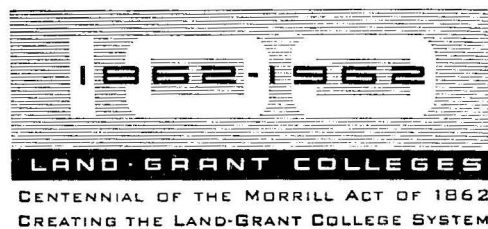


# Australian and New Zealand Meat Exports to the United States, With Particular Reference to Hawaii

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## COVER PHOTO

Unloading frozen beef from New Zealand in Honolulu Harbor.



## **Australian and New Zealand Meat Exports to the United States With Particular Reference to Hawaii**

Perry F. Philipp<sup>1/</sup>

### **SUMMARY**

United States imports of meat from Australia and New Zealand increased very rapidly between 1956 and 1961. In the latter year, 2 percent of the beef and veal supply of the United States and 6 percent of its mutton and lamb supply originated in these two countries. In that same year, Honolulu's beef and veal imports from Australia and New Zealand amounted to 26 percent of its total beef and veal supply.

Between 1956 and 1961, the United States changed from the position of a minor buyer to that of the largest buyer of Australian and New Zealand beef and veal. During the same period, the importance of the United States as a buyer of mutton and lamb from Australia and New Zealand also increased, but less so than as a buyer of beef and veal. The United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market might bring a further expansion of Australian and New Zealand meat exports to the mainland United States and to Hawaii.

### **UNITED STATES IMPORTS OF MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND**

Australia and New Zealand's share in the total United States beef and veal supply rose from less than 0.1 percent in 1956 to 2.5 percent in 1959, fell to 1.7 percent in 1960, and increased again to 2.3 percent in 1961 (table 1a and figure 1).

The share of these countries in the mutton and lamb supply of the United States rose from 0.1 percent in 1956 to 6.7 percent in 1959, fell to 5.9 percent in 1960, and then rose to 6.2 percent in 1961 (table 1b and figure 2).

United States imports of frozen beef and veal from Australia and New Zealand increased from 7 million pounds in 1956 to 385 million pounds in 1959, a 53-fold increase in 3 years (table 2a). Imports from the two countries declined to 275 million pounds in 1960, but reached a new high of 386 million pounds in 1961.

Australian and New Zealand beef and veal imports in 1961 amounted to 68 percent by weight of the total fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal imports into the United States. Until the end of 1958, these annual New Zealand imports had exceeded those of Australia, but since then Australia's have been the larger.

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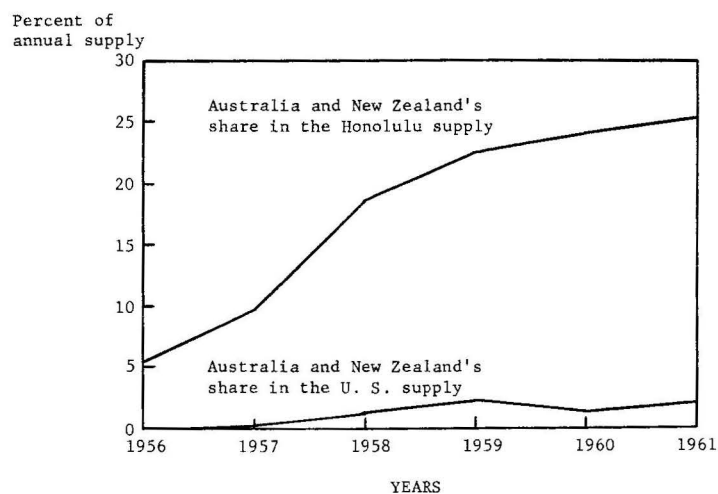


Figure 1. Share of Australia and New Zealand's exports in the annual beef and veal supply of the United States and of Honolulu, 1956 to 1961.

Source: Cattle Cost Letter No. 4, University of Hawaii; Hawaii Department of Agriculture; and Table 1a.

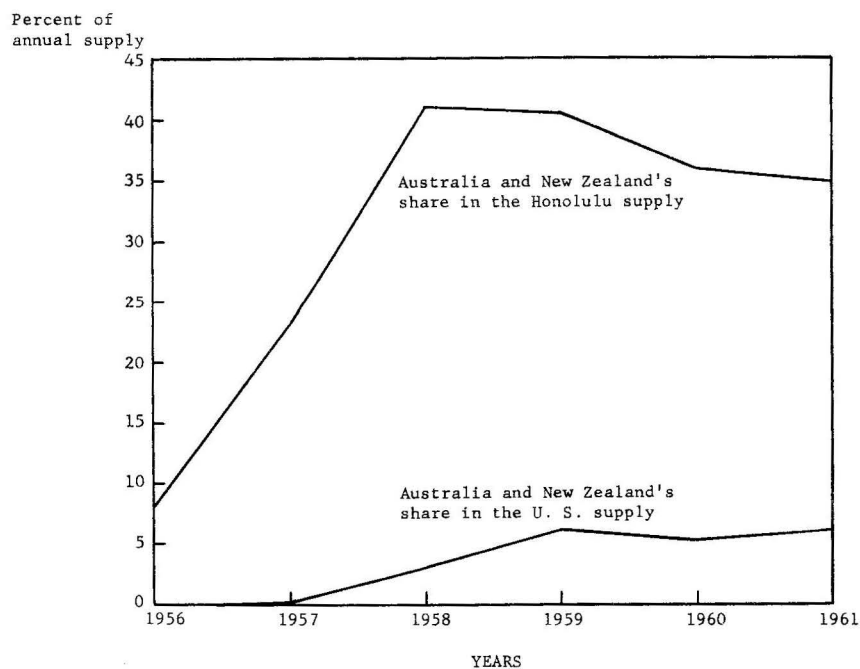


Figure 2. Share of Australia and New Zealand's exports in the annual mutton and lamb supply of the United States and of Honolulu, 1956 to 1961.

Source: Agricultural Economics Report No. 50, University of Hawaii; Hawaii Department of Agriculture; and Table 1b.

United States imports of chilled and frozen mutton and lamb from Australia and New Zealand rose from 1 million pounds in 1956 to 53 million pounds in 1959, declined to 48 million pounds in 1960, and then rose again to 55 million pounds in 1961 (table 2b). In 1961, all but 0.4 million pounds, or more than 99 percent, of mutton and lamb imports into the United States originated in Australia and New Zealand, with Australian imports more than four times the amount of New Zealand imports.

Of the 386 million pounds of chilled and frozen beef and veal imported from Australia and New Zealand during 1961, 369 million pounds were boneless beef, 3 million pounds were bone-in beef, and 14 million pounds were veal, with most of the veal and bone-in beef originating in New Zealand (table 3).

During 1961, Australia and New Zealand's share of total United States imports of beef and veal were 10 percent for bone-in beef, 70 percent for boneless beef, and 86 percent for veal. The value of Australia and New Zealand's imports of beef and veal to the United States in 1961 amounted to \$131 million. This was 67 percent of the total value (\$194 million) of all United States imports of these items (table 3).

Of the 55 million pounds of mutton and lamb shipped to the United States from Australia and New Zealand during 1961, 45 million pounds were mutton and 11 million pounds were lamb (table 3).<sup>2/</sup> Australia contributed 90 percent of these mutton imports, but only 40 percent of the lamb imports. The 1961 value of the United States imports of mutton and lamb from Australia and New Zealand amounted to \$13.4 million.

In 1956, 24 percent of total imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal into the United States came from Australia and New Zealand. By 1959, Australia and New Zealand's share in the total imports had increased to 73 percent and, in 1961, it still amounted to 68 percent.

#### EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MEAT TO THE WESTERN STATES AND HAWAII

The United States imported 2.3 percent of its total market supply of fresh, chilled and frozen beef and veal from Australia and New Zealand in 1961 (table 1a). In the same year, the State of Hawaii imported 21.2 percent of its total market supply of beef and veal from the two countries (table 4). The Honolulu market alone imported 25.7 percent of its total market supply of beef and veal from Australia and New Zealand in 1961, according to preliminary estimates (figure 1). Thus, Australian and New Zealand beef and veal imports were, on a comparative basis, more than nine times as important in the State of Hawaii as in the United States as a whole. On the Honolulu market alone, these imports were more than 11 times as important as they were on the total United States market.

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<sup>2/</sup> The separate mutton and lamb import figures exceed the total because of rounding of figures.



Figure 3. Packages of frozen beef leave the ship on roller conveyor and are loaded onto fork lift pallets at the Honolulu dock.

During 1961, 17 percent of Australia's beef exports to the United States and 25 percent of New Zealand's beef exports, or 20 percent of the total of their combined beef exports to this country were shipped to ports in the Western United States (table 5a). In 1960, 27 percent of Australia's beef and veal exports to the United States were shipped to Western ports.<sup>3/</sup>

In 1961, Australia shipped 2.4 million pounds of beef and veal to Honolulu, which was 24 percent of the total foreign beef and veal imports of that city. New Zealand shipped 7.5 million pounds to Honolulu. This amounted to 76 percent of that port's total beef and veal receipts from foreign countries.<sup>4/</sup>

According to a sample listing for 1961, only 3 percent of Australian mutton and lamb exports to the United States was sent to Western ports. No mutton and lamb shipments from New Zealand to the United States were listed in the source used (table 5b). During 1960, West Coast ports received 12 percent of all mutton shipments and 7 percent of all lamb shipments from Australia to the United States.<sup>5/</sup>

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<sup>3/</sup> Foreign Crops and Markets, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, February 13, 1961, p.7.

<sup>4/</sup> Marketing and Economics Division, Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

<sup>5/</sup> Foreign Crops and Markets, February 13, 1961. p.7.

In 1961, Australia's share of imports of mutton and lamb from foreign countries into Honolulu amounted to 286,000 pounds, or 66 percent of the total, and New Zealand's share amounted to 145,000 pounds, or 34 percent of the total.<sup>6/</sup>

#### AUSTRALIA'S MEAT PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Australia's meat production in the year ending in June, 1960, amounted to 3.2 billion pounds, of which nearly 2.5 billion pounds were consumed domestically. About 700 million pounds, or 22 percent, of the total production were exported. Of these exports, approximately 420 million pounds were beef and veal and 130 million pounds were mutton and lamb.<sup>7/</sup>

Beginning in 1952, under a 15-year agreement between Australia and the United Kingdom, Australia's exports of meat to the United States were limited to small amounts. However, on October 1, 1958, lower-quality beef and all grades of mutton and lamb were freed from quota restrictions and there was an immediate and large increase in shipments of meat, mostly frozen boneless beef and mutton, to the United States (tables 6, 7).

In 1960, the United States replaced the United Kingdom as Australia's most important single buyer of beef and veal. In 1961, more than half of all Australian beef and veal exports were sent to the United States (table 6).

By 1961, Australian exports of mutton and lamb to the United States had risen to 28 percent of all Australian mutton and lamb exports. Even so, these exports were still substantially smaller than Australia's mutton and lamb exports to the United Kingdom (table 7).

Australia's exports of frozen beef and mutton to the United States are believed to mainly affect prices of the lower grades of United States beef. Imported mutton is more competitive with manufacturing beef than with other meat. The large, United States imports of frozen boneless beef and mutton from Australia and New Zealand may decline as the increase in cow slaughter increases supplies of processing beef in the United States. However, American prices will have to fall substantially before these imports will cease.

Australia's potential for expansion of its meat industry is large. However, exports of higher-grade beef and lamb carcasses or cuts from Australia to the United States are not expected to be large enough to materially affect United States meat prices for these higher grades in the near future.<sup>8/</sup>

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<sup>6/</sup> Marketing and Economics Division, Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

<sup>7/</sup> Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Australian Meat Board for Year Ended June 30, 1961, pp. 99, 102, 103.

<sup>8/</sup> Discussion based in part on G. J. Sims and D. R. Bishop, Australia's Livestock and Meat Industry and the U. S. Producer, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, FAS-M-63, 1959.



## NEW ZEALAND'S MEAT PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

New Zealand's meat production totaled about 1.7 billion pounds in 1960, of which about 990 million pounds were mutton and lamb and about 480 million pounds were beef.<sup>9/</sup> Only about 43 percent of this meat production was required for domestic use.

Traditionally, the United Kingdom has always received the bulk of New Zealand's exportable meat surplus. However, in 1957 a shortage of processing beef developed in the United States, prices rose sharply and New Zealand greatly increased its beef exports to America. Since 1958, most of New Zealand's beef and veal exports have consistently been shipped to the United States (table 6).

A similar rise in mutton and lamb prices in the United States in 1957 also attracted increased New Zealand exports of these meats to the United States. However, these exports to the United States have never exceeded 13 million pounds, or not more than 2 percent, in any one year of total New Zealand mutton and lamb exports (table 7).

The United States is receiving most of the available supply of frozen boneless beef and veal from New Zealand. Exports to the United Kingdom are mainly steer, cow, and heifer carcasses too fat to bone, for which the demand is relatively strong in the United Kingdom. Experimental shipments of chilled, fat young beef carcasses have been received at California and Hawaii ports and have proved successful. Exports of chilled beef to the United States could be expanded. However, New Zealand produces only a limited amount of young beef comparable to U. S. grades of Good and U. S. Choice and which could be marketed in chilled form in the United States.

Although New Zealand is well adapted to beef-cattle production, sheep production and dairying have so far been more profitable so that there has not been any great shift toward beef-cattle production. As long as New Zealand's access to its present markets for dairy and sheep products is not cut off, there is little prospect for a large increase in its beef production within the next few years.

Much of New Zealand's beef is produced in dairy herds. Beef cattle are usually run in conjunction with sheep. Only a small increase in beef production is expected under present market conditions.

New Zealanders fear that their exports of fat lambs to the United Kingdom may have reached or soon will reach the saturation point. They hope that they can develop a growing market in the United States for their increased lamb production.<sup>10/</sup>

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<sup>9/</sup> Pocket Digest of New Zealand Statistics, 1961, Department of Statistics, Wellington, p. 20.

<sup>10/</sup> Discussion based in part on G. J. Sims and D. R. Bishop, New Zealand's Livestock and Meat Industry and the U. S. Producer, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, FAS-M-67, 1959.

BRITAIN'S ENTRY INTO EUROPE'S COMMON MARKET AND AUSTRALIA'S  
AND NEW ZEALAND'S MEAT EXPORTS

Australia and New Zealand, as Commonwealth countries, now enjoy a duty-free status for their meat exports to the United Kingdom. In contrast, some of the other meat exporters to the United Kingdom, such as the United States, pay a 20 percent ad valorem tariff. Since Britain has applied for membership in Europe's Common Market (European Economic Community or EEC), Australia's and New Zealand's duty-free access to the British market in the future is in question.

Under the current EEC arrangements, the United Kingdom would be required, after a transitional period, to accept, on a tariff-free basis, the farm products of other EEC countries; to restrict, if necessary, imports from third countries; and to accept the common price and marketing arrangements adopted by the Community. Unless the United Kingdom can negotiate special arrangements for its Commonwealth partners, these will then become third-country sellers, subject to the limitations just mentioned.

The shelter afforded by the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC will probably be implemented, if current plans are realized, through imposition of variable levies upon imports of many agricultural commodities. Eventually, common prices for agricultural commodities will be realized in the Common Market. The variable levies will be designed to equalize the lower prices of agricultural commodities from the outside world with the higher common prices within the Community. It remains to be seen, first, what the common level of agricultural prices in the Community will be, and secondly, what special treatment, differing from the general provisions of this Common Agricultural Policy, the United Kingdom negotiators may be successful in obtaining for Britain's Commonwealth partners.<sup>11/</sup>

Australia and New Zealand are now trying to expand their exports to relatively underdeveloped markets for their meats, such as Japan and Central America. They are also hoping to increase their share in the United States meat trade. If the United Kingdom's entry into the European Common Market should bring about the total or even partial loss of the British market, Australia and New Zealand will be under great pressure to enlarge their meat sales in the remaining world markets, including the mainland United States and Hawaii.

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<sup>11/</sup> Discussion based partly on P. E. O'Donnell, Britain and the Common Market, Foreign Agriculture, September, 1961.

Table 1a. Percentage of total United States beef and veal supply which was imported from Australia and New Zealand, 1956 to 1961<sup>1/</sup>

Country of origin	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply
Australia. . . . .	3	<u>3/</u>	5	<u>3/</u>	17	0.1	224	1.5	144	0.9	232	1.4
New Zealand. . . . .	4	<u>3/</u>	50	.3	182	1.2	161	1.1	131	.8	154	.9
Australia and New Zealand . . .	7	<u>3/</u>	56	.4	199	1.3	385	2.5	275	1.7	386	2.3
Total U.S. imports <sup>2/</sup>	31	.2	126	.8	358	2.4	524	3.5	414	2.5	569	3.4
U.S. production. . .	16,094	99.8	15,728	99.2	14,516	97.6	14,588	96.5	15,835	97.5	16,341	96.6
Total U.S. supply. .	16,125	100.0	15,854	100.0	14,874	100.0	15,112	100.0	16,249	100.0	16,910	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> The term "United States supply" as used here includes both United States production and imports.

<sup>2/</sup> Included in the figures in this row are beef and veal imports into the United States from countries other than Australia and New Zealand.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: Import data from table 2a.

U. S. production data from Livestock and Meat Situation, United States Department of Agriculture, May, 1962, p. 13.

Table 1b. Percentage of total United States mutton and lamb supply which was imported from Australia and New Zealand, 1956 to 1961<sup>1/</sup>

Country of origin	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply	Million pounds	Percent of total U.S. supply
Australia. . . . .	1	<u>4/</u>	1	0.1	15	2.1	41	5.2	39	4.8	45	5.1
New Zealand. . . . .	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	2	.3	7	1.0	13	1.6	9	1.1	11	1.2
Australia and New Zealand . . .	1	0.1	3	.4	22	3.1	53	6.7	48	5.9	55	6.2
Total U.S. imports <sup>2/</sup>	1	.1	4	.6	24	3.4	57	7.2	50	6.1	56	6.3
U.S. production. . .	741	99.9	707	99.4	688	96.6	738	92.8	768	93.9	832	93.7
Total U.S. supply. .	742	100.0	711	100.0	712	100.0	795	100.0	818	100.0	888	100.0

1/ The term "United States supply" as used here includes both United States production and imports.

2/ Included in the figures in this row are mutton and lamb imports to the United States from countries other than Australia and New Zealand.

3/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

4/ Less than 0.1 percent.

Sources: Import data from table 2b.

U. S. production data from Livestock and Meat Situation, United States Department of Agriculture, May, 1962, p. 13.

Table 2a. United States imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef and veal from Australia, New Zealand, and other countries, product weight basis, 1956-61

Country of origin	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>
Australia	3,053	5,498	16,928	223,738	143,985	231,693
New Zealand	4,215	50,005	182,002	160,937	130,695	154,307
Australia and New Zealand	7,268	55,503	198,930	384,675	274,680	386,000
All others	23,561	70,873	159,310	139,783	139,144	183,099
Total	30,829	126,376	358,240	524,458	413,824	569,099

Sources: Australian and New Zealand imports: Data for 1956-58, Cattle Cost Letter 4, University of Hawaii, August, 1961; data for 1959, Agricultural Statistics, 1960, United States Department of Agriculture, table 527; data for 1960, Census Report F.T. 110, Calendar year 1960, p. 11; data for 1961, Census Report F.T. 110, 1961 monthly reports.

Other imports: Data for 1956-59, Agricultural Statistics, 1960, United States Department of Agriculture, table 528; data for 1960, Census Report F.T. 110, 1960, p. 11; data for 1961, Census Report F.T. 110, 1961 monthly reports.



Table 2b. United States imports of fresh, chilled, and frozen mutton and lamb from Australia, New Zealand, and other countries, product-weight basis, 1956-61<sup>1/</sup>

Country of origin	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Australia	921	1,400	14,576	40,623	38,504	44,626
New Zealand	407	1,656	7,013	12,829	9,116	10,782
Australia and New Zealand	1,328	3,056	21,589	53,452	47,620	55,408
All others	44	487	2,387	3,352	2,120	431
Total	1,372	3,543	23,976	56,804	49,740	55,839

<sup>1/</sup> A small amount of goat meat may also be included in these imports.

Sources: Data for 1956 through 1960, Census Report F.T. 110, calendar years 1956 to 1960; data for 1961, Census Report F.T. 110, 1961 monthly reports.

Table 3. United States imports of fresh, chilled and frozen beef (bone-in and boneless), veal, mutton, and lamb in 1961, by weight and value

Country of origin	Beef		Veal	Mutton <sup>1/</sup>	Lamb	Beef		Veal	Mutton <sup>1/</sup>	Lamb
	Bone-in	Boneless				Bone-in	Boneless			
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Australia	392	230,129	1,172	40,306	4,320	141	77,149	394	9,556	1,190
New Zealand	2,224	139,152	12,931	4,384	6,397	582	47,589	4,704	1,119	1,549
Australia and New Zealand	2,616	369,281	14,103	44,690	10,717	723	124,738	5,098	10,675	2,739
All others	22,472	158,304	2,323	208	223	6,625	55,436	933	49	60
Total	25,088	527,585	16,426	44,898	10,940	7,348	180,174	6,031	10,724	2,799

<sup>1/</sup> A small amount of goat meat may also be included in these imports.

Source: Census Report F.T. 110, 1961 monthly reports.

Table 4. Estimated percent of total market supply of beef and veal for the entire United States and for Hawaii which originated in Australia and New Zealand, in 1961

Area	Beef and veal imports from Australia and New Zealand	Beef and veal production	Total market supply of beef and veal	Percent of total market supply which originated in Australia and New Zealand
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total United States	386	16,341	16,910 <sup>2/</sup>	2.3
State of Hawaii	10	25 <sup>1/</sup>	47 <sup>3/</sup>	21.2

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2/</sup> Included in this figure are 183 million pounds of beef and veal imports to the United States from countries other than Australia and New Zealand.

<sup>3/</sup> Included in this figure are 12 million pounds of beef and veal imports from the mainland United States. Figure based on computation with exact, not rounded, figures.

Sources: United States data: Table 1a.

Hawaii data: Marketing and Economics Division, Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

Table 5a. Australian and New Zealand beef shipments to Western and Eastern Ports of the United States and to the United States as a whole, in 1961<sup>1/</sup>

Origin of imports	Location of port of arrival		
	Eastern U.S. ports	Western U.S. ports	All U.S. ports
<u>Australia</u>			
Million pounds	188.3	39.5	227.8
Proportion of total Australian shipments to the U.S. (percent)	82.7	17.3	100.0
<u>New Zealand</u>			
Million pounds	126.1	41.3	167.4
Proportion of total New Zealand shipments to the U.S. (percent)	75.3	24.7	100.0
<u>Australia and New Zealand</u>			
Million pounds	314.4	80.8	395.2
Proportion of total Australian and New Zealand beef shipments (percent)	79.6	20.4	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Included are beef shipments which were shipped from Australia and New Zealand between January 1 and December 31, 1961.

Source: Foreign Crops and Markets, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, weekly issues for 1961 and early 1962.

Table 5b. Sample of Australian mutton and lamb shipments to Western and Eastern ports of the United States, in 1961<sup>1/</sup>

Item	Location of port of arrival		
	Eastern U.S. ports	Western U.S. ports	All U.S. ports
Shipments in million pounds	23.0	0.8	23.8
Percent of all sample shipments	96.6	3.4	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Included are mutton and lamb shipments listed in the source used, which were shipped from Australia between January 1 and December 31, 1961, with known destination in Eastern or Western U. S. ports. No New Zealand mutton and lamb shipments were recorded in the source.

Source: Foreign Crops and Markets, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, weekly issues for 1961 and early 1962.



Table 6. Fresh, frozen, and chilled beef and veal exports from Australia and New Zealand, 1956 through 1961<sup>1/</sup>

Country of destination	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
<u>Australian exports</u>						
United Kingdom	250.2	270.0	209.9	333.0	181.5	86.5
United States	2.7	4.5	13.7	128.4	196.8	170.8
Common Market countries	17.9	7.6	6.3	5.2	6.7	2.1
Other countries	52.2	64.9	47.4	43.2	35.8	33.7
Australian total	323.0	347.0	277.3	509.8	420.8	293.1
<u>New Zealand exports</u>						
United Kingdom	155.4	118.1	28.8	16.5	45.5	16.7
United States	3.5	50.3	188.2	153.5	135.1	126.3
Common Market countries	82.2	34.8	6.2	2.7	2/	2.7
Other countries	22.7	55.7	36.1	26.3	42.6 <sup>2/</sup>	21.7
New Zealand total	263.8	258.8	259.3	199.0	223.2	167.4

<sup>1/</sup> Australian exports for year ending June 30. New Zealand exports for years 1956 through 1959, calendar year basis; for years 1960 and 1961, year ending September 30.

<sup>2/</sup> Figure under "Other countries" includes Common Market countries.

Sources: Australian exports: Data for 1956 to 1958, Australia's Livestock and Meat Industry. . . and the United States Producers, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, FAS-M-63, 1959, table 10; data for 1959 to 1961, Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Australian Meat Board for Year Ended June 30, 1961, p. 9.

New Zealand exports: Data for 1956 through 1959, New Zealand Official Yearbooks, 1958-1961; data for 1960, Foreign Crops and Markets, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Vol. 83, No. 24, p. 9, 1961; data for 1961, correspondence with New Zealand Meat Producers Board.

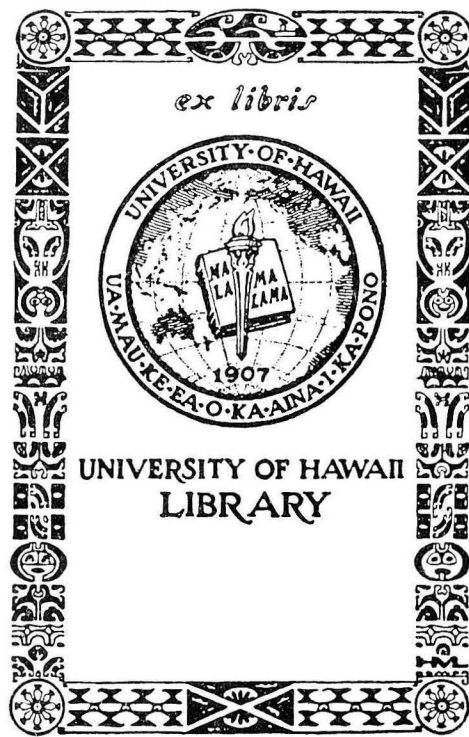
Table 7. Fresh, frozen, and chilled mutton and lamb exports from Australia and New Zealand, 1956 through 1961<sup>1/</sup>

Country of destination	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>
<u>Australian exports</u>						
United Kingdom	97.4	59.4	81.5	103.2	61.5	61.2
United States	1.1	1.1	11.4	38.8	39.7	41.9
Other countries	20.3	17.2	18.2	24.5	32.0	44.5
Australian total	118.8	77.7	111.1	166.5	133.2	147.6
<u>New Zealand exports</u>						
United Kingdom	554.5	544.8	565.1	669.2	665.9	630.5
United States	.2	1.2	7.6	12.4	8.6	9.2
Other countries	50.3	15.4	31.2	38.9	74.5	71.5
New Zealand total	605.0	561.4	603.9	720.5	749.0	711.2

<sup>1/</sup> Australian exports for year ending June 30. New Zealand exports for years 1956 through 1959, calendar year basis; for years 1960 and 1961, year ending September 30.

Sources: Australian exports: Data for 1956 to 1958, Australia's Livestock and Meat Industry. . . and the United States Producer, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, FAS-M-63, 1959, table 12; data for 1959 to 1961, Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Australian Meat Board for Year Ended June 30, 1961, p. 10.

New Zealand exports: Data for 1956 through 1959, New Zealand Official Yearbooks, 1958-1961; data for 1960, Foreign Crops and Markets, Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Vol. 83, No. 24, p. 9, 1961; data for 1961, correspondence with New Zealand Meat Producers Board.



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