abroad. In the final analysis it works for export. It exists on the
profits offered by the market, but keeping always in sight the inter-
est of both producers and consum-
ers, as it knows that only when both sides are satisfied, the commercial
interchange between peoples can normally develop.

This is the policy that has always
been followed by Centro do Com-
ercio do Café do Rio de Janeiro, an
association which has been in ex-
istence for over half a century, and
whose conduct has been a pattern
of correction and honesty, looked
upon by everybody with the highest
respect.

(6) The Custom House at Vera-
cruz registered the largest clear-
ances of coffee from the country,
with a total of 855,076 bags.

(7) The total value of coffee ex-
ports during 1953 was 788,922,602.63
pesos. In contrast, the year 1952
reached the total of only 827,227,
520.16 pesos.

(8) The amount of 91,204,925.16
dollars was brought into the coun-
try as a result of coffee exports.

(9) Coffee assumed second place
among the different farm products
exported, amounting to 37.05 per-
cent of their total. In 1952 it rep-
resented 25.92 percent.

(10) Likewise, the exportation of
coffee shows in the year 1953 16.7
percent of the value of the total
exports from Mexico.

(11) From the federal duties on
exports during 1953, which totaled
669,164,322.47 pesos, coffee repres-
ted the amount of 114,715,234.24
pesos, that is to say, 17.1 percent
of the total amount of federal rev-
ue.

Finally, it is necessary to make
the following comments:

Even though the measure for ex-
ported green coffee in Mexico is
constituted by the packing unit of
70 kilos, the actual figures have
been converted to bags of 60 kilos,
since this amount is the interna-
tional statistical unit.

The value of the coffee exports
from Mexico in 1953 was obtained
by this Commission by deducting
the expenses that the coffee incurs
from the time it leaves Mexican
ports until points of arrival. The
value of Mexican coffee, in dollars,
was obtained by taking the aver-
age of the quotations of prices in
the New York market—this consti-
tutes a realistic value of the prod-
uct.

Mexico Took Third Position Among
World Coffee Producers During 1953

Twelve Consuming Countries Buy Mexican Coffee—
Coffee Ranks Second Among Country’s Exports

By Juan Rebolledo Clement
President, Comision Nacional Café de Mexico

The widened horizon in the ex-
portation of coffee from Mexico
during the year 1953, is summarized
by the National Coffee Commission
of Mexico in the following res-
pects:

(1) Mexico, with a total of 1,267,
193 bags, took third place among
the exporting coffee countries in
the world. Only Brazil and Colom-
bia are ahead of Mexico. This im-
proved statistical position has been
brought about through actual in-
crease in production. The previous
year (1952) the country exported
876,398 bags.

(2) Twelve countries acquired
Mexican coffee for their use. In
the year of 1952 there were only
ten.

(3) Europe increased its im-
portation of Mexican coffee from
7.7 percent in 1952 to 8.6 percent in
1953. A total of 108,186 bags in
1953.

(4) Notwithstanding this, the
United States of America imported
in 1953 1,149,512 bags of coffee,
which represents 90.7 percent of
the coffee exports from Mexico. In
1952, the same country imported
796,557 bags, or the equivalent of
90.8 percent.

(5) The largest exportation of
coffee from Mexico was achieved
during the months of February and
December, that is 205,855 and 206,
892 bags, respectively.

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