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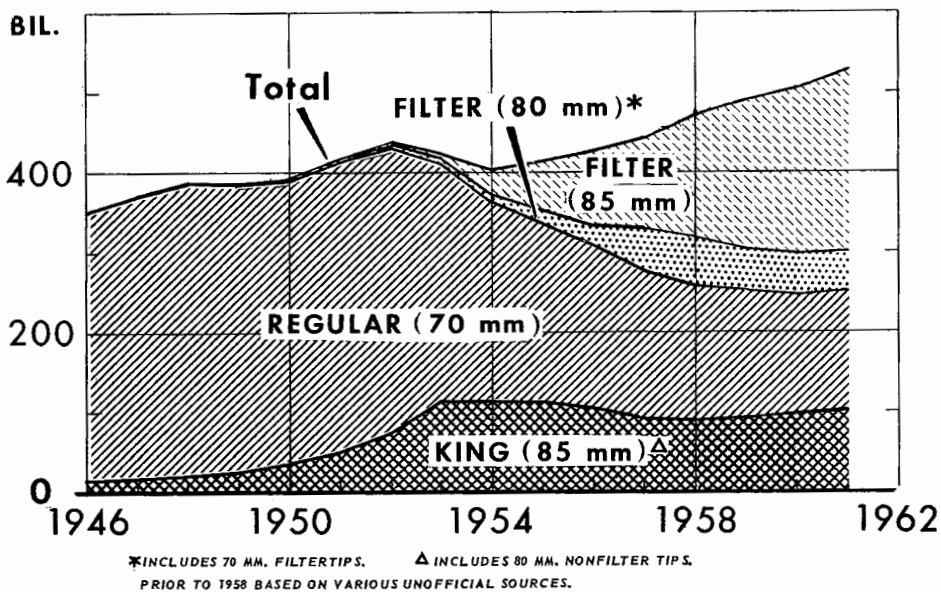
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The TOBACCO SITUATION

In 1961 for the fifth year in a row, U. S. cigarette output rose to a new high. Over 528 billion were produced -- up 4 percent from 1960 and up 26 percent from 10 years ago. Filter tip cigarettes accounted for 52-1/2 percent of the 1961 output and nonfilter tips, 47-1/2 percent. Five years ago the breakdown was about 27-1/2 percent filter tips and 72-1/2 percent nonfilter tips. In the last 2 years, the filter tip share has increased at a much slower rate than in the last half of the 1950's. Annual output of all nonfilter tips combined has been nearly level for 3 years; substantial gains of the king size (85 mm.) nonfilter tips largely offset, and in 1961 more than offset, declines of other sizes in the nonfilter tip category.

CIGARETTE OUTPUT BY KIND AND SIZE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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IN THIS ISSUE

- Tobacco Products
- Exports Common Market
- Imports-Cuban Trade Embargo
- Leaf Supplies and Use

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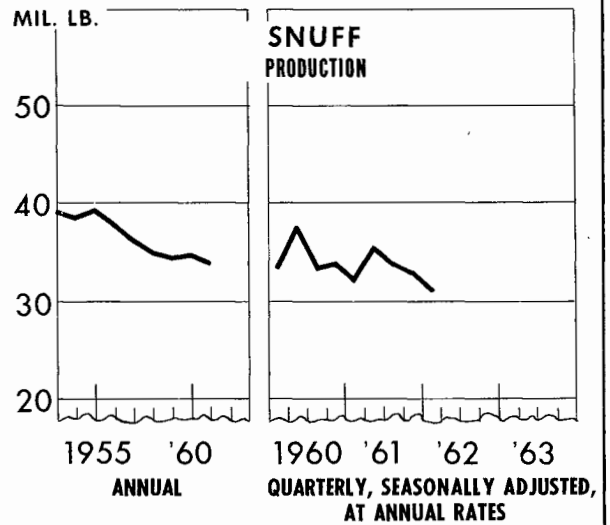
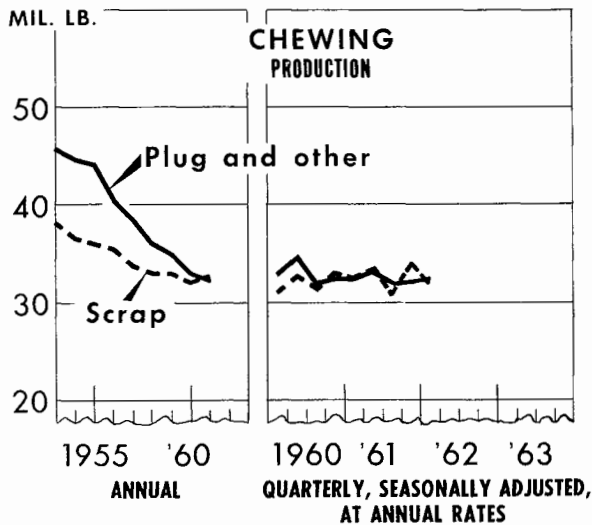
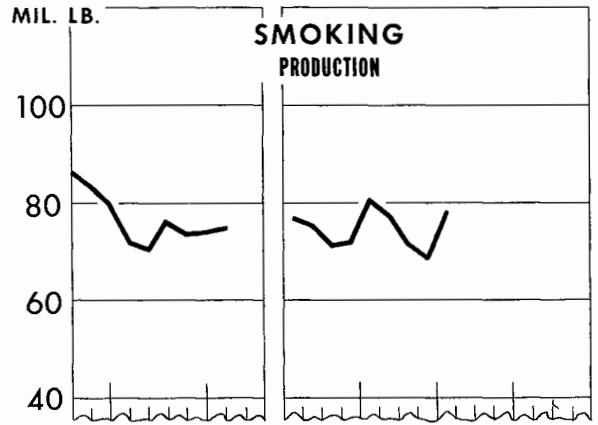
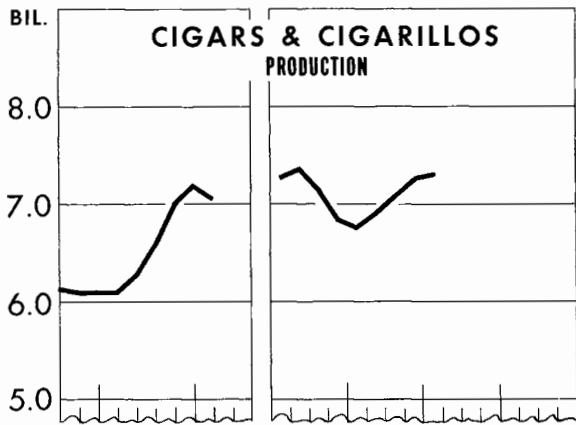
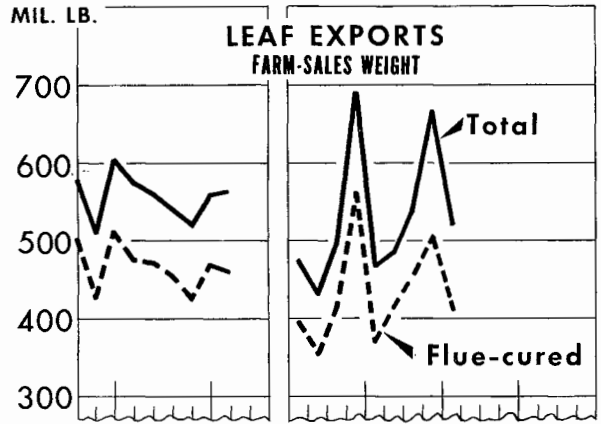
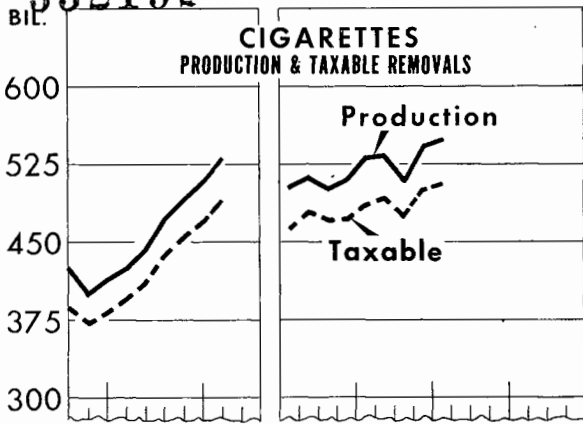
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TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



LAST QUARTER SHOWN, PARTLY ESTIMATED.

THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 23, 1962

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SUMMARY

The March 1 plans of U. S. tobacco growers indicated that 1962 acreage would be about 4 percent greater than in 1961 and the largest in 6 years. If the record or near record yields per acre of the past 2 years are realized again, the 1962 production of tobacco is likely to be up around 5 percent and the largest since 1956. Larger production than in 1961 of both flue-cured and burley -- the big volume cigarette tobaccos -- is expected since acreage allotments were increased moderately. However, the crops of some of the other kinds of tobacco seem likely to be lower than in 1961.

Cigarette output is expected to continue to increase moderately and set a new record in 1962. The total number manufactured in 1961 was 528 billion -- 21 billion more than in 1960 and topping any previous year. Of the 1961 total, 52½ percent were filter tips and 47½ percent were nonfilter tips; in 1960, the split was about 51 percent, filter tips, and 49 percent, nonfilter tips. The increase in the filter tip volume from 1960 to 1961 about equaled that of a year earlier but was appreciably less than annual

increases from 1954 to 1959. There was a further sizable gain in the number of king size nonfilter tip cigarettes in 1961. U. S. smokers were the outlet for 95 percent of output, exports for over 4 percent, and shipments to Puerto Rico and other U. S. islands, the remaining less than 1 percent.

The 1961 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by U. S. smokers (including overseas forces) totaled a little over 7 billion -- virtually the same as the longtime high of 1960. Following a mild dip during the first half of 1961, cigar consumption in the last half ran ahead of the comparable year-earlier period. Cigar consumption in 1962 is expected to continue to gain and exceed the 1961 total.

Imports of cigars, tobacco, and other goods from Cuba were prohibited by the President's embargo proclamation of February 3. The number of cigars imported from Cuba was insignificant in relation to U. S. output of cigars, but a considerable volume of Cuban tobacco was used by U. S. manufacturers. The stocks of Cuban tobacco owned by U. S. manufacturers and dealers in this country are more than double those usually held here prior to the Castro takeover in Cuba. Individual manufacturers will be adjusting in various ways in accordance with individual circumstances, the duration of their own stocks of Cuban tobacco, and the availability of other tobaccos. If the embargo on imports of Cuban tobacco is to have an impact on total U. S. cigar consumption, the test is not likely to be this year since Cuban tobacco inventories in the United States on January 1, 1962, were $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the total use of Cuban tobacco during 1961.

Output of smoking tobacco for pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes was a little over 74 million pounds in 1961 -- up slightly from 1960. Imports of manufactured tobacco (mostly pipe tobacco) continued the strong uptrend of recent years; it totaled about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds in 1961, the principal sources being the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The 1961 output of chewing tobacco at $65\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds was up slightly from 1960. This is the first interruption in a steady downward trend in 17 years. On the other hand, the 1961 output of snuff at $33\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds declined about 2 percent from 1960 and was the lowest in 44 years. The decline in snuff output during 1961 was mainly in the first half of the year.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1961 totaled 501 million pounds with a declared value of \$391 million. Volume increased 1 percent from 1960 and total value rose 3 percent to a record high. Sales for foreign currencies made up 5 percent, and exports under barter arrangements, 12 percent of the total. In mid-February 1962, announcement was made of an export payment program to encourage exports of tobacco of 1956 and prior crops from Government loan stocks. U. S. exports of tobacco in 1962 may increase moderately, but from a longer range standpoint, they could be adversely affected by increased foreign production and continuing and new trade barriers. Key elements in the longer-term outlook are developments in the European Common Market including the possible affiliation of the United Kingdom and other countries. The common external tariff on tobacco imported into the present Common Market countries,

which is to become effective in gradual steps, will be significantly higher than it has averaged for these countries in the past. The President has requested legislation from the Congress providing broad new authority to negotiate for new concessions in foreign markets for U. S. products.

Government price support levels are established for the kinds of tobacco produced under marketing quotas and acreage allotments. The support levels for the 1962 crops are 1 percent higher than for the 1961 crops. By law, the basis for year-to-year adjustments in the overall support levels for the eligible kinds of tobacco is the comparison of the average of the parity index in the most recent 3 calendar years with its 1959 level. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes and farm wage rates.

Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, flue-cured acreage will be about 4 percent above 1961 and the largest since 1956. If yields are near those of 1960 and 1961, the crop may be 5 percent larger than last year. Carryover on July 1 will be lower than last July 1 and the lowest in 8 years. In the marketing year ending June 30, 1962, domestic use of flue-cured is likely to exceed that of a year earlier and exports may also top the year-earlier figure.

Based on intended acreage as of March 1 and yields per acre near the averages of recent years, 1962 burley production may range from a crop about equal to last season's marketings to about 3 percent larger. Although indicated acreage is up 6 percent, the 1961 yields averaged very high, due in part to excess moisture retained by the leaf after harvest. The carryover of burley next October 1 may slightly exceed last October 1 but otherwise will be the lowest since 1952. The total disappearance of burley in the marketing year ending September 30 is expected to be larger than in the 1960-61 marketing year.

The 1961-62 total supply of Maryland tobacco is almost the same as for 1960-61; the estimated increase in the 1961 crop about offsets the decline in carryover. Auction markets for the 1961 crop of Maryland will begin April 24. The support level for the 1961 crop is the same as for the 1960 crop but will be up 1 percent for the 1962 crop. Based on March 1 intentions, the 1962 Maryland tobacco acreage will be the same as in 1961.

Based on the 1962 prospective acreages and average yields of recent years, the 1962 production of fire-cured tobacco may be a little less than the volume marketed last season, but the reduction in total supply will be due more to a sizable drop in carryover. The 1962 production of dark air- and sun-cured may approximate last year's volume, and carryover seems likely to show only a small decline.

The intended 1962 acreage of the continental filler types is 1 percent less than harvested in 1961. The Pennsylvania filler tobacco growers rejected a marketing quota, so no acreage allotments are in effect on their type, but acreage allotments are in effect on the Ohio types.

The total 1961-62 supplies of Pennsylvania and Ohio cigar filler tobaccos are 4 and 8 percent greater than for 1960-61. The 1962 acreage allotments for the Ohio cigar filler, Wisconsin cigar binder, and Connecticut Valley cigar binder types were reduced, and for most farms growing these types, the farm allotments in 1962 are 15 percent less than in 1961. According to the March 1 intentions, the acreage of the Connecticut Valley binder types will be down 11 percent and in Wisconsin, will be down about 9 percent. The total supplies of the Connecticut Valley binder types in the current marketing year are at a new low but supplies of the Wisconsin types are the largest in 4 years. The use of Connecticut Valley binder tobacco has dropped sharply due to the greatly expanded use of manufactured sheet binders on cigars.

The 1962 acreage of shade-grown cigar wrapper in the Connecticut Valley may be up about 3 percent, but in the Georgia-Florida areas, it may be down more than one-tenth from last year.

Foreign cigarette tobacco arriving in the U. S. in 1961 far exceeded any prior year and stocks on January 1, 1962 were one-sixth above a year earlier. Total arrivals of cigar tobacco from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Indonesia were also up sharply in 1961; on January 1, combined stocks of these tobaccos were about 50 percent higher than a year earlier.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarettes

After reaching successively higher levels each year from 1957 to 1961, cigarette output and consumption probably will again set new records in 1962. The 1961 output of 528 billion was 4 percent above 1960 and 19 percent above 1957. Smokers in the U. S. (including overseas forces) smoked 502½ billion cigarettes in 1961 -- up 3.7 percent from 1960 -- and accounted for 95 percent of total output. Over 4 percent was exported to foreign countries and the remaining less than 1 percent was shipped to Puerto Rico and other U. S. islands.

In 1961, cigarette consumption per capita, 15 years and over, was a record 3,989 (over 199 packs -- 20 to a pack) -- about 2½ percent above 1960 and 13 percent above 1957. The unstemmed tobacco equivalent of cigarettes consumed at about 9.69 pounds was 1.7 percent above 1960 and 4 percent above 1957 (see table 4). Consumption of leaf tobacco -- that is, in its unstemmed form -- has not risen as much proportionately as the number of cigarettes mainly because manufacturers now utilize the leaf and its midrib more fully and because less tobacco is required per unit of output for filter tip cigarettes.

Filter tip cigarettes accounted for 52.5 percent and nonfilter tip cigarettes 47.5 percent of total output in 1961. In 1960, the breakdown was 50.9 for filter tips and 49.1 for nonfilter tips (see table 2). The absolute increase in filter tip volume from 1960 to 1961 about equaled that from 1959 to 1960 but was appreciably less than the annual gain during the period 1954 to 1959. The nonfilter tip cigarette volume in 1961 was up a little from 1960 due to the

Table 1.--Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods

Period	Total output	Domestic consumption	Shipments to		Exports
			Overseas forces and other 1/	Puerto Rico and U. S. islands 2/	
	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions	Billions
Average:					
1935-39	164.2	157.0	0.9	0.8	5.5
1940-44	256.9	223.5	26.5	1.0	5.8
1945	332.2	267.2	56.9	1.2	6.9
1946	350.0	321.7	5.0	1.6	24.1
1947	369.7	335.4	10.4	1.1	22.8
1948	386.8	348.5	12.8	1.7	25.2
1949	385.0	351.8	12.0	1.7	19.5
1950	392.0	360.2	15.6	1.9	14.3
1951	418.8	379.7	20.1	2.0	16.8
1952	435.5	394.1	21.7	1.9	16.4
1953	423.1	386.8	18.8	2.0	16.2
1954	401.8	368.7	15.9	1.8	15.4
1955	412.3	382.1	13.2	2.0	15.1
1956	424.2	393.2	13.3	2.0	15.7
1957	442.3	409.4	13.7	2.1	17.0
1958	470.1	436.4	13.4	2.2	18.1
1959	489.9	453.7	13.7	2.5	19.6
1960	506.9	470.1	14.3	2.5	20.2
1961 3/	528.3	488.1	14.5	2.8	22.3
	Fiscal year				
Year ending June					
1958	449.1	416.3	13.3	2.1	17.7
1959	479.5	444.3	14.3	2.3	18.4
1960	506.1	468.6	14.2	2.5	20.1
1961	518.0	479.4	14.1	2.7	21.6
1962 4/	537.0	497.0	14.2	2.8	23.0

1/ Also includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories.

2/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands.

3/ Subject to revision.

4/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.--Cigarettes: Estimated output of nonfilter tip and filter tip by length, and percentage distribution, 1949-61

Year	Total output	Nonfilter tip				Filter tip			
		Total	Regular 70 mm.	Long 80 mm.	King 85 mm.	Total	Regular 70 mm.	Long 80 mm.	King 85 mm.
	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.	Bil.
1949	385.0	383.7	357.2		26.5	1.3	1.3		
1950	392.0	389.8	353.3		36.5	2.2	2.2		
1951	418.8	415.8	364.6		51.2	3.0	3.0		
1952	435.5	429.9	353.4		76.5	5.6	5.0		0.6
1953	423.1	410.7	297.0		113.7	12.4	6.0		6.4
1954	401.8	364.9	253.3		111.6	36.9	6.9		30.0
1955	412.3	335.3	224.5		110.8	77.0	9.0	6.5	61.5
1956	424.2	307.3	203.9	2.6	100.8	116.9	7.1	17.9	91.9
1957	442.3	274.0	180.3	5.6	88.1	168.3	8.0	46.1	114.2
1958 ^{1/}	470.5	257.5	169.0	10.0	78.5	213.0	6.9	54.5	151.6
1959	489.9	251.1	159.0	5.8	86.3	238.8	5.5	48.2	185.1
1960	506.9	248.9	151.9	2.8	94.2	258.0	3.6	46.4	208.0
1961	528.3	251.2	148.5	.5	102.2	277.1	3.1	47.4	226.6
Percentage distribution									
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1949	100.0	99.7	92.8		6.9	0.3	0.3		
1950	100.0	99.4	90.1		9.3	.6	.6		
1951	100.0	99.3	87.1		12.2	.7	.7		
1952	100.0	98.7	81.1		17.6	1.3	1.2		0.1
1953	100.0	97.1	70.2		26.9	2.9	1.4		1.5
1954	100.0	90.8	63.0		27.8	9.2	1.7		7.5
1955	100.0	81.3	54.4		26.9	18.7	2.2	1.6	14.9
1956	100.0	72.4	48.1	0.6	23.7	27.6	1.7	4.2	21.7
1957	100.0	62.0	40.8	1.3	19.9	38.0	1.8	10.4	25.8
1958	100.0	54.7	35.9	2.1	16.7	45.3	1.5	11.6	32.2
1959	100.0	51.3	32.5	1.2	17.6	48.7	1.1	9.8	37.8
1960	100.0	49.1	30.0	.5	18.6	50.9	.7	9.2	43.0
1961	100.0	47.5	28.1	.1	19.3	52.5	.6	9.0	42.9

^{1/}Data shown for 1958 are final figures from the Census of Manufactures; total production indicated by the Census is slightly above the 470.1 billion total reported by the Internal Revenue Service.

General notes: Cigarettes having lengths other than specified in this table were included in the group with which they were most nearly comparable. The distribution of total cigarette output prior to 1958 represents approximate estimates based on unofficial source materials.

considerable increase in the number of king size (85 millimeters) which more than offset the declines in the other nonfilter sizes. The regular size (70 millimeters) nonfilter cigarettes, which dropped sharply during most of the 1950's, greatly slowed their rate of decline in 1961. In 1961, the regular size nonfilter cigarettes represented 28 percent of total output in contrast with about 87 percent in 1951.

During 1961, almost a third of the 50 States advanced their tax rates on cigarettes and this in turn raised retail prices per pack by approximately 4 to 11 percent in those States. The States affected by tax and price increases account for roughly a fourth of total cigarette consumption in the U. S. Based on data from the cigarette taxing States (47 of the 50 States and the District of Columbia tax cigarettes), cigarette consumption in 1961 exceeded 1960 in all except 3 States. However, during the last half of 1961 there was a tendency for consumption of cigarettes in 5 or 6 States to run significantly behind the year-earlier period. Most of these States had raised their cigarette tax rates 2 or 3 cents per pack about mid-1961. State tax rates range from 2 to 8 cents per pack and weighted by volume, average close to 5 cents per pack.

The Federal tax on cigarettes is 8 cents per pack; under existing law it would become 7 cents per pack on July 1, 1962. However, the President has recommended to the Congress that the 8-cent rate be extended until July 1, 1963. Congress has legislated year-to-year extensions of the 8-cent rate since 1954.

Table 3.--Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods

Country	Average					1961	1961 as a
	1952-56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1/	percentage
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Hong Kong	818	1,224	1,128	1,365	1,577	1,651	105
France	794	1,321	1,305	1,202	1,370	1,574	115
Gibraltar (Br.)	86	---	---	119	1,975	1,392	70
Singapore 2/	556	931	905	934	1,252	1,354	108
Belgium	724	644	1,030	890	933	1,127	121
Uruguay	152	186	181	167	346	1,034	299
Kuwait	254	422	514	628	820	848	103
Neth-Antilles	588	346	736	838	986	786	80
Italy	363	424	470	479	594	741	125
Panama, Rep. of 3/	710	573	298	330	394	696	177
Morocco	1,743	1,942	2,107	2,392	415	534	129
Venezuela	1,647	2,336	2,507	2,260	116	1	1
Other countries 4/	7,340	6,644	6,886	7,972	9,440	10,599	112
Total all countries	15,775	16,993	18,067	19,576	20,218	22,337	110

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Federation of Malaya. 3/ Includes Canal Zone.
4/ Includes about 95 to 110 foreign destinations in recent years.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

The United States is the leading exporter of cigarettes. In 1961, U.S. cigarette exports totaled 22.3 billion (roughly equivalent to 55 million pounds of domestic farm-sales weight tobacco). The total declared value of U. S. cigarette exports in 1961 was \$97 million. Both quantity and value were up about a tenth from 1960 levels. The number of cigarettes exported has increased 31 percent since 1957. Except for the 3 years 1946-48 when abnormally large exports of cigarettes went to the Philippine Republic, the 1961 exports were the largest on record. (For principal destinations, see table 3.)

Cigars and Cigarillos

The 1961 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by U.S. smokers (including overseas forces) at a little over 7 billion was virtually the same as the longtime high of 1960. Taxable removals from U.S. and Puerto Rican factories during the last half of 1961 were $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent above those in the last half of 1960, but this increase just about offset the 3 percent dip in the first half of 1961 from the year-earlier period. Cigar consumption is expected to continue to gain in 1962 and to exceed the 1961 total.

Imported cigars have accounted for less than a half of 1 percent of U.S. consumption in all years since 1945. The leading source by far has been Cuba with the Philippine Republic ranking second. There was a sharp drop in U.S. imports of cigars from Cuba in 1961 but a sizable increase in those coming from the Philippine Republic. Fewer cigars than in 1960 entered from Netherlands, the third ranking source of U.S. cigar imports; though still relatively minor, there were substantial percentage increases in 1961 imports of cigars from Denmark, Brazil and Jamaica.

By Presidential proclamation and effective February 7, 1962, imports into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin were prohibited. (See page 39.) U.S. cigar imports from Cuba, already down sharply in 1961, will stop entirely. Although small in relation to total U.S. consumption of cigars, the cigars from Cuba have been mostly in the highest price brackets and constituted a significant source of dollars for Cuba. In 1959 and 1960, U.S. cigar imports from Cuba totaled about 24 and 23 million and were valued by importers at \$4.1 and \$4.4 million, respectively. In 1961, $13\frac{1}{2}$ million cigars valued at \$2.5 million were imported into the U.S. from Cuba.

The Cuban embargo as originally announced did not bar the entry of cigars containing Cuban tobacco if they had been manufactured in a third country. However, to forestall the possibility of this development for cigars or other products, the Treasury Department issued amendments to its Cuban Import Regulations effective March 24, 1962. These amendments prohibit the importation into the United States from any country of merchandise made in whole or in part of products of Cuban origin. These amendments make clear that products containing Cuban components made in third countries cannot be imported in circumvention of the President's embargo.

Table 4.--Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over,
in the United States and by overseas forces, 1925-61 ^{1/}

Year	Cigarettes	Large cigars and cigarillos	Cigarettes ^{2/}	Large cigars and cigarillos ^{2/}	Smoking, and chewing and snuff ^{2/}	Total tobacco products ^{2/ 3/}
	Number	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	996	86.6	2.96	1.97	4.04	8.99
1926	1,093	85.2	3.17	1.97	3.87	9.03
1927	1,174	82.7	3.41	1.91	3.61	8.95
1928	1,254	80.5	3.57	1.89	3.45	8.92
1929	1,382	79.8	3.91	1.84	3.44	9.20
1930	1,365	71.5	3.84	1.66	3.34	8.85
1931	1,288	64.2	3.63	1.51	3.29	8.44
1932	1,147	52.3	3.21	1.23	3.19	7.64
1933	1,230	50.7	3.49	1.22	3.07	7.79
1934	1,368	52.9	3.94	1.27	3.11	8.33
1935	1,443	53.7	4.11	1.29	2.80	8.21
1936	1,618	57.2	4.61	1.39	2.81	8.82
1937	1,704	57.7	4.80	1.39	2.74	8.94
1938	1,688	55.4	4.76	1.30	2.68	8.75
1939	1,755	55.9	4.95	1.31	2.56	8.83
1940	1,828	56.3	5.17	1.35	2.60	9.13
1941	2,072	58.9	5.97	1.41	2.41	9.80
1942	2,400	58.8	7.03	1.40	2.27	10.70
1943	2,750	52.6	8.00	1.28	2.18	11.46
1944	2,832	49.2	8.04	1.21	1.96	11.21
1945	3,223	52.3	9.15	1.26	2.04	12.45
1946	3,228	56.0	9.23	1.36	1.58	12.17
1947	3,203	52.4	9.16	1.29	1.50	11.95
1948	3,293	53.0	9.35	1.30	1.46	12.11
1949	3,275	50.8	9.33	1.16	1.44	11.93
1950	3,322	50.2	9.37	1.18	1.41	11.96
1951	3,529	51.5	9.99	1.19	1.31	12.49
1952	3,661	53.4	10.42	1.26	1.25	12.93
1953	3,559	53.5	10.46	1.26	1.18	12.90
1954	3,339	52.1	9.73	1.22	1.16	12.11
1955	3,386	52.1	9.57	1.20	1.15	11.92
1956	3,434	51.0	9.29	1.11	1.05	11.45
1957	3,526	51.9	9.30	1.05	1.01	11.36
1958	3,696	53.5	9.50	1.07	1.00	11.58
1959	3,801	56.8	9.39	1.07	.95	11.43
1960	3,888	56.6	9.53	1.05	.93	11.51
1961 ^{4/}	3,989	55.9	9.69	1.03	.92	11.64

^{1/} Includes Hawaii and Alaska for all years.

^{2/} Unstemmed processing-weight equivalent.

^{3/} Includes small cigars not shown separately which for many years amounts to less than 0.01 pounds.

^{4/} Preliminary estimate.

Table 5.--Index numbers of tobacco consumption per capita, 15 years and over, in the United States and by overseas forces, 1925-61 1/

(1957-59=100)

Year	Cigarettes based on--		Large cigars and cigarillos based on--		Smoking <u>3/</u>	Chewing <u>3/</u>	Snuff <u>3/</u>	Total <u>2/ 4/</u>
	Number	Pounds <u>2/</u>	Number	Pounds <u>2/</u>				
	:	:	:	:				
1925	27	31	160	185	350	457	162	78
1926	30	34	158	185	340	446	162	79
1927	32	36	153	180	320	418	166	78
1928	34	38	149	178	305	398	166	78
1929	38	42	148	173	302	379	162	80
1930	37	41	132	156	312	339	159	77
1931	35	39	119	142	342	295	155	74
1932	31	34	97	116	355	236	138	67
1933	33	37	94	115	352	221	138	68
1934	37	42	98	119	347	220	138	73
1935	39	44	99	121	342	218	134	72
1936	44	49	106	131	340	216	138	77
1937	46	51	107	131	327	212	134	78
1938	46	51	102	122	342	195	134	76
1939	48	53	103	123	342	184	134	77
1940	50	55	104	127	342	179	131	80
1941	56	64	109	133	322	184	134	86
1942	65	75	109	132	278	196	138	93
1943	75	85	97	120	248	198	145	100
1944	77	86	91	114	227	211	138	98
1945	88	97	97	118	265	195	141	109
1946	88	98	104	128	165	184	128	106
1947	87	98	97	121	160	159	124	104
1948	90	100	98	122	163	154	128	106
1949	89	99	94	109	162	143	128	104
1950	90	100	93	111	157	139	124	104
1951	96	106	95	112	147	134	121	109
1952	100	111	99	118	138	132	117	113
1953	97	111	99	118	125	129	117	113
1954	91	104	96	115	120	123	114	106
1955	92	102	96	113	113	118	114	104
1956	93	99	94	104	100	112	110	100
1957	96	99	96	98	97	105	103	99
1958	101	101	99	101	103	100	100	101
1959	103	100	105	101	98	96	93	100
1960	106	101	105	98	98	91	97	100
1961 <u>5/</u>	109	103	103	97	98	91	93	102

1/ Underlying data on which these index numbers are based include Hawaii and Alaska for all years. 2/ Unstemmed-processing weight equivalent. 3/ Based on finished product weight. 4/ Includes small cigars not shown separately. 5/ Preliminary estimate.

NOTE: With this publication the base period for these indexes is shifted from 1947-49 to 1957-59.

Table 6.--Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods

Period	Domestic factories			Bonded	Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consumption ^{2/}
	Manufactured	Removals	Removals	manufac- turing warehouse		Total ^{1/}	From Cuba		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:									
1935-39	5,075	5,060	13	66	29	192	3	8	5,352
1940-44	5,450	5,282	199	105	11	94	15	9	5,682
1945	5,275	4,774	469	82	97	60	60	2	5,480
1946	5,618	5,621	26	125	69	22	20	3	5,860
1947	5,488	5,460	41	124	8	12	9	19	5,626
1948	5,645	5,588	38	140	4	12	10	13	5,769
1949	5,453	5,399	46	142	4	11	10	3	5,599
1950	5,399	5,365	47	160	3/	12	11	2	5,582
1951	5,594	5,518	85	177	3/	14	13	3	5,791
1952	5,825	5,755	102	196	1	15	12	3	6,066
1953	5,915	5,820	90	205	9	17	13	6	6,135
1954	5,820	5,690	89	206	47	16	12	8	6,040
1955	5,776	5,688	82	227	83	20	15	6	6,094
1956	5,767	5,633	72	230	94	23	18	9	6,043
1957	5,903	5,757	79	238	122	26	20	9	6,213
1958	6,225	6,020	87	240	139	28	22	9	6,505
1959	6,608	6,470	103	247	144	31	24	4/10	6,985
1960	6,768	6,511	105	217	196	32	23	4/11	7,050
1961 ^{5/}	6,454	6,372	118	186	350	24	13	4/16	7,034
Fiscal year									
Year ending June									
1958	5,952	5,838	80	238	131	26	21	10	6,303
1959	6,507	6,408	101	254	142	34	27	10	6,929
1960	6,786	6,456	100	241	153	27	20	4/11	6,966
1961	6,500	6,383	111	182	250	26	18	4/14	6,938
1962 ^{6/}	6,600	6,425	120	195	420	30	12	4/17	7,173

^{1/} Predominant share of imports prior to 1942 came from Philippine Islands.

^{2/} Total removals from domestic factories plus cigars from bonded manufacturing warehouses, from Puerto Rico and imports minus exports.

^{3/} Less than a half million.

^{4/} Estimated -- excludes little cigars.

^{5/} Subject to revision.

^{6/} Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.--Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand (approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods

Period	Output	Factory removals		
		Total	Taxable	Tax-exempt
	Million	Million	Million	Million
Average:				
1935-39	173.3	174.4	174.4	Neg.
1940-44	132.7	134.9	134.4	0.5
1945	98.2	100.2	100.2	Neg.
1946	92.3	90.8	90.8	Neg.
1947	79.7	80.6	80.6	Neg.
1948	89.1	89.6	89.5	.1
1949	83.5	83.7	83.7	Neg.
1950	68.9	69.2	69.1	.1
1951	69.2	68.6	68.2	.4
1952	67.1	67.4	66.9	.5
1953	58.3	56.9	56.7	.2
1954	61.2	62.9	60.3	2.6
1955	58.7	57.8	57.0	.8
1956	63.6	59.5	58.9	.6
1957	49.0	49.1	48.8	.3
1958	170.0	160.0	159.7	.3
1959	530.1	505.5	481.6	23.9
1960	148.7	158.7	141.9	16.8
1961 <u>1/</u>	158.2	152.9	146.1	6.8
Fiscal year				
Year ending				
June				
1958	48.2	45.8	45.5	.3
1959	603.1	571.1	565.7	5.4
1960	151.1	141.4	113.9	27.5
1961	147.7	157.2	145.3	11.9
1962 <u>2/</u>	160.0	155.0	150.0	5.0

1/ Subject to revision.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue.

Table 8.--Consumption of cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco per male, 18 years and over, in the United States and by overseas forces, 1925-61 1/

Year	Large cigars and cigarillos	Large cigars and cigarillos <u>2/</u>	Smoking tobacco <u>3/</u>	Chewing tobacco <u>3/</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
1925	184.8	4.21	4.49	5.47
1926	182.0	4.22	4.36	5.35
1927	176.9	4.09	4.11	5.00
1928	172.3	4.04	3.92	4.77
1929	171.0	3.95	3.88	4.55
1930	153.5	3.56	4.02	4.07
1931	137.8	3.25	4.41	3.54
1932	112.3	2.64	4.57	2.84
1933	108.8	2.62	4.53	2.67
1934	113.8	2.74	4.47	2.65
1935	115.7	2.78	4.42	2.62
1936	123.4	3.00	4.41	2.61
1937	124.6	3.01	4.23	2.57
1938	119.9	2.81	4.44	2.35
1939	120.9	2.83	4.43	2.23
1940	121.6	2.92	4.42	2.17
1941	127.2	3.05	4.17	2.22
1942	126.8	3.03	3.61	2.38
1943	113.2	2.76	3.21	2.40
1944	105.7	2.61	2.92	2.53
1945	112.3	2.71	3.41	2.34
1946	120.4	2.93	2.12	2.21
1947	112.8	2.78	2.06	1.92
1948	113.7	2.80	2.09	1.85
1949	109.3	2.50	2.08	1.71
1950	107.8	2.53	2.03	1.67
1951	110.7	2.56	1.89	1.62
1952	115.0	2.72	1.80	1.58
1953	115.5	2.72	1.62	1.55
1954	112.8	2.64	1.55	1.48
1955	112.8	2.60	1.47	1.44
1956	110.8	2.41	1.30	1.36
1957	112.9	2.28	1.27	1.29
1958	117.3	2.34	1.37	1.23
1959	125.0	2.36	1.31	1.20
1960	124.7	2.30	1.30	1.13
1961 <u>4/</u>	123.0	2.27	1.30	1.13

1/ Includes Hawaii and Alaska for all years.2/ Unstemmed-processing weight equivalent.3/ Finished-product weight.4/ Preliminary estimate.

Bonded manufacturing warehouses and some other U.S. factories have been making about 700 million cigars annually from either entirely Cuban tobacco or with a filler of predominantly Cuban tobacco. An additional 4 billion cigars and cigarillos made in the United States have used Cuban tobacco as part of the filler blend. Stocks of Cuban tobacco held in this country vary considerably among manufacturers but in total are more than double those held in the years prior to the Castro regime. The January 1, 1962, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States totaled about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the quantity of Cuban tobacco used by domestic manufacturers in 1961.

A substantial expansion of cigar manufacture has occurred in Puerto Rico in the last few years and shipments to the United States have risen accordingly. These cigars are principally blended filler cigars and similar to those made in U.S. mainland factories. Cigars shipped here from Puerto Rico in 1961 at about 350 million were nearly 80 percent higher than in 1960, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in 1959 and 1958.

Consumption of cigars (including cigarillos) per male, 18 years and over, in 1961 numbered 123--1.4 percent less than in 1960 but 8.9 percent higher than in 1957. (See table 8). Except for 1959 and 1960, the 1961 figure was the highest since 1942. The 1961 unstemmed tobacco equivalent of the cigars consumed per male, 18 years and over, was slightly below 1960 and probably the lowest on record. Contributing to the considerable lowering of the level of the leaf equivalent for cigars in the last several years are (1) the reduction in leaf required when manufactured sheet binder was extensively used in place of natural binders, and (2) the substantially increased share of intermediate-size cigars, cigarillos and slimmer cigars which take less tobacco than the more traditional and larger-size cigars of earlier years.

Foreign countries take only a comparatively minor part of U.S. cigar output. Export data show only a combined figure for cigar exports which includes cigarette-size or small cigars as well as the large cigars and cigarillos. In 1959 and 1960, cigarette-size cigars composed a substantial part of the totals, but exports of these declined substantially in 1961 while exports of larger-size cigars apparently increased.

Output of cigarette-size cigars in 1961 at 158 million rose 6 percent from 1960. Taxable removals were up 3 percent but there was a 60 percent decline in the tax-exempt removals. (See table 7.)

Smoking Tobacco

The 1961 production of smoking tobacco for pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes was a little over 74 million pounds--slightly more than in 1960 and 1 million more than in 1959. Although output has risen gradually in the past 2 years, the quantity manufactured in 1961 was over a fourth less than 10 years ago. Smoking tobacco is a secondary outlet for the cigarette types, particularly burley.

Taxable removals of domestic smoking tobacco in 1961 at 71.4 million pounds were only slightly higher than in either of the 2 previous years. Both production and taxable removals in the first half of 1961 were above year-earlier levels, but these gains were largely erased in the second half of the year. A reduction in the number of unemployed persons may have been a factor contributing to this. There are indications, however, that more tobacco for roll-your-own cigarettes may have been used in 1961. Taxable cigarette papers, estimated to make up almost half of all cigarette papers, were 7 percent above 1960.

In 1961, per capita consumption of smoking tobacco per male, 18 years and over, was 1.3 pounds--about the same as in 1960 and 5 years ago but about 30 percent less than 10 years ago. (See table 8.)

In view of the generally favorable outlook for consumer income, appreciable increases in consumption of smoking tobacco are not likely this year.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics data, wholesale prices of smoking tobacco have remained steady since January 1960, when they were increased 3 percent.

The 1961 imports for consumption of manufactured tobacco (presumably almost entirely smoking tobacco) totaled about 1,262,000 pounds, valued at \$1,603,000. The quantity imported was up 38 percent, and the value, 36 percent. Imports of manufactured tobacco have risen steadily in the past 4 years; the 1961 volume was over 7 times the quantity imported in 1957. Even so, imported smoking tobacco made up less than 2 percent of total U.S. consumption of smoking tobacco in 1961. Of last year's total receipts, the Netherlands furnished about 75 percent, and the United Kingdom, about 15 percent. The average value (excluding duty) of imports from the Netherlands was \$1.08 per pound, and from the United Kingdom, \$2.46 per pound. The duty applicable to imported manufactured tobacco is $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

Domestic consumption absorbs most of the smoking tobacco we produce. Exports of packaged smoking tobacco in 1961 amounted to 786,000 pounds, valued at \$1,159,000. Compared with 1960, the quantity and value both declined 13 percent. Shipments to Canada, accounting for over a fourth of the total volume, were down 14 percent. Substantially less than in 1960 also went to Denmark, France, and Australia, and a little less, to Iceland and Sweden. Belgium increased takings moderately.

Most exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk are not included in the Internal Revenue Service output figures for smoking tobacco. This category includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco. The 1961 exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk form reached a new record high--8,958,000 pounds, valued at \$8,350,000. Volume rose 16 percent, and its declared value 13 percent. The previous peak exports occurred in 1959, when $8\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds were shipped. Switzerland was the leading outlet in 1961, more than doubling takings. Spain ranked second, taking about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds, in contrast with none in the previous year. More than in 1960 also went to

Table 10 --Selected tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 15 years and over, in the United States and by overseas forces, 1925-61 ^{1/}

(Finished-product weight)

Year	Smoking	Chewing	Snuff
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	2.10	2.56	.47
1926	2.04	2.50	.47
1927	1.92	2.34	.48
1928	1.83	2.23	.48
1929	1.81	2.12	.47
1930	1.87	1.90	.46
1931	2.05	1.65	.45
1932	2.13	1.32	.40
1933	2.11	1.24	.40
1934	2.08	1.23	.40
1935	2.05	1.22	.39
1936	2.04	1.21	.40
1937	1.96	1.19	.39
1938	2.05	1.09	.39
1939	2.05	1.03	.39
1940	2.05	1.00	.38
1941	1.93	1.03	.39
1942	1.67	1.10	.40
1943	1.49	1.11	.42
1944	1.36	1.18	.40
1945	1.59	1.09	.41
1946	.99	1.03	.37
1947	.96	.89	.36
1948	.98	.86	.37
1949	.97	.80	.37
1950	.94	.78	.36
1951	.88	.75	.35
1952	.83	.74	.34
1953	.75	.72	.34
1954	.72	.69	.33
1955	.68	.66	.33
1956	.60	.63	.32
1957	.58	.59	.30
1958	.62	.56	.29
1959	.59	.54	.27
1960	.59	.51	.28
1961 ^{2/}	.59	.51	.27

^{1/} Includes Hawaii and Alaska for all years.

^{2/} Preliminary estimate.

Ecuador and Haiti, while exports to the Dominican Republic held about even. On the other hand, there were substantial percentage reductions in shipments to Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, Bolivia, Australia, and Chile.

Chewing Tobacco

The 1961 output of chewing tobacco totaled about $65\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds --slightly more than in 1960. This is the first interruption in a steady downward trend in 17 years. A 2 percent gain in scrap output more than offset a small decline in plug chewing. Scrap comprised 50 percent, and plug, 40 percent of all chewing. Of the two smaller categories of chewing tobacco, production of twist continued its gradual decline, but that of fine-cut gained a little.

Taxable removals of chewing tobacco in 1961 were slightly above 1960. Per capita consumption of chewing tobacco per male, 18 years and over, was 1.1 pounds--the same as in 1960 but 12 percent less than 5 years ago and 30 percent less than 10 years ago. (See table 8.) It seems likely that the long-term downtrend will resume in 1962 and continue in the years ahead.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index through January, manufacturers' prices of plug chewing have remained steady since increases were made in the first quarter of 1959.

All except a small fraction of chewing tobacco output is consumed domestically. Most of the exports consist of twist and plug. Exports in 1961 totaled 667,000 pounds, 2 percent below the previous year and the lowest since the wartime year 1943. In the 10 years 1950-59, exports of chewing tobacco ranged between 1 and about 2 million pounds, averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. The declared value of the 1961 exports was \$608,000--slightly less than in 1960. Australia, accounting for approximately 70 percent of the total, increased takings 5 percent. On the other hand, there were reductions in exports to Panama, French Pacific Islands, and several other destinations.

Snuff

The 1961 output of snuff, about $33\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, was about 2 percent less than in 1960, and lowest since 1917. Snuff production was relatively stable in the years 1946-55, mostly fluctuating within 1 million pounds of the 10-year average of $39\frac{1}{2}$ million. Since 1955, except for 1 year, production of snuff has declined, although the decrease in 1961 was more gradual than in most other recent years. The decline in 1961 was centered largely in the first half of the year.

Relatively little change is expected in snuff production in 1962. Snuff is the principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types. Virtually all the snuff produced in the United States is consumed in this country. The 1961 consumption per capita, 15 years and over, amounted to a little over a quarter-pound, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than in 1960, about a tenth lower than 5 years ago and nearly a fourth below 10 years ago. (See table 10.)

Based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index through January, manufacturers' prices of snuff have remained unchanged since July 1961. Beginning with May 1961, this index had advanced 3 months in succession. The January 1962 index was 6 percent higher than a year earlier.

EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in the calendar year 1961 totaled 501 million pounds (equivalent to 563 million, farm-sales weight) -- 1 percent more than in 1960. The declared value of exports last year, \$391 million, rose 3 percent to an all-time high. In the 10 years 1950-59, exports averaged 487 million pounds, valued at \$322 million.

Flue-cured made up 80 percent of total 1961 unmanufactured tobacco exports, compared with 82 percent in 1960. Burley comprised a little over 7 percent of total, about the same as in the previous year, and exports of fire-cured comprised about 6 percent, compared with 5 percent in 1960.

The small increase in last year's exports was mainly due to gains in shipments of burley, Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, Connecticut Valley cigar binder (Havana Seed), and shade-grown cigar wrapper. Exports of flue-cured -- the predominant export class -- declined $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The United Kingdom cut flue-cured takings approximately 15 percent from the 5-year high of 1960. There were also reductions by the Netherlands, Australia, Egypt, Norway, and Portugal. But West Germany, Japan, Federation of Malaya and Thailand boosted takings sharply, and more flue-cured than in 1960 went to Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Italy, Hong Kong, and New Zealand. Takings by Belgium were near those in the previous year.

Burley exports in 1961 were 9 percent above 1960, and were the biggest in 11 years. There were gains in shipments to Italy, Sweden, Portugal, and Mexico, but decreases in those to West Germany, Netherlands, Australia, Egypt, Denmark, and Finland. Exports of Maryland held even. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured rose almost a third to the largest in 10 years, due mainly to larger takings by the Netherlands, France, and Sweden. Virginia fire-cured exports declined approximately a tenth. Exports of Green River were down, but those of One Sucker increased appreciably; Black Fat declined a little. Cigar leaf exports were 31 percent larger than in the previous year, attributable to increases in shade-grown wrapper and Havana Seed binder; exports of the other binder types and of cigar filler were down from the 1960 level.

The United Kingdom, our leading foreign market for tobacco leaf, reduced takings 14 percent below 1960, and accounted for 30 percent of total 1961 exports, compared with 36 percent a year earlier. Germany, second

1/ Quantities of tobacco in this section are stated in terms of export weight which is less than the equivalent farm-sales weight.

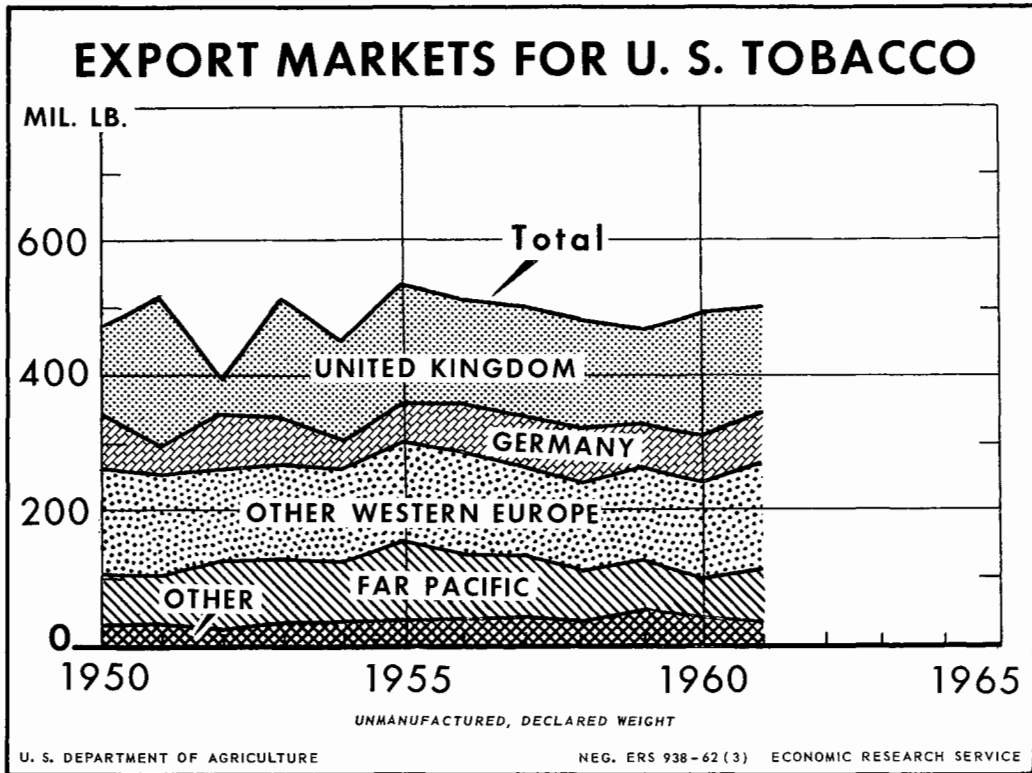
Table 11.--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

(Declared weight)							
Country and type	Average 1952-56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1961 as percentage of 1960
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Flue-cured	403.0	417.7	398.0	373.7	408.7	402.6	99
Burley	28.5	20.5	28.8	31.9	33.6	36.6	109
Maryland	8.6	13.5	12.1	14.4	11.4	11.4	100
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	4.4	5.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	4.7	92
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	21.6	22.0	19.7	17.8	18.8	25.0	133
Green River	1.9	1.6	1.2	.8	.8	.5	62
One Sucker	1.5	2.6	.9	2.4	.3	.8	267
Black Fat, etc.	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	96
Cigar wrapper	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.0	3.3	4.3	130
Cigar binder	2.5	3.9	2.0	3.2	1.9	3.0	158
Cigar filler	.5	.1	.6	1.0	.5	.2	40
Perique	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	3.3	4.7	4.2	6.5	7.1	7.3	104
Total	483.9	501.0	481.8	465.6	496.1	500.8	101
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	144.9	166.5	160.4	139.7	176.9	152.2	86
France	7.7	7.5	8.1	5.8	5.2	7.2	138
Belgium	17.4	16.3	14.5	20.1	18.6	17.3	93
Netherlands	35.3	31.7	22.8	24.9	40.0	30.0	75
Germany, West and East	64.8	68.9	81.7	63.6	67.5	78.4	116
Portugal	6.8	5.8	7.1	6.4	8.7	6.5	75
Denmark	11.1	14.0	11.9	15.0	12.4	14.1	114
Ireland	13.9	9.8	13.5	10.0	13.2	13.8	105
Switzerland	11.8	14.2	10.4	11.2	11.1	14.2	128
Norway	7.8	7.4	7.5	6.9	8.0	7.3	91
Sweden	11.7	14.8	11.6	10.3	17.4	18.9	109
Italy	4.7	4.8	7.2	10.4	5.4	11.7	217
Thailand	4.4	13.5	9.2	11.8	4.6	13.6	296
Australia	26.7	38.2	26.3	20.4	20.0	11.8	59
India	2.3	4.3	3.0	2.0	.6	2.0	333
Pakistan	2.0	2.9	.3	.8	1.6	1.9	119
New Zealand	6.5	6.3	6.3	7.3	4.8	6.0	125
Philippine Republic	18.8	.1	5.0	4.1	1.2	6.9	575
Indonesia	12.9	11.5	1.7	2.4	.2	3.0	---
Egypt	6.0	7.5	8.4	16.2	12.8	1.6	12
Japan	9.4	3.6	11.2	11.6	18.2	24.5	135
Spain	3.2	2.8	5.7	7.0	2/	3.6	---
Other countries	53.8	48.6	48.0	57.7	47.7	54.3	114
Total	483.9	501.0	481.8	465.6	496.1	500.8	101

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.



ranking U. S. market, took 16 percent more tobacco than in 1960, but Netherlands, ranking third, cut takings 25 percent below the relatively large 1960 total. Exports to Japan, ranking fourth, jumped 35 percent, and topped any previous year. Sweden ranked fifth, increasing takings about 9 percent, but exports to Belgium, ranking sixth, declined 7 percent. Among other countries taking more U. S. tobacco than in 1960 were Switzerland, Denmark, Ireland, Thailand, Federation of Malaya, Italy, Finland, and France. Australia, which in the previous 8 years had ranked either third or fourth as a foreign market for our tobacco (nearly all flue-cured), dropped to eleventh place, slashing takings 41 percent below 1960 to a postwar low. Australian tobacco production has expanded sharply in recent years, as growers have benefited from a Government mixing regulation; this regulation establishes minimum percentages of domestic leaf that must be used by manufacturers to qualify for concessional duty rates on imported tobacco.

In 1961, exports of tobacco for foreign currencies under Title I, Public Law 480, amounted to 26 million pounds -- equal to 5 percent of total unmanufactured tobacco exports. This was the smallest quantity and percentage since inception of the program. Although Title I exports were made to 15 countries in 1961, 7 of these -- Spain, Viet Nam, Indonesia, France, Pakistan, Taiwan, and India -- accounted for approximately 85 percent of the total. (See table 12.)

Table 12.--Tobacco exports under P.L. 480, Title I program and totals by countries, calendar years 1957-61

Country	(Export weight)									
	1957 exports		1958 exports		1959 exports		1960 exports		1961 exports	
	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total	P.L. 480, Title I	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Austria	0.3	1.7	1.5	4.8	0	3.4	0	3.5	0	0.3
Brazil	0	0	.1	.1	0	0	.1	.1	0	1/
Burma	1.4	1.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.5	.6	.5	.5
Chile	.1	.1	0	.4	0	.3	.2	.7	.8	1.1
Colombia 2/	0	.4	.5	.9	0	.7	.5	.8	.7	.9
Ecuador 3/	.1	.2	.1	.3	0	.3	0	.4	.7	.7
Finland	2.1	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.0	7.1	4.3	5.2	0	7.9
France	3.1	7.5	6.8	8.1	3.2	5.8	1.5	5.2	2.6	7.2
Iceland 4/	.4	.4	.4	.6	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.7
India	1.1	4.3	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	.5	.6	2.0	2.0
Indonesia	10.0	11.5	.5	1.7	.2	2.4	0	.2	5/3.1	3.0
Israel	1/	.5	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.1	.3
Italy	4.4	4.8	3.8	7.2	7.3	10.4	3.0	5.4	0	11.7
Korea	2.4	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	1.7	2.9	0	.3	0	.8	1.1	1.6	5/2.1	1.9
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.6	.3	.3
Spain 6/	2.5	2.8	6.4	7.4	11.2	11.4	.5	.7	5.5	6.2
Taiwan	.5	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.7
Thailand	2.4	13.5	.4	9.2	0	11.8	0	4.6	0	13.6
U.A.R. (Egypt)	0	7.5	0	8.4	13.3	16.2	10.5	12.8	.7	1.6
United Kingdom	3.2	166.5	3.1	160.4	0	139.7	0	176.9	0	152.2
Uruguay 4/	0	3.0	0	1.3	7.0	7.3	0	2.4	0	4.1
Viet Nam 3/	0	5.4	3.7	4.8	5.3	5.3	5/4.2	4.1	5/4.2	3.9
Total, above countries 7/	35.8	243.2	37.9	227.6	56.5	228.4	31.2	230.7	26.0	222.8
Total, all countries 8/		501.0		481.8		465.6		496.1		500.8

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Mainly tobacco in cigarettes.

3/ Includes manufactured tobacco in bulk form.

4/ Includes cigarettes and manufactured tobacco in bulk form.

5/ P. L. 480 exports exceed Census-reported total probably because of difference in cut-off date of reporting periods.

6/ Includes manufactured tobacco in bulk form and in 1959-61, cigarettes.

7/ Based on unrounded data.

8/ Unmanufactured tobacco.

Table 13.--Tobacco exports under Government-financed programs, 1955-61

Calendar year	Public Law 480			Mutual Security Act	Government-financed programs	Total unmanufactured tobacco exports	Exports under Government-financed programs as percentage of total exports
	Title I, foreign currency sales	Title III, barter	Total				
Quantity (export weight)							
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1955	43.8	---	43.8	2.3	46.1	540.3	8.5
1956	71.2	---	71.2	4.3	75.5	510.4	14.8
1957	35.8	---	35.8	---	35.8	501.0	7.1
1958	37.9	0.5	38.4	2.6	41.0	481.8	8.5
1959	56.5	19.5	76.0	5.5	81.5	465.6	17.3
1960	31.2	27.3	58.5	22.8	81.3	496.1	16.4
1961	26.0	61.3	87.3	20.5	107.8	500.8	21.5
Value							
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.
1955	31.3	---	31.3	0.6	31.9	356.2	9.0
1956	48.5	---	48.5	2.3	50.8	333.5	15.2
1957	26.6	---	26.6	---	26.6	359.1	7.4
1958	28.3	.4	28.7	1.5	30.2	354.5	8.5
1959	41.6	11.3	52.9	3.5	56.4	346.2	16.3
1960	22.0	21.0	43.0	17.8	60.8	379.2	16.0
1961	20.4	35.2	55.6	16.5	72.1	390.8	18.4

From 1955--the first year in which P. L. 480, Title I, exports of tobacco were made--through December 31, 1961, 345 million pounds of tobacco, worth \$252 million, were authorized; by the end of 1961, about 302 million pounds had been exported and 43 million pounds were yet to be shipped. Additional agreements providing for the sale of tobacco are being negotiated.

Under legislation enacted last summer, the expiration date of Title I, P. L. 480 (which provides for sales of surplus farm commodities for foreign currencies) was extended 3 years to December 31, 1964. A total of \$4½ billion was authorized for Title I sales during the 3-year period, the maximum in any one year limited to \$2½ billion.

Title III, P. L. 480, authorizes barter of surplus agricultural commodities for strategic and other materials produced abroad. Under this program, exports are made through private trade channels but the tobacco must be acquired from or be replaced by tobacco pledged as collateral to the Commodity Credit Corporation by growers' associations under the price support program. Tobacco exports under the barter program have increased steadily in importance, and in 1961 they amounted to 61 million pounds, valued at \$35 million. The quantity shipped out in 1961 substantially exceeded that in the previous 3 years combined. The volume exported under barter arrangements last year was nearly 2½ times, the foreign currency exports. (See table 13.) Exports in 1961 under the two P. L. 480 programs totaled 87 million pounds--17 percent of all unmanufactured tobacco exports.

Countries receiving barter tobacco in 1961 were as follows (figures for individual countries are subject to change as additional data become available in the "undistributed" category):

Country	Quantity	Value
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>
United Kingdom	29.7	16.7
West Germany	16.1	3.4
Netherlands	3.6	1.9
Philippine Republic	2.6	1.4
Denmark	2.3	1.7
Finland	1.3	.8
Luxembourg	1.1	.6
Japan	.9	.7
Portugal	.8	.5
Austria	.8	.5
Belgium	.7	.5
France	.6	.3
Italy	.5	.4
Other	.1	.1
Undistributed	10.2	5.7
Total	61.3	35.2

Tobacco is also eligible for export under Title IV of P. L. 480, under which surplus agricultural commodities may be exported to friendly countries under long-term credit arrangements. As yet, no tobacco has been exported under Title IV, but a few agreements are presently under consideration.

In 1961, about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of tobacco, worth \$16 $\frac{1}{2}$ million, were exported under Section 402, Mutual Security Act. This tobacco was exported for dollars provided by the International Cooperation Administration (now Agency for International Development), with the country of destination making available an equivalent amount of its local currency to a third country which receives economic assistance from the United States. It is expected, however, that exports under the Section 402 program will drop substantially in 1962, as economic aid legislation enacted last year did not specifically provide funds for continuation of the program; funds presently available for this program represent sums reobligated from previously committed funds.

U. S. exports of tobacco in 1962 are expected to be moderately larger than in 1961. In addition to those factors that are helping to sustain our tobacco exports--rising cigarette consumption abroad, large gold and dollar reserves and relatively high economic activity in many importing countries--two others should stimulate exports in 1962. These are reduced domestic production in several European countries (particularly Italy and France) due to blue mold damage, and the recently announced export payment program for tobacco (discussed in the section that follows). Shipments under the P. L. 480 programs may also be larger this year than in 1961. The combined influence of these factors should more than offset the effects of relatively high stocks in the United Kingdom and some other countries. From a longer-range standpoint, however, U. S. tobacco exports will continue to feel the adverse effects of increased foreign production and numerous trade barriers. Development with respect to the European Common Market, especially the possible affiliation of the United Kingdom and some other major tobacco importing countries, will continue to be key elements in the longer-term outlook for our tobacco exports. (See page 28.)

Export Payment Program for Tobacco

On February 16, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced an export payment program to aid tobacco growers by encouraging the export of Commodity Credit Corporation loan stocks of leaf tobacco from 1956 and earlier crops. Approximately 150 million pounds of tobacco from these crops--about 85 percent consisting of flue-cured--are in inventory. Most of this represents tobacco pledged as collateral by growers' cooperative associations to the CCC under the price support program, but small quantities have recently been acquired by dealer exporters from the cooperatives. To the extent such dealers stocks can be identified, they will also be eligible for the program.

Under the program, payments will be made to tobacco exporters from funds authorized in Section 32 of Public Law 320 (74th Congress, approved August 24, 1935). The rate will be 20 percent of the announced sales price of the cooperative associations, by grades, in the period immediately preceding authorization of the program, except for small quantities of tobacco purchased at previously discontinued discount prices. In general, an exporter will file an application covering each such export sale and secure approval of the application prior to the actual export of the tobacco. Complete documentation will be required in connection with identification and proof of exportation of the tobacco.

Payments will be made on export sales, including those under barter arrangements and for foreign currency, which meet the stipulations of the program. Applications may be filed for participation in the program through November 30, and all shipments must be made by December 31, 1962, in order to receive payment.

Section 32 of P. L. 320 authorizes certain types of programs to widen market outlets for surplus agricultural commodities. Among the programs authorized are those to encourage the exportation of agricultural commodities and their products. Most programs developed for this purpose have involved cash payments to commercial exporters following the export of designated commodities. Section 32 programs are financed by a continuing appropriation equal to 30 percent of the import duties collected on all commodities entering the United States.

The only previous export program of this kind for tobacco was in fiscal 1948, when about \$8½ million from Section 32 funds were used to encourage exports of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, and to partly finance exports of several kinds of tobacco to Germany. About 76 million pounds of exported tobacco were partly financed with Section 32 funds-- about one-third of it under the program for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco and two-thirds under the program for Germany.

Common Market Import Duties

Some information is now available on results of the extended negotiations between representatives of the United States and the European Economic Community (Common Market) held at Geneva under auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The external duty on unmanufactured tobacco, formulated as a result of these negotiations, provides for an ad valorem duty of 28 percent (to become effective in gradual steps), with a minimum equivalent to 13.2 cents a pound (\$29 per 100 kilograms) and a maximum of 17.2 cents a pound (\$38 per 100 kilograms). This represents some downward modification of the originally proposed duty, which eventually would have imposed an ad valorem rate of 30 percent.

Even with this change, however, U. S. tobacco still will be at a disadvantage compared with that from Rhodesia and other sources providing lower-priced tobaccos to the Common Market. Under the presently scheduled rates, tobaccos priced at about 47 cents a pound and less will eventually be dutiable at the minimum rate of 13.2 cents a pound; tobaccos valued more than about $61\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound will be subject to the maximum rate of 17.2 cents a pound. Tobaccos valued between 47 cents and about $61\frac{1}{2}$ cents will be dutiable at the 28 percent ad valorem rate. A substantial part of U. S. tobacco entering the Common Market (West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, and Italy) will be subject to the maximum rate of 17.2 cents a pound eventually to be in effect. Assuming the average import values of recent years, much of the Rhodesian leaf imported into these markets will be subject to the minimum of 13.2 cents a pound eventually to be in effect. Hence, when the scheduled rates take full effect, U. S. leaf generally may bear a 4-cent per pound higher duty than most Rhodesian and other lower-priced leaf going to the 6 Common Market countries. This differential has not existed previously, since duties in West Germany and the Benelux countries were on a specific, not ad valorem, basis, and in Italy and France, tobacco imports were duty-free. The probable rate of 17.2 cents a pound to be levied against U. S. tobaccos entering the Common Market compares with an average duty of about 12.8 cents a pound in 1958, which if calculated on an ad valorem basis amounted to about 19 percent.

With respect to tobacco and some other items, the European Common Market entered into understandings with the United States envisaging negotiations for further reductions in the common external tariffs.

In addition to erecting a common tariff wall against imports from third countries, the Common Market has as one of its objectives the eventual elimination of duties among its members. As far as tobacco is concerned, this means that U. S. tobacco faces increased competition from tobacco exported by Italy and certain overseas territories of member countries, and from tobacco exported by Greece, which will receive a 50-percent duty concession when its associate membership is fully ratified. Negotiations have been proceeding with Turkey also. Effective January 1, 1962, member countries with duties on tobacco made another 10 percent reduction on imported tobacco of Common Market origin. This brought the total reduction made thus far in internal duties on tobacco to 30 percent.

Further adding to the concern about future tobacco exports is the potential enlargement of the Common Market by the addition of the United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, and Norway and some form of association by Switzerland, Spain and perhaps other countries. If the current negotiations for Britain's entry as a full member should be successful, the status in the Common Market of Rhodesia-Nyasaland, Canada, and India--members of the British Commonwealth--will be of crucial importance, as these countries are the chief competitors of the United States in the flue-cured markets of the world. In 1961, the 6 present members of the Common Market accounted for 29 percent of total U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco. The United Kingdom together with other prospective

members of the Common Market accounted for an additional 46 percent. Thus the potentially enlarged Common Market accounted for three-fourths of our total tobacco exports last year.

To meet the challenge of the Common Market, the President--in recommending a 5-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements program beyond June 30, 1962--has requested broad new authority to negotiate further trade agreements, in order to win additional concessions for U. S. products.

Major Foreign Countries Exporting Tobacco

Flue-cured tobacco makes up almost half of all free-world exports of tobacco. In world markets, U. S. flue-cured meets competition mainly from that grown in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada, and India. Greece and Turkey are the principal producers and exporters of oriental tobacco, which ranks second in volume in free-world commerce.

The current flue-cured crop of Rhodesia-Nyasaland is estimated at a record 254 million pounds--7 percent above 1961 and over twice as much as 10 years ago. Auctions for the Rhodesian crop opened March 13. The first week's sales of 2.3 million pounds averaged the equivalent of about 44 U. S. cents per pound, compared with 38 cents for 2.6 million pounds a year ago. Last year, the 233 million pounds of Rhodesian tobacco sold at auction averaged the equivalent of 39½ U. S. cents per pound. The United Kingdom purchased 110 million pounds, nearly half of the entire Federation flue-cured crop. United Kingdom manufacturers have estimated their requirements in 1962-64 at 100-105 million pounds annually. On the other hand, purchases by Australia are expected to lessen, because of increasing domestic production.

Exports of tobacco from the Federation climbed to a new high in 1961--210 million pounds (dry weight). This was nearly a tenth more than a year earlier and approximately a fifth more than 2 years earlier. Of last year's exports, 87 percent consisted of flue-cured; 9 percent, dark fire-cured; and the remaining 4 percent, other kinds. The United Kingdom took a little more than in 1960, almost half of total shipments, and other Commonwealth destinations accounted for about an eighth. West European markets were the outlet for about 55½ million pounds of Rhodesian-Nyasaland tobacco--over a fourth of the total. West Germany took 24 million pounds; the Netherlands, about 15½ million; Belgium, nearly 7½ million; and other West European countries (mainly Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland) about 8½ million. About 6½ million pounds of Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco went to Japan in 1961, compared with approximately 1 million a year earlier, and only 21,000 pounds, 2 years earlier.

Canada's 1961 flue-cured crop is estimated at 202 million pounds--a little below the record production in 1961 but a third higher than the 1955-59 average. Both acreage and the average yield were down from 1960 levels. About 97 percent of the crop was produced in Ontario, the rest in the province

of Quebec. Sales of Ontario flue-cured through March 9 totaled about 127 million pounds, averaging 53.4 Canadian cents per pound. In the 1960-61 season, which extended from midNovember to the end of March, about 199 million pounds of Ontario flue-cured were sold at an average price of 55.1 Canadian cents per pound. (The entire 1960 Canadian flue-cured crop averaged 54.6 cents.)

In the first 9 months of 1961, Canada exported about 37 million pounds of tobacco (nearly all flue-cured)--7 percent more than a year earlier. About 90 percent of the 1961 total was consigned to the United Kingdom, and nearly half of the remainder to other Commonwealth destinations. A significant quantity went to West Germany and lesser quantities to Belgium, Portugal, Denmark, and Norway.

The 1962 flue-cured crop in India is placed at 160 million pounds--3 percent more than in 1961. Exports of Indian flue-cured in January-October 1961 at $64\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds were about 10 million above a year earlier. The United Kingdom, accounting for almost two-thirds of the total, took 41 percent more than in the first 10 months of 1960. Shipments to the Soviet Union were up more than a third and Algeria also increased takings appreciably. West European countries taking sizable quantities of Indian flue-cured were France, 3.1 million pounds; Belgium, 3.0 million; and the Netherlands, 1.8 million. Lesser shipments were made to Sweden, West Germany and Switzerland.

Tobacco production in Turkey in 1961 is estimated at 219 million pounds--down over a fourth from 1960 and the smallest in 7 years. Quality of the crop, however, is reportedly above average. The acreage planted in 1961 was reduced 17 percent below 1960, but in 1962 may be increased substantially. Exports in January-November 1961 at 149 million pounds were 56 percent larger than in the comparable period of 1960. Takings by the United States--which accounted for over half of the total--increased 50 percent. Among other outlets, Austria, France, East Germany, West Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, and Egypt all took more than a year earlier; Italy, Belgium, Poland, Soviet Union, and Finland took less. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds went to Japan, a relatively unimportant market for Turkish tobacco in prior years.

In Greece, tobacco production in 1961 is estimated at 162 million pounds--13 percent above the previous year's crop but 19 percent below the 1955-59 average. Production in 1962 is expected to rise as growers will be permitted to increase plantings. Exports in 1961, placed at 143 million pounds, were about 7 percent higher than in 1960 and largest in 4 years. Consignments to the United States, accounting for approximately a fourth of the total, rose 24 percent. Exports to West Germany accounted for another fourth, but declined a little from the previous year. About a fifth of the total went to Soviet Bloc countries, with the Soviet Union the largest single market in the group. France took as much Greek tobacco as in the previous year, but more than in 1960 went to Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Portugal, the Netherlands, Spain, and Finland. Italy slashed takings drastically, and Austria and Egypt took less Greek tobacco than in the preceding year.

British Tobacco Situation

The United Kingdom, world's leading importer of tobacco and the single largest foreign market for U. S. leaf, imports tobacco both for home use and export, mainly in the form of manufactured cigarettes. The principal kind of tobacco imported is flue-cured. British cigarettes differ from American-type blended cigarettes in that the preponderant share contains only flue-cured tobacco.

Imports of tobacco into the United Kingdom in 1961 totaled 345 million pounds--5 percent less than the unusually large receipts in 1960 but otherwise the most since 1951. Except for one year in the 1953-59 period, tobacco imports into the United Kingdom ranged between 301 million and 319 million pounds.

About 95 percent of 1961 imports consisted of flue-cured, of which almost two-thirds entered in unstemmed form, the rest already stemmed. The United States furnished 157 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco--45½ percent of the total. In 1960, imports from the United States at 178½ million pounds made up 49 percent of receipts from all sources.

Of the 3 Commonwealth suppliers, Rhodesia-Nyasaland provided 3 percent less tobacco than in 1960, but imports from India and Canada increased 2 percent and 15 percent, respectively. (See table 15.) The 3 Commonwealth areas supplied 52 percent of total imports, compared with 49 percent in 1960.

The quantities of imported flue-cured by principal sources were United States, 155 million pounds; Rhodesia-Nyasaland, 95 million; India, 40½ million; and Canada, 34¾ million. Nearly all the Canadian and the great bulk of U. S. flue-cured was unstemmed, while most Indian flue-cured and over half of that from Rhodesia was stemmed before being imported. Average values of unstemmed flue-cured imports in 1960, exclusive of duty, compared with those in recent years were as follows (expressed in U.S. cents per pound):

Country of origin	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Percentage change, 1960 to 1961
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.
United States	79.0	80.3	84.2	83.8	87.4	+4.3
Rhodesia-Nyasaland	74.9	78.4	80.2	76.4	76.3	-0.1
Canada	68.1	71.3	69.9	79.0	75.8	-4.1
India	39.7	44.5	41.7	40.3	45.2	+12.2

Table 14.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports ^{1/}			Stocks Dec. 31	Gross clearances from bond ^{3/}			Exports of manu- factured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanu- factured tobacco
	From U. S. ^{2/}	From Common- wealth coun- tries ^{2/}	Total		Non- prefer- ential ^{2/}	Prefer- ential ^{2/}	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average									
1934-38	213	57	275	497	185	47	232	39	12
1939-45	182	63	255	310	215	62	277	27	5
1946	366	62	433	383	261	61	322	55	7
1947	201	82	296	384	235	57	292	52	1
1948	172	97	281	390	204	67	271	45	1
1949	154	119	302	419	190	81	271	47	2
1950	144	146	306	445	180	91	271	43	4
1951	212	131	355	498	183	104	287	51	7
1952	67	143	224	430	172	108	280	47	12
1953	174	127	316	452	167	116	283	45	9
1954	160	139	312	468	168	122	290	41	4
1955	179	149	344	507	173	125	298	44	4
1956	160	146	318	523	173	127	300	45	3
1957	168	141	319	532	169	135	304	41	3
1958	164	145	316	534	172	138	310	41	2
1959	140	155	300	515	171	144	315	34	2
1960	178	180	365	548	167	153	320	31	5
1961	157	182	345	570	162	156	318	31	3

^{1/} Unmanufactured tobacco.

^{2/} Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other non-preferential areas has been about 2.4 to 2.9 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. In the prewar period, the full duty rate was over 25 percent above the preferential rate.

^{3/} Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export.

^{4/} Subject to revision.

Compiled from the Annual Statement of Trade and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

Table 15.--Unmanufactured tobacco imports into the United Kingdom from major sources, average 1947-49, annual 1950-61

Period	United States	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	India	Canada	Turkey	Greece	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1947-49	175.9	52.3	28.0	16.0	10.2	5.5	4.6	292.5
1950	143.7	78.5	48.1	15.8	10.8	1.0	7.9	305.8
1951	212.0	66.5	40.1	21.6	3.2	1.3	10.2	354.9
1952	66.8	70.2	38.3	32.7	.6	1.2	13.9	223.7
1953	174.2	68.2	31.4	24.1	2.4	.8	14.7	315.8
1954	159.7	76.8	36.2	24.9	2.8	1.4	10.7	312.5
1955	178.6	72.1	36.4	40.0	3.1	1.5	12.0	343.7
1956	160.3	84.4	40.0	21.7	2.6	1.4	8.0	318.4
1957	168.1	79.9	35.6	25.6	2.5	1.1	5.9	318.9
1958	163.9	74.6	44.7	23.4	1.0	.5	7.9	316.0
1959	140.1	86.8	37.4	29.7	.2	.4	5.7	300.3
1960	178.5	105.5	42.7	30.2	.4	.1	7.2	364.6
1961	157.2	102.0	43.6	34.8	.3	.4	7.1	345.4
Percentage change								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1947-49 to 1961	-10.6	95.0	55.7	117.5	-97.1	-92.7	54.3	18.1
1960 to 1961	-11.9	-3.3	2.1	15.2	-25.0	300.0	-1.4	-5.3
Percentage distribution								
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average 1947-49	60.1	17.9	9.5	5.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	100.0
1950	47.0	25.7	15.7	5.2	3.5	.3	2.6	100.0
1951	59.7	18.7	11.3	6.1	.9	.4	2.9	100.0
1952	29.9	31.4	17.1	14.6	.3	.5	6.2	100.0
1953	55.2	21.6	9.9	7.6	.8	.3	4.6	100.0
1954	51.1	24.6	11.6	8.0	.9	.4	3.4	100.0
1955	52.0	21.0	10.6	11.6	.9	.4	3.5	100.0
1956	50.4	26.5	12.6	6.8	.8	.4	2.5	100.0
1957	52.8	25.0	11.2	8.1	.8	.3	1.8	100.0
1958	52.0	23.6	14.1	7.4	.3	.2	2.4	100.0
1959	46.7	28.9	12.4	9.9	.1	.1	1.9	100.0
1960	49.0	28.9	11.7	8.3	.1	-	2.0	100.0
1961	45.5	29.5	12.6	10.1	.1	.1	2.1	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Basic data compiled from Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom.

The differential between U.S. and Rhodesian unstemmed flue-cured imported into the United Kingdom--equivalent to 11 cents a pound--was wider than usual in 1961.

The United Kingdom import duty on unstemmed tobacco from non-Commonwealth sources is currently equivalent to about \$9.93 a pound, which includes a surcharge of 10 percent imposed July 26, 1961. This duty is about 24 cents a pound more than on tobacco from Commonwealth sources, which is subject to the preferential rate equivalent to about \$9.69 a pound (including the 10 percent surcharge). The United Kingdom duty rates on both U.S. and Rhodesian tobaccos are over 10 times their average declared values per pound.

Gross clearances of tobacco from bond in the United Kingdom are an approximate measure of home use and exports combined. In 1961, gross clearances at 318 million pounds were 2 million below the near-record figure of 1960. This is the first time in 9 years that gross clearances failed to increase over the preceding year. From 1960 to 1961, gross clearances of U.S. flue-cured declined 2 percent, and those of Rhodesian flue-cured were virtually unchanged; but gross clearances of Indian and Candian flue-cured increased 2 and 7 percent, respectively. Flue-cured from the three Commonwealth sources accounted for about 50 percent of total flue-cured clearances, compared with 49 percent in 1960. Gross clearances of dark fire-cured tobacco from Nyasaland were down moderately, while those of air- and sun-cured from India and Nyasaland declined a little.

Last year, British usings of leaf for home consumption (net clearances from bond) at 259 million pounds were down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million from the record high of 1960 but exceeded any other previous year. In January-July 1961, net clearances from bond were running 3 percent ahead of that a year earlier, but in the last 5 months of the year, declined 6 percent below the previous year's level. Prices of cigarettes in the United Kingdom were raised, following the increase in the import duty on tobacco on July 26, 1961. Retail prices of popular brands were increased from the U. S. currency equivalent of about 58 cents to about 63 cents for a pack of 20. The price increase is said to have encouraged a switch to filter tip brands, which in Britain are priced lower than nonfilter cigarettes. In 1961, filter tip cigarettes accounted for $19\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the market in the United Kingdom, compared with nearly 16 percent in 1960.

Exports of manufactured products in 1961 totaled 31 million pounds--the same as in 1960. Cigarettes usually make up about nine-tenths of Britain's manufactured tobacco exports. In contrast to the downward trend of the past 5 years, exports of cigarettes in 1961 increased 2 percent over 1960. Principal markets for British cigarettes in 1961 were Singapore and Malaya, both of which reduced takings; and Aden, Persian Gulf States, West Germany, Hong Kong, France, and Sudan, all of which took more than in 1960. About three-fifths of Britain's cigarette exports last year were consigned to Commonwealth destinations.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1961 totaled 570 million pounds--22 million more than a year earlier and above any month in the postwar period. The 1961 year-end holdings represented 21.5 months' use (as measured by gross clearances), compared with a ratio of 20.6 at the end of 1960 and a 1955-59 average of 20.5

Data on 1961 year-end stocks by kind indicate holdings of U. S. flue-cured at 303½ million pounds--2 percent higher than a year earlier. Stocks of Rhodesian tobacco increased a tenth to about 120 million pounds. Stocks of Indian flue-cured at 63 million pounds and Canadian flue-cured, 36 million, were up 7 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Holdings of dark fire-cured from Nyasaland declined moderately. Stocks of air- and sun-cured tobacco from India rose a little, but from Nyasaland were a little smaller than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN GROWN TOBACCO 2/

In 1961, United States imports of foreign grown tobacco for consumption totaled 166 million pounds--a new record high. Its value was about \$114 million (excluding import duties). Compared with 1960, volume increased 5 percent, but the value was 1 percent lower. As usual, imports of cigarette leaf comprised about three-fourths of the total, and cigar tobacco nearly all the rest.

Our imports of cigarette leaf for consumption rose 6 percent. Such imports have risen steadily since 1953 and in the last 3 years have increased 7 million pounds a year. It is estimated that oriental tobacco constituted about 10 percent of total tobacco used in the U. S. for the manufacture of cigarettes in 1961, considering all tobacco on an unstemmed processing weight basis. This percentage is higher than in the early 1950's, when it was still below the prewar proportion. The percentage of oriental tobacco used in the average blend in 1961 was close to the prewar figure. Cigarette leaf entering consumption channels in 1961 from Turkey and Greece -- our principal suppliers -- increased 6 and 7 percent, respectively, above a year earlier. Imports from Yugoslavia, which have gained steadily in recent years, increased about a sixth.

Table 17 shows the average value per pound of cigarette tobacco imported from principal foreign suppliers during the period 1948-61. The dollar values shown for imports into the United States are defined generally as the market value in the foreign country. By this definition, entered values exclude U. S. import duties and such charges as ocean freight and marine insurance. In 1961, the average value per pound of unstemmed cigarette leaf imported from Turkey was about 63 cents and from Greece, 80 cents.

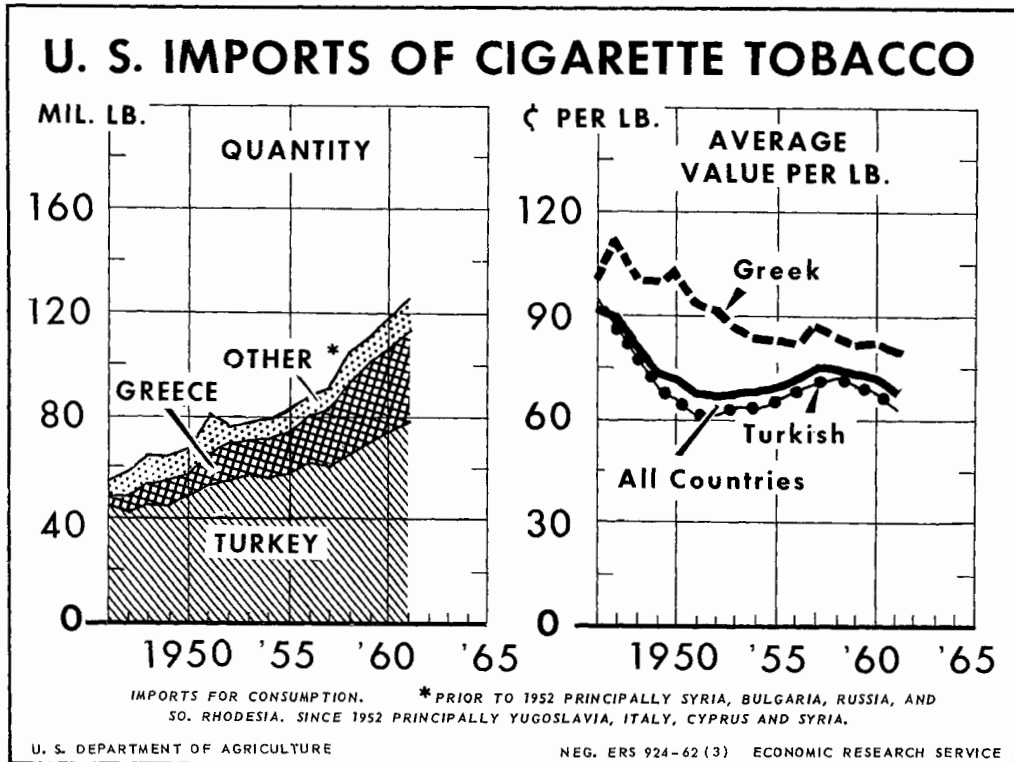
2/ Imports of tobacco for consumption are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed equivalent basis.

Table 16--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

Classification and country of origin	(Declared weight)						1961 as a percentage of 1960
	Average 1952-56	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 ^{1/}	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Cigarette leaf:							
Unstemmed:							
Turkey	57.4	60.0	65.1	69.6	74.3	78.7	106
Greece	16.2	23.3	28.5	31.6	32.3	34.4	107
Syria	2.8	1.2	1.1	.9	.7	.8	114
Italy	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	89
Cyprus	.3	.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	.9	82
Yugoslavia	1.8	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.5	6.4	116
Total ^{2/}	81.0	91.2	104.6	111.9	118.7	125.7	106
Cigar leaf (filler):							
Cuba:							
Stemmed							
Unstemmed	9.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	7.0	5.1	73
Philippines, Rep.:	4.4	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.7	118
Stemmed	.6	.2	.3	.2	.5	0	---
Unstemmed	.1	0	.1	^{3/}	.1	.2	200
Columbia (unst.)	0	0	0	^{3/}	.1	.3	300
Brazil (unst.)	0	0	0	0	^{3/}	.3	---
Pareguay (unst.)	0	0	0	0	^{3/}	.3	---
Dom. Rep. (unst.)	^{3/}	0	0	.1	.3	.2	67
Total ^{2/}	14.5	12.2	12.7	13.1	12.3	11.3	92
Scrap:							
Cuba	9.5	12.3	13.8	16.1	13.8	12.5	91
Philippines, Rep.	2.6	6.1	5.5	7.4	9.9	10.3	104
Peru	0	0	0	.1	1.7	.5	29
Colombia	0	0	0	0	.2	1.2	600
Dominican Republic	0	0	^{3/}	.1	.3	1.2	400
Netherlands	^{3/}	0	0	.1	^{3/}	.3	---
Indonesia	^{3/}	0	^{3/}	^{3/}	.1	.3	300
Brazil	^{3/}	0	0	^{3/}	0	.1	---
Total ^{2/}	12.1	18.4	19.5	24.7	26.9	28.3	105
Cigar wrapper (unst.):							
Indonesia	.4	.1	.1	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	---
Cuba	.5	.6	.5	.5	.6	.6	100
Total ^{2/}	.9	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	100
Total imports ^{4/}	109.4	124.1	138.5	151.7	159.1	166.3	105

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed. ^{3/} Less than 50,000 pounds. ^{4/} Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.



The average value of Turkish leaf fell 0 percent and was substantially lower than in recent years. The average value per pound of Greek leaf declined $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Unstemmed cigarette leaf imported into the United States is subject to a duty of $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound.

The 1961 U. S. general imports (total arrivals) of cigarette leaf at nearly 184 million pounds were 32 percent above the previous high of 1959. On January 1, 1962, stocks of foreign grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country totaled 245 million pounds--about 34 million more than a year earlier and the largest January 1 stocks on record.

About 8 percent less cigar filler was imported for consumption in 1961 than in the preceding year, mainly because there was less stemmed Cuban filler entered. Fairly significant quantities of unstemmed filler from Colombia, Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Brazil entered consumption channels.

Imports for consumption of scrap tobacco --also mainly used as cigar filler--were 5 percent larger than in 1960. Scrap from Cuba entering consumption channels dropped 9 percent, but from the Philippines, increased 4 percent. The Philippine Republic has an annual duty-free quota of 5,200,000 pounds of cigar filler and scrap during 1962-64; imports in excess of that quantity are dutiable at the lowest assessable rate of a like product of any foreign country, which under the present schedule means the rates applicable to Cuba. For scrap--the chief category imported from the Philippines--this rate is 12.6 cents a pound. There were substantial increases in scrap tobacco from Colombia and

Table 17.--Cigarette leaf tobacco: Value per pound of imports into the United States from selected major countries and from all countries, 1948-61 1/

Year	Turkey	Greece	Yugoslavia	Italy	All countries
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948	79.7	101.0	81.8	---	80.1
1949	68.3	99.0	84.9	---	72.6
1950	65.8	102.1	83.6	77.6	70.6
1951	61.4	93.5	89.4	73.8	67.6
1952	61.4	90.7	73.8	71.5	66.0
1953	62.6	86.3	78.6	80.6	66.5
1954	63.2	83.5	96.0	95.8	67.8
1955	64.4	82.6	87.2	80.2	68.6
1956	67.4	81.8	77.3	81.7	70.3
1957	70.2	86.9	74.9	87.3	74.3
1958	71.1	82.2	72.2	70.4	73.4
1959	69.9	81.1	74.3	68.4	72.4
1960	67.6	81.2	69.4	69.7	71.1
1961	62.6	80.0	63.7	69.7	67.1

1/ Imports for consumption. 2/ All cigarette leaf, including Latakia.

Computed from the import values and quantities as reported in publications of the United States Department of Commerce.

Dominican Republic entering for consumption in 1961 and some came from the Netherlands, Indonesia, and Brazil. On the other hand, there was a sharp drop in Peruvian tobacco imports entering consumption. Cigar wrapper imports, virtually all from Cuba, were about the same as in the previous year.

January 1, 1962, stocks of Philippine tobacco in this country at 13.6 million pounds (unstemmed weight) were 2 million higher than a year earlier and the most for that date on record. Stocks of Indonesian tobacco were 1.1 million pounds, compared with 864,000 a year earlier and only 21,000 pounds 2 years earlier. Practically all of the recent holdings of Sumatra and Java tobacco consisted of fillers. Stocks of other foreign-grown cigar leaf (other than Cuban, Philippine, and Indonesian) totaled 16½ million pounds (unstemmed weight) on January 1, 1962--over 60 percent more than a year earlier and 3 times as much as 2 years earlier. As recently as January 1, 1959, stocks of other foreign-grown cigar leaf amounted to only 20,000 pounds.

Embargo Prohibits Tobacco Imports From Cuba

On February 3, 1962, the President proclaimed an embargo on trade between the United States and Cuba, to take effect February 7. The Treasury Department further tightened the embargo on March 24, 1962 by prohibiting

imports from any country of merchandise made or derived in whole or in part of products of Cuban origin. Consequently, neither Cuban tobacco nor any products containing Cuban tobacco, whatever the source, can now enter the United States.

The tobacco imported from Cuba was cigar tobacco used principally in three groups of cigars: (1) Those made entirely of Cuban tobacco, (2) those utilizing all or nearly all Cuban tobacco as the filler of the cigars; and (3) those utilizing Cuban tobacco as only a part of the filler--that is, blending it with other but mainly U. S. types. Because of its unique flavor and aroma, Cuban tobacco occupied an important place in the U. S. cigar industry for many years; in the early years of this century, we were importing about 25 million pounds of tobacco annually from Cuba. In 1961 general imports of tobacco from Cuba totaled nearly 24 million pounds (declared weight) and was valued at \$26 million, exclusive of duty. (See table 18 for the quantities of general imports from Cuba according to the four import classifications.)

In order to properly appraise future statistics pertaining to Cuban tobacco imports, it is important that the distinction between general imports and imports for consumption be understood. The essential distinction is that general imports refer to what arrives on our shores either to be used directly or to be stored in bonded warehouses, while imports for consumption refer to goods entering channels of consumption from bonded warehouses plus that coming in from abroad for direct use. In effect, the embargo eliminates general imports of Cuban tobacco; however, imports for consumption of Cuban tobacco will continue for some time because it will be coming from stocks stored in bonded warehouses located in this country.

On January 1, 1962, stocks of Cuban tobacco in this country totaled 39.9 million pounds (unstemmed weight)--5½ percent less than a year earlier but more than twice as much as held here just prior to the Castro takeover in Cuba. General imports of Cuban tobacco were stepped up sharply in 1959 and 1960 (see table 18), and stocks were built up to a much higher level than normally carried in the United States. However, some U. S. firms usually maintained some stocks in Cuba in the pre-Castro period.

The imports for consumption of Cuban tobacco according to the four import classifications from 1957 to 1961 are shown in table 16. A substantial share of the Cuban tobacco usually arrived in this country and entered warehouses in unstemmed form. Then prior to being entered into channels of consumption, a large part of it was converted from its unstemmed form into scrap and became an import for consumption under the scrap classification. For the purpose of comparability with January 1 stocks, total imports for consumption of tobacco from Cuba are shown on an unstemmed basis below:

Year	: January 1	: Imports for	::	Year	: January 1	: Imports for
	: stocks	: consumption	::		: stocks	: consumption
	: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.	::		: Mil. lb.	: Mil. lb.
1957	: 14.9	29.0	::	1960	: 26.3	29.7
1958	: 16.6	31.0	::	1961	: 42.2	26.6
1959	: 20.7	34.8	::	1962	: 39.9	

Table 18.--United States general imports of cigar tobacco, 1957-61

Classification and country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):					
Cuba	442	352	748	830	550
Indonesia	120	146	7	2	5
Total	562	498	755	832	555
Cigar filler (stemmed):					
Cuba	8,896	8,797	10,155	7,580	5,905
Philippine Republic	235	327	193	512	0
West Germany	121	66	0	0	0
Total	9,252	9,190	10,348	8,092	5,905
Cigar filler (unstemmed):					
Cuba	14,830	16,171	24,263	26,084	12,296
Philippine Republic	0	4,264	2,801	150	232
Dominican Republic	0	24	636	3,357	5,778
Colombia	0	0	2	1,423	5,627
Brazil	0	0	2	185	1,744
Paraguay	0	0	6	372	1,346
Indonesia	0	0	4	259	1,294
Netherlands	2	0	4	1,338	116
Peru	0	0	5,863	0	0
Other	13	11	30	24	50
Total	14,845	20,470	33,611	33,192	28,483
Scrap:					
Cuba	5,457	6,977	7,529	11,860	4,931
Philippine Republic	6,560	5,479	6,416	9,727	10,492
Dominican Republic	0	0	6	46	46
Colombia	0	0	0	11	117
Paraguay	0	0	0	1	252
Indonesia	0	0	39	9	121
Netherlands	0	0	0	4	270
Spain	0	66	1,224	0	0
Other 1/	47	119	434	305	506
Total 1/	12,064	12,641	15,648	21,963	16,735
Total:					
Cuba	29,625	32,297	42,695	46,354	23,682
Philippine Republic	6,795	10,070	9,410	10,389	10,724
Dominican Republic	0	24	642	3,403	5,824
Colombia	0	0	2	1,434	5,744
Brazil	0	0	2	185	1,744
Paraguay	0	0	6	373	1,598
Indonesia	120	146	50	270	1,420
Netherlands	2	0	4	1,342	386
Peru	0	0	5,863	0	0
Spain	0	66	1,224	0	0
West Germany	121	66	0	0	0
Other countries 1/	60	130	464	329	556
Grand total 1/	36,723	42,799	60,362	64,079	51,678

1/ Does not include entries under this classification that probably were not for eventual use in cigars. From Turkey, 1,265,000 pounds of scrap arrived in 1959, 1,123,000 pounds in 1960, and 1,868,000 pounds, in 1961. From Greece, 324,000 pounds of scrap arrived in 1960 and 252,000 pounds, in 1961.

Note: General imports include all arrivals in the United States as distinguished from "imports for consumption" which represent merchandise entering into domestic consumption channels.

Imports for consumption can be regarded as a measure of total use during the year. The year of peak use of Cuban tobacco (at least since 1923) was in 1959, but by 1961 consumption had dropped nearly 24 percent from that peak.

Prior to the embargo, manufacturers of cigars using Cuban tobacco as part of the blend had already been conserving their stocks of Cuban tobacco by substituting other kinds to some extent. Assuming that 26.6 million pounds (that used in 1961) represents the annual requirement for Cuban tobacco, the January 1, 1962, stocks of Cuban tobacco would be sufficient for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. But each individual company does not have stocks of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' duration. Some companies have more; some, less. Some manufacturers probably will be able to stretch stocks of Cuban tobacco even further by gradually substituting other kinds of tobacco. This is particularly true of firms making blended filler cigars. The stocks of Cuban tobacco held by firms making cigars either entirely or predominantly of Cuban tobacco will largely determine how long cigars of this type continue to be generally available. Such firms will not all exhaust their Cuban tobacco stocks at the same time but at different points in time.

OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

Flue-cured, Types 11-14

Prices and Price Supports

The season average price received by growers for their 1961 crop of flue-cured tobacco was 64.2 cents per pound, 3.8 cents above 1960 and a record high. The season average price in each of the 5 Belts, where flue-cured is produced and marketed, topped that of any previous season. The Government support level for the 1961 crop was 55.5 cents per pound. Though the overall support level was the same as in the previous 2 seasons, loan rates for individual grades were higher. About $70\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds were received under Government loan -- about $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the crop. The quantity going under loan was somewhat greater than in the previous 2 seasons but far less than in each season from 1951 to 1958. The quantity of flue-cured remaining in Government loan stocks at the end of February was about 360 million pounds, farm-sales weight -- 145 million less than a year earlier and about 190 million less than 2 years ago.

The overall price support level for the 1962 crop is 56.1 cents per pound -- 1 percent above last season. Loan rates for individual grades will be determined prior to the beginning of the marketing season, which usually opens in the latter half of July. The increase in the overall support level in 1962 is based on the increase in the average of the parity index for 1959, 1960, and 1961 when compared with the level of this index for the single year 1959. By law, the basis for making year-to-year adjustments in the overall support levels for all eligible kinds of tobacco is to compare the average of the parity index in the most recent 3 calendar years with its average in 1959. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest,

Table 19.--Marketing quota referendums, by kinds of tobacco

Kind	Last referendum				Next referendum	
	Date	Crops covered	Number voting	Percentage voting in favor of quota 1/	Probable date <u>2/</u>	Crops covered
Flue-cured (11-14)	Dec. 12, 1961	1962-64	194,121	98.1	About Dec. 1964	1965-67
Burley (31)	Feb. 20, 1962	1962-64	176,926	99.2	About Feb. 1965	1965-67
Maryland (32)	Feb. 2, 1960	1960-62	5,958	77.8	About Feb. 1963	1963-65
Fire-cured (21-23)	Feb. 24, 1961	1961-63	11,319	98.0	About Feb. 1964	1964-66
Dark air-cured (35-36)	Feb. 24, 1961	1961-63	9,082	98.7	About Feb. 1964	1964-66
Va. sun-cured (37)	Feb. 20, 1962	1962-64	1,431	98.5	About Feb. 1965	1965-67
Pa. filler (41)	Feb. 20, 1962	1962-64	4,275	13.8	About Feb. 1965 <u>3/</u>	1965-67
Cigar binder (51-52)	Feb. 11, 1960	1960-62	797	89.7	About Feb. 1963	1963-65
Cigar filler and binder (42-44, 53-55)	Feb. 11, 1960	1960-62	3,805	95.4	About Feb. 1963	1963-65

1/ At least a two-thirds majority of farmers voting is required to place marketing quotas in effect. 2/ Unless circumstances necessitate an earlier date. 3/ Unless at least a fourth of the growers petition the Secretary in the interim.

taxes and farm wage rates. The 1959-61 average of the parity index was 299 and the 1959 index was 297. The result of dividing 299 by 297 and rounding to the nearest whole percentage is 101. The 1959 support level of 55.5 cents per pound when multiplied by 101 percent is 56.1 cents per pound and represents the 1962 flue-cured crop support level.

Supplies

Flue-cured growers in a referendum on December 12, 1961, voted 98 percent in favor of continuing marketing quotas and acreage allotments on their 1962, 1963 and 1964 crops. On February 28, 1962, the Secretary of Agriculture announced an increase in the 1962 acreage allotment from that originally announced last November 30. This increase provides for a total allotment of 747,262 acres -- 31,115 acres more than originally announced. For practically all farms with allotments, this will mean a 4.3 percent increase over last year's acreage allotments. As usual, a small acreage reserve will be held for establishing allotments for farms with no acreage history in the past 5 years, for correcting errors, and for adjusting inequities. The 1962 increase represents the first increase since 1951. Farm acreage allotments were generally reduced five times since then: In 1952 and 1953 and still further in each of the years 1955, 1956 and 1957. Average yields per acre rose about 37 percent from 1951 to 1961.

According to farmers' March 1 intentions, 729,600 acres of flue-cured will be grown in 1962 -- over 4 percent above 1961 and the most since 1956. If yields per acre this year should equal the recent 3-year average, a crop of 1,255 million pounds would be produced; but if yields per acre approximate those in each of the recent 2 years, the 1962 crop would be near 1,315 million pounds.

Carryover of flue-cured on July 1, 1962, is estimated at about 2,055 million pounds -- around 35 million less than last July 1 and the smallest mid-year carryover in 8 years. A 1962 crop at from 1,255 to 1,315 million pounds, when added to this estimated carryover, would provide a 1962-63 total supply ranging from 3,310 to 3,370 million pounds compared with 3,343 million for 1961-62.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (July 1961-June 1962), the domestic use of flue-cured is expected to be around 810 million pounds -- about $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent greater than in 1960-61 and above any previous year except the unusually large volume in 1952-53. Output of cigarettes -- predominant outlet for flue-cured -- is expected to increase around $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent over last marketing year.

Exports of flue-cured in the year ending June 30 may approximate 480 million pounds (farm-sales weight) -- roughly 5 million higher than in 1960-61 and the highest in 10 years except for 1955-56, when there were substantial shipments to the United Kingdom under the foreign currency program.

Table 20.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366	22.9
1941-45	902	1,349	2,251	992	617	375	38.5
1947-49	1,174	1,458	2,632	1,108	715	393	46.0
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428	54.7
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502	52.4
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416	50.3
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431	52.8
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429	52.7
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553	52.7
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465	51.5
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	737	441	55.4
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	1,179	736	443	58.2
1959	1,081	2,210	3,291	1,185	766	419	58.3
1960	1,251	2,106	3,357	1,267	792	475	60.4
1961 2/	1,253	2,090	3,343				64.2
	Parity price 3/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1962 4/		
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1950	50.0	45.0	77.6	6.2	0		
1951	56.3	50.7	142.2	9.8	0		
1952	56.2	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0		
1953	53.2	47.9	151.4	11.9	0		
1954	53.2	47.9	130.2	9.9	0		
1955	53.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	48.6		
1956	54.3	48.9	319.9	22.5	66.6		
1957	56.5	50.8	107.8	11.1	39.9		
1958	60.7	54.6	144.8	13.4	79.8		
1959	61.7	55.5	55.3	5.1	25.3		
1960	63.4	55.5	51.8	4.1	34.2		
1961	64.5	55.5	70.5	5.6	65.9		
1962	68.9	56.1					
Total	---	---	1,715.4	---	360.3		

1/ Year beginning July 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining support level; but from 1960 on, supports are not set at 90 percent of parity. The parity for 1960 and 1961 is as of June, for 1962 as of Feb. 4/ As reported by Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation; actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 5/ An additional 78.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953.

During the first 7 months of the current marketing year, exports of flue-cured were 4 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1960-61. The announced program (see page 27) for subsidizing 1956 and older crop tobacco is expected to assist flue-cured exports somewhat in the remainder of the current marketing year and will also be a factor during the first half of the 1962-63 marketing year. Partially reflecting the higher averages at last year's auctions, exporters' declarations indicated that the average value per pound of exported flue-cured during August 1961-January 1962 was up 2 to 3 cents per pound from that of a year earlier.

During July 1961-January 1962, the volume of flue-cured tobacco exported to the United Kingdom -- the leading foreign outlet -- was one-tenth less than in the same period of a year earlier. On the other hand, West Germany -- second ranking outlet -- increased her takings 39 percent. The third ranking destination for U. S. flue-cured in the recent 7-months' period was Japan with takings up 57 percent from those of a year earlier. The exports to Japan thus far are well ahead of those for any previous full year. Netherlands took much less flue-cured in July 1961-January 1962 than in the comparable period a year earlier and moderately less went to Ireland, Belgium, Sweden and Norway. Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and Spain took more and there were sizable increases in flue-cured exports to Italy, Hong Kong and Thailand. However, less was shipped to Portugal, France, New Zealand and Viet Nam. Australia, for many years the third or fourth ranking foreign outlet for U. S. flue-cured, reduced her takings sharply below the already reduced level of last year. Egypt took a considerable volume of flue-cured in 1960-61 and is expected to again in 1962, but during July 1961-January 1962, no shipments were yet recorded -- a sharp contrast with the comparable period a year earlier. No flue-cured exports were reported to Austria, although a sizable quantity went there a year earlier. Pakistan took more, while exports to Mexico were about even with those in the same 7 months of a year earlier.

Burley, Type 31

Prices and Price Supports

Growers received an average price of 66.6 cents a pound for the 1961 burley crop, $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent more than for the previous year's crop and the highest on record. Markets opened November 27, and final sales were held on February 8 at Lexington. Volume sold was up a fifth from the previous year and was the largest since the 1954 season. Over 85 percent of the crop was sold before Christmas, compared with 80 percent in 1960.

Quality of marketings was better than in the 1960 season. Around two-thirds of the grade averages showed gains, but the largest increases occurred in lower quality tips and nondescript. An indication of this can be gained from table 21, showing price spreads among representative grades of burley tobacco. Relatively little change occurred among most of the grades shown, but the spread between the C4F grade (for years one of the

major cigarette grades) and T4R narrowed appreciably from the previous year, while the spread for NIG was the smallest since the 1956 season.

Table 21.--Burley tobacco: Price spreads among specified grades, average 1953-55 annual 1956-61

Period	:Average: : price : : of : : C4F :							
	Cents per pound lower than C4F							
	X4F	C4R	B4F	B4FR	B4R	T4R	NIG	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Average								
1953-55	64	1	6	8	15	23	28	43
1956	66	1	1	1	1	1	2	14
1957	67	1	3	4	7	10	13	29
1958	70	1	2	2	3	4	7	20
1959	70	1	2	2	7	12	17	32
1960	70	1	2	2	5	9	13	25
1961	71	1	4	3	5	8	10	15

The Government support level for the 1961 crop was 57.2 cents a pound --the same as for the 2 previous crops. Growers placed about 10.3 million pounds under loan during the 1961 season, equal to 1.8 percent of estimated producers' sales. In the 6 seasons, 1956-61, only from 1 to 3½ percent of burley production went under Government loan, in contrast to 1951-55, when from one-sixth to one-third of the crops were placed under loan.

As of February 28, Government loan stocks of burley amounted to approximately 35 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent), compared with 93 million held 1 year earlier and 154 million, 2 years earlier.

In a referendum held February 20, 99.2 percent of the burley growers voting approved marketing quotas for their 1962, 1963, and 1964 crops. Thus, Government price support will continue in effect for the 1962 crop. The price support level for the 1962 burley crop will be 57.8 cents per pound-- up 1 percent from the 1961 support level. Based upon the present method for determining support prices for tobacco, the 1959 support level when multiplied by 101 percent provides the support level for the 1962 crop. (See the last paragraph on page 42 for more detail.)

Supplies

The 1961-62 total supply of burley is estimated at 1,702 million pounds-- $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent above 1960-61. Although carryover was down 64 million pounds, this was more than offset by an increase in producers' sales to the largest since 1954. However, it is generally considered that the 1961 burley crop was an excessively high moisture crop.

Based on farmers' March 1 intentions, 337,200 acres of burley will be grown in 1962--6 percent more than last year and the most since 1954. Acreage allotments for 1962 were increased 6 percent; a similar increase had been made in 1961.

If average yields per acre should be near the average of recent years, the 1962 burley crop would be around 570 million pounds--not much different than producers' marketings of the 1961 crop. The 1961 average yield per acre was a record high, but this was partly due to excess moisture held by the leaf after harvest. If the average yield per acre in 1962 should be near the 1961 figure with allowance for the excess moisture, the 1962 burley crop would be about 590 million pounds. This would be nearly 3 percent more than 1961-crop marketings. Reports of wider use of plant varieties and cultural practices conducive to higher yields point to the possibility of attaining a crop of this size in 1962, given normal weather.

The carryover of burley next October 1 probably will be near 1,136 million pounds--slightly more than last October 1 but otherwise the lowest carryover since 1952. If the crop should turn out to be 590 million pounds, total supplies--production plus the indicated carryover--would provide a 1962-63 supply approximating 1,726 million pounds, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent more than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (October 1961-September 1962), domestic use of burley is expected to show some increase over the 508 million pounds of 1960-61. A continued rise is likely in output of cigarettes, principal domestic outlet for burley. Comparatively little change is anticipated in production of smoking tobacco, but output of plug chewing will probably decline some.

In the first third of the current marketing year (October 1961-January 1962), burley exports were about even with the relatively large total of a year earlier. Sweden, West Germany, Philippine Republic, Mexico, and Denmark were the leading countries of destinations; together they accounted for over 80 percent of the total. Exports to Sweden were a little below those in October 1960-January 1961, but those to West Germany rose 65 percent. Approximately $2\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight) were consigned to the Philippine Republic in contrast to minor quantities in recent years. However, this tobacco has been denied entry by the Philippine Government, and the case

Table 22.—Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12	22.2
1941-45	448	730	1,178	437	424	13	40.0
1947-49	550	939	1,489	530	493	37	46.6
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	488	30	49.0
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32	51.2
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29	50.3
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35	52.5
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33	49.8
1955	470	1,347	1,817	518	484	34	58.6
1956	506	1,299	1,805	510	482	28	63.6
1957	488	1,295	1,783	506	478	28	60.3
1958	465	1,277	1,742	518	483	35	66.1
1959	502	1,224	1,726	535	499	36	60.6
1960	485	1,191	1,676	549	508	41	64.3
1961 2/	*575	1,127	1,702				66.6
	Parity price 3/	Price support level	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1962 4/		
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1950	50.8	45.7	44.2	8.9	0		
1951	55.3	49.8	97.3	15.7	0		
1952	55.0	49.5	103.9	16.0	0		
1953	51.8	46.6	102.1	18.1	0		
1954	51.5	46.4	221.4	33.2	0		
1955	51.3	46.2	73.1	15.6	.1		
1956	53.4	48.1	6.0	1.2	.4		
1957	57.4	51.7	16.6	3.4	7.6		
1958	61.6	55.4	11.2	2.4	1.2		
1959	63.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	7.7		
1960	65.6	57.2	8.4	1.7	7.8		
1961	68.6	57.2	10.3	1.9	10.3		
1962	73.2	57.8					
Total			707.7		35.1		

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining support level; but from 1960 on, supports are not set at 90 percent of parity. The parity for 1960 and 1961 is as of Sept. for 1962 as of Feb. 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.

*Indicated by sales data.

is under litigation in the Philippine courts. Burley shipments to Mexico dropped a fifth, but to Denmark were about double those in October 1960-January 1961. Exports to the Netherlands held even. None was yet reported as going to Italy and Egypt, which in 1960-61 were the second and sixth ranking markets, respectively, and only minor quantities have gone as yet to Portugal, which ranked fourth last year. Substantially less than a year earlier went to Finland and Norway.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

Prices and Price Support

Auctions for the 1961 Maryland crop are scheduled to open April 24 and to close July 13. Sales will also be held at the Baltimore hogshead market where approximately 10 to 15 percent of the crop is marketed. The bulk of deliveries on this market is usually made in the period coinciding with the auctions and is sold on a "closed" or sealed bid basis, after samples from the hogsheads are made available for inspection by prospective buyers.

The 1961 crop will be supported at an average level of 50.8 cents per pound--the same as for the 1960 crop. No change was made in loan rates by grades from those applicable to the 1960 crop. As a marketing quota will continue in effect for the 1962 crop, it will also receive Government price support. The support level for 1962 Maryland is 51.3 cents a pound--1 percent above the 1961 support level. Under the present method for determining support prices for tobacco, the support level that would have applied to the 1959 Maryland crop--had it been produced under a marketing quota--was multiplied by 101 percent to arrive at the support level for the 1962 crop. (See last paragraph on page 42 for more detail.)

The average price for the 1960 crop (marketed mostly in 1961) was 63.8 cents a pound--over 2 cents more than the 1959 crop average and the highest on record. Auction sales volume rose a tenth and quality of offerings was above average. About 5 percent of the crop went under loan.

Supplies

The 1961 crop of Maryland tobacco is estimated at 36 million pounds--4 percent above 1960 and the largest in 4 years. Carryover on January 1, 1962, was 60.6 million pounds, about 1 million less than a year earlier and lowest since 1951. This decline, however, is offset by the indicated increase in size of the crop, and the total 1961-62 supply at about 96½ million pounds is little changed from 1960-61.

3/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--the 12-month period, October 1 through September 30. Disappearance is calculated on the October-September basis.

Table 23.—Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks	Supply	Disappearance ^{2/}			Average price per pound
		following Jan. 1 ^{1/}		Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	26.5	21.1	5.4	19.7
1941-45	29.4	44.1	71.5	29.7	27.1	2.6	48.9
1947-49	38.0	45.8	83.8	35.6	27.6	8.0	48.5
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4	48.2
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6	44.8
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8	48.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0	54.5
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2	40.3
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9	50.8
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5	51.7
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.0	12.0	44.9
1958	31.1	70.9	102.0	39.4	24.1	15.3	62.5
1959	31.2	64.2	95.4	32.3	20.4	11.9	61.6
1960	34.7	61.7	96.4	35.6	23.6	12.0	63.8
1961 ^{3/}	36.0	60.6	96.6				
	Parity price ^{4/}	Price support level	Placed under Government loan	Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1962 ^{5/}	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.		Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	56.5	48.6	5.5		13.8	0	
1951	60.6	No price support ^{6/}					
1952	58.5	No price support ^{6/}					
1953	56.0	50.4	6.7		16.5	0	
1954	53.5	No price support ^{6/}					
1955	53.1	No price support ^{6/}					
1956	52.2	47.0	3.3		9.0	0	
1957	53.3	48.0	5.9		15.3	2.2	
1958	56.4	50.8	1.1		3.6	.5	
1959	56.4	No price support ^{6/}					
1960	57.8	50.8	1.6		4.6	1.2	
1961	60.2	50.8		Auctions scheduled to start April 24.			
1962	64.7	51.3					
Total			24.1			3.9	

^{1/} For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year—October 1 through September 30.

^{2/} Year beginning October 1. ^{3/} Subject to revision. ^{4/} Through 1959, as of date determining support level or when no support, as of Sept. but from 1960 on, supports are not set at 90 percent of parity. The parity for 1960 and 1961 is of Sept., for 1962 as of Feb.

^{5/} Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. ^{6/} Marketing quota not in effect since less than two-thirds of growers voting approved.

Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, 40,000 acres will be grown this year--unchanged from 1961. Acreage allotments for most farms were the same as in 1961. If yields per acre should be near the average of the last 2 years, the 1962 crop may be around $36\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--a little higher than the 1961 outturn. Carryover next January 1 may be around 61 million pounds--not much different from the year-earlier level. The 1962-63 total supply--production plus carryover--may thus approximate $97\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--approximately 1 million more than for the current marketing year.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco in the 1960-61 marketing year, about $23\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, was over 3 million more than the unusually low 1959-60 figure but still about 1 million below the 1955-59 average. The major domestic outlet for this type is in the manufacture of cigarettes, but use of Maryland has not kept pace with expanding cigarette output. In 1959-60, for example, it is estimated that use of Maryland tobacco for cigarettes was around a third less than 5 years earlier, despite an increase of nearly a fourth in the number of cigarettes produced. Another domestic outlet for Maryland is use as a filler in some cigars, but use for this purpose depends on availability of certain grades at prices buyers are willing to pay. Domestic use of Maryland tobacco in the current marketing year may be near the 1960-61 level.

In the first third of the current marketing year (October 1961-January 1962), exports of Maryland were 5 percent below those in the comparable period a year ago. Switzerland took over a fourth more, but there were substantial percentage reductions in exports to the Netherlands, Belgium, and West Germany. None was yet reported as going to Portugal--a major market in recent years--nor to France, Spain, and Viet Nam, all of which took significant quantities in 1960-61.

Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

Prices and Price Supports

Auctions for Virginia fire-cured, type 21, began at the end of November and marketings were completed by mid-February. Volume sold was up a tenth from the previous year, when marketings were second smallest on record. Overall quality of offerings was lower than in the 1960 season. The auction average was 38.7 cents a pound--2 percent less than for the 1960 crop but 5 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Auction sales for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22 and 23, began during the first third of January and closed during the last week in February for type 23 and in early March for type 22. The average price of type 22 auction sales was 39.9 cents--8 percent below the record average of the 1960 season, but the third highest ever received. Sales volume was almost a fifth larger than in the previous season. Quality of the crop was lower than in 1960. In addition to sales at auction, an estimated $2\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds were purchased in the country last season, 7 percent of total sales.

The type 23 auction average was 38.9 cents -- 6 percent below the peak average of the previous year but otherwise second highest on record. The quantity sold increased about a sixth; quality of offerings was lower. Country sales were minor, amounting to about 16,000 pounds.

The Government price support level for the 1961 crop of fire-cured was 38.8 cents a pound -- the same as for the previous 4 crops. During the season just ended, growers of Virginia fire-cured placed 946,000 pounds -- about a tenth of marketings -- under Government loan. The quantity and proportion of marketings were larger than in the previous 2 years, but still appreciably smaller than in 1954-58, when placements averaged about $1\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, 17 percent of marketings.

Growers of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, type 22, placed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds under loan, equal to about 11 percent of marketings. Although placements were up sharply from those in the year before -- smallest on record -- they were substantially below other recent years. Loan deliveries of type 23 amounted to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds -- 14 percent of marketings. Both the quantity and percentage of marketings were the largest in 3 seasons.

Marketing quotas will continue in effect on 1962 fire-cured as producers approved quotas for the 1961-63 crops in a February 1961 referendum. The Government price support level for 1962 fire-cured is 39.2 cents per pound -- 1 percent higher than for the 1961 crop. In accordance with the present method of determining support prices for tobacco, the 1959 support level for fire-cured was multiplied by 101 percent to arrive at the support level for the 1962 crop. (See last paragraph on page 42 for more detail.)

Supplies

The 1961-62 total supply of fire-cured tobacco at 167 million pounds is 1 percent below 1960-61. Supplies of both the Virginia type and the Kentucky-Tennessee types are a little less than last year.

According to farmers' intentions as of March 1, about 35,600 acres of fire-cured will be grown in 1962 -- slightly more than in 1961. Acreage allotments for most farms are the same as last year's. If yields per acre are near the average of recent years, the 1962 crop may be near 52 million pounds -- 2 percent less than the volume marketed last season.

Carryover of fire-cured next October 1 may decline to 106 million pounds -- approximately 7 million less than last October 1 and lowest since 1946. Stocks at this level plus the indicated 1962 crop would provide a total 1962-63 supply of 158 million pounds -- 5 percent less than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic disappearance of the fire-cured types in the current marketing year (October 1961-September 1962) may approach the quantity used in 1960-61. Relatively little change is expected in manufacture of snuff, which

Table 24.—Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance ^{1/}			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	18.2	30.6	48.8	20.1	8.6	11.5	10.2
1941-45	12.1	31.3	43.4	15.5	8.6	6.9	22.1
1947-49	12.9	22.5	35.4	12.8	5.3	7.5	30.4
1950	12.8	23.1	35.9	11.3	5.9	5.4	36.3
1951	13.4	24.6	38.0	11.0	6.3	4.7	39.2
1952	12.2	27.0	39.2	10.5	5.5	5.0	35.5
1953	9.2	28.7	37.9	11.7	6.9	4.8	35.6
1954	10.6	26.2	36.8	10.2	6.0	4.2	34.4
1955	10.5	26.6	37.1	12.7	6.7	6.0	31.3
1956	10.7	24.4	35.1	10.3	4.8	5.5	39.5
1957	8.6	24.8	33.4	9.6	4.2	5.4	38.7
1958	9.4	23.8	33.2	10.7	5.3	5.4	36.9
1959	10.0	22.5	32.5	10.3	4.9	5.4	37.6
1960	8.9	22.2	31.1	10.2	4.0	6.2	39.4
1961 ^{2/}	*9.7	20.9	30.6				*38.7
	Parity price ^{3/} ^{4/}	Price support level ^{5/}	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1962 ^{6/}		
			Quantity	Percentage of crop			
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1950	30.3	34.3	2.4	18.8	0		
1951	33.6	37.4	2.6	19.4	0		
1952	34.8	37.1	2.4	19.7	0		
1953	34.4	35.0	.7	7.6	0		
1954	34.8	34.8	2.1	19.8	.2		
1955	35.8	34.6	1.8	17.1	neg.		
1956	36.2	36.1	1.7	15.9	1.6		
1957	38.8	38.8	1.0	11.6	.8		
1958	41.8	38.8	2.2	23.4	1.4		
1959	41.9	38.8	.8	8.1	.5		
1960	42.5	38.8	.3	3.3	.3		
1961	43.8	38.8	1.0	10.3	1.0		
1962	n.a.	39.2					
Total	---	---	19.0	---	5.8		

^{1/} Year beginning October 1. ^{2/} Subject to revision. ^{3/} Through 1959, as of date determining the burley support level; for 1960 and 1961 as of September, for 1962 not available. ^{4/} Data for 1950-57 are parity prices for all fire-cured tobacco--starting with 1958, type 21 parity computed separately. ^{5/} Set at 75 percent of burley support through 1957, and stayed at 1957 level from 1958 through 1961 due to changes in legislation. ^{6/} Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.

*Indicated by sales data.

absorbs the bulk of the fire-cured tobacco used in this country. Some fire-cured is also used for Italian-type cigars and for plug and twist chewing tobacco.

On the basis of early indications, exports of fire-cured in 1961-62 may approximate $33\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight) -- up sharply from 1960-61. The increase is attributable to a substantial increase in the Kentucky-Tennessee types; shipments of Virginia fire-cured may be moderately smaller than last year. In the first third of the current marketing year (October 1961-January 1962), exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured jumped 61 percent over those a year earlier, and were the largest for this period since the mid-1930's. The Netherlands--accounting for three-fifths of all exports -- boosted takings 77 percent to the highest since the marketing year total of 1930-31. France took about 2 million pounds (farm-sales weight), in contrast to none in the comparable period a year ago, and exports to Switzerland rose 7 percent. More than a year earlier also went to Sweden, while an appreciable quantity was exported to the Belgian Congo, which had taken none in the last 3 years. On the other hand, Belgium slashed takings by nearly a half, and there were sizable percentage reductions in exports to West Germany and Denmark.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured dropped 40 percent below those in October 1960-January 1961. The principal destination, Norway, reduced takings about two-fifths. Consignments to Sweden and Germany each fell about a half. The United Kingdom, which ranked second as a foreign market for Virginia fire-cured in 1960-61, cut takings 16 percent. On the other hand, more than in October 1960-January 1961 was exported to Switzerland.

Dark Air-Cured and Sun-Cured, Types 35-37

Prices and Price Supports

Auction markets for One Sucker (type 35), Green River (type 36), and Virginia sun-cured (type 37) opened during the first half of December, and were concluded by the last week in January for types 36 and 37, and early in February for type 35. The price average for type 35 -- 39.1 cents a pound -- was a record high and topped the previous year's average by nearly 2 percent. Sales volume increased over a tenth; quality of offerings was lower than in the preceding season. The auction average of type 36 was 35.2 cents --practically the same as for the 1960-crop marketings. Volume sold rose 16 percent to the largest since the 1956 season, but the general quality was not as good as the previous year's. For all auction sales of Virginia sun-cured, the price average was 39.8 cents -- 5 percent above the previous year and a new record high. The poundage sold exceeded that of the 1960 season by nearly a fourth, and overall quality was improved. About 15 percent of the Virginia sun-cured volume was sold on the fire-cured markets.

The Government support level for the 1961 crop of dark air-cured and sun-cured was 34.5 cents a pound -- the same as for the 4 preceding crops. In the season just ended, growers of One Sucker placed about 905,000 pounds under loan, equal to about 7 percent of marketings. This was the second

lowest quantity and percentage of marketings on record. Type 36 loan placements amounted to 1,035,000 pounds -- about 15 percent of marketings -- and were moderately less than in the previous year. Loan placements of Virginia sun-cured were minor as usual, amounting to 6,900 pounds, three-tenths of 1 percent of marketings.

Marketing quotas will continue in effect for the 1962 crop of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco. Growers of dark air-cured, types 35-36, previously had approved marketing quotas on their 1961-63 crops. Growers of Virginia sun-cured, in a referendum held February 20 of this year, approved marketing quotas for their 1962-64 crops by an overwhelming majority.

As marketing quotas will continue in effect, Government price support will again be available for these types. The support level for 1962 dark air-cured and sun-cured is 34.8 cents a pound -- 1 percent higher than for the 1961 crop. Under the present method of determining support prices for tobacco, the 1959 support level was multiplied by 101 percent to arrive at the support level for the 1962 crop. (See last paragraph on page 42.)

Supplies

The 1961-62 combined supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco at 85 million pounds is $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than for 1960-61 and is the smallest on record. Although production increased over an eighth, this was more than offset by a decline in carryover. Supplies of types 35-36 are down 2 percent from 1960-61, but those of type 37 are 3 percent higher.

According to farmers' intentions on March 1, about 13,500 acres of dark air-cured and 2,100 acres of sun-cured will be grown in 1962 -- the same as in 1961. Most allotments are unchanged from 1961. If yields per acre are near the average of the recent 3 years, this year's production of dark air-cured and sun-cured would approximate 22 million pounds -- a little below 1961 output.

Carryover of the combined dark air- and sun-cured types next October 1 may be near 62 million pounds -- slightly below last October's stocks. This carryover plus the indicated crop would result in 1962-63 total supplies of around 84 million pounds--1 percent less than for the current year.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the current marketing year (October 1961-September 1962), the domestic use of dark air- and sun-cured may be near that of 1960-61. The major domestic outlet for these types is in the manufacture of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobacco. Output of these products in the first third of the current marketing year was a little above a year earlier. Another factor influencing domestic disappearance of types 35-37 is use in products other than chewing tobacco; such use apparently fluctuates from year to year.

Table 26.—Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Average:							
1934-38	32.5	60.1	92.6	36.0	24.3	11.7	8.7
1941-45	34.6	61.2	95.8	37.2	31.3	5.9	20.4
1947-49	33.0	71.2	104.2	30.4	21.3	9.1	27.2
1950	25.0	76.8	101.8	32.9	22.6	10.3	23.2
1951	27.7	68.9	96.6	26.4	18.5	7.9	34.3
1952	30.1	70.2	100.3	25.2	19.2	6.0	31.6
1953	23.6	75.2	98.8	26.7	20.1	6.6	25.2
1954	30.4	72.1	102.5	25.9	16.3	9.6	34.3
1955	27.8	76.6	104.4	23.6	18.4	5.2	31.8
1956	30.7	80.8	111.5	34.0	23.4	10.6	34.0
1957	19.8	77.5	97.3	24.8	18.5	6.3	36.1
1958	16.1	72.5	88.6	25.0	17.5	7.5	38.4
1959	19.3	63.6	82.9	21.9	16.4	5.5	34.5
1960	18.2	61.0	79.2	22.0	17.3	4.7	37.4
1961 2/	20.4	57.2	77.6				*37.8
	Parity price 3/	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan	Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Feb. 28, 1962 5/	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.		Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	27.2	30.5	4.1		16.3	0	
1951	29.6	33.2	7.3		26.4	0	
1952	30.5	33.0	6/9.9		32.9	0	
1953	30.2	31.1	7.5		31.8	0	
1954	29.4	30.9	7.2		23.7	.6	
1955	30.4	30.8	6.3		22.7	.2	
1956	31.0	32.1	6.6		21.5	5.9	
1957	33.2	34.5	3.0		15.2	2.4	
1958	36.0	34.5	.5		2.7	.3	
1959	36.8	34.5	3.7		19.2	3.6	
1960	37.8	34.5	2.2		12.2	2.1	
1961	40.3	34.5	1.9		9.3	1.9	
1962	n.a.	34.8					
Total			60.2			17.0	

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959, as of date determining burley support level; for 1960 and 1961 as of September, for 1962 not available. 4/ Set at 66-2/3 percent of burley support through 1957, and stayed at 1957 level for 1958 through 1961 due to changes in legislation. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but purchased and shipped by mid-1953.

*Indicated by sales data.

Exports of dark air-cured tobacco in the current marketing year may show little change from the 5 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1960-61. In October 1961-January 1962, exports of One Sucker leaf amounted to approximately 489,000 pounds (farm-sales weight), compared with 96,000 pounds a year earlier. Belgium accounted for nearly all of the total, taking over a fifth more than in the entire 1960-61 marketing year. Exports of Green River leaf also showed a large percentage gain over those in October 1960-January 1961. A significant quantity went to the Congo Republic--the principal outlet--and more than a year earlier also went to Belgium.

Exports of Black Fat--a semiprocessed product composed largely of One Sucker and Green River--last year made up over 70 percent of all dark air-cured tobacco exports. In the first third of the current marketing year (October 1961-January 1962), exports of Black Fat declined 31 percent below those a year ago. Nigeria took 2 percent less, while exports to Ghana dropped about a third. There were sharp cuts in takings by Western Africa (formerly French West Africa) and by Cameroun. None went to Spanish Africa, in contrast to significant quantities in the comparable 1960-61 period. Bahamas took moderately more than a year ago.

Cigar Tobacco, Types 41-62

Prices and Price Supports

Official season average prices for the 1961 crops of the cigar types of tobacco are not yet available. Except for the Wisconsin types, price information is not regularly and systematically reported during the season when marketings occur. Instead of the auction system in wide use for non-cigar tobaccos, most cigar tobacco is bought at the "barn door".

In the Connecticut Valley about three-tenths of the 1961 Broadleaf and three-fourths of the 1961 Havana Seed production went under Government loan. The average value of the Broadleaf and Havana Seed going under loan was about 40 cents per pound.

The Wisconsin 1961 tobacco crops started selling about the first of the year. Most crops were sold or placed under Government loan by mid-March. Prices reported for Northern Wisconsin, type 55, averaged near 29 cents per pound, about 5 percent lower than last season and were the lowest in 5 years. Prices reported for Southern Wisconsin, type 54, also averaged close to 29 cents per pound--a little above last season. About 4.4 million pounds of type 55 and 1.4 million pounds of type 54 were placed under Government loan through mid-March; there will be some relatively small additional quantities before the season closes.

The Government price support level for the 1962 crops of Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52) will be 40 cents per pound--up 1 percent from the 1961 level. The overall support level for cigar filler and binder types 42-44 and 53-55 (practically all grown in Ohio and Wisconsin) will be 28.9 cents per pound--also up 1 percent from the 1961 support level. These increases reflect the change in the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes and wage rates, based on comparing the recent 3-year average with the 1959 level. (The calculation is similar to that described in the last paragraph on page 42.)

Table 28.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-61, and remaining under loan February 28, 1962

Crop year	Quantities placed under loan							Total
	Puerto Rican, type 46	Ohio types 42-44	Conn. Valley, type 51	Conn. Valley, type 52	So. Wis., type 54	No. Wis., type 55		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	
1950	0.3	2.6	0.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	1/11.5	
1951	1.1	.6	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	1/11.0	
1952	1.4	No Price Supports 2/						1.4
1953	1.4	2.7	3/	1.8	2.4	1.9	1/10.3	
1954	5.1	1.2	.8	3.4	1.3	.9	12.7	
1955	2.8	.8	7.8	5.2	.4	3.1	20.1	
1956	1.5	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2	
1957	2.0	.1	2.5	.4	0	.3	5.3	
1958	2.0	0	.3	.1	0	.1	2.5	
1959	1.8	0	1.5	.2	.9	3/	4.4	
1960	.9	0	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	11.5	
1961	4/	0	.8	1.8	1.4	5/3.3	7.3	
Total	20.3	8.4	18.8	23.5	15.9	5/14.4	104.1	
Remaining under loan as of February 28, 1962								
1955	0	0	2.9	1.3	0	.5	4.7	
1956	0	0	.7	0	0	3/	.7	
1957	0	0	1.7	.2	0	0	1.9	
1958	0	0	.2	.1	0	0	.3	
1959	0	0	1.5	.1	0	0	1.6	
1960	0	0	1.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	8.5	
1961	4/	0	.8	1.8	1.4	5/3.3	7.3	
Total	0	0	9.4	6.0	3.9	5/5.7	25.0	

1/ Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, and 1953 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana seed (type 53).

2/ Price support not in effect because marketing quotas were disapproved by growers.

3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

4/ 1961 crop not yet marketed.

5/ About 1.1 million additional had been received by mid-March.

Price supports will not be in effect on the Pennsylvania filler type 41 since growers of this type rejected marketing quotas in a referendum on February 20.

Price support will be offered on the 1962 Puerto Rican crop which is planted mostly in the last quarter of the year. The Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico sets a quota for Puerto Rican production.

1962 Cigar Filler and Binder Allotments

The 1962 allotment for the Connecticut Valley types 51-52 (announced January 31) is 9,000 acres. Acreage allotments for most farms are 15 percent smaller than for 1961. In 1961 less than 30 percent of the allotted acreage was planted.

The 1962 allotment for the filler types 42-44, in Ohio, and the binder types 53-55, nearly all in Wisconsin, is 21,230 acres. This, too, means a 15 percent reduction from 1961 in the acreage allotments for most farms. In 1961 about three-fourths of the allotted acreage in Ohio and Wisconsin was planted.

Supplies

Filler: The 1961-62 total supply of Pennsylvania cigar filler at close to 168 million pounds is nearly 4 percent greater than for 1960-61 and the largest in 9 years. Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1962 prospective acreage is 31,000 -- the same as in 1961. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, 1962 production would approximate 53 million pounds -- only slightly below last year's crop which was one of the largest in the past 10 years.

The 1961-62 total supply of Ohio cigar filler at about 26 million pounds is over 8 percent above 1960-61 and the most in 4 years. According to March 1 intentions of growers, the 1962 acreage is likely to be near 4,200, down about 8 percent from 1961. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, this year's production would total about 7 million pounds, about one-sixth below last year when yields were at a record high.

The January 1, 1962 stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco totaled 37½ million pounds (farm-sales weight) -- about one-half million pounds higher than a year earlier but 1 million less than 2 years earlier. The crop planted in late 1961 for harvest in the early months of 1962 was planned at about 28 million pounds, up a little from a year ago.

Foreign grown cigar leaf: As pointed out on page 40, stocks of Cuban tobacco at 39.9 million pounds (unstemmed weight) on January 1, 1962, are down moderately from a year earlier. Total arrivals of Cuban tobacco during 1961 at nearly 26 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) were only a

Table 22.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46; Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks October 1/	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
----- Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) -----							
Average:							
1947-49	54.6	101.4	156.0	48.8	47.8	1.0	27.7
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	42.8	42.7	.1	20.5
1958	51.0	103.7	154.7	50.4	50.1	.3	28.0
1959	53.5	104.3	157.8	48.1	48.0	.1	31.5
1960	52.7	109.7	162.4	47.5	47.4	.1	28.0
1961 2/	53.5	114.9	168.4				
----- Ohio, Miami Valley (type 42-44) -----							
Average:							
1947-49	10.2	24.5	34.7	8.7	8.7		26.3
1950	10.5	28.0	38.5	7.3	7.3		18.6
1951	7.3	31.2	38.5	10.0	10.0		24.4
1952	8.8	28.5	37.3	10.0	10.0		25.0
1953	6.6	27.3	33.9	9.8	9.8		18.5
1954	8.0	24.1	32.1	9.2	9.2		22.5
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.6	23.1	27.7	7.2	7.2		22.8
1958	2.5	20.5	23.0	5.9	5.9		24.2
1959	6.9	17.1	24.0	6.5	6.5		27.3
1960	6.6	17.5	24.1	6.5	6.5		28.1
1961 2/	8.3	17.6	25.9				
----- Puerto Rico (type 46) -----							
Average:							
1947-49	26.4	65.0	91.4	34.0	29.8	4.2	24.8
1950	25.5	51.1	76.6	28.8	28.5	.3	28.0
1951	28.1	47.8	75.9	34.1	33.8	.3	30.0
1952	34.3	41.8	76.1	28.9	28.6	.3	32.0
1953	34.1	47.2	81.3	32.1	32.0	.1	30.0
1954	34.0	49.2	83.2	23.9	23.8	.1	30.5
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0	27.4	27.3	.1	27.5
1958	25.6	49.6	75.2	32.8	31.6	1.2	30.0
1959	27.6	42.4	70.0	26.2	25.8	.4	32.2
1960	27.1	43.8	70.9	27.6	27.5	.1	34.2
1961 2/	3/28.0	43.3	71.3				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Quota set by Government of Puerto Rico.

Table 30.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)							
Average:							
1947-49	14.4	28.5	42.9	14.7	12.4	2.3	54.7
1950	16.4	27.7	44.1	14.3	13.3	1.0	52.0
1951	14.5	29.8	44.3	14.1	13.2	.9	51.0
1952	14.8	30.2	45.0	14.5	13.8	.7	50.0
1953	14.7	30.5	45.2	13.4	12.7	.7	58.4
1954	13.3	31.8	45.1	11.7	11.5	.2	56.5
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.1	25.5	30.6	8.4	7.7	.7	50.0
1958	3.6	22.2	25.8	5.8	5.6	.2	54.0
1959	4.5	20.0	24.5	4.9	4.7	.2	45.0
1960	3.6	19.6	23.2	4.6	4.3	.3	44.0
1961 2/	2.8	18.6	21.4				
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)							
Average:							
1947-49	14.8	18.5	33.3	11.9	9.1	2.8	59.2
1950	15.2	25.0	40.2	12.9	11.2	1.7	39.8
1951	11.2	27.3	38.5	11.0	9.1	1.9	42.6
1952	9.6	27.5	37.1	12.9	11.5	1.4	48.9
1953	12.0	24.2	36.2	11.9	10.8	1.1	54.9
1954	11.9	24.3	36.2	12.9	12.2	.7	44.0
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	7.5	6.3	1.2	44.9
1958	1.8	15.9	17.7	3.2	2.6	.6	49.4
1959	3.2	14.5	17.7	4.0	3.3	.7	41.2
1960	3.2	13.7	16.9	4.2	2.2	2.0	42.5
1961 2/	2.4	12.7	15.1				
Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)							
Average:							
1947-49	29.2	47.0	76.2	26.6	21.5	5.1	56.9
1950	31.6	52.7	84.3	27.2	24.5	2.7	46.1
1951	25.7	57.1	82.8	25.1	22.3	2.8	47.3
1952	24.4	57.7	82.1	27.4	25.3	2.1	49.6
1953	26.7	54.7	81.4	25.3	23.5	1.8	56.8
1954	25.2	56.1	81.3	24.6	23.7	.9	50.6
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.3	45.7	54.0	15.9	14.0	1.9	48.2
1958	5.4	38.1	43.5	9.0	8.2	.8	52.4
1959	7.7	34.5	42.2	8.9	8.0	.9	42.6
1960	6.8	33.3	40.1	8.8	6.5	2.3	43.3
1961 2/	5.2	31.3	36.5				

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 31.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Southern Wisconsin (type 54)							
Average:							
1947-49	13.4	38.3	51.7	12.7	12.5	0.2	22.5
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.4	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0	10.0		24.3
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	8.6	8.2	.4	31.1
1958	8.8	20.0	28.8	8.0	7.6	.4	34.6
1959	9.2	20.9	30.1	8.0	7.7	.3	29.3
1960	8.6	22.2	30.8	7.5	7.3	.2	28.0
1961 2/	8.9	23.3	32.2				
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)							
Average:							
1947-49	19.6	36.3	55.9	18.5	17.5	1.0	28.8
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	12.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958	13.0	26.6	39.6	14.4	12.1	2.3	35.2
1959	11.6	25.3	36.9	12.4	11.5	.9	37.1
1960	12.2	24.4	36.7	11.2	10.8	.4	30.6
1961 2/	13.7	25.4	39.1				
Total Wisconsin types (54-55)							
Average:							
1947-49	33.0	74.6	107.6	31.2	30.0	1.2	26.2
1950	31.9	80.9	112.8	29.4	29.3	.1	26.2
1951	23.3	83.4	106.7	31.6	31.5	.1	28.6
1952	21.9	75.1	97.0	28.3	26.5	1.8	26.9
1953	20.0	68.7	88.7	26.4	26.1	.3	25.8
1954	22.9	62.3	85.2	25.3	24.6	.7	30.0
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.8	52.6	72.4	25.8	23.3	2.5	32.6
1958	21.8	46.6	68.4	22.4	19.7	2.7	35.0
1959	20.8	46.2	67.0	20.4	19.2	1.2	33.7
1960	20.8	46.6	67.4	18.7	18.1	.6	29.6
1961 2/	22.6	48.7	71.3				

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

little over half of the record 1960 receipts. The January 1 stocks of Philippine tobacco at 13.6 million pounds (unstemmed basis) were one-sixth above a year earlier and the highest on record for that date. Total arrivals of Philippine tobacco at over $12\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) during 1961 exceeded any previous year.

The stocks of other foreign grown cigar tobacco (including Indonesian) on January 1 totaled over $17\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (unstemmed weight), $6\frac{1}{2}$ million more than a year earlier and nearly $12\frac{1}{2}$ million more than 2 years earlier. In 1961, total arrivals of tobacco from the Dominican Republic were up 70 percent from 1960 and 9 times as much as in 1959; total arrivals from Colombia in 1961 were 4 times those of 1960 and prior to that were negligible; total 1961 arrivals of tobacco from Brazil and Paraguay were over 9 and 4 times, respectively, the receipts from those countries in 1960; and the 1961 tobacco arrivals from Indonesia were over 5 times those of 1960. (See table 18 on page 41.) In January 1962 an additional 1.1 million pounds arrived from Colombia and over 600,000 pounds from the Dominican Republic and lesser quantities from Brazil and Paraguay.

Binder: The 1961-62 total supply of Connecticut Valley binder types is about $36\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, down 9 percent from 1960-61 and a new low. Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1, the 1962 prospective acreage of Broadleaf is 1,500 and of Havana Seed, 1,110. These acreages are down 12 and 10 percent, respectively, from 1961. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 averages and harvested acreage is close to intentions, the 1962 production of Broadleaf would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--about a tenth below 1961 and a new low; similarly, 1962 production of Havana Seed would be around 2.1 million pounds, down an eighth and second lowest on record.

The 1961-62 total supply of the Wisconsin binder types at near 71 million pounds is about 6 percent above 1960-61. Based on farmers' intentions the 1962 acreage of Southern Wisconsin type 54 and Northern Wisconsin type 55 may be 4,900 and 7,600 respectively--down 9 and 8 percent from 1961. If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 averages, Wisconsin's total production may approximate $18\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, 17 percent lower than in 1961.

Wrapper: The 1961-62 total supply of shade-grown cigar wrapper tobacco is about $45\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--more than 3 percent above 1960-61 and the largest for any year. Prospective acreage of the two wrapper types--Connecticut Valley, type 61, and Georgia-Florida type 62, totals 12,900, about 3 percent less than that harvested last year. The 11 percent drop in type 62 more than offsets the 3 percent increase indicated for type 61. Approximately, 200 acres included in the type 62 estimate for Florida is intended for "fire-cured wrapper". If yields per acre equal the 1959-61 average, this year's production of wrapper tobacco may approximate 18 million pounds, compared with over 19 million in 1961. There would be little change in the size of the Connecticut Valley crop but about a 15 percent drop in Georgia-Florida combined. The carryover of wrapper types on July 1 is likely to be at a new high.

Table 32.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks July 1	Supply	Disappearance ^{1/}			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)							
Average							
1947-49	10.2	11.0	21.0	8.9			268.3
1950	9.1	13.6	22.7	9.7			205.0
1951	8.2	13.0	21.2	8.3			205.0
1952	8.9	12.9	21.8	10.8			210.0
1953	10.3	11.0	21.3	9.9			205.0
1954	9.9	11.4	21.3	10.2			215.0
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958	10.2	13.1	23.3	10.3	6.9	3.4	235.0
1959	10.7	13.0	23.7	8.6	6.1	2.5	210.0
1960	12.0	15.1	27.1	11.4	8.9	2.5	190.0
1961 ^{2/}	10.6	15.7	26.3				
Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)							
Average							
1947-49	5.2	3.8	9.1	4.3			235.0
1950	6.4	5.9	12.3	5.4			200.0
1951	6.8	6.9	13.7	5.4			180.0
1952	5.8	8.3	14.1	5.8			180.0
1953	4.5	8.3	12.8	6.0			195.0
1954	6.6	6.8	13.4	6.5			195.0
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			190.0
1958	6.3	7.5	13.8	6.5	4.6	1.9	185.0
1959	7.8	7.3	15.1	7.5	6.2	1.3	195.0
1960	9.3	7.6	16.9	6.5	5.5	1.0	200.0
1961 ^{2/}	8.8	10.4	19.2				
Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)							
Average							
1947-49	15.3	14.8	30.1	13.3	11.2	2.1	257.0
1950	15.5	19.4	34.9	14.9	11.3	3.6	203.0
1951	14.9	20.0	34.9	13.7	10.1	3.6	194.0
1952	14.7	21.2	35.9	16.6	12.2	4.4	198.0
1953	14.8	19.3	34.1	15.9	12.2	3.7	202.0
1954	16.4	18.2	34.6	16.6	12.4	4.2	207.0
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.9	18.5	37.4	16.8	11.5	5.3	199.0
1958	16.5	20.6	37.1	16.8	11.5	5.3	216.0
1959	18.5	20.3	38.8	16.1	12.3	3.8	204.0
1960	21.3	22.7	44.0	17.9	14.4	3.5	194.0
1961 ^{2/}	19.4	26.1	45.5				

^{1/} Year beginning July 1.^{2/} Subject to revision.

Domestic Use and Exports

Filler: Domestic use of Pennsylvania filler at $47\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (farm-sales weight) during October 1960-September 1961 was less than in each of the 2 preceding years. Use of the Ohio filler at a little under $6\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds held nearly even with a year earlier but use of the Puerto Rican filler at $27\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds rose nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds from the preceding year.

Exports of cigar filler tobacco in 1960-61 at about 200,000 pounds were sharply below the more than 500,000 pounds of 1959-60. About half of the 1960-61 exports went to Canada and half to France. None went to Viet Nam in contrast to a sizable quantity in 1959-60. During the first third of 1961-62, about 63,000 pounds of cigar filler--nearly all to Canada--was exported.

In calendar year 1961, U. S. manufacturers reduced their usings of Cuban tobacco to $26\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) from $29\frac{3}{4}$ million in 1960. Usings of Philippine tobacco were near $12\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) in each of the last 2 years, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million larger than in 1959 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ million above 1958. The 1961 usings of the Dominican and Colombian tobaccos totaled about 3.4 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent)--about evenly split; the use of Brazilian, Paraguayan, and Indonesian tobaccos totaled about another 1.1 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent). In 1960, usings of Dominican tobacco totaled less than 0.7 million and of Colombian tobacco about 0.3 million while only negligible quantities of the other 3 foreign tobaccos were used.

Binder: The 1960-61 domestic use of Connecticut Valley binder types at $6\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds was $1\frac{1}{2}$ million below 1959-60 and a new low. Stocks data on the constituent types of processed sheet binder indicate that these types composed about 37 percent of the total tobacco used for sheet binder in 1960-61, compared with about 44 percent in 1959-60 and about 52 percent in 1958-59.

Due to the substantial P. L. 480 shipment of Havana Seed to Spain in 1960-61, exports of this type were nearly 3 times 1959-60 and the largest since 1949-50. The 1960-61 exports of Broadleaf were above the preceding two years but below most years prior to that. During October 1961-January 1962, exports of Broadleaf were only about a third of those in the same months of a year earlier. On the other hand, exports of Havana Seed were up sharply due mainly to about a half-million pound shipment to the Canary Islands. In all 1960-61 only about 40,000 pounds of Havana Seed went to the Canary Islands.

The 1960-61 domestic use of Wisconsin types 54 and 55 at 7.3 and 10.8 million pounds declined 5 and 6 percent, respectively, from the preceding year and were the lowest for many years. The major outlet for these types is in scrap chewing tobacco, output of which was practically the same in 1960-61 as in 1959-60. Indications are that Northern Wisconsin type 55 composed about 9 percent of the total tobacco in manufactured sheet binder--nearly twice the percentage share 2 or 3 years ago. Practically no type 54 tobacco is used in manufactured sheet binder.

The 1960-61 exports of Wisconsin tobacco were far below those in each of the 3 preceding years. However, in the first third of 1961-62, they were larger than in the comparable period of a year earlier. This was attributable to a sizable shipment to East Germany. None was yet reported as going to West Germany--the leading destination a year earlier--but there was an increase to the Canary Islands.

Wrapper: The July 1960-June 1961 domestic use of shade-grown wrapper types 61-62 at 14.4 million pounds (farm-sales weight) was over 2 million pounds above 1959-60. The sharp increase in use of the Connecticut Valley type more than offset the decline in the use of the Georgia-Florida type. However, domestic use of Georgia-Florida wrapper was on the increase in the first half of 1961-62. The indications are the Connecticut Valley type 61 composed above 25 percent of the total tobacco in the processed binder sheet, compared with about 17 percent 2 years ago. Practically none of the Georgia-Florida type 62 was used for this processed binder sheet.

During 1960-61, exports of type 61 held about even with a year earlier but exports of type 62 continued to decline. In the July 1961-January 1962 period, exports of both types were up sharply from those in the comparable period of a year earlier. Shipments of type 61 and type 62 to West Germany--by far the leading destination--jumped 92 and 142 percent, respectively. There were also big percentage increases in both types to East Germany, but cigar wrapper shipments to Canada (mainly type 61) were down about 14 percent. The July 1961-January 1962 shipments of the Connecticut Valley type 61 to the Canary Islands about doubled those in the corresponding period of a year earlier, while Netherlands more than doubled her takings of Georgia-Florida type 62. However, less type 61 was shipped to the United Kingdom than in the year-earlier period.

:	:
:	:
:	The next issue of the Tobacco Situation is
:	scheduled for release June 29, 1962.
:	:

Table 33.--Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates ^{1/}

Types	1961				1962
	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1	January 1
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Flue-cured (types 11-14)					
Unstemmed	116	124	139	149	0
Stemmed	2,298	2,809	2,864	3,295	3,566
Subtotal	2,414	2,933	3,003	3,444	3,566
Burley (type 31)					
Unstemmed	0	0	0	0	0
Stemmed	1,064	1,397	1,400	1,522	1,592
Subtotal	1,064	1,397	1,400	1,522	1,592
Foreign grown (type 90)					
Unstemmed	84	86	112	96	78
Stemmed	242	283	374	432	445
Subtotal	326	369	486	528	523
Total for cigarettes (including smoking tobacco)					
Unstemmed	200	210	251	245	78
Stemmed ^{2/}	3,630	4,515	4,665	5,278	5,632
Subtotal ^{2/}	3,830	4,725	4,916	5,523	5,710
Pennsylvania (type 41)					
Unstemmed	80	49	47	42	184
Stemmed	243	312	341	333	250
Subtotal	323	361	388	375	434
Connecticut Valley (type 51)					
Unstemmed	329	355	266	305	240
Stemmed	210	292	157	157	146
Subtotal	539	647	443	462	386
Connecticut Valley (type 52)					
Unstemmed	171	236	212	120	268
Stemmed	0	130	0	0	0
Subtotal	171	366	212	120	268
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)					
Unstemmed	199	165	202	192	205
Stemmed	32	3	1	5	1
Subtotal	231	168	203	197	206
Connecticut Valley (type 61)					
Unstemmed	40	66	74	94	59
Stemmed	360	430	442	389	456
Subtotal	400	496	516	483	515
Cuba-Havana (type 61)					
Unstemmed	78	90	43	39	90
Stemmed	6	9	28	17	32
Subtotal	84	99	71	56	122
Total for cigars ^{3/}					
Unstemmed	900	965	671	797	1,053
Stemmed	893	1,222	1,020	960	989
Subtotal	1,793	2,207	1,899	1,757	2,042
Grand total for all types	5,623	6,932	6,615	7,200	7,752

^{1/} Does not include tobacco stems added in manufacturing process. ^{2/} Includes very small quantity of Maryland (type 32). ^{3/} Includes small quantities of mostly other cigar types not separately listed.

Table 34.--Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, average 1957-59; annual 1958-61 and percentages

Class and type	Average	1960	1961	1962	Percent-
	1957-59		1/	2/	age change 1961 to 1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	238.5	249.0	252.5	265.0	5.0
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	218.0	223.0	225.0	234.0	4.0
South Carolina, type 13	132.8	135.5	137.0	142.0	3.6
Georgia and Florida, type 14	75.8	84.3	85.0	88.6	4.2
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	665.1	691.8	699.5	729.6	4.3
Virginia, type 21	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	0
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 22	20.2	19.0	20.3	20.4	.5
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 23	7.0	6.9	7.6	7.7	1.3
Total fire-cured, types 21-23	34.3	33.2	35.4	35.6	.6
Burley, type 31	301.6	295.7	317.5	337.2	6.2
Maryland, type 32	37.0	37.5	40.0	40.0	0
One Sucker, type 35	9.1	8.7	9.0	9.0	0
Green River, type 36	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	0
Virginia sun-cured, type 37	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	0
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	15.6	14.8	15.6	15.6	0
Pennsylvania, Seedleaf, type 41	30.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0
Miami Valley, types 42-44	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.2	-8.7
Total cigar filler, types 41-44	33.5	35.3	35.6	35.2	-1.1
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.5	-11.8
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, type 52	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.1	-8.3
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	5.1	5.7	5.4	4.9	-9.3
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	7.9	8.9	8.3	7.6	-8.4
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	16.9	18.4	16.6	15.1	-9.0
Connecticut Valley Shade-grown, type 61	8.0	8.4	7.6	7.8	2.6
Georgia and Florida Shade-grown, type 62	5.3	6.2	5.7	5.1	-10.5
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	13.3	14.6	13.3	12.9	-3.0
Louisiana Perique, type 72	.2	.3	.3	.3	0
Total all types	1,117.5	1,141.6	1,173.8	1,221.5	4.1

1/ Subject to revision.
2/ Farmer's intentions as of March 1.

Table 35.--Tobacco: Acreage in the United States, by types, for specified periods, with percentages

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Bur-ley 31	Mary-land 32	Fire-cured		Dark air-cured 35-36	Va. sun-cured 37	Cigar						Total 1/
				Va. 21	Ky-Tenn 22-23			Filler			Binder		wrap- per 61-62	
								41	42-44	46	51-52	54-55		
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Averages:														
1934-38	863.2	347.2	36.7	23.0	109.1	38.7	3.3	23.4	14.6	42.7	12.6	15.6	8.9	1,501.3
1941-45	889.8	420.1	38.7	13.6	54.7	33.6	2.7	32.9	7.6	35.1	14.7	21.4	10.3	1,577.2
1947-49	993.5	433.3	48.0	12.0	56.9	29.2	3.2	36.1	6.8	33.5	18.2	22.5	14.8	1,709.6
1950	958.4	408.3	50.0	9.8	43.1	25.5	3.2	37.3	7.8	34.0	18.9	22.1	13.7	1,633.0
1951	1,110.1	456.1	53.0	10.0	39.0	23.0	3.5	34.9	4.9	33.8	15.3	15.8	13.6	1,813.7
1952	1,111.3	463.5	50.0	9.8	37.6	22.9	3.4	23.7	5.7	35.6	15.1	15.1	13.1	1,807.0
1953	1,021.8	419.7	45.0	9.9	38.4	22.3	3.7	25.8	4.7	40.5	14.6	14.3	12.3	1,673.0
1954	1,042.2	420.9	50.0	10.0	42.0	21.8	4.1	29.2	4.6	36.9	14.4	15.0	13.0	1,704.4
1955	990.7	310.6	47.0	9.1	39.1	20.0	4.2	29.5	4.4	35.1	13.4	14.3	12.9	1,530.5
1956	875.3	309.8	43.7	8.5	38.5	19.3	3.1	29.0	3.9	25.5	7.2	11.8	13.3	1,389.0
1957	662.7	306.6	37.0	6.9	29.7	14.5	2.6	29.0	3.6	25.8	4.3	11.6	13.1	1,147.6
1958	639.4	297.1	34.0	6.8	24.3	12.7	1.6	30.0	3.0	23.5	2.9	13.0	12.9	1,101.4
1959	693.3	301.0	40.0	7.6	27.6	13.2	2.1	31.0	3.9	25.6	4.5	13.9	13.8	1,177.6
1960	691.8	295.7	37.5	7.3	25.9	13.0	1.8	31.0	4.3	26.8	3.8	14.6	14.6	1,168.4
1961 ^{2/}	699.5	317.5	40.0	7.5	27.9	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.6	27.0	2.9	13.7	13.3	1,200.8
1962 ^{3/}	729.6	337.2	40.0	7.5	28.1	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.2	28.0	2.6	12.5	12.9	1,249.5
Percentage change														
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Av. 1950-52														
to 1962	-31.2	-23.8	-21.6	-24.2	-29.6	-43.3	-38.2	-3.1	31.1	-18.8	-84.1	-29.4	-4.4	-28.6
1961 to 1962	4.3	6.2	0	0	.7	0	0	0	-8.7	3.7	-10.3	-8.8	-3.0	4.1

1/ Total includes types 45, 56, 24 and 53 ended in 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1953, respectively; total may also differ from sum of items due to rounding.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Farmers' intentions as of March 1.

Table 36.--Disposable personal income, consumer expenditures for tobacco products, and percentages, 1939-61

Year	Dispos- ble personal income	Consumer expenditures for tobacco products				Tobacco product expenditures as percentage of disposable personal income			
		Total	Ciga- rettes	Cigars	Other 1/	Total	Ciga- rettes	Cigars	Other 1/
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1939	70,444	1,767	1,207	261	299	2.51	1.71	0.37	0.43
1940	76,076	1,883	1,316	265	302	2.48	1.73	.35	.40
1941	92,982	2,108	1,518	284	306	2.27	1.63	.31	.33
1942	117,516	2,381	1,773	305	303	2.03	1.51	.26	.26
1943	133,547	2,677	2,024	358	295	2.00	1.51	.27	.22
1944	146,761	2,717	2,025	402	290	1.85	1.38	.27	.20
1945	150,355	2,972	2,208	443	321	1.98	1.47	.30	.21
1946	160,569	3,478	2,656	542	280	2.17	1.65	.34	.18
1947	170,113	3,869	3,044	547	278	2.27	1.79	.32	.16
1948	189,300	4,155	3,319	548	288	2.19	1.75	.29	.15
1949	189,654	4,272	3,463	520	289	2.25	1.83	.27	.15
1950	207,655	4,432	3,626	514	292	2.13	1.74	.25	.14
1951	227,481	4,743	3,934	526	283	2.09	1.73	.23	.13
1952	238,714	5,153	4,326	545	282	2.16	1.81	.23	.12
1953	252,474	5,365	4,537	560	268	2.12	1.79	.22	.11
1954	256,885	5,218	4,406	552	260	2.03	1.72	.21	.10
1955	274,448	5,350	4,544	549	257	1.95	1.66	.20	.09
1956	292,942	5,638	4,843	553	242	1.92	1.65	.19	.08
1957	308,791	6,064	5,267	557	240	1.96	1.70	.18	.08
1958	317,924	6,400	5,564	581	255	2.01	1.75	.18	.08
1959	337,349	7,041	6,137	625	279	2.09	1.82	.19	.08
1960	351,823	7,493	6,560	645	288	2.13	1.86	.18	.08
1961 <u>2/</u>	364,900	7,885	6,950	640	295	2.16	1.90	.18	.08

1/ Smoking, chewing, and snuff.

2/ Subject to revision.

Basic data, except the 1961 tobacco expenditure estimates, United States Department of Commerce.

Table 37.--Cash receipts from farm marketings, averages 1936-45, annual 1946-61, with percentages

Period	Cash receipts				Tobacco as a percentage of	
	Livestock and products	All crops	Total farm	Tobacco	All crops	Total cash receipts
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:						
1936-40	4,715	3,491	8,206	274	7.8	3.3
1941-45	10,057	7,479	17,536	585	7.8	3.3
1946	13,730	10,834	24,564	969	8.9	3.9
1947	16,476	13,230	29,706	1,032	7.8	3.5
1948	17,071	13,136	30,207	945	7.2	3.1
1949	15,359	12,585	27,944	903	7.2	3.2
1950	15,976	12,352	28,328	1,061	8.6	3.7
1951	19,612	13,187	32,799	1,190	9.0	3.6
1952	18,445	14,248	32,693	1,091	7.7	3.3
1953	17,209	14,035	31,244	1,094	7.8	3.5
1954	16,688	13,515	30,203	1,161	8.6	3.8
1955	15,837	13,427	29,264	1,225	9.1	4.2
1956	16,250	14,122	30,372	1,162	8.2	3.8
1957	17,363	12,461	29,824	971	7.8	3.3
1958	19,301	14,259	33,560	1,020	7.2	3.0
1959	18,855	14,291	33,146	1,060	7.4	3.2
1960	18,937	15,076	34,013	1,157	7.7	3.4
1961 ^{1/}	19,244	15,510	34,754	1,303	8.4	3.7

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 38.--Federal and State tax revenues from tobacco products for specified periods

Period	Federal				States ^{2/}	Total Federal and State
	Cigarettes	Cigars	Chewing, smoking, and snuff	Total ^{1/}	All tobacco products ^{3/}	
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	
Average:						
1930-34	345	14	64	424	17	441
1935-39	472	13	62	548	55	603
1940-44	750	21	57	833	133	966
1945	937	38	57	1,034	168	1,202
1946	1,125	48	45	1,218	218	1,436
1947	1,176	47	43	1,267	289	1,556
1948	1,221	47	44	1,312	375	1,687
1949	1,233	44	42	1,320	406	1,726
1950	1,263	43	41	1,348	445	1,793
1951	1,360	44	37	1,446	461	1,907
1952	1,580	46	22	1,662	485	2,147
1953	1,546	46	21	1,614	486	2,100
1954	1,477	45	20	1,543	476	2,019
1955	1,530	46	20	1,596	500	2,096
1956	1,576	45	18	1,639	573	2,212
1957	1,639	46	18	1,704	614	2,318
1958	1,750	49	18	1,817	673	2,490
1959	1,792	51	17	1,860	841	2,701
1960	1,887	50	17	1,955	998	2,953
1961 ^{4/}	1,950	50	17	2,019	^{5/} 1,075	3,094

^{1/} Includes leaf dealer penalties, floor taxes, cigarette papers and tubes, etc. ^{2/} Includes District of Columbia. ^{3/} In postwar years cigarette taxes have accounted for about 98 percent of State tobacco tax revenues. ^{4/} Preliminary. ^{5/} Estimated. General note: Local government taxes from tobacco products in a recent year totaled about \$62 million.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service, The National Tobacco Tax Association, and other sources.

Table 39.--Tobacco manufactures: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, annual 1947-61, by quarters 1960-61

Period	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders equity (annual basis)	
				Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent
1947	2,641	178	109	6.7	4.1	16.6	10.1
1948	3,081	257	159	8.3	5.2	22.0	13.7
1949	3,061	250	156	8.2	5.1	20.2	12.6
1950	3,129	281	152	9.0	4.9	21.3	11.5
1951	3,378	295	129	8.7	3.8	21.7	9.5
1952	3,702	285	120	7.7	3.2	19.8	8.4
1953	3,768	338	138	9.0	3.7	22.9	9.4
1954	3,672	329	156	9.0	4.2	21.5	10.2
1955	3,796	388	183	10.2	4.8	24.2	11.4
1956	3,959	413	197	10.4	5.0	24.6	11.7
1957	4,262	459	220	10.8	5.2	26.0	12.5
1958	4,649	521	249	11.2	5.4	28.2	13.5
1959	4,908	551	265	11.2	5.4	27.8	13.4
1960	5,139	577	281	11.2	5.5	27.5	13.4
1961 ^{1/}	5,300	628	302	11.8	5.7	27.9	13.3
Quarterly 1960							
1	1,172	128	61	10.9	5.2	25.2	12.0
2	1,320	149	71	11.3	5.4	28.5	13.6
3	1,333	153	73	11.5	5.5	28.8	13.7
4	1,314	147	76	11.2	5.8	27.4	14.2
1961							
1	1,231	138	65	11.2	5.3	25.5	12.0
2	1,364	162	78	11.9	5.7	29.2	14.1
3	1,359	167	80	12.8	5.9	29.8	14.3
4 ^{1/}	1,346	161	79	12.0	5.9	27.0	13.0

^{1/} Preliminary estimate and subject to revision.

NOTE: The 1947-50 data lack strict comparability with the series beginning 1951.

Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporation, Federal Trade Commission Securities and Exchange Commission.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1960-61		1961-62		Last data as percentage of a year earlier	
		Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.
Exports of leaf tobacco							
(farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	41.1	18.7	57.8	40.9	18.0	96
Burley	Mil. lb.	3.6	2.4	7.5	2.2	1.6	67
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.8	.7	.8	.7	.6	86
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.8	.6	.3	*	.4	67
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	2.0	1.8	8.8	3.1	1.1	61
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	*	*	.5	*	.2	---
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.5	.4	.3	.4	.2	50
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	75
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.1	*	.6	*	*	---
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	*	0	.5	*	*	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	346.2	364.9	291.6	332.6	350.5	96
Burley	Mil. lb.	13.1	15.5	11.7	13.9	15.5	100
Maryland	Mil. lb.	4.0	4.7	3.2	3.9	4.5	96
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	60
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	9.2	10.9	13.4	16.5	17.6	161
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.1	.2	.6	.6	.8	400
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	1.2	1.6	.5	.9	1.1	69
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	168
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.4	.4	.7	.7	.7	175
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	167
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk							
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	.6	.4	.9	.7	.7	175
	Mil. lb.	7.7		8.2	9.0		117
Q u a r t e r l y d a t a							
		1960-61		1961-62			
		Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.		
Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/:							
Domestic types							
(farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,469	2,609	2,583	2,623	101	
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,191	1,400	1,127	1,415	101	
Maryland	Mil. lb.	71	62	70	61	98	
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	123	110	114	95	86	
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	66	66	62	64	97	
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	171	150	176	156	104	
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	80	78	80	78	100	
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	29	31	30	31	100	
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	707	708	665	544	77	
Tobacco sheet 11/							
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	4.2	3.8	5.5	5.7	150	
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	111	
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)							
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	210	211	222	245	116	
Cigar	Mil. lb.	63	65	69	71	109	
Tobacco outlets 12/							
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2:							
Cigarettes							
Production	Bil.	509	528	541	547	104	
Taxable removals	Bil.	472	485	500	505	104	
Cigar production	Bil.	6.85	6.76	7.29	7.30	108	
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	71.8	80.2	68.4	77.9	97	
Chewing production							
Scrap	Mil. lb.	33.0	32.6	34.0	32.1	98	
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	32.4	32.4	32.2	32.3	100	
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	33.8	32.3	32.9	30.7	95	
Exports of leaf (farm-sales weight)							
Total	Mil. lb.	692	464	667	519	112	
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	561	370	505	415	112	

1/ Based on data for month specified. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Unstemmed equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Reported by grower cooperatives. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates. n. a.--not available. *Less than 50,000 pounds.

Index of Special Material, Tables, and Charts in 1961, Issues of The Tobacco Situation

Each issue of The Tobacco Situation carries discussion and standard statistical tables which cover (1) each major product or groups of products, (2) exports, foreign production and United Kingdom data, (3) imports and (4) each kind of leaf tobacco. The discussion and regular tables contain current estimates and the most recent data available. Also included in each issue are 6 standard charts that depict recent trends in manufactured tobacco products and leaf tobacco exports. In addition, various issues of The Tobacco Situation contain a special article, special items, special-purpose tables and charts; the following index provides references to such material which was published in The Tobacco Situation during calendar year 1961:

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Transfer of tobacco allotments	Sept. 29
USDA reports on maleic hydrazide (MH-30)	June 30
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All tobacco leaf combined: Supply, domestic use, exports, etc.	Dec. 28
British tobacco imports by source:	
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Fiscal years	Sept. 29
Buryley price spreads among grades	March 31 (also this issue)
Cash receipts from farm marketings:	
Tobacco and total, U. S.	March 31 (also this issue)
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Indexes on basis of units and pounds	Sept. 29 (also this issue)
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Exports of tobacco:	
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