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ECONOMIC DEFENSE POLICY REVIEW

Staff Study No. 2
Draft of June 27, 1955

Trade of the European Soviet Bloc in Agricultural Products

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ECONOMIC DEFENSE POLICY REVIEW

Staff Study No. 2
(Draft of June 27, 1955)
(Prepared by State/OIR)

Trade of the European Soviet Bloc in Agricultural Products

Introduction

I. General: The Soviet Bloc Agricultural Situation and East-West Trade

Agricultural output has not kept pace with the rapidly rising requirements of expanding economies either in the USSR or the European satellites. This has been due to limitations imposed by soil and climate, particularly in the USSR, and also to agrarian policies, which have entailed inadequate allocation of resources to agriculture and deadening of initiative through collectivization and inadequate remuneration for peasants. This situation is of long standing in the USSR, dating from the outset of the collectivization in the early 1930's, but is more recent in the satellites, which began to collectivize only in 1949 and still have about 70 percent of their arable land in private ownership.

Current Attempts to Improve Agricultural Performance

Since mid-1953, both the USSR and the satellites have taken steps to improve agricultural performance. Measures were adopted to increase economic incentives through reduced taxation, lowering of obligatory delivery norms, raising of prices paid by the government, etc., and also increased allocations of resources were made to agriculture. In the satellites, considerable numbers of peasants were even allowed to withdraw from collectives, particularly in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and pressure for extension of collectivization was temporarily relaxed without abandonment of the eventual goal of

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socialization. In the USSR the government embarked on three "crash" programs:

- 1) the taking under plow of vast areas of virgin and idle land in the East;
- 2) a large expansion of acreage under corn; ^{It also took steps to} and 3) decentralization of agricultural planning, to provide more initiative at the lower level. The satellites followed suit to some extent in the decentralization of planning.

These programs have not as yet had any success. For the most part they are measures with long-term, rather than short-term prospects. For various reasons, peasants, particularly in the satellites, have not responded to the limited incentive measures. Furthermore the weather in 1954 was unfavorable.

Soviet agriculture enjoyed good yields in that year from the new lands in ^{West Siberia} ~~Kazakhstan~~ Central Asia, but suffered drought in important parts of the European area, so that over-all agricultural production was only about 3 percent above the unsatisfactory level of 1953. The satellites suffered from severe winter weather, a late spring, and heavy rains and floods at harvest time, so that 1954 crops were definitely subnormal.

Immediate Prospects

In the USSR the 1955 outlook is for a considerable increase in agricultural production, based on the reported significant expansion in acreages (practically all in grain) and the assumption of average growing conditions. In the spring, cold spells and acreage expansion resulted in a sizeable part of the crop being sown late, ^{but soil moisture appears to be adequate in most} ^{in the USSR} ^{but there have been indications of} regions. Much will depend on weather during the critical stages of plant growth, as well as the ability to cope with the vastly increased workload during the harvesting and storing period.

- 3 -

In the satellites the outlook is somewhat less favorable. Plans for acreage extension -- necessarily far less ambitious than in the USSR -- have not been met. The weather was favorable for fall-sown breadgrains during the fall and winter, but has been less favorable in the spring, with cold spells delaying planting and cultivation as much as 3 to 4 weeks. Breadgrain crops in the Balkans should be about normal, but the outlook in the area from Hungary north is more questionable. Corn and root crops could recover from late planting if growing conditions are favorable from now on. In general, crops should be somewhat better than in 1954, but it is doubtful that they will be much, if any, above normal.

Longer-Term Outlook

The leadership change in the USSR in early 1955, and the reiteration around that time of the importance of heavy industry, do not appear to have vitiated to any significant degree the programs for expansion of agricultural output adopted since mid-1953. Investment allocations to agriculture continue to increase throughout the European Soviet bloc, and the limited concessions made to enhance peasant incentives remain in force in all the countries except Hungary. There the change of leadership in March 1955 has been followed by various declarations portending the return of forced collectivization and, in general, the adoption of a harsher approach to the peasantry, but there has not as yet been any modification in plans to increase the economic inputs into agriculture.

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The Soviet government's goal is to double agricultural output by 1960 -- a clearly unattainable figure. However, certain increases can be expected

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within the coming years. Present estimates visualize an increase of some 30-35 percent for the period 1954-60. How much of this increase will be due to the "new" programs, it is difficult to say. The diversion of resources, including skilled labor, to these new programs is bound to slow down the otherwise possible increases in other areas. The increased work load, caused particularly by the corn program, is bound to make for poorer agricultural practices and affect yields considerably.

In the satellites, while the outlook is less favorable than in the USSR, some slow improvement may be expected from increased mechanization and greater attention to supplies of agricultural inputs, agrotechnique, and peasants' incentives. Possible limiting factors are: the possibility of a return to more coercive peasant policies in other countries than Hungary; uncooperative peasant attitudes, which have as yet not been greatly improved by limited concessions; lag of manufactured goods supply and distribution behind deferred demand in the countryside, which weakens the incentive effects of increased peasant incomes.

East-West Trade in Agricultural Products

In recent years the European Soviet bloc has shifted from a net exporter of agricultural products to the free world to a net importer.^{1/} In 1952, net exports of these products were \$78 million, whereas net imports of \$20 million were shown in 1953 and preliminary data for 1954 suggest an increase in the net import position. This development has been primarily the result of a drop

1. Agricultural products as used here include all foodstuffs, tobacco, hides and skins, oilseeds, textile fibers, fats and oils, crude rubber, but exclude forest products and dressed furs.

- 3 -

in net exports of food products (principally Soviet grain), and has been somewhat offset by a decrease in the net imports of non-food commodities, principally cotton, wool, and natural rubber. (A detailed analysis of this trade will be presented below.)

Although the Soviet bloc's principal food export in East-West trade -- grain -- has been declining throughout the period 1951-54, these exports still amounted to around 1.6 million tons in 1953, commitments for 1954 totalled 1.3 million tons (see Table 1). Commitments in the latter year probably were not met because of adverse crop conditions in the European satellites, some of whom (mainly Hungary and Poland) even contracted to import breadgrains from the free world during the latter part of the year.

The most striking development in Soviet bloc food imports from the West was the large increase in meat, fish, and butter imports in 1953 and in the commitments for 1954. These were concentrated in the latter half of 1953 and in early 1954. In the case of butter a large proportion of USSR imports were for re-export to satellites, principally Eastern Germany. Preliminary indications are that the Soviet interest in meat imports has continued in 1955, but that imports of butter will probably decline.

Developments in East-West trade in food products do not as yet indicate any significant degree of dependence of the Soviet Bloc on food imports from the West. Reduction of grain export surpluses in 1953 and 1954, as well as the satellite imports in late 1954, appear to have been connected with (1) a decision to use more grain domestically for feed in 1953 and (2) satellite crop failures due to unfavorable weather in 1954. With better weather and

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gradual improvement in agricultural production, the decline could be halted or even reversed somewhat in future years.

The striking increases in imports of high-quality food in late 1953 and early 1954 appear to have been dictated by politically motivated desires to improve consumption standards for special classes of consumers in specific areas — perhaps only temporarily. There is not enough evidence to conclude that they portend a permanent change in the trading pattern. As yet their impact, in terms of domestic supplies has remained minor, as is shown by comparison of imports with estimated domestic production (Table 2). These figures indicate that only in the case of fish imports by Eastern Germany and Poland do the imports exceed domestic supply, a situation which was true even before the increased imports of 1953 and 1954.^{1/} In the USSR, fish imports increased about 250 percent in 1954 as compared to 1952, but remained only 10 percent of domestic production. In the case of meat, although total bloc imports rose almost 8 times between 1952 and 1954, they remained less than 2 percent of estimated meat production for the area as a whole and only a little over 2 percent in the case of the largest meat importer — the USSR. Butter imports into the USSR rose to 12 percent of domestic creamery production^{2/} in 1953 and 10 percent in 1954 but most of these were re-exported to Eastern Germany. For the area as a whole, butter imports from the free world were about 2.5 percent of domestic creamery production in 1952 and a little less than 7 percent in 1954.

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1. The importance of imports of fish is probably understated in Table 2 because of the comparison of domestic production in terms of landed fish with imports in terms of cleaned and processed fish.
 2. This would, of course, be a considerably lesser percent of total domestic production, including butter produced directly on the farm, rather than in state-owned creameries.

SECRET
- 7 -

Table 1. East-West Trade of the European Soviet Bloc in Selected Food Products
(Quantity in thousand metric tons; Value in millions of dollars)

	1951		1952		1953		1954 Commitments	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Soviet Bloc Grain ^a / Exports								
USSR	n.a.	133	2120 ⁺	246	1121	119 ⁺	885	n.a.
European Satellites	160	25 ⁺	326 ⁺	43	448 ⁺	47	511	42 ⁺
Total	n.a.	158 ⁺	2446 ⁺	289	1569 ⁺	166 ⁺	1396	n.a.
Soviet Bloc Meat Imports								
USSR	Negl.	Negl.	6 ⁺	4	17	11	85 ⁺	44 ⁺
European Satellites	22 ⁺	11	6 ⁺	4	5 ⁺	6	8 ⁺	4 ⁺
Total	22 ⁺	11	12 ⁺	8	22 ⁺	17	93 ⁺	48 ⁺
Soviet Bloc Fish Imports								
USSR	40	4	38 ⁺	9	95 ⁺	15	145 ⁺	23
European Satellites	99 ⁺	18	115 ⁺	17	118 ⁺	17	152 ⁺	19 ⁺
Total	139 ⁺	22	153 ⁺	20	213 ⁺	32	297 ⁺	42 ⁺
Soviet Bloc Butter Imports								
USSR	n.a.	n.a.	6	7	43	37	37	39
European Satellites	5	5	9	10	14	14	5	6 ⁺
Total	n.a.	n.a.	15	17	57	51	42	45 ⁺

a. Includes flour, but excludes malt.

Note: Where quantities are not available to accompany value, or vice versa, a plus sign follows the figure.

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Table 2. Soviet Bloc Imports of Meat, Fish, and Butter From the West, Compared with Estimated Domestic Production
(In thousand metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
Meat						
U.S.S.R.	3,700 ±	6	4,000 ±	17	4,000 ±	85
Eastern Germany	556	6	600	5	534	3
Czechoslovakia	540	negl	434	negl	348	5
Other Satellites	1,290	negl	1,312	negl	1,256	0
Total	6,086	12	6,346	22	6,138	93
Fish/						
U.S.S.R.	2,300	9	2,400	15	2,700	23
Eastern Germany	30	87	54	90	n.a.	110
Czechoslovakia	5	16	5	17	n.a.	36
Poland	85	12	90	5	n.a.	5
Other Satellites	29	0	29	8c/	n.a.	1d/
Total	2,450	124	2,578	135	n.a.	175
Butter e/						
U.S.S.R.	351	6	360	43	370	37
Eastern Germany	71	8	70	4	n.a.	5
Poland	90	negl	100	7	n.a.	0
Czechoslovakia	60	1	60	3	n.a.	negl
Other Satellites	36	0	34	negl	n.a.	negl
Total	608	15	624	57	n.a.	42

- a. Includes slaughter fats, possibly 15 percent of total.
- b. Production is in terms of landed weight, while imports are probably processed.
- c. Mostly Rumanian imports.
- d. Hungarian imports.
- e. Production refers to creamery butter only.

The significant Soviet meat import commitments in 1954 (85 thousand tons) would, if completely carried out and none re-exported, have provided about 0.4 kg. per capita additional meat in that year, if distributed among the entire Soviet population; in the more likely event of distribution to selected elements in the urban population (for instance, one-fifth of the total population), the additional per capita consumption of such elements would be about 2 kg., probably sufficient to provide a little more than one meal per month. It is such a rough calculation that suggests the above mentioned conclusion regarding the motivation of the 1953 and 1954 purchases. It remains to be seen whether increasing the satisfactions of an "upper crust" in Soviet and satellite society will continue to be an important concern of the regimes.

Simultaneously with the increased imports of meat, and fish some Soviet bloc countries continued exporting the same commodities to the free world. Satellite meat exports actually increased from 55 thousand tons in 1952 to 90 thousand tons in 1953 (largely from Poland, but also from Hungary), considerably exceeding total Soviet bloc imports from the free world in both years. Soviet fish exports to the free world declined from 8 thousand tons in 1952 to 4 thousand in 1953. Butter exports, on the other hand, which had been 6 thousand tons in 1952 (entirely from satellites) ceased in 1953. Qualitative considerations, which have not as yet been sufficiently investigated, were undoubtedly decisive in the cross transactions in meat and fish.

So far in 1955 Soviet and satellite trade negotiations show continued

interest in food imports, but few striking developments. The USSR is contracting for sizeable amounts of Cuban sugar, as the result of a Soviet sugarbeet crop failure last year. Interest has been shown in Swedish and Danish meat, but Netherlands traders fear a decline under 1954 Soviet foodstuffs purchases, and the trade agreement has not yet been renewed. For the rest, Soviet interest in negotiations appears still to be heavily concentrated on machinery and metals, with the food demand unsystematic except for some typical commodities (e.g. cocoa, citrus fruits). As regards the satellites, the most striking development is Poland's negotiations for breadgrain imports from new sources (Uruguay, French Morocco), thereby extending the range of free world sources over last year. Food purchases also are of considerable interest to Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia (mainly fats and oils but also meat), but major satellite interest appears to be concentrated in raw materials, both non-agricultural (iron ore, coke) and agricultural (fibers, hides).

In sum, it is too early to conclude either that the Soviet bloc has become permanently a net importer of food from the free world or that there is or will shortly be any great urgency to acquire basic foodstuffs from the free world through normal trade channels. In addition to the items discussed above, the sharp increase in imports in the past two years was concentrated also in fruits and vegetables and possibly in dairy products other than butter. It is true that the northern satellites (East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and, to a lesser extent, Hungary) have recently found their domestic food requirements increasing more rapidly than output can be

expanded, primarily as a result of their post-Stalin economic programs, but these conditions apply with lesser force to the USSR and even less to the Balkan satellites. Furthermore, while food shortages -- especially in meat and dairy products -- have persisted in spite of "new course" attempts at amelioration (partly through increased imports), they do not appear to be any worse than those that have prevailed for the past five or six years and probably do not constitute a major problem which could divert the regimes from their traditional concentration on imports of non-agricultural products. The net effect of the increased agricultural imports of the past few years has been to raise imports of food, beverages, and tobacco, as a proportion of total Soviet bloc imports from the free world from 5 percent in 1951 to 18 percent in 1953, but this movement was mainly at the expense of raw materials, since the proportion of machinery, transport equipment, and other manufactured goods remained steady at about 45 percent in each of these years.

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II. Introduction

Agricultural products represented almost half of total exports from the European Soviet bloc to the free world in 1952 and about one-third in 1953, and such products constituted 40 percent of European bloc imports from the free world in 1952 and 1953. Their share in trade within the bloc cannot be known with any precision, but it is probable that agricultural goods are an important part of this trade which is known to be about three or four times the level of East-West trade.

As used in this report, agricultural products include all foodstuffs, tobacco, hides and skins (undressed), oilseeds, textile fibers, fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin, crude rubber, and other animal or vegetable crude materials. This definition excludes forest products and dressed furs. The data presented here include some synthetic textile fibers and synthetic or reclaimed rubber in cases where these could not be isolated in trade statistics, but the values involved are not thought to exceed \$1 million.

The European bloc was a net exporter to the free world of agricultural products to the extent of \$78 million in 1952, but in 1953 a net import of \$20 million is shown. Preliminary data for 1954 indicate an increase in these net imports.

The shift from 1952 to 1953 was principally a result of trends in the trade in foodstuffs. Bloc exports of food most significantly grain, declined

sharply from about \$500 to \$350 million, while imports of food increased from \$110 to \$185 million. Thus net exports of food dropped from \$386 to \$174 million.

This change was somewhat offset by a decrease in the net import of agricultural products other than food, mainly resulting from a \$100 million drop in the import of rubber. There was a \$19 million decrease in the net imports of textile fibers; other shifts were minor. Because of the marked differences between trends in the trade of foodstuffs and those in the trade of other agricultural products, these two groups will be discussed separately.

Separate discussion will also be given to the trade of the USSR, not only because it is considerably larger than that of individual East European countries but because shifts in the former were greater and accounted for a large share of the major movements in total European bloc trade with the free world. In general the shifts in satellite trade were similar to those in Soviet trade, but the magnitudes and in some cases the direction was different.

In connection with all the East-West trade figures presented, it should be remembered that these are derived from official free world sources as compiled by the US Department of Commerce. Consequently Soviet bloc exports are valued c.i.f. free world ports, and bloc imports are f.o.b. free world ports. No attempt was made to adjust these values to a Soviet bloc base; use of the conventional 5 and 10 percent adjustment (5 percent for trade with Europe, 10 percent for overseas trade) would not be justified here, since agricultural products have a generally higher ratio of transport cost than

the average on which such percentages are based. This means that bloc export balances are overstated and net imports are understated throughout. End

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Begin SECRET. It is not possible to obtain official figures on anything beyond total trade levels in intra-bloc trade, except for a few scattered statements relating to particular products in particular years. It is known that Soviet trade with bloc countries is large and constitutes 80 percent or more of Soviet world trade in the last few years, but its composition can only be roughly estimated.

One method of making a rough estimate is to assemble the products named as planned exports or imports when trade agreements between bloc countries are announced. (No quantities or values are mentioned in such announcements.) It is not known to what extent the products so named are representative of the major products in actual trade, but these named products do show a certain consistency as between announcements in different years and between a given country and its trade partners, and also some correspondence with what is known about the composition of domestic output. Table 2 consists of a summary of agricultural products mentioned in this way in 1954.

II. The Soviet Union

a. Food: Trade with the Free World

In 1952 the USSR was a heavy net exporter of food products, principally as a result of grain exports. The total net export of food was \$242.8 million, and the value of grain exports was \$246.4 million. Thus the food imports of that year — \$48.8 million, distributed among various types —

were roughly equal to exports of foods other than grain.

In 1953, however, grain exports dropped to less than half of the value of 1952 (\$117.5 million), while food imports nearly doubled and totaled \$86 million. Consequently the net export of all foods dropped to \$71.3 million.

Increased imports were most marked in butter, and secondarily in fish and meat. Increased imports of all three products had occurred in 1952 as compared with 1951, but the 1953 increase in butter imports was the most out of line; this butter, according to data submitted by the USSR to ECE, was largely re-exported to satellite countries.

Grain exports had been relatively large in 1952, but the decrease in 1953 was to a level below that of 1951 which had not been a very good year. To a small degree this resulted from price decreases (unit value of all grain exports dropped about 12 percent from 1952 to 1953), but mainly it was a result of declining volume (tonnage decreased by 47 percent). There was a marked divergence between bread grains and coarse grains: exports of barley and corn fell to about one-quarter of the 1952 levels, while exports of wheat declined only moderately and those of rye nearly doubled.

Data on USSR commitments (consisting of trade agreement quotas and reported contracts) for delivery in 1954 indicate that 1953 trends were continued. Grain exports, according to this measure, were to decline further (roughly by 30 percent in volume) with bread grains holding up better than coarse grains. Imports of meat, fish, and cheese were scheduled to increase sharply, while butter imports were to be about the same as in 1953. Preliminary trade data for 1954 confirm these findings as to trend, though precise figures are not yet available. It is possible that the USSR became a net

importer of food products in 1954; certainly the net export figure was greatly reduced.

b. Agricultural Products Other Than Food: Trade with the Free World

The USSR is a net importer of most non-food agricultural products, and a large net importer for the group as a whole. Net imports amounted to \$159.7 million in 1952 and \$71.8 million in 1953.

Three products account for the largest values in such trade: cotton, wool, and rubber. Natural rubber is not produced to any extent in the Soviet bloc; imports by the USSR from the free world were \$100.9 million in 1952 and \$17.3 million in 1953. (See discussion of intra-bloc trade.) This decline explains the decrease in the overall net imports of non-foods, since no other changes of comparable size occurred in other groupings.

Both wool and cotton are produced in and exported from the Soviet Union, but imports are usually larger than exports (though these imports are highly erratic). In 1952 there was a large net import of cotton and a smaller net import of wool, and in 1953 the position of the two products was reversed. On a smaller scale, the USSR is a net importer of jute and a minor net exporter of silk and of vegetable fibers other than cotton or jute. The overall balance for textile fibers shows a net import of \$51.8 million in 1952 and \$46.2 million in 1953.

With respect to the remaining agricultural items, the USSR is an importer of animal and vegetable fats and oils, a net importer of tobacco, and an exporter of inedible animal crude materials. Trade in other products is minor.

Preliminary data on 1954 trade indicate that Soviet imports of rubber did not revive, that imports of wool remained high though perhaps less than in 1953, and that cotton imports may have increased.

c. Trade Within the Soviet Bloc

In its trade with other members of the Soviet bloc, the USSR appears to be both an importer and an exporter of agricultural products on a significant scale.

The USSR apparently exports such staples as grain, cotton, and flax to its satellites. In 1953 and 1954 exports of butter are mentioned. Imports include sugar, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, silk, and peanuts. For many categories of product the Soviet Union appears as an exporter to some bloc countries and an importer from others.

Of particular interest is the import of rubber from Communist China; during 1953 the bloc import of rubber from the free world shifted from Soviet imports (from the UK and Malaya) to Chinese imports (from Ceylon), the latter being on a larger scale than could be processed in China. Consequently China has re-exported rubber to the USSR. Another case of re-export is that of butter imported from the free world by the USSR and then shipped to Eastern Europe. End SECRET

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III. The European Satellites

a. Food: Trade with the Free World

The European satellites as a group were net exporters of food to the amount of \$142.7 million in 1952 and \$102.5 million in 1953. Exports were about \$200 million in both years. Imports of food increased from around \$60

million in 1952 to \$100 million in 1953, thus bringing down the net export figure.

Three types of product are prominent as satellite food exports: grains, meat, and sugar. Grain represents the largest export, and net export, of Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria and one of the largest for Czechoslovakia and Poland. Meat exports originate largely in Poland. About half of the sugar exports come from Czechoslovakia and the rest from Poland, Hungary, and East Germany.

The next group of products in importance is that of dairy products, eggs, and honey, of which the largest export was from Poland, presumably of eggs. This group also accounted for substantial imports, especially in 1953; the largest went to East Germany and probably consisted of butter. Next in size of exports was the category fruits and vegetables, originating in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and elsewhere. Imports of fruits and vegetables were also substantial, and again East Germany was the largest buyer.

Products which were largely imported include fish, of which East Germany was by far the largest buyer, and coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices, purchased by Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany. In addition to the products mentioned, there was a substantial East German import of meat.

The above statements are intended to cover both 1952 and 1953. The differences between the two years center around the increase in food imports, an increase which is found in almost all these commodity groups but which is largest for fruits and vegetables and for dairy products, eggs, and honey. There is a slight decrease in imports of fish. Among the exports, an increase in meat exports was offset by decreases in the export of sugar and of dairy

products, eggs, and honey. Total grain exports were about the same, but there were shifts in the share of different countries: deliveries by Rumania and Bulgaria increased while those of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia declined.

Preliminary indications of 1954 trends point to a decrease in grain exports and an increase in imports of grain from the free world (the latter may not appear in full until 1955 data are available). At the same time imports of other foodstuffs were scheduled to increase, though less abruptly than in the case of the USSR. Thus net exports of food to the free world almost certainly decreased, but it is less likely than in the case of the USSR that the satellites as a group became net importers though individual countries did so.

During 1952 and 1953 all of the satellites except East Germany and Albania were net exporters of food to the free world. Poland had the largest exports and net exports in both years, and showed an increase in both figures in 1953. In 1952 Czechoslovakia and Hungary were next in order, but in 1953 their net exports declined and were surpassed by those of Rumania and Bulgaria (in the net but not the absolute value of exports). The latter two countries showed a decided increase in grain exports in 1953, but the level of their trade was lower.

Albania's only trade in food with the West was a small import of sugar in 1953. East Germany was a net importer of most kinds of food in both years, with overall net values of $-\$32$ million in 1952 and $-\$47$ million in 1953. Its only appreciable food export was sugar.

It is thought that the above trends in the net positions of northern

and southern countries were probably continued in 1954. The principal reason was the effect of "new courses" which increased domestic food requirements of the more industrial satellites more rapidly than output could be expanded.

b. Non-food Agricultural Products: Trade with the Free World

The satellites as a group are net importers from the free world of agricultural products other than food, and on a scale which somewhat exceeds net exports of food, leaving overall agricultural deficits. In 1952 and 1953 the net imports of non-food products were \$146.5 million and \$121.9 million respectively, and the import surplus for all agricultural products was \$3.8 million in 1952 and \$19.4 million in 1953.

By far the largest items were textile fibers, which accounted for net imports of roughly \$100 million in both years. Of these fibers, cotton accounted for imports of \$64 million in 1952 and \$40 million in 1953, while imports of wool amounted to \$32 million and \$44 million in these years; exports were negligible. Poland and Czechoslovakia were the largest importers of these fibers on about the same scale and Hungarian imports, largely of cotton, were third in importance. Imports of both fibers by East Germany, Rumania, and Bulgaria were steady but on a lower level. As regards other textile fibers, there are small exports of silk from Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, more sizeable imports of jute by Poland and Czechoslovakia, and imports of other vegetable fibers by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany (in that order).

Tobacco is imported by the northern satellites and exported by Bulgaria on a small scale. Hides are imported, primarily by Czechoslovakia and secondarily by Hungary and Poland. Oilseeds, on the other hand, are an export

product, mainly from Hungary and Bulgaria; Czechoslovakia is both an importer and an exporter of oilseeds. Fats and oils (excluding butter, which appears under dairy products) move in both directions but with some net imports in both years; Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland are the importers and Hungary the only large exporter. Animal crude materials (inedible) is a fairly large net export of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania. Rubber is a substantial import of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

c. Agricultural Products: Intra-Bloc Trade

The three most industrialized satellites — Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Poland — are importers of all the agricultural products mentioned in trade agreement announcements, except for sugar, which each of them exports. Imports (or exports) of items from all the agricultural categories except live animals are specifically mentioned in the case of Czechoslovakia, a few are missing in East German announcements, and a few more — mostly food items — for Poland. All three are said to be importers of grain, tobacco, hides, cotton, and wool from other bloc countries.

Hungary is in an intermediate position as between industrial and agricultural products in trade, and is an exporter of grains, meat, and live animals but an importer of most other agricultural products.

The Balkan countries are principally agricultural exporters within the bloc. Rumania is an exporter of meat, fish, grain, and some miscellaneous products but imports oilseeds, cotton, and fruits and vegetables. Bulgaria is an exporter of most agricultural goods, but imports cotton, coffee, tea, and spices, and is mentioned as both importer and exporter for several

categories. Albania imports all the foods mentioned in trade agreement announcements other than fruits and vegetables, but exports all the non-food items mentioned which include cotton, wool, tobacco, hides, and oilseeds.

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Table 1. USSR AND EUROPEAN SATELLITES: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals	2,341	631	✓ 1,710	7,907	3,524	✓ 4,383
Meat and preparations	48,303	7,469	✓ 40,834	62,404	14,047	✓ 48,357
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	26,167	19,410	✓ 6,757	21,487	60,177	- 38,690
Fish and preparations	8,846	26,214	- 17,368	6,630	31,249	- 24,619
Cereals and preparations	303,522	2,734	✓ 300,788	178,095	4,020	✓ 174,075
Fruit and vegetables	16,000	23,440	- 7,440	14,775	31,114	- 16,339
Sugar and preparations	72,721	94	✓ 72,627	46,425	4,553	✓ 41,872
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	2,785	22,673	- 19,888	2,776	23,239	- 20,463
Feedstuffs	12,770	804	✓ 11,966	15,738	1,486	✓ 14,252
Other and unspecified foods	2,536	6,970	- 4,434	2,212	11,231	- 9,019
Total	495,991	110,439	✓ 385,552	358,419	184,640	✓ 173,809
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES						
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDERESSED	1,815	7,232	- 5,417	3,875	11,508	- 7,633
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	804	14,140	- 13,336	1,469	14,625	- 13,156
TEXTILE FIBERS						
Silk	498	0	✓ 498	980	0	✓ 980
Wool and other animal hair	2,606	43,645	- 41,039	6,545	84,430	- 77,885
Cotton	1,979	105,720	- 103,741	6,946	56,311	- 49,365
Jute	0	11,390	- 11,390	0	8,658	- 8,658
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	1,868	7,469	- 5,601	1,002	7,774	- 6,772
Other and unspecified textile fibers	492	680	- 188	1,312	146	✓ 1,166
Total	7,443	168,904	- 161,461	16,785	157,319	- 140,534
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE						
Animal	11,785	482	✓ 11,303	11,976	368	✓ 11,608
Vegetable	3,997	5,071	- 1,074	4,430	4,583	- 153
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	179	322	- 143	0	134	- 134
Total	15,961	5,875	✓ 10,086	16,406	5,085	✓ 11,321
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS						
TOTAL OF ABOVE	4,289	12,773	- 8,484	4,341	15,493	- 11,152
RUBBER^a						
TOTAL OF ABOVE	530,821	321,189	✓ 209,632	405,338	392,234	✓ 13,104
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	530,828	452,582	✓ 78,246	405,340	425,164	- 19,824

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

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Table 2. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN INTRA-BLOC TRADE:
 Products mentioned in trade agreement announcements in 1954 as being imported or exported by individual bloc countries to other bloc countries.

	<u>USSR</u>	<u>Comm. China</u>	<u>Albania</u>	<u>Bulgaria</u>	<u>Czechoslovakia</u>	<u>East Germany</u>	<u>Hungary</u>	<u>Poland</u>	<u>Rumania</u>
FOOD									
Live animals	Ex/Im		Im	Ex/Im	Im	Im	Ex		Ex
Meat and preparations	Ex/Im	Ex		Ex	Im	Im	Ex		Ex
Fish and preparations					Im				
Cereals and preparations	Ex	Ex	Im	Ex	Im	Im	Ex	Im	Ex
Rice	Ex/Im			Ex/Im	Im			Im	Ex
Seeds	Ex			Ex/Im	Im				
Fruit and vegetables	Im	Ex	Ex	Ex/Im	Im	Im	Im		Im
Butter	Ex			Ex/Im	Im	Im	Im		
Sugar	Im				Im	Im			
Tea and spices	Ex/Im	Im		Im	Ex	Ex		Ex	
Food general	Ex/Im	Ex	Im	Ex	Im	Im	Ex	Im	Ex
TEXTILE FIBERS									
Cotton	Ex	Ex	Ex	Im	Im	Im	Im	Im	Im
Wool	Ex/Im	Ex	Ex	Im	Im	Im	Im	Im	Im
Flax	Ex				Im	Im	Im	Im	
Silk	Im			Ex	Im	Im			
Various	Im	Ex		Ex	Im	Im			
Textiles general	Ex/Im	Ex	Ex	Ex/Im	Im	Im	Im	Im	Im
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES									
HIDES AND SKINS	Im	Ex	Ex	Ex	Im	Im	Im	Im	Ex/Im
MEDICAL PLANTS	Ex/Im	Ex	Ex	Ex	Im	Im	Im	Im	
OILSEEDS		Ex		Ex	Im	Im	Im	Im	Im
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS									
RUBBER	Im	Ex		Im	Im	Im	Ex	Im	Im
PEANUTS	Im	Ex		Im	Im	Im		Im	Ex
GENERAL OTHER	Im	Ex	Ex	Ex	Im	Im	Im	Im	Ex/Im

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Table 3. USSR: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals						
Meat and preparations	756	5	2	0	1,759	1,759
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	0	4,036	3,280	1,067	8,789	7,722
Fish and preparations	0	6,525	6,525	2	37,729	37,727
Cereals and preparations	8,690	9,195	505	6,198	14,713	8,515
Fruits and vegetables	216,429	2,229	214,200	119,272	1,820	117,452
Sugar and preparations	104	9,556	9,452	656	6,831	6,175
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	23,762	0	23,762	16,724	0	16,724
Feedstuffs	0	17,151	17,151	24	0	24
Other and unspecified foods	11,764	149	11,615	13,218	0	13,218
Total	293,657	48,846	244,811	157,313	86,027	71,286
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES						
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED	1,091	3,524	2,433	2,635	3,260	625
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	59	305	246	173	1,059	886
TEXTILE FIBERS						
Silk	6	274	268	14	96	82
Wool	142	0	142	730	0	730
Cotton	2,217	1,980	237	5,682	40,046	34,364
Jute	1,972	41,358	39,386	6,894	15,863	8,969
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	0	6,525	6,525	0	4,345	4,345
Other and unspecified textile fibers	1,218	0	1,218	744	2	742
Total	340	0	340	18	0	18
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE						
Animal	6,189	59,142	52,953	14,068	60,256	46,188
Vegetable	2,582	87	2,495	3,387	100	3,287
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	613	1,667	1,054	568	665	97
Total	1	0	1	0	0	0
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS						
Total	3,196	1,754	1,442	3,955	765	3,190
TOTAL OF ABOVE						
RUBBER^a						
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	302,198	119,289	182,909	178,500	161,577	16,923
	0	100,908	-100,908	0	17,310	17,310
	302,198	220,197	82,001	178,500	178,887	387

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

Table 4. EUROPEAN SATELLITES: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals	2,338	626	✓ 1,712	7,907	1,765	✓ 6,142
Meat and preparations	47,547	3,433	✓ 44,114	61,337	5,258	✓ 56,079
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	26,167	12,885	✓ 13,282	21,485	22,448	✓ 963
Fish and preparations	156	17,019	✓ 16,863	432	16,536	✓ 16,104
Cereals and preparations	57,093	505	✓ 56,588	58,823	2,200	✓ 56,623
Fruit and vegetables	15,896	13,884	✓ 2,012	14,119	24,283	✓ 10,164
Sugar and preparations	48,959	94	✓ 48,865	29,701	4,553	✓ 25,148
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	2,785	5,522	✓ 2,737	2,752	9,682	✓ 6,930
Feedstuffs	1,006	655	✓ 351	2,520	1,486	✓ 1,034
Other and unspecified foods	2,387	6,970	✓ 4,583	2,060	10,402	✓ 8,342
Total	204,334	61,593	✓ 142,741	201,136	98,613	✓ 102,523
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES	724	3,708	✓ 2,984	1,240	8,248	✓ 7,008
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDERESSED	745	13,835	✓ 13,090	1,296	13,566	✓ 12,270
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	4,512	1,552	✓ 2,960	3,999	3,468	✓ 531
TEXTILE FIBERS						
SILK						
Wool and other animal hair	356	0	✓ 356	250	0	✓ 250
Cotton	89	32,386	✓ 32,297	663	44,384	✓ 43,521
Jute	7	64,362	✓ 64,355	52	40,448	✓ 40,396
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	0	4,865	✓ 4,865	0	4,313	✓ 4,313
Other and unspecified textile fibers	650	7,469	✓ 6,819	258	7,772	✓ 7,514
Total	1,52	680	✓ 528	1,294	146	✓ 1,148
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE	1,254	109,762	✓ 108,508	2,717	97,063	✓ 94,346
Animal						
Vegetable	9,203	395	✓ 8,808	8,589	268	✓ 8,321
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	3,384	3,404	✓ 20	3,862	3,918	✓ 56
Total	178	322	✓ 144	0	134	✓ 134
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	12,765	4,121	✓ 8,644	12,451	4,320	✓ 8,131
TOTAL OF ABOVE	4,289	7,329	✓ 3,040	3,999	5,379	✓ 1,380
RUBBER^a	228,623	201,900	✓ 26,723	226,838	230,657	✓ 3,819
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	7	30,485	✓ 30,478	2	15,620	✓ 15,618
	228,630	232,385	✓ 3,755	226,840	246,277	✓ 19,437

^a Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

III. Output and Trade: Selected Products

In this section the relation of domestic output and East-West trade will be examined for the major products in trade. The data will all be presented in terms of metric tons in order to establish comparability between available production statistics and trade. This means that some of the trade figures will be less precise than the dollar value figures used in Section II. However, they are probably as reliable as the production figures which consist, in many instances, of estimates. In most of the tables production data is given to the nearest thousand or ten thousand tons, while trade data are presented to the nearest hundred tons.

Bloc export products -- grain and sugar -- will be presented first. Next will come fats and oils which include products grouped for discussion because of the similarity in their significance for diet, followed by meat and fish. Lastly textile fibers will be discussed.

Grain

Although grain is traditionally the largest export product of the European bloc to the free world, less than two percent of the area's output of all grains was exported in 1952-54. In view of the decline in grain exports in 1953, and the decreased level of export commitments for 1954, it is of interest to note that domestic output did not vary in the same proportions. In 1952 exports to the free world were about 1.7 percent of output, while 1953 exports and 1954 commitments were less than 1.2 percent of output. (It is unlikely that actual exports in 1954 exceeded commitments.) This decrease suggests that a change in export policy was the principal

cause, although for particular countries and products bad crops were contributing causes. The decisions of bloc governments to retain more grain for domestic use, especially coarse grains for livestock feeding, were thus influential in limiting total East-West trade in 1953, although in 1954 other exports were found which made possible a modest expansion of this trade.

In Table 7 the figures for European bloc output and trade in all grains show the USSR as producer of nearly three times the output of the satellites, with exports to the free world in about the same proportion. (These figures are not equivalent to those given in Section II for cereals and cereal preparations because they exclude malt and cereal preparations. Included are wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, and rice.) The percentage of output exported varied between satellite countries, with East Germany and Albania exporting no grain to the free world while Bulgaria exported about three percent and Rumania two to three percent of their output. The other satellites, like the USSR, exported between one and two percent of output.

Table 7 is divided between breadgrains and coarse grains, and also includes a rather large number of grains which were not specified in the trade statistics of importing countries (there are, of course, no corresponding output figures for the latter group). Not all of these output totals represent complete data, as is explained in the footnotes to the table; however, the only missing crop data are for coarse grains in 1952 and 1954, and their value is estimated to be no more than seven million tons in either year.

Production of coarse grains was a little more than half that of bread grains in these three years, with some shift in favor of the coarse grains. The overall export of bread grains is fairly stable, while that of coarse grains fell abruptly in 1953 and was planned to fall further in 1954. This shift applies equally to exports of corn, barley, and other coarse grains. With regard to the two bread grains, wheat and rye, no consistent trend is apparent in these figures.

As between the satellites and the USSR, it appears that the latter is responsible for the decreased export of coarse grains from the European bloc. Satellite exports of corn were actually lower in 1952 than in the subsequent years, a difference closely related to the poor 1952 crop, while exports of the other coarse grains did not vary greatly. There was more corn in 1953 and 1954 retained for domestic use, and in this respect the satellites were probably similar to the USSR although the lack of data on Soviet corn crops makes this judgment tentative.

In general, it may be stated that Soviet bloc planners were placing a greater priority on domestic use of coarse grains in 1953-54. But the satellite planners had been putting their major effort in 1954 into an expansion of wheat and rye production rather than corn. The corn crop was good, but the increase in breadgrains did not materialize because of bad weather. The Soviet interest in increased production of both corn and wheat represents a new emphasis in planning which is expected to continue, at least in the near future, and the possibilities for expansion of output are greater in the USSR than in the satellite area. Satellite

planners are also trying to increase grain output -- the emphasis on different crops varies among the countries -- but less rapid changes can be expected.

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Table 7. Grain (Excluding Flour, Malt, and Cereal Preparations)
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954			
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Export commitments		
<u>Total Grain</u>								
USSR	92,000 ^{a/}	13.0	1,901.0	84,700	11.9	1,012.8	86,700	885.4
Eastern Germany	5,234	0.1	0	5,002	1.0	0	2,683 ^{b/}	0
Poland	10,106	0	87.0	9,585	1.6	99.6	7,871 ^{b/}	105.0
Czechoslovakia	5,030	1.8	16.1	5,000	5.0	8.0	4,980	7.5
Hungary	4,412	negl	96.9	5,124	4.0	44.6	3,725 ^{b/}	142.2
Rumania	4,780	0	83.1	5,766	0	181.5	5,116 ^{b/}	136.3
Bulgaria	2,981	0	42.2	3,510	0	102.2	3,097 ^{b/}	94.2
Albernia	188	0	0	254	0	0	243 ^{b/}	0
Total Satellites	32,731	1.9	325.3	34,241	11.6	435.9	27,715 ^{b/}	485.2
Total European Soviet Bloc	124,731 ^{a/}	14.9	2,226.3	118,941	23.5	1,448.7	114,415 ^{b/}	1,370.6

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SECRET
- 32 -

Table 7. Grain (Excluding Flour, Malt, and Cereal Preparations) Continued
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Exports commitments
Breadgrains						
USSR						
- Wheat	38,800	610.0	35,000	555.9	36,000	530
- Rye	22,000	76.6	19,000	184.3	20,000	110
- Total	60,800	686.6	54,000	740.2	56,000	640
Eastern Germany						
- Wheat	1,053	0	880	0	848	0
- Rye	2,223	0	1,944	0	1,835	0
- Total	3,276	0	2,824	0	2,683	0
Poland						
- Wheat	1,631	29	1,664	0	1,939	0
- Rye	5,730	0	5,279	0	5,932	5
- Total	7,361	29	6,943	0	7,871	5
Czechoslovakia						
- Wheat	1,550	0	1,500	0	1,450	0
- Rye	1,130	0.6	1,050	0	980	0
- Total	2,680	0.6	2,550	0	2,430	0
Hungary						
- Wheat	1,764	44.0	1,862	38.0	1,452	15
- Rye	567	35.0	569	0.2	444	0
- Total	2,331	79.0	2,431	38.2	1,896	15
Romania						
- Wheat	1,966	20.0	2,191	99.0	2,058	56.6
- Rye	106	37.0	126	16.0	120	4.2
- Total	2,072	57.0	2,317	115.0	2,178	60.8
Bulgaria						
- Wheat	1,775	23.0	1,905	59.0	2,000	55.0
- Rye	238	5.0	252	2.0	264	n.a.
- Total	2,013	28.0	2,157	61.0	2,264	55.0

SECRET

Table 7. Grain (Excluding Flour, Malt, and Cereal Preparations) Continued
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Exports commitments
<u>Breadgrains (Cont'd.)</u>						
Albania						
- Wheat	71	0	0	0	103	112
- Rye	3	0	0	0	3	4
- Total	74	0	0	0	106	116
Total Satellites - Wheat	9,810	116.0	0	196.0	10,105	9,859
- Rye	9,997	77.6	0	18.2	9,223	9,579
- Total	19,807	193.6	0	214.2	19,328	19,438
Total European Soviet Bloc -						
Wheat	48,600	726.0	0	751.9	45,105	45,859
Rye	31,997	154.2	0	202.5	28,223	29,579
Total	80,597	880.2	0	954.4	73,328	75,438

SECRET
34

Table 7. Grain (Excluding Flour, Malt, and Cereal Preparations) Continued
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Exports commitments
Coarse Grains and Rice						
USSR						
Corn	n.a.	0	199.2	3,500	0	3,500
Barley	0	0	526.8	0	0	60.0
Other coarse grains)	0	0	95.9	27,200	0	80.0
Rice	0	0	0	0	0	30.0
Total	n.a.	13.0	821.9	30,700	11.9	15.4
					11.9	185.4
East Germany						
Corn	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	0	0
Barley	581	0.1	0	598	1.0	0
Other coarse grains a/	1,377	0	0	1,580	0	0
Rice	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,958	0.1	0	2,178	1.0	0
						n.a.
Poland						
Corn	n.a.	0	0	n.a.	0	n.a.
Barley	1,220	0	49.0	1,179	0.6	60.0
Other coarse grains a/	1,525	0	9.0	1,463	0	40.0
Rice	0	0	0	0	1.0	0
Total	2,745	0	58.0	2,642	1.6	100.0
						n.a.
Czechoslovakia						
Corn	240	0	0	250	0	260
Barley	1,150	0	15.0	1,200	0	1,150
Other coarse grains	960	0	0	1,000	0	1,040
Rice	0	1.8	0	0	5.0	0
Total	2,350	1.8	15.0	2,450	5.0	2,450
						0

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Table 7. Grain (Excluding Flour, Malt, and Cereal Preparations) Continued
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Exports commitments
Coarse Grains and Rice (Cont'd)						
Hungary						
Corn	1,215	0	0	6.0	1,793	0.5
Barley	578	0	4.0	0	n.a.	4.0
Other coarse grains	251	0	0	0	n.a.	0
Rice	37	negl	0	0.4	36	7.7
Total	2,081	negl	4.0	6.4	1,829d/	12.2
Rumania						
Corn	2,088	0	0	66.0	2,890	53.0
Barley	259	0	0	0	n.a.	5.4
Other coarse grains	339	0	0	0	n.a.	0
Rice	22	0	0	0.4	48	4.3
Total	2,708	0	0	66.4	2,938d/	62.7
Bulgaria						
Corn	440	0	0	17.0	808	30.0
Barley	342	0	0	8.0	n.a.	7.0
Other coarse grains	163	0	0	0	n.a.	0
Rice	23	0	0	0.4	25	2.2
Total	968	0	0	25.4	833d/	39.2
Albania						
Corn	95	0	0	0	120	0
Barley	7	0	0	0	n.a.	0
Other coarse grains	9	0	0	0	n.a.	0
Rice	3	0	0	0	7	0
Total	114	0	0	0	127d/	0

Table 7. Grain (Excluding Flour, Malt, and Cereal Preparations) Continued
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Exports commitments
Coarse Grains and Rice (Cont'd.)						
Total Satellites						
Corn ^{a/}	4,078	41.0	0	89.0	5,871	83.5
Barley	4,137	69.0	5.6	64.0	n.a.	76.4
Other coarse grains ^{b/}	4,624	9.0	0	37.0	n.a.	40.0
Rice	85	0.2	6.0	1.2	116	14.2
Total	12,924	119.2	11.6	191.2	5,987 ^{d/}	214.1
Total European Soviet Bloc						
Corn	n.a.	210.2	0	131.6	9,371	89.5
Barley		595.8	5.6	232.0		156.4
Other coarse grains ^{b/}	40,046	104.9	0	84.3	29,506 ^{d/}	70.0
Rice		0.2	17.9	3.2		14.2
Total	40,046 ^{c/}	941.1	23.5	451.1	36,877 ^{d/}	330.1
Unspecified Grains						
USSR		392.5	0	12.7		60.0
Eastern Germany		0	0	0		0
Poland		0	0	14.6		0
Czechoslovakia		0	0	0		7.5
Hungary		0	0	0		115.0
Rumania		0	0	0		12.8
Bulgaria		0	0	15.8		0
Albania		0	0	0		0
Total Satellites		12.5	0	30.5		135.3
Total European Soviet Bloc		405.0	0	43.2		195.3

Table 7. Grain (Excluding Flour, Malt, and Cereal Preparations) Continued
(In thousands of metric tons)

Footnotes

- a. Minimum figures, because of the omission of Soviet corn production, for which no estimate is available. Totals are probably around 95 million tons for USSR and 128 million tons for the European Soviet bloc.
- b. Minimum figures, because of omission of certain coarse grain crops for East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and the Balkan satellites, for which no estimates are available. Total production of the missing crops was 6.7 million tons in 1952 and 7.2 million tons in 1953, but probably was lower in 1954 because of bad weather. Thus the 1954 totals may be estimated at around 34 million tons for the satellites and around 120 million tons for the European Soviet bloc.
- c. Minimum figure, since it excludes Soviet corn crop, for which no estimate is available. Total could probably be about 43 million tons.
- d. Minimum figures, because of omission of certain crops from East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and the Balkan satellites. Total production of the missing crops was 6.7 million tons in 1952 and 7.2 in 1953, but probably was lower in 1954. Thus the 1954 totals may be estimated at about 12 million tons for the satellites and about 45 million for the European Soviet bloc.

Sugar

The European Soviet bloc as a whole is a large producer of refined sugar, and in 1952 and 1953 exported between 7 and 8 percent of its total output to the free world. Sugar trade in 1954 is not known as yet. So far in 1955 the USSR has contracted to purchase from Cuba more than 500 thousand tons of sugar — about four times as much sugar as the USSR exported to the free world in 1952 and 1953. This move appears to be the result of a very poor sugarbeet crop in the USSR in 1954, when refined sugar output dropped to 2,700,000 tons, as compared to 3,400,000 tons in 1953. This also is known to have involved increased Soviet purchases in the satellites, thereby reducing the satellites' surpluses for export to the free world.

Table 8. Sugar
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952			1953		
	Production	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Imports from free world	Exports to free world
USSR	3,074	0	112	3,400	0	135
East Germany	470	0	52	675	0	15
Czechoslovakia	450	0	124	550	10	86
Poland	591	negl	47	765	0	85
Hungary	177	1	38	238	22	13
Rumania	74	negl	negl	117	0	0
Bulgaria	36	0	1	58	negl	0
Albania	4	0	1	5	negl	0
Total	4,876	2	375	4,902	32	334

Fats and Oils

There is little overall dependence on imports of fats and oils from the free world in the European bloc as a whole. Net imports were only 0.2 percent of output in 1952, and rose to 2.1 percent in 1953 largely because of Soviet imports of butter for re-export to East Germany. These imports were continued in 1954, but are expected to decline in 1955. Inasmuch as total output of butter and of other fats and oils increased somewhat from 1952 to 1953, the sharp increase in imports was the result of a policy change rather than of decreased supplies.

Nearly half the tonnage of fats and oils produced in the European bloc consists of vegetable oils, including oil from sunflower seeds, olives, peanuts, cotton seeds, etc., some of which is made into margarine but more of which is consumed directly. (Trade totals for this category include imports of margarine. The trade in oilseeds was omitted from Table because tonnages are not comparable, but it should be noted that these are a net export by the bloc to the free world.) Slaughter fats constitute about 30 percent of fats and oils output, and the remaining 20-25 percent is butter. In the USSR, Hungary, and the Balkans the proportion of vegetable oils is higher than in the northern satellites, where butter is more prominent; the latter countries, and the USSR in 1953 also imported butter from the free world. National consumption, in general, is similar to the relative production of these products. Differences in living standards and in the proportions of urban population account for these differences in consumption patterns.

SECRET

SECRET

- 40 -

Vegetable oils are a net export to the free world for the European bloc, almost all of it originating in Hungary. Poland exported some butter in 1952 but imported in 1953, as did Czechoslovakia, while East Germany imported butter in both years. East Germany and Hungary imported slaughter fats in 1953; all these items are quite small, and the remainder of satellite trade in these products is negligible.

The only large item, relative to either output or consumption, was Soviet imports of butter in 1953. If these imports were entirely shipped to East Germany, and if East German supplies consisted of local output plus re-exports from the USSR, then the latter would have contributed 38 percent of the total. Under these assumptions, total butter supplies in East Germany in 1953 would have increased by about one-third over the 1952 level as an indirect result of imports from the free world; and total fats and oils would have increased by 10 percent. Thus in 1953 and 1954, but probably not in 1955, there was one instance of significant dependence on free world supplies. It should be emphasized, however, that this was an unusual situation and that the facts are not clearly established.

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Table 9. Fats and Oils
(In thousand of metric tons)

	1952		1953	
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world
<u>USSR</u>				
Butter a/ Slaughter fats	351	0	360	43.0
Vegetable oils	480	0	520	2.2
Total	949	0	1,100	0
	1,780	0	1,980	45.2
<u>East Germany</u>				
Butter a/ Slaughter fats	71	0	70	3.7
Vegetable oils	109	0	87	5.5
Total	52	0	56	1.0
	232	0	213	10.2
<u>Poland</u>				
Butter b/ Slaughter fats	90	3.6	100	7.0
Vegetable oils	186	0	146	0.5
Total	51	0	59	0
	327	3.6	305	7.5
<u>Czechoslovakia</u>				
Butter b/ Slaughter fats	60	0.4	60	2.6
Vegetable oils	80	0	80	0.4
Total	40	0.4	45	1.9
	180	0.4	185	4.9
<u>Hungary</u>				
Butter a/ Slaughter fats	15	1.8	14	0.2
Vegetable oils	65	1.5	49	3.5
Total	39	2.0	68	negl
	119	5.3	131	3.7

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Table 9. Fats and Oils (Continued)
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953	
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world
<u>Rumania</u>				
Butter ^a / Slaughter fats	11	0	0.3	0
Vegetable oils	40	0	0	0
Total	59	0	1.5	0
	110	0	1.8	0
<u>Bulgaria</u>				
Butter ^a / Slaughter fats	9	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	16	0	0	0
Total	39	0.3	0	0.5
	64	0.3	0	0.5
<u>Albania</u>				
Butter ^a / Slaughter fats	1	0	0	0
Vegetable oils	negl	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0
<u>Total</u>				
Butter	608	15.0	56.8	0
Slaughter fats	976	1.3	12.1	0.7
Vegetable oils	1,232	0	4.4	8.9
Total	2,816	16.3	73.3	9.6

- a. Creamery butter only, i.e., production of state industry.
- b. Total butter production, including farm production.

SECRET

SECRET

- 43 -

Meat

The Soviet bloc increased its net exports of meat to the free world in 1953 as compared to 1952 in spite of an increase in imports from 13 thousand to 22 thousand tons (see Table 10). Poland has been the major bloc exporter, and Hungary has exported relatively small amounts.

Imports in both of these years went almost entirely to the USSR and East Germany, but in neither case were these very significant as additions to domestic production. Imports from the free world amounted to less than one percent of the output of all countries except for East Germany in 1952, when they provided an increment slightly over one percent. Import commitments for 1954 rose sharply for the USSR (up to 85 thousand tons), but still represented only about 2.5 percent increment to domestic production. At the same time, East German import commitments showed a decline from 1953 actual imports, while Czechoslovakia, where imports from the free world in previous years were negligible, contracted to import five thousand tons from this source. These two factors suggest the probability of a Soviet intention to shift some of its intra-bloc meat exports (possibly re-exports of its imports from the free world) from Czechoslovakia to East Germany. Soviet bloc export commitments for 1954 are not known. Domestic production in 1954 is estimated to have risen somewhat in the exporting countries -- Poland and Hungary -- but declined in East Germany and Czechoslovakia sufficiently to reduce total bloc production by more than 100 thousand tons.

SECRET

SECRET
- 4 -

Table 10. Meat
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954			
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Commitments to import from the free world		
USSR	3,220	6	negl	3,480	17	negl	3,480	85
East Germany	556	7	0	612	5	negl	534	3
Poland	659	negl	51	755	negl	83a/	766	0
Czechoslovakia	510	0.2	negl	434	0.4	0.2	348	5
Hungary	246	0.1	4	185	negl	7b/	203	0
Rumania	246	0	0.1	257	0	0.1	257	0
Bulgaria	127	0	negl	101	0	0.2	114	0
Albania	12	0	0	14	0	0	16	0
Total	5,606	13.3	55.1	5,838	22.4	90.5	5,718	93

- a. Includes 11,756 tons of live animals, 71,227 tons of meat.
- b. Includes 5,042 tons of live animals and 2,327 tons of meat; excludes 10,586 head of live animals (no tonnage available).

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Fish

The only large domestic fish catch within the European Soviet bloc is in the USSR, which is the area's only exporter of this product -- on a very small scale, consisting probably mostly of luxury products like caviar and crabmeat -- to the free world. The area as a whole has been consistently a net importer of fish from the free world, with the satellites as a group importing in 1952 an amount equivalent to 70-75 percent of the total domestic catch of the area.

Two satellites -- East Germany and Czechoslovakia -- appear regularly to have imported from the free world between two and three times the amount of fish caught domestically. Imports of Poland were around 10 percent of output, and net imports of the USSR were less than 5 percent. Imports of Hungary and the Balkan countries were negligible. The relative importance of fish imports is probably understated in the accompanying table because domestic production figures are in terms of landed weight, while imports almost certainly represent cleaned and processed fish, which are free of waste as well as, in many cases, dehydrated.

Soviet bloc fish imports have increased steadily in the years 1952-54, with total imports for the earlier year about 161 thousand tons and import commitments for the later year 297 thousand tons. The principal increases have occurred in the case of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. In terms of the total supply of the area as a whole, it would not appear that fish imports from the free world are a significant increment, but in the case of the salted and smoked fish from Scandinavian countries, they provide an important element of the diet, particularly of East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Table 11. Fish
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952		1953		1954		1951 Commitments to import from the free world
	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production	Production free world	
USSR	43	7	95	4	2,700	145	
East Germany	88	negl	90	negl	n.a.	110	
Poland	12	negl	5	0.4	n.a.	5	
Czechoslovakia	18	0	17	0	n.a.	36	
Hungary	4	negl	4	negl	n.a.	1	
Romania	20	negl	20	negl	n.a.	n.a.	
Bulgaria	5	0	5	negl	n.a.	negl	
Totals	161	7	213.5	4.4	n.a.	297	
	2,300		2,878				

Textile Fibers

The European satellites produce relatively little cotton or wool and are dependent on imports for most of their domestic consumption. The USSR, on the other hand, is a substantial producer of both fibers and is the principal source of supply within the bloc.

Cotton and wool are important net imports by the European bloc from the free world. In 1952 and 1953 these net imports were 5.6 and 3.6 percent of the area's domestic output of cotton, and 19.5 and 30.8 percent of domestic output of wool. These figures are not very precise, particularly in the case of wool, partly because of weaknesses in the output data but still more because wool exports are reported in a variety of ways in free world official trade statistics. (Some countries report tonnage of greasy wool, others report clean wool tonnage, and still others do not specify; scouring causes a loss of 50-55 percent in the weight of wool.)

These data indicate a rather minor dependence on free world supplies of cotton, but a quite substantial use of free world wool by the European bloc as a whole. If satellite countries are viewed individually, it becomes apparent that they are extremely dependent on imports, but the extent of dependence on the free world as opposed to supplies from within the bloc cannot be determined in the absence of more precise estimates of consumption than are now available. In general the position of individual satellites is indicated by output data for their textile industries, but these do not reveal the use of raw materials with any precision. In the case of wool -- even more than cotton -- the relation of output to raw

- 48 -

material consumption is obscured by large (over 50 percent) and variable admixtures of other materials in the production of many types of woolen cloth.

The cotton textile industry of the USSR is about twice as large as those of the satellite countries combined. It appears that the USSR does not consume all the cotton produced within its borders,, and that substantial exports (or perhaps re-exports) of cotton flow from there to the satellites. East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia have substantial cotton textile industries and produce no cotton; their needs are undoubtedly larger than were supplied by 1952 and 1953 imports from the free world. The same is true, on a smaller scale, for Hungary and Rumania although some cotton is grown in those countries. Only in cases of Bulgaria and Albania is there any possibility that domestic output could suffice; their imports from the free world are not large and could easily be supplied from USSR surpluses.

The distribution of woolen textile capacity is similar to that of cotton textiles, except that the USSR output is somewhat less than total satellite output. East Germany and Poland have the two largest woolen industries, followed by Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania in that order. It is probable that Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania could supply their own needs, but with little to spare. The northern satellites clearly could not do so. The position of the USSR is not clear; the size of its imports would indicate a significant dependence on the free world if its exports to the northern satellites were not considered, but

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such exports must have been substantial and may well have exceeded Soviet imports from the free world.

Table 12. Textile Fibers
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1952			1953		
	Production world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world	Production world	Imports from free world	Exports to free world
<u>Cotton</u>						
USSR	1,100	33.7	12.1	1,200	16.9	13.7
East Germany	0	0.2	negl	0	1.6	0
Poland	0	15.0	0	0	4.0	0.2
Czechoslovakia	0	16.0	0	0	16.0	0
Hungary	0.8	10.0	0	2.5	15.0	0
Rumania	5.5	2.0	0	5.0	1.4	0
Bulgaria	10.0	1.0	0	14.0	3.0	0
Albania	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	1,118.3	77.9	12.1	1,224.6	57.9	13.9
<u>Wool</u>						
USSR	112.0	5.8	0.7	114.5	23.1	1.1
East Germany	2.0	1.0	0	2.3	0.6	0
Poland	1.8	11.9	negl	2.0	11.2	0
Czechoslovakia	0.8	7.8	negl	0.8	8.0	negl
Hungary	1.8	0.5	0	1.8	1.6	0
Rumania	14.4	1.4	negl	14.9	1.3	negl
Bulgaria	7.4	negl	0	7.4	n.a.	0
Albania	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	141.5	28.4	0.7	145.1	45.8	1.1

Table 1. ALBANIA: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN
EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
<u>SUGAR AND PREPARATIONS</u>	0	0	--	0	1	- 1
<u>CRUDE VEGETABLE</u> <u>MATERIALS, INEDIBLE</u>	0	0	--	1	0	/ 1
<u>ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE</u> <u>FATS AND OILS</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>-54</u>
<u>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL</u> <u>PRODUCTS</u>	0	0	--	1	55	-54

Table 2. BULGARIA: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals	0	0	--	0	13	13
Meat and preparations	10	0	10	214	0	214
Dairy products, eggs and honey	2,526	4	2,522	2,270	3	2,267
Fish and preparations	0	54	54	1	76	75
Cereals and preparations	5,319	0	5,319	12,563	0	12,563
Fruits and vegetables	2,553	366	2,187	3,286	4	3,282
Sugar and preparations	229	0	229	0	2,537	2,537
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	74	0	74	84	25	59
Feedstuffs	292	0	292	491	8	483
Other and unspecified foods	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	11,004	424	10,580	18,909	2,666	16,243
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES						
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRRESSED	231	0	231	1,010	0	1,010
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	44	0	44	6	0	6
Total	1,156	141	1,015	1,567	397	1,170
TEXTILE FIBERS						
Silk	172	0	172	173	0	173
Wool and other animal hair	0	2,239	-2,239	17	1,976	-1,959
Cotton	0	1,364	-1,364	0	2,592	-2,592
Jute	0	0	--	0	0	--
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	20	0	20	118	0	118
Other and unspecified textile fibers	42	242	-200	0	29	29
Total	234	3,845	-3,611	308	4,597	-4,289
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE						
Animal	101	11	90	178	9	169
Vegetable	236	7	229	648	184	464
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	40	0	40	0	2	2
Total	377	18	359	826	195	631
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS						
Total	283	287	4	265	883	618
TOTAL OF ABOVE	13,329	4,715	8,614	22,891	8,738	14,153
RUBBER^a	0	363	-363	0	393	-393
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	13,329	5,078	8,251	22,891	9,131	13,760

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

Table 3. CZECHOSLOVAKIA: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals	1	18	-	94	218	124
Meat and preparations	374	137	✓ 237	610	206	✓ 404
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	2,395	1,423	✓ 972	366	3,966	- 3,600
Fish and preparations	0	2,755	- 2,755	0	2,283	- 2,283
Cereals and preparations	14,329	460	✓ 13,869	10,882	1,456	✓ 9,426
Fruit and vegetables	7,406	4,922	✓ 2,484	5,042	8,704	- 3,662
Sugar and preparations	25,271	0	✓ 25,271	13,691	904	✓ 12,787
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	1,650	2,615	- 965	1,861	6,680	- 4,819
Feedstuffs	137	5	✓ 132	6	37	31
Other and unspecified foods	928	17	✓ 911	1,070	144	✓ 926
Total	52,491	12,352	✓ 40,139	33,652	24,598	✓ 9,054
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES	0	469	- 469	0	2,321	- 2,321
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRRESSED	11	7,643	- 7,632	39	2,228	- 2,189
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	1,791	268	✓ 1,523	624	1,626	- 1,002
TEXTILE FIBERS						
Silk	133	0	✓ 133	0	0	--
Wool and other animal hair	39	6,658	- 6,619	804	14,359	- 13,555
Cotton	0	28,678	- 28,678	0	14,209	- 14,209
Jute	0	2,294	- 2,294	0	1,135	- 1,135
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	4	3,705	- 3,701	4	3,378	- 3,374
Other and unspecified textile fibers	0	213	- 213	1,290	71	✓ 1,219
Total	176	41,518	- 41,342	2,098	33,152	- 31,054
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INTERMEDIATE						
Animal	2,005	72	✓ 1,933	1,967	55	✓ 1,912
Vegetable	678	747	- 69	369	491	- 122
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	10	3	✓ 7	0	44	44
Total	2,693	822	✓ 1,871	2,336	590	✓ 1,746
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	91	2,343	- 2,252	218	1,866	- 1,648
TOTAL OF ABOVE	57,253	65,445	- 8,192	38,967	66,381	- 27,414
RUBBER^a	0	12,746	- 12,746	0	7,510	- 7,510
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	57,253	78,191	- 20,938	38,967	73,891	- 34,924

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

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Appendix

Table 4. EAST GERMANY: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals	0	596	- 596	0	1,326	- 1,326
Meat and preparations	20	3,158	- 3,138	22	4,930	- 4,908
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	0	11,357	-11,357	0	10,828	-10,828
Fish and preparations	9	12,388	-12,379	27	12,706	-12,679
Cereals and preparations	337	15	✓ 322	74	129	- 55
Fruit and vegetables	633	6,717	- 6,084	393	9,527	- 9,134
Sugar and preparations	8,227	0	✓ 8,227	2,012	0	✓ 2,012
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	427	1,332	- 905	105	1,680	- 1,575
Feedstuffs	0	323	- 323	0	638	- 638
Other and unspecified foods	485	6,152	- 5,667	682	8,474	- 7,792
Total	10,138	42,038	-31,900	3,315	50,238	-46,923
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES						
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDERESSED	1	1,753	- 1,752	35	3,703	- 3,668
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS						
TEXTILE FIBERS						
SILK						
Wool and other animal hair	0	0	- -	0	0	- -
Cotton	0	1,429	- 1,429	0	1,185	- 1,185
Jute	7	266	- 259	0	3,111	- 3,111
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	0	0	- -	0	0	- -
Other unspecified textile fibers	0	1,185	- 1,185	0	861	- 861
Total	6	2,880	- 2,867	0	5,157	- 5,157
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLES CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE						
Animal	21	32	- 11	61	96	- 35
Vegetable	272	1,160	- 888	546	1,753	- 1,207
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	0	0	- -	0	0	- -
Total	293	1,192	- 899	607	1,849	- 1,242
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS						
TOTAL OF ABOVE	348	1,823	- 1,475	209	1,535	- 1,326
RUBBER^a						
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	10,793	50,044	-39,251	4,166	64,339	-60,173
	7	0	✓ 7	2	0	✓ 2
	10,800	50,044	-39,244	4,168	64,339	-60,171

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

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Appendix

Table 5. HUNGARY: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals	2,337	10	✓ 2,327	3,111	166	✓ 2,943
Meat and preparations	3,790	118	✓ 3,672	2,316	98	✓ 2,218
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	5,748	1	✓ 5,747	877	191	✓ 686
Fish and preparations	21	87	- 66	24	111	- 87
Cereals and preparations	12,331	30	✓ 12,301	6,907	169	✓ 6,738
Fruit and vegetables	1,874	776	✓ 1,098	1,985	1,559	✓ 426
Sugar and preparations	6,549	43	✓ 6,506	1,596	3,058	- 1,462
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	552	22	✓ 530	594	74	✓ 520
Feedstuffs	62	30	✓ 32	71	523	- 452
Other and unspecified foods	674	100	✓ 574	262	1,246	- 984
Total	33,938	1,217	✓ 32,721	17,743	7,197	✓ 10,546
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES						
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED	491	1,149	- 658	195	1,666	- 1,471
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	58	3,619	- 3,561	11	2,710	- 2,699
Total	1,400	538	✓ 862	1,451	388	✓ 1,063
TEXTILE FIBERS						
SILK						
Wool and other animal hair	51	0	✓ 51	77	0	✓ 77
Cotton	0	1,728	- 1,728	2	5,421	- 5,419
Jute	0	12,415	- 12,415	0	12,728	- 12,728
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	0	349	- 349	0	350	- 350
Other and unspecified textile fibers	33	1,383	- 1,350	1	1,940	- 1,939
Total	1	120	- 119	0	46	- 46
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE						
Animal	85	15,995	- 15,910	80	20,485	- 20,405
Vegetable	3,322	234	✓ 3,088	2,791	89	✓ 2,702
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	1,554	796	✓ 758	1,397	573	✓ 824
Total	42	203	- 161	0	74	- 74
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS						
Total	4,918	1,233	✓ 3,685	4,188	736	✓ 3,452
TOTAL OF ABOVE						
RUBBER ^a	0	918	- 918	0	450	- 450
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	44,450	24,669	✓ 19,781	26,899	33,632	- 6,733
	0	785	- 785	0	345	- 345
	44,450	25,454	✓ 18,996	26,899	33,977	- 7,078

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

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Appendix

Table 6. POLAND: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

FOOD	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
Live animals	0	2	2	4,702	40	4,662
Meat and preparations	43,257	20	43,237	58,082	24	58,058
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	15,234	57	15,177	17,671	7,084	10,587
Fish and preparations	102	1,733	-1,631	351	731	380
Cereals and preparations	14,497	0	14,497	10,083	446	9,637
Fruit and vegetables	3,076	637	2,439	3,246	1,057	2,189
Sugar and preparations	8,682	50	8,632	12,402	586	11,816
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	28	1,506	-1,478	8	1,165	-1,157
Feedstuffs	284	293	9	311	280	31
Other and unspecified foods	269	700	-431	46	127	-81
Total	85,429	4,998	80,431	106,902	11,540	95,362
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES	0	337	-337	0	558	-558
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED	632	1,641	-1,009	1,240	4,817	-3,577
OLIVESEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	155	562	-407	277	748	-471
TEXTILE FIBERS						
Silk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wool and other animal hair	47	17,629	-17,582	0	18,687	-18,687
Cotton	0	19,780	-19,780	52	6,277	-6,225
Jute	0	2,222	-2,222	0	2,828	-2,828
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	593	1,196	-603	135	1,246	-1,111
Other and unspecified textile fibers	103	0	103	4	0	4
Total	743	40,827	-40,084	191	29,038	-28,847
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE						
Animal	2,742	44	2,701	2,863	17	2,846
Vegetable	498	599	-101	603	818	-215
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	38	44	6	0	0	0
Total	3,278	687	2,591	3,466	835	2,631
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	7	1,953	-1,946	76	573	-497
TOTAL OF ABOVE	90,244	51,002	39,242	112,152	48,109	64,043
RUBBER ^a	0	15,195	-15,195	0	7,372	-7,372
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	90,244	66,197	24,047	112,152	55,481	56,671

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaimed, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.

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Table 7. ROMANIA: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN EAST-WEST TRADE - 1952, 1953
(In thousands of dollars)

	1952			1953		
	Exports	Imports	Net	Exports	Imports	Net
FOOD						
Live animals	0	0	--	0	0	--
Meat and preparations	96	0	96	63	0	63
Dairy products, eggs, and honey	264	43	221	301	376	75
Fish and preparations	24	2	22	29	629	600
Cereals and preparations	10,280	0	10,280	18,314	0	18,314
Fruit and vegetables	354	466	112	167	899	732
Sugar and preparations	1	1	--	0	0	--
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices	54	47	7	100	58	42
Feedstuffs	231	4	227	1,641	0	1,641
Other and unspecified foods	30	1	29	0	411	411
Total	11,334	564	10,770	20,615	2,373	18,242
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES						
HIDES AND SKINS, UNDRESSED	1	0	1	0	0	--
OILSEEDS, NUTS, KERNELS	0	600	600	0	1,954	1,954
TEXTILE FIBERS						
Silk	10	17	7	80	309	229
Wool and other animal hair	0	0	--	0	0	--
Cotton	3	2,703	2,700	40	2,756	2,716
Jute	0	1,859	1,859	0	1,531	1,531
Vegetable fibers other than cotton and jute	0	0	--	0	0	--
Other unspecified textile fibers	0	0	--	0	347	347
Total	3	4,667	4,664	40	4,634	4,594
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE						
Animal	1,012	5	1,007	729	2	727
Vegetable	146	95	51	298	99	199
Unspecified animal and vegetable materials	48	72	24	0	14	14
Total	1,206	172	1,034	1,027	115	912
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS						
TOTAL OF ABOVE	0	5	5	0	18	18
RUBBER, a/						
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	12,554	7,421	5,133	21,762	9,403	12,359

a. Category includes synthetic and reclaim, but this is believed to be all or mostly natural rubber.