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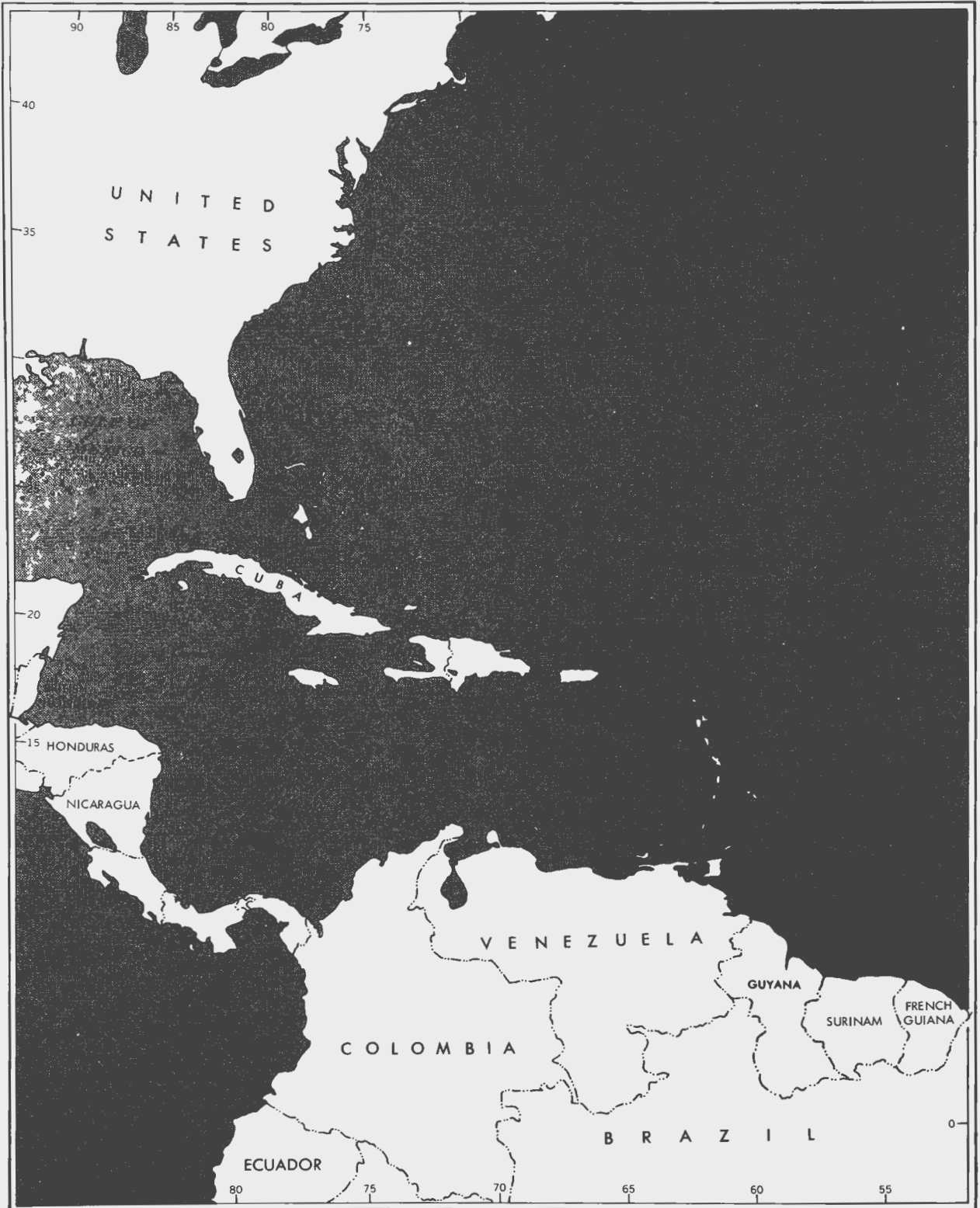
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# AGRICULTURE and TRADE of the CARIBBEAN REGION

BERMUDA,  
THE BAHAMAS,  
THE GUIANAS, AND  
BRITISH HONDURAS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

All values appearing in this publication are in U.S. dollars and all quantities are shown in metric tons.

Separate tables are grouped at the end of the report for the agricultural trade of each country and territory, both with the United States and with the world. Brief tables supplying production totals for the major agricultural commodities traded are also included, together with general tables summarizing area trade. Variations in totals for trade between the United States and countries and territories in the study are due to different sources of trade data which commonly reflect time differences in commodity shipping and arrival. In arriving at regional totals, it was sometimes necessary to use data for different years when data for a single year were not universally available.

Foreign merchandise moving in transit through the United States which is released from customs custody is documented as an import and included in the import statistics. Its export from the United States is reported in the export statistics (that is, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands).

This publication supersedes ERS-Foreign 145, "Notes on Agricultural Economies of Dependent Territories in the Western Hemisphere and Puerto Rico," issued December 1965 by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

## ABSTRACT

This study examines some of the factors affecting the Caribbean region's recent past and short-term future agricultural and industrial developments in this nearby area of increasing American influence. Special attention has been given to the extent and direction of Caribbean trade, particularly its relationship to U.S. agriculture and industry. This report includes 25 country statements and 54 trade and commodity tables.

**KEY WORDS:** Agricultural development, Diversification, Associated States, Trade preferences, Tourism, Caribbean.

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## HIGHLIGHTS

The Caribbean region (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Guianas, and British Honduras, continue to be major and expanding markets for U.S. commodities. In 1968, all U.S. shipments to the Caribbean were valued at \$2.6 billion, with more than half a billion of the total accounted for by U.S. agricultural products. In 1965, 4 years earlier, U.S. shipments came to only \$1.9 billion, with the agricultural component valued at more than \$100 million less.

Trade of the Caribbean countries and States is traditionally oriented toward former or present parent countries that provide protected markets for relatively high-cost Caribbean export commodities. Trade with the United States, however, is increasing, and may be expected to grow as the United Kingdom disengages from Caribbean affairs.

Agriculture continues to be the principal industry of the Caribbean, despite rapid development in tourism, mining, and light industry. Caribbean agriculture is usually dominated by single export-oriented crops, such as sugar and bananas. Many Temperate Zone food items are imported to supplement local diets and satisfy demands of the large numbers of tourists.

Within the Caribbean, agriculture furnishes employment for about 40 percent of the working population, compared with the continental United States, where only 6 percent of the labor force is engaged in agriculture. Unemployment remains high throughout the Caribbean, and in some instances has become a deterrent to greater use of more economical laborsaving machinery.

Many problems beset much of the Caribbean, as the region seeks to improve its economic status. Large segments of the area are both undeveloped and undercapitalized. Natural resources are limited. Furthermore, the area is widespread geographically, and most States suffer from too rapid population growth.

On the brighter side are trends toward greater area unity as evidenced by the Caribbean Free Trade Association and similar organizations, increasing numbers of North American visitors, and a growing interest in Caribbean affairs on the part of the neighboring United States.





AGRICULTURE AND TRADE OF THE CARIBBEAN REGION--  
BERMUDA, THE BAHAMAS, THE GUIANAS,  
AND BRITISH HONDURAS 1/

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OVERVIEW

The Caribbean region (including Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Guianas, and British Honduras, have become major and expanding markets for U.S. agricultural commodities that were valued at more than half a billion dollars in 1968 for consumption by both the region's population and increasing numbers of North American visitors. The United States, in turn, has maintained its position as a major customer for the area's agricultural production. Proximity of the United States and the lessening influence of the United Kingdom in the affairs of the Caribbean States have tended to sharpen the awareness of U.S. citizens to the area's many needs and problems.

Agriculture predominates in the economy of this area. An estimated 40 percent of the labor force in the total population of 25 million in the Caribbean is engaged in agricultural pursuits. In contrast, only 6 percent of the continental U.S. labor force is employed in agriculture. In recent years, government policies within the Caribbean have placed great emphasis upon economic diversification, stressing the development of light manufacturing, mining, and tourism. The position of agriculture in many Caribbean countries has been declining and, as an earner of foreign exchange, the industry has also lost some of its significance. Nevertheless, agriculture continues to be the major sector of most Caribbean economies.

Farm output is of little importance in such places as Bermuda, the Bahamas, and the Cayman Islands, where tourism is the dominant enterprise. Similarly, the economies of the semiarid Dutch islands of Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao are dominated by crude oil processing and tourism. The petroleum industry easily outranks agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago, and in recent years, revenues from tourism and related activities in Barbados have surpassed returns from sugar production. Jamaica has become the world's largest exporter of bauxite and alumina. Bauxite production is also a key component of the economies of Guyana and Surinam, while production of ferro-nickel will soon have a major role in the economy of the Dominican Republic. Fishing is the principal activity of the three northern islands of the Netherlands Antilles and some of the other small islands.

Political structures and affiliations of the countries and territories covered in this study vary widely. The report includes seven independent countries: Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago; the last four cited have Dominion status with the United Kingdom. The Netherlands Antilles and Surinam are autonomous States of the Netherlands Kingdom. French Guiana and the French West Indies are Departments of France; and Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent have become associated States with the United Kingdom. The associated States have achieved internal self-government but still depend upon the U.K. for defense and international representation. The

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1/ This report is based in part upon a study undertaken by Chester E. Davis, now retired, who was formerly U.S. Agricultural Attache to Cuba.

Bahamas is a self-governing U.K. colony. Bermuda, British Honduras, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, and Montserrat are U.K. Crown Colonies. Puerto Rico is a Commonwealth associated with the United States and the U.S. Virgin Islands is an unincorporated territory of the United States.

During the 1960's, all Caribbean territories under study, except Cuba and the Netherlands Antilles (and possibly Haiti), had increased per capita incomes. Former British possessions with sterling-based currencies, excluding the British Virgin Islands and the Bahamas, were subjected to a 14-percent currency devaluation in late 1967; in consequence, economic growth expressed in U.S. dollars is not always fully apparent. On the other hand, dependencies such as Bermuda, the Bahamas, the U.S. Virgins, and Caymans have gained high living standards, which are closely linked to their well-developed tourist industries. And, to a large extent, Puerto Rico's high economic level has been the product of a growing tourist industry and an advanced degree of industrialization.

Both before and after the Dominican Republic's political disturbances of 1965, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) channeled more than \$100 million into all phases of its Dominican programs. Special emphasis was placed upon agriculture and related activities. More recently, U.S. assistance to the British Commonwealth States, averaging around \$21 million annually, has been confined to technical aid, school lunch programs, and salaries and expenses of Peace Corps workers. The Departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana annually receive substantial aid from France, the mother country. In recent years, British aid to former and present Caribbean possessions has ranged between \$15 and \$25 million annually, while grants for capital projects have been averaging \$10 million. Canadian aid to the British Caribbean States totaled \$12.5 million in 1968-69. Haiti has been a notable beneficiary of foreign aid in many forms and from many sources.

International financial institutions continue to furnish development funds, while the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations provides much technical assistance to the Caribbean. Religious and other benevolent organizations also contribute heavily. Tangible benefits from foreign assistance are usually in the form of public works, and are evident in many areas.

Most Caribbean countries and dependencies suffer from single-crop agriculture. Within the Caribbean, production of sugar for export has traditionally been the major agricultural enterprise. Other crops that largely depend upon foreign markets are bananas, cocoa, coffee, coconuts, tobacco, sisal, and citrus. Corn, rice, root crops, and tropical fruits are widely produced for domestic consumption. Area livestock and poultry raising also have significant economic importance. Some islands have specialties; for example, major exports of some of them are: arrowroot starch from St. Vincent, nutmeg and mace from Grenada, essential oils from Haiti, and Sea Island cotton from several of the smaller dependencies.

Except for a few large-scale commercial operations (frequently with foreign ownership) in several countries, as exemplified by the sugar, sisal, and livestock industries, farming in the Caribbean is apt to be inefficient and primitive. Though the Caribbean has a relatively large population, it is spread over a large area, and the individual markets are relatively small. Facilities for marketing such as storage, transportation, and distribution channels are frequently lacking. Unemployment is generally high and purchasing power low. Pressures from overpopulation and the impoverished living conditions have caused serious erosion and other losses to the limited natural resources. Rainfall is unevenly distributed, with valuable fresh water frequently wasted through runoff.

Official and semiofficial organizations designed to enable farmers to increase and diversify production and market farm products more efficiently have been

established in nearly every country under study. Through a wide range of measures, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, and the United States have provided protection in varying degrees to areas either presently or formerly under their political control. One such measure has been the Commonwealth System of Tariff Preferences, which grants favorable duty rates on goods exchanged between members of the British Commonwealth. Its importance appears to lie principally with the smaller Caribbean islands. Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana, as Departments of France, have easy access to the French market and to the European Economic Community. A similar relationship exists between the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, and the Netherlands. In much the same manner, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands carry on unobstructed trade with markets in the continental United States.

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement annually provides a market for approximately three-quarters of a million tons of sugar for the former British West Indies and Guyana at favorable negotiated prices. U.S. concessions to Caribbean sugar producers are also well known. WINBAN, the Windward Island Banana Growers Association, furnishes centralized marketing services to producers in Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent who ship bananas to the United Kingdom. CARIFTA, the Caribbean Free Trade Association, includes all former members of the West Indies Federation, Guyana, and British Honduras. Its immediate goal is the removal of tariffs among its members except for products appearing on a relatively short reserve list.

The Caribbean Regional Development Bank, inaugurated in January 1970, is designed to finance economic growth in member countries, with special emphasis on the development of intraregional trade. It received a \$10 million USAID loan in December 1970. Membership includes all former and present British West Indies possessions, British Honduras, Guyana, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The East Caribbean Common Market (ECCM) provides for the establishment of a common external tariff by mid-1971 for the following signatories: Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. This organization's activities are now being expanded to include the Regional Development Agency and will probably be given a new designation. The latter, whose membership includes the eight island Governments of Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Montserrat, had as its chief aim the promotion of tourism, industrial development, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. Its announced purposes included the development of regional and external air and sea communications, and procurement of technical services in selected fields.

The Caribbean Oils and Fats Agreement prohibits the importation of oils and fats from outside sources until it has been determined that all area-produced stocks have been utilized. Participating countries are: Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The Caribbean Rice Agreement similarly ties the British West Indies and Jamaica to Guyana for their rice requirements, while prohibiting rice imports from other countries until all of Guyana's rice has been sold. Many other regional and country organizations exist; most of these have been developed on a commodity basis.

In 1968, the volume of goods exported by the United States to the areas under study reached \$2.6 billion in value. Nearly 21 percent consisted of agricultural commodities. Of this total, the mainland U.S. shipments to U.S. territories (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) amounted to \$1.8 billion. Approximately 22 percent were agricultural commodities. Mainland U.S. imports and shipments received from the Caribbean reached nearly \$2.5 billion in 1968. More than 15 percent of the total consisted of agricultural commodities. While U.S. territories in the Caribbean furnished \$1.4 billion, or 58 percent of the U.S. imports and shipments from the area, only 11 percent of U.S. shipments received from Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgins were of agricultural origin.

The total for all agricultural exports by the Caribbean countries and territories covered in this study was approximately \$1.3 billion. Sugar and sugar preparations dominated Caribbean exports, and had a value equivalent to three-quarters of the total. Other important export commodities were: coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices, 5 percent; fruits and vegetables, 7 percent; and unmanufactured tobacco, 5 percent.

Agricultural imports by the Caribbean region average more than \$1 billion annually. Shares of the principal agricultural items imported are as follows: meat and meat preparations, 17 percent; dairy products and eggs, 10 percent; cereals, 21 percent; fruits and vegetables, 11 percent; fats and oils, 8 percent; and animal feeds, 3 percent.

Intra-Caribbean trade is developing, though the gains appear to be mostly in non-agricultural items whose production has been stimulated by CARIFTA. Benefits in trade tend to accrue to the more developed countries. The greater part of all trade in agricultural commodities is with parent countries, because concessions are usually made and because most Caribbean countries and territories tend to produce similar agricultural commodities.

Efforts of the Caribbean countries and territories to increase food items for domestic consumption are achieving a degree of success, despite pressures from rapid population growth. Because most countries and territories are located within the tropics, their range of agricultural products is limited. Many Caribbean countries and territories accordingly will continue to be growing markets for Temperate Zone agricultural commodities, both for their rising basic food needs and their rapidly developing tourist demands.

#### BARBADOS

Capital: Bridgetown

Barbados, the most easterly of the Caribbean Islands, was a British colony from the early part of the 17th century until it achieved independent Commonwealth nation status in November 1966. The island is very small, with soils and climate that favor production of sugarcane and other subtropical crops. Barbados has become a prime tourist attraction, and its location has enabled it to develop as an important center for trade with other British island dependencies.

Although the relative importance of cane production has been declining in recent years (sugar's share of the total gross domestic product (GDP) fell from 20 to 13 percent between 1960 and 1968), the economy continues its traditional dependence upon sugar. Principally because of favorable prices, the value of sugar production increased at an average yearly rate near 4 percent from 1960 to 1966. However, in 1967, sugar's value rose by nearly 10 percent, only to fall sharply the following year when production declined. The present steady rise in GDP may be attributed to strong growth in tourism, manufacturing, trade, and related service industries.

Barbados is free of grants-in-aid, and enjoys income levels higher than those of the Windward and Leeward Islands. Per capita income rose from \$306 in 1960 to \$430 in 1967, indicating a rising standard of living and a growing demand for goods and services. Unemployment, together with lack of skilled labor to supply increased needs for tourism and the manufacturing industries, continue as persistent problems. Rising trade deficits also cause concern; continued growth in tourism may be the principal solution.

Barbados expects to continue its strong program of encouraging investment to develop industry, trade, and tourist services. Barbados is a member of CARIFTA and

participates in the Caribbean Oils and Fats and Rice Agreements. It is scheduled to be the site of the Caribbean Regional Development Bank. The island continues to receive preferential treatment under the Commonwealth Tariff System and is also granted favorable U.K. and U.S. sugar quotas. Since becoming independent in 1966, Barbados has become a member of the United Nations (UN), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT).

### Population and Land Use

Total population, estimated at 252,000 in 1968, is growing at an annual rate of 1.1 percent. Literacy is very high--about 97 percent. The country is predominantly urban, with an estimated 23 percent of its labor force employed in agriculture in 1967. The total land area of Barbados is only 166 square miles, making its population density of nearly 1,600 persons per square mile one of the highest in the world.

About 70 percent of the total land area of 42,995 hectares was estimated to be in crops and pasture in 1960, with 26,000 hectares in crops. About 83 percent of all agricultural lands were in estates of 25 hectares and over, planted principally to sugarcane. Small holdings of 1.2 hectares or less accounted for two-thirds of all farms, but only 15 percent of the farm area. Many small holdings were less than 1 acre, and their operators were obliged to supplement farm income with other employment.

### Agricultural Production

Fertile soils, a favorable climate, and the availability of low-cost labor encouraged early development of plantation agriculture, devoted almost entirely to sugarcane production. The system has been maintained. Sugarcane is also the principal cash crop on most small farms. Scarcity of cane cutters constitutes a continuing problem, and burning brought on by labor troubles has resulted in serious losses to the sugar industry in recent years. Sugar output maintained an uptrend from 1960 to 1967 because of larger harvested acreage and a slight rise in yields. Near-record crops exceeding 190,000 tons were harvested in 1963 and 1965 and again in 1967. Cane fires, however, have since become numerous, and have seriously curtailed sugar production.

Basic food crops (yams, sweetpotatoes, malanga) and fruits and livestock--chiefly sheep, pigs, and goats--are often raised on estates and small farms for local food supply. Some small farms produce food crops, poultry, and livestock products on a commercial basis. A 1956 Government regulation, directing that 12 percent of the arable land in estates of 10 acres or more be planted to food crops, has been only partly successful. In 1963, the Barbados Marketing Corporation was created to stimulate crop diversification and increase domestic food production through financial assistance and the operation of a purchase and price stabilization program. The Agricultural Development Corporation demonstration project on 1,000 hectares of Crown lands on the east coast is intended to encourage private development of agriculture and fisheries. Expansion in meat, poultry, and dairy products, through upgrading herds and flocks and improving pastures, is also emphasized. Current reports indicate that Barbados has already achieved self-sufficiency in production of fresh pork, poultry, and eggs, with some supply of processed products available for export.

### Trade and Outlook

Trade trends reflect increased production and favorable prices for agricultural exports, growth in domestic demand for imported products, and a strong rise in re-exports. Between 1961 and 1968, total exports increased in value by 114 percent but imports rose by 79 percent, when a growing trade deficit of over \$37 million was reached. The United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada maintained their positions

as the Island's principal trading partners, while trade with Caribbean Commonwealth countries and dependencies declined from 14 to about 11 percent of the total during 1968.

Agricultural products accounted for 97 percent of total exports during 1961. However, their share declined to 83 percent in 1968. Reexports during this interval tripled in value. Exports of sugar and its byproducts were virtually unchanged in value as were their shares of total agricultural exports, despite some increased exports of cereals and preparations, fruits and vegetables, and miscellaneous food preparations to the Caribbean area.

Agricultural imports rose by 46 percent between 1961 and 1968, but their shares of the totals declined from 32 to 26 percent. Imports of meat and preparations, animal feeds, and fats and oils other than oilseeds and oil nuts approximately doubled in value. A significant rise was also recorded for other agricultural items including dairy products and eggs (hatching), wheat flour and cereal preparations, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco.

The United States provides a market secondary to the United Kingdom and Canada for Barbados sugar and byproducts. The United States is a major supplier of meat and preparations, fruits and vegetables, cereals, dairy products, and animal feeds. However, U.S. imports of agricultural products from Barbados rose from \$2.4 million in 1965 to \$3.1 million in 1967, only to drop to \$1.5 million in 1968 when sugar available for the U.S. market declined. U.S. agricultural exports to Barbados were up from \$2 million in 1965 to \$4 million in 1968 and represented approximately 18 percent of Barbadian imports of all agricultural products.

The outlook for growth in tourism remains very bright, and the Caribbean Free Trade Association will likely stimulate expansion in manufacturing, trade, and related services. Although some factors make Barbados a high-cost sugar producer, trade preference, including British Commonwealth and U.S. quotas, should maintain exports of sugar and its byproducts. Despite an increase in domestic production, growth in income levels and tourism can be expected to increase imports of agricultural products for domestic use and reexport.

#### CUBA

##### Capital: Havana

Cuba, largest of the West Indies islands, lies only 90 miles southeast of Key West, Fla. The island is long (about 750 miles) and narrow (125 miles at its widest point), and is situated between the 19th and 24th latitudes. Cuba's total area of 44,216 square miles is slightly smaller than the State of Louisiana, but its population is more than twice as large. Much of Cuba's terrain consists of gently rolling plains and low hills. There are also extensive swamps along the north coast, and rugged mountains in the southeast part of the island, as well as in the south central and western provinces. Cuba is divided into six provinces with its largest district, Oriente Province, in the east.

Rich soils, abundant rainfall, and moderate temperatures favor the production of sugarcane and other subtropical crops, as well as a variety of Temperate-Zone crops. Sugarcane is of primary importance to Cuba, accounting for a major part of all farm income and earning much foreign exchange. Cuba is also well-suited to cattle raising. The island, however, is situated within the hurricane belt and in recent years has suffered from destructive tropical storms. Cuba also experiences periodic droughts.

Cuba became independent in 1898. A Communist government formed by Fidel Castro in 1959 brought sweeping agricultural and political changes, including a centrally controlled and planned economy. Industrialization that was stressed early in the Castro regime proved impractical and was deemphasized in 1963. Attention was returned to agriculture, particularly the production of sugarcane. Though the Cuban GNP grew from \$2.7 billion to \$3 billion between 1958 and 1968, increased population drove per capita income down by nearly 10 percent. Changes in the Cuban economy became even more striking because the economic resources of the island were then regimented to implement long-range programs. During this period, economic collapse was averted by large aid contributions in the forms of cash, credits, and technical assistance, chiefly from the Soviet Union.

Prior to the 1959 revolution, the United States had been Cuba's principal trading partner. That year, after a break in political relations, trade with the United States virtually ceased. At the same time, trade with nations of the Communist Bloc mushroomed. Cuba's first Agrarian Reform law passed in 1959, creating the National Agrarian Reform Institute; it was highly idealistic. It promised land to the landless, arranged for the expropriation of large estates, prohibited share-cropping, and endeavored to diversify agricultural production. Lands in excess of 402 hectares were expropriated and converted into State farms with hired workers. A second Agrarian Reform law, passed in October 1963, eliminated the few remaining large landholders and nationalized all farms over 67 hectares. The small farmers not already affected were subsequently bracketed into a Government-directed National Association of Small Farmers. Though small farmer numbers reportedly dwindled to 160,000 by 1966, they were credited with 35 percent of all agricultural production. State farms, in the meantime, gained full control of the production of tobacco, coffee, henequen, potatoes, and the poultry and egg industries, as well as all 152 sugar mills.

Government policies in Cuba are designed generally to increase and diversify crop and livestock production, with a major goal of rapidly expanding production of sugar, the island's chief export. Agricultural development plans have included expansion and modernization of sugar mills, improvement of irrigation and drainage facilities, construction of fertilizer plants, training of technicians and managers, and provisions for agricultural credit and extension services. The Cuban economy has been fully planned and controls extend to all segments of agriculture.

Cuba is a member of the United Nations and affiliated organizations. It has, however, withdrawn from the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Recent dissatisfaction with its assigned coffee quota has also resulted in Cuba's resignation from the International Coffee Agreement. Cuba maintains its membership in the International Sugar Agreement, under which it has an export quota of 2.1 million tons.

#### Population and Land Use

Cuba's population--slightly more than 8 million in 1968--is increasing at a rate of 2.0 percent each year. Education is free and literacy high, but migration of many of the educated and technically competent in recent years has produced serious losses. About three-fifths of the total population is classified as urban. In 1962, the Government listed 915,000 persons (or about 38 percent of the total labor force) as having agricultural employment. Since 1963, agriculture has been emphasized, an action which has undoubtedly increased the number of agricultural workers, particularly seasonal "volunteers."

In 1965, the total land area (11,452,000 hectares) was roughly distributed as follows: cropland, 25 percent; pasture, 25 percent; forests, 10 percent; waste, built-on, etc., 40 percent. In the meantime, an extensive campaign was waged to increase cropland, with much of the new cropland created from pasture and former wasteland. State-owned farms in 1966 occupied 4.8 million hectares, compared with 2.6 million hectares in private hands.

## Agricultural Production

Cuba's much-publicized agricultural goal for 1970 stressed the harvesting of 1,745,000 hectares of sugarcane, an acreage representing more than 60 percent of existing cropland. A target of 10 million tons of sugar by 1970 was set, and the Government programmed \$800 million for sugar-mill repair and expansion, and transportation equipment, including rail and highway improvements. Sugar production fell short of the goal by approximately 1.5 million tons, despite the diversion of much of the island's resources to the industry. Though sugar production set a new record and was 81 percent more than the 1969 tonnage, the all-out effort proved very costly to both other agriculture and industry.

Sugarcane grows in all Cuban provinces, but the three eastern ones (Oriente, Camaguey, and Las Villas) are the major production areas. Preparing the soil for planting has long been a mechanized operation. Actual planting, however, and cutting and loading during harvest continue to be essentially hand operations--despite extensive efforts to develop specialized machinery. Between 3 and 4 percent of the cane was mechanically harvested in 1970, and perhaps 3 times as many tons can be handled mechanically in 1971.

Cuban tobacco is second as an export, but far below the export value of sugar. It is mostly cigar-type, though some dark air-cured varieties are raised for the domestic cigarette trade. An estimated 40,000 small farmers grow 90 percent of the tobacco, and the balance, mostly shade varieties grown under irrigation, is produced on State farms. In the past, coffee has been an important export crop, but nearly all production is now consumed domestically. Other minor export crops are cocoa, hennequen, and fruits and vegetables (including citrus).

## Trade and Outlook

During the 3-year period 1964-66, Cuba had a visible trade deficit of more than \$818 million for an average of about \$270 million a year. In 1966, the Soviet Union exported goods to Cuba valued at \$521 million, receiving imports worth \$274 million in exchange. The intensive effort to build up sugar production in 1970 was largely to reduce chronic trade deficits. During 1964-66, Communist Bloc countries supplied an average of 73 percent of Cuba's total imports, in turn taking nearly 70 percent of all Cuban exports. Agricultural commodities account for 95 percent of the Cuban exports, with sugar earning more than 75 percent of all foreign exchange, and tobacco another 4 percent. Twenty percent of all imports are agricultural. Nearly all are food items, chiefly wheat and flour from Canada (paid for by the Soviet Union), rice, corn, pulses, lard and vegetable oils, processed milk, and potatoes. Except for wheat and flour, Communist Bloc countries (mainly the Soviet Union) supply most food items.

Cuba may be expected to retain its position in the future as the world's largest exporter of sugar and sugar products, using this commodity for both exchange and barter to obtain industrial and food items. Nevertheless, there are indications of some slackening in the desire for greatly increased sugar output. Cuba possesses great capacity for agricultural production, and has the potential to become a major supplier of agricultural needs for the Caribbean region. The success of the many long-range Cuban agricultural programs presently in force will ultimately depend upon outside financial and technical assistance, as well as the willingness of its people to endure austerity and the limitations of a strictly government-controlled economy.



**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**Capital: Santo Domingo**

Because of its discovery by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the Dominican Republic has often been referred to as the "Cradle of the Americas." It occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, second largest of the West Indies. The area of the Dominican Republic (19,000 square miles) is slightly larger than the combined total for the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. Four nearly parallel mountain ranges create an irregular land surface of steep slopes and elongated valleys. Soils, rainfall, and a mild climate are conducive to the production of many subtropical crops, the most important of which is sugarcane. Elevations range from the extremes of 144 feet below sea level to the Caribbean's highest peak.

Political disturbances damaged the Dominican economy in 1965, but the country has made good progress since then. The Dominican economy is basically agricultural, with the production of sugar accounting for about 15 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), and at the same time providing 50 to 60 percent of the annual export earnings. Other segments of the economy include construction, light manufacturing, mining (mostly bauxite, but some gypsum, iron ore, and salt, and a large nickel mining and processing operation) and tourism. Dominicans are also engaged in the manufacture of items for reexport, an activity made possible by the abundance of low-cost labor.

The gross national product (GNP) has been growing at an annual average rate of 4 percent, with per capita income reaching \$275 in 1968. Stringent economy measures by the Government have tended to limit recent trade deficits. Official measures have included severe restrictions on the importation of selected items, high duties on others and prepayment of import duties. Chronic unemployment of about 20 percent continues to delay economic development. Progress has been further hampered by lack of skilled workers, a disorganized pattern of landownership and operation, lack of capitalization, and poor communication facilities. Over a period of years, the U.S. Government, the United Nations, and the Inter-American Development Bank have provided substantial aid in the forms of technical assistance; long-term, low-interest loans; and grants.

Since the well-being of the Dominican Republic is closely linked to its agriculture, which annually contributes one-fifth to one-fourth of the GDP, the welfare of the agricultural sector receives high priority. There is no centralized development program. On the contrary, most projects are carried out on an uncoordinated individual basis. Currently, much effort is being expended in rehabilitating and expanding irrigation systems, including dam construction. Government-owned sugar mills have been modernized and measures taken to put their operation on a more economic basis. Greater self-sufficiency in the production of food crops continues as a major goal. Singular success has already been obtained in stimulating rice production to meet domestic requirements.

The Dominican Republic is a member of GATT, the United Nations, the OAS, and the Alliance for Progress. Moreover, in the past, the Dominican Republic has annually received a large special quota for supplying sugar to the U.S. market. It is also assigned a quota for coffee under the International Coffee Agreement. The Dominican Republic does not participate in any regional economic group, but has been carefully weighing advantages of closer economic cooperation with neighboring Puerto Rico.

**Population and Land Use**

In 1968, the Dominican Republic's population was approximately 4 million. The rate of annual growth was estimated at 3.5 percent. Between two-thirds and three-quarters of the population was classified rural. Agriculture provided employment for approximately two-thirds of the entire labor force. School attendance is compulsory

for children between the ages of 7 and 14, although in 1960, the literacy rate for persons 15 years or older was only 64 percent.

The last published Dominican census (1960) reported 447,000 farms. Sixty percent, or some 268,000 farms were owner-operated, and another 21 percent were farmed by tenants. Less than 1 percent of all farms accounted for two-fifths of the farmland. Three-quarters of the farms were so small that, combined, they represented only 14 percent of the farmland. Large farms tended to be concentrated in the eastern provinces, where they specialized in the production of sugarcane and livestock. By 1967, farmland occupied 2-1/4 million hectares. Slightly less than half the farmland was classed as cropland, with 47 percent of the area in crops, and 38 percent in pasture.

Despite active agrarian reform programs, much agricultural land remains in Government hands, and many of the smaller properties are strictly subsistence types. The 1970 Dominican census should disclose some increase in the number of individually owned farms as a consequence of land reform programs. Properties confiscated from the family of former President Trujillo have been and are still being subdivided and turned over to former tenants. Better land utilization through improved farming practices and irrigation are increasing the crop and total farm area.

### Agricultural Production

Though considerable emphasis has been placed on greater self-sufficiency in domestic food production, the Dominican Republic continues to have a sugar-dominated economy highly dependent upon annual receipt of large U.S. quotas. By itself, the sugar industry provides employment for 80,000 workers during harvest season, both in the cane fields and in the country's 16 mills, 12 of which are Government-owned.

In addition to sugarcane, the major Dominican export crops are: cocoa, coffee, bananas, and tobacco. Domestic food crops include rice, corn, yuca, peanuts, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables. The livestock industry is growing in importance. Four Dominican slaughterhouses have been certified as meeting U.S. standards. In 1968, 9-1/2 million pounds of meat were shipped to U.S. markets, chiefly in Puerto Rico.

Unusually dry weather, commencing in late 1967, sharply reduced 1968 sugarcane production, together with yields of other early crops. Some relief came from rains late in 1968, but it was too late to prevent a sharp decline in sugar output. The Dominican Republic was then obliged to cancel sugar sales to other markets to fill its 1968 U.S. quota. By 1970, cane production was largely restored and nearly 1 million metric tons of sugar were produced. Most crops have since returned to former levels, contributing to an improved growth rate of the economy.

### Trade and Outlook

Total Dominican exports for 1961 and 1969, respectively, amounted to \$143.1 million and \$184.7 million, for a gain of 29 percent. In recent years, the United States has purchased about 85 percent of all Dominican exports. Exports to European destinations have absorbed approximately 10 percent. Agriculture's share of the exports was 88 percent in 1961 and 89 percent in 1969. Raw sugar comprised 48 percent of all exports in 1969; coffee, 11.5 percent; cocoa beans, about 11 percent; and tobacco, 7 percent.

The principal imports of the Dominican Republic are nonagricultural and consist primarily of machinery and electrical equipment, automotive vehicles and parts, and petroleum products. In 1968, agricultural imports comprised 19 percent of the value of all imports. Wheat continued to be a major agricultural import item, and until recently, imports of rice were also substantial.

In 1967, the United States furnished 67 percent of the machinery and electrical equipment purchased by the Dominican Republic, 45 percent of the automotive vehicles and parts, and all of the wheat. At the same time, the United States purchased all cocoa beans and nearly all of the sugar exported, 77 percent of the coffee, and 14 percent of the tobacco. Three-fifths of all Dominican agricultural imports have come from the United States in recent years. The major commodities were wheat and flour, oilseeds and vegetable oils, dairy products, tobacco, canned fruits and vegetables, and other cereals.

With continuing political stability and technical assistance, the Dominican Republic should make satisfactory economic progress. Public works projects, as exemplified by the \$30 million Tavera dam, and expansion of the multimillion dollar mining complex, particularly the Falconbridge ferronickel project, will have a strong impact upon the economy. Agricultural recovery should be rapid under continued normal growing conditions. Dominicans, however, still have before them serious problems arising from trade deficits, rapid population growth, persistent unemployment, and political instability.

GUYANA  
Capital: Georgetown

Guyana ("Land of the Waters") has been classified as a Caribbean country more for ethnic than geographic reasons. It is located on the northeast coast of the South American mainland where it is bordered by the Atlantic rather than the Caribbean. Until May 1966, when it became an independent country, it was known as British Guiana. Guyana became a cooperative republic in February 1970, while continuing as an active member of the British Commonwealth. Guyana's economy is agricultural: sugarcane and rice are the principal crops. Guyana is also the world's third largest source of bauxite.

The Guyanese per capita GDP for 1968 has been estimated at \$319. Though economic growth has been relatively satisfactory since the country emerged from a period of stagnation (1962-64), precipitated by civil strife, unemployment remains high, and is a source of Government concern. Confidence in the business community and the conservative monetary and fiscal policies, however, appears to be increasing, and domestic output has grown by at least one-half during the past 5 years. Agriculture annually supplies around one-quarter of the GDP.

A 7-year development plan inaugurated in 1966 provided for an annual increase of 6 percent in GNP and new investment of about \$160 million, of which \$21 million was earmarked for expansion and diversification of agriculture. Rice and livestock production were emphasized and the Guyana Marketing Corporation was given responsibility for their development. The 7-year development program has been undergoing close scrutiny and is destined to be replaced by a new 10-year program that, in addition to livestock and rice production, will stress the development of cooperatives and cooperative credit facilities. The new program will also include drainage, irrigation, and transportation projects for the interior.

Guyana is a member of GATT and CARIFTA, whose headquarters is located in Georgetown. Guyana is also a signatory to the Caribbean Oils and Fats and Rice Agreements (it is the major source of rice), and holds membership in the United Nations and its affiliated organizations. Guyana receives a substantial quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and annually supplies a share of the U.S. sugar quota granted the West Indies.

## Population and Land Use

By mid-1969, Guyana's population had reached 730,000. Over 60 percent of the population is under 20 years of age. Annual growth is at the rate of 3 percent. The two major racial groups (Negroes and East Indians) have unusual political significance: East Indians currently comprise 50 percent of the total population, but their proportion of the voters is somewhat less. East Indians also have a higher birth rate and may soon become the political majority.

Guyana is mostly rural. Only 26 percent of its population lives in urban areas. Education is compulsory, and 80 percent of the people are reported literate. Though the sugar industry provides about 18,000 jobs, a relatively high unemployment rate--around 15 percent--persists.

Much of Guyana's area of 19.7 million hectares is undeveloped. Only 195,000 hectares, or about 1 percent of the entire area, is under cultivation. Much of the cultivated area is near the coast and, lying below sea level, requires dike protection from high tides. Pastureland amounts to approximately 3 million hectares, or 15 percent of the total. Nearly three-fourths of the land area is in forests. Numerous rivers, comprising the boundaries between adjoining Venezuela, Surinam, and Brazil, fragment much of the land area, making surface travel difficult.

## Agricultural Production

The area planted to rice is estimated at 138,000 hectares, and for sugarcane, about 50,000 hectares. Sugarcane has been grown principally on large estates, while rice production is undertaken by many small growers, nearly all of whom are East Indians.

Rice production has been declining. In 1969, it amounted to 210,000 metric tons (rough rice basis) compared with 256,000 tons in 1965. Unfavorable growing conditions have been partly responsible for the decline, but continuing inability to supply the South Caribbean market, where it holds special advantages, could open the area to other producers. Sugar production has been steadily increasing, reaching 366,000 tons in 1969. Output is expected to rise, even with the present move toward decentralization among producers. Guyanese farmers also raise citrus, bananas, coconuts, coffee, and pineapples for the export and domestic markets. Sweetpotatoes, yams, and other root crops, corn, cocoa, and tropical fruits and vegetables are grown exclusively for local consumption.

## Trade and Outlook

Foreign trade was virtually in balance in 1969, when Guyanese exports totaled \$117.4 million and imports, \$117.8 million. Of this amount, \$60 million, or 51 percent, was derived from bauxite and alumina; \$43.1 million, or 37 percent, from sugar and sugar products; and \$19.7 million, or 17 percent, from rice. The United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada have been the principal importers. The U.S. share of Guyanese exports (mainly sugar and bauxite) was about 23 percent in 1969. The United Kingdom and Canada, recipients of preferences under the Commonwealth trade agreement, accounted for 26 and 21 percent, respectively.

Among the imports by Guyana in 1969, the major categories were machinery and transport equipment, other manufactures, and food. The United Kingdom supplied 32 percent of all imports and the United States was second with 21 percent. Canada was third, with only 8 percent. Food items constituted 37 percent of the goods imported.

In terms of value, sugar has become the most important Guyanese agricultural export. The United Kingdom and the United States are the traditional markets for sugar,

taking substantial quantities under special quota arrangements. Canada is also an important buyer of Guyanese sugar. Rice ranks next in importance as a Guyanese agricultural export. Most production available for export is marketed within the Caribbean under the Rice Agreement. Wheat flour and unmanufactured tobacco were the principal agricultural imports in 1968, with the United States the chief source.

The long-term trend in Guyana's economy appears upwards. Much, however, depends upon continued political stability, an important prerequisite to private and foreign investment. Guyana has a vast hinterland to develop. Guyana's major exports (bauxite and alumina, sugar, and rice) show promise in world markets and rising living standards within the country should stimulate demand for U.S. agricultural and manufactured commodities.

## HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince

The Republic of Haiti, located in the Caribbean just 18 degrees north of the equator, occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which it shares with the Dominican Republic. Haiti, with 10,714 square miles, is slightly larger than the State of Maryland. Two-thirds of the land area consists of rough, eroded mountains that are interspersed with cultivated valleys and plateaus. Altitudes range from sea level to more than 8,000 feet, while annual rainfall varies from zero in the northwest peninsula to more than 90 inches in the central valleys. Irregular rainfall, steep hillsides, and uncontrolled erosion render two-thirds of Haiti unsuitable for crop production.

While Haiti's major industry is agriculture--which accounts for more than half of the annual GNP--tourism, mining, forestry, fishing, and handicrafts are significant. The economy of Haiti has become stagnant, a victim of overpopulation, lack of natural resources, undercapitalization, and political instability. Recent economic developments have included a small uptrend in tourism, together with some increase in labor-intensive industries which process imported materials for reexport.

Incomes in Haiti average the lowest for the Western Hemisphere, reaching only \$74 per capita in 1968. Factory workers' wages average \$2 per day, including fringe benefits. Unemployment remains very high, with entire segments of the population outside the money economy. Though Haiti possesses much natural beauty and other requisites for a growing tourist industry, civil unrest and other factors have hindered its development. Mining, particularly for bauxite and copper, has yet to be fully developed.

Public investment and development priorities are established by the National Council for Development and Planning (CONADEP). High priorities set by this agency in recent years have been directed mostly toward airport and road construction. Priorities relating to agriculture include construction of dams and other irrigation facilities, promotion of export crops, particularly coffee, and substitution of imported products. The Ministry of Agriculture supports a program for improving coffee quality through its National Coffee Office, extends credit to growers, and assists in marketing. Other agencies or institutes supply technical assistance designed to increase domestic food production; in some instances, furnishing marketing services aimed at stabilizing supplies of basic food crops.

Haiti holds membership in GATT, belongs to the U.N., and is a firm supporter of the Alliance for Progress and the OAS. Haiti participates in the International Coffee Agreement, and annually receives a U.S. quota for its sugar. Drought and hurricane damage, however, have of late prevented Haiti from filling its sugar and coffee quotas.

## Population and Land Use

Haiti's present population totals 5 million persons. The republic is one of the world's more densely populated areas, with almost 500 persons to the square mile. The annual growth rate for the population remains at 2.4 percent, largely because the lifespan of the population is relatively short. More than 85 percent of the people are classified rural. Port-au-Prince, the capital, is the country's only major city. Unemployment is very high, with agriculture absorbing four-fifths of those fortunate enough to find employment.

Haiti's farms reportedly number 560,000. Land suitable for raising crops comprises less than a third of Haiti's total land area. Cropland amounts to less than 0.5 acre per person. Haiti's total farmland is about 1.6 million hectares. Annual crops occupy 500,000 hectares, and perennial crops about 370,000 hectares; 500,000 hectares are classified as pasture; and the balance is in farm woodlots and other uses. Haiti's agriculture consists of a very few large sugar and sisal farms which occupy about 10 percent of all cropland, together with a great many small subsistence-type operations. Much of the agricultural land distribution sanctioned by President Petion during the early 1800's has resulted in small holdings, which now average less than 0.6 of a hectare.

## Agricultural Production

Haiti's topography permits a wide variety of crops, but lack of roads and other production and marketing facilities have limited their development. The principal agricultural exports are coffee, sugar, sisal, and essential oils. Domestic food crops, grown mostly on small subsistence farms, include corn, millet, rice, and sweetpotatoes. These basic foods are supplemented with beans, pigeonpeas, tubers, and an assortment of tropical fruits and vegetables. Haitian diets are generally poor, and particularly low in fats and protein. Although most direct U.S. aid ceased in 1963, Haiti continues to receive large foreign donations in the forms of food, cash, and low-interest loans. There is also increasing dependence upon contributions from religious and other charitable organizations, which have become important sources of aid.

Haiti's most important crop is coffee, which annually accounts for half of all foreign exchange earnings. Coffee is grown on a small scale. The 300,000 coffee-producing units average between 1 and 2 acres in size. The crop receives little care, and its biennial-bearing characteristic further accentuates year-to-year fluctuations. In September 1966, Hurricane Inez severely damaged coffee plantings from which the crop has not yet recovered. Prevailing low returns have tended to discourage replantings.

Sugar yields in Haiti are generally low. However, only about one-tenth of Haiti's sugarcane is intended for commercial sugar production. The balance is converted into clairin, a native beverage; alcohol; and rapadou, a sweetener popular with rural people. A third sugar mill has recently been completed and there are plans for further expansion; sisal, a major export crop, continues to suffer from weakened world demand. The market for essential oils (three-fourths of all production was taken by the United States in 1965/66) is currently strong.

## Trade and Outlook

Haitian foreign trade policies are aimed at acquiring exchange through exports of coffee, sugar, sisal, essential oils, and nonagricultural items, such as minerals, handicraft articles, and light manufactures. New industries are promoted by granting tax holidays and other concessions. The United States is Haiti's principal trading partner, purchasing 72 percent of Haiti's exports in 1968 and supplying 71 percent of all imports. France and Belgium follow in importance, though neither country annually garners as much as 10 percent of the total trade.

Textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, pharmaceuticals, and machinery comprise Haiti's major nonagricultural imports, while the principal food imports are wheat, vegetable oils and fats, dairy and fish products, and food specialties. The United States furnishes most of the raw materials used in the Haitian reexport enterprises.

Coffee, Haiti's major agricultural export, earned 43 percent of all foreign exchange in 1967. During this period, sugar exports accounted for 10 percent of the total, and sisal about 5 percent. Minerals (bauxite and copper ore) earned 15 percent of the total export value. The largest category of Haiti's agricultural imports was fats and oils, nearly all of which originated in the United States. Wheat and flour imports were next in value, but management changes in Haiti's single flour mill in 1969 have shifted much of the wheat trade to Canada. Dairy products as a group figured heavily in the import category, with The Netherlands the major supplier. The United States continues to supply all of the tobacco imported by Haiti, three-quarters of the fruits and vegetables, and nearly half the sales of all other goods.

The outlook for Haiti's economy and agriculture appears bleak. Only the tourist and light manufactures segments presently exhibit signs of growth. Agriculture continues in the doldrums. Annual population increases build pressure on problems arising from limited physical resources, while prospects for any improvement are not bright.

#### JAMAICA

Capital: Kingston

Jamaica, largest of the British West Indies, is 150 miles long and 50 miles at its widest. Its land area of 4,411 square miles is slightly smaller than the State of Connecticut. Jamaica attained independence and Dominion status as a member of the British Commonwealth in August 1962. Because of its relatively advanced development and location (90 miles south of Cuba) Jamaica is able to carry on substantial inter-island trade that includes the mainland areas of Guyana and British Honduras.

Though Jamaica is very mountainous, with peaks up to 7,400 feet, its soils and temperate climate make it well-adapted to the production of sugarcane and other tropical crops. Jamaica is the world's largest exporter of bauxite and existing plans for expansion may soon make it the world's greatest producer of alumina. Jamaican mines also supply large quantities of high-grade gypsum. The refining of imported crude oil is yet another major enterprise, and the expanding tourist industry (nearly 259,000 visitors in 1968) provides ample evidence of the attractiveness of Jamaican beaches, climate, and tourist facilities.

Increasing industrial development, tourism, and related services have kept the Jamaican economy moving forward in recent years. The average annual rate of GDP increase between 1950 and 1967 was nearly 10 percent. Agriculture appears to be the only segment of the economy that has not kept pace with rapid economic growth. By 1969, agriculture's share of the GDP had declined from its former levels of about 30 percent to less than 10 percent. Agriculture's part of the 1969 GDP was exceeded by all major categories except Government, transport, and communications.

Immediately following independence, Jamaica adopted its first 5-year plan to stimulate and diversify industrial and agricultural development. Goals for agriculture included full and efficient use of agricultural lands and improvement of rural living standards. These aims were extended by a second 5-year program approved in April 1968. At the same time, the Government continued its program of purchasing agricultural land for redistribution to prospective farmers. The Land Development and Utilization Law, passed in 1966, obliged owners of idle or underutilized lands of

40 hectares or more to make more productive use of such areas or face condemnation. Other Government programs provided for a comprehensive agricultural census, construction of rural roads and marketing facilities, expansion of agricultural credit, and production incentives.

Jamaica holds membership in GATT, and is a beneficiary of the British Commonwealth tariff system. It has joined the U.N. and in 1969 became a member of OAS. The island's manufacturing and processing industries are in an excellent position to benefit from supplying expanding CARIFTA markets. Jamaica annually receives a share of the U.S. sugar quota and is also a principal exporter of sugar to the United Kingdom and Canada.

#### Population and Land Use

Jamaica's population in 1969 was slightly under 2 million people, and the annual rate of growth was about 2 percent. More than 40 percent of the total population was then 15 years of age or less. In 1960, 85 percent of the population over 10 years of age was literate, and 23 percent of all Jamaicans were reported to be living in urban areas. The urban percentage is obviously much higher today. The 1960 census further disclosed that there were more than 400 persons (estimated at 470 in 1970) to the square mile, making Jamaica one of the more densely populated areas of the Western Hemisphere. The labor force in 1960 was calculated at 600,000 with 38 percent employed in agriculture. The sugar industry alone provided jobs for 63,000 persons during the 1967 crop season. Unemployment continues to be high in Jamaica and poses serious problems, particularly during the period between sugar crops.

Jamaica's farm area totals 693,000 hectares, or about 61 percent of the island's surface. Nearly one-third of the area in farms is in crops, with pasture accounting for 29 percent. In 1960, farms numbered 159,000. Over 70 percent of these, mostly owner-operated, were less than 2 hectares and comprised less than 12 percent of all farmland. Though encompassing nearly half of all farmland, large estates, primarily those producing sugarcane, ranged from 200 to 800 hectares, and represented only 0.2 percent of total farm numbers. The smaller units (2 hectares or less) produced most of the domestic food crops and animal products.

#### Agricultural Production

Jamaica's major export crops are sugar, bananas, citrus, pimento, cocoa, and coffee. Domestic food crops include corn, coconuts, rice, roots, pulses, and a large variety of fruits and vegetables.

Sugarcane is Jamaica's most important agricultural crop, its planted area occupying about 35 percent of all cropland. It is grown throughout the coastal plains and interior valleys. Jamaican sugar production has declined from its former level of 500,000 metric tons to approximately 400,000 tons in 1970. Sugarcane production has been declining since 1966 as a consequence of unfavorable weather and high production costs. The processing of sugar and sugar products annually accounts for 10 percent of the country's manufacturing industry. Because of the industry's importance as a principal employer of unskilled labor, substitution of machinery for hand labor and curtailment of the scale of operation are resisted.

Bananas have been Jamaica's second most important crop. Nearly all Jamaican production is exported to the United Kingdom. Jamaican banana plantings are estimated at 38,000 hectares, with annual output about 200,000 tons. Banana exports have dropped from around 200,000 tons to 156,000 tons in 1969, largely because of a prolonged drought. Rising prices, however, have tended to offset the loss in banana export volume. Jamaica is also an important source of citrus products, although of late most production has been consumed domestically.



## Trade and Outlook

Recently, the United States supplanted the United Kingdom as Jamaica's most important trading partner, taking exports valued at \$84.6 million (38 percent of the total) in 1968, and in turn supplying 39 percent of the import total. The United Kingdom ranked second in 1968, with 23 percent of the exports and over 20 percent of the imports. Canada was the third most important trading partner. Bauxite and alumina accounted for nearly half of the value of all exports, while sugar and sugar products contributed about one-fifth. Machinery and transport equipment was the most important category among the imports, followed by manufactured goods and food products.

The major Jamaican exports to the United States in 1968 were bauxite and alumina (more than half of the value of all U.S. imports from Jamaica), sugar and sugar products, clothing, cocoa, and coffee. Among the agricultural commodities, sugar and sugar products have been by far the most important; in 1968, they accounted for 82 percent of the value of all Jamaican agricultural exports to the United States.

In 1967, the United States supplied approximately half of all of Jamaica's imports of cereals, cereal preparations, and textiles. About 30 percent of Jamaica's imports of meats, meat preparations, dairy products, and eggs came from the United States in 1967. Virtually all imports of animal feeds, fats and oils, and unmanufactured tobacco have also come from the United States in recent years.

Despite rapid expansion of Jamaica's industrial and tourist facilities under Government direction, growth in Jamaican agriculture will be a prime factor in solving the island's unfavorable trade balances and high unemployment. Jamaica should continue to be a growing market for many U.S. food items, as a consequence of increased urbanization and expanding tourism. For many reasons, the short-term outlook for Jamaica's sugar industry is poor, but the combination of better utilization of agricultural resources and normal rainfall should substantially enhance agriculture's share of the economy.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Capital: Port-of-Spain

Among the islands of the British Caribbean, the Trinidad and Tobago combination is exceeded in physical size only by Jamaica. The area of Trinidad and Tobago (1,980 square miles, or about 513,000 hectares), is slightly smaller than the State of Delaware. Trinidad by itself is 16 times as large as Tobago and approximately rectangular in shape. It is a tropical, humid island separated from Venezuela by only 7 miles. In early geological times, Trinidad probably was joined to South America. Tobago, 19 miles northeast of Trinidad, is relatively long and narrow. Unlike volcanic Trinidad, it is essentially a coral island and quite similar to many of the other Lesser Antilles.

Agriculture is overshadowed by the petroleum industry in Trinidad and Tobago. In 1967, petroleum supplied 28 percent of the GNP, compared with agriculture's 8 percent. Though petroleum exports earn four-fifths of the foreign exchange annually, the industry has become so automated that it employs only 5 percent of the labor force. In 1967, domestically-produced crude oil accounted for 42 percent of the Trinidad refinery intake. Domestic oil production has been declining, despite increased emphasis on exploration. The Government is currently devoting much attention to economic diversification, including the development of tourism and increasing the number of small manufacturing firms. Nevertheless, agriculture continues to provide employment for more than one-fifth of the labor force.

The people of Trinidad and Tobago enjoy relatively good incomes with per capita shares among the highest for the Caribbean. Between 1961 and 1967, per capita GDP climbed from \$601 to \$831. At the same time, GDP rose by 64 percent--from \$505 million to \$830 million.

In 1969, Trinidad and Tobago initiated a third 5-year development program, which emphasized greater output through strengthening the economic and social infrastructure and diversifying agriculture itself. Of more than \$150 million in public funds programmed for 1969-73, agriculture's portion was \$30 million. Agricultural programs are generally directed at greater self-sufficiency, through increased production of food crops and substitution of locally-grown commodities. These programs are implemented through land settlement schemes, extension teaching, production subsidies, guaranteed prices, supervised credit, and improved marketing and processing facilities. Protection against foreign agricultural competition is frequently provided through restrictive measures applied to imports.

Trinidad and Tobago holds membership in GATT and the British Commonwealth Tariff system, and participates in the Caribbean Fats and Oils and Rice Agreements. It has joined the U.N. and the OAS. Trinidad and Tobago is a charter member of CARIFTA, and an active participant in the Commonwealth and International Sugar Agreements, and the International Coffee Agreement.

#### Population and Land Use

The population of Trinidad and Tobago was estimated at slightly more than 1 million in 1968, with an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent. About 125,000 persons live in Port-of-Spain, the capital and largest city. The population is highly cosmopolitan. In 1967, there were 402 schools and three universities in Trinidad and Tobago. Attendance at public schools is compulsory and the population has a high degree of literacy. Unemployment and underemployment continue to be high, despite rapid economic growth, and the Government is seeking greater self-sufficiency in food production and industrialization as possible remedies.

About two-fifths of the area of Trinidad and Tobago (215,000 hectares) is classified as farmland. Forests cover 45 percent of the entire land area, but only a few species of trees have commercial value. Of the farmland, 133,000 hectares are classed as cropland, 7,000 hectares are in pasture, and the balance is either idle, built-on, or wasteland. Nearly half of all land is Government-owned. State-owned lands suitable for farming may be rented for 25-year terms, with options for lease renewals up to 25 additional years. In 1963, the number of landholdings in Trinidad and Tobago totaled 35,800. Less than 10,000 were properties of more than 6 hectares, however, and nearly half of all holdings were plots of 2 hectares or less.

#### Agricultural Production

About 30 percent of the cropland in Trinidad (Tobago produces no sugar) is planted to sugarcane, much of it on large estates. Sugar and sugar products, in turn, constitute 60 percent of all agricultural output. Though secondary to sugarcane, cocoa, bananas, coffee, and citrus are also important export commodities. For the most part, they are produced through use of modern commercial techniques. On the other hand, the many small-holders who are generally undercapitalized, follow poor farming methods and obtain low yields. Yet the latter produce most of the food crops. Trinidad is approaching self-sufficiency in the production of pork, and is also making good progress in expanding its other livestock and poultry enterprises. Production of coconuts, a major source of vegetable oils, has been declining, and Trinidad must now import copra from nearby Caribbean sources. Corn, rice, pulses, root crops, and fruits and vegetables are produced for the domestic market. The Government guarantees

prices for many agricultural commodities, with control exercised through its Marketing Board. Notwithstanding increased emphasis on food crop production, Trinidad and Tobago continues to be a heavy importer of food and feed items.

### Trade and Outlook

Despite currency devaluation of 14 percent near the close of 1967, total exports by Trinidad and Tobago increased by more than one-third--from \$346 million to \$465 million between 1961 and 1968. Much of the increase may be attributed to the rapid development of the petroleum industry. The value of agricultural imports increased at an average rate of over 8 percent between 1954 and 1966. A decline of 3.6 percent in food imports occurred in 1967, as measures taken to increase domestic production began to take effect. Food and feed imports, nevertheless, amounted to \$45 million in 1967, exceeding the value of agricultural exports by more than 35 percent. Agricultural imports were principally meat and meat products, wheat, rice, tobacco, animal feeds, fats and oils, and a wide range of processed foods. However, in 1968, agricultural imports again increased, but by only 1.2 percent. Sugar and sugar products in 1968 constituted two-thirds of the total agricultural exports.

Membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations has strongly influenced Trinidad's direction of trade. The United Kingdom was the primary customer for Trinidad and Tobago's agricultural exports in 1968, taking nearly half of all shipments. U.S. agricultural imports from Trinidad and Tobago nearly doubled in 1968 to \$10.7 million, for over 25 percent of the total. Canada's imports ranked third in value.

Commonwealth trade preferences have provided a protected U.K. market for fresh citrus and juices, cocoa, coffee, and bananas. Most of Trinidad's sugar is also purchased by the United Kingdom at specially negotiated prices, and Trinidad annually receives about 20 percent of the U.S. quota for West Indian sugar.

In 1968, the United States ranked first among the countries supplying food items to Trinidad and Tobago with a 29-percent share of the total. Next in order were the Commonwealth countries of Canada, Guyana (mostly rice), New Zealand, and the United Kingdom.

Despite some recent civil disturbances, prospects for the overall economy of Trinidad and Tobago appear bright. Explorations to locate additional sources of oil offshore are continuing. The Government is pushing programs to expand tourism and manufacturing, offset possible losses in oil production and develop new sources of employment. Furthermore, Trinidad's strategic location and relatively high degree of economic development should enable it to substantially benefit from trade generated by the Caribbean Free Trade Association.

### NETHERLANDS ANTILLES Capital: Willemstad, Curacao

The Netherlands Antilles consist of six islands in two groups of three; the groups are approximately 500 miles apart. Together, they form an autonomous State of the Netherlands Kingdom. Agriculture is of little importance throughout the Antilles, contributing only 2 percent to the gross domestic product in 1967.

The ABC islands (Aruba, Bonaire, and Curacao) lie 30 to 50 miles off the coast of Venezuela. Curacao and Aruba, whose structures are dominated by two of the world's largest oil refineries, are the most important economically. Curacao is also a major source of calcium phosphate. Both Curacao and Aruba enjoy a flourishing tourist

business. These two islands account for 65 percent of the entire Antilles land area and 90 percent of the population. Though next to Curacao in size, Bonaire is sparsely settled and undeveloped.

The three islands in the northern Antilles group situated just east of Puerto Rico are Saint Martin, Saint Eustatius, and Saba. The Netherlands shares Saint Martin with France, which rules about two-thirds of its land area. The three northern Antilles are small and very mountainous, and contrast sharply with the semiarid ABC islands. Their combined population is less than 5,000, and their land area totals only 33 square miles. Though arable land is limited, most of the northern Antilles group has sufficient rainfall to produce the customary tropical crops. Only Saint Martin has a developed tourist industry.

The economy of the Netherlands Antilles is based upon the refining of imported crude oil and tourism, the latter supplemented by duty-free shopping. Though the petroleum industry remains a major contributor to the gross national product, its share has dropped from 40 percent in 1957 to 22 percent. On the other hand, the attraction of the islands for tourists has been increasing, with over 100,000 visitors remaining for periods of 24 hours or more in 1967. Tourist expenditures in 1967 were equivalent to 13 percent of the GNP. Nearly all food consumed has to be imported, particularly within the ABC island group.

Unemployment, believed to be over 20 percent, is a continuing problem, and was a contributing cause of the May 1969 riots in Willemstad, the capital. The oil industry formerly employed 20,000 persons, but labor-saving machinery and advanced technology have halved the number of industry jobs. The Government encourages the development of tourism as a source of employment, and offers special inducements for attracting new industries. Despite serious unemployment, the Netherlands Antilles continues to enjoy high living standards. In 1969, one of every six residents of the ABC islands possessed an automobile.

#### Population and Land Use

The population of the Netherlands Antilles was approximately 215,000 in 1968 with a 2-percent annual rate of growth. Curacao accounted for nearly two-thirds of the entire population, and neighboring Aruba about 25 percent. Together, the three islands of the northern group had only 4 percent of the population. The Netherlands Antilles labor force totals 70,000, but agriculture provides employment for less than 3 percent of the working population. By 1965, the Government had surpassed the oil industry as the largest employer. About 85 percent of the mostly urban population is literate.

The land area of all six islands is only 394 square miles, or about 102,000 hectares. Curacao has 46,231 hectares of land, or 45.3 percent of the total. Aruba has 18,363 hectares (18 percent of the total), and Bonaire has 28,982 hectares, or 28.4 percent. The three islands in the northern group total only 8,495 hectares, or 8.3 percent of the total. In all, less than 5 percent of the Netherlands Antilles is considered arable.

#### Agricultural Production

Prospects for enhancing the unimportant position that agriculture holds in the Netherlands Antilles are poor. Low and irregular rainfall and shallow soils are the major deterrents to agriculture in the ABC island group. Though the Government operates large seawater distillation plants on Curacao, Bonaire, and Aruba to fill basic water needs, water thus obtained is usually too costly for agriculture. Most area farms are on land leased from the Government on short-term contracts. Curacao itself has less than 20 full-time farms. The principal agricultural products are aloes in

Aruba and Bonaire; sorghum, orange peel (Curacao only); and divi-divi, yielding dyeing and tanning products, mainly in Curacao and Bonaire. Some peanuts, beans, fresh vegetables, and tropical fruits are grown for domestic consumption. There are also a few poultry farms, one with a related swine enterprise. The high cost of imported animal feeds limits stock raising. An experimental hydroponics "farm" on Aruba has been successfully raising vegetables for local use.

The islands in the northern group of the Netherlands Antilles customarily have no rainfall shortages, though Saint Martin is building a seawater desalinating plant. Agriculture in these islands is largely subsistence, and limited by the scarcity of suitable land. Fishing is an important part of the economies.

### Trade and Outlook

The central government of the Netherlands Antilles operates no price support or subsidy programs for agriculture; neither are there cooperatives or other marketing groups serving farmers. Import duties are uniform for all agricultural commodities, regardless of country of origin. However, a new tariff schedule favoring EEC countries will probably be instituted following the acceptance of the Netherlands Antilles as an associate member of the EEC.

The foreign trade of the Netherlands Antilles is dominated by large crude oil imports and subsequent overseas shipments of refined petroleum products. In 1967, total imports amounted to \$666 million. Three-quarters of that value, however, can be attributed to imports of Venezuelan oil. The United States ranked next to Venezuela as a source of imports in 1967, supplying about \$65 million worth of goods, or just under 10 percent of the total. U.S. exports to the Netherlands Antilles were principally food items (\$10.9 million), clothing (\$9.3 million), nonelectrical machinery (\$9.1 million), and vehicles (\$4.5 million).

In 1967, the Netherlands Antilles exported \$607 million worth of goods, with a trade deficit of \$59 million. The United States was the major customer for Netherlands Antilles exports, taking about one-half of all shipments, a value of \$311 million. Petroleum products worth \$237 million comprised 76 percent of the U.S. imports. The United States also purchased \$2.8 million worth of phosphate fertilizer, and an additional \$2.6 million of other chemicals. U.S. agricultural imports from the Netherlands Antilles were valued at only \$55,000 in 1968.

The general economic outlook for the Netherlands Antilles is favorable. Curacao appears to have recovered from the adverse effects of civil unrest and tourism is again expanding. Industrial development is also making satisfactory progress. Proximity to the Netherlands Antilles and the specialized needs of the tourist industry should result in an expanding market for U.S. food items, despite possible negating effects of associate membership in the EEC.

## SURINAM

### Capital: Paramaribo

Surinam is a sparsely settled country of high rainfall and humidity, where 80 percent of the entire area lies under a canopy of tropical forest. Formerly known as Dutch Guiana, it became a fully autonomous State in December 1954 when, accompanied by the Netherlands Antilles, it was accorded equal partnership with Holland in the Netherlands Kingdom.

Surinam is located on the northeast coast of South America between Guyana and French Guiana. Its land area of 55,212 square miles makes it slightly smaller than

the State of Georgia. Surinam's land surface is fragmented by numerous rivers flowing north to the Atlantic from its heavily-forested interior.

The bauxite industry of Surinam overshadows its economy, with the basic ore and its derivatives in 1968 accounting for more than four-fifths of all export earnings, and establishing the country as the world's second largest producer. Agriculture provided 9 percent of the exports in 1968 and formed an important segment of the economy. Currently, agriculture supplies less than one-eighth of the GDP.

Surinam's GDP rose 46 percent between 1956 and 1965. In 1968, however, the rise was relatively slight. Per capita income was \$427 in 1965. Surinam receives extensive development aid from the Netherlands Government (\$115.5 million between 1957 and 1969), as well as from the European Economic Community (\$33 million between 1964 and 1968). Associate membership in the EEC carries with it preferential treatment for Surinam's exports. Despite outside financial assistance and customary favorable trade balances, Surinam regularly encounters difficulties in public financing and holding off inflation. Unemployment has also become a problem.

### Population and Land Use

In 1968, Surinam's population was estimated at 375,000, with an annual growth rate of over 3.5 percent--one of the highest in the Western Hemisphere. Even so, there were only seven persons to the square mile. Over half of the population was located either in Paramaribo, the capital, or within a 20-mile radius. The literacy rate was 80 percent. Education was compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 12. The labor force, estimated at 95,000, includes about 10 percent unemployed. Many skilled workers leave the country for better jobs abroad. The bauxite industry supplies employment for about 5,800 workers.

Much Surinam land is owned by the Crown. Landownership by farmers is relatively small--only 17 percent. In the agricultural sector, over half of all farmland is rented. Since 1955, 2,000 farmers have acquired more than 7,000 hectares under land settlement programs. The total land area of Surinam (14.3 million hectares) has only 45,000 hectares of cropland and about 7,000 hectares of pasture. Approximately half of the agricultural land is operated by 16,300 farmers having units of from 1 to 50 hectares. Only 139 operators manage the balance. The more fertile and accessible lands are chiefly located in the river and alluvial coastal areas. The river area is considered most suitable for tree crops, while the coastal area seems best adapted to rice production.

### Agricultural Production

Rice is Surinam's major crop, occupying nearly three-fourths of all cultivated land, and having a value equal to more than half of all other crops produced. Other important export crops are sugar, citrus, coffee, bananas, and cocoa. Crops grown for domestic use are corn, coconuts, peanuts, pulses, roots, and an assortment of other tropical fruits and vegetables. Paramaribo, the capital, is also the home port of a large fleet of shrimp trawlers.

The cultivation of rice is principally in the hands of small landholders. One large plantation, however, accounted for 36 percent of the entire output in 1968. Production of paddy rice has generally increased, though of late there has been some recession from the high of 119,000 metric tons produced in 1967. Production of bananas, mostly for export, doubled between 1965 and 1967 and is continuing to expand. The sugarcane harvest has fallen off in recent seasons. Though Surinam's only large sugar estate provides jobs for 1,800 workers during the crop season, annual sugar output has fallen to less than 20,000 tons. Surinam has one refinery, rum distillery, modern dairy farm, and milk processing plant.

Agricultural policy was an important part of the government's 10-year development plan introduced in 1955. The latter has since been superseded by a 5-year plan with the ultimate goal of increasing the real growth of GNP by 7 percent each year. Policy generally is concerned with expanding crop acreage, enlarging farms for more economical operation, and increasing the production of both export and domestically consumed crops. Under these programs, rice and banana production receives special attention. Producer prices are guaranteed for rough rice and citrus; retail prices are also established for coconut oil. Exports of livestock, poultry, fresh meat, and other food items have been restricted. At the same time, the Government maintains control over imports of agricultural items through licensing.

### Trade and Outlook

Bauxite and its derivatives dominate Surinam's trade, and accounted for 87 percent of the value of all exports in 1968. Since the completion of a large hydroelectric dam in 1965, Surinam has been increasing alumina and aluminum tonnage. As output of bauxite and its products rise, an increasing volume of the export trade with the EEC may be expected, because such goods have duty-free access. Shipments to a large aluminum smelter in Norway are also expected to increase.

Surinam's balance of trade showed a surplus of nearly \$16 million in 1968. The United States has been Surinam's most important trading partner, followed by The Netherlands and other EEC countries. The United States supplied 37 percent of total imports in 1968, and the EEC's share was 33 percent. Agricultural imports from the United States rose by one-third to \$4.1 million in 1964-68. The principal agricultural items were: cereals, flour, fruit and vegetables, meats and meat preparations, unmanufactured tobacco, and animal feeds.

U.S. imports from Surinam continue to be almost entirely products of the bauxite industry. The few agricultural items imported by the United States have included coffee and natural rubber, usually valued at less than 1 percent of the total.

The economic outlook for Surinam is relatively bright. Government programs may be expected to increase agricultural production and open up remote areas of the country to suitable agriculture. Increased investments in mining and oil exploration already underway will likely stimulate the economy and assure it a satisfactory growth rate. U.S. trade with Surinam, however, will probably decline as the full impact of associate membership in the EEC becomes realized.

### FRENCH GUIANA Capital: Cayenne

French Guiana is the largest, though least populated, of the French Overseas Departments. It is situated on the northeast coast of South America, where it is bordered on the west by Surinam and on the east and south by Brazil. French Guiana has the same self-government and departmental status as Martinique and Guadeloupe. Its economy is highly subsidized by the mother country, and nearly all its foodstuffs are imported.

The climate of French Guiana is tropical and generally humid, with heavy rainfall during the rainy season. Dense forests cover 90 percent of French Guiana, which is crisscrossed by 10 major rivers. The interior is nearly impenetrable, making the commercial harvesting of timber difficult. Nevertheless, forest trees provide the principal cash crop. Many varieties of hardwoods are present, and the forest resources of French Guiana have yet to be exploited. Gold is mined, and there are important deposits of other commercial minerals, including bauxite. A wide continental

shelf along the coast provides a valuable site for the developing fishing industry. In 1966, the French Government established a missile research station at Kourou, a coastal town west of the capital. This center, representing \$100 million in investment and an annual operating cost of \$20 million, is now making a strong impact upon the economy.

#### Population and Land Use

The population of French Guiana, estimated at 41,000 in 1969, is increasing at an annual rate of 3 percent. Over half of the people live in Cayenne, the capital, and about three-quarters of the population is classified urban. Agriculture provides employment for about one-third of the labor force. Unemployment is relatively low, and from time to time labor shortages occur. Literacy is high--98 percent of all children attend schools.

French Guiana's area of 35,135 square miles makes it slightly smaller than the State of Indiana. Both the present cultivated land and the population are situated on a 70-mile-wide strip paralleling the coast.

The Government of French Guiana is striving to diversify and expand agricultural production. It has specific programs for introducing new crops and distributing lands to new farmers. Government loans are available to other farmers for purchasing land and modernizing existing properties. The French Government's 5-year development program for its Overseas Department, designed to raise the GNP 8 to 9 percent annually, expires in 1970 and will likely be renewed. Local planning committees and Department prefects have participated in its development.

#### Agricultural Production

Agriculture in French Guiana is limited to the production of crops for local consumption. Its total contribution to the annual GDP (\$22 million in 1966), was less than 10 percent.

Basic foods grown for local consumption include cassava, corn, manioc, yams, and sweetpotatoes. Rice is cultivated along the coast, sugar and bananas are produced on the lowlands, and pineapples and cacao are raised on the higher elevations. Most sugarcane is used in the manufacture of rum, one of the country's few export items.

#### Trade and Outlook

In the order named, the principal countries trading with French Guiana are France, Overseas France, the United States, Surinam, and Trinidad and Tobago. The major exports from French Guiana are shrimp, gold, lumber, rum, rosewood essence, and sweet orange oil. Principal imports are: machinery, metal products, petroleum products, cotton fabrics, meats and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, and wheat flour and cereals. Demand for imported foodstuffs undoubtedly will rise as the missile center expands.

In 1967, French Guiana imported goods valued at \$42 million, while total exports came to less than \$6 million. Most imports originated in France, and accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total. The United States ranked second as a supplier, with less than 13 percent. U.S. imports from French Guiana are chiefly shrimp, while U.S. agricultural imports from French Guiana have been negligible.

The future holds good prospects for economic growth in French Guiana, especially in the fields of forest products and mining. Continued French grants and public expenditures should further stimulate the demand for foodstuffs and other commodities from the United States and elsewhere.



FRENCH WEST INDIES  
Capitals: Martinique--Fort-de-France  
Guadeloupe--Basse-Terre

The islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique together represent more than 90 percent of the entire area of the French West Indies. Guadeloupe additionally administers the other French Caribbean island territories: Marie Galante, St. Barthelemy, Les Saintes, Desiderade, and the French portion of the island of St. Martin. Normally, the area and populations of these small possessions are included with Guadeloupe.

The French West Indies have a combined area of 1,105 square miles, making their total slightly smaller than the State of Rhode Island. All are located in the eastern region of the Caribbean. Martinique and Guadeloupe became Departments of the French Republic in 1947. Their high-cost agriculture has made them dependent upon the protected French market.

Guadeloupe and Martinique are essentially agricultural islands, with bananas and sugarcane their principal crops. Their economies are highly subsidized by the French Government, which follows a policy of maintaining guaranteed minimum wage and social security benefits at approximately the same levels as in metropolitan France. Foreign trade of the French West Indies is directed toward France and the franc zone. Martinique and Guadeloupe have large French quotas for their sugar output. Two-thirds of the French market for bananas is also reserved for them. The United States ranks next to France as a trading partner.

In 1967, the GDP was estimated at \$168 million for Guadeloupe and \$196 million for Martinique. On a per capita basis, this amounted to \$528 for Guadeloupe and \$622 for Martinique, or an average of \$567 for both. In each case, agriculture contributed between 20 and 25 percent of the GNP. Government long-range policy has been designed to diversify agricultural production, especially the dependence upon single crops, and to encourage the establishment of light industries using domestic raw materials. Tourism has also received special encouragement.

Population and Land Use

Martinique and Guadeloupe are among the more densely populated areas of the world, averaging 581 persons to the square mile in 1968. Martinique's population of 324,000 is estimated to be growing at an annual rate of 2.8 percent, while Guadeloupe, with a somewhat larger land area and a population of 318,000, is increasing at the rate of 2 percent. More than half of the people are under 20 years of age. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16 and literacy is high. Agriculture provides employment for over 40 percent of the labor force. Wages are high for the Caribbean. Nevertheless, an estimated 25 percent of the labor force is either unemployed or underemployed.

Guadeloupe, largest of the French West Indies, has an area of 177,000 hectares, including 50,000 hectares (28 percent) in cropland, 17,000 in pasture, and 60,000 in forests. Another 19,000 hectares probably could be converted to cropland. In 1968, sugarcane was planted on 25,000 hectares, or half of the cropland. There were nearly 9,000 hectares of bananas. Vegetable crops occupied another 7,000 hectares.

Martinique's 109,000 hectares include 32,000 (29 percent) in cropland, 20,000 in pasture, and 27,000 in forests. The crop area in 1968 included 7,800 hectares in sugarcane, 10,500 in bananas, 4,000 in vegetables, and 1,000 in pineapples. A number of large estates remain in the possession of descendants of the early planters. Very little of the available agricultural land is idle.

## Agricultural Production

Sugarcane and bananas are the major cash crops of the French West Indies with coffee, cacao, tropical fruits, and flowers accounting for most of the other agricultural exports. Fresh and canned pineapple are important Martinique exports. Sugar refining continues as the primary industry of the French West Indies. The Government is attempting to consolidate Martinique's five mills into a more economical unit. Secondary products, such as molasses and rum, figure prominently in the island's export trade. Both Martinique and Guadeloupe qualify France as the only rum-producing member of the EEC.

Agricultural policies are generally aimed at increasing the production of all crops grown on the islands. Except for sugar and sugarcane, the Government provides no price supports or guarantees for agricultural commodities. The French Stabilization Fund reimburses sugar manufacturers for the differentials between selling prices and support levels. Subsidies are paid for planting sugarcane, establishing pastures, purchasing farm animal breeding stock, and production of vegetable crops. The French Government also provides funds to subsidize the export of agricultural products to countries outside the EEC. Subsidy payments on bananas alone in 1968 exceeded \$1 million.

## Trade and Outlook

Most of the French West Indies' trade is with France, the mother country. Both Guadeloupe and Martinique annually experience large trade deficits. In recent years, the value of goods imported has frequently been three times as great as that of commodities exported. Agricultural imports by the French West Indies in 1967 were 24 percent of total imports, but agricultural exports comprised 95 percent of all exports. These were mostly sugar and sugar products, bananas, and fresh and canned pineapple. French social programs operating in the islands, especially those dealing with raising wage rates, have tended to price their agricultural exports out of world markets.

Though still small, the U.S. share of the French West Indies market continues to grow. Recent changes in F.W.I. Government policies, permitting U.S. and Canadian investment, should have a beneficial effect upon trade with North America. In 1967, the United States shipped goods of all kinds valued at \$12.8 million to the French West Indies, and in 1968, the total value rose to \$13.3 million. U.S. imports from the French West Indies (mostly sugar) exceeded \$7 million in 1967, reaching 10 percent of all F.W.I. exports. The recent increase in the U.S. quota for F.W.I. sugar should be reflected in increased U.S. imports.

The outlook for the French West Indies is for continued strong economic ties with France and the EEC. This is assured by the existing high production costs and France's determination to maintain F.W.I. economies at levels comparable to its own. Prospects for greater agricultural development are limited and there is little likelihood of expanded Caribbean trade. Increased tourism and North American financing, however, should stimulate trade with the United States.

## ANTIGUA

Capital: St. John's

Antigua of the Leewards group and its smaller island dependencies, Barbuda and Redonda, are situated in the northeast region of the Caribbean north of Guadeloupe and east of Nevis. The islands have a total area of 170 square miles. Antigua, with 108 square miles, is low lying, with many natural harbors and sandy beaches. Barbuda

is 62 square miles in area. Redonda is a small islet of less than a square mile and with no permanent inhabitants. Sugarcane and cotton have been the traditional crops grown on Antigua, but persistent droughts have sharply reduced agriculture's role.

Antigua is well-developed for tourism, the mainstay of its economy. Its climate is ideal for vacationers; there are miles of attractive beaches. It has one of the area's major airports and hotel facilities are relatively ample. Antigua had more than 59,000 visitors in 1968, most of whom came from the United States. Lack of fresh water, a chronic problem, has obliged many hotels to install water desalinating plants.

In recent years, Antigua's GDP has been growing at over 6 percent, reaching \$26.1 million in 1969. Growth has been closely linked to tourism and its related activities. A long period of drought caused agriculture's contribution to the GDP to decline from 4.2 percent in 1967 to 2.1 percent (mostly because of a drop in sugar output) in 1969.

Government revenues are derived mainly from customs and excise duties, income taxes, and licenses. Between 1965 and 1968, the United Kingdom provided \$2.3 million in development aid, while the United States loaned \$6 million in 1967 for the construction of a deepwater harbor. Antigua has in the past received an allocation for sugar under the U.S. quota for the West Indies, and has also participated in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. It enjoys tariff preferences under its trade agreement with British Commonwealth countries, and is a signatory to the Rice Agreement. Antigua was one of the original signers of the CARIFTA agreement, and has joined the East Caribbean Common Market.

#### Population and Land Use

The population of Antigua and Barbuda totaled 62,000 in 1968, and is growing at the rate of 2.1 percent each year. All except 1,000 inhabitants live on Antigua. The labor force equals about one-third of the population. Normally, about 4,500 are employed in the sugar industry. Unemployment, a continuing problem, is estimated at 20 percent and would be considerably higher were it not for off-island employment and special development projects.

The land area of Antigua and its dependencies totals 44,000 hectares, of which 14,000 hectares, or 32 percent, are classed as farmland. There are about 6,000 farms, which together contain 8,000 hectares of cropland and 2,000 hectares of pasture. The average farm is only 2-1/3 hectares. In 1970, sugarcane was grown on 5,200 hectares.

#### Agricultural Production

Sugar production dropped from nearly 5,000 tons in 1967 to zero in 1969 when a small cane harvest and costly factory repairs resulted in the decision to forego operating the island's only mill. Moisture conditions, however, point to sugar production of about 10,000 tons in 1971. Output of Sea Island cotton, a victim of weakened demand and drought, has also declined sharply, but recent sales of accumulated stocks are expected to reverse downward production trends.

Attempts at crop diversification have led to experimental work with corn, sesame, soybeans, onions, and tomatoes. Local farmers are being encouraged to produce fruits and vegetables for the hotel trade. Livestock herds include about 7,000 cattle and 8,000 hogs. Good progress in commercial poultry production is also reported.

#### Trade and Outlook

Exports from Antigua, nearly all agricultural, have declined sharply since 1959. Sugar and molasses, major ingredients in the island's export trade, have been in short supply since 1959, when the effects of the prolonged drought first made their impact.

Since 1967, trade in cotton has also fallen sharply (under \$58,000 in value in 1969), leaving Antigua almost completely dependent upon its tourist industry. Total imports, on the other hand, have climbed, rising 213 percent to \$25.6 million between 1959 and 1966. Although the United States normally furnishes less than 10 percent of the agricultural imports, the U.S. share has been increasing in recent years. Principal agricultural imports from the United States have been poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, meats and meat products, corn, and tobacco. The increases have been in poultry meat, eggs, and pulses.

Antigua can look forward to continued rapid development of its tourist industry, which in turn means greater demand for food imports. Agricultural production can also be expected to make some recovery, as more normal rainfall and improved water conservation measures influence growing conditions. The island, however, will continue to be a marginal agricultural producer, and there is little assurance of sustained growth in its agricultural sector.

#### DOMINICA

Capital: Roseau

The island of Dominica, largest of the Windwards and Leewards, is also the most mountainous of the West Indies. Dominica is located midway between the French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. Much of its surface is broken up by peaks of 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Lack of a deepwater harbor and tropical rain forest conditions have hindered agricultural development. Dominica has a French heritage which is still evident, even though the island has been under English rule for 2 centuries.

The GDP increased by 7.5 percent in 1968 to \$15.9 million. Agriculture's share (\$6.0 million) represented 38 percent of the total, and constituted the largest category among the GDP components. Tourism, with 10,000 visitors in 1968, is becoming an increasingly important segment of the economy. Dominica has no secondary industries of consequence, other than the processing of lime juice. The island experiences annual trade deficits, which are partly offset by receipts from tourists, overseas remittances, and grants-in-aid. In 1968, trade deficits amounted to \$3.9 million, or nearly 63 percent of the value of all exports.

Dominica enjoys British Commonwealth trade preferences. It is also a member of CARIFTA and has joined the Caribbean Development Bank. Dominica participates in the Caribbean Oils and Fats Agreement and is further obligated to purchase its rice requirements from Guyana under the Caribbean Rice Agreement.

#### Population and Land Use

In 1968, Dominica had a population of 72,000, with an estimated 2-percent rate of growth. Much of the island's terrain is unsuited to agriculture. Dominica, however, continues to be one of the few underpopulated Caribbean islands. About half of its working force finds employment in agriculture. Literacy is above average for the region.

The total land area of Dominica is 290 square miles, or approximately 75,000 hectares. The Government holds title to about 60 percent of the land. Dominica's 9,000 farms consist of 17,000 hectares of cropland and 2,000 hectares of pasture. Seven thousand farms are smaller than 2 hectares. There are also 200 estates of 20 or more hectares.

Bananas, the major export crop, occupy 8,100 hectares. Limes are grown on 720 hectares. Coconuts, frequently interplanted with bananas, account for 4,000 hectares. There are also 2,400 hectares of cacao trees.

## Agricultural Production

Dominica's subtropical climate makes possible a wide range of crops, especially bananas, citrus, coconuts, and many exotic fruits and food crops. Banana production increased to 55,000 metric tons in 1968. In recent years, however, a notable decline in the production of cocoa, copra, and vanilla has occurred.

The Government of Dominica, in an effort to maintain and increase agricultural production, has sanctioned the following subsidies: (1) Payment of up to 50 percent of the capital investment in new agricultural development (principally small swine and poultry projects costing from \$100 to \$500 each), (2) establishing centers for farm animal breeding with subsidized stud fees, (3) supplying swine and beef cattle breeding stock to farmers at reduced cost, and (4) providing custom spraying to citrus growers at subsidized rates.

The Dominica Cooperative Citrus Growers Association handled most of the grapefruit and orange production in 1967, selling 89 percent of the crop. All of the citrus is packed in a Government-owned plant operated by the Agricultural Marketing Board. The Dominica Banana Growers Association employs WINBAN, a four-island marketing agency, to sell its bananas. WINBAN also underwrites insurance for growers against blowdown, and furnishes fertilizer on extended credit. Although the Dominica Agricultural Marketing Board has been authorized to purchase, grade, pack, transport, store, and export agricultural commodities, its present activities are those of a sales force for all agricultural commodities other than citrus and bananas.

## Trade and Outlook

Total exports by Dominica amounted to \$6.2 million in 1968, while imports were valued at \$10 million. In recent years, exports have averaged an annual increase of 4 percent. Exports of agricultural commodities amounted to 93 percent of all exports in 1968. Bananas represented 76 percent of total exports and 82 percent of all agricultural exports. Virtually all the bananas were exported to the United Kingdom. Fresh citrus exports in 1967 reached nearly 107,000 half boxes, while lime juice exports in 1966 exceeded 107,000 barrels. Lime juice exports normally earn around \$0.5 million in exchange. The United Kingdom and Canada were the principal customers for the agricultural commodities exported by Dominica in 1968.

The principal imports in 1968 were: machinery, metal manufactures, fertilizer, transportation equipment, and textiles. In recent years, imports have generally increased. Agricultural commodities amounted to 30 percent of the total imports in 1968. The major suppliers of agricultural commodities were Canada, the United Kingdom, West Indies, the United States, and other Commonwealth nations. The largest single agricultural import was wheat flour, nearly all of which was supplied by Canada. The principal agricultural imports from the United States have been frozen poultry, poultry feed, and pulses.

Little change in the immediate future is foreseen for Dominica's agriculture. The outlook is for continued assistance from outside sources to improve the agricultural situation. The Government is also attempting to scientifically exploit the island's forest resources as an additional source of income. This might lead to the construction of much-needed roads to the interior, which would further stimulate agricultural and tourism development.

GRENADA  
Capital: St. George's

Grenada, smallest and southernmost of the Windward Islands, is 90 miles north of Trinidad and approximately 70 miles southwest of St. Vincent. With Carriacou, it is essentially a two-island State, although the area administered covers several additional small islands. Grenada, the larger island, has an area of 120 square miles, while Carriacou has only 13 square miles. Grenada is of volcanic origin, heavily forested, and contains a number of small streams. Agriculture, characterized by many small individually owned farms, is the basic industry, though tourism (23,000 visitors in 1968) is rapidly approaching it in importance. The major export crops are bananas, cocoa, and nutmeg-mace.

In 1967, the GDP for Grenada reached \$22.4 million. Agriculture contributed more than one-third of the GDP. Per capita income was \$209. Grenada enjoys greater diversification in its agriculture than most of its neighbors. Nevertheless, the value of imports continues to run far ahead of exports. In 1968, total imports amounted to \$13.2 million, and were 2-1/2 times greater than exports. Large trade deficits have been mostly offset by tourist receipts and grants-in-aid.

Grenada is a member of CARIFTA and the Caribbean Development Bank. It also participates in the Caribbean Fats and Oils and Rice Agreements. It enjoys British Commonwealth trade preferences. Grenada is a member of the East Caribbean Common Market and markets its bananas through its local cooperative and WINBAN, the Windward Islands Banana Growers Association.

#### Population and Land Use

Grenada is one of the most densely populated islands in the Caribbean. In 1968, its people numbered 103,000 and the annual growth rate was 2.2 percent. Ninety percent of the population lives on the main island of Grenada. Nearly half of the labor force is employed in agriculture. Literacy is relatively high.

The land area of Grenada and Carriacou totals 34,000 hectares. Grenada has 31,000 hectares and Carriacou 3,000. Fifteen thousand farms occupy two-thirds of the entire area, of which 17,000 hectares are cropland and 2,000 hectares pasture. An estimated half of all farmland is operated by small farmers having less than half a hectare of land. Estates account for about 30 percent of the total cropland. On these, 20 percent of the island's cocoa, 50 percent of the nutmeg-mace, and 25 percent of the bananas are grown.

Because intercropping is commonly practiced, it is difficult to estimate the area taken up by specific crops. The 1969 crop areas were estimated as follows (in hectares): cacao, 6,880; bananas, 3,440; nutmeg and mace, 2,630; coconuts, 1,400; and sugarcane, 325. Bananas became a major crop following the 1955 hurricane, which nearly wiped out the plantings of nutmeg-mace and cacao. The return of cacao production to former levels will likely be at the expense of banana output.

#### Agricultural Production

Major export crops are bananas, cocoa, and nutmeg-mace. A very small amount of Sea Island cotton is grown on Carriacou. In 1969, production of bananas exceeded 23,000 tons; cocoa, 3,100 tons; nutmeg and mace, 2,588 and 201 tons, respectively; copra, 635 tons; and sugar, 1,400 tons. Sugar and copra are now produced only for domestic use.

The Government of Grenada furnishes cacao seedlings to growers at subsidized prices, and reimburses farmers for half the cost of establishing erosion control

structures. The Government provides the facilities and pays the manager's salary at the two marketing depots operated by the Grenada Farmers Cooperative Council. Grenada is currently in the midst of a 5-year program for updating its agriculture--encouraging greater use of fertilizers, insecticides, and improved planting stock, and modern cultural techniques. It is developing agricultural credit and marketing facilities.

#### Trade and Outlook

In 1968, Grenada's total exports (including \$157,000 in reexports) amounted to \$5.1 million, for a slight increase over the preceding year. Devaluation of the currency eroded what would otherwise have been a substantial increase. Devaluation also resulted in a decrease in imports from \$14.2 million in 1967 to \$13.2 million in 1968. Grenada's principal trading partners are the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada.

Spices, cocoa beans, and bananas comprised virtually all of Grenada's exports during 1968, with all of the bananas going to the United Kingdom. Imports of agricultural commodities, on the other hand, were 22 percent of the total and were chiefly meats, dairy products, cereals, feed grains, and miscellaneous food preparations. U.S. agricultural exports to Grenada increased from 13.1 percent in 1967 to 17.3 percent in 1968, or from \$400,766 to \$693,444. Wheat flour exports had the sharpest increase in value, rising from \$26,080 to \$292,155. The United States supplied approximately half of Grenada's 1968 flour requirements. U.S. poultry meat exports to Grenada increased by 40 percent to nearly \$100,000 in value, and accounted for over 90 percent of the meat market.

The outlook for Grenada's economy is relatively favorable. Tourism continues to grow in importance, and creates demand for construction materials and food imports. Production of cocoa and spices is being stimulated by favorable prices. The Government encourages investment in light industry to provide much-needed sources of employment and is also taking measures to increase agricultural exports and raise more of the island's food needs.

#### ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA Capital: Basseterre, St. Kitts

These three islands of the British Leeward group were administered as a colony by the United Kingdom until they became an associated State in February 1967. In 1969, however, Anguilla voted to leave the union. Its political status has yet to be settled. The islands are located in the northeastern part of the Caribbean. St. Kitts, administrative headquarters for the three-island State, is 65 square miles in area. Nevis, 36 square miles, lies only 2 miles southeast of St. Kitts. Both Nevis and St. Kitts are mountainous and volcanic. Anguilla, directly east of Puerto Rico and 70 miles north of St. Kitts, is long and narrow and of coral formation. It is relatively flat and contains 32 square miles of land area.

Though the economies of the three islands are based upon agriculture, St. Kitts is the only one with significant commercial operations. Tourism is gaining in importance (10,000 visitors in 1968) on both St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Kitts also carries on extensive commerce with neighboring islands. Sugar production is easily the most important industry, with nearly all of the cane produced on St. Kitts, site of the area's only mill. Nevis small-holders produce some Sea Island cotton as a cash crop, though for the most part, their agriculture has become a subsistence operation. A small Government-owned cotton gin is located on Nevis. Subsistence farms characterize undeveloped Anguilla, where fishing and boat-building help round out the

economy. Remittances from overseas workers have special significance for St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, where large trade deficits are the rule rather than the exception. Aid grants from the United Kingdom have helped to overcome recent trade deficits.

A prolonged drought, ending in late 1968, triggered a decline in agricultural production which sharply curtailed sugar output. Rains are seasonal on the islands and conservation measures for preventing water runoff have been limited. Many workers have migrated to other areas or have left agriculture for other occupations. Chronic labor shortages now occur during the sugar crop season. Lack of capital, in turn, has kept the sugar industry from greater mechanization.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla enjoys Commonwealth tariff preferences and is a member of CARIFTA and the Caribbean Development Bank. It participates in the East Caribbean Common Market. Bilateral agreements to which it is a signatory include: the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the Caribbean Rice Agreement, and the Caribbean Oils and Fats Agreement.

### Population and Land Use

In 1969, St. Kitts had a population of about 37,000; Nevis, 15,000; and Anguilla, 6,000. The annual growth rate was 2 percent. An estimated 45 percent of the labor force was engaged in agriculture. Unemployment on the islands was relatively high, especially during the out-of-crop season. In common with most of former British colonies, literacy is high.

The total land area of all three islands is 35,000 hectares. About 45 percent is reported to be in crops and 10 percent in pasture. A 1967 survey listed 7,216 farms. Of this number, 6,777 were 2 hectares or less in size and utilized only 12 percent of the arable land. There were only 76 farms of 40 or more hectares, most of them growing sugarcane on St. Kitts. These accounted for 79 percent of the arable land.

### Agricultural Production

In 1969, sugar production on St. Kitts-Nevis amounted to 36,000 tons, while the area planted to cane was less than 5,000 hectares. Both sugarcane area and sugar production have been declining. A small tonnage of sugarcane is annually ferried from Nevis to the mill on St. Kitts. For the most part, however, Nevis-produced cane is used for cattle feed.

Weakened world demand has sharply reduced plantings of Sea Island cotton. In recent years, no cotton has been grown on either St. Kitts or Anguilla. The area planted to cotton on Nevis has also declined to around 100 hectares. Production of clean seed cotton during 1967/68 was less than 75 tons. Production of cotton will likely increase to meet demand occasioned by a recent sale of accumulated stocks. The islands produce small amounts of copra, part of which is exported to Barbados. Though the demand for food crops on the islands has been rising, production of vegetables and root crops has not risen to supply the need, and it is necessary to supplement domestic output with imports from Montserrat and other nearby areas.

Except for meat animals, the St. Kitts Government provides no price supports or guarantees for farm commodities. To encourage small, family-type farming, it subsidizes custom land clearing; supplies fencing, fertilizer, and citrus seedlings to farmers at cost; and makes interest-free loans for fertilizer and fence materials. The Ministry of Agriculture has also proposed a 5-year plan for development, intended to stimulate livestock production and encourage agricultural crop diversification.



## Trade and Outlook

Sugar production on St. Kitts in recent years has been insufficient to fill its share (34,700 metric tons in 1968) of the West Indies sugar quota under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Agricultural exports from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla amounted to 92.5 percent of total exports in 1967, and consisted almost entirely of raw sugar, inedible molasses, raw cotton, and copra. The United Kingdom took over 93 percent of the exports, virtually all in raw sugar, while British, French, and Netherlands Caribbean islands accounted for nearly all of the balance. U.S. imports from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla were negligible.

St. Kitts' imports, on the other hand, have been rising steadily, and increasing the trade imbalance. In 1967, imports totaled \$9.6 million and the trade deficit reached \$4.2 million. Agricultural imports are normally one-third of the total. In the order named, the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States were the principal suppliers. In 1967, the United States furnished \$390,000 worth of agricultural products. The major items in this category were: live animals, poultry meat, ham, pork, preserved beef, corn, pulses, onions, and unmanufactured tobacco.

While Commonwealth trade preferences apply, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla will not figure heavily in U.S. trade. The immediate outlook for the islands is for greater self-sufficiency, through emphasis on domestic food production and substitution to curtail food imports. Improvement of the island's economy undoubtedly lies in the development of its tourist industry, which in turn may increase the demand for U.S. quality foods.

## ST. LUCIA Capital: Castries

St. Lucia, second largest of the Windwards, lies about 25 miles south of Martinique in the eastern part of the Caribbean. It is a rugged, mountainous island whose highest peak rises above 3,000 feet. Though much of St. Lucia is too rough for cultivation, its economy is essentially agricultural. Until 1957, sugar had been the principal agricultural export. It has since been replaced by bananas, which now account for most of the exports and 25 percent of the GNP. The small quantities of sugarcane now grown are used for rum manufacture. The Government of St. Lucia is much concerned over the island's almost complete dependence upon bananas as a source of foreign exchange.

The strategic location which made it a military prize in colonial times has enabled St. Lucia to become a center for interisland commerce. Its two airports, excellent harbor, and scenic landscape attracted 27,000 visitors to the island in 1968. In 1969, St. Lucia's GDP reached \$28 million, and the per capita income was slightly more than \$250.

As a member of the British Commonwealth, St. Lucia receives special trade preferences. The island also participates in the Caribbean Rice and Oils and Fats Agreements. St. Lucia holds membership in CARIFTA and the East Caribbean Common Market. It has also joined the Caribbean Development Bank.

## Population and Land Use

St. Lucia had a population of 111,000 in 1969, with an annual growth rate of 2.6 percent. Though part of the British Caribbean, the population has a French heritage, and a French patois is commonly spoken. Literacy is relatively high. Unemployment, too, is high and a continuing problem.

Early French landholding policies have been responsible for much land fragmentation. The average size of St. Lucia's 13,000 farms is less than 2 hectares, and over three-quarters of all farms are under 2.5 hectares. Multiple ownership of much of the farmland is a further deterrent to agricultural development.

Of the 35,000 hectares in farms, about 21,000 hectares are classified as cropland, and approximately 3,000 hectares are in pasture. Bananas, coconuts, and cocoa occupy more than 60 percent of all cropland, much of which was formerly in sugarcane. Bananas occupy about 9,000 hectares, and coconuts, 4,000 hectares.

### Agricultural Production

In 1967, over 70,000 metric tons of bananas, valued at \$5 million, were produced. Storm damage, credit problems, and other factors have plagued banana production in the past, but by 1969, production had risen to 87,000 tons. Coconuts are frequently planted on the same acreage as bananas. Production of coconuts in 1967 was valued at \$617,000. Most coconuts go to market as copra, with about half of all production (6,000 tons) exported to Trinidad, Guyana, and Barbados under the Caribbean Oils and Fats Agreement. Production of cocoabeans has been declining; in 1967, it fell sharply to 94 tons from the 300-ton level of 1966. Efforts are currently being made to develop paprika as a new export crop.

Agricultural policy in St. Lucia is directed toward increasing production of domestic food crops, providing for agricultural credit needs, controlling erosion (a serious problem), and developing a suitable market infrastructure. The Government furnishes coconut palm seedlings at the subsidized price of 3 cents each as part of its campaign to encourage production. It has also created an Agricultural Marketing Board, which is empowered to regulate agricultural imports, exports, prices, production, processing, grading, and transportation. In other words, the new board will be responsible for managing the agricultural sector of St. Lucia's economy.

### Trade and Outlook

Total exports during 1966 were valued at \$6.7 million, while imports from all sources totaled \$16.7 million--a deficit of \$10 million. Adverse trade balances experienced each year are offset primarily by receipts from tourism, overseas remittances, and aid grants from the United Kingdom. Practically all exports in 1966 were food items. Bananas accounted for 81 percent of total exports. Copra accounted for 10 percent of the export trade, and coconut oil, nearly 6 percent. In 1966, the United Kingdom took three-fourths of all St. Lucia's exports, and British Caribbean territories purchased most of the remainder.

The pattern of St. Lucia's imports in 1966 was varied. As might be expected, the United Kingdom was the principal supplier, providing \$5.6 million worth of goods, or 34 percent of the total. Next in order were the United States, with 18 percent of the imports, followed by British Caribbean territories with 17 percent, and Canada with 10 percent. According to value, the major imports were: fertilizers, flour, motorcars, footwear, and salted codfish. In 1966, agricultural imports represented 27 percent of all imports. The leading agricultural imports were: cereals and cereal preparations (flour mostly), meat and meat preparations, sugar, and fruits and vegetables. The principal agricultural imports from the United States (24 percent of the total in 1968) consisted of livestock feeds, pulses, wheat flour, tobacco, and eggs.

St. Lucia's rapidly developing tourism, presently the island's second-ranking industry, will likely stimulate construction and result in increased import demand, particularly for quality food items. There are also opportunities for increased trade with its Caribbean neighbors and a growing market for its banana output.

ST. VINCENT  
Capital: Kingstown

St. Vincent, a lush, green Windward island, lies approximately 200 miles north of Trinidad and 100 miles west of Barbados. Nine small islands of the Grenadine chain, commencing with Bequia and extending south to Union Island are attached to St. Vincent for administration. St. Vincent, the main island, contains nearly 90 percent of the total land area (237,000 hectares) and over 90 percent of the population.

The surface of St. Vincent, rough and of volcanic origin, includes four peaks with heights exceeding 3,000 feet. Irregularity of the land surface and heavy periodic rainfall combine to create serious erosion problems. Nevertheless, St. Vincent's economy is essentially agricultural, with bananas, coconuts, arrowroot, and cotton the major commercial crops. Fishing is important to the local economy, since most of the population obtains its protein from fish. Tourism is slowly developing; 12,000 tourists visited the island in 1968.

Economic progress has been slow in St. Vincent. The GDP for 1967 amounted to \$17.3 million, or only \$186 per capita. Agriculture accounted for the largest sector (28 percent) of the total GDP. Constant adverse trade balances have been partly offset by receipts from tourism, U.K. aid grants, and remittances from workers employed overseas. The Government's main revenues have come from income taxes, licenses, import and export duties, and land and building taxes. St. Vincent enjoys Commonwealth trade preferences. It became a member of CARIFTA in 1968, and has joined the Caribbean Development Bank and the East Caribbean Common Market. The island also participates in the Caribbean Oils and Fats and Rice Agreements.

Population and Land Use

St. Vincent's population was estimated at 93,000 in 1968, with an annual growth rate of 1.7 percent. About 6,000 of the total population resides on the dependencies, mostly on Bequia and Union islands. Nearly 40 percent of the labor force is employed in agriculture. Literacy is relatively high.

The total land area of St. Vincent amounts to 39,628 hectares, of which 34,448 hectares are on the main island. About 40 percent of the entire area is classified farmland and approximately the same amount is in forest. Level land is scarce, with more than half of all the land having slopes greater than 30 degrees. When the census was taken in 1961, there were 11,350 farms. About 70 percent of all farmland is cropped annually. Two-thirds of the farmland is presently operated by small farmers, among them a large number of tenant farmers who work plots of less than 2 hectares.

Agricultural Production

Sugarcane was once the principal export crop of St. Vincent, but high production costs and other factors brought a halt to sugar production in 1962. Bananas were first grown commercially in 1953, and have since become St. Vincent's most important export. In 1968, 5,000 hectares were planted to bananas. Coconuts, another significant export crop, were grown on 2,400 hectares. St. Vincent is regarded as the world's principal source of arrowroot; world demand, however, had declined to such an extent that in 1968, less than 500 hectares were grown. More recently, however, there has been renewed interest in arrowroot production. Production of Sea Island cotton declined sharply in response to weakened market conditions but that, too, is being revitalized.

Agricultural policy generally is directed toward stimulating the production of domestic foodstuffs and overcoming trade deficits. The Government's development plan is concerned with supplying direct services to farmers, carrying out extension

teaching, providing for agricultural credit and research, and controlling soil erosion. A Government agency, the St. Vincent Marketing Board, guarantees markets for agricultural products of acceptable quality.

WINBAN, the Windward Islands Banana Growers Association, is a centralized marketing agency for the banana growers' associations of St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Dominica. It also carries out research in production methods, and underwrites insurance for growers. The St. Vincent Banana Growers Association furnishes credit for insecticides, fumigants, plants, and fertilizer and encourages adoption of better cultural practices. The St. Vincent Arrowroot Association, a statutory body, has provided marketing services for its membership since 1930.

### Trade and Outlook

St. Vincent's imports have continued to far outrun exports. In 1967, total imports amounted to \$9.3 million, compared with exports (99 percent agricultural) of only \$3.4 million. The major food items among the imports were valued at \$2 million, or about one-fifth of the total. In their order of value, 1967 imports were: wheat flour, sugar, fertilizers, motor vehicles, wearing apparel, and meat.

Exports are virtually all of agricultural origin. Bananas accounted for more than half the total value in 1967 and were followed by arrowroot and copra. These three commodities produced more than 85 percent of all export earnings. Arrowroot, recently confronted with weakening world demand and burdensome stocks, is regaining its popularity as a highly digestible source of starch.

The United Kingdom, which takes practically all of St. Vincent's banana exports, is the island's most important trading partner. In 1967, the United Kingdom purchased 62 percent of all exports and supplied 31 percent of the imports. The United States ranked next in importance, purchasing 9 percent of St. Vincent's exports and supplying 10 percent of its needs. St. Vincent's imports from Canada were 12 percent of the total, while Canadian purchases amounted to 4 percent of the island exports. The United States was the major market for arrowroot.

Despite Government efforts, economic progress in St. Vincent remains slow. Better communications, especially improved roads to the interior and extension of the telephone system, will likely lead to better utilization of the island's limited resources and increased production of crops for export and domestic use. Recent improvements to the harbor and airstrip should also serve as a stimulant to the budding tourist industry.

## BAHAMAS

### Capital: Nassau, New Providence Island

The Bahamas consist of a scattered archipelago 760 miles long, extending from 50 miles off the coast of Florida to about the same distance from Cuba's northern coast. The Bahamas number nearly 700 islands, but only 20 are inhabited. There are also 2,000 rocks and islets, whose surface (combined with that of the other islands) totals 4,404 square miles--an area nearly equal to that of the State of Connecticut. Only a few of the southernmost islands lie in the tropics. The major attractions of the Bahamas are their equable climate with long hours of sunshine, miles of attractive beaches, and close proximity to the United States.

Tourism, the principal industry of the Bahamas, has shown phenomenal growth. Visitors to the islands averaged only 30,000 during the immediate postwar years, but by 1968 their number had risen to 1.1 million. Their total is believed to have

increased by 17 percent during 1969. Some 88 percent of the tourists came from the United States and 6 percent from Canada in 1968. The most popular tourist areas are Nassau on New Providence Island and Freeport (only 60 miles from Miami) on Grand Bahama Island.

Agriculture is of secondary importance in the tourist-dominated economy of the Bahamas. The Bahamian Ministry of Agriculture in 1968 estimated the value of domestic output of agricultural, forestry, and fishery production at \$14.6 million, with about half the total attributed solely to agriculture. The Bahamas' GDP was \$204 million, with 90 percent of the total supplied by tourism and related activities. Incomes were well above the average for the area. Economic activities in the Bahamas, other than tourism and agriculture, include a large cement plant, two commercial salt extraction plants, a new sugar refinery, and an oil refinery under construction. The islands also have 11 military installations and tax laws attractive to foreign banking and other business firms.

### Population and Land Use

The population of the Bahamas has been growing at a rapid rate. By 1968, it had already reached 177,000 to double that of 1953. The 10-percent growth rate of recent years has been a combination of a natural increase of about 2.3 percent and immigration, the latter including many workers from Haiti and Jamaica. For the years immediately ahead, growth is forecast at a somewhat slower rate. The islands of New Providence and Grand Bahama contain 80 percent of the population. Less than 10 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture. Education is free, and literacy is fairly high.

Bahamian agricultural policy is designed to improve, sustain, and diversify the production of foodstuffs. Domestic agricultural production, however, fills only about one-fourth of the island's food needs. Many factors limit agricultural development. Soils are thin, rocky, and naturally infertile. Some of the best adaptable lands are under pine forest cover and their clearing and preparation for crops would be costly. Furthermore, supplies of fresh water are both scarce and undependable, and interisland transportation is not reliable. Nevertheless, employment throughout the Bahamas remains at a high level, with the rural people shifting to urban areas in pursuit of higher wages.

Of a total land area of 1.14 million hectares, only 13,000 (less than 2 percent) are considered cropland, and an estimated 1,300 hectares is improved pasture. A U.S.-owned firm obtained a sugar quota of 10,000 short tons for its estate of more than 8,000 hectares on Great Abaco island. Recent developments, however, make continued production of sugarcane and mill operation questionable. About 500 hectares of tomatoes are grown annually for the U.S. and Canadian winter markets. In contrast with these operations, most Bahamian farms are small, subsistence operations.

### Trade and Outlook

In 1968, exports from the Bahamas amounted to about \$53 million and consisted mainly of pulpwood, salt, crayfish, and rum. Agriculture accounted for 10 percent of the total. The United States purchased 90 percent of all exports, while furnishing 65 percent of the imports, despite Commonwealth trade preferences. Total imports were valued at \$184 million and were mainly food and feed items, motorcars and trucks, machinery and electrical appliances, and furniture. Bahamian imports were 3.5 times the export level, but the large trade deficit was more than offset by receipts from tourism and overseas remittances.

In 1968, U.S. agricultural imports from the Bahamas dropped sharply from approximately \$1.5 million to \$261,000. The reduction occurred almost entirely in fruits and

vegetables, whose value fell to \$60,000 from \$1.2 million a year earlier. At the same time, however, total U.S. imports from the Bahamas, at \$35.6 million, were up by nearly 40 percent. The United States increased its exports to the Bahamas by 8 percent in 1968, to approximately \$163 million. The increase--17 percent--was greatest for agricultural commodities, which were valued at nearly \$27 million. Major agricultural imports from the United States were meat and meat preparations, cereals and cereal preparations, and fruits and vegetables.

The Bahamas' tourist industry is closely associated with high economic activity within the United States. The outlook is for increasing visitor numbers from United States and Canada, accompanied by rising standards of living. Agricultural resources of the Bahamas are limited, and it is doubtful if the domestic share of the food requirements (presently about one-fourth) can be maintained. Accordingly, an expanding market for U.S. goods in the Bahamas is in prospect.

#### BERMUDA

Capital: Hamilton

The Bermudas, a group of small islands belonging to Great Britain, lie 570 miles off the coast of North Carolina. Proximity to the U.S. mainland and a delightful climate, moderated by the Gulf stream, make Bermuda a well-known tourist attraction. The colony is composed of more than 150 islands, some of which are very small. Only 20 are inhabited.

The total area of the Bermudas is under 21 square miles--of which 2.3 square miles is occupied by U.S.-leased bases. Bermuda, the largest island, is 14 miles long and only 2 miles at its widest point. The other principal islands are: Boag, Ireland, St. David's, Somerset, and Watford. Bridges connect all six major islands. Agriculture is of minor importance, since agricultural lands constitute only 6 percent of the total area and are diminished each year through losses to developers.

Bermuda's GNP, estimated at \$125 million in 1966, produced a per capita share of \$2,551, one of the highest for the region. Tourism has grown steadily, with the number of visitors in 1968 exceeding 318,000. Income from tourists and foreign remittances balance out the large annual trade deficits. Approximately 6,500 U.S. military personnel and their families at the air and naval bases contribute substantially to the economy. The Bermudian Government offers tax incentives to attract industries and its liberal corporation and tax laws have induced many foreign firms to make Bermuda their official headquarters.

#### Population and Land Use

The resident population of Bermuda, estimated at 50,000 in 1968, is increasing at an annual rate of over 2 percent. Nearly half the population is counted in the labor force, though less than 1 percent is actively engaged in agriculture. There is little or no unemployment in Bermuda. Living standards and literacy are high. School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 14.

Bermuda's land area totals 5,441 hectares. Of this, only 327 hectares were devoted to commercial agriculture in 1968. Forage and vegetable crops occupied 134 hectares, or 40 percent of the total; 18 hectares were planted for cut flowers; 90 hectares were in fruit crops (citrus and bananas); and 80 hectares in pasture. The largest segment of Bermuda's limited agriculture was dairy farming; 2,100 head of cattle were raised. More than 80 percent of the farmland was cultivated by tenant farmers, whose plots averaged less than 4 hectares. Soils, mostly of coral formation, are thin. Bermuda has no land in forest.

The 225 hectares of vegetables grown for domestic consumption indicate considerable multiple cropping. In 1966, vegetable production was valued at more than \$400,000. Easter lilies, one of Bermuda's few agricultural products, accounted for \$23,000 in export earnings in 1968. The 43 hectares in citrus reportedly produced 1968 crops worth \$150,000 in the local markets.

### Trade and Outlook

Most of Bermuda's trade is with the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. In 1968, the United States supplied nearly half of Bermuda's total imports. The United Kingdom was next in importance with 22 percent, followed by Canada with less than 10 percent. In 1968, the United Kingdom ranked first as an importer of Bermudian goods with about 25 percent of the total. The United States was next with 16 percent, and Canada took about 9 percent.

According to value, Bermuda's major imports in 1967 were: beef and poultry, electrical supplies, cotton clothing, motor vehicles, and gasoline. The principal domestic exports consisted of concentrated essences of tea or mate, beauty preparations, and cut flowers. Agricultural imports by Bermuda, mainly food items, were: meat and meat preparations, cereals, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, beverages, and animal feeds.

U.S. exports to Bermuda have increased steadily, reaching \$62.5 million in 1968-- a rise of nearly 10 percent over the preceding year. Agricultural exports by the United States represented 12.5 percent of the total. In contrast, U.S. imports from Bermuda were less than \$2 million in 1968, nearly all for nonagricultural items.

The economic future of Bermuda is closely keyed to its tourist industry. Its agreeable climate, attractive beaches, and well-managed tourist facilities will continue to bring visitors in increasing numbers and the long-time presence of a large U.S. military establishment will further enhance the economy. Additional economic development will undoubtedly curtail the development of Bermuda's agriculture. U.S. exporters are in a good position to supply increasing quantities of the island's needs.

### BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

Capital: Belmopan

British Honduras is a New Hampshire-sized British colony situated on the east coast of Central America. It is bounded on the north by Mexico, and on the west and south by Guatemala. For 3 centuries, the economy of British Honduras has been based on forest products. Rapid depletion of forest resources, particularly the stands of mahogany, is now forcing its people to seek other enterprises. Accordingly, greater emphasis is being placed upon agricultural production, tourism, and light industry, including sugar and citrus processing.

The population density of British Honduras (13 persons to the square mile) is low. The settled areas are mostly along the coast, with about one-third of the people living in Belize, the former capital.

British Honduras has a subtropical climate characterized by high temperatures and rainfall. Much of the land is undeveloped. Of a total of 2.3 million hectares, only 64,000 hectares are in cropland and pasture. A survey in the midfifties indicated that two-fifths of the land area, however, could be developed into cropland. Nevertheless, much of British Honduras remains covered by forest trees and scrub growth.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing annually provide from 40 to 45 percent of the GDP. This includes much primitive "slash and burn" farming of dubious economic value. Mining, manufacturing, and construction comprise another 25 to 30 percent of the GDP. Tourism is gaining in importance. In 1968, 24,000 tourists visited British Honduras and contributed about \$2 million to the economy. In recent years, British Honduras has been growing economically at the satisfactory rate of 8 percent. A very high birth rate and inflation, however, have nullified most of the gain in real per capita income. Large trade deficits are recorded annually. These have been partly offset by overseas remittances, substantial aid grants from the United Kingdom (\$3 million in 1967), increased foreign investment, and income from an expanding tourist industry.

Government agricultural policies are aimed at increased production of foodstuffs for domestic consumption (nearly all food has been imported in the past) and more efficient use of the country's agricultural resources. A 7-year development plan, based upon recommendations of a U.N. survey team, was implemented in 1964. This plan emphasized agricultural development, and stressed extension teaching and rural road building. British Honduras has about 3,000 small leasehold farmers. The Land Security and Tenure Ordinance, passed in 1962, has been instrumental in enabling many small farmers to eventually own their lands. A Marketing Board guarantees price for rice, corn, and beans, with the Government entering the market only when prices fall below their prescribed support levels.

British Honduras enjoys preferential treatment under the Commonwealth Tariff System. It annually receives quotas for raw sugar at favorable prices from the United Kingdom and the United States. The colony has recently become a member of CARIFTA.

#### Population and Land Use

By mid-1968, British Honduras had attained a population of 116,000, with an annual rate of growth exceeding 3 percent. Literacy was relatively high--90 percent. Approximately 40 percent of the population was classified as urban and about half of the labor force of 33,000 was then engaged in seasonal work in agriculture and forestry.

More than 2 million hectares, or 92 percent of the land area of British Honduras, is in forests. Crops occupy 47,000 hectares and another 17,000 hectares are in pasture. The Government has retained ownership of 1.3 million hectares (about 55 percent of the total area). Nearly half of the Government holdings are forested and frequently inaccessible. About 1 million hectares are privately owned, of which nearly 60 percent are operated by a single corporation. Plans are now underway for converting much of the corporation property to operations by private individuals.

#### Agricultural Production

Agricultural commodities for the export market, in addition to raw sugar and fruits and vegetables, are: live animals, eggs, honey, corn, cocoa beans, hides and skins, and chicle. Crops grown for domestic consumption include roots, rice, corn, and red kidney beans. Only 25 percent of the British Honduran rice requirement is produced domestically, but a private large-scale rice production project is currently underway.

Both the British Honduran sugar and citrus industries are mechanized and relatively efficient. In the past, production of sugarcane has been divided about equally between millowners and independent producers, but the production trend is now strongly in the direction of private growers. Two sugar mills handle the entire cane output.



The volume of raw sugar has increased from an average of 30,000 metric tons during 1961-65 to 64,000 tons in 1968. Two large companies, one of Jamaican origin and the other an affiliate of a Canadian firm, together with a few local growers, account for the entire output of citrus. In 1967, citrus was grown on 2,200 hectares.

### Trade and Outlook

Exports of raw sugar and fruits and vegetables (chiefly citrus, bananas, and cucumbers) have lately been the mainstays of the economy, averaging around 90 percent of the agricultural export earnings.

Between 1961 and 1968, the value of British Honduran exports increased from \$7.1 million to \$12.6 million. Agricultural exports rose to \$8.1 million and represented 64 percent of all exports. Raw sugar exports accounted for \$5 million in value, or five-eighths of all agricultural export earnings. In 1968, the United Kingdom purchased 32 percent of the colony's exports and the United States, 29 percent.

Total imports increased by almost the same percentage as exports between 1961 and 1968. In 1961, imports by British Honduras reached \$13 million; by 1968, their value had risen to \$22 million. The U.S. share of British Honduran imports was 33 percent of the total in 1968, compared with the U.K.'s 29-percent share. Other important trading partners were Canada and Jamaica, which together with the United Kingdom, were privileged under the Commonwealth Tariff System.

Imports of agricultural commodities by British Honduras have been mostly food items, which have averaged around 30 percent of the value of all imports. The major categories have been meats and meat preparations; cereals, including flour; dairy products; fats and oils; and beverages.

The United States will most likely continue its imports of agricultural commodities from British Honduras in about the same volume as in the past. Continued emphasis on export agriculture and the people's preference for nonagricultural employment will probably delay British Honduras in achieving self-sufficiency in food production. Rapid development of the colony's tourist industry or successful institution of any of the several large projects now under consideration, however, could sharply alter the colony's economy. Any such changes would most likely result in increased purchases from the United States, particularly agricultural items.

### BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS Capital: Road Town, Tortola

The British Virgin Islands lie about 60 miles east of Puerto Rico and immediately north of the U.S. Virgin Islands. There are about 40 islands in this group, whose total aggregates 59 square miles. Only 12 are inhabited. Tortola, the largest, and the site of the capital, Road Town, occupies 21 square miles; Anegada, 10.5 square miles; and Virgin Gorda, 8.3 square miles. Jost Van Dyke is the other principal island. Most of the islands are very small, and either too mountainous or too arid for agriculture. The present airport is located on Beef Island, which is connected to Tortola by a bridge. A second airport is under construction on Anegada.

The economy of the British Virgin Islands has been based upon agriculture (mainly livestock raising) and fishing. Tourism is rapidly developing, and a few labor-intensive industries are being established. Recent growth in GDP, estimated at 31 percent between 1966 and 1968, has been substantial. The prosperous nearby U.S. Virgin Islands provide both employment opportunities and markets for agricultural products. Workers' remittances from employment both in the U.S. Virgins and Puerto

Rico have contributed heavily to the economy and grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom provide between 25 and 30 percent of all Government receipts. The developing tourist industry, several small rum distilleries, and a few other small enterprises round out the area's economic activities.

### Population and Land Use

The resident population of the British Virgin Islands (approximately 8,800 in 1969) is increasing at the annual rate of 2.7 percent. About 85 percent of the population lives on the island of Tortola. Virgin Gorda has 8 percent of the people, and 4 percent of the population lives on Anegada and Jost Van Dyke. An estimated 70 percent of the labor force is engaged in livestock and crop production and an additional 10 percent in fishing. Education in the colony is free and literacy high.

The total area of the British Virgin Islands amounts to 15,000 hectares, of which 2,000 hectares are in crops and 4,000 in pasture. Most of the land is owned by small farmers, whose holdings average 7 hectares. Soils are generally too light to sustain continuous cultivation, and there is an additional handicap of inadequate rainfall. Food crops are usually rotated with pasture, following fallow periods of 2 to 3 years. Most cropland is located on Tortola, Jost Van Dyke, and in the Valley area of Virgin Gorda, where fruits and vegetables are grown for domestic use and for the tourist markets of the U.S. Virgins. Some sugarcane is produced for distillation into rum. About 6,000 head of cattle are pastured on the islands. These are marketed both as live animals and beef. A program of agricultural development conducted by the Government stresses livestock improvement through herd upgrading, and development and management of pastures.

### Trade and Outlook

British Commonwealth trade preferences apply and trade has also been liberalized with dollar area countries. The British Virgins were one of the few British States that did not participate in the 1967 sterling devaluation. The U.S. dollar became legal tender in 1959.

Exports have changed little in recent years, but the value of imports, already far in excess of exports, has risen sharply. In 1968, the value of all domestically produced exports from the colony came to only \$145,000; with reexports included, they totaled \$154,000. Domestic exports were nearly all livestock, and to a lesser extent, fish, fruit, vegetables, and charcoal. The principal customers for B.V.I. exports were the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico.

Imports, on the other hand, rose rapidly to \$6.6 million in 1968--an increase of nearly 70 percent over 1967. Much of the rise may be attributed to the development of tourist facilities, and construction of a bottling plant and paint factory. In 1968, agricultural imports represented 26 percent of the total, and were principally beverages, meats, flour and rice, and dairy products. The major trading partners were the U.S. territories, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Workers from the British Virgin Islands will probably continue to move freely to U.S. area possessions in response to seasonal tourist demands. The tourist industry on the British Virgin Islands will also continue to expand and with its growth will come a rising demand for locally produced fruits and vegetables, meats, and fish items.

## CAYMAN ISLANDS

Capital: Georgetown, Grand Cayman

The Cayman group consists of three small islands situated 200 miles northwest of Jamaica and directly south of Cuba. Together, their land area totals 100 square miles. The islands are flat, except for a bluff on Cayman Brac that rises 140 feet above sea level. The Caymans have limited natural resources and very little agricultural potential. Soils are thin and difficult to work. Cayman islanders traditionally follow the sea. In the past, the islands were highly dependent upon remittances from employment on foreign vessels. More recently, however, they have become a major tourist attraction.

Most of the Government's income is derived from import duties and the sale of postage stamps, principally to collectors. Though the islands enjoy preferential tariff status with the British Commonwealth, most trade is carried on with the United States, the major source of tourists. Tourist expenditures for 1969 were estimated at \$2.8 million, more than double those of 1967. Cayman islanders enjoy one of the highest per capita incomes within the Caribbean. GDP for the Caymans amounted to \$9.6 million in 1969, exclusive of seamen's earnings of \$2.2 million. Recent legislation advantageous to corporations that operate elsewhere has induced more than 1,000 firms and 400 trusts to set up headquarters on Grand Cayman.

### Population and Land Use

The population, estimated at 14,000 in 1968, is growing rapidly due to slackened demand for merchant seamen and the return of former residents. About 80 percent of the people live on Grand Cayman, the principal island, and most of the remainder on Cayman Brac. Little Cayman is virtually uninhabited.

High maritime wages produced a labor shortage on the Caymans. What limited agricultural production exists is the product of part-time farming. Education is free, and literacy is high. Living standards are among the highest for the West Indies.

The three Caymans have a total area of 26,000 hectares. Grand Cayman has about 20,000 hectares, and Cayman Brac and Little Cayman each have 3,000 hectares. Only about 500 hectares may be regarded as cropland; pasture comprises another 2,000 hectares. The cropland is mostly in broken formations which are too small to permit the use of machinery. Grand Cayman possesses large swampland areas regarded as uneconomical for reclamation. Except for the Crown Lands (mostly mangrove swamps), all land in the islands is individually owned.

Citrus fruits, papayas, bananas, and various root and vegetable crops are grown for domestic use. An attempt is being made to reestablish coconut plantations with disease-resistant varieties. The high purchasing power of the islanders tends to justify livestock raising, which would otherwise be unprofitable. Nevertheless, nearly all foods are imported. Thatch palm provides the raw material used in rope-making, a cottage enterprise that is losing its economic importance.

### Trade and Outlook

Despite the dearth of natural resources, the Caymans have been able to develop a prosperous economy. Commodity exports by the Caymans have little consequence, aggregating only \$8,500 in value in 1969. The principal items exported are the skins and meat of sharks and turtles, and small amounts of straw rope. Imports, on the other hand, have grown very rapidly, rising over 300 percent between 1962 and 1967. In 1969, total imports reached \$7.8 million for an 86 percent increase over 1966. The major imports were: manufactured goods (hardware, dry goods, household appliances and furniture), and food, beverages, and tobacco (meat and poultry, fruit and

vegetables, cigars and cigarettes, and beer and ale). The first category constituted 28 percent of the dutiable imports in 1966, while the second accounted for about 26 percent. The United States furnished two-thirds of the dutiable imports in 1966, valued at more than \$2 million. Countries ranking next in export value were the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The U.S. total share of the Cayman market is believed to be currently around 80 percent.

Since transshipment of European goods through Jamaican ports continues to be both costly and risky, the United States, because of its proximity and other factors, should be able to maintain its leading position as a supplier to the Caymans. And the increasing influx of tourists and other business from the United States will undoubtedly strengthen the demand for U.S. goods and continue Cayman prosperity at its present high levels.

#### MONTSERRAT Capital: Plymouth

Montserrat is a small mountainous island located 27 miles south of Antigua. It is one of the Leeward Islands that has continued as a British colony. Few natural resources are present in its 39.5 square miles and the island's rugged topography makes farming difficult. The economy is essentially agricultural, with Sea Island cotton normally accounting for 70 percent of the exports. Tomatoes and carrots are also grown commercially. At one time, Montserrat possessed an active sugar industry, which has since been replaced with cotton. Small amounts of sugarcane are still produced for conversion into rum and syrup.

Tourism and residential land development have lately become major enterprises. The GDP amounted to \$4.25 million in 1969. Montserrat depends heavily upon remittances from workers who have migrated. Grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom are also important sources of support and necessary to balance the economy. The agricultural economy of Montserrat is based upon the production of Sea Island cotton, with more than half of all cropland devoted to its production. In recent years, manmade fibers depressed the cotton market, which in turn brought on a decline in planted area. Demand, however, has since recovered, and increased output is now sought. Agriculture's share of the GDP was 20 percent in 1968. During the same year, tourists numbered 7,100. Tourism and land developing activities have recently created a small construction boom.

In 1966, the Government initiated a 5-year agricultural development program which emphasized research, land clearing (much potential cropland is strewn with volcanic boulders), erosion prevention, and increased use of fertilizers and insecticides. Other features of the program included new agricultural credit facilities, provisions for easing ownership and rental of agricultural lands, and organizing a Government farm machinery pool to perform custom farmwork. Price controls were also established for many domestic food items.

#### Population and Land Use

Montserrat's population totaled 15,000 in 1969 and the annual rate of growth was 1.6 percent. Three-fifths of the labor force was engaged in agriculture. Limited job opportunities have caused many to seek work elsewhere in the Caribbean. Education of the island's children is compulsory, and the degree of literacy among the people is fairly high.

The area of Montserrat totals 10,237 hectares, but less than 25 percent of the land is presently being farmed. The Government estimates that an additional 4,650

hectares could be made agriculturally productive, either as cropland or pasture. Irregularity of the land's surface and intensive cultivation have caused serious erosion. In 1966, there were only three estates larger than 25 hectares. Approximately 3,000 small farms accounted for the total agricultural area of just over 7,000 hectares.

### Agricultural Production

Between 1966 and 1969, the area planted to cotton fell from 607 to 113 hectares. Commercial production of bananas also ceased, following heavy winds in 1966. In the meantime, the acreage planted to tomatoes and carrots increased substantially, usually on lands formerly in sugarcane and bananas. Shipments of tomatoes and carrots have become important export items.

### Trade and Outlook

Details for Montserrat's export trade are not available for recent years, but exports are known to have been virtually all agricultural, principally cotton, fruits, vegetables, and meats. In 1968, total exports came to only \$183,000, while imports exceeded \$4 million. The United Kingdom and the British West Indian States have been the principal purchasers. Imports have expanded rapidly. Major items imported were: electrical equipment, automotive goods including vehicles, flour, and lumber. The major suppliers were the United Kingdom, the United States, and the West Indies. Agricultural imports valued at \$560,000 in 1965 increased to \$688,000 by 1968. The major food items imported were meats; cereals, including flour; and poultry products. The U.S. share of Montserrat's agricultural imports amounted to 34 percent in 1968. Recent increases have been primarily in wheat flour, beef, and pork.

With normal weather prevailing, the agricultural development program pursued by the Government of Montserrat should result in increased production of food items for domestic use. The recent sale of accumulated stocks of Sea Island cotton should also stimulate the economy, and bring about a revival of the industry. Perhaps, however, the most significant development will come from tourism, where the rate of growth is having a decided impact upon the island's economy.

### PUERTO RICO Capital: San Juan

Puerto Rico is the smallest (Jamaica exceeds it by about 1,000 square miles) and most easterly of the Greater Antilles. Its area of 3,422 square miles (886,298 hectares) makes it slightly larger than the States of Rhode Island and Delaware combined. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico includes the smaller semiarid islands of Culebra and Vieques and several small uninhabited islands. Soils and climate are conducive to the production of subtropical crops. Formerly an agricultural economy, with the production of sugarcane, coffee, and tobacco the major enterprises, Puerto Rico has rapidly become industrialized. The tourist industry (valued at \$162 million in 1968) is already an important segment of the economy.

Politically, Puerto Rico is a free commonwealth associated with the United States. Puerto Ricans hold U.S. citizenship, are subject to U.S. duties and trade regulations and rely upon the United States for defense and foreign representation. Their locally-chosen Government possesses a high degree of autonomy, including exemption from U.S. income taxes. Commonwealth status was granted Puerto Rico in July 1952 and was reaffirmed in the July 1967 plebiscite.

Puerto Rican living standards are among the highest for the Caribbean. In 1967, GDP in terms of current dollars, amounted to \$3.5 billion. This represented an increase of about 6 percent in a single year and averaged \$1,276 per capita. Only 15 percent of the labor force is employed in agriculture. Rapid development of industry and tourism has drawn many workers from agriculture, resulting in farm labor shortages, particularly at harvesttime.

Puerto Rico's modern economic development was conceived under "Operation Bootstrap," which began in the early 1940's. Improved health and public educational programs laid the foundation for the rapid growth which followed. The literacy rate rose from 68 percent in 1940 to 88 percent by 1967. In 1940, Puerto Rico was almost completely dependent upon the sugar industry for its livelihood; by 1968, it had gained more than 1,500 manufacturing plants, employing between 85,000 and 90,000 persons.

### Population and Land Use

By mid-1969, Puerto Rico had a population of 2.7 million, with a relatively low annual growth rate (2.0 percent), despite the fact that more than half were persons 20 years of age or less. Heavy emigration to the United States during the 1950's has been partly responsible for the slackened population growth. The rural population was estimated at 45 percent.

Puerto Rican farms number 46,000, with a cropland area of about 244,000 hectares and an additional 322,000 hectares in pasture. Slightly more than half of the land area is suitable for cultivation, the balance being either too steep or too low in fertility. Ninety percent of the farms are owner-operated. A wide diversity of climate and topographical conditions make possible the production of many different crops. Puerto Rico's principal crops continue to be sugarcane, tobacco, and coffee. In 1967, sugarcane was grown on 43 percent of the cropland, and coffee on 28 percent. Recently, however, there has been a significant growth in livestock and poultry production.

### Agricultural Production

In 1968, sugarcane produced 26 percent of Puerto Rico's gross farm income. Furthermore, sugar and sugar products were the island's most important exports. Plantings of sugarcane have tended to decline as industrialization gained. Puerto Rico has 18 sugar mills and five sugar refineries. Despite the receipt of large annual U.S. sugar quotas and other production incentives, Puerto Rico repeatedly fails to fulfill its sugar quotas.

The value of coffee production has been averaging between 7 and 8 percent of total agricultural income. Most coffee is grown on the slopes of the Central Mountain Range--in some cases, on 60-percent grades. The Government, recognizing that domestic coffee must compete with production from low-wage areas, has instituted programs for coffee improvement, insurance against hurricane damage, and has provided price guarantees and subsidized exports.

Production of tobacco in Puerto Rico dates back to 1614. Puerto Rico's tobacco is used principally as a cigar filler. A poundage quota program for tobacco designed to stabilize prices has been in effect since the 1940's. This is under direct supervision of the Puerto Rican Department of Agriculture.

Among the starchy vegetables and fruits, sweetpotatoes, cassava, tannias, yams, dasheens, plantains, and bananas are most important. All are grown for the domestic market. Other locally-grown vegetables include tomatoes, pumpkins, peppers, cabbage, and pigeonpeas. Tropical and subtropical fruits figure heavily in Puerto Rican diets. Pineapples are grown on a commercial scale, and nearly all output is shipped to the United States, either as fresh or canned fruit.

Agricultural policies and programs administered by the Puerto Rican Commonwealth have been designed to improve land tenure, increase research and extension teaching, and provide for farm credit and control of soil erosion. Many of the agencies responsible for these activities are extensions of those operating within the United States. The Aided Self-Help Housing Program of the Puerto Rican Department of Agriculture has already enabled 15,000 rural families to build and own homes. The Puerto Rican Government also sponsors a cooperative enterprise known as the Proportional Profit Farm Program, wherein substantial sugarcane areas are leased to worker groups who cooperatively pool their labor and other inputs and share the profits.

### Trade and Outlook

The United States is Puerto Rico's principal trading partner, annually purchasing about 90 percent of all Puerto Rican off-island shipments and at the same time supplying between 80 and 85 percent of the goods shipped into Puerto Rico. The U.S. Virgin Islands also comprise a valued nearby market (about 6 percent of the total) for Puerto Rican shipments. Extensive commerce with the Dominican Republic takes place and negotiations are underway to broaden the trade. Though their shares of the Puerto Rican import market are relatively small, Venezuela and Japan are among the major suppliers of that part of the market not filled by U.S. shipments.

During fiscal 1968, the largest single category of U.S. shipments to Puerto Rico and imports from elsewhere was raw materials and intermediate goods. Food items' share was 13 percent, consisting chiefly of meat and dairy products, cereals and cereal preparations, feedstuffs, and fruits and vegetables. Among Puerto Rico's off-island shipments and exports, the major categories were: food and live animals, machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, and miscellaneous manufactured articles. Sugar and sugar products (including rum) comprised about 10 percent of the value of the food and live animal category. Pineapple and tobacco also figured prominently among major agricultural shipments and exports.

Although the mainland United States provides an almost unlimited market for Puerto Rico's industrial output, because of the latter's low production costs, expanded trade with nearby Caribbean areas appears imminent. This is particularly applicable to trade with the Dominican Republic, where Puerto Rican industry complements Dominican agricultural production. Puerto Rico will likely continue having large trade deficits with the United States, which can be offset through the existing pattern of U.S. Government contributions, receipts from an expanding tourist industry, and other factors.

### U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS Capital: Charlotte Amalie

The Virgin Islands is a U.S. territory, consisting of some 50 islands and cays. The three largest are St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, with an area of 132 square miles. They also contain nearly all of the population. The principal islands are less than 1,000 miles from Miami and only 40 miles east of Puerto Rico.

Rugged mountains characterize the topography of St. Thomas and St. John, with much of the latter taken up by the Virgin Islands National Park. St. Croix, the largest island, has an area of 84 square miles, which includes most of the island's level land suitable for agriculture and industry.

Attractive beaches, a balmy climate, and nearness to the United States make the Virgin Islands an important tourist resort. Income from tourists reached \$125 million in 1969. Agriculture has been declining in importance, and it has become increasingly

necessary to import most of the area's food needs. The Government's efforts to attract industry have been relatively successful. St. Croix has both a large oil refinery and an alumina processing plant. The Virgin Islands also have a sheltered watch industry, consisting of 16 assembly plants. These account for a substantial part of the territory's nonagricultural exports.

Since the abandonment of sugar processing on the island of St. Croix, agricultural exports have consisted mainly of rum and beef. During 1964-67, industrial exports more than tripled. The 1967 GNP for the Virgin Islands amounted to \$138 million. This amounted to \$2,000 for each Virgin Island resident, making their economy the most prosperous in the Caribbean. Annual trade deficits are offset by income from tourism, matching funds, and other grants from the U.S. Government.

#### Population and Land Use

The population of the Virgin Islands was estimated at 63,000 in 1968. The rate of increase (more than 6 percent annually) has been extremely rapid. Much of the increase has been due to immigration of skilled or semi-skilled workers from other Caribbean areas. This is particularly applicable to oil refinery and light industry workers, especially employees in the watch assembling plants. The labor force presently totals 26,000. A steady influx of retirees from the U.S. mainland continues to add to the economic boom created by tourists (650,000 visitors in 1967). Living standards and literacy levels in the territory are high. About 40 percent of the population is classified rural.

The land area of the Virgin Islands totals 34,000 hectares. There is very little agriculture on St. Thomas and St. John, because of their rough topography and semiarid climate. Availability of low-cost fresh water has been a major deterrent to greater agricultural production. Much of St. Croix is devoted to beef and dairy cattle raising. Sugarcane, once a major crop, has been grown solely for rum manufacture since 1964. There are also small plots scattered over the islands where fruits and vegetables are raised for domestic use.

About 15,000 hectares, or less than half of the land area of the Virgin Islands, is farmland. Cropland totals 6,000 hectares and pasture another 9,000 hectares. In 1968, 6,000 beef and 300 dairy animals were grazed on former sugarcane lands on St. Croix. A local cooperative operates the slaughterhouse on St. Croix, which provides meat for both the domestic market and some export to Puerto Rico. There is a second slaughterhouse on St. Thomas.

#### Trade and Outlook

During 1967, total shipments, including exports, from the U.S. Virgin Islands amounted to \$110.4 million while incoming goods, including imports, reached \$190.4 million. Agricultural commodities constituted 24 percent of all incoming goods received. The United States and Puerto Rico supplied 89 percent of the agricultural shipments. The principal agricultural commodities imported were: meats, dairy products, cereals, fruits and vegetables, sugar, fats and oils, and animal feeds.

Total incoming shipments from the United States more than doubled between 1965 and 1968, rising from \$74.1 million to \$152.4 million. During the same period, U.S. agricultural product shipments more than doubled, rising from \$14.4 million to \$31.2 million. Total shipments from the Virgin Islands to the United States increased four-fold between 1965 and 1968. The island's watch assembly industry was responsible for more than half the value of all mainland trade. With the closing of the St. Croix sugar mill in 1964, agricultural exports declined by 40 percent, dropping from \$3.1 million in 1964 to \$1.8 million in 1968. They now consist mostly of rum from island distilleries and limited quantities of beef.



The tourist-based economy of the Virgin Islands may be expected to continue its upward trend. Its rapid rate of growth, however, will be closely linked to the economic levels of the U.S. mainland.

## TABLES

In most cases, Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) numbers are shown for the products included to insure standardization and comparability. The SITC number system includes one digit for section, the second for division, the third for group, the fourth for subgroup, and the fifth for item. A decimal is used after the third digit, and the fifth digit is in parentheses. Subgroup and other breakdowns do not necessarily add to the totals in this report; "other" is generally omitted. In the tables relating to trade of the United States which have been derived from publications of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, adaptations of SITC based upon schedules A and B are used.

Table 1.--Total land, number of farms, and use of farmland in selected Caribbean countries and territories, specified years

Country or territory	: Total : land : 1,000 : ha.	: Year : of : estimate	: Number : of : farms	: Farm : area	: Use of farmland <sup>1/</sup>		
					: Crops	: Pasture	: Other
			1,000	- - - -	1,000 hectares	- - - -	
Barbados. . . . .	: 43	1960	28	30	26	4	--
Cuba <sup>2/</sup> . . . . .	: 11,452	1965	160	7,853	2,819	2,854	2,180
Dominican Republic <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 4,873	1967	447	2,258	1,067	867	<u>4/</u>
Guyana. . . . .	: 19,671	1968	16	17,556	195	2,955	<u>4/</u>
Haiti <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 2,775	1950	560	1,570	870	500	200
Jamaica <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 1,142	1965	159	693	221	200	272
Trinidad & Tobago <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 513	1970	36	215	133	7	75
French Guiana . . . . .	: 9,100	1964	<u>4/</u>	52	2	50	--
Guadeloupe. . . . .	: 177	1966	<u>4/</u>	67	49	18	--
Martinique. . . . .	: 109	1965	<u>4/</u>	52	32	20	--
Netherlands Antilles. . . . .	: 102	1951	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	5	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
Surinam . . . . .	: 14,300	1967	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	45	6	<u>4/</u>
Antigua <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 44	1961	6	14	8	2	<u>4/</u>
Bahamas . . . . .	: 1,140	1967	<u>4/</u>	14	13	1	--
Bermuda <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 5	1968	<u>4/</u>	.3	.2	.1	--
British Honduras. . . . .	: 2,261	1967	<u>4/</u>	64	47	17	--
British Virgin Islands. . . . .	: 15	1955	<u>4/</u>	6	2	4	--
Cayman Islands. . . . .	: 26	1965	<u>4/</u>	2.8	.5	2.3	--
Dominica <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 75	1968	9	19	17	2	--
Grenada . . . . .	: 34	1967	15	17	16	1	--
Montserrat <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 10	1965	3	7	2.5	4.5	--
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla . . . . .	: 35	1968	7	20	16	4	--
St. Lucia <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 62	1970	13	37	21	3	13
St. Vincent <sup>3/</sup> . . . . .	: 40	1970	11	16	11	2	3
Puerto Rico . . . . .	: 886	1968	46	566	244	322	--
U.S. Virgin Islands . . . . .	: 34	1967	<u>4/</u>	15	6	9	--

<sup>1/</sup> Census estimates from FAO Production Yearbook for 1968 unless otherwise specified. Crops area includes fallow land.

<sup>2/</sup> Land classification data from ERS-Foreign 268 and unpublished estimates from Agricultural and Industrial Development Survey of 1955.

<sup>3/</sup> Data from national sources.

<sup>4/</sup> Total and other farm data not available. Cropland includes estimates for improved pasture.

Table 2.--National and per capita income for designated countries and dependencies in the Caribbean area, specified years

Territory	Earlier period			Later period		
	Year	GDP at factor cost	Per capita GDP	Year	GDP at factor cost	Per capita GDP
		Mil. dol.	Dol.		Mil. dol.	Dol.
Barbados . . . . .	: 1960	71	306	: 1967	109	430
Cuba . . . . .	: 1958	<u>1/2</u> ,700	<u>1/4</u> 12	: 1968	<u>1/2</u> ,980	<u>1/3</u> 73
Dominican Republic	: 1960	627	207	: 1967	975	255
Guyana . . . . .	: 1960	155	275	: 1967	220	319
Haiti . . . . .	: 1959	297	73	: 1968	<u>1/3</u> 73	<u>1/7</u> 4
Jamaica . . . . .	: 1960	612	376	: 1967	937	500
Trinidad & Tobago	: 1960	505	601	: 1967	830	831
French Guiana . .	: 1960	<u>1/8</u>	<u>1/2</u> 42	: 1966	<u>1/2</u> 2	<u>1/5</u> 80
Guadeloupe . . .	: 1965	14	446	: 1967	168	528
Martinique . . .	: 1961	13	450	: 1967	196	622
Neth. Antilles .	: 1960	225	1,184	: 1966	224	1,087
Surinam . . . . .	: 1961	100	314	: 1965	144	427
Br. Honduras . .	: 1962	24	257	: 1964	27	262
British Leeward and Windward Islands	:	:	:	:	:	:
Antigua . . . . .	: 1959	<u>1/1</u> 1	<u>1/2</u> 00	: 1969	<u>1/2</u> 6	<u>1/4</u> 11
Br. Virgins . . .	: 1960	<u>1/2</u>	<u>1/2</u> 86	: 1968	<u>1/3</u>	<u>1/3</u> 33
Dominica . . . .	: 1961	12	199	: 1968	16	218
Grenada . . . . .	: 1961	17	187	: 1967	22	209
Montserrat . . .	: 1961	2	164	: 1967	4	270
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla . . . .	: 1961	12	227	: 1967	14	255
St. Lucia . . . .	: 1962	17	181	: 1969	28	<u>1/2</u> 52
St. Vincent . . .	: 1961	14	172	: 1967	17	186
U.S. Virgin Islands	: 1960	<u>1/2</u> 4	<u>1/7</u> 50	: 1967	<u>1/1</u> 38	<u>1/2</u> ,066
Puerto Rico . . .	: 1960	1,671	707	: 1967	3,513	1,276

1/ ERS estimates based on attache reports.

Sources: UN Yearbook of National Statistics, 1968, UN Demographic Yearbook, USAID estimates.

Table 3.--Population and annual rate of increase of selected Caribbean countries and territories, 1960 and 1968

Country or territory	Population		Annual increase Percent
	1960	1968	
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
Barbados . . . . .	232	<u>1/252</u>	1.1
Cuba . . . . .	6,826	<u>1/8,000</u>	2.0
Dominican Republic . . . . .	3,033	3,966	3.5
Guyana . . . . .	564	710	3.0
Haiti . . . . .	4,156	5,017	2.3
Jamaica . . . . .	1,626	1,913	2.0
Trinidad & Tobago . . . . .	840	1,030	2.3
French Guiana . . . . .	33	40	3.0
Guadeloupe . . . . .	<u>1/270</u>	318	2.0
Martinique . . . . .	<u>1/277</u>	324	2.8
Netherlands Antilles . . . . .	<u>1/190</u>	215	2.0
Surinam . . . . .	<u>1/308</u>	375	3.5
Antigua . . . . .	<u>1/54</u>	62	2.1
Bahamas . . . . .	<u>1/105</u>	177	10.0
Bermuda . . . . .	44	50	2.2
British Honduras . . . . .	<u>1/88</u>	116	3.1
Br. Virgin Islands . . . . .	<u>1/7</u>	<u>1/9</u>	2.7
Cayman Islands . . . . .	<u>1/8</u>	<u>1/14</u>	5.0
Dominica . . . . .	59	72	2.0
Grenada . . . . .	<u>1/89</u>	103	2.2
Montserrat . . . . .	<u>1/12</u>	15	1.6
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla . . . . .	<u>1/54</u>	56	2.0
St. Lucia . . . . .	<u>1/86</u>	108	2.6
St. Vincent . . . . .	<u>1/80</u>	93	1.7
Puerto Rico . . . . .	2,362	<u>1/2,700</u>	2.0
U.S. Virgin Islands . . . . .	<u>1/32</u>	<u>1/63</u>	6.1

1/ ERS estimate based on national sources.

Sources: A.I.D., U.N. Demographic Yearbook.

Table 4.--Trade of selected Caribbean countries and territories, including Bermuda and the Bahamas, specified years

Country or territory	Year	Exports			Imports		
		Agri- cultural	Total	Agriculture as percent of total	Agri- cultural	Total	Agriculture as percent of total
			-\$1,000-			-\$1,000-	
Barbados . . . . .	1968	20,727	27,821	97	21,755	84,012	26
Cuba . . . . .	1966	617,590	681,280	91	141,100	725,500	15
Dominican Republic . . . . .	1967	136,856	156,196	88	33,350	174,711	19
Guyana . . . . .	1968	55,527	104,122	53	18,582	109,655	17
Haiti . . . . .	1966/67	21,605	32,330	67	10,398	37,910	27
Jamaica . . . . .	1967	83,890	192,894	43	57,206	303,095	19
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	1968	38,573	465,071	8	47,463	428,237	11
French Guiana . . . . .	1966	184	3,451	5	5,845	27,802	21
Guadeloupe . . . . .	1967	30,917	32,436	95	24,077	99,622	24
Martinique . . . . .	1967	34,387	36,035	95	25,062	105,532	24
Netherlands Antilles <sup>1/</sup> . . . . .	1967	1,982	606,764	<sup>2/</sup>	28,965	665,782	4
Surinam . . . . .	1968	9,708	104,342	9	11,700	97,149	13
Antigua . . . . .	1966	230	283	81	4,984	25,615	19
Bahamas . . . . .	1968	5,048	52,818	10	47,507	183,587	26
Bermuda . . . . .	1968	1,289	<sup>3/</sup> 77,060	2	21,799	85,258	26
British Honduras . . . . .	1968	8,095	12,597	64	6,761	22,100	31
British Virgin Islands . . . . .	1968	--	145	--	1,686	6,599	26
Dominica . . . . .	1969	6,153	6,995	88	3,660	12,356	30
Grenada . . . . .	1966	5,855	5,902	99	3,730	12,817	29
Montserrat . . . . .	1967	43	136	32	465	4,085	11
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla . . . . .	1967	4,938	5,338	93	1,544	9,583	16
St. Lucia . . . . .	1966	6,671	6,683	100	4,568	16,748	27
St. Vincent . . . . .	1967	3,364	3,392	99	3,061	9,327	33
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1967/68	200,706	1,449,133	14	386,725	1,969,378	20

<sup>1/</sup> Aruba and Curacao.  
<sup>2/</sup> Less than \$500.  
<sup>3/</sup> Includes reexports.

Table 5.--U.S. trade with selected countries and territories, 1965-68

Country or territory	Exports							
	1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Total	Agricultural	Total	Agricultural	Total	Agricultural	Total	Agricultural
	\$1,000							
Barbados . . . . .	8,751	2,037	10,933	2,708	13,039	2,875	14,437	3,192
Cuba . . . . .	5	0	82	0	17	0	1	0
Dominican Republic . .	74,946	24,500	86,618	21,855	96,461	22,443	113,711	30,168
Guyana . . . . .	19,672	3,670	24,663	4,817	26,613	4,791	22,620	3,555
Haiti . . . . .	21,312	9,760	21,492	8,083	22,261	8,896	23,970	9,297
Jamaica . . . . .	86,701	20,766	114,548	22,287	124,972	25,075	146,034	28,783
Trinidad and Tobago . .	74,462	9,514	58,915	11,206	60,320	14,190	61,498	13,560
French Guiana . . . . .	1,171	123	992	195	3,112	239	2,825	232
French West Indies . .	11,387	1,858	12,043	2,006	12,801	2,632	13,277	2,290
Netherlands Antilles .	74,376	10,107	71,214	11,495	76,988	11,858	87,668	12,849
Surinam . . . . .	35,642	3,107	32,094	3,577	36,883	3,733	32,447	4,137
Leeward & Windward Is.	13,029	2,701	17,655	3,899	17,824	4,077	17,589	3,956
Bahamas . . . . .	106,107	14,000	132,635	18,212	151,289	23,000	162,947	26,828
Bermuda . . . . .	43,792	6,140	48,676	7,178	56,917	7,160	62,475	7,821
British Honduras . . .	7,963	2,332	9,958	2,410	8,448	2,370	9,406	2,471
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1,275,058	309,318	1,419,880	322,673	1,500,705	341,370	1,691,562	367,453
U.S. Virgin Islands . .	74,086	14,446	94,569	17,572	103,073	22,972	152,383	31,245
Total . . . . .	1,928,460	434,379	2,156,967	460,173	2,311,723	497,681	2,614,850	547,837
	Imports							
Barbados . . . . .	4,521	2,417	3,160	629	6,631	3,113	5,992	1,496
Cuba . . . . .	2,611	2,560	1,617	1,617	925	880	617	605
Dominican Republic . .	114,547	98,981	130,576	116,377	133,529	115,024	156,164	139,220
Guyana . . . . .	22,377	4,293	28,559	7,078	28,253	8,258	34,043	12,899
Haiti . . . . .	20,479	12,180	18,608	11,175	21,389	11,114	26,386	10,650
Jamaica . . . . .	123,460	14,118	132,283	18,445	143,756	19,825	137,725	19,045
Trinidad and Tobago . .	136,717	7,470	160,798	4,964	183,595	5,511	215,415	10,706
French Guiana . . . . .	3,069	56	4,268	0	5,673	0	7,953	38
French West Indies . .	7,026	6,888	7,106	6,673	7,045	6,706	7,886	7,771
Netherlands Antilles .	326,057	78	307,786	244	310,901	80	329,980	55
Surinam . . . . .	33,136	409	49,816	655	55,648	956	62,549	532
Leeward & Windward Is.	2,332	1,696	2,301	1,614	2,145	736	2,470	556
Bahamas . . . . .	24,144	2,629	23,771	1,860	25,574	1,544	35,633	261
Bermuda . . . . .	1,311	11	2,074	12	2,261	9	1,804	14
British Honduras . . .	6,752	3,609	3,923	2,065	6,457	3,609	6,532	3,683
Puerto Rico . . . . .	940,509	200,578	1,048,939	172,460	1,206,071	187,535	1,324,330	163,148
U.S. Virgin Islands . .	32,911	2,315	50,420	2,672	70,991	1,473	120,564	1,805
Total . . . . .	1,801,959	360,288	1,976,005	348,540	1,125,444	366,373	2,476,043	372,484

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455, and country runs.

Table 6.--Centrifugal sugar: Production in specified Caribbean countries and territories, 1968-70, 1961-65 average

Country and territory	Average 1961-65	1968	1969	1970
	- - - - -1,000 metric tons- - - - -			
Antigua. . . . .	--	1	--	6
Bahamas. . . . .	--	--	14	23
Barbados . . . . .	176	161	142	157
British Honduras . . . . .	30	64	53	68
Cuba . . . . .	5,077	4,990	4,717	8,500
Dominican Republic . . . . .	773	666	885	980
Guadeloupe . . . . .	175	141	149	160
Guyana . . . . .	312	322	370	350
Haiti. . . . .	64	51	54	68
Jamaica. . . . .	475	452	389	383
Martinique . . . . .	82	37	32	27
Puerto Rico. . . . .	906	585	438	417
St. Kitts. . . . .	43	35	35	28
Trinidad & Tobago . . . . .	234	243	241	219

Source: FAS, World Agricultural Production and Trade.



Table 7.--Bananas: Exports for selected Caribbean countries, 1960 and 1965-69

Country	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>					
Dominican Republic. . . . .	181.6	48.0	10.6	1.5	4.1	<u>1</u> /.9
Jamaica . . . . .	156.9	203.0	203.6	193.3	155.6	<u>1</u> /156.0
Guadeloupe. . . . .	115.2	78.2	92.0	79.6	79.6	n.a.
Martinique. . . . .	126.2	17717	207.5	191.1	220.0	n.a.
Dominica <u>2</u> / . . . . .	30.5	49.2	39.8	42.8	)	)
Grenada <u>2</u> / . . . . .	12.0	21.0	21.3	23.9	)	)
St. Lucia <u>2</u> / . . . . .	27.7	81.7	76.6	63.2	) <u>3</u> /180.6	) <u>3</u> /197.7
St. Vincent <u>2</u> / . . . . .	23.0	28.9	25.4	24.5	)	)

1/ State Department Dispatch 9/29.

2/ Member-Windward Islands Banana Growers Association.

3/ United Kingdom annual trade statistics.

Sources: FAO Trade Yearbooks, U.S. Agricultural attache reports.

Table 8.--Green coffee: Production in selected Caribbean countries and territories, average 1960/61-1964/65, 1967/68-1969/70

Country	Average 1960/61- 1964/65	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
	-1,000 metric tons-			
Cuba . . . . .	39	27	30	30
Dominican Republic . . . . .	36	38	32	35
Haiti . . . . .	34	30	29	27
Jamaica . . . . .	2	1	1	1
Trinidad & Tobago . . . . .	4	4	4	3

Source: FAS Sugar and Tropical Products Division.

Table 9.--Cocoa beans: Production in selected Caribbean countries and territories 1968-70, 1961-65 average

Country	Average 1961-65	1968	1969	1970
	-1,000 metric tons-			
Cuba . . . . .	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic . . . . .	35.4	30.0	21.0	43.0
Grenada . . . . .	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.9
Haiti . . . . .	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jamaica . . . . .	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.1
Trinidad & Tobago . . . . .	6.1	6.3	4.7	7.2

Source: FAS World Agricultural Production and Trade.

Table 10.--Leaf tobacco: Production in selected Caribbean countries and territories, 1967-69, average 1960-64

Country	Average 1960-64	1967	1968	1969
----- 1,000 metric tons -----				
Puerto Rico . . . . .	14.1	5.5	4.9	3.6
Cuba. . . . .	39.5	<u>1/45.5</u>	<u>1/46.5</u>	<u>1/47.0</u>
Dominican Republic. . . . .	28.0	20.7	16.4	21.0
Haiti . . . . .	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Jamaica . . . . .	1.1	4.6	4.8	4.9

1/ ERS estimates.

Source: FAS, World Agricultural Production and Trade, December 1969.

Table 11.--Copra: Production in selected Caribbean countries and territories, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
----- 100 metric tons -----				
Dominica . . . . .	12	12	12	12
Dominican Republic . . . . .	70	60	30	40
Grenada. . . . .	5	5	5	6
Jamaica. . . . .	157	163	175	185
Martinique . . . . .	3	3	3	3
St. Lucia. . . . .	46	41	50	60
St. Vincent. . . . .	24	25	24	26
Trinidad & Tobago. . . . .	132	132	130	130

Source: FAO Production Yearbook.

Table 12.--Citrus: Production in selected Caribbean countries and territories, 1964-67

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1,000 metric tons			
British Honduras . . . . .	39	44	48	37
Cuba . . . . .	112	111	160	167
Dominican Republic . . . . .	63	50	55	55
Guadeloupe . . . . .	<u>1/9</u>	<u>1/11</u>	<u>1/5</u>	<u>1/10</u>
Haiti . . . . .	19	21	21	21
Jamaica . . . . .	108	110	116	105
Martinique . . . . .	<u>1/1</u>	<u>1/1</u>	<u>1/1</u>	<u>1/1</u>
Puerto Rico . . . . .	57	52	52	43
Trinidad & Tobago . . . . .	52	47	40	29

1/ Oranges and tangerines only.

Source: FAO Production Yearbook.

Table 13.--Barbados: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968	SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
		U.S. \$1,000				U.S. \$1,000	
	<u>EXPORTS</u> 1/						
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	70	50	046	<u>Meal &amp; flour of wheat</u>	1,027	1,391
	: Grenada	5	17		: United States	439	84
	: Trinidad	2/	2		: Canada	283	682
01	<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	23	6		: France	221	292
02	<u>Dairy products and eggs</u>	28	2	05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	1,744	2,509
04	<u>Cereals and cereal preparations</u>	142	196		: United States	199	571
	: Antigua	27	36		: Canada	408	459
	: Trinidad	3	41		: Trinidad	281	382
	: St. Lucia	23	32		: Netherlands	177	354
05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	130	141		: Australia	69	129
	: United Kingdom	94	95	06	<u>Sugar, sugar preparations, and</u>		
06	<u>Sugar, sugar prep., honey--excl.</u>				: <u>honey</u>	211	334
	: <u>raw sugar</u>	2,197	1,908		: United Kingdom	167	169
	: United States	786	792		: Jamaica	8	3
	: Canada	1,232	966	07	<u>Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices</u>	616	1,020
061	<u>Sugar--raw</u>	16,355	16,304		: United Kingdom	430	465
	: United Kingdom	12,174	15,684		: India	14	86
08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	55	10		: Ceylon	52	91
	: St. Lucia	5	5	08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	1,309	2,665
	: St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla	5	2/		: United States	666	778
09	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	542	577		: Canada	120	312
	: Grenada	33	129		: Argentina	293	888
	: Dominica	59	85	09	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	737	690
11	<u>Beverages</u>	1,448	1,483		: Norway	267	2/
	: Trinidad	411	219		: United Kingdom	270	204
	: St. Lucia	117	172		: Trinidad	16	32
	: United Kingdom	274	56	11	<u>Beverages</u>	785	1,243
4	<u>Oils and fats--animal &amp; vegetable</u>	214	31		: United Kingdom	397	679
	: St. Vincent	70	8		: France	61	260
				121	<u>Tobacco--unmanufactured</u>	224	283
	: Other agricultural exports	51	19		: United States	55	--
	: Total agricultural exports	21,200	20,727		: Canada	80	84
	: Total exports	21,821	27,821	22	<u>Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels</u>	848	516
	: Agricultural percentage	(97)	(75)		: St. Lucia	--	193
					: St. Vincent	568	143
				261-265	<u>Natural fibers and their waste</u>	36	71
					: Canada	--	52
	<u>IMPORTS</u>			29	<u>Crude animal and vegetable mate-</u>		
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	47	48		: <u>rials, n.e.s.</u>	25	124
	: United States	18	4		: United States	14	39
	: United Kingdom	2/	40	4	<u>Oils and fats--animal &amp; vegetable</u>	231	801
01	<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	2,671	5,416		: United States	16	61
	: United States	617	1,656		: St. Lucia	2	17
	: Argentina	209	347		: Canada	163	62
	: Brazil	--	41				
	: Denmark	90	503				
02	<u>Dairy products and eggs</u>	2,344	2,630		: Other agricultural imports	--	2/
	: United States	76	196		: Total agricultural imports	14,929	21,755
	: United Kingdom	451	358		: Total imports	46,817	84,012
	: Netherlands	1,116	556		: Agricultural percentage	(32)	(26)
	: New Zealand	327	524				
04	<u>Cereals and cereal prep., excl.</u>						
	: <u>wheat flour &amp; rice</u>	793	862				
	: United States	248	110				
	: Canada	319	388				
	: United Kingdom	129	229				
	: Argentina	--	31				
042	<u>Rice</u>	1,281	1,152				
	: Guyana	1,281	1,152				

1/ Domestic exports. 2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Overseas Trade, Barbados.

Table 14.--Cuba: Trade in specified agricultural commodities,  
1964-66

SITC Number	Description	1964	1965	1966
U.S. \$1,000				
<u>EXPORTS</u>				
05	Fruits and vegetables	3,370	1,640	---
061.1&2	Sugar--raw and refined	614,010	582,320	493,310
121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	17,680	18,910	11,960
4	Oils & fats - animal & veg.	40	10	---
	Total agricultural exports	653,310	617,690	617,590
	Total exports	713,830	685,540	681,280
	Agricultural percentage	(92)	(90)	(91)
<u>IMPORTS</u>				
01	Meat & meat preparations	26,330	---	---
02	Dairy products & eggs	17,490	---	---
041	Wheat--unmilled	21,460	20,080	19,770
042	Rice	42,820	---	---
044	Corn--unmilled	15,370	11,600	11,550
046	Wheat flour & meal	17,210	23,580	29,310
054	Vegetables--fresh	23,720	---	---
08	Animal feed	3,100	---	---
091	Margarine & shortening	18,820	---	---
22	Oilseeds, oil nuts & kernels	15,690	---	---
292	Crude vegetable materials	1,230	---	---
411	Animal oils and fats	4,120	---	---
412	Vegetable oils and fats	13,880	18,510	169,100
	Other agricultural imports	39,660	54,680	63,560
	Total agricultural imports	260,900	128,450	141,100
	Total imports	1,018,100	816,200	725,500
	Agricultural percentage	(26)	(15)	(15)

Source: UN Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1967.

Table 15.--Dominican Republic: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1961	1967	SITC Number	Description	1961	1967
			-\$1,000-				\$1,000-
	<b>EXPORTS</b>						
00	Animals--live	652	396		Other agricultural exports	31	15
	Martinique	398	113		Total agricultural exports	126,264	136,856
	Guadeloupe	144	---		Total exports	143,147	156,196
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,353	283		Agricultural percentage	(88)	(88)
	United States	13	5				
	Puerto Rico	1,241	207				
042.4	Rice--milled	850	---				
	Netherlands	684	---				
044	Corn	1,080	1/				
	Puerto Rico	1,068	---				
051.3	Bananas and plantains	11,769	118	00	Animals--live	140	468
	United States	2,601	97		United States	74	294
	West Germany	4,855	---		United Kingdom	49	---
	Netherlands	2,348	---	01	Meat and meat preparations	161	375
053.9	Fruit and vegetables, n.e.s.	1,104	1,520		United States	71	86
	United States	843	1,193		Denmark	56	219
	Puerto Rico	154	243	02	Dairy products and eggs	158	4,878
061.1	Sugar--raw	59,830	81,822		United States	80	1,168
	United States	32,392	80,618		Netherlands	60	3,093
	United Kingdom	13,527	---	041	Wheat	2,209	5,925
	Japan	7,386	---		United States	395	5,925
	South Korea	2,255	---		Canada	1,814	---
	Morocco	1,965	---	046	Wheat flour	6	243
061.2	Sugar--refined	1,748	---		United States	6	243
	United States	1,387	---	048	Cereal preparations	381	2,137
061.5	Molasses	5,669	8,325		United States	269	1,601
	United States	5,669	5,329		Canada	21	82
061.6	Honey	56	7		Netherlands	31	131
071	Coffee	14,354	17,025	05	Fruit and vegetables	1,107	2,926
	United States	11,899	13,187		United States	568	937
	Italy	1,576	1,346		Italy	211	337
	France	92	945		Spain	126	204
	Netherlands	228	548		Puerto Rico	4	171
072	Cocoa beans, paste, butter	8,483	11,642	06	Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	2	5
	United States	8,240	11,642		United States	2	5
073	Chocolate and chocolate preparations	5,573	398	075	Spices	205	533
	United States	5,417	259		United States	16	164
	Puerto Rico	128	139		Malaysia	53	71
075	Spices	79	290		Mexico	11	91
	United States	25	185		Taiwan	22	6
	Puerto Rico	54	80		Spain	12	28
081	Animal feed	2,165	2,131		Indonesia	66	5
	United States	556	4	09	Miscellaneous food preparations	170	1,749
	Norway	1,007	1,390		United States	144	1,325
	Denmark	87	199	11	Beverages	597	1,050
	Puerto Rico	299	10		United States	167	333
	Netherlands	143	37		West Germany	55	218
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	9	635		Puerto Rico	1/	82
	United States	7	600		Netherlands	1	11
121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	9,462	10,341		Italy	28	82
	United States	291	1,411		Spain	110	90
	Spain	2,493	3,608		United Kingdom	224	163
	Belgium	1,205	1,617	21	Hides and skins--undressed	128	128
	West Germany	1,054	887		United States	69	77
	Algeria	514	204	221.1	Oil nuts	32	6,021
	Puerto Rico	1,045	1,270		Spain	8	21
	Netherlands	1,491	728		Italy	14	---
211	Hides and skins--undressed	28	72		United States	8	3,854
	United States	11	62	411.3(2)	Tallow	435	922
22	Oilseeds and oil nuts	1,123	1,438		United States	416	914
	United States	129	449		Vegetable oils	94	2,093
	Surinam	207	377	421	United States	2	1,833
263	Cotton	520	---		Spain	89	252
29	Animal & veg. matls., n.e.s.--crude	67	68				
	United States	28	8				
	Puerto Rico	3	10		Other agricultural imports	375	3,892
	West Germany	17	9		Total agricultural imports	6,202	33,350
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	259	330		Total imports	69,490	174,711
	United States	252	329		Agricultural percentage	(9)	(19)

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Comercio Exterior de la Republica Dominicana.

Table 16.--Guyana: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968	SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
		-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>						
042	Rice	13,197	13,073	046	Wheat flour	2,973	3,964
	Trinidad and Tobago	3,835	4,548		United States	2,639	2,341
	Jamaica	2,354	2,460		France	210	427
	Barbados	1,154	1,170	05	Fruit and vegetables	1,401	1,171
061	Sugar and sugar preparations	34,732	31,777		United States	43	11
	United States	10,112	9,641		Canada	535	482
	United Kingdom	15,282	17,061		Trinidad and Tobago	96	88
	Canada	8,949	---		Italy	---	184
112	Beverages--alcoholic	1,856	2,168		Portugal	135	4
	United Kingdom	1,626	1,722	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	672	276
					India	131	---
	Other agricultural exports	737	8,509	112	Beverages--alcoholic	676	434
	Total agricultural exports	50,522	55,527		United Kingdom	500	211
	Total exports	85,480	104,122		Netherlands	130	42
	Agricultural percentage	(59)	(53)	121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	492	498
					United States	139	208
					Rhodesia	168	---
	<u>IMPORTS</u>				Canada	135	132
				4	Oils & fats--animal and vegetable	799	354
01	Meat and meat preparations	717	754		United States	236	9
	Denmark	78	204		Netherlands	87	---
	Netherlands	20	211		St. Lucia	72	24
	Argentina	50	129				
02	Dairy products and eggs	2,892	2,868		Other agricultural imports	5,127	8,263
	Netherlands	1,550	1,700		Total agricultural imports <sup>1/</sup>	15,749	18,582
	Australia	345	99		Total imports	85,746	109,655
	United Kingdom	427	696		Agricultural percentage	(18)	(17)

<sup>1/</sup> Total agricultural trade arrived at by using two digit SITC code and commodity breakdowns. Commodity breakdowns do not appear to be complete.

Source: External Trade, Guyana.



Table 17.--Haiti: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, fiscal years 1961/62 and 1966/67

SITC Number	Description	1961/62	1966/67	SITC Number	Description	1961/62	1966/67
			\$1,000				\$1,000
	<u>EXPORTS</u>						
01	Meat and meat preparations	671	799	022.1	Milk and cream--evaporated or cond.	954	686
	United States	136	185		United States	295	14
	Puerto Rico	535	589		Netherlands	471	283
046	Wheat flour	1,046	545	041	Wheat	2/3,370	2,817
	Jamaica	788	282		United States	3,370	2,817
	Netherlands Antilles	258	---	046	Wheat flour	61	57
05	Fruit and vegetables	403	251		United States	61	57
	United States	288	76	047	Cereals--milled, except wheat flour	66	169
	France	24	57		United States	64	165
	Bahamas	40	39	048	Cereal preparations	215	482
061.1	Sugar--raw	1,696	3,772		United States	137	297
	United States	1,696	3,772		Canada	24	32
061.5	Molasses	471	180	054.1	Potatoes--fresh	104	37
	United States	471	180		United States	104	37
071	Coffee	20,663	13,693	055.5	Vegetables--preserved or prepared	310	---
	United States	5,325	2,664		United States	282	---
	Italy	5,237	2,634	061.9	Syrups	55	9
	Belgium	4,369	3,141		United States	44	0
	France	2,620	2,540	062.0	Sugar confectionery--except chocolate	139	100
	Netherlands	1,622	2,058		United States	89	22
072	Cocoa	313	105	075	Spices	251	175
	United States	309	97		United States	68	57
081.2	Animal feed	662	294		India	55	31
	United States	121	54		Hong Kong	36	22
	Puerto Rico	269	170	091.3	Lard	1,054	966
	Jamaica	67	62		United States	1,054	871
	Barbados	146	8	11	Beverages	395	226
211	Hides and skins--undressed	83	241		United States	63	23
	United States	12	4		France	120	85
	Italy	2	147		Netherlands	106	57
	West Germany	68	6		United Kingdom	33	27
221	Oilseeds and oil nuts	194	24		Italy	31	20
	United States	169	1	121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	149	246
	Netherlands	10	14		United States	149	246
265	Vegetable fibers--raw 1/	2,360	1,460	29	Animal & veg. materials, n.e.s.--crude	70	153
	United States	1,487	561		United States	67	135
	West Germany	584	368	411.3	Animal fats--except lard	272	478
	Dominican Republic	99	152		United States	110	433
	Other agricultural exports	156	261		West Germany	99	27
	Total agricultural exports	718	21,605	421.2	Soybean oil	1,271	1,743
	Total exports	40,832	32,330		United States	1,235	1,743
	Agricultural percentage	(70)	(67)	421.5	Olive oil	131	134
					United States	116	123
	<u>IMPORTS</u>						
031.8	Meat--prepared or preserved	190	---		Other agricultural imports	946	1,957
	United States	24	---		Total agricultural imports	10,003	10,398
	Denmark	80	---		Total imports	36,935	37,910
					Agricultural percentage	(32)	(27)

1/ About 99 percent is sisal fiber. 2/ U.S. fiscal year exports. 3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Rapport Annuel de l'Administration Generale des Douanes.

Table 18.--Jamaica: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1961	1967	SITC Number	Description	1961	1967
	<u>EXPORTS</u>	- \$1,000 -				- \$1,000 -	
051.3	Bananas	13,690	15,749	046	Wheat flour and meal	8,275	10,457
	United Kingdom	13,690	15,580		United States	1,891	3,014
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	42,633	39,487		Canada	3,379	3,463
	United States	14,222	13,609		France	965	1,703
	United Kingdom	19,435	23,360		Germany, Federal Republic of	1,565	1,260
	Canada	8,832	2,127	047	Cereals--milled, except wheat flour	365	510
071	Coffee	763	585		United States	346	429
	United Kingdom	350	128	048	Cereal preparations	1,224	1,631
	Japan	177	420		United States	197	410
072, 073	Cocoa and chocolate preparations	1,296	1,070		Canada	523	823
	United States	86	87		United Kingdom	319	176
	Belgium	225	73	05	Fruit and vegetables	3,581	3,604
	Canada	720	150		United States	1,291	1,271
075	Spices	4,469	3,584		Canada	1,065	1,392
	United States	724	682		Australia	277	399
	West Germany	888	430		United Kingdom	330	153
	Poland	225	342	06	Sugar, sugar prep., and honey	384	671
	U.S.S.R.	1,430	843		United States	133	262
	United Kingdom	273	343		United Kingdom	186	297
	Sweden	302	317	071	Coffee	240	1/
121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	158	869		United States	1/	1/
	United Kingdom	115	846		United Kingdom	186	1/
21	Hides and skins--undressed	77	29		Uganda	---	1/
	United States	77	29	073	Chocolate and chocolate prep.	336	364
29	Animal & veg. matls., n.e.s.--crude	350	240		United Kingdom	245	279
	United States	202	64	074	Tea	360	381
	United Kingdom	86	112		United Kingdom	298	338
				075	Spices	216	214
					Malaysia	128	119
	Other agricultural exports	6,432	12,277	08	Animal feed	2,458	3,414
	Total agricultural exports	69,868	83,890		United States	2,366	3,226
	Total exports	169,762	192,894	09	Miscellaneous food prep.	984	694
	Agricultural percentage	(41)	(43)		United States	403	350
					Canada	80	206
					United Kingdom	240	67
					Bermuda	186	---
	<u>IMPORTS</u>			11	Beverages	1,968	2,019
00	Animals--live	182	140		United Kingdom	1,296	1,236
	United States	182	70		France	259	406
01	Meat and meat preparations	4,958	8,092	121.1	Tobacco--unmanufactured	1,444	1,987
	United States	1,699	2,504		United States	571	1,649
	New Zealand	696	1,665		Rhodesia	202	---
	Canada	1,046	1,300		Canada	499	150
	Australia	456	953	21	Hides and skins--undressed	58	66
02	Dairy products & eggs, except butter	3,667	6,066		United States	48	41
	United States	581	1,841	29	Animal & veg. matls., n.e.s.--crude	187	214
	Australia	682	1,307		United States	101	127
	New Zealand	998	2,338	4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,363	2,080
	United Kingdom	1,099	707		United States	528	1,773
023	Butter	1,853	3,575		United Kingdom	77	98
	New Zealand	1,761	1,749		Canada	149	11
041	Wheat	53	74				
	United States	5	40				
	Canada	43	34		Other agricultural imports	216	1,481
042.2	Rice	3,672	6,775		Total agricultural imports	38,942	57,206
	United States	792	4,847		Total imports	211,094	303,095
	Guyana	2,419	1,928		Agricultural percentage	(18)	(19)
044	Corn--unmilled	898	2,697				
	United States	898	2,696				

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: External Trade, Jamaica.

Table 19.--Trinidad and Tobago: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968	SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
			\$1,000-				\$1,000-
	<b>EXPORTS</b>						
048	Cereal prep. & prep. of flour, etc.	1,093	257	012-013	Other meat & preparations	2,367	2,159
	Grenada	274	51		United States	948	702
	Barbados	156	19		Canada	244	292
	St. Vincent	261	41		Argentina	251	286
	St. Lucia	149	30		Denmark	216	307
051	Fruit and nuts--fresh	951	421		Netherlands	169	98
	United Kingdom	535	165	022.1	Milk & cream--evaporated or condensed	2,797	1,312
053	Fruit & nuts--prepared & preserved	1,715	2,354		Netherlands	2,590	475
	United Kingdom	939	1,445		United Kingdom	104	253
	Canada	110	204	022.2	Milk and cream--dry	3,150	3,735
	Guyana	115	93		United States	110	96
054	Vegetables--fresh, chilled, dried, etc.	447	177		New Zealand	814	1,180
	Barbados	90	27		Ireland	---	1,044
	Guyana	131	3		Netherlands	820	247
061.1(3)	Sugar--raw or refined	24,644	22,758		Denmark	1,090	434
	United States	6,051	4,843		United Kingdom	205	529
	United Kingdom	14,566	13,931	023	Butter	1,244	1,564
	Canada	3,961	1,594		New Zealand	706	871
061.5	Molasses--inedible	1,642	1,450		Norway	409	293
	United States	554	625		Australia	73	141
	Canada	929	454	024	Cheese and curd	747	932
	United Kingdom	159	176		New Zealand	532	544
071	Coffee	848	2,737		Netherlands	121	226
	United States	668	1,548	025	Eggs	253	640
	United Kingdom	26	689		United States	86	624
	Canada	77	346	042	Rice	4,085	4,286
	Jamaica	---	60		Guyana	4,085	4,285
072	Cocoa	3,847	4,084	044	Corn--unmilled	623	2,356
	United States	1,882	2,299		United States	614	2,208
	United Kingdom	939	741	041 &	Wheat and wheat flour	6,426	5,270
	Netherlands	465	674	046	United States	2,916	3,448
075	Spices	85	48		Canada	3,158	1,206
	United Kingdom	35	14	048	Cereal preparations	884	904
081	Animal feed	157	549		United States	150	157
	Barbados	26	224		United Kingdom	511	449
	United Kingdom	27	1/		Canada	82	174
	Puerto Rico	37	44		Denmark	80	96
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	313	1,413	05	Fruit and vegetables	5,014	5,073
	Jamaica	29	49		United States	1,476	897
	Guyana	34	105		Canada	1,166	1,776
	St. Lucia	20	57		United Kingdom	377	224
	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	47	70		Australia	222	224
11	Beverages	1,919	1,207	06	Sugar, sugar prep., and honey	452	554
	United States	530	32		United Kingdom	377	453
	Canada	471	330				
	United Kingdom	182	113	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices & manufactures thereof	1,561	1,503
29	Animal & veg. matls., n.e.s.--crude	240	152		United Kingdom	925	683
	United States	177	116		India	346	395
	United Kingdom	34	13				
4	Oils & fats--animal & vegetable	149	265	081	Animal feed	2,467	4,173
	St. Vincent	39	27		United States	2,236	3,008
	Dominica	39	62		Canada	160	410
	Other agricultural exports	548	701	09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,993	1,976
	Total agricultural exports	38,598	38,573		United Kingdom	1,155	780
	Total exports	346,162	465,071	11	Canada	230	489
	Agricultural percentage	(11)	(8)		Beverages	2,708	1,295
					United Kingdom	1,603	742
					Barbados	361	242
				29	Animal & veg. matls., n.e.s.--crude	125	121
					United States	25	47
00	Animals--live	155	540	4	Animal & vegetable oils and fats	1,552	1,827
	United States	93	200		United States	21	165
	Canada	2	293		Canada	102	183
011	Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen	2,979	2,042		New Zealand	221	286
	New Zealand	1,733	1,489		Norway	7	379
	Australia	1,027	360		France	121	160
011.4	Poultry--dressed	1,787	39				
	United States	1,766	39		Other agricultural imports	3,626	5,162
					Total agricultural imports	46,995	47,463
					Total imports	340,634	428,237
					Agricultural percentage	(14)	(11)

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Overseas Trade, Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 20.--Aruba: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1962 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1962	1967	SITC Number	Description	1962	1967
		-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>						
071	Coffee	---	1,675	042	Rice	223	286
	United States	---	795		United States	218	286
	Belgium	---	581	046	Wheat flour and meal	397	477
	Italy	---	---		United States	339	315
	Netherlands	---	299		Canada	47	138
292	Vegetable materials--crude	50	73	047	Cereals--milled, except wheat	81	77
	United States	41	26		United States	75	74
	United Kingdom	8	16	048	Cereal preparations	326	250
	Other agricultural exports	37	59	05	United States	196	131
	Total agricultural exports	87	1,807		Fruit and vegetables	1,337	1,362
	Total exports	402,850	341,610		United States	932	730
	Agricultural percentage	(negl.)	(negl.)		Netherlands	141	226
					Venezuela	74	139
				06	Sugar, sugar prep., and honey	296	402
					United States	107	80
	<u>IMPORTS</u>				Canada	56	227
				071	Coffee	209	1,883
00	Animals--live	347	291		United States	154	83
	Honduras	129	89		Colombia	50	1,429
	Costa Rica	170	27	08	Animal feeds	236	359
011	Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen	1,005	1,451		United States	233	329
	United States	508	520	091	Margarine and shortening	121	183
	Denmark	32	383		United States	81	145
	New Zealand	93	166	099	Food preparations, n.e.s.	256	607
	Netherlands	310	94		United States	226	408
012	Meat--dried, salted, or smoked	73	63	112	Beverages--alcoholic	686	554
	United States	61	58		United States	127	68
013	Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s.	613	808		United Kingdom	178	206
	United States	199	171		Netherlands	245	151
	Netherlands	138	183	421	Vegetable oils--fixed, soft	204	229
	Argentina	177	144		United States	200	224
	Denmark	78	163				
022	Milk and cream	618	646				
	United States	59	48				
	Netherlands	520	462		Other agricultural imports	413	486
024	Cheese and curd	170	275		Total agricultural imports	7,611	10,689
	United States	60	27		Total imports	390,998	346,186
	Netherlands	102	212		Agricultural percentage	(2)	(3)

Sources: Overseas Associates; Foreign Trade Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities; Netherlands Antilles Bureau of Statistics.

Table 21.--Curacao: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1962 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1962	1967	SITC Number	Description	1962	1967
		-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>						
	Total agricultural exports	62	175	05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	2,909	3,017
	Total exports	284,947	265,154		United States	1,583	1,491
	Agricultural percentage	(negl.)	(negl.)		Netherlands	528	478
					Venezuela	221	466
					Dominican Republic	230	83
	<u>IMPORTS</u>			06	<u>Sugar, sugar preps., and honey</u>	650	794
					United States	132	157
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	495	600		Canada	36	325
	Honduras	182	202		Venezuela	---	12
	Panama	110	---		Netherlands	100	210
	Costa Rica	174	222		Cuba	185	---
011	<u>Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen</u>	1,966	2,758		Dominican Republic	160	---
	United States	533	990	07	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices</u>	652	651
	New Zealand	360	570		United States	273	217
	Denmark	95	736		United Kingdom	129	155
	Argentina	323	220		Netherlands	171	119
	Netherlands	633	83	08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	614	747
012	<u>Meat--dried, salted, or smoked</u>	327	437		United States	598	461
	United States	234	329	091	<u>Margarine and shortening</u>	407	600
013	<u>Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s.</u>	1,032	1,116		United States	120	174
	United States	256	153		Netherlands	282	416
	Denmark	227	336	099	<u>Food preparations, n.e.s.</u>	464	959
	Netherlands	350	282		United States	344	599
	Argentina	147	278		Netherlands	80	186
022	<u>Milk and cream</u>	915	1,071	111	<u>Beverages--nonalcoholic</u>	2,228	103
	United States	54	55		United States	1,476	13
	Netherlands	834	684		Canada	342	---
023	<u>Butter</u>	289	268		Panama Canal Zone	180	---
	New Zealand	113	121		Argentina	163	---
024	<u>Cheese and curd</u>	353	477	112	<u>Beverages--alcoholic</u>	863	871
	Netherlands	312	423		United States	84	29
025	<u>Eggs</u>	109	92		United Kingdom	278	423
	United States	107	90		Netherlands	262	140
042	<u>Rice</u>	568	856	292	<u>Vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude</u>	73	119
	United States	492	721		United States	53	77
046	<u>Wheat flour and meal</u>	819	1,009	421	<u>Vegetable oils--fixed, soft</u>	382	683
	United States	656	657		United States	313	600
	Canada	115	295				
047	<u>Wheat &amp; flour of cereals, ex. wheat</u>	247	288				
	United States	232	217		Other agricultural imports	85	155
048	<u>Cereal preparations</u>	565	605		Total agricultural imports	17,012	18,276
	United States	250	249		Total imports	329,292	319,596
	Netherlands	230	169		Agricultural percentage	(3)	(6)

Source: Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Netherlands Antilles Bureau of Statistics.

Table '22.--Surinam: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968	SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
		-- \$1,000 --				-- \$1,000 --	
	<u>EXPORTS</u> 1/						
00	Animals--live	---	12	046	Wheat flour	1,089	964
	French Guiana	---	2		United States	901	838
042	Rice	1,840	5,259		Canada	145	37
	Germany, Federal Republic of	994	1,699	048	Cereal prep. & preps. of flour	417	747
	Netherlands	285	2,682		United States	154	165
05	Fruit and vegetables	196	2,928		Netherlands	226	405
	Netherlands	157	706	05	Fruits and vegetables	1,023	1,660
06	Sugar, sugar prep., and honey	124	1,001		United States	306	510
	Netherlands	119	947		Netherlands	541	755
071	Coffee	192	208	062	Sugar, conf. & other prep.	262	253
	Netherlands	140	93		United States	19	32
072	Cocoa beans	80	35		Netherlands	184	118
	Netherlands	63	35	073	Chocolate and chocolate prep.	92	175
08	Animal feeds	38	9		United Kingdom	40	81
	Netherlands	32	6		Netherlands	49	71
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	---	1	074	Tea and mate	187	248
	Netherlands	---	1		Netherlands	120	185
11	Beverages	24	94	075	Spices	166	87
	Netherlands	16	93		Netherlands	53	60
211	Hides and skins--undressed	19	11	08	Animal feed	498	823
	Netherlands	19	11		United States	480	613
221	Oilseeds and oil nuts	15	---	09	Miscellaneous food preparations	625	1,210
	Panama	8	---		United States	216	372
231.1	Rubber--natural and similar nat. gums	347	131		Netherlands	332	615
	United States	286	130	11	Beverages	924	320
29	Animal & veg. matl., n.e.s.--crude	---	2/		United Kingdom	190	43
					Netherlands	614	151
				121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	160	279
	Other agricultural exports	17	19		United States	155	273
	Total agricultural exports	2,892	9,708	22	Oilseeds and oil nuts	51	275
	Total exports	40,911	104,342		Dominican Republic	39	---
	Agricultural percentage	(7)	(9)	29	Animal & veg. matls., n.e.s.--crude	64	69
					Netherlands	40	20
				42	Vegetable oils and fats--fixed	374	1,227
					Netherlands	371	1,203
	<u>IMPORTS</u>						
00	Animals--live	135	339		Other agricultural imports	214	1,455
	United States	74	217		Total agricultural imports	8,261	11,700
01	Meat and meat preparations	1,016	1,388		Total imports	53,617	97,149
	United States	600	967		Agricultural percentage	(15)	(12)
	Netherlands	273	251				
02	Dairy products and eggs	964	1,111				
	United States	157	189				
	Netherlands	773	586				

1/ 1968 data from country sources inconsistent with U.S. trade runs. U.S. imports are essentially raw rubber and coffee. 2/ Less than \$500.

Source: In-en Uitvoer, Algemeen Bureau Voor de Statistiek, Surinam

Table 23.--French Guiana: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1962 and 1966

SITC Number	Description	1962	1966	SITC Number	Description	1962	1966
		-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>						
111	<u>Beverages--non-alcoholic</u>		1/114	046	<u>Wheat flour and meal</u>	285	416
	United States		112		France	285	415
112.4	<u>Rum</u>	119	56	048	<u>Cereal preparations</u>	60	186
	France	119	56		France	48	157
231.1	<u>Rubber--crude</u>		12	04	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	292	806
	Surinam		12		France	225	620
291	<u>Animal materials--crude</u>		2	06	<u>Sugar, sugar preps. and honey</u>	179	226
	United Kingdom		2		France	70	93
	Other agricultural exports				Guadeloupe	58	82
	Total agricultural exports	119	184	07	Martinique	51	48
	Total exports	474	3,451		<u>Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices</u>	37	151
	Agricultural percentage	(25)	(5)	08	France	28	94
					<u>Animal feeds</u>	67	172
					France	54	171
				09	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	40	157
	<u>IMPORTS</u>				France	26	118
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	185	264	111	<u>Beverages--nonalcoholic</u>	63	254
	Brazil	185	157		France	62	244
01	<u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	302	947	112	<u>Beverages--alcoholic</u>	431	1,074
	France	253	609		France	382	907
022	<u>Milk and cream</u>	199	400	4	United Kingdom	39	98
	France	112	388		<u>Oils and fats--animal and vegetable</u>	119	189
023	<u>Butter</u>	63	217		France	45	140
	France	57	217				
024	<u>Cheese and curd</u>	88	152		Other agricultural imports	23	81
	France	61	149		Total agricultural imports	2,560	5,845
042	<u>Rice</u>	127	153		Total imports	10,636	27,802
	Surinam	96	102		Agricultural percentage	(24)	(21)

1/ Essentially water and ice for ships' supplies.

Source: Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities

Table 24.--Guadeloupe: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1962 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1962	1967	SITC Number	Description	1962	1967
	<u>EXPORTS</u>	\$1,000-				\$1,000-	
011	<u>Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen</u>	---	5	042	<u>Rice</u>	1,684	1,962
051.3	<u>Bananas--fresh</u>	11,950	11,306		United States	---	846
	France	11,787	10,121		Guyana	---	945
	Italy	163	976		Malagasy Republic	856	99
061	<u>Sugar and honey</u>	20,086	16,903	044	<u>Corn</u>	102	237
	United States	4,399	6,012		Morocco	37	---
	France	14,708	10,800		France	64	214
112.4	<u>Rum</u>	2,084	2,567	046	<u>Wheat flour and meal</u>	2,196	3,283
	France	2,084	2,566		France	2,196	3,283
				048	<u>Cereal preparations</u>	385	907
	Other agricultural exports	276	136		France	233	776
	Total agricultural exports	34,396	30,917	05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	1,463	3,272
	Total exports	35,166	32,436		United States	136	531
	Agricultural percentage	(98)	(95)		France	1,149	2,370
				06	<u>Sugar, sugar prep., and honey</u>	152	380
	<u>IMPORTS</u>				France	148	357
				07	<u>Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices</u>	206	547
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	186	84		France	100	248
	United States	92	13		Malagasy Republic	92	157
011	<u>Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen</u>	364	2,081	081	<u>Animal feeds</u>	730	589
	France	195	1,111		France	730	496
	Colombia	---	428		Martinique	---	91
	Denmark	30	6	091	<u>Margarine and shortening</u>	244	295
	New Zealand	45	147		France	218	213
012	<u>Meat--dried, salted, or smoked</u>	451	649	099	<u>Food preparations, n.e.s.</u>	141	562
	United States	20	67		United States	---	37
	France	188	350		France	141	489
	Denmark	174	154	111	<u>Beverages--nonalcoholic</u>	257	772
013	<u>Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s.</u>	700	1,231		United States	3	25
	France	598	864		France	154	572
	Netherlands	79	307		Argentina	99	---
	Denmark	23	57	112	<u>Beverages--alcoholic</u>	1,827	2,791
022	<u>Milk and cream</u>	786	1,718		France	1,761	2,352
	France	633	1,526	421	<u>Vegetable oils--fixed, soft</u>	841	1,014
	Netherlands	106	124		France	563	992
023	<u>Butter</u>	258	587				
	France	229	587				
024	<u>Cheese and curd</u>	304	611				
	France	274	539		Other agricultural imports	49	401
025	<u>Eggs</u>	---	104		Total agricultural imports	13,326	24,077
	United States	---	22		Total imports	57,467	99,622
	France	---	82		Agricultural percentage	(23)	(24)

Source: Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities.



Table 25.--Martinique: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1962 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1962	1967	SITC Number	Description	1962	1967
		-- \$1,000 --				-- \$1,000 --	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>						
011	<u>Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen</u>	---	16	023	<u>Butter</u>	259	699
	Guadeloupe	---	8		France	250	698
	French Guiana	---	8	024	<u>Cheese and curd</u>	395	770
051.3	<u>Bananas--fresh</u>	15,279	20,362		France	357	690
	United States	55	---	025	<u>Eggs</u>	---	190
	France	13,888	18,864		United States	---	49
	Italy	1,211	1,234	042	<u>Rice</u>	472	643
	Germany, Federal Republic of	---	167		United States	48	114
053	<u>Fruit--preserved, except pineapples</u>	383	500		Guyana	26	325
	France	352	457		Surinam	233	70
053.9	<u>Pineapples--preserved</u>	2,456	2,736	044	<u>Corn</u>	378	680
	France	2,455	2,718		Argentina	---	414
061.3	<u>Sugar--raw and refined</u>	10,697	5,826		Morocco	98	---
	France	9,671	5,789	046	<u>Wheat flour and meal</u>	2,821	3,742
112.4	<u>Rum</u>	3,396	4,012		France	2,816	3,740
	France	3,358	3,905	048	<u>Cereal preparations</u>	306	890
292	<u>Vegetable materials--crude</u>	5	148		France	203	735
	France	5	109		Netherlands	---	71
	Colombia	---	24	05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	1,400	3,180
					United States	143	342
	Other agricultural exports	551	789		France	1,031	2,411
	Total agricultural exports	32,767	34,387		Netherlands	69	143
	Total exports	33,629	36,035	06	<u>Sugar, sugar preps., and honey</u>	203	506
					France	195	464
	Agricultural percentage	(97)	(95)	07	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices</u>	388	509
					France	74	227
	<u>IMPORTS</u>				Malagasy Republic	272	89
					Ivory Coast	36	133
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	620	1,089	08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	422	580
	Costa Rica	148	274		United States	5	28
	Nicaragua	135	44		France	392	408
	Dominican Republic	214	185	09	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	133	574
011	<u>Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen</u>	288	2,506		France	119	478
	France	201	982	111	<u>Beverages--nonalcoholic</u>	132	483
	Colombia	---	810		France	132	421
	New Zealand	37	216	112	<u>Beverages--alcoholic</u>	1,024	2,260
	Netherlands	4	221		France	968	1,968
012	<u>Meat--dried, salted, or smoked</u>	438	701	42	<u>Vegetable oils--fixed</u>	1,123	1,451
	United States	37	57		France	638	1,371
	France	81	982				
	Denmark	298	270		Other agricultural imports	41	203
013	<u>Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s.</u>	629	1,237		Total agricultural imports	12,451	25,062
	France	563	792		Total imports	57,028	105,532
	Netherlands	35	338		Agricultural percentage	(22)	(24)
022	<u>Milk and cream</u>	979	2,170				
	France	779	1,968				

Source: Overseas Associates: Foreign Trade Statistics, Statistical Office of the European Communities

Table 26.--Antigua: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1959 and 1966

SITC Number	Description	1959	1966	SITC Number	Description	1959	1966
	<u>EXPORTS 1/</u>	-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
061.1	<u>Sugar--raw</u>	2,407	---	048	<u>Cereal preparations</u>	118	265
	United Kingdom	2,407	---		United States	5	38
061.5	<u>Molasses</u>	88	27		Canada	36	86
	Trinidad	73	21	051	<u>Fruit--fresh, &amp; nuts--fr. or dried</u>	44	141
112.1	<u>Wine--still</u>	---	17		United States	7	46
	St. Kitts	---	5	053	<u>Fruit--pres., and fruit prep.</u>	89	270
263	<u>Cotton</u>	220	171		United States	37	99
	United Kingdom	220	171	054	<u>Vegetables--fresh, frozen, or pres.</u>	105	247
					United States	27	122
	Other agricultural exports	28	15	055	<u>Vegetables--preserved and prepared</u>	40	114
	Total agricultural exports	2,743	230		United States	6	38
	Total exports	2,810	283		Canada	16	61
	Agricultural percentage	(98)	(81)	06	<u>Sugar, sugar prep., and honey</u>	57	236
					Canada	5	101
				07	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices</u>	60	139
					United Kingdom	40	86
	<u>IMPORTS</u>			08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	103	183
					United States	13	87
011	<u>Meat--fresh, ch. or fr.--exc. poultry</u>	50	168	09	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	148	309
	United States	29	102		United States	23	92
001.4	<u>Poultry &amp; offals, exc. liver-fr. or fr.</u>	37	288		United Kingdom	63	90
	United States	37	277	11	<u>Beverages</u>	185	709
012	<u>Meat--dried, salted, or smoked</u>	116	181		United Kingdom	89	246
	United States	58	110		Netherlands	28	134
013	<u>Meat--canned, n.e.s. &amp; meat prep.</u>	125	239	121	<u>Tobacco--unmanufactured</u>	3	62
	Denmark	16	87		Rhodesia	---	57
02	<u>Dairy products and eggs</u>	192	540	4	<u>Animal &amp; vegetable oil and fats</u>	124	189
	United States	24	63		Denmark	18	115
	Netherlands	---	184				
042	<u>Rice</u>	178	219		Other agricultural imports	73	61
	Guyana	177	217		Total agricultural imports	2,177	4,984
046	<u>Meal &amp; flour of wheat</u>	330	424		Total imports	8,194	25,615
	Canada	281	406		Agricultural percentage	(27)	(19)

1/ Domestic exports only.

Source: Annual Trade Report, Antigua.

Table 27.--The Bahamas: Trade in specified agricultural commodities, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
<u>EXPORTS</u>		- - <u>-\$1,000-</u> - -	
05	Fruit and vegetables	730	62
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	---	36
112	Beverages--alcoholic	---	4,948
21	Hides and skins--undressed	12	2
29	Animal & vegetable material, n.e.s.--crude	6	---
	Other agricultural exports	---	---
	Total agricultural exports	748	5,048
	Total exports	8,287	52,818
	Agricultural percentage	(9)	(10)
<u>IMPORTS</u>			
00	Animals--live	7	329
001.1	Beef--fresh, chilled, or frozen	1,696	6,134
011.3	Pork--fresh, chilled, or frozen	838	1,695
011.4	Poultry, dressed--fresh, chilled, or frozen	521	1,044
012	Meat--dried, smoked, or salted	1,616	2,835
013	Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s.	395	638
022	Milk and cream	1,276	2,020
023	Butter	309	714
024	Cheese	225	533
042	Rice	583	1,172
046	Wheat flour	781	1,018
048	Cereal preparations	430	1,448
051	Fruit--fresh & nuts--fresh or dried	566	1,702
053	Fruit--preserved and fruit preparations	224	388
054	Vegetables--fresh, frozen or simply preserved	871	1,043
055	Vegetables, n.e.s.--preserved	323	537
061.3	Sugar, beet and cane--raw or refined	437	599
062	Sugar, conf., and other sugar preparations	397	751
071	Coffee	131	290
074	Tea	64	149
08	Animal feed	1,174	1,226
091	Margarine and shortening	661	706
099	Miscellaneous food preparations, n.e.s.	4,399	9,704
111	Beverages--nonalcoholic	45	350
112	Beverages--alcoholic	4,597	8,355
121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	64	72
292	Vegetable material, n.e.s.--crude	130	469
	Other Agricultural imports	399	1,586
	Total agricultural imports	23,159	47,507
	Total imports	85,148	183,587
	Agricultural percentage	(27)	(26)

Sources: West Indies and Caribbean Year Book and Commonwealth of the Bahamas, External Trade Statistic Report 1968.

Table 28.--Bermuda: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968	SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
		-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
	<u>EXPORTS</u>						
099.2	<u>Essence of tea or mate, etc.</u>	1,419	1,262	05	<u>Fruits and vegetables</u>	2,160	3,278
	United Kingdom	63	423		United States	1,710	2,385
	South Africa	137	532		Canada	280	478
	Jamaica	2/	64		South Africa	1	30
	Trinidad	2/	14		United Kingdom	85	153
	Guyana	67	7	061	<u>Sugar and honey</u>	263	231
292.7	<u>Cut flowers</u>	22	27		United States	68	7
	United States	15	20		Canada	88	146
	United Kingdom	5	5		United Kingdom	105	78
	Canada	2	2	062	<u>Sugar, conf. &amp; other sugar prep.</u>	374	667
	Other agricultural exports	---	---		United States	182	278
	Total agricultural exports	1,441	1,289		United Kingdom	155	296
	Total exports <sup>1/</sup>	26,696	77,060	07	Canada	20	60
	Agricultural percentage	(5)	(2)		<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices</u>	403	587
					United States	274	405
					United Kingdom	106	124
				08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	707	1,362
	<u>IMPORTS</u>				United States	672	1,099
					Canada	34	247
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	51	43	091	<u>Margarine and shortening</u>	249	355
	United States	35	33		United States	149	210
	Canada	15	4		United Kingdom	93	13
011.1	<u>Beef--fresh, chilled, or frozen</u>	1,618	3,231	099	<u>Miscellaneous food preps., n.e.s.</u>	1,203	2,025
	United States	476	1,078		United States	645	1,385
	New Zealand	278	1,095		Canada	211	422
011.4	<u>Poultry, dressed--fresh, chil. or frozen:</u>	722	1,025	111	<u>Beverages--nonalcoholic</u>	69	461
	United States	719	929		United States	48	249
012	<u>Meat--dried, salted, or smoked</u>	655	1,752	112	<u>Beverages--alcoholic</u>	1,989	3,350
	United States	384	442		United Kingdom	674	919
	Canada	240	228		Germany, Fed. Republic of	338	558
	Denmark	13	485		France	205	453
013	<u>Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s.</u>	500	366	121	<u>Tobacco--unmanufactured</u>	16	26
	United States	113	98		United Kingdom	8	11
	Canada	65	26	292	<u>Vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude</u>	85	157
	Denmark	51	42		United States	62	125
02	<u>Dairy products and eggs</u>	1,198	1,171	421	<u>Vegetable oils</u>	53	147
	United States	354	203		United States	49	113
	New Zealand	336	271				
	Netherlands	352	---				
04	<u>Cereals and cereal preparations</u>	753	1,202		Other agricultural imports	557	343
	United States	320	478		Total agricultural imports	13,625	21,779
	Canada	280	455		Total imports	61,475	85,258
	United Kingdom	137	183		Agricultural percentage	(22)	(26)

<sup>1/</sup> Includes re-exports, principally pharmaceuticals and aviation supplies. <sup>2/</sup> Not separately known.

Source: Report of the Imports and Exports, Bermuda.

Table 29.--British Honduras: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968	SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
		-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
<u>EXPORTS</u>							
00	Animals--live	1/	76	022	Milk and cream	632	991
	Mexico	1/	76		Netherlands	388	526
051.3	Bananas	1	127		United Kingdom	183	149
	United States	---	120	023	Butter	73	389
053.5	Fruit juices	1,521	1,411		Australia	54	167
	United Kingdom	1,330	775	024	Cheese	114	234
	Canada	---	577		United States	56	14
	Jamaica	182	6		Netherlands	40	214
	Guyana	---	18	042	Rice	375	280
053.9	Grapefruit segments	505	717		United States	375	280
	United Kingdom	505	716	046	Wheat flour	592	711
061.1	Sugar--raw	1,418	4,971		United States	540	429
	United States	---	1,753		Canada	31	111
	United Kingdom	1,418	1,947	05	Fruit and vegetables	425	488
	Canada	---	1,270		United States	325	242
061.5	Molasses	57	526	06	Sugar, sugar preps., and honey	159	198
	United States	57	502		United Kingdom	132	22
075	Spices	7	5	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	201	336
	United States	---	4		United Kingdom	125	138
292.2	Chicle	345	52	081	Animal feed	94	204
	United Kingdom	258	47		United States	92	192
				09	Misc. food preps., exc. lard	302	625
	Other agricultural exports	332	210		United States	88	176
	Total agricultural exports	4,186	8,095		United Kingdom	190	357
	Total exports	7,115	12,597	091.3	Lard	251	340
	Agricultural percentage	(59)	(64)		United States	227	331
				11	Beverages	320	721
					United States	4	37
					United Kingdom	160	398
					Netherlands	90	165
				121.0	Tobacco--unmanufactured	45	78
					United States	24	16
					Canada	7	4
00	Animals--live	37	39	29	Animal & veg. matls., n.e.s., crude	33	27
011	Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen	25	393	4	Oils & fats--animal & vegetable	7	51
	United States	22	359				
012	Meat--dried, salted, or smoked	150	297		Other agricultural imports	208	97
	United States	127	198		Total agricultural imports	4,163	6,761
013	Meat in airtight containers, n.e.s.	120	262		Total imports	13,149	22,100
	United States	43	70		Agricultural percentage	(32)	(31)
	Denmark	22	9				

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: Trade Report, British Honduras.

Table 30.--British Virgin Islands: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1968

SITC Number	Description	1961	1968	SITC Number	Description	1961	1968
	<u>EXPORTS</u> <sup>1/</sup>	- - \$1,000-	- - 2/			- - \$1,000-	- - 2/
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	104	---	05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	21	86
	U.S. Virgin Islands	100	---		United States	4	
05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	13	---		U.S. Virgin Islands	10	
	U.S. Virgin Islands	13	---		Puerto Rico	5	
112.4	<u>Rum</u>	3	---	061.3	<u>Sugar-beet &amp; cane, raw or refined</u>	36	37
	U.S. Virgin Islands	3	---		U.S. Virgin Islands	6	
	Other agricultural exports	---	---		Leeward Islands	23	
	Total agricultural exports	120	---	062	<u>Sugar, confectionery</u>	5	22
	Total exports	143	145		United Kingdom	2	
	Agricultural percentage	(84)	---	07	<u>Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices</u>	8	21
					U.S. Virgin Islands	4	
					United Kingdom	1	
	<u>IMPORTS</u>			08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	20	37
					U.S. Virgin Islands	10	
011	<u>Meat--fresh, chilled, or frozen</u>	9	71		Puerto Rico	3	
	United States	---	33	091	<u>Margarine and shortening</u>	14	23
	U.S. Virgin Islands	9	23		United States	3	
012	<u>Meat--dried, salted, or smoked</u>	9	18		Puerto Rico	6	
	U.S. Virgin Islands	4	---		U.S. Virgin Islands	5	
	Puerto Rico	3	---	099	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	8	74
	Denmark	1	---		United States	2	
013	<u>Meat in airtight containers</u>	12	33		U.S. Virgin Islands	3	
	U.S. Virgin Islands	5	---	111	<u>Beverages--nonalcoholic</u>	17	109
	Argentina	1	---		U.S. Virgin Islands	11	
	Puerto Rico	3	14	112	<u>Beverages--alcoholic</u>	77	308
02	<u>Dairy products</u>	35	94		U.S. Virgin Islands	46	
	U.S. Virgin Islands	20	---		United Kingdom	8	
	Netherlands	11	---		Netherlands	3	
042	<u>Rice</u>	11	65	421	<u>Vegetable oils</u>	8	28
	United States	2	61		United States	5	20
	U.S. Virgin Islands	7	---		U.S. Virgin Islands	2	
046	<u>Wheat flour</u>	42	48				
	United States	34	40		Other agricultural imports	3	521
	U.S. Virgin Islands	7	---		Total agricultural imports	349	1,686
048	<u>Cereal prep. &amp; prep. of flour</u>	14	91		Total imports	1,325	6,599
	U.S. Virgin Islands	5	---		Agricultural percentage	(26)	(26)
	Puerto Rico	4	---				
	United Kingdom	1	---				

<sup>1/</sup> Domestic exports only. <sup>2/</sup> Data not available for countries other than U.S.

Source: Summary of Imports and Exports of the British Virgin Islands, 1970 West Indies and Caribbean Yearbook.

Table 31.--Dominica: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1961 and 1969

SITC Number	Description	1961	1969	SITC Number	Description	1961	1969
		-- \$1,000 --				-- \$1,000 --	
	<u>EXPORTS</u> 1/						
051.1	: <u>Oranges</u>	: 22	: 22	02	: <u>Dairy products and eggs</u>	: 209	: 548
	: United Kingdom	: 15	: 2/		: United Kingdom	: 62	: 262
051.2	: <u>Other citrus fruit</u>	: 111	: 208		: Canada	: 10	: 21
	: United Kingdom	: 99	: 163	04	: <u>Cereals &amp; cereal preparations</u>	: 416	: 662
051.3	: <u>Bananas</u>	: 2,791	: 5,112		: United States	: 10	: 16
	: United Kingdom	: 2,777	: 5,084		: Canada	: 299	: 309
051.9	: <u>Mangoes</u>	: 10	: 15		: United Kingdom	: 14	: 32
053.5	: <u>Lime juice</u>	: 520	: 382	05	: <u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	: 116	: 283
	: United States	: 13	: 5		: United States	: 41	: 82
	: United Kingdom	: 490	: 337		: Canada	: 51	: 43
	: Canada	: 9	: 11		: United Kingdom	: 12	: 61
072.1	: <u>Cocoa beans--raw</u>	: 48	: 116	06	: <u>Sugar and sugar preparations</u>	: 293	: 462
	: United Kingdom	: 9	: 30		: Canada	: 1	: 40
	: Canada	: 33	: --		: United Kingdom	: 58	: 68
075.2(1)	: <u>Vanilla beans</u>	: 8	: 2/	07	: <u>Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices</u>	: 37	: 78
	: Canada	: 8	: --		: United Kingdom	: 24	: 51
221.2	: <u>Copra</u>	: 288	: 30	08	: <u>Animal feeds</u>	: 49	: 136
422.3	: <u>Coconut oil, refined &amp; unrefined</u>	: 13	: 209		: United States	: 36	: 35
	: Other agricultural exports	: --	: 59		: <u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	: 135	: 215
	: Total agricultural exports	: 3,811	: 6,153	11	: United Kingdom	: 34	: 39
	: Total exports	: 4,260	: 6,995		: <u>Beverages</u>	: 210	: 459
	: Agricultural percentage	: (89)	: (88)	22	: United Kingdom	: 128	: 197
				263	: <u>Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels</u>	: 2/	: 6
	<u>IMPORTS</u>			29	: <u>Cotton</u>	: 1	: 2
				4	: <u>Crude animal &amp; veg. matls., n.e.s.</u>	: 3	: 8
00	: <u>Animals--live</u>	: 6	: 6		: <u>Oils &amp; fats--animal &amp; vegetable</u>	: 141	: 57
01	: <u>Meat and meat preparations</u>	: 246	: 696				
	: United States	: 83	: 258		: Other agricultural imports	: --	: 42
	: Canada	: 52	: 41		: Total agricultural imports	: 1,862	: 3,660
	: United Kingdom	: 5	: 84		: Total imports	: 6,206	: 12,356
					: Agricultural percentage	: (30)	: (30)

1/ Domestic exports only. 2/ Less than \$500.

Sources: West Indies and Caribbean Year Book and Annual Overseas Trade Report, 1969.

Table 32.--Grenada: Trade in specified agricultural commodities, 1961 and 1966

SITC Number	Description	1961	1966
	<u>EXPORTS</u> <sup>1/</sup>	- - - -	<u>\$1,000</u> - - - -
051.3	: Bananas	: 874	: 1,522
072.1	: Cocoa beans	: 1,341	: 1,365
075	: Spices	: 1,058	: 2,839
263.1	: Cotton--raw	: 28	: 19
	: Other agricultural exports	: 38	: 110
	: Total agricultural exports	: 3,339	: 5,855
	: Total exports	: 3,459	: 5,902
	: Agricultural percentage	: (97)	: (99)
	<u>IMPORTS</u>		
01	: Meat and meat preparations	: 257	: 560
02	: Dairy products and eggs	: 369	: 491
042	: Rice	: 180	: 227
046	: Wheat flour	: 466	: 633
048.4	: Bakery products	: 110	: 115
05	: Fruits & vegetables & preparations	: 148	: 304
06	: Sugar and sugar preparations	: 261	: 280
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices, etc.	: 81	: 116
08	: Animal feeds	: 93	: 159
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	: 231	: 353
11	: Beverages	: 262	: 282
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	: 49	: 62
4	: Oils & fats--animal and vegetable	: 49	: 59
	: Other agricultural imports	: 60	: 89
	: Total agricultural imports	: 2,606	: 3,730
	: Total imports	: 9,381	: 12,817
	: Agricultural percentage	: (28)	: (29)

<sup>1/</sup> Domestic exports only.

Sources: Annual Overseas Trade Report (1961 and 1966). Grenada



Table 33.--Montserrat: Trade in specified agricultural commodities 1961 and 1965

SITC Number	Description	1961	1967	Number	Description	1961	1967
				-- \$1,000 --			
<u>EXPORTS</u> <u>1/</u>				<u>IMPORTS</u>			
05	Fruit and vegetables	29	<u>2/</u>	01	Meat and meat preparations	41	110
051.2	Limes	<u>2/</u>	8	02	Dairy products and eggs	20	96
061.9	Syrup	2	35	042	Rice	9	43
263	Cotton	120	<u>3/</u>	046	Wheat flour	94	104
				05	Fruit and vegetables	35	74
				061.3	Sugar, cane--raw or refined	67	n.a.
				08	Animal feeds	13	38
				091	Margarine and shortening	18	n.a.
				112	Beverages--alcoholic	106	n.a.
	Other agricultural exports	20	n.a.		Other agricultural imports	38	n.a.
	Total agricultural exports	171	43		Total agricultural imports	441	465
	Total exports	227	136		Total imports	1,249	4,085
	Agricultural percentage	(75)	(32)		Agricultural percentage	(35)	(11)

1/ Domestic exports only.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ None. Cotton crop for 1967 still unsold

4/ Totals based upon FAS field estimates.

Sources: Agricultural Production and Trade Report, Montserrat, and FAS attache reports.

Table 34.--St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla: Trade in specified agricultural commodities, 1960 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1960	1967	SITC Number	Description	1960	1967
		--\$1,000--				--\$1,000--	
<u>EXPORTS</u> 1/							
061.3	Sugar--raw or refined	5,447	4,770	022	Milk--cond., dried, & evap.	142	279
061.5	Molasses	50	154	023	Butter	30	34
221.2	Copra	10	14	024	Cheese	47	44
263	Cotton	23	2/	025	Eggs	10	2
	Other agricultural exports	91	n.a.	042	Rice	198	185
	Total agricultural exports	5,621	4,938	046	Wheat flour	376	447
	Total exports	5,624	5,338	048	Biscuits & other bakery prod.	45	21
	Agricultural percentage	(100)	(93)	091	Margarine & shortening	154	137
				112	Beverages--Alcoholic, dist.	156	n.a.
				4	Oils & fats--animal & veg.	73	108
<u>IMPORTS</u>							
011	Pork, beef, mutton--frozen	6	41		Other agricultural imports	905	n.a.
011.4	Poultry--fresh, chil., froz.	71	167		Total agricultural imports	2,298	1,544
012.1	Bacon, ham, & salted pork	82	79		Total imports	7,058	9,583
					Agricultural percentage	(33)	(16)

1/ Domestic exports only.

2/ Less than \$500.

Sources: Digest of Statistics and Summary of Inter-Island Trade, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, FAS Agricultural Situation.

Table 35.--St. Lucia: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1960 and 1966

SITC number	Description	1960	1966	SITC number	Description	1960	1966
			\$1,000				\$1,000
	EXPORTS <sup>1/</sup>						
012	Meat--dried, salted, and smoked	---	<sup>2/</sup>	013	Meats in airtight containers, n.e.s.	84	128
051.3	Bananas and plantains--fresh	1,970	5,415		Denmark	10	38
	United Kingdom	1,965	5,392		Argentina	39	43
	Barbados	5	22	02	Dairy products and eggs	180	475
051.6.01	Mangoes	4	8		United States	3	49
	Barbados	4	8		United Kingdom	62	144
072.1	Cocoa beans	156	116		Netherlands	34	61
	Netherlands	46	58	046	Wheat flour	483	648
075	Spices	10	21		Canada	481	633
	United Kingdom	10	19	048	Cereal preparations	76	163
	Trinidad and Tobago	---	1		Canada	19	44
081.3	Animal feed	5	16	05	Fruit and vegetables	144	379
	Barbados	4	10		United States	43	115
	United Kingdom	---	5		United Kingdom	19	90
221.2	Copra	146	698	06	Sugar, sugar prep., and honey	58	538
	Barbados	96	414		Trinidad and Tobago	27	305
	Trinidad and Tobago	---	284		United Kingdom	24	85
	Guyana	50	---	07	Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	56	118
29	Animal & veg. matl., n.e.s.--crude	2	9		United Kingdom	29	52
	Trinidad and Tobago	1	27		Trinidad and Tobago	13	39
412.07.01	Coconut oil	323	372	081	Animal feed	56	105
	Guyana	81	41		United States	22	34
	Trinidad and Tobago	---	164		United Kingdom	1	29
	Barbados	96	162	091	Margarine and shortening	138	224
					Barbados	123	167
	Other agricultural exports	421	16	099	Food preparations, n.e.s.	53	149
	Total agricultural exports	3,037	6,671		United Kingdom	37	71
	Total exports	3,054	6,683	11	Beverages	306	710
	Agricultural percentage	(99)	(100)		United Kingdom	92	240
					Barbados	104	194
	IMPORTS			121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	87	137
00	Animals--live	8	28	221.1	Ground nuts (peanuts)--green	8	12
	United States	5	1		Ethiopia	2	---
	Grenada	---	18	29	Animal & veg. matl., n.e.s.--crude	3	10
011.1	Beef & veal--fresh, chilled, or frozen	5	115		United States	1	3
	United States	---	21		Netherlands	27	1
	New Zealand	5	44	4	Oils and fats--animal & vegetable	16	29
011.4	Poultry--fresh, chilled, or frozen	43	223		Canada	4	17
	United States	43	222				
012	Meat--dried, salted, and smoked	75	135		Other agricultural imports	89	242
	United States	18	46		Total agricultural imports	1,969	4,568
	Canada	43	55		Total imports	7,105	16,748
					Agricultural percentage	(28)	(27)

1/ Domestic exports only.

2/ Less than \$500.

Source: Overseas Trade of St. Lucia.

Table 36.--St. Vincent: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, 1960 and 1967

SITC Number	Description	1960	1967	SITC Number	Description	1960	1967
		-- \$1,000--				-- \$1,000--	
	<u>EXPORTS</u> <sup>1/</sup>						
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	29	34	02	<u>Dairy products and eggs</u>	190	385
	Trinidad	29	31		Canada	2	92
05	<u>Fruit &amp; vgs. exc. bananas &amp; arrowroot</u>	160	214		United Kingdom	40	152
	Trinidad	122	129		Netherlands	48	---
051.3	<u>Bananas--fresh</u>	1,644	1,831	04	<u>Cereal &amp; cereal preps.--exc. wheat fl.</u>	359	300
	United Kingdom	1,644	1,831		Guyana	215	195
055.4	<u>Arrowroot</u>	838	588		Trinidad	31	39
	United States	505	276	046	<u>Meal &amp; flour of wheat</u>	432	542
	United Kingdom	118	103		United States	69	48
061.1	<u>Sugar, raw</u>	61	---		Canada and Newfoundland	362	380
	United Kingdom	61	---	05	<u>Fruit and vegetables</u>	165	170
07	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices</u>	52	110		United States	14	37
	United States	12	3		Trinidad	15	27
	Canada and Newfoundland	22	49		United Kingdom	82	21
	United Kingdom	18	48	06	<u>Sugar and sugar preparations</u>	46	498
221.2	<u>Copra</u>	499	515		Trinidad	1	353
	Barbados	499	190	07	<u>Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices</u>	60	81
	Trinidad	---	249		United Kingdom	39	54
263.1	<u>Cotton--raw, other than linters</u>	59	17	08	<u>Animal feeds</u>	72	105
	United Kingdom	1	17		Canada and Newfoundland	52	65
	Barbados	58	---		United Kingdom	1	32
				09	<u>Miscellaneous food preparations</u>	121	206
	Other agricultural exports	10	55		Barbados	74	118
	Total agricultural exports	3,352	3,364	11	<u>Beverages</u>	254	288
	Total exports	3,479	3,392		United Kingdom	140	153
	Agricultural percentage	(96)	(99)		Trinidad	10	17
				121	<u>Tobacco--unmanufactured</u>	23	29
					United States	10	6
	<u>IMPORTS</u>				Southern Rhodesia	6	2
00	<u>Animals--live</u>	4	19	4	<u>Oils and fats--animal &amp; vegetable</u>	128	182
	Barbados	1	14		Barbados	32	75
	Trinidad	2/	---		Trinidad	13	42
01	<u>Meat and meat preps., exc. poultry</u>	118	174				
	Argentina	32	32		Other agricultural imports	5	12
	Denmark	12	43		Total agricultural imports	1,985	3,061
	New Zealand	5	23		Total imports	7,567	9,327
011.4	<u>Poultry--killed or dressed</u>	8	70		Agricultural percentage	(26)	(33)
	United States	8	69				

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<sup>1/</sup> Domestic exports only.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than \$500.

Source: Trade Reports, St. Vincent.

Table 37.--Puerto Rico: Trade in specified agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin and destination, fiscal years, 1965/66, 1966/67 and 1967/68

SITC Number	Description	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	SITC Number	Description	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
EXPORTS 1/					-\$1,000-				
01	Meat and meat prep.	3,722	6,007	7,623	02	Dairy products & eggs	37,847	37,018	43,810
	U.S. Virgin Islands	3,475	5,463	6,896		United States	36,035	34,634	41,123
02	Dairy products & eggs	1,566	1,783	2,323		Netherlands	1,599	2,143	2,068
	United States	179	133	367	041	Wheat--unmilled	4,481	4,224	5,328
	U.S. Virgin Islands	1,294	1,563	1,771		United States	4,481	4,224	5,328
04	Cereals & prep. of cereal, flour, etc.	2,891	3,222	4,171	042	Rice	23,330	24,884	20,746
	United States	668	813	1,033		United States	23,282	24,884	20,746
	U.S. Virgin Islands	1,887	1,740	1,719	044	Corn	6,189	5,922	8,757
05	Fruit & veg. & prep. (except fresh pineapples)	9,766	8,962	5,568		United States	5,233	4,730	8,220
	United States	6,218	5,005	515	045	Other cereals--unmilled	2,041	2,367	1,139
	U.S. Virgin Islands	1,636	2,403	3,449		United States	1,910	2,221	1,014
051.9(5)	Pineapples, fresh	2,238	2,122	2,469	046	Meal & flour of wheat	2,338	3,374	3,251
	United States	2,238	2,122	2,469		United States	2,338	3,374	3,251
06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey	103,186	99,566	93,274	047	Other meal & flour of cereals	630	639	472
	United States	100,563	94,645	85,423		United States	630	639	472
	U.S. Virgin Islands	740	1,041	1,042	048	Cereal preparations	11,522	12,898	15,008
	Italy	628	515	334		United States	10,883	12,425	14,350
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea & spices	5,332	1,851	1,706	05	Fruit & vegetables & prep.	39,263	43,905	55,537
	United States	3,911	589	479		United States	36,497	38,978	48,286
	U.S. Virgin Islands	232	403	407		Spain	772	1,145	1,539
	Italy	628	515	334	06	Sugar, sugar prep. & honey	5,112	5,300	5,730
08	Animal feeds	6,792	7,005	6,618		United States	5,111	5,258	4,953
	United States	5,697	5,991	5,309	07	Coffee, cocoa, tea & spices & mfgs.	7,129	8,218	6,980
	U.S. Virgin Islands	205	522	661		United States	6,020	6,893	5,971
09	Miscellaneous food prep.	929	1,851	5,043	08	Animal feeds	10,749	13,030	13,076
	United States	26	79	385		United States	9,900	12,063	12,032
	U.S. Virgin Islands	628	1,326	2,534	09	Miscellaneous food prep.	29,297	36,176	34,261
11	Beverages	19,661	25,633	31,244		United States	29,158	35,896	33,817
	United States	16,659	21,509	25,262	11	Beverages	9,775	14,507	15,407
	U.S. Virgin Islands	1,521	3,158	5,353		United States	5,251	10,024	10,000
121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	41,320	44,004	38,026		United Kingdom	2,595	2,489	2,907
	United States	41,316	43,997	38,020	121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	63,399	55,807	44,518
29	Animal & veg. matls. n.e.s.--crude	685	915	1,273		United States	59,148	54,367	40,900
4	Oils and fats--animal & veg.	175	402	583		Dominican Republic	2,281	743	1,713
	Other agricultural exports	646	592	485	21	Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	1,035	1,101	265
	Total agricultural exports	198,629	203,970	200,706		United States	693	604	31
	Total exports	1,154,808	1,320,753	1,449,133	22	Oilseeds, oilnuts, & kernels	60	55	79
	Agricultural percentage	(17)	(15)	(14)	231.1	Rubber--natural & similar nat. gum	386	448	460
						United States	386	448	460
					261-265	Natural fibers	4,402	3,880	5,194
						United States	3,643	3,374	4,935
					29	Animal & veg. material--crude	1,483	1,553	1,715
						United States	1,371	1,307	1,570
					4	Oils & fats--animal & vegetable	8,095	10,324	9,728
						United States	7,220	9,214	8,355
						Spain	870	1,107	1,371
00	Animals--live	3,134	2,237	1,662		Total agricultural imports	353,645	377,973	386,725
	United States	3,129	2,223	1,657		Total imports	1,659,419	1,804,531	1,969,378
01	Meat & meat prep. (excl. beef, fresh or frozen)	62,628	64,779	69,056		Agricultural percentage	(21)	(21)	(20)
	United States	52,755	57,057	59,803					
	Denmark	4,268	4,950	5,232					
011.1	Beef, fresh or frozen	19,320	25,327	24,546					
	United States	14,729	18,180	17,448					
	Costa Rica	1,650	3,743	1,003					

1/ Includes foreign merchandise and merchandise returned to the United States.

Sources: External Trade Statistics, Puerto Rico Planning Board, 1966, 1967, 1968.

Table 38.--Cuba: Trade by principal countries, 1961 and 1964-66

Principal countries	Selected imports c.i.f.				Selected exports f.o.b.			
	1961	1964	1965	1966	1961	1964	1965	1966
	Million dollars				Million dollars			
Bulgaria . . . . .	9.3	11.7	15.9	27.8	6.1	14.9	20.7	19.2
Canada . . . . .	39.2	42.2	15.3	6.3	4.0	2.9	5.0	4.6
Mainland China . . . . .	97.5	112.4	122.8	86.4	91.6	81.4	99.9	87.0
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	27.8	64.1	35.3	35.8	16.7	14.8	45.4	46.2
East Germany . . . . .	25.0	38.0	24.8	36.1	7.7	16.2	28.1	30.6
West Germany . . . . .	17.7	18.6	n.a.	n.a.	13.1	.8	.7	n.a.
Guyana . . . . .	2.6	4.0	n.a.	n.a.	.1	.3	--	n.a.
Hungary . . . . .	9.0	14.8	7.8	7.4	1.5	.7	1.4	1.6
India . . . . .	12.5	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	--	--	--	n.a.
Japan . . . . .	11.4	40.3	4.3	4.9	26.4	50.0	20.6	14.6
Mexico . . . . .	5.7	10.4	3.1	.2	.1	--	--	--
Morocco . . . . .	1.5	12.5	n.a.	n.a.	10.6	65.3	15.2	n.a.
Netherlands . . . . .	n.a.	25.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	4.5	n.a.
Poland . . . . .	19.7	21.2	8.3	9.0	28.8	8.0	4.1	12.8
Romania . . . . .	<u>1</u> /7.3	7.8	3.9	2.6	.8	--	.5	.5
Spain . . . . .	n.a.	39.1	46.7	75.0	5.1	68.1	33.0	32.6
Sweden . . . . .	n.a.	11.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	3.8	n.a.
Switzerland . . . . .	n.a.	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.5	2.4	n.a.
USSR . . . . .	288.8	410.0	428.4	521.2	300.9	274.9	322.4	273.8
UAR (Egypt) . . . . .	12.7	15.1	n.a.	n.a.	5.1	16.3	7.3	n.a.
United Kingdom . . . . .	16.6	37.6	n.a.	n.a.	12.5	25.6	12.1	11.0
United States . . . . .	26.1	--	--	--	30.3	--	--	--
Yugoslavia . . . . .	<u>1</u> /4.7	3.7	5.2	8.4	2.7	6.5	5.8	6.4
Subtotal . . . . .	635.1	948.5	721.8	821.1	564.1	659.8	632.9	540.9
Other . . . . .	67.5	70.3	144.4	104.4	61.8	54.0	52.6	140.4
Total . . . . .	702.6	1,018.8	866.2	925.5	625.9	713.8	685.5	681.3
Percent of trade with Communist Bloc . . . . .	68.3	65.7	74.4	78.6	72.7	58.4	76.9	70.1

1/ Imports are f.o.b. basis.

Source: United Nations Yearbook of International Trade Statistics.

Table 39.--U.S. agricultural trade with Barbados, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to Barbados			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	25	7	3	2
001.4	: Poultry--live	13	7	3	1
01	: Meat and meat preparations	750	1,193	1,321	1,474
011.4	: Poultry and offals--fresh or frozen	383	522	708	722
012.1	: Pork--dried, salted or smoked	212	364	280	330
02	: Dairy products and eggs	120	96	133	169
025.0	: Eggs	107	77	106	94
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	286	323	281	188
046.0	: Wheat flour	117	139	151	95
048.8	: Preparations of cereal, flour & starch	43	54	57	84
05	: Fruit and vegetables	193	270	400	386
053.5	: Fruit and vegetable juices--unfermented	13	41	74	46
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	73	85	120	136
055.5	: Vegetables--prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	17	37	30	32
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	13	15	19	29
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	49	53	64	76
071.3	: Coffee concentrates	32	36	35	40
08	: Animal feeds	379	576	376	541
081.9	: Food wastes and prepared animal feed	365	515	314	501
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	62	68	74	92
11	: Beverages	17	9	11	9
112.4	: Distilled alcoholic beverages	---	7	11	9
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	113	59	153	151
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	8	3	2	---
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gum	---	1	---	---
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	---	2	---	1
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	13	23	30	24
292.5	: Planting seeds, fruit and spores	5	17	21	16
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	9	10	8	50
421.3	: Cottonseed oil--except hydrogenated	6	8	6	8
	: Total agricultural exports	2,037	2,708	2,875	3,192
	: Other exports	6,714	8,225	10,164	11,245
	: Total exports	8,751	10,933	13,039	14,437
		U.S. imports from Barbados			
05	: Fruit and vegetables	7	1/	5	31
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	2,362	594	3,025	1,366
061.1	: Sugarcane, raw	773	---	1,594	393
061.5	: Molasses	1,589	594	1,431	973
11	: Beverages	38	22	78	91
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	10	13	5	8
	: Total agricultural imports	2,417	629	3,113	1,496
	: Other imports	2,104	2,531	3,518	4,496
	: Total imports	4,521	3,160	6,631	5,992

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 40.--U.S. agricultural trade with the Dominican Republic, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to the Dominican Republic			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	911	640	558	644
001.1	: Cattle--live	259	211	334	350
001.4	: Poultry--live	647	407	88	110
01	: Meat and meat preparations	207	161	117	198
02	: Dairy products and eggs	1,973	1,971	1,878	3,687
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	9,859	7,710	7,448	11,406
041.0	: Wheat--unmilled	2,031	4,615	4,977	6,849
046.0	: Wheat flour	860	478	265	330
047.0	: Meal and flour of cereals, n.e.s.	634	903	467	795
048.1	: Breakfast cereals--prepared	852	744	600	996
05	: Fruit and vegetables	2,370	2,085	1,626	2,139
053.5	: Fruit and vegetable juices--unfermented	205	405	183	262
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	1,067	264	638	898
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	446	697	584	261
062.0	: Sugar, confectionery and preparations	393	678	384	132
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	123	155	193	234
073.0	: Chocolate or cocoa preparations, n.e.s.	56	104	54	156
08	: Animal feeds	1,216	1,440	1,703	1,667
081.9	: Food wastes and prepared animal feed	1,155	1,182	1,462	1,287
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	1,408	1,652	1,757	2,031
099.0	: Soup, sauce, yeast and vinegar	927	1,102	955	722
11	: Beverages	78	72	56	51
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	17	47	35	27
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	3	8	2	---
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	---	856	2,639	1,255
221.1	: Peanuts and ground nuts--green	---	843	2,633	1,251
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gum	1/	---	22	27
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	46	192	219	143
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	103	164	163	167
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	5,729	4,005	3,443	6,231
421.2	: Soybean oil, except hydrogenated	1,225	1,833	2,062	4,655
421.3	: Cottonseed oil, except hydrogenated	227	380	134	---
421.4	: Peanut oil, except hydrogenated	3,066	795	288	240
	: Total agricultural exports	24,500	21,855	22,443	30,168
	: Other exports	50,446	64,763	74,018	83,543
	: Total exports	74,946	86,618	96,461	113,711
	U.S. imports from the Dominican Republic				
00	: Animals--live	2	2	---	2
01	: Meat and meat preparations	8	2	203	3,638
011.1	: Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	6	---	203	3,545
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	162	307	1/	60
05	: Fruit and vegetables	2,310	1,786	2,625	3,741
051.7	: Nuts--edible	247	300	348	422
051.9	: Fruits, n.e.s.--fresh, or in brine	139	159	340	74
054.3	: Vegetables, n.e.s.--fr., chil., froz. or dry	159	212	509	660
055.5	: Vegetables--prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	847	441	1,031	1,646
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	64,578	81,695	85,067	96,366
061.3	: Sugar--cane and beet, raw or refined	59,649	75,204	79,825	92,265
061.5	: Molasses	4,910	6,478	5,235	4,100
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	24,099	29,033	23,497	29,589
071.1	: Coffee	16,312	17,680	11,692	15,331
072.1	: Cocoa beans	6,790	10,832	11,473	13,887
08	: Animal feeds	88	72	9	---
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	---	---	19	---
11	: Beverages	---	1/	2	---
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	7,018	2,771	2,648	5,075
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	15	7	---	1/
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	1	---	23	---
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	520	505	598	497
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	180	197	335	252
	: Total agricultural imports	98,981	116,377	115,024	139,220
	: Other imports	15,566	14,199	18,505	16,944
	: Total imports	114,547	130,576	133,529	156,164

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.



Table 41.--U.S. agricultural trade with Guyana, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to Guyana			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	179	76	75	73
001.4	: Poultry--live	149	73	75	50
01	: Meat and meat preparations	181	317	271	102
001.1	: Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	---	41	24	---
012.1	: Pork--dried, salted or smoked	26	83	33	19
012.9	: Meat and offals--n.e.s., dried, etc.	132	155	198	73
02	: Dairy products and eggs	193	419	387	267
022.2	: Milk and cream--dry	143	270	210	35
025.0	: Eggs	47	143	176	230
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	1,968	2,469	2,429	1,741
044.0	: Corn--unmilled	93	165	73	7
046.0	: Wheat flour	1,705	2,094	2,136	1,642
05	: Fruit and vegetables	171	226	235	78
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	33	46	29	16
054.5	: Vegetables--fresh, n.e.s.	32	38	130	34
054.8	: Vegetable products, n.e.s.--fresh or dried	---	51	6	12
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	4	5	74	94
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	51	42	64	76
071.3	: Coffee concentrates	40	33	58	70
08	: Animal feeds	664	889	845	738
081.9	: Food wastes & prepared animal feed	663	870	717	722
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	56	76	49	58
11	: Beverages	4	3	4	7
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	86	180	214	267
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	---	1	---	2
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gum	---	1	10	3
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	---	1	1	---
29	: Animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	4	9	13	7
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	109	103	120	45
411.3	: Animal fats, oils and grease	---	55	45	36
421.2	: Soybean oil, except hydrogenated	96	44	59	7
: Total agricultural exports		3,670	4,817	4,791	3,555
: Other exports		16,002	19,846	21,822	19,065
: Total exports		19,672	24,663	26,613	22,620
U.S. imports from Guyana					
00	: Animals--live	---	2	---	---
01	: Meat and meat preparations	6	---	---	---
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	48	---	---	---
05	: Fruit and vegetables	---	1	---	---
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	3,989	6,862	7,995	12,416
061.3	: Sugar--cane, raw	3,641	6,646	7,567	11,904
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	68	86	59	295
11	: Beverages	114	100	160	161
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	27	26	33	11
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	---	---	2	14
29	: Animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	11	1	9	2
: Total agricultural imports		4,293	7,078	8,258	12,899
: Other imports		18,084	21,481	19,995	21,144
: Total imports		22,377	28,559	28,253	34,043

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.



Table 43.--U.S. agricultural trade with Jamaica, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to Jamaica			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	101	118	89	121
	001.1 : Cattle--live	66	90	58	83
	001.4 : Poultry--live	31	28	10	13
01	: Meat and meat preparations	2,537	2,757	2,800	3,003
	011.1 : Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	529	620	598	816
	011.4 : Poultry and offals--fresh or frozen	540	692	810	780
	012.1 : Pork--dried, salted, or smoked	614	686	499	568
02	: Dairy products and eggs	1,527	1,092	1,538	2,057
	022.2 : Milk and cream--dry	639	248	664	799
	025.0 : Eggs	521	658	723	788
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	8,196	8,164	10,345	9,666
	042.2 : Rice--milled	3,880	3,331	4,704	3,810
	044.0 : Corn--unmilled	1,387	1,961	2,216	2,095
	046.0 : Wheat flour	1,404	1,529	2,018	1,499
05	: Fruit and vegetables	1,406	1,498	1,198	1,403
	054.2 : Vegetables--dried	313	337	54	323
	054.4 : Vegetables, n.e.s.--fresh	315	330	300	285
	055.5 : Vegetables, n.e.s.--prepared or preserved	172	225	169	162
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	162	173	310	307
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	71	79	94	103
08	: Animal feeds	2,135	2,884	3,109	5,914
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	591	942	885	1,080
11	: Beverages	96	130	123	172
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	1,313	1,024	1,885	2,227
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	---	6	4	17
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	7	6	10	13
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gums	---	16	81	---
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	647	632	425	232
	263.1 : Cotton--raw other than linters	607	579	401	214
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	390	539	626	1,037
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,587	2,227	1,553	1,448
	411.3 : Animal fats and oils	779	749	395	503
	421.2 : Soybean oil except hydrogenated	319	1,059	1,085	874
	: Total agricultural exports	20,766	22,287	25,075	28,783
	: Other exports	65,935	92,261	99,897	117,251
	: Total exports	86,701	114,548	124,972	146,034
		U.S. imports from Jamaica			
00	: Animals--live	17	---	2	---
01	: Meat and meat preparations	1	1	---	---
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	1	---	5	---
05	: Fruit and vegetables	471	459	606	611
	051.3 : Bananas and plantains--fresh	---	1	211	---
	051.7 : Nuts--edible, not for oil	195	241	102	165
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	10,595	14,676	17,136	15,594
	061.3 : Sugar--cane, raw	8,655	13,130	14,174	12,459
	061.5 : Molasses	1,938	1,546	2,962	3,133
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	1,311	1,724	683	1,283
	075.1 : Pepper and pimento	335	1,023	499	538
08	: Animal feeds	29	---	---	---
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	34	28	37	59
11	: Beverages	893	1,150	1,181	1,286
	112.4 : Beverages--distilled, alcoholic	890	1,147	1,178	1,283
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	182	90	25	18
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	39	31	33	11
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	329	8	---	3
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	234	278	117	179
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	17	---	---	1
	: Total agricultural imports	14,118	18,445	19,825	19,045
	: Other imports	109,342	113,838	123,931	118,680
	: Total imports	123,460	132,283	143,756	137,725

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 44.--U.S. agricultural trade with Trinidad and Tobago, 1965-68

U.S. Code Numbers	Description	U.S. exports to Trinidad and Tobago			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000-			
00	: Animals--live	137	71	118	125
01	: Meat and meat preparations	1,313	1,510	1,212	1,006
012.1	: Pork--dried, salted, or smoked	506	590	482	475
02	: Dairy products and eggs	865	745	830	630
025.0	: Eggs	627	696	724	564
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	3,484	4,734	7,192	7,159
041.0	: Wheat--unmilled	309	2,372	4,756	4,725
044.0	: Corn or maize--unmilled	851	1,583	2,223	2,301
046.0	: Wheat flour	1,678	482	47	11
05	: Fruit and vegetables	849	890	947	742
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	352	292	372	194
054.5	: Vegetables, n.e.s.--fresh	131	143	199	227
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	22	44	135	65
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	76	80	73	80
08	: Animal feeds	1,858	1,843	2,415	2,361
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	112	169	178	219
11	: Beverages	11	8	9	15
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	466	658	526	663
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	17	---	14	1
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	1	2	6	5
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gums	2	3	1	1
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	195	260	345	273
29	: Animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	72	139	103	78
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	51	50	86	137
	: Total agricultural exports	9,514	11,206	14,190	13,560
	: Other exports	64,948	47,709	46,130	47,938
	: Total exports	74,462	58,915	60,320	61,498
	U.S. imports from Trinidad and Tobago				
00	: Animals--live	---	1/	---	---
04	: Cereals & preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	---	3	4	---
05	: Fruit and vegetables	318	51	94	220
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	4,308	2,848	2,920	5,905
061.3	: Sugar--cane and beet, raw or refined	3,705	1,905	1,798	4,869
061.5	: Molasses	603	943	1,122	1,036
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	2,277	1,435	1,941	3,947
071.1	: Coffee	791	439	719	1,587
072.1	: Cocoa beans	1,436	990	1,206	2,351
08	: Animal feeds	38	53	43	37
11	: Beverages	439	327	401	476
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	14	---	85	---
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	---	12	2	---
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	1	---	5	---
29	: Animal & vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	75	234	16	118
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	---	1	---	3
	: Total agricultural imports	7,470	4,964	5,511	10,706
	: Other imports	129,247	155,834	178,084	204,709
	: Total imports	136,717	160,798	183,595	215,415

1/ Less than \$500.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census; FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455, and country runs.

Table 45.--U.S. agricultural trade with the Netherlands Antilles, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to the Netherlands Antilles			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	60	51	49	50
01	: Meat and meat preparations	2,042	2,243	2,258	2,906
011.4	: Poultry & offals--fresh or frozen	1,020	1,108	1,164	1,381
02	: Dairy products and eggs	337	370	234	330
025.0	: Eggs	129	147	124	175
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	2,770	3,138	3,134	3,001
042.2	: Rice--milled	1,010	1,091	1,062	907
046.0	: Wheat flour	664	970	1,030	1,090
05	: Fruit and vegetables	1,438	1,740	1,628	1,915
053.5	: Fruit and vegetable juices--unfermented	325	374	388	461
053.8	: Fruits and nuts--prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	201	244	265	295
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	247	291	273	428
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	480	360	380	527
071.3	: Coffee concentrates	285	208	219	345
08	: Animal feeds	697	851	999	1,057
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	977	1,279	1,293	1,526
099.0	: Mustard sauces, seasonings, and soups	469	604	545	621
11	: Beverages	272	233	235	275
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	10	33	66	64
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	19	4	323	17
221.1	: Ground nuts, including peanuts--green	19	4	323	---
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	13	21	28	12
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	58	56	89	63
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	687	825	869	695
421.2	: Soybean oil, except hydrogenated	233	271	297	315
: Total agricultural exports		10,107	11,495	11,858	12,849
: Other exports		64,269	59,719	65,130	74,819
: Total exports		74,376	71,214	76,988	87,668
U.S. imports from the Netherlands Antilles					
05	: Fruit and vegetables	---	8	1	1/
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	---	185	---	---
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	41	8	---	14
08	: Animal feeds	16	---	---	---
11	: Beverages	7	9	22	3
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	4	2	---	---
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	---	---	---	---
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	10	32	57	38
: Total agricultural imports		78	244	80	55
: Other imports		325,979	307,542	310,821	329,925
: Total imports		326,057	307,786	310,901	329,980

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 46.--U.S. agricultural trade with Surinam, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to Surinam			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		-----\$1,000-----			
00	: Animals--live	113	120	128	107
001.4	: Poultry--live	77	112	122	107
01	: Meat and meat preparations	685	891	774	831
02	: Dairy products and eggs	154	75	51	89
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	816	1,059	1,164	1,574
046.0	: Wheat flour	644	701	663	643
05	: Fruit and vegetables	328	336	392	355
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	153	134	153	146
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	23	30	42	43
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	46	30	30	52
08	: Animal feeds	441	546	642	406
081.9	: Food wastes & prep. animal feed--n.e.s.	355	470	602	391
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	199	172	233	289
11	: Beverages	14	8	5	11
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	245	253	242	323
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	---	11	---	1
261-65	: Natural fibers and their waste	1	1	1	1
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	8	9	5	8
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	34	36	24	47
	: Total agricultural exports	3,107	3,577	3,733	4,137
	: Other exports	32,535	28,517	33,150	28,310
	: Total exports	35,642	32,094	36,883	32,447
		-----			
		U.S. imports from Surinam			
		-----			
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	207	353	717	398
071.1	: Coffee	174	353	717	398
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	1	---	---	---
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gum	170	300	239	134
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	31	2	---	---
	: Total agricultural imports	409	655	956	532
	: Other imports	32,727	49,161	54,692	62,017
	: Total imports	33,136	49,816	55,648	62,549

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 47.--U.S. agricultural trade with French Guiana, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to French Guiana			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
01	: Meat and meat preparations	44	74	76	56
011.1	: Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	16	29	15	7
02	: Dairy products and eggs	1/	6	5	9
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	12	14	45	28
048.4	: Bakery products	12	9	35	19
05	: Fruit and vegetables	44	48	44	69
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	42	42	29	57
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	2	3	10	5
08	: Animal feeds	---	---	1	56
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	16	43	39	58
11	: Beverages	1	3	10	4
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	3	2	6	2
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1	2	3	1
: Total agricultural exports		123	195	239	232
: Other exports		1,048	797	2,873	2,593
: Total exports		1,171	992	3,112	2,825
		U.S. imports from French Guiana			
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	14	---	---	---
072.1	: Cocoa beans	14	---	---	---
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	6	---	---	38
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gums	36	---	---	---
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	---	---	---	---
: Total agricultural imports		56	---	---	38
: Other imports		3,013	4,268	5,673	7,915
: Total imports		3,069	4,268	5,673	7,953

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 48.--U.S. agricultural trade with the French West Indies, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to the French West Indies			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	53	98	136	19
001.1	: Cattle--live	49	93	123	---
01	: Meat and meat preparations	344	230	292	147
012.1	: Pork--dried, salted or smoked	119	131	159	108
012.9	: Meat and offals--n.e.s., dried, etc.	122	49	36	5
02	: Dairy products and eggs	54	85	109	73
025.0	: Eggs	43	65	51	27
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereals, flour, etc.	337	419	902	1,010
042.2	: Rice--milled	221	344	790	694
05	: Fruit and vegetables	827	870	779	756
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	616	644	563	631
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	6	9	6	4
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	17	2	3	3
08	: Animal feeds	48	95	147	92
081.9	: Food wastes and prepared animal feed	30	57	10	44
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	89	106	127	115
11	: Beverages	44	37	41	32
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	9	12	4	6
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	47	43	96	33
421.2	: Soybean oil--except hydrogenated	41	42	76	33
	: Total agricultural exports	1,858	2,006	2,632	2,290
	: Other exports	9,529	10,037	10,169	10,987
	: Total exports	11,387	12,043	12,801	13,277
		U.S. imports from the French West Indies			
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	---	1	---	---
05	: Fruit and vegetables	257	403	1	1
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	6,593	6,241	6,684	7,618
061.3	: Sugar--cane, raw	6,299	5,873	6,039	7,542
061.5	: Molasses	294	368	645	76
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	4	---	---	---
11	: Beverages	33	28	20	31
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	1	---	1	---
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	---	---	---	2
	: Total agricultural imports	6,888	6,673	6,706	7,771
	: Other imports	138	433	339	115
	: Total imports	7,026	7,106	7,045	7,886

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.



Table 49.--U.S. agricultural trade with the Bahamas, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to the Bahamas			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	Animals--live	243	423	498	413
001.4	Poultry--live	179	326	429	353
01	Meat and meat preparations	4,551	6,055	8,578	10,813
011.1	Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	2,293	3,116	4,659	6,241
012.1	Pork--dried, salted, or smoked	669	910	1,004	1,116
02	Dairy products and eggs	588	834	853	1,058
04	Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	2,002	2,522	2,963	2,930
042.2	Rice--milled	781	907	1,125	1,004
05	Fruit and vegetables	2,179	3,044	3,351	3,860
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	198	272	345	398
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	455	646	716	728
08	Animal feeds	1,184	1,331	1,633	1,725
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,054	1,443	1,755	2,257
11	Beverages	646	755	1,118	1,497
112.4	Beverages--distilled, alcoholic	204	224	328	417
121	Tobacco--unmanufactured	62	64	50	31
22	Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	7	30	25	38
261-265	Natural fibers and their waste	1	10	14	13
29	Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	593	452	701	574
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	237	331	400	493
Total agricultural exports		14,000	18,212	23,000	26,828
Other exports		92,107	114,423	128,289	136,119
Total exports		106,107	132,635	151,289	162,947
U.S. imports from the Bahamas					
00	Animals--live	---	1	28	12
001.1	Cattle--live	---	---	28	12
01	Meat and meat preparations	---	---	---	---
05	Fruit and vegetables	2,506	1,710	1,183	60
054.3	Vegetables n.e.s.--fresh, frozen, or dried	2,295	1,612	1,157	39
06	Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	---	14	---	---
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	1	---	---	---
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	---	---	---	---
11	Beverages	29	54	271	125
112.4	Beverages--distilled, alcoholic	19	54	271	125
21	Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	3	5	2	2
261-265	Natural fibers and their waste	---	---	---	---
29	Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	90	76	60	62
Total agricultural imports		2,629	1,860	1,544	261
Other imports		21,515	21,911	24,030	35,372
Total imports		24,144	23,771	25,574	35,633

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 50.--U.S. agricultural trade with Bermuda, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to Bermuda			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	48	35	60	21
001.4	: Poultry--live	22	27	20	17
01	: Meat and meat preparations	1,887	2,201	2,245	2,390
011.1	: Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	567	712	856	935
011.4	: Poultry and offals--fresh or frozen	706	824	852	852
012.1	: Pork--dried, salted or smoked	314	270	218	225
02	: Dairy products and eggs	155	224	161	201
024.0	: Cheese and curd	57	92	85	129
025.0	: Eggs	27	54	33	30
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	446	501	489	526
048.1	: Breakfast cereals--prepared	103	112	94	105
048.4	: Bakery products	157	188	189	196
048.8	: Preparations of cereal, flour, and starch	87	87	76	85
05	: Fruit and vegetables	1,280	1,628	1,537	1,767
053.5	: Fruit and vegetable juices--unfermented	213	234	219	233
053.8	: Fruit and nut preparations, n.e.s.	213	269	227	301
054.6	: Vegetables--frozen or temporarily preserved	165	247	267	305
055.5	: Vegetables--prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	162	230	215	267
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	140	142	158	174
062.0	: Sugar, confectionery, and preparations	121	123	141	139
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	392	437	404	478
071.1	: Coffee	142	143	145	176
071.3	: Coffee concentrates	133	136	119	156
073.0	: Chocolate or cocoa preparations	23	35	17	27
08	: Animal feeds	786	889	921	882
081.9	: Food wastes and prepared animal feed	775	881	920	871
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	609	666	804	931
11	: Beverages	203	206	213	212
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	---	2	---	---
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	3	3	1	3
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	---	5	5	27
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	76	109	100	149
292.6	: Nursery stock, bulbs, and corms	17	49	11	9
292.7	: Cut flowers	41	28	59	109
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	115	130	62	60
422.7	: Vegetable oils--fixed, n.e.s.	32	44	30	25
431.2	: Fats and oils--hydrogenated	57	57	7	---
	: Total agricultural exports	6,140	7,178	7,160	7,821
	: Other exports	37,652	41,498	49,757	54,654
	: Total exports	43,792	48,676	56,917	62,475
	U.S. imports from Bermuda				
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	---	1	4	---
11	: Beverages	1	4	2	13
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	10	7	3	1
	: Total agricultural imports	11	12	9	14
	: Other imports	1,300	2,062	2,252	1,790
	: Total imports	1,311	2,074	2,261	1,804

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 51.--U.S. agricultural trade with British Honduras, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to British Honduras			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	23	24	12	12
001.4	: Poultry--live	---	11	9	11
01	: Meat and meat preparations	604	564	604	594
011.4	: Poultry and offals--fresh or frozen	314	326	336	345
012.1	: Pork--dried, salted, or smoked	151	120	139	148
02	: Dairy products and eggs	112	133	64	166
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	526	579	742	760
042.2	: Rice--milled	137	145	200	226
046.0	: Wheat flour	338	364	457	377
05	: Fruit and vegetables	207	222	196	168
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	22	20	6	3
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	23	22	29	67
08	: Animal feeds	108	131	176	143
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	511	565	455	470
091.0	: Margarine and shortening	423	457	359	326
11	: Beverages	96	65	26	26
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	19	46	22	19
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	---	1	---	---
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	1/	3	---	---
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	5	6	6	11
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	76	29	32	32
: Total agricultural exports		2,332	2,410	2,370	2,471
: Other exports		5,631	7,548	6,078	6,935
: Total exports		7,963	9,958	8,448	9,406
U.S. imports from British Honduras					
05	: Fruit and vegetables	1,077	1,050	1,306	941
051.3	: Bananas and plantains--fresh	981	972	783	708
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	684	912	2,171	2,663
061.3	: Sugar--cane and beet, raw or refined	314	799	1,893	2,107
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	---	70	78	6
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	---	18	15	17
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	30	13	13	56
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gums	11	---	26	---
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	1,807	1	1/	1
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	---	1	---	---
: Total agricultural imports		3,609	2,065	3,609	3,683
: Other imports		3,143	1,858	2,848	2,849
: Total imports		6,752	3,923	6,457	6,532

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 52.--U.S. agricultural trade with the Leeward and Windward Islands, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. exports to the Leeward and Windward Islands			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	33	46	26	38
001.4	: Poultry--live	22	45	24	28
01	: Meat and meat preparations	1,359	1,740	1,702	1,815
011.1	: Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	139	213	258	214
011.4	: Poultry and offals--fresh or frozen	769	973	926	1,048
012.1	: Pork--dried, salted or smoked	249	234	255	275
02	: Dairy products and eggs	135	168	295	178
022.2	: Milk and cream--dry	65	47	202	52
025.0	: Eggs	64	80	70	90
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc	341	589	537	674
046.0	: Wheat flour	126	201	358	434
048.1	: Breakfast cereals--prepared	7	138	18	9
05	: Fruit and vegetables	345	570	502	444
053.5	: Fruit and vegetable juices--unfermented	38	107	66	47
054.5	: Vegetables--fresh, n.e.s.	44	99	108	79
055.5	: Vegetables--prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	75	102	91	79
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	13	19	34	18
062.0	: Sugar confectionery and preparations	1	14	5	3
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	34	47	58	58
071.3	: Coffee concentrates	25	29	32	31
08	: Animal feeds	181	270	284	320
081.9	: Food wastes and prepared animal feed	179	252	274	316
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	101	149	272	139
11	: Beverages	64	113	103	162
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	39	45	62	35
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	1	1	1	---
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gums	---	---	5	---
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	5	3	8	1
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	7	13	22	15
292.5	: Planting seeds, fruit and spores	2	4	16	7
292.6	: Nursery stocks, bulbs and corms	4	4	2	1
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	43	126	166	59
411.3	: Animal oils and fats, excluding lard	17	39	91	2
421.2	: Soybean oil, except hydrogenated	24	60	55	6
	: Total agricultural exports	2,701	3,899	4,077	3,956
	: Other exports	10,328	13,756	13,747	13,633
	: Total exports	13,029	17,655	17,824	17,589
	U.S. imports from the Leeward and Windward Islands				
01	: Meat and meat preparations	---	---	1/	---
05	: Fruit and vegetables	466	939	372	328
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	---	41	---	385
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	1,223	591	358	210
08	: Animal feeds	---	1	---	---
11	: Beverages	5	4	3	2
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	---	13	---	---
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	2	25	2	11
29	: Animal and vegetable material, n.e.s.--crude	---	---	---	5
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	---	1/	1	---
	: Total agricultural imports	1,696	1,614	736	556
	: Other imports	635	687	1,409	1,914
	: Total imports	2,332	2,301	2,145	2,470

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 53.--U.S. agricultural trade with Puerto Rico, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. shipments to Puerto Rico			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	3,547	2,699	1,748	2,376
001.1	: Cattle--live	2,035	1,695	1,124	1,815
001.4	: Poultry--live	1,084	487	409	334
01	: Meat and meat preparations	61,648	73,307	75,374	78,031
011.1	: Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	13,218	16,876	18,056	17,434
011.3	: Pork--fresh, chilled or frozen	8,812	10,711	13,063	15,507
02	: Dairy products and eggs	35,408	34,109	39,712	42,760
022	: Milk & cream--fresh, cond., evap., and dried	17,991	18,491	20,393	20,851
024.0	: Cheese and curd	6,410	5,857	7,988	9,567
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	58,169	42,634	48,675	64,796
042	: Rice--rough, brown, milled, glazed, or polished	33,042	15,472	19,853	29,114
044	: Corn or maize--unmilled	5,604	4,685	6,071	10,868
05	: Fruit and vegetables	33,700	38,558	43,643	49,317
051.4	: Apples--fresh	1,149	1,085	1,272	926
052.0	: Fruits--dried	584	995	1,056	957
053	: Misc. fruits, veg. prep., & nuts, n.e.s.	9,980	10,252	10,789	15,314
054.1	: Potatoes--white, fresh	2,643	3,102	2,905	2,545
054.2	: Vegetables--dried	6,463	6,260	6,315	6,846
054.5-8	: Vegetables, n.e.s.--fr., chill., frzn., or dried	3,448	4,974	8,229	9,215
055.5	: Vegetables--prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	6,015	7,148	7,475	8,163
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	4,944	5,288	5,348	5,021
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	3,965	6,248	7,583	8,325
071	: Coffee	739	2,236	2,985	3,429
073.0	: Chocolate and chocolate preparations	2,480	3,177	3,692	4,027
08	: Animal feeds	8,654	12,465	10,862	12,889
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	27,747	33,334	34,076	36,569
091.0	: Margarine and shortening	12,644	12,525	10,711	8,744
099.1	: Food preparations, n.e.s.	5,403	9,420	12,194	27,824
11	: Beverages	4,169	8,462	10,483	9,590
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	55,299	51,398	49,288	40,437
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	432	949	92	42
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts and kernels	26	25	37	47
231.1	: Rubber--natural and similar natural gum	502	375	471	490
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	3,450	3,676	3,503	5,018
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	1,246	1,296	1,510	1,527
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	6,412	7,850	8,965	10,218
421.2	: Soybean oil, exc. hydrogenated	2,427	2,623	2,898	2,315
422.7	: Vegetable oils--fixed	2,737	3,909	4,973	6,917
: Total agricultural exports		309,318	322,673	341,370	367,453
: Other exports		965,740	1,097,207	1,159,335	1,324,109
: Total exports		1,275,058	1,419,880	1,500,705	1,691,562
		U.S. shipments from Puerto Rico			
00	: Animals--live	109	13	170	87
01	: Meat and meat preparations	116	18	20	---
02	: Dairy products and eggs	168	122	182	634
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	619	687	936	1,234
05	: Fruit and vegetables	8,376	8,303	7,949	8,527
051.81	: Pineapples--fresh	2,340	2,123	2,264	2,556
053.81	: Pineapples--prep. or pres. in airtight cont.	1,456	1,489	1,346	1,030
055.5	: Other vegetables and prepared, n.e.s.	871	1,113	1,727	1,881
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	117,764	96,577	106,401	80,502
061.1-2	: Sugar--cane and beet, raw or refined	114,415	94,168	104,087	77,894
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices	5,053	1,067	568	778
08	: Animal feeds	5,120	5,606	5,913	7,264
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	17	24	284	333
11	: Beverages	15,997	19,047	23,389	26,630
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	46,513	40,276	41,013	36,319
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	84	38	14	2
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	599	625	620	832
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	43	57	76	6
: Total agricultural imports		200,578	172,460	187,535	163,148
: Other imports		739,931	876,479	1,018,536	1,161,182
: Total imports		940,509	1,048,939	1,206,071	1,324,330

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.

Table 54.--U.S. agricultural trade with the U.S. Virgin Islands, 1965-68

U.S. code numbers	Description	U.S. shipments to the U.S. Virgin Islands			
		1965	1966	1967	1968
		\$1,000			
00	: Animals--live	64	245	59	103
01	: Meat and meat preparations	4,046	4,717	6,886	8,522
	011.1 : Beef and veal--fresh or frozen	1,437	1,649	2,561	3,843
	011.4 : Poultry and offals--fresh or frozen	1,153	1,329	1,864	2,056
02	: Dairy products and eggs	1,569	1,649	1,697	2,035
	022.1 : Milk and cream--evaporated and condensed	694	783	778	919
	024.0 : Cheese and curd	255	284	381	429
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	1,404	2,485	1,879	2,028
	042.0 : Rice	346	377	448	412
	046.0 : Wheat flour	230	233	264	331
	048.4 : Bakery products	581	996	858	967
05	: Fruit and vegetables	1,897	2,079	3,081	4,441
	053.5 : Fruit and vegetable juices--unfermented	326	294	395	712
	054.5-8 : Vegetables, n.e.s.	295	477	450	800
	055.5 : Vegetables--prepared or preserved, n.e.s.	306	385	624	898
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	842	870	1,145	1,432
	061.3 : Sugar--cane and beet, raw or refined	389	406	486	615
07	: Coffee, cocoa, tea, and spices	396	456	394	527
08	: Animal feeds	456	428	633	689
09	: Miscellaneous food preparations	803	1,064	2,165	2,782
	091.0 : Margarine and shortening	194	267	710	982
11	: Beverages	2,619	3,101	4,466	8,060
	112.4 : Beverages--distilled, alcoholic	1,344	1,688	2,601	5,210
121	: Tobacco--unmanufactured	5	9	2	6
21	: Hides, skins, furskins--undressed	---	1	1	17
22	: Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	7	8	10	6
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	62	32	52	2
29	: Animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.--crude	57	140	251	167
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	219	288	251	245
	422.7 : Vegetable oils--fixed, n.e.s.	114	149	149	127
	: Total agricultural exports	14,446	17,572	22,972	31,245
	: Other exports	59,640	76,997	80,101	121,138
	: Total exports	74,086	94,569	103,073	152,383
U.S. shipments from the U.S. Virgin Islands					
01	: Meat and meat preparations	---	33	---	---
04	: Cereals and preparations of cereal, flour, etc.	---	---	---	---
06	: Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	1,062	736	---	---
11	: Beverages	1,236	1,888	1,453	1,805
261-265	: Natural fibers and their waste	17	15	20	---
	: Total agricultural imports	2,315	2,672	1,473	1,805
	: Other imports	30,596	47,748	69,518	118,759
	: Total imports	32,911	50,420	70,991	120,564

1/ Less than \$500.

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census: FT 125, FT 155, FT 420, FT 455 and country runs.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

