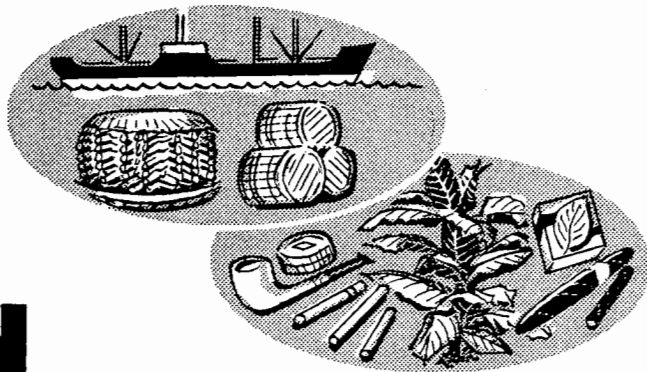


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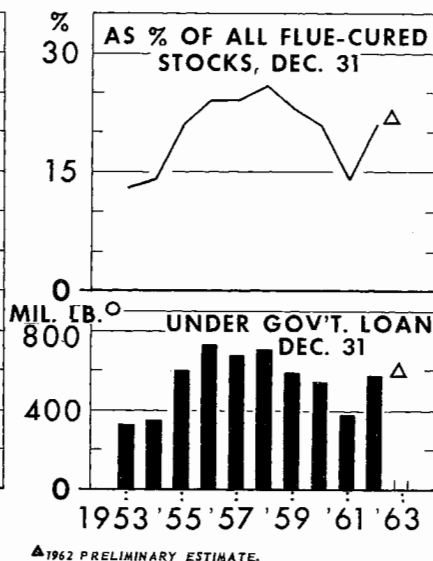
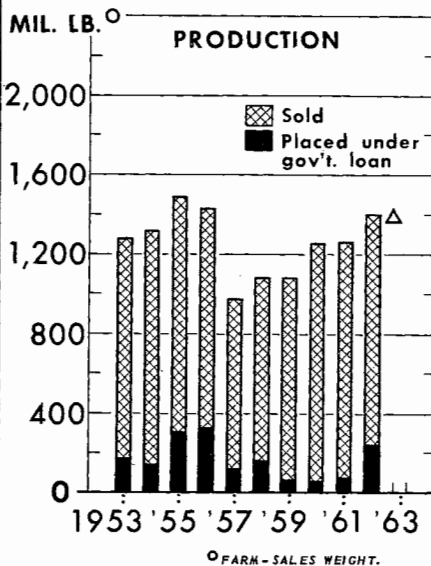
# TOBACCO SITUATION

TS-102

For Release December 31, A. M.

DECEMBER 1962

## FLUE-CURED TOBACCO UNDER GOVERNMENT LOAN



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 1647-62 (12) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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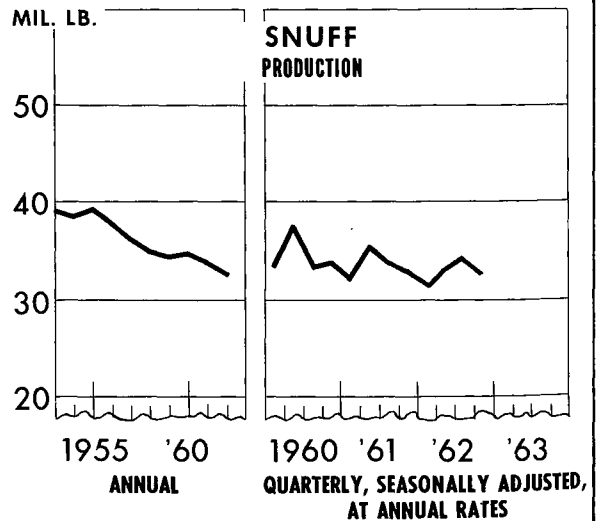
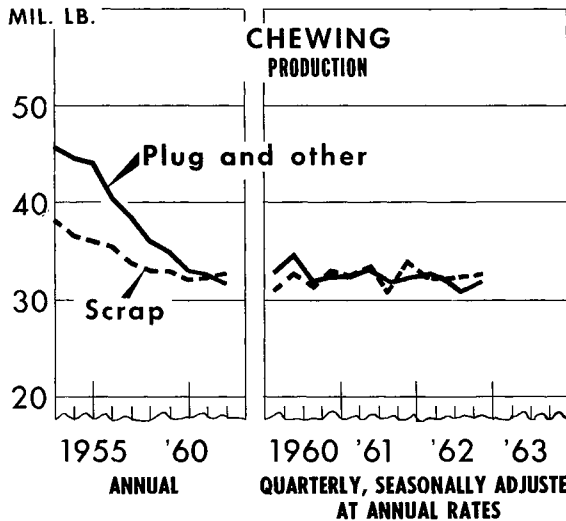
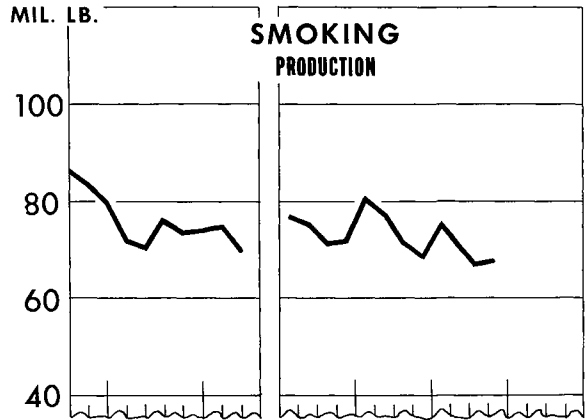
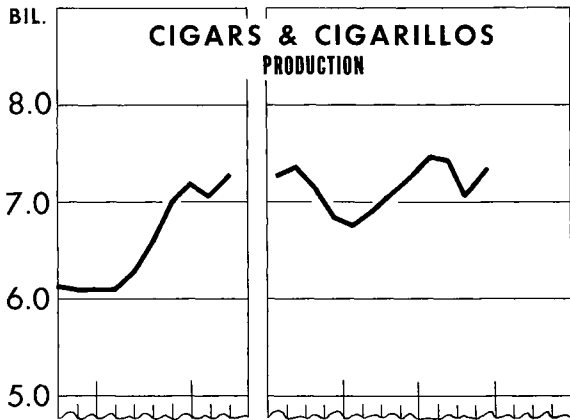
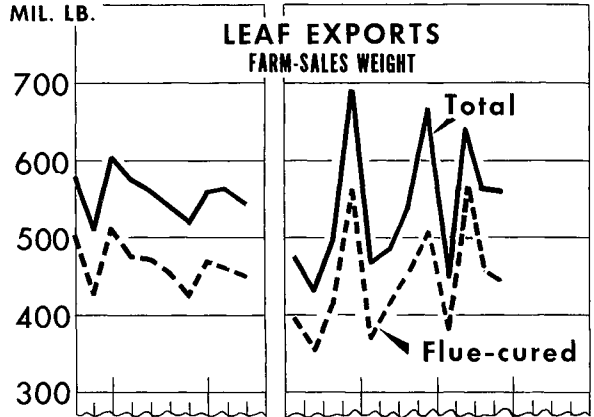
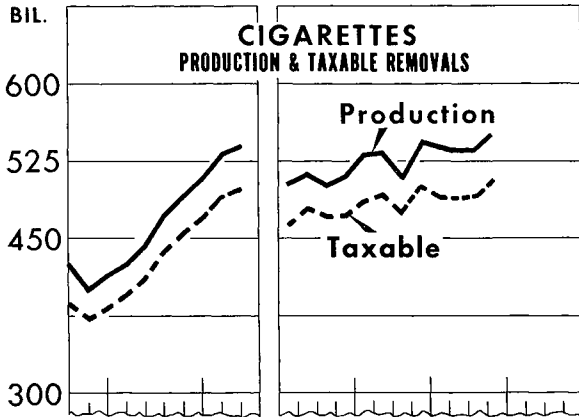
- Tobacco Products
- National Tobacco Advisory Committee
- Exports and Imports
- Leaf Supplies and Use

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The 1962 flue-cured tobacco crop of 1,400 million pounds was 11 percent larger than in 1961 and contained a substantial quantity of low-quality tobacco. About one-sixth of the crop went under Government loan--much more than in other recent years. Year-end stocks of flue-cured tobacco under Government loan decreased from 1958 to 1961 but were up sharply at the end of 1962. They totaled around 570 million pounds and comprised about a fifth of all flue-cured tobacco stocks in the U. S.

# TOBACCO OUTLETS

Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



1962 ANNUAL AND LAST QUARTER, PARTLY ESTIMATED.

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 T H E T O B A C C O S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, December 20, 1962

CONTENTS		Page	Page
Summary .....	3	Tobacco leaf situation:	
Tobacco products .....	5	Flue-cured, types 11-14 ...	24
Cigarettes .....	5	Burley, type 31 .....	30
Cigars and cigarillos .....	8	Maryland, type 32 .....	34
Smoking tobacco .....	10	Fire-cured, types 21-23 ...	36
Chewing tobacco .....	12	Dark air- and sun-cured,	
Snuff .....	12	types 35-37 .....	40
Bulk smoking tobacco .....	13	Cigar tobacco .....	44
National tobacco industry		Filler, types 41-46	
advisory committee .....	13	Binder, types 51-55	
U. S. tobacco exports .....	14	Wrapper, types 61-62	
Foreign production--flue-cured	17	Foreign cigar tobacco	
Tobacco use--United Kingdom ...	18	Statistical summary .....	58
U. S. tobacco imports .....	20	List of tables and charts ...	60

### SUMMARY

Cigarette consumption in 1963 is expected to show a modest gain over 1962, when for the sixth consecutive year both consumption and output of cigarettes set new highs. About 95 percent of the estimated 1962 production of 537 billion went to U. S. smokers (including overseas forces)--about 8 billion more than in 1961. However, the annual rate of increase slowed appreciably compared with other recent years. The publicity concerning cigarette smoking and health may have been a retarding factor during the past year, and there may be some carryover of this influence into 1963.

A further gradual increase in cigar consumption is likely in the year ahead. Estimated 1962 consumption of cigars (including cigarillos) is over 7.1 billion--about 100 million more than in 1961.

The 1962 output of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes totaled about 70 million pounds--down 4 million from 1961; no appreciable increase seems likely in 1963. Output of chewing tobacco, probably at  $64\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds, was near the 1961 figure, but output of snuff,

estimated at  $32\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds, declined about 1 million pounds from a year earlier. A downward drift in production of chewing tobacco and snuff seems likely to continue.

Calendar year 1962 exports of unmanufactured tobacco (usually an outlet for about a fourth of U. S. production) are estimated at 480 million pounds (export weight)--about 20 million lower than in 1961. Exports are now indicated at a lower level than expected earlier because of the considerable proportion of the 1962 flue-cured tobacco crop that was of unacceptable quality. Flue-cured tobacco generally accounts for four-fifths or more of total U. S. leaf tobacco exports.

The National Tobacco Industry Advisory Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, at their meeting on November 19-20, mainly considered ways and means of encouraging growers to produce more acceptable tobacco. Steps are being taken in accordance with some recommendations made by the Advisory Committee. Two more flue-cured tobacco varieties--Coker 316 and Reams 64--were placed on the discount list and will receive only 50 percent of the price support for acceptable varieties. A work group of members of the Advisory Committee has been appointed to work with the Department to review grade standards, inspection regulations, and grade price support rates for flue-cured tobacco. Hearings have been held in the flue-cured producing areas with respect to quality factors, including the use of maleic hydrazide (MH-30).

On November 30, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments for most farms in 1963 would be 5 percent smaller than for 1962. The 1962-63 total supply of flue-cured is 4 percent above 1961-62 and the largest since 1957-58. The 1962 yields per acre averaged the highest on record, and production rose 11 percent above 1961. The crop brought an average price of close to 60 cents per pound--down 4 cents from the record average of 1961; about one-sixth of the crop was placed under Government loan.

The 1963 acreage allotments of burley and other kinds of tobacco must be announced by February 1. Marketing quotas and acreage allotments will definitely be in effect for the 1963 crops of flue-cured, burley, fire-cured, dark air-cured, and sun-cured tobaccos, because growers of these kinds voted 3-year approval in referendums held in 1961 and early 1962. In February 1963, referendums will be held in which growers of Connecticut Valley binder, Ohio cigar filler and Wisconsin binder, and of Maryland tobacco will vote on whether to continue marketing quotas on their 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops. At least two-thirds of the growers voting must vote approval to maintain quotas in effect.

Government price support is mandatory for the tobaccos produced under marketing quotas and acreage allotments. The 1963 crop overall price supports are virtually certain to be up about 1 percent from 1962. The 1963 support levels will be calculated by adjusting the 1959 support levels to reflect the percentage increase between (1) the 1959 parity index and (2) the average of the parity index for the most recent 3 calendar years--1962, 1961, and 1960. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.

The 1962-63 total supply of burley is about 4 percent more than for 1961-62 and the largest since 1957-58. The 1962 crop is about a tenth larger than 1961. Farmers had sold approximately 77 percent of the crop by December 19. Prices for gross sales (including resales) averaged 60.4 cents per pound compared with 66.8 cents in the corresponding period last season. About 6 percent of market deliveries were placed under Government loan.

This year's crop of Maryland tobacco plus the carryover will provide a total supply for the year ahead about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent above 1961-62. Most of the increase is due to larger carryover.

The 1962-63 total supplies of fire-cured and dark air-cured (including sun-cured) tobaccos are down about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. Small increases in production were more than offset by declines in carryover. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured in 1961-62 were up sharply, and total fire-cured tobacco exports were the highest since 1950-51.

The 1962-63 supplies of Pennsylvania cigar filler and Ohio filler tobaccos are up about 4 and 8 percent, respectively, from 1961-62. Decreases in production were more than offset by increases in carryover. Carryover of Puerto Rican cigar filler is down moderately, but the increase expected in the crop soon to be harvested, compared with a year ago, may hold total supply near the 1961-62 level.

Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States on October 1, 1962, though about a fourth less than a year ago, are still  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times that normally held in this country in the period prior to the Castro takeover of Cuba. Total arrivals of Philippine tobacco during January-October 1962 held about even with a year earlier. Use of Colombian and Dominican tobaccos in cigar blends has jumped sharply, and total arrivals from these sources in January-October 1962 increased 31 and 7 percent, respectively, over the like period of 1961.

The 1962-63 total supply of the Connecticut Valley binder types is 5 percent below 1961-62, but the total supply of Wisconsin tobacco is almost the same as a year earlier. The cutoff of tobacco imports from Cuba has created interest in the use of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf for cigar filler purposes. The major part of Wisconsin tobacco is used in scrap chewing tobacco, the output of which has remained highly stable in the last few marketing years.

The 1962-63 total supply of the shade-grown cigar wrapper types is 8 percent lower than the record 1961-62 level. Both domestic use and exports of cigar wrapper were at record levels in July 1961-June 1962. However, exports of cigar wrapper during July-October 1962 were down more than a fifth from the comparatively heavy shipments in July-October 1961.

## TOBACCO PRODUCTS

### Cigarettes

Cigarette consumption and output set new record highs for the sixth consecutive year in 1962, but the rate of annual increase slowed appreciably. 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 <u>1/</u>	Puerto Rico and U. S. islands <u>2/</u>	
	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	528.3	488.1	14.6	2.8	22.2
1962 <u>3/</u>	537.0	496.0	14.2	3.1	23.3

1/ Also includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories. 2/ Includes Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Wake, and Canton and Enderbury Islands. 3/ Estimated.

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

considerable publicity in newspapers and magazines concerning cigarette smoking and health may have been a factor in retarding the rate of increase in cigarette consumption. There may be some carryover of this influence into 1963, but cigarette consumption seems likely to show a modest gain. There will be a larger number of people of smoking age, and some increases in economic activity and consumer income are expected.

Table 2.--Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods

Country	January-October					
	Average 1955-59	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Hong Kong	1,085	1,577	1,651	1,353	1,391	103
France	1,125	1,370	1,574	1,451	1,206	83
Gibraltar (Br.)	30	1,975	1,392	1,165	896	77
Singapore <u>2/</u>	794	1,252	1,354	1,110	1,104	99
Belgium	712	933	1,127	956	918	96
Uruguay	162	346	1,034	740	833	113
Kuwait	436	820	848	732	906	124
Netherlands-Antilles	545	986	786	679	901	133
Italy	410	594	741	656	675	103
Panama, Rep. of <u>3/</u>	484	394	696	514	573	111
<b>Morocco</b>	1,869	415	534	398	625	157
Venezuela	2,164	116	1	1	neg.	---
Argentina	37	87	104	91	869	<u>4/</u>
Spain	328	231	<u>467</u>	<u>419</u>	750	179
Other countries <u>5/</u>	6,194	9,122	9,908	8,074	7,827	97
Total all countries	16,375	20,218	22,217	18,339	19,474	106

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Federation of Malaya. 3/ Includes Canal Zone. 4/ 1962 is nearly 10 times 1961 figure. 5/ Includes about 100 to 120 foreign destinations in recent years.

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

The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in late October appointed 10 scientists to an Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health. This committee will review and study the nature and magnitude of the possible health hazard of tobacco smoking. The committee members held their first meeting on November 9-10. They agreed to begin an extensive review of the scientific literature and basic studies on all aspects of the use of tobacco and smoking habits, as well as possible contributing factors such as air pollution, industrial exposure, radiation, and alcohol. Because of the complexity of the study, it was expected to take 6 to 8 months to complete a review of all relevant data, correlate the findings, and prepare a report.

In 1962, an estimated  $62\frac{1}{2}$  million U. S. persons (including overseas forces) smoked cigarettes regularly--over  $37\frac{1}{4}$  million males and nearly  $25\frac{1}{4}$  million females. These estimates are based on national survey data collected in 1955 on the pattern of smoking, population changes by age groups since that

time, and other relevant data. These estimates indicate that since 1955 the number of male smokers increased by approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million, and of female smokers by probably around 7 million.

In 1962, the estimated cigarette consumption of U. S. smokers was 510 billion--around 8 billion more than in 1961. This increase was less than one-half as much as in each of the previous 3 years. Consumption by U. S. smokers accounted for 95 percent of total output, exports for over 4 percent, and shipments to Puerto Rico and other U. S. possessions less than 1 percent. Both exports and shipments of cigarettes have increased steadily in the past 7 years.

Cigarette prices at retail in the past several years have changed only when State cigarette tax rates have been advanced. State tax rates in the 47 States which tax cigarettes now range from 2 to 8 cents per package and average close to 5.2 cents. The different State, and also in some cases local, taxes on cigarettes result in sizable differences in retail prices of cigarettes across the United States. Average retail prices by States range from about 21 to 31 cents per package. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the quarterly indexes of consumer prices for plain tip and filter tip cigarettes rose about a tenth in the past 4 years.

U. S. exports of cigarettes are estimated at 23.3 billion in 1962--5 percent more than in 1961 and 54 percent above 7 years ago, when the upward trend started. Neither Federal nor State taxes are levied on cigarettes exported, but high tariffs and taxes in many foreign destinations often raise consumer prices to levels well above those paid in the United States. During 1962, there were particularly sharp rises in cigarette exports to Uruguay, Kuwait, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Morocco, Argentina, and Spain.

### Cigars and Cigarillos

Estimated 1962 consumption of cigars and cigarillos by U. S. smokers (including overseas forces) is about 7,140 million, about 100 million more than in 1961. This increase is smaller than anticipated earlier, because third-quarter results were less than expected. Personal incomes are expected to continue to improve in 1963, and a further gradual increase in cigar consumption is likely in the year ahead.

United States and Puerto Rican factories supply all except a fraction of 1 percent of the cigars consumed by U. S. smokers. The proportion supplied by Puerto Rico in 1962 approached 7 percent compared with 2 percent 5 years ago.

Cigars made entirely or largely of Cuban tobacco continue to be available, because stocks of Cuban tobacco stored here prior to the embargo are still substantial. Indications are that substitute tobaccos are gradually replacing the Cuban tobacco component in blended filler cigars.



Table 3.--Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods

Period	Domestic factories			Bonded manu- facturing warehouse	Taxable ship- ments re- ceived from Puerto Rico	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consump- tion
	Manufac- tured	Removals	Tax- able			Tax- exempt	Total 1/ From Cuba		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:									
1935-39	5,075	5,060	13	66	23	192	3	8	5,346
1940-44	5,450	5,282	199	105	12	94	15	9	5,683
1945	5,275	4,774	469	82	85	60	60	2	5,468
1946	5,618	5,621	26	125	78	22	20	3	5,869
1947	5,488	5,460	41	124	6	12	9	19	5,624
1948	5,645	5,588	38	140	5	12	10	13	5,770
1949	5,453	5,399	46	142	5	11	10	3	5,600
1950	5,399	5,365	47	160	1	12	11	2	5,583
1951	5,594	5,518	85	177	1	14	13	3	5,792
1952	5,825	5,755	102	196	2	15	12	3	6,067
1953	5,915	5,820	90	205	10	17	13	6	6,136
1954	5,820	5,690	89	206	50	16	12	8	6,043
1955	5,776	5,688	82	227	84	20	15	6	6,095
1956	5,767	5,633	72	230	93	23	18	9	6,042
1957	5,903	5,757	79	238	124	26	20	9	6,215
1958	6,225	6,020	87	240	137	28	22	9	6,503
1959	6,608	6,470	103	247	148	31	24	3/10	6,989
1960	6,768	6,511	105	217	198	32	23	3/11	7,052
1961	6,454	6,372	118	186	354	24	13	3/16	7,038
1962 4/	6,720	6,440	122	88	485	22	2	3/18	7,139

1/ Predominant share of imports prior to 1942 came from Philippine Islands. 2/ Total removals from domestic factories plus taxable removals from bonded manufacturing warehouses, From Puerto Rico, imports, minus exports. 3/ Estimated--excludes little cigars. 4/ Estimated.

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

Table 4.--Small cigars (weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand and approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods

Period	Output	Factory removals		
		Total	Taxable	Tax-exempt
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
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	16.0
1961	158.2	152.9	146.1	6.8
1962 1/	170.0	169.0	162.0	7.0

1/ Estimated.

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

During the first 10 months of 1962, compared with the previous 2 years, distribution of cigars according to retail price ranges was indicated to be as follows:

Retail price range	1960	1961	Jan.-Oct. 1962
Cents per cigar	Percent	Percent	Percent
4 and under	4.7	5.1	5.3
4.1-8.0	55.6	53.8	52.3
8.1-15.0	33.6	34.5	36.2
Over 15	6.1	6.6	6.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the past 3 years, cigars priced from 8.1 to 15 cents each have gained a slightly larger share of the market, while the proportion in the 4.1 to 8 cent bracket has shown some decline.

Imports of Philippine cigars have shown significant increases in the past 2 years; the 1962 total may be over 14 million compared with about 8 million in 1961 and 5½ million in 1960.

The output and taxable removals of small cigars (cigarette-size) gained some during 1962 and probably exceeded 1961 and 1960, though still remaining far below the short-lived boom level of 1959.

### Smoking Tobacco

The 1962 production of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes probably totaled about 70 million pounds--around 4 million less than in 1961 and the lowest this century. In the previous 3 years, output ranged between 73 and 74 million pounds.

Domestic consumption accounts for most of the smoking tobacco produced. In the first 10 months of 1962, taxable removals were 6 percent below a year earlier. In each of the first 2 quarters, taxable removals fell about 1½ million pounds below year-earlier levels and in the third quarter dropped more than 1½ million pounds below the comparable 1961 period. Based on data available for the first 9 months of 1962, indications are that declines occurred both in tobacco for pipes and for "roll-your-own" cigarettes. For calendar 1962, taxable removals probably totaled about 67 million pounds--nearly 4½ million less than in the 1961 and the lowest this century. In view of the favorable outlook for consumer incomes, no appreciable increase in smoking tobacco output is likely in 1963.

As of mid-September 1962, the average price paid in rural areas for smoking tobacco (reported by the Statistical Reporting Service) was \$1.80 per pound--up a little from a year earlier.

Table 5.--Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods

Period	Smoking	Chewing					Total	Snuff
		Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
Average:								
1935-39	195.3	56.8	6.0	4.8	43.8	111.4	37.3	
1940-44	176.2	54.8	6.0	4.6	47.9	113.3	40.7	
1945	168.5	59.7	6.7	4.0	47.7	118.1	43.8	
1946	106.4	51.8	5.8	3.8	46.1	107.5	39.4	
1947	104.7	47.3	5.2	3.8	42.2	98.5	39.2	
1948	107.6	45.3	5.6	3.2	42.1	96.2	40.8	
1949	108.1	41.9	5.6	2.8	39.6	89.9	40.9	
1950	107.7	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0	
1951	101.3	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5	
1952	96.8	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8	
1953	86.6	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1	
1954	83.7	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5	
1955	80.0	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2	
1956	71.5	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7	
1957	70.5	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1	
1958	76.0	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8	
1959	73.2	28.6	3.6	3.0	33.0	68.2	34.3	
1960	73.8	26.4	3.4	3.1	32.0	64.9	34.6	
1961	74.2	26.0	3.3	3.2	32.7	65.2	33.8	
1962 <sup>1/</sup>	70.0	25.8	2.9	3.2	32.8	64.7	32.7	

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated.

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

Imports for consumption of manufactured tobacco, reported by the Bureau of the Census, are presumed to consist almost entirely of smoking tobacco, although detailed statistics on products included in this category are not available. This presumption is verified by data made available beginning July 1962 by the Internal Revenue Service. These data show monthly taxable removals of individual tobacco products brought in or imported into the United States. During the period July-October 1962, smoking tobacco comprised 99.8 percent of taxable removals of manufactured tobacco (chewing, smoking, and snuff) imported into the United States.

During January-October 1962, imports for consumption of manufactured tobacco (almost entirely smoking tobacco) totaled about 1.3 million pounds--about a fourth above a year earlier. For 1962 as a whole, imports may approximate  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds. Of total receipts thus far this year, the Netherlands furnished about four-fifths, and the United Kingdom, about an eighth.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco during January-October 1962, at 738,000 pounds, were nearly a sixth above those a year earlier. Canada, the leading outlet, increased takings by 19 percent. Among other countries of destination, there were sizable percentage increases to Denmark, Australia, Iceland, West Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Exports to Sweden declined moderately, and to France were practically unchanged.

### Chewing Tobacco

The 1962 output of chewing tobacco probably totaled around  $64\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds, slightly less than in 1961. This would be the third year that chewing tobacco output has been near the 65-million-pound level, but prior to 1960 annual declines in production were generally sizable. The indicated 1962 output is nearly a fourth less than 10 years ago. It is likely that combined production of chewing will continue to drift lower in the years ahead.

Indications are that the 1962 production of scrap chewing, comprising about half of all chewing tobacco, held about even with 1961. On the other hand, plug chewing, which made up 40 percent of the total, was down slightly. Scrap chewing utilizes substantial quantities of the Wisconsin cigar binder types and some Pennsylvania tobacco, while plug chewing mainly utilizes burley and dark air-cured. Twist and fine-cut made up the remaining 10 percent of chewing tobacco production in 1962. Production of twist declined moderately, but there was little change in that of fine-cut.

All except a small fraction of chewing tobacco output is consumed domestically. In the first 10 months of 1962, taxable removals of chewing tobacco were only slightly less than in the comparable period of 1961.

Exports of chewing tobacco--mostly twist and plug--have accounted for about 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent of total chewing output in recent years. During the first 10 months of 1962, exports of chewing tobacco were 6 percent below those a year earlier; exports for 1962 as a whole may be the lowest on record. Australia, the principal market, cut takings by about two-thirds in January-October 1962, but exports to Panama, French Pacific Islands, and to the Philippine Republic rose appreciably.

### Snuff

Production of snuff in 1962 is estimated at near  $32\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds--about 1 million pounds or 3 percent below 1961 and probably the smallest in nearly half a century. Snuff is the principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types; virtually all snuff output is consumed in this country.

For many years following World War II, total consumption of snuff varied between 39 million and 41 million pounds, but since 1956 it has moved downward except for one year. Output in 1963 may be a little below the estimated 1962 level.

Users of snuff are found in the greatest numbers in the Southern, North Central, and Northwest parts of the country, and in occupations where smoking is hazardous or inconvenient.

### Smoking Tobacco in Bulk for Export

A substantial volume of smoking tobacco in bulk is reported in the Bureau of Census export statistics, though most of it is not covered in output statistics as reported by the Internal Revenue Service. This export category includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco. In 1961, exports of bulk smoking tobacco were near 9 million pounds; in January-October 1962 they were a tenth below a year earlier. Switzerland accounted for about a fifth of the total and took 20 percent more than a year earlier. There also were substantial percentage increases in shipments to Dominican Republic, Australia, and Bolivia, and a small increase in those to Haiti. A substantial quantity, more than 6 times the quantity exported there in all of 1961, went to Finland. On the other hand, exports to Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela dropped sharply. None was reported shipped to Spain, which in 1961 was the second-ranking market for bulk smoking tobacco.

### NATIONAL TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

On November 2, 1962, the Secretary of Agriculture appointed a National Tobacco Industry Advisory Committee under authority of the Agricultural Act of 1961. The Committee is composed of representative tobacco growers, auction warehousemen, domestic and export dealers, domestic manufacturers, and technical personnel from Land-Grant Colleges. The Committee reviews existing tobacco programs and recommends necessary changes or legislative proposals. It considers such broad industry problems as the effect of cultural, curing, and marketing practices on quality, standards of quality, foreign trade policies, and new varieties.

The first meeting of the Committee was in Washington, D. C., November 19-20. Attention centered mainly on flue-cured tobacco. Consideration was given to ways and means of encouraging growers of flue-cured tobacco to produce more acceptable leaf. The Committee was concerned, because exports of U. S. flue-cured have not shared in the rapid growth in the world tobacco trade. This was attributed to the increased quantities of tobacco not desired by foreign users. Concern also was expressed over the volume of flue-cured tobacco received under Government loan during the 1962 marketing season--much of it unacceptable to the domestic and foreign trade.

The Committee recommended that growers change some cultural practices affecting desirability of the tobacco produced. Such practices include too close spacing of plants, over-fertilization and improper use of chemicals to control the growth of suckers. It also urged growers to increase their plantings of varieties which, under normal practices, produce more acceptable tobacco and recommended adding certain varieties to the present list of those discounted 50 percent in the price support program.

On November 30, 1962, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that the discount variety program for flue-cured tobacco would continue in effect on the 1963 crop. Two additional varieties--Coker 316 and Reams 64--were added to the list.

The Committee recommended a review of inspection procedures and grade standards of all types so that they will reflect more adequately current standards of usability and desirability demanded by the market, and a review of corresponding Government support price rates by grades.

On December 3, a work group of members of the National Tobacco Industry Advisory Committee was named to work with the Department in reviewing grade standards and inspection regulations for flue-cured tobacco. The group also will review grade price support rates under the Government support programs. Similar working groups are planned for burley and cigar leaf types.

The Committee was concerned about the effect of maleic hydrazide (MH-30) --used by growers to control tobacco plant suckers--on the usability and desirability of tobacco. The Committee recommended that the support rate for tobacco treated with maleic hydrazide be reduced 50 percent.

On November 27, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that no action to discount the support price for tobacco treated with maleic hydrazide would be taken prior to public hearings on the subject. On December 6, four hearings were announced with respect to quality factors in flue-cured tobacco. These hearings were held during December 14-22 in North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. Information and views on all quality factors were solicited from all interested persons.

In discussing the acreage to be allotted for the 1963 flue-cured tobacco crop, the Committee said a reduction in acreage alone would not solve some problems now facing flue-cured growers. The minimum reduction possible under the law was recommended to the Secretary.

On November 30, the Secretary announced that flue-cured acreage allotments for 1963 for most farms would be 5 percent smaller than in 1962.

#### EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO FROM THE UNITED STATES 1/

Exports of tobacco in the 1962 calendar year may approximate 480 million pounds--around 4 percent below 1961. This is considerably lower than expected

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

earlier. In the 10 years 1951-60, tobacco exports averaged 489 million pounds, ranging from a low of 396 million in 1952 to a high of 540 million in 1955.

Flue-cured tobacco is the principal export tobacco, usually comprising over 80 percent of the total. Exports of this type are heaviest during August-December after substantial quantities of the crop have been marketed, and usually are at a peak in September and October. Flue-cured exports this year will not come up to earlier expectations because of reported buyer dissatisfaction with quality of the 1962 crop. In the first 10 months of 1962, flue-cured exports were 8 percent less than in the comparable period of 1961. However, during the first 6 months of this year, flue-cured exports were running 18 percent ahead of 1961; there was a substantial gain in the April-June quarter, before marketing of the 1962 crop got underway. But in each of the months August, September, and October, flue-cured exports were below those a year earlier; the total for the 3 months was 47 million pounds less than in the same months of 1961, attributable mainly to a sharp reduction in takings by the United Kingdom and West Germany.

The quality of flue-cured tobacco as it affects U. S. exports was a matter of considerable concern to the National Tobacco Industry Advisory Committee at its November meeting. The Committee expressed concern over the failure of U. S. flue-cured to share in the growth in world tobacco trade, attributing this to the fact that growers are producing increased quantities of tobacco not desired by foreign users.

In the first 10 months of 1962, exports of burley were up 11 percent, but those of most other types were below a year earlier. There were moderate reductions in Maryland and Kentucky-Tennessee and Virginia fire-cured. Exports of Green River increased substantially, but One Sucker dropped over a fourth and Black Fat, by about a sixth. Cigar wrapper exports rose 15 percent, attributable to a sizable gain in the Georgia-Florida type; Connecticut Valley shade-grown declined a tenth. Exports of cigar binder fell to only about a third of those in January-October 1961, due mainly to the sharp drop in Connecticut Valley Havana Seed exports from a year ago when a big shipment went to Spain; Wisconsin binder exports also were down. Exports of cigar filler were only a small fraction of those a year earlier and represented shipments made in a single month.

In the year ending June 30, 1963, total exports of tobacco may be moderately below the 520 million pounds exported in 1961-62. Shipments of flue-cured--the principal export class--are expected to show a sizable decline in the current marketing year compared with the year before.

The termination dates for sales and delivery of tobacco under the export payment program announced last February (see March 1962 Tobacco Situation, pages 27-28) have been extended one year. By this action, the period for making sales is extended through November 30, 1963, and the period for making shipments, through March 31, 1964. As of December 20, applications under the program had been approved for a total of about 23 million pounds of tobacco, made up of the following: Flue-cured, 18.4 million; burley, 0.5 million; fire-cured, 2.4 million; dark air-cured, 1.0 million; and cigar leaf, 0.9 million.

Table 6.--United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

Country and type	(Declared weight)						
					January-October		
	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961 <u>1/</u>	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>1/</u>	1962 as percentage of 1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Percent
Flue-cured	391.2	413.2	408.7	402.8	316.0	292.0	92
Burley	28.9	28.4	33.6	36.6	28.2	31.3	111
Maryland	7.5	12.1	11.4	11.4	10.0	8.4	84
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.8	86
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	23.1	21.0	18.8	25.0	14.1	12.5	89
Green River	1.7	1.3	.8	.5	.5	.6	120
One Sucker	1.8	2.0	.3	.8	.4	.3	75
Black Fat, etc.	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.1	86
Cigar wrapper	3.5	4.3	3.3	4.3	3.6	4.1	114
Cigar binder	2.7	2.8	1.9	3.0	2.1	.6	29
Cigar filler	.6	.5	.5	.2	.2	<u>2/</u>	---
Perique	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	200
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	3.8	4.5	7.0	7.4	5.4	7.0	130
Total	473.7	499.8	496.0	501.0	388.6	363.9	94
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	148.2	161.4	176.9	152.4	124.3	75.7	61
France	8.5	7.2	5.2	7.2	4.1	2.4	59
Belgium	19.6	19.7	18.6	17.3	13.7	14.5	106
Netherlands	33.8	28.7	40.0	30.0	15.1	19.4	128
Germany, West and East	64.9	68.7	67.5	78.4	70.8	66.8	94
Portugal	6.6	6.8	8.7	6.5	6.4	5.6	88
Denmark	11.0	13.0	12.4	14.1	12.2	9.5	78
Ireland	16.6	11.0	13.2	13.8	11.0	15.7	143
Switzerland	12.2	12.1	11.1	14.2	11.5	9.0	78
Norway	7.4	7.6	8.0	7.3	5.9	6.2	105
Sweden	12.3	12.5	17.4	18.9	12.4	11.3	91
Italy	3.4	6.9	5.4	11.7	11.7	18.2	156
Thailand	12.6	9.5	4.6	13.6	11.2	8.0	71
Australia	23.5	27.9	20.0	11.8	10.7	16.7	156
India	1.8	2.4	.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	115
Pakistan	.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.3	.9	69
New Zealand	6.3	6.9	4.8	6.0	5.2	4.2	81
Philippine Republic	21.3	6.6	1.2	6.9	2.3	<u>2/</u>	---
Indonesia	11.3	8.7	.2	3.0	2.8	2.4	86
Egypt	4.5	9.6	12.8	1.6	1.6	12.4	775
Japan	5.1	9.9	18.2	24.5	4.4	5.5	125
Spain	2.9	4.0	<u>2/</u>	3.6	3.6	.3	8
Other countries	39.1	56.8	47.6	54.3	44.4	56.9	128
Total	473.7	499.8	496.0	501.0	388.6	363.9	94

1/ Preliminary.2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

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



Major Foreign Producers and  
Exporters of Flue-cured Tobacco

Major countries exporting flue-cured in competition with the United States are the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Canada, and India.

The 1962 flue-cured crop in Rhodesia-Nyasaland totaled 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> million pounds--1 percent below the record 1961 crop. According to unofficial estimates, about 20 to 30 million pounds were lost due to early-season drought and insufficient barn space for curing. Acreage was up some, but the average yield declined a little. For 1963, there may be some further increase in acreage, but Rhodesian growers have been asked to place greater emphasis on quality improvement rather than on acreage expansion. Sales of 1962 Rhodesian flue-cured on Salisbury auctions totaled 231 million pounds, which averaged the equivalent of 40.8 U. S. cents per pound. In 1961, total sales were 233 million pounds, averaging 39<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> U. S. cents. United Kingdom buyers purchased about 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> million pounds from 1962 offerings, compared with purchases of 109 million pounds in the previous season. British manufacturers had estimated their requirements in 1962-64 at 100-105 million pounds annually. About 4 million pounds were purchased by Australia, about half of 1961 purchases.

During the first 9 months of 1962, the Federation exported 167<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million pounds of tobacco, almost 3 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1961. Flue-cured made up 88 percent of the total, and dark fire-cured, the bulk of the remainder. The United Kingdom took almost half of all flue-cured exports, but this quantity was 11 percent less than a year earlier. Other Commonwealth areas combined accounted for a little over a tenth of all flue-cured shipments. A total of over 45 million pounds of flue-cured went to Continental Western Europe, compared with 33 million in January-September 1961. West Germany took 22 million pounds, 35 percent more than in the first 9 months of 1961. Belgian takings of over 5 million were up 21 percent but Netherlands' takings, at about 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million pounds, declined 10 percent. Italy, Denmark, Austria, and France also took sizable quantities of Federation flue-cured, and significant exports went to Sweden, Switzerland, Norway, Portugal, and Finland. Japan took nearly 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> million pounds of flue-cured, 67 percent more than in the same period a year ago.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco from Rhodesia-Nyasaland to markets in Continental Western Europe have increased markedly in recent years. In 1954, a total of 19 million pounds of flue-cured was shipped to Western Europe other than the United Kingdom but by 1961, this had grown to 49 million pounds. During January-September 1962, the flue-cured exports going to Continental Western Europe continued to increase and were 38 percent above the same period of 1961.

In Canada, the 1962 flue-cured crop is estimated at 181 million pounds--7 percent less than 1 year earlier and 12 percent below the record crop 2 years earlier. Acreage was down from 1961, and in addition, the crop was affected by hail and frost. In Ontario, where most of the flue-cured crop is produced, auctions for 1962 flue-cured started November 15, and through November 23, about 7 million pounds had been sold at an average price of 48.9 Canadian cents per pound. After November 23, sales were suspended; auctions reopened Dec. 17.

Canadian exports of unmanufactured tobacco (virtually all flue-cured) in the first 9 months of 1962 totaled nearly 46 million pounds, 23 percent above those in the comparable months a year earlier. Over three-fourths of the total was consigned to the United Kingdom, which raised takings 4 percent. There was a sharp jump in exports to West Germany and the Netherlands, and significant quantities also went to Australia, Belgium, and Portugal.

India's 1962 flue-cured crop is currently placed at 164 million pounds--6 percent above 1961 and record high. During the first half of 1962, exports of flue-cured from India, at 61 million pounds, were over a fourth larger than in the same period of 1961. British takings dropped 24 percent, but there was a big increase in shipments to the Soviet Union. Also, substantial quantities went to Poland and Yugoslavia in contrast to none in 1961.

### British Use of Tobacco

In the United Kingdom--leading foreign market for U. S. tobacco--gross clearances from bond are an approximate measure of use of tobacco both for home consumption and export of manufactured products, mainly cigarettes. In the 9 months ended September 1962, gross clearances of tobacco at 229 million pounds were 10 million less than a year ago. Gross clearances in the first 7 months were mostly below year-earlier levels, but then turned upward and for August-September combined they were almost a tenth above the same months in 1961. Clearances for home consumption in January-September 1962 were about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds or 4 percent below a year earlier.

Gross clearances of flue-cured, which make up over nine-tenths of total clearances of tobacco in the United Kingdom, were 5 percent less than a year earlier, with declines during January-July more than offsetting gains in August and September. Gross clearances of U. S. flue-cured at 106.6 million pounds were 6 percent below January-September 1961. Clearances of flue-cured from the 3 Commonwealth suppliers--Rhodesia, India, and Canada--totaling 107.3 million pounds were 4 percent below a year earlier; there were declines in flue-cured from Rhodesia and India, but clearances of Canadian flue-cured were almost unchanged. U. S. flue-cured comprised 49.8 percent of all clearances of flue-cured, compared with 50.4 percent a year earlier. The percentage that U. S. flue-cured comprises of all clearances of flue-cured in the United Kingdom has been trending downward; in 1953 it stood at 56 percent.

The decline in British usings of tobacco evidenced this year has been attributed to reduced overall sales of cigarettes following renewed publicity in March concerning smoking and health. The growing popularity of filter-tip cigarettes, which require less tobacco than regular cigarettes, also may be a contributing factor.

Table 7.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearance, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports <sup>1/</sup>			Stocks Dec. 31	Gross clearance from bond <sup>3/</sup>			Exports of manu- factured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanu- factured tobacco
	From U. S. <sup>2/</sup>	From com- wealth coun- tries <sup>2/</sup>	Total		Non- prefer- ential <sup>2/</sup>	Prefer- ential <sup>2/</sup>	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
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	170	135	305	41	3
1958	164	145	316	534	172	138	310	41	2
1959	140	157	301	515	171	144	315	34	2
1960	178	180	365	548	166	153	319	31	5
1961 <sup>4/</sup>	157	182	345	570	162	156	318	31	3
Jan.-Oct.									
1958	115	131	253	<sup>5/</sup> 495	<sup>6/</sup> 130	<sup>6/</sup> 104	<sup>6/</sup> 234	34	1
1959	99	141	242	<sup>5/</sup> 480	<sup>6/</sup> 128	<sup>6/</sup> 106	<sup>6/</sup> 234	28	2
1960	129	159	292	<sup>5/</sup> 475	<sup>6/</sup> 125	<sup>6/</sup> 114	<sup>6/</sup> 239	25	4
1961	118	166	286	<sup>5/</sup> 511	<sup>6/</sup> 122	<sup>6/</sup> 117	<sup>6/</sup> 239	27	3
1962	74	153	233	<sup>5/</sup> 518	<sup>6/</sup> 115	<sup>6/</sup> 114	<sup>6/</sup> 229	24	3

<sup>1/</sup> Unmanufactured tobacco.

<sup>2/</sup> Since 1946 the full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other non-preferential areas has been about 2.2 to 2.9 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. In the prewar period, at a much lower level, the full duty rate was over 25 percent above the preferential rate.

<sup>3/</sup> Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export.

<sup>4/</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>5/</sup> September 30.

<sup>6/</sup> January-September.

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

UNITED STATES IMPORTS AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN-GROWN TOBACCO 2/

In the first 10 months of 1962, U. S. imports of foreign-grown tobacco for consumption were 2 percent below January-October 1961 receipts, which were at a record rate. Imports of cigarette leaf continued to increase some, but those of filler and scrap (small pieces of leaves) for cigars fell about an eighth.

Imports of cigarette leaf for consumption (direct entries plus withdrawals from bond) during January-October 1962 increased 2 percent over those in the like 1961 period. Turkish leaf gained 5 percent, but Greek leaf declined by the same percentage. Imports from Yugoslavia increased about an eighth; Italian leaf fell about a third. In the first 10 months of 1962, total arrivals of cigarette leaf from abroad (direct entries plus that placed in bond) were 4 percent above the heavy receipts a year earlier, due to larger January-June arrivals; those in July-October were below the comparable months of 1961. Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in this country on October 1 totaled 269 million pounds--over a fifth larger than a year earlier and largest for that date on record.

Cigar tobacco makes up the principal portion of noncigarette tobacco imports. In January-October 1962, imports of cigar filler were down more than a sixth from a year earlier. Cuban tobacco fell 37 percent; both stemmed and unstemmed filler were smaller than a year ago. (After the February embargo, withdrawals came from stocks already in the United States.) During the same period, total imports of scrap declined over a tenth. Scrap from Cuba dropped to somewhat more than half of the year-earlier figure, while that from the Philippine Republic fell nearly a fourth. But substantial quantities of scrap came from Colombia and Dominican Republic--several times the quantity imported from these sources a year earlier--and there were substantial percentage increases in imports from Indonesia and Brazil. A significant quantity was imported for consumption from Argentina and some from Jamaica. About the same quantity of cigar wrapper was imported for consumption as in January-October 1961, virtually all Cuban.

Total arrivals of cigar tobacco in the first 10 months of 1962 were 27 percent less than in the comparable period a year ago. (See page 46.) Receipts from Cuba (embargoed in February) were down sharply. On October 1, 1962, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States totaled a little over 30 million pounds--almost 10 million less than a year earlier. In the 1954-58 period, stocks of Cuban tobacco ranged between 15 and 20 million pounds, but increased in 1959 and the first half of 1960, due to precautionary buying and because tobacco usually stored by U. S. firms in Cuba was moved to the mainland for storage. October 1, 1962, stocks of Cuban tobacco were almost a third below the high of 44 million pounds reached on July 1, 1960.

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

Table 8.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

(Declared weight)							
Classification and country of origin	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	January-October		
					1961	1962	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
<b>Cigarette leaf:</b>							
<b>Unstemmed:</b>							
Turkey	53.8	62.8	74.2	78.7	66.7	69.8	105
Greece	13.3	24.0	32.3	34.4	29.2	27.7	95
Syria	3.6	1.5	.7	.8	.6	.6	100
Italy	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	67
Cyprus	.2	.7	1.1	.9	.7	.5	71
Yugoslavia	1.0	3.7	5.5	6.4	5.4	6.1	113
Total <u>2/</u>	76.4	95.9	118.7	125.7	106.4	108.2	102
<b>Cigar leaf (filler):</b>							
<b>Cuba:</b>							
Stemmed	10.2	9.0	7.0	5.1	4.4	2.7	61
Unstemmed	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.7	3.8	2.6	68
<b>Philippines, Republic:</b>							
Stemmed	.6	.2	.5	0	0	.1	---
Unstemmed	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	50
Colombia (unstemmed)	0	<u>3/</u>	.1	.3	.2	.7	350
Brazil (unstemmed)	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	.3	.2	.3	150
Paraguay (unstemmed)	0	0	<u>3/</u>	.3	.3	.3	100
Dominican Republic (unstemmed)	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	.3	.2	.1	.7	700
Total <u>2/</u>	15.2	13.1	12.3	11.3	9.3	7.6	82
<b>Scrap:</b>							
Cuba	7.6	10.4	13.8	12.5	10.5	5.8	55
Philippines, Republic	1.0	4.3	9.9	10.4	10.2	7.9	77
Peru	0	<u>3/</u>	1.7	.5	.5	0	---
Colombia	0	0	.2	1.2	.8	2.6	325
Dominican Republic	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	.3	1.2	.9	2.3	256
Netherlands	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	.3	.3	<u>3/</u>	---
Indonesia	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	.1	.3	.2	.5	250
Brazil	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	0	.1	.1	.2	200
Argentina	0	0	<u>3/</u>	.1	<u>3/</u>	.2	---
Total <u>2/</u>	8.6	18.3	26.9	28.4	25.0	22.3	89
<b>Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):</b>							
Indonesia	.7	.2	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	---
Cuba	.4	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	100
Total <u>2/</u>	1.1	.7	.6	.6	.5	.5	100
Total imports <u>4/</u>	101.9	129.3	159.1	166.4	141.7	139.1	98

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.

Table 9.--Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States, owned by manufacturers and dealers on specified dates

Year and date	Manufacturers		Dealers		Total unstemmed basis
	Unstemmed	Stemmed	Unstemmed	Stemmed	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1956-58 average					
January 1	6.3	7.8	0.2	0.3	16.3
April 1	6.8	7.6	.2	.3	17.8
July 1	7.9	7.2	.2	.3	17.1
October 1	7.7	7.6	.2	.3	17.6
1959					
January 1	9.8	7.8	.9	.5	20.7
April 1	12.5	7.9	1.4	.5	24.0
July 1	12.6	8.6	1.5	.5	25.1
October 1	16.4	9.3	1.2	.5	29.4
1960					
January 1	14.2	9.1	.5	.5	26.3
April 1	16.3	11.8	4.6	.6	35.8
July 1	24.7	11.1	6.0	.4	44.5
October 1	23.8	10.8	6.3	.4	43.6
1961					
January 1	22.2	10.3	6.7	.8	42.2
April 1	22.3	10.5	5.5	1.7	42.5
July 1	21.7	10.5	4.5	2.0	41.2
October 1	20.4	10.5	4.0	2.4	39.9
1962					
January 1	18.7	11.4	4.3	2.7	39.9
April 1	18.5	10.6	3.9	2.6	38.3
July 1	16.3	9.6	3.0	2.7	34.1
October 1	16.6	8.2	1.1	2.2	30.2

Table 10.--United States general imports of cigar tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

Classification and country	(Declared weight)					
	Average 1957-59	1960	1961	January-October		
				1961	1962	1962 as a percentage of 1961
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
<b>Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):</b>						
Cuba	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	1/	---
Indonesia	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	---
Total	.6	.8	.6	.4	1/	---
<b>Cigar filler (stemmed):</b>						
Cuba	9.3	7.6	5.9	5.0	1.3	26
Philippine Republic	.3	.5	0	0	.1	---
Total	9.6	8.1	5.9	5.0	1.4	28
<b>Cigar filler (Unstemmed):</b>						
Cuba	18.4	26.1	12.3	11.2	3.5	31
Philippine Republic	2.4	.2	.2	.2	.1	50
Dominican Republic	.2	3.4	5.8	2.7	2.8	104
Colombia	1/	1.4	5.6	5.4	7.2	133
Brazil	1/	.2	1.7	1.7	.7	41
Paraguay	1/	.4	1.3	1.1	.9	82
Indonesia	1/	.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	108
Netherlands	1/	1.3	.1	.1	0	---
Peru	2.0	0	0	0	.4	---
Argentina	0	0	1/	0	.3	---
Jamaica	0	0	1/	0	.4	---
Other	1/	1/	.1	1/	.2	---
Total	23.0	33.3	28.5	23.6	17.8	75
<b>Scrap:</b>						
Cuba	6.7	11.9	4.9	4.2	1.6	38
Philippine Republic	6.2	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.0	99
Dominican Republic	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1	---
Colombia	0	0	.1	.1	0	---
Brazil	0	0	1/	1/	.4	---
Paraguay	0	1/	.3	.3	1/	---
Indonesia	1/	1/	.1	.1	0	---
Netherlands	0	1/	.3	.3	1/	---
Argentina	0	0	.1	.1	.2	200
Other 2/	.6	.3	.4	.2	1.0	500
Total 2/	13.5	22.0	16.7	15.4	13.3	86
<b>All classifications:</b>						
Cuba	34.9	46.4	23.7	20.8	6.4	31
Philippine Republic	8.9	10.4	10.7	10.3	10.2	99
Dominican Republic	.2	3.4	5.8	2.7	2.9	107
Colombia	1/	1.4	5.7	5.5	7.2	131
Brazil	1/	.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	65
Paraguay	1/	.4	1.6	1.4	.9	64
Indonesia	.1	.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	100
Netherlands	1/	1.3	.4	.4	1/	---
Peru	2.0	0	0	0	.4	---
Argentina	0	0	.1	.1	.5	500
Jamaica	0	0	1/	0	.4	---
Other countries	.6	.3	.5	.2	1.2	600
Total 2/ 3/	46.6	64.1	51.7	44.4	32.5	73

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Excludes entries in this classification from Turkey and Greece which were presumably not for eventual use in cigars. 3/ Details may not add to total, due to rounding.

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

Total arrivals of Philippine and Indonesian tobacco in January-October 1962 were about even with those a year earlier. Stocks of Philippine tobacco on October 1, at  $13\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds, were a little less than a year ago, although they were larger than held on the same date in other years. In January-October 1962, compared with a year earlier, increased quantities of cigar tobacco arrived from Colombia and Dominican Republic, but less from Brazil and Paraguay. Significant quantities arrived from Peru, Argentina, and Jamaica, in contrast to little or none a year earlier. October 1 stocks of foreign-grown tobacco, other than Cuban and Philippine, were as follows (unstemmed weight): Colombia, 8.2 million pounds; Dominican Republic, 4.4 million; Brazil, 2 million; Indonesia, 1.7 million; Paraguay, 1.6 million; and other, 5.3 million. Combined U. S. stocks of cigar leaf from these countries amounted to over 23 million pounds, compared with 15 million 1 year earlier, and about 7 million 2 years earlier.

#### OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

##### Flue-Cured, Types 11-14

##### Prices and Price Support

Available data indicate that the overall price support level for the 1963 crop will be 1 percent higher than the 56.1 cents per pound level in effect in 1962. The 1963 support level will be calculated by adjusting the 1959 support level to reflect the percentage increase between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for the most recent 3 calendar years—1962, 1961 and 1960. The parity index is the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest, taxes, and farm wage rates.

On November 30, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that the discount variety program will continue in effect on the 1963 crop, and 2 additional varieties—Coker 316 and Reams 64—will be added to the discount list. Discount varieties are supported at one-half the support rate for other varieties. Breeders of Coker 316 and Reams 64 are withholding distribution of seed of these varieties. They have been added to the discount variety list to ensure that seed of these varieties in the hands of farmers and seed dealers will not be planted. Farmers are urged to contact county agricultural agents or agricultural experiment stations for advice on selecting varieties for planting the 1963 crop.

Marketings of 1962 flue-cured were completed December 12. The season average price for gross sales (which includes resales) was 59.8 cents per pound—down 3.9 cents from 1961 but about even with 1960. In general, the crop contained a considerable proportion of poorer-quality tobacco. Prices of leaf and priming grades showed a bigger decline from last season than cutter and lug grades in all Belts except the Georgia-Florida Belt (type 14). In the Georgia-Florida Belt, prices of most leaf and nondescript grades were at or above last season, though a little lower for most other grade groups.



Table 11.--Flue-cured tobacco: Average price per pound and percentage comparisons by Belt, average 1947-51, annual 1952-62

Marketing season	Old Belt type 11 (a)	Middle Belt type 11 (b)	Eastern N. C. Belt type 12	Border Belt type 13	Ga.-Fla. Belt type 14 <sup>1/</sup>	All Belts
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Average 1947-51	47.3	50.0	50.5	49.7	43.9	48.8
1952	48.4	49.4	50.5	51.9	49.2	50.1
1953	42.0	47.0	57.1	56.7	51.1	52.5
1954	52.0	52.3	54.7	51.3	46.5	52.1
1955	53.8	52.4	52.3	53.7	46.5	52.2
1956	49.9	51.9	51.5	53.2	48.0	51.1
1957	52.3	53.1	54.3	59.1	55.9	55.0
1958	57.2	57.1	57.1	59.6	57.1	57.7
1959	53.2	56.4	57.9	62.1	57.8	57.7
1960	58.5	60.9	60.7	61.4	56.4	59.9
1961	62.9	64.5	64.9	65.4	58.9	63.7
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	60.3	60.4	59.5	61.0	56.6	59.8
Price for each type as percentage of price for all types combined						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1947-51	96.9	102.5	103.5	101.8	90.0	100.0
1952	96.6	98.6	100.8	103.6	98.2	100.0
1953	80.0	89.5	108.8	108.0	97.3	100.0
1954	99.8	100.4	105.0	98.3	89.3	100.0
1955	103.1	100.4	100.2	102.9	89.1	100.0
1956	97.7	101.6	100.8	104.1	93.9	100.0
1957	95.1	96.4	98.7	107.5	101.6	100.0
1958	99.1	99.0	99.0	103.1	99.1	100.0
1959	92.1	97.7	100.3	107.6	100.1	100.0
1960	97.7	101.7	101.3	102.5	94.2	100.0
1961	98.9	101.3	101.9	102.7	92.5	100.0
1962	100.8	101.0	99.5	102.0	94.6	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> In the Georgia-Florida Belt, tobacco is marketed untied while in all other Belts, it is tied.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 12.--Flue-cured tobacco: Volume of gross sales (including resales) and percentage distribution by Belt, average 1947-51, annual 1952-62

Marketing season	Old Belt type 11 (a)	Middle Belt type 11 (b)	Eastern N. C. Belt type 12	Border Belt type 13	Ga.-Fla. Belt type 14	All Belts
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1947-51	281	166	451	300	159	1,356
1952	328	177	488	333	180	1,506
1953	254	138	480	348	192	1,412
1954	288	161	522	309	188	1,468
1955	311	170	528	371	213	1,593
1956	333	179	508	333	183	1,536
1957	235	124	353	254	120	1,087
1958	250	137	402	263	134	1,186
1959	250	136	359	279	161	1,185
1960	262	170	444	311	183	1,370
1961	272	162	414	324	191	1,363
1962 <sup>1/</sup>	311	185	425	380	204	1,505
Percentage of total						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1947-51	20.7	12.2	33.3	22.1	11.7	100.0
1952	21.8	11.8	32.4	22.1	11.9	100.0
1953	18.0	9.8	34.0	24.6	13.6	100.0
1954	19.6	11.0	35.6	21.0	12.8	100.0
1955	19.5	10.7	33.1	23.3	13.4	100.0
1956	21.7	11.6	33.1	21.7	11.9	100.0
1957	21.6	11.4	32.5	23.4	11.1	100.0
1958	21.1	11.5	33.9	22.2	11.3	100.0
1959	21.1	11.5	30.3	23.5	13.6	100.0
1960	19.1	12.4	32.4	22.7	13.4	100.0
1961	19.9	11.9	30.4	23.8	14.0	100.0
1962	20.7	12.3	28.2	25.2	13.6	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

In contrast to previous years and on an experimental basis, sales were made of untied tobacco consisting of lugs, including primings and nondescript grades, during the first 5 sale days in the type 11-13 markets. (In type 14 markets, all tobacco has been sold in untied form throughout the marketing season for many years.) During the first 5 sale days, when untied tobacco could be sold in the type 11-13 markets, price support was made available only on untied tobacco. (An exception was made for type 11 (a) where, because of the delay in normal marketings, support was also made available on tied tobacco on 4 of the first 5 days.) The support level on untied tobacco was 6 cents per pound lower than on tied tobacco. About 51 million pounds of flue-cured were sold untied in the type 11-13 markets--the great bulk of it in the Border (type 13) and Eastern (type 12) markets. Very little from the experimental untied tobacco offerings went under Government loan. By late December, no determination had been made with respect to untied tobacco sales in type 11-13 markets during the 1963 marketing season.

As the 1962 marketing season progressed, increasingly substantial quantities of flue-cured tobacco were placed under Government loan. The loan placements from the 1962 crop totaled 237 million pounds, 17 percent of the crop. This is the largest volume to go under loan since the unusually large quantities of 1955 and 1956 and in marked contrast with the 1959-61 seasons, when only around 5 percent went under loan.

#### Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments Cut 5 Percent

On November 30, the Secretary of Agriculture announced flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments for most farms in 1963 will be 5 percent smaller than for 1962. The 5 percent reduction makes 710,190 acres available for allotment in 1963 compared with 747,262 acres in 1962. Department officials urge growers to follow cultural practices in 1963 which will produce ripe, grainy, full-bodied tobaccos.

#### Supplies

The 1962-63 total supply of flue-cured is 3,481 million pounds--4 percent above 1961-62 and the largest since 1957-58. The mid-1962 carryover was only slightly below a year earlier, while production jumped 11 percent. The acreage harvested was up 4.6 percent, and average yields per acre rose 6.4 percent to a new record--1,916 pounds (see table 30). The 1962-63 total supply is about 2.80 times prospective disappearance compared with a ratio of nearly 2.65 in the previous 2 years.

Carryover of flue-cured in mid-1963 may total about 2,240 million pounds--around 160 million more than in mid-1962. Considering the reduction in acreage allotments, if 1963 yields per acre should equal the 1960-62 average, the 1963 crop would be about 1,280 million pounds. If this should be the case, the 1963-64 total supply would be around 3,520 million pounds--about 1 percent above 1962-63.

Stocks of flue-cured tobacco held under Government loan (counted as part of the carryover component of total supply) have risen sharply because of

Table 13 ---Flue-cured tobacco: Receipts under government loan and percentage distribution by belt, average 1947-51, annual 1952-62

Marketing Season	Old Belt type 11 (a)	Middle Belt type 11 (b)	Eastern N. C. Belt type 12	Border Belt type 13	Ga.-Fla. Belt type 14	All Belts
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average 1947-51	49.8	16.0	26.2	25.9	14.5	132.3
1952	61.1	19.0	55.4	23.0	6.5	165.0
1953	96.8	22.6	15.6	10.8	5.6	151.4
1954	40.7	15.8	38.8	26.6	8.3	130.2
1955	30.7	23.0	124.9	89.1	31.2	298.9
1956	64.8	50.6	128.1	62.8	13.6	319.9
1957	58.2	18.2	21.4	8.9	1.1	107.8
1958	41.2	15.7	50.0	35.5	2.4	144.8
1959	27.5	7.2	7.5	11.3	1.8	55.3
1960	16.2	5.3	19.1	8.9	2.3	51.8
1961	17.4	6.2	31.4	8.3	7.2	70.5
1962	93.8	35.1	65.9	37.5	4.9	237.2
Percentage distribution						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average 1947-51	37.6	12.1	19.8	19.6	10.9	100.0
1952	37.0	11.5	33.6	14.0	3.9	100.0
1953	64.0	14.9	10.3	7.1	3.7	100.0
1954	31.3	12.1	29.8	20.4	6.4	100.0
1955	10.3	7.7	41.8	29.8	10.4	100.0
1956	20.3	15.8	40.0	19.6	4.3	100.0
1957	54.0	16.9	19.9	8.2	1.0	100.0
1958	28.5	10.8	34.5	24.5	1.7	100.0
1959	49.7	13.0	13.6	20.4	3.3	100.0
1960	31.3	10.2	36.9	17.2	4.4	100.0
1961	24.7	8.8	44.5	11.8	10.2	100.0
1962	39.5	14.8	27.8	15.8	2.1	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--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 <sup>1/</sup>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	741	845	1,586	704	338	366
1941-45	902	1,349	2,251	992	617	375
1947-49	1,174	1,458	2,632	1,108	715	393
1950	1,257	1,485	2,742	1,185	757	428
1951	1,453	1,557	3,010	1,279	777	502
1952	1,365	1,731	3,096	1,244	828	416
1953	1,272	1,852	3,124	1,209	778	431
1954	1,314	1,915	3,229	1,173	744	429
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	737	441
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	1,179	736	443
1959	1,081	2,210	3,291	1,185	766	419
1960	1,251	2,106	3,357	1,267	792	475
1961	1,258	2,090	3,348	1,267	782	485
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	1,400	2,081	3,481			
	Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>3/</sup>	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1962 <sup>4/</sup>	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	54.7	45.0	77.6	6.2	0	
1951	52.4	50.7	142.2	9.8	0	
1952	50.3	50.6	5/165.0	12.1	0	
1953	52.8	47.9	151.4	11.9	0	
1954	52.7	47.9	130.2	9.9	0	
1955	52.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	42.0	
1956	51.5	48.9	319.9	22.5	60.2	
1957	55.4	50.8	107.8	11.1	35.9	
1958	58.2	54.6	144.8	13.4	79.1	
1959	58.3	55.5	55.3	5.1	24.6	
1960	60.4	55.5	51.8	4.1	33.4	
1961	64.3	55.5	70.5	5.6	62.8	
1962	60.0	56.1	237.2	16.9	*237.2	
Total	---	---	1,952.6	---	*575.2	

<sup>1/</sup> Year beginning July 1.<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.<sup>3/</sup> Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.<sup>4/</sup> 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.<sup>5/</sup> An additional 78.4 million pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans, but were purchased and shipped by mid-1953.

\* Includes quantities received from marketings through mid-December when season ended.

the large receipts from the 1962 crop. At the end of the 1962 marketing season, holdings totaled about 575 million pounds (farm-sales weight) compared with 378 million pounds a year earlier, and 541 million 2 years earlier.

### Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of flue-cured showed a slight dip in 1961-62 but is expected to gain in 1962-63 somewhat in line with the modest increase expected in cigarette output.

Exports of flue-cured in 1962-63 are likely to show a sizable decline from the 6-year high of 1961-62. The relatively poor quality of much of the 1962 crop is a contributory factor, in addition to increasing competition from foreign producing areas. During the first third of the current marketing year (July-October), exports of flue-cured were running about 20 percent below those of the same period a year earlier. Shipments to Britain, the leading outlet, were down about 40 percent; to West Germany, the second-ranking outlet, they were down 25 percent. However, July-October exports to Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, New Zealand, and Taiwan were appreciably above the corresponding period of 1961. Other destinations taking more included Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Uruguay, Congo, and Singapore. India, France, and Austria took significant quantities in contrast to none in July-October 1961. Among the countries taking less than a year earlier were Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Portugal, Switzerland, Thailand, and Hong Kong. Norway took about the same quantity as a year earlier.

Burley, Type 31

### Prices

Auction sales of 1962-crop burley began November 27. By December 19, gross sales totaled 513 million pounds and averaged 60.4 cents per pound compared with 66.8 cents in the corresponding period a year ago. Auction markets closed for the holidays after sales ended on December 21, and were scheduled to reopen on January 7. Approximately 77 percent of the crop had been sold by December 19. In 1961, about 86 percent of the crop was sold before the holiday shutdown--a record pre-Christmas proportion. Quality of marketings this season was lower than last year. Compared with a year ago, prices of better grades of flyings and lugs have been well maintained; sharpest declines were in prices of medium- and heavy-bodied grades of leaf and tips, and nondescript.

The overall Government price support level for 1962 burley is 57.8 cents a pound--1 percent higher than the level in effect for the 3 prior crops. Loan rates were raised 1 cent a pound for nearly half the leaf grades and some tips, while other grades were unchanged. Through mid-December, about 31 million pounds, around 6 percent of market deliveries, had been placed under Government loan. In the 1961-62 season, about 10 million pounds--equal to less than 2 percent of market deliveries--went under loan.

The 1963 burley crop also will receive Government price support, as marketing quotas will continue in effect. The overall support level for 1963 burley will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 24.) Based on data through November of this year, it is virtually certain that the support level for 1963 burley will be nearly 1 percent higher than the 57.8 cents in effect for the current crop.

### Supplies

The 1962-63 total supply of burley is 1,779 million pounds--about 4 percent more than for 1961-62 and the largest since 1957-58. This year's crop, at 642 million pounds, is about a tenth larger than in 1961 and third largest on record. Carryover stocks were up a little from a year earlier. Harvested acreage in 1962 was 6 percent above 1961, reflecting a similar percentage increase in allotments. The average yield per acre for the Belt as a whole, 1,894 pounds, was a new high (see table 30).

October 1, 1962, carryover was 1,137 million pounds--10 million more than a year earlier and the first increase in 7 years. Previously, stocks had declined steadily from the peak of 1.3 billion pounds on October 1, 1955. Included in the October 1, 1962, carryover of burley were 33 million pounds (farm-sales weight) in Government loan stocks, substantially below the 88 million pounds held on the same date in 1961 and only a small fraction of the 431 million pounds held on October 1, 1955.

The 1962-63 total supply is slightly over 3 times prospective disappearance, a little higher than the ratio in 1961-62 but considerably below the 3.6 ratio of 1954-55. Carryover of burley on October 1, 1963, probably will show a moderate increase over the level of this past October 1.

The 1963 burley marketing quota and acreage allotment will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1. Marketing quotas for the 1962-64 crops were approved by growers in a February 1962 referendum.

### Domestic Use and Exports

During the year ended September 30, domestic use of burley, at 525 million pounds, was up about 3 percent from 1960-61 and exceeded the previous high of 1952-53. The main outlet for burley is in the manufacture of cigarettes, which in the marketing year 1961-62 rose 2.9 percent. Smoking tobacco and plug chewing are secondary outlets for burley. In the year ended September 30, output of smoking tobacco declined 6 percent, but plug chewing was down only slightly. Domestic use of burley probably will increase further in the current marketing year, reflecting the expected continued increase in cigarette output. Comparatively little change may occur in smoking tobacco output, while plug chewing may continue to decline gradually.

Exports of burley tobacco in October 1961-September 1962 totaled 45 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--about 4 million above 1960-61 and the second

Table 15.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

Year	(Farm-sales weight)					
	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
	Total	Domestic	Exports			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	287	701	988	314	302	12
1941-45	448	730	1,178	437	424	13
1947-49	550	939	1,489	530	493	37
1950	499	1,000	1,499	516	488	30
1951	618	981	1,599	538	506	32
1952	650	1,061	1,711	548	519	29
1953	564	1,163	1,727	529	494	35
1954	668	1,198	1,866	519	486	33
1955	470	1,347	1,817	518	484	34
1956	506	1,299	1,805	510	482	28
1957	488	1,295	1,783	506	478	28
1958	465	1,277	1,742	518	483	35
1959	502	1,224	1,726	535	499	36
1960	485	1,191	1,676	549	508	41
1961	580	1,127	1,707	570	525	45
1962 2/	642	1,137	1,779			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1962 4/	Percentage of crop	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	49.0	45.7	44.2	8.9	0	
1951	51.2	49.8	97.3	15.7	0	
1952	50.3	49.5	103.9	16.0	0	
1953	52.5	46.6	102.1	18.1	0	
1954	49.8	46.4	221.4	33.2	0	
1955	58.6	46.2	73.1	15.6	0	
1956	63.6	48.1	6.0	1.2	0	
1957	60.3	51.7	16.6	3.4	6.7	
1958	66.1	55.4	11.2	2.4	1.2	
1959	60.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	7.2	
1960	64.3	57.2	8.4	1.7	7.5	
1961	66.3	57.2	10.3	1.8	8.7	
1962	*60.4	57.8	5/	5/	5/	
Total	---	---	707.7	---	31.3	

1/ Year beginning October 1.

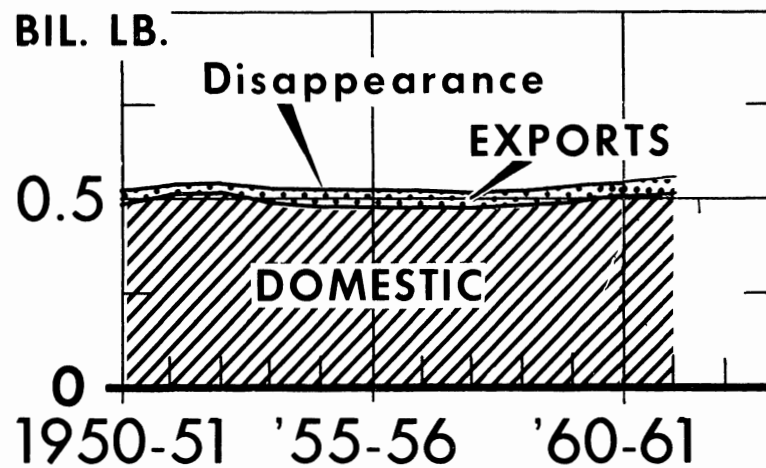
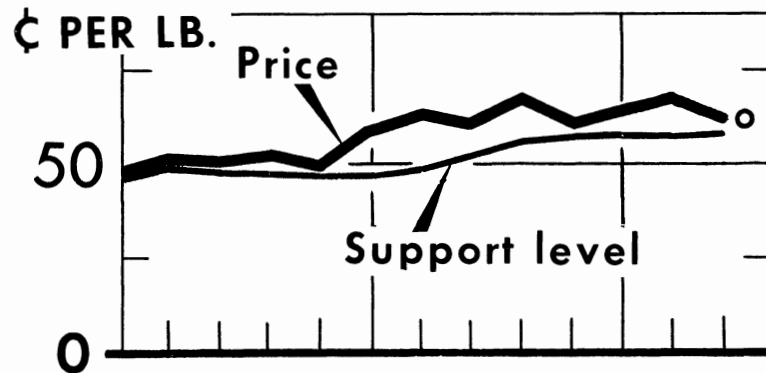
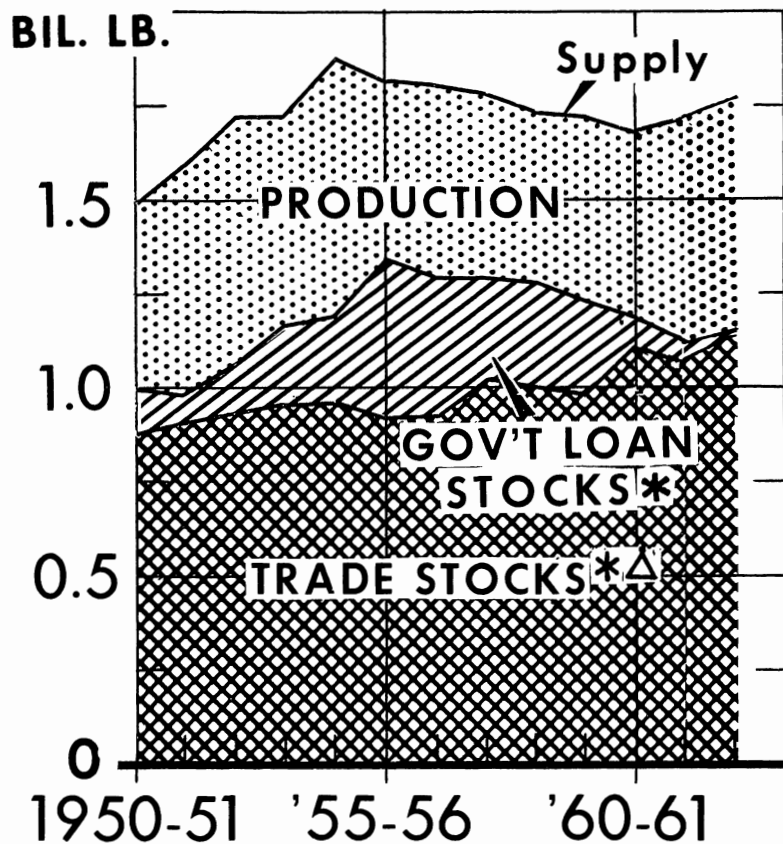
2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Through 1959-- 90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years.

4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 5/ Through Dec. 19, about 31 million pounds, 6 percent of deliveries went under loan. \*Auction average through December 19.



# BURLEY TOBACCO



YEAR BEGINNING OCTOBER.  
 Δ MANUFACTURERS' AND DEALERS'

\* BEGINNING OF MARKETING YEAR.  
 ○ PRELIMINARY INDICATION

largest on record. Nearly 85 percent of the 1961-62 total went to 10 countries: West Germany, Sweden, Mexico, Italy, Philippine Republic, Finland, Portugal, Egypt, Denmark, and Belgium. West Germany alone accounted for close to one-fourth of the total and took the second largest quantity on record--16 percent more than in the previous year. Sweden took an eighth more, while exports to Mexico jumped 79 percent to a record high. Shipments to Finland also exceeded those of any previous year, rising more than a tenth from 1960-61. Denmark increased takings by 27 percent, and Belgium nearly tripled hers to the most in several years. Around  $2\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight) went to the Philippine Republic, in contrast to minor quantities in recent years. On the other hand, exports to Italy declined over a fourth from 1960-61 but were still above those of most recent years. Exports to Portugal and Egypt dropped 37 and 19 percent, respectively. Among other destinations, the Netherlands cut takings by more than half and Norway took moderately less, but Austria took substantially more burley than in the previous year.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

### Prices

The 1962 Maryland crop will go to auctions next spring and summer. In recent years, auction markets have opened towards the end of April and have closed around the middle of July. The Baltimore hogshead market, where approximately 10 to 15 percent of the crop is sold, also will be available. This market operates on a year-round basis. Sales are made through competitive bidding during the period coinciding with the auctions, when the bulk of sales on the hogshead market usually are made; sales made at other times of the year are on a negotiated basis.

Provided growers approve the continuation of marketing quotas (see the discussion on supplies), the 1963 crop will receive Government price support. For 1963 Maryland tobacco, the overall support level will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 24.) It is virtually certain that the support level for 1963 Maryland tobacco will be about 1 percent higher than the 51.3 cents per pound in effect for the current crop.

Prices for the 1961 crop averaged 62.2 cents per pound-- $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent less than the record high for the 1960 crop. Volume of auction sales rose almost an eighth; overall quality of the crop, although above average, was not as good as that of the 1960 crop. About a tenth of the crop went under Government loan compared with 4 to 5 percent in the previous 2 seasons.

### Supplies

The 1962 crop of Maryland is estimated at about  $39\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds--3 percent higher than the 1961 outturn. Acreage increased about 4 percent but the average yield per acre was down a little.

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 16.--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks following Jan. 1 1/	Supply	Disappearance 2/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	27.5	38.4	65.9	26.5	21.1	5.4
1941-45	29.4	44.1	71.5	29.7	27.1	2.6
1947-49	38.0	45.8	83.8	35.6	27.6	8.0
1950	40.0	53.4	93.4	35.5	27.1	8.4
1951	41.6	59.3	100.9	33.3	26.7	6.6
1952	40.2	64.9	105.1	40.3	32.5	7.8
1953	40.5	65.4	105.9	36.4	28.4	8.0
1954	43.8	68.6	112.4	36.1	27.9	8.2
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.0	12.0
1958	31.1	70.9	102.0	39.4	24.1	15.3
1959	31.2	64.2	95.4	32.3	20.4	11.9
1960	34.7	61.7	96.4	35.6	23.6	12.0
1961	38.4	60.6	99.0	32.2	20.3	11.9
1962 3/	39.4	67.0	106.4			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1962 5/	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	48.2	48.6	5.5	13.8	0	
1951	44.8	No price support 6/				
1952	48.8	No price support 6/				
1953	54.5	50.4	6.7	16.5	0	
1954	40.3	No price support 6/				
1955	50.8	No price support 6/				
1956	51.7	47.0	3.3	9.0	0	
1957	44.9	48.0	5.9	15.3	1.8	
1958	62.5	50.8	1.1	3.6	.5	
1959	61.6	No price support 6/				
1960	63.8	50.8	1.6	4.6	1.1	
1961	62.2	50.8	3.7	9.6	3.7	
1962		51.3	Auctions expected to start next April			
Total	---	---	27.8	---	7.1	

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--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years. 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.

This year's crop, added to the estimated carryover of 67 million pounds on January 1, 1963, will provide a total supply of about 106½ million pounds--about 7½ million more than in 1961-62 and the most in 5 years.

The 1963 marketing quota and acreage allotment for Maryland tobacco will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1. Within 30 days following the announcement, growers of Maryland tobacco will vote in a referendum on whether they favor marketing quotas for the 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops. Approval by at least a two-thirds majority is necessary for marketing quotas to continue in effect. In the last referendum (February 1960), about 78 percent of the growers voting favored marketing quotas on their next 3 crops.

### Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco during October 1961-September 1962 was about 20.3 million pounds--over an eighth less than in 1960-61 and about equal to estimated use in 1959-60--at that time lowest in a quarter century. Maryland tobacco is primarily a cigarette tobacco, but some is used in cigars. Domestic use of Maryland has not kept pace with expanding cigarette output. Use as filler in cigars varies from year-to-year, depending upon the availability and prices of certain grades. These fluctuations could be considerable, affecting total domestic use accordingly.

In recent years, exports of Maryland have accounted for an increased share of total utilization. In 1950-54, exports accounted for a little over one-fifth of total disappearance, but in 1955-59, this fraction has grown to more than a third and the increased relative importance has continued. In the year ended September 30, 1962, exports of Maryland tobacco, at 11.9 million pounds (farm-sales weight), were slightly less than those a year earlier and equal to those 2 years earlier. Postwar peak exports were made in 1958-59, when more than 15 million pounds were shipped abroad.

As usual, Switzerland was the principal outlet for Maryland in 1961-62, accounting for over three-fifths of the total; her takings rose 9 percent over 1960-61 and were the largest in 6 years. Maryland-type cigarettes (containing high percentages of Maryland tobacco) represented over half of Swiss cigarette output in 1961, but production of American-type blended cigarettes is increasing, both in numbers and as a proportion of the total. Our exports of Maryland tobacco to Portugal--second ranking market in 1961-62--increased 6 percent over the previous year, and those to Belgium rose 5 percent. On the other hand, the Netherlands reduced takings by about three-tenths and West Germany by about a fifth. None was consigned to Spain, which took some Maryland tobacco in the preceding year. France took a little more Maryland than in 1960-61, but Viet Nam took considerably less.

### Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

### Prices

Auction markets for Virginia fire-cured (type 21) opened November 26. For sales through December 18 (when markets closed for the holidays until

January 7), prices averaged 40.2 cents per pound compared with 40.0 cents a year earlier. Volume sold was approximately a tenth below that a year earlier. Auctions for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, type 22 and type 23, usually open during the first half of January.

The overall support level for the 1962 fire-cured crop is 39.2 cents a pound--1 percent higher than for the 1961 and 4 prior crops. Compared with 1961, increases were made in some individual grades for the crops to average out to the overall level. In the Virginia fire-cured markets thus far, about 10 percent of market deliveries have been placed under Government loan compared with 5 percent in the corresponding period of last season.

For the 1963 fire-cured crop, the overall support level will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 24.) Based on data through November of this year, it is virtually certain that the support level for 1963 fire-cured will be 1 percent higher than the 39.2 cents in effect for the current crop.

### Supplies

The 1962-63 total supply of fire-cured tobacco at about 162½ million pounds is about 4 million or 2½ percent less than in 1961-62. Production of the combined types is estimated to be slightly higher than in 1961, but carry-over was reduced 4 percent. A reduction in carryover occurred in each of the 3 types. Supplies of Virginia, type 21, are about 3 percent below 1961-62, and those of Kentucky-Tennessee, types 22-23, are down 2½ percent, with both types sharing in the decline.

Acreage of Virginia fire-cured is estimated to be the same as last year, but the average yield is up a little. The acreage of type 22 increased slightly, but a lowered average yield per acre resulted in a somewhat smaller crop. Despite a slight decline in average yield, a little more type 23 was produced than last year because of some gain in acreage.

The 1962-63 total supply of fire-cured is about 2.9 times probable disappearance, about the same ratio as in the year before but below other recent years, when the ratio ranged between 3.1 and 3.4. In the 1961-62 marketing year, the quantity of fire-cured held under Government loan declined only a little; sizable disposals were almost offset by loan receipts from the 1961 crop. Current loan holdings (see tables 17-18) are fairly substantial in comparison with annual disappearance.

The 1963 marketing quotas and acreage allotments for Virginia fire-cured (type 21) and for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured (types 22-23) will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1. Growers of fire-cured tobacco approved marketing quotas for their 1961-63 crops in a February 1961 referendum.

Table 17.--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/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	18.2	30.6	48.8	20.1	8.6	11.5
1941-45	12.1	31.3	43.4	15.5	8.6	6.9
1947-49	12.9	22.5	35.4	12.8	5.3	7.5
1950	12.8	23.1	35.9	11.3	5.9	5.4
1951	13.4	24.6	38.0	11.0	6.3	4.7
1952	12.2	27.0	39.2	10.5	5.5	5.0
1953	9.2	28.7	37.9	11.7	6.9	4.8
1954	10.6	26.2	36.8	10.2	6.0	4.2
1955	10.5	26.6	37.1	12.7	6.7	6.0
1956	10.7	24.4	35.1	10.3	4.8	5.5
1957	8.6	24.8	33.4	9.6	4.2	5.4
1958	9.4	23.8	33.2	10.7	5.3	5.4
1959	10.0	22.5	32.5	10.3	4.9	5.4
1960	8.9	22.2	31.1	10.2	4.0	6.2
1961	9.8	20.9	30.7	10.8	5.5	5.3
1962 2/	9.9	19.9	29.8			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1962 4/	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	36.3	34.3	2.4	18.8	0	
1951	39.2	37.4	2.6	19.4	0	
1952	35.5	37.1	2.4	19.7	0	
1953	35.6	35.0	.7	7.6	0	
1954	34.4	34.8	2.1	19.8	5/	
1955	31.3	34.6	1.8	17.1	5/	
1956	39.5	36.1	1.7	15.9	1.2	
1957	38.7	38.8	1.0	11.6	.8	
1958	36.9	38.8	2.2	23.4	1.4	
1959	37.6	38.8	.8	8.1	.5	
1960	39.4	38.8	.3	3.3	.3	
1961	38.8	38.8	.9	9.8	.9	
1962		39.2	6/	6/	.1	
Total	---	---	18.9	---	5.2	

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.

5/ Negligible.

6/ Through mid-December about 9 percent of marketings were placed under loan.

Table 18.--Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23 <sup>1/</sup>: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance <sup>2/</sup>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	90.8	163.6	254.4	101.6	43.4	58.2
1941-45	54.0	139.4	193.4	66.4	41.0	25.4
1947-49	64.4	132.1	196.5	57.3	30.7	26.6
1950	45.4	141.8	187.2	64.6	30.7	33.9
1951	46.1	122.6	168.7	48.8	25.8	23.0
1952	46.0	119.9	165.9	48.3	24.2	24.1
1953	39.7	117.6	157.3	49.5	26.0	23.5
1954	51.6	107.8	159.4	48.9	23.9	25.0
1955	54.7	110.5	165.2	52.0	24.6	27.4
1956	59.9	113.2	173.1	52.3	27.5	24.8
1957	41.9	120.8	162.7	53.3	29.5	23.8
1958	33.9	109.4	143.3	44.1	24.6	19.5
1959	43.1	99.2	142.3	41.1	22.5	18.6
1960	36.5	101.2	137.7	44.9	23.9	21.0
1961	43.3	92.8	136.1	46.7	17.2	29.5
1962 <sup>3/</sup>	43.5	89.4	132.9			
	Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>4/</sup>	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Government loan Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1962 <sup>5/</sup>	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	29.7	34.3	9.8	21.6	0	
1951	40.3	37.4	4.9	10.6	0	
1952	38.1	37.1	8.5	18.4	0	
1953	33.3	35.0	7.5	18.9	0	
1954	38.5	34.8	4.8	9.3	.2	
1955	38.4	34.6	7.9	14.4	.3	
1956	36.1	36.1	18.6	31.1	8.0	
1957	36.4	38.8	13.9	33.1	5.2	
1958	38.1	38.8	4.4	12.0	2.0	
1959	38.3	38.8	5.3	12.3	3.8	
1960	43.3	38.8	3.2	8.7	2.8	
1961	40.2	38.8	5.1	11.8	4.9	
1962		39.2				
			Marketings begin in January			
Total	---	---	93.9	---	27.2	

<sup>1/</sup> Type 24 included until early 1950's when it became practically nonexistent.

<sup>2/</sup> Year beginning October 1.

<sup>3/</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>4/</sup> Through 1957--75 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

<sup>5/</sup> Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.

Domestic Use and Exports

In the marketing year ended September 30, total disappearance of the fire-cured types was  $57\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds,  $2\text{-}1\frac{1}{3}$  million more than in 1960-61. The increase was due to a rise in exports that more than offset a decline in domestic disappearance. Domestic use, at about  $22\text{-}3\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds, fell almost one-fifth to the lowest in many years. This was attributable to a drop in domestic use of Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23; domestic use of Virginia, type 21, showed a sharp increase over 1960-61. The main domestic outlet for the fire-cured types is in the manufacture of snuff, which in the 1961-62 marketing year declined over 1 million pounds or  $3\text{-}1\frac{1}{2}$  percent. As the drop in domestic disappearance of fire-cured far exceeded curtailed usage attributable to smaller snuff output, it may be that use of fire-cured in other products declined.

In the October 1961-September 1962 marketing year, exports of fire-cured totaled close to 35 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--28 percent more than in the previous year and the largest since the Korean War period of 1950-51. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured in 1961-62, at about  $29\text{-}1\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, spurted 43 percent. As in the preceding year, the Netherlands was the leading destination; it accounted for half of the total and increased takings by more than 80 percent to the most since the 1929-30 marketing year. France, the second ranking market, accounted for an eighth of the total, and took 5 percent more than in 1960-61. Switzerland and Belgium, ranking third and fourth, increased takings 44 percent and 14 percent, respectively. Approximately 1.4 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent) went to the Congo Republic, in contrast to none in the 3 previous marketing years. On the other hand, Sweden reduced takings by 21 percent and West Germany by 7 percent. Among other countries of destination, Portugal took more Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured than in 1960-61, but Denmark and Italy took less.

Exports of Virginia fire-cured, at about  $5\text{-}1\frac{1}{3}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight), were 14 percent below the relatively large shipments in 1960-61. Norway, the leading destination, boosted takings by two-fifths to the second largest in the postwar period. But the United Kingdom slashed takings by more than half. There were sizable reductions in takings by Sweden and the Netherlands and a moderate reduction in those by West Germany. Switzerland took a little more Virginia fire-cured than in 1960-61.

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

Auction markets for One Sucker and Green River (Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured, types 35 and 36) opened December 10 and December 5, respectively. For sales through December 19, type 35 prices averaged 38.1 cents per pound and type 36 averaged 37.1 cents per pound. A year earlier, type 35 prices averaged 37.6 cents, and type 36 averaged 35.3 cents. Auctions at Richmond opened for Virginia sun-cured (type 37) on December 4. For all sun-cured sales through December 19, prices averaged 38.3 cents per pound compared with 40.0 cents in the corresponding period of 1961.



The Government overall price support level for 1962 dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco is 34.8 cents a pound--1 percent higher than for the 1961 and 4 prior crops. Marketing quotas will continue in effect for the 1963 crop of dark air- and sun-cured. In a 1961 referendum, growers of types 35 and 36 approved quotas for their 1961-63 crops, and in another referendum held earlier this year growers of type 37 approved them for their 1962-64 crops. The support level for 1963 dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured will be determined in the same manner as for flue-cured. (See page 24 .) Based on data available through November 1962, it is virtually certain that the 1963 overall support level for dark air- and sun-cured will be about 1 percent higher than the 34.8 cents in effect for the current crops.

### Supplies

The 1962-63 total supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco, at about 84 million pounds, is about 1 million lower than for 1961-62 and the smallest on record. The 1962 crop, 23.6 million pounds, was 4 percent above 1961; production of each of the 3 types was up from last year. But the gain was more than offset by a 3-percent reduction in carryover stocks to 60-1/3 million pounds on October 1, 1962, attributable to a moderate decline in carry-over of One Sucker, type 35. The 1962-63 supplies of types 35-36 are down about 2 percent from 1961-62, a 4 percent decline in One Sucker more than offsetting a small increase in Green River. The total supply of Virginia sun-cured is up 4 percent from 1961-62.

For One Sucker and Green River, there was a small gain in 1962 harvested acreage, but the average yield per acre for One Sucker was down a little from the comparatively favorable 1961 level, while that of Green River held even. Acreage of Virginia sun-cured rose moderately over 1961, and the average yield per acre increased slightly. For the combined types, the 1962 average yield is indicated as the third highest on record.

The 1962-63 total supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured is equal to about 3.4 times prospective disappearance compared with a ratio of 3.5 in 1961-62 and 3.8 as recently as 1959-60. During the 1961-62 marketing year, there was a slight increase in Government loan stocks of dark air-cured, in contrast to steady declines in the past 5 years, and current stocks are still substantial in relation to annual disappearance.

### Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of dark air-cured and sun-cured in the year ended September 30 was a little over 24½ million pounds, 2½ percent more than in each of the previous 2 years but about a sixth below the 1954-58 average. Domestic disappearance rose 4 percent to about 19¾ million pounds, but exports declined a little. In this country, dark air-cured tobacco is used mainly in the manufacture of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobaccos. In October 1961-September 1962, combined output of these products was slightly below a year earlier, but use in nonchewing products may have gained somewhat. Considered together, domestic use of types 35-36 showed an increase of 3 percent, but

Table 19.--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 <sup>1/</sup>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	32.5	60.1	92.6	36.0	24.3	11.7
1941-45	34.6	61.2	95.8	37.2	31.3	5.9
1947-49	33.0	71.2	104.2	30.4	21.3	9.1
1950	25.0	76.8	101.8	32.9	22.6	10.3
1951	27.7	68.9	96.6	26.4	18.5	7.9
1952	30.1	70.2	100.3	25.2	19.2	6.0
1953	23.6	75.2	98.8	26.7	20.1	6.6
1954	30.4	72.1	102.5	25.9	16.3	9.6
1955	27.8	76.6	104.4	23.6	18.4	5.2
1956	30.7	80.8	111.5	34.0	23.4	10.6
1957	19.8	77.5	97.3	24.8	18.5	6.3
1958	16.1	72.5	88.6	25.0	17.5	7.5
1959	19.3	63.6	82.9	21.9	16.4	5.5
1960	18.2	61.0	79.2	22.0	17.3	4.7
1961	20.6	57.2	77.8	22.6	17.9	4.7
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	21.2	55.2	76.4			
	Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>3/</sup>	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1962 <sup>4/</sup>	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1950	23.2	30.5	4.1	16.3	0	
1951	34.3	33.2	7.3	26.4	0	
1952	31.6	33.0	5/9.9	32.9	0	
1953	25.2	31.1	7.5	31.8	0	
1954	34.3	30.9	7.2	23.7	.5	
1955	31.8	30.8	6.3	22.7	.1	
1956	34.0	32.1	6.6	21.5	5.0	
1957	36.1	34.5	3.0	15.2	2.4	
1958	38.4	34.5	.5	2.7	.3	
1959	34.5	34.5	3.7	19.2	3.6	
1960	37.4	34.5	2.2	12.2	2.1	
1961	37.8	34.5	1.9	9.2	1.9	
1962		34.8	6/	6/	6/	
Total	---	---	60.2	---	15.9	

1/ Year beginning October 1.  
 2/ Subject to revision.  
 3/ Through 1957-- 66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.  
 4/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis are somewhat lower than these farm-sales weight figures.  
 5/ An additional 200,000 pounds under option to British manufacturers were pledged for CCC loans but purchased and shipped by mid-1953.  
 6/ Through December 14, about 14 percent of marketings were placed under loan.

Table 20.--Sun-cured tobacco, type 37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:						
1934-38	2.7	2.7	5.4	2.6		
1941-45	2.4	3.2	5.6	2.6		
1947-49	3.0	3.6	6.6	3.0		
1950	3.6	4.0	7.6	3.5	3.0	0.5
1951	4.0	4.1	8.1	3.8	3.1	.7
1952	3.7	4.3	8.0	4.0	3.4	.6
1953	2.9	4.0	6.9	3.2	2.7	.5
1954	3.7	3.7	7.4	3.2	2.7	.5
1955	3.3	4.2	7.5	2.9	2.1	.8
1956	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.5	1.9	.6
1957	2.7	5.3	8.0	2.5	1.9	.6
1958	1.9	5.5	7.4	2.5	2.2	.3
1959	2.2	4.9	7.1	1.9	1.6	.3
1960	1.8	5.2	7.0	2.0	1.7	.3
1961	2.2	5.0	7.2	2.1	1.8	.3
1962 2/	2.4	5.1	7.5			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1962	
	Ct.	Ct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.	
1950	33.9	30.5	34	0.9	0	
1951	34.6	33.2	59	1.5	0	
1952	31.6	33.0	84	2.3	0	
1953	31.8	31.1	24	.8	0	
1954	32.2	30.9	123	3.3	0	
1955	25.3	30.8	72	2.2	0	
1956	35.7	32.1	103	3.2	0	
1957	34.0	34.5	11	.4	0	
1958	36.8	34.5	29	1.5	0	
1959	34.4	34.5	24	1.1	0	
1960	37.9	34.5	4	.2	0	
1961	39.8	34.5	7	.3	0	
1962		34.8				
Total	---	---	574	---	0	

1/ Year beginning October 1.  
 2/ Subject to revision.  
 3/ Through 1957--66-2/3 percent of burley support; 1958-60 legal basis changed; from 1961 on adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent years.

this was because an increase of over a tenth in use of One Sucker more than compensated for a moderate decline in Green River. Domestic use of Virginia sun-cured also rose over a tenth.

Exports of dark air-cured and sun-cured in 1961-62 (including an allowance for Black Fat) were slightly under the 5 million pounds (farm-sales weight) shipped in 1960-61 and lowest in many years. (Black Fat is a semi-processed product containing as its main constituents One Sucker and Green River). Exports of One Sucker leaf, at 780,000 pounds, were 48 percent above those a year earlier but moderately below those 2 years earlier. Over three-fourths of total 1961-62 exports of One Sucker went to Belgium which increased takings 60 percent. Other countries taking some One Sucker included Viet Nam, Trinidad, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

The 1961-62 exports of Green River totaled 797,000 pounds (farm-sales weight)--44 percent more than in the preceding year but otherwise lowest since 1943. Three countries--Belgium, Congo Republic, and the United Kingdom, ranking in that order--accounted for over 85 percent of the total. Exports to Belgium jumped to about 306,000 pounds (farm-sales weight) from only about 6,000 pounds the year before, and those to the Congo Republic almost quadrupled. However, takings by the United Kingdom, in many years our principal foreign market for Green River, dropped to less than half the 1960-61 total and were the lowest since 1947-48. Some Green River also went to New Guinea and Australia.

A substantial part of dark air-cured tobacco exports is in the form of Black Fat. In the marketing year ended September 30, exports of Black Fat amounted to 3.8 million pounds compared with about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million in the preceding year and a 1955-59 average of about 4.7 million. The 1961-62 exports were the lowest in 9 years. Nigeria, which accounted for over half of the total, took a little more than in the previous year. Ghana, ranking second, reduced takings by 28 percent, and those to Western Africa (formerly French West Africa) dropped 36 percent. Cameroun increased takings almost a third. Substantially less Black Fat than in 1960-61 went to Spanish Africa and Canary Islands. Moderately less went to the Bahamas.

#### Cigar Types 41-62

#### Prices and Price Supports

Price information on 1962 crop marketings of cigar tobacco are not yet available. The 1962 crop of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51) had a much stronger market this year, and prices averaged well above the levels of other recent years. The Wisconsin binder types begin marketings in January.

The levels of Government price support for the 1962 crops of the eligible types are shown in table 21.

Table 21.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels, 1960-62, and season average prices, 1960-61

Type	1960		1961		1962
	Price support level <u>1/</u>	Season average price	Price support level <u>1/</u>	Season average price	Price support level <u>1/</u>
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Ohio cigar filler, types 42-44	23.4	28.1	23.4	28.3	23.6
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	29.7	34.2	29.7	37.2	30.0
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf binder, type 51	39.6	44.0	39.6	43.0	40.2
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder, type 52	39.6	42.5	39.6	40.6	39.6
Southern Wisconsin binder, type 54	26.5	28.0	26.5	28.7	26.8
Northern Wisconsin binder, type 55	32.0	30.6	32.0	29.6	32.3

1/ For Pennsylvania Havana Seed, type 53: 1960 and 1961, 26.5 cents. 1962, 26.8 cents.

The overall support levels for the 1963 crops under marketing quotas are virtually certain to be about 1 percent higher than in 1962. This would reflect the percentage increase between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for 1960-62 and be in accord with the present legally prescribed method for determining tobacco price support levels.

#### 1963 Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments

By February 1, the 1963 marketing quotas and acreage allotments must be announced for Connecticut Valley binder types 51-52 and Ohio filler types 42-44 and binder types 53-55 (principally Wisconsin). Growers of these types will vote, in separate referendums in February, on whether they favor marketing quotas on their 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops. In accordance with the law, if quotas are approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting, price support will be made available on the next 3 crops; if more than one-third of the vote is against marketing quotas, quotas will not be in effect on the 1963 crop and no price support will be available. A year later, referendums would be held again to determine whether growers favor quotas on their next 3 crops.

A quota never has been in effect on Pennsylvania filler type 41. Pennsylvania growers disapproved quotas in February 1962; under legal provisions applying to this type, no quota will be in effect on the 1963 crop.

For Puerto Rican cigar tobacco, type 46, a quota has been applied for several years by the Commonwealth Government of Puerto Rico.

The law makes no provision for applying marketing quotas to the shade-grown wrapper types 61-62.

### Supplies of Filler, Binder, and Wrapper Types

Filler: The 1962-63 total supply of Pennsylvania cigar filler, at about  $175\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, is 4 percent above 1961-62 and the largest in 11 years. Production this year is down about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent, but carryover was at a 10-year high. The 1962-63 total supply of Ohio cigar filler, at over 27 million pounds, is 8 percent above 1961-62 and at a 5-year high. Production in 1962 was reduced moderately, but the increase in carryover more than offset the reduction. The total 1962-63 supply of Puerto Rican filler will total around 74 million pounds, if the crop to be harvested in early 1962 is as expected. Carryover is the smallest for many years, but an increase in the crop may keep total supply for 1962-63 near the year-earlier level.

### Foreign Cigar Tobacco:

During January-October 1962, about  $32\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (declared weight) of foreign cigar tobacco arrived in the United States--over a fourth less than in the same period of 1961. (See table 10). Total arrivals from Cuba, at less than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, were down nearly 70 percent; the major part of this arrived prior to the February 7 embargo, and that arriving shortly after had been bought and paid for prior to the embargo. Tobacco arrivals from the Philippine Republic, at 10 million pounds, held about even with a year earlier. Total arrivals from Colombia, at over 7 million pounds, were up 31 percent from January-October 1961, and those from Dominican Republic, at nearly 3 million pounds, were up 7 percent. Tobacco arriving from both these sources greatly exceeded that which came here annually prior to 1960. The January-October 1962 tobacco arrivals from both Brazil and Paraguay were about a third less than in the same months of 1961, but those from Indonesia held about even with this year-earlier period. Significant quantities of tobacco arrived from Argentina, Jamaica, and Peru in marked contrast to none or only negligible quantities a year earlier.

Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States on October 1, 1962, at 30.2 million pounds (unstemmed weight) were nearly a fourth lower than a year earlier but still  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times those normally held in the United States in 1956-58--prior to the Castro regime in Cuba. (See table 9). Stocks of Philippine tobacco, at  $13\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds (unstemmed weight), on October 1, 1962, were slightly lower than a year earlier but above any previous October 1 level. Stocks

foreign-grown cigar leaf on October 1, 1962, at over 23 million pounds, were 8 million larger than a year earlier and 16 million larger than 2 years earlier. The percentage distribution of these "other foreign-grown" cigar tobacco stocks on October 1, 1962, by country of origin was: Colombian, 35 percent; Dominican, 19 percent; Brazilian,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  percent; Indonesian,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent; Paraguayan, 7 percent; and unspecified, 23 percent.

Binder: The 1962-63 total supply of Connecticut Valley binder types, at nearly 35 million pounds, is almost 2 million lower than 1961-62 and a new low. Combined production of types 51-52 was the smallest on record, as was carryover.

The 1962-63 total supply of the Wisconsin binder types, at about 70  $\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds, is slightly below 1961-62; a small increase in supply of Northern Wisconsin type 55 partly offsets a decrease in supply of Southern Wisconsin type 54. Production of both types was appreciably lower in 1962 than in 1961, but carryover of type 55 was larger than a year earlier.

Wrapper: The 1962-63 total supply of the cigar wrapper types for the July 1962-June 1963 marketing year is about 42 million pounds--around 3 million lower than the 1961-62 record high. The 1962 crop of Georgia-Florida type 62 was the smallest in 4 years, but production of Connecticut Valley type 61 was about 7 percent larger than in 1961. Carryovers dropped from the record highs of a year earlier--particularly of type 61.

#### Domestic Use and Exports

Filler: Domestic use of Pennsylvania filler during October 1961-62 September 1962, at nearly  $45\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, was almost 2 million less than in 1960-61 and declined for the third successive year. Exports were negligible. Domestic use of Ohio filler, at a little over 5 million pounds, was down more than 1 million pounds and the smallest on record. On the other hand, use of Puerto Rican filler, at over 32 million pounds, was indicated to be up about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds from a year earlier and the second largest in 10 years.

Foreign cigar tobacco: Based on imports of foreign-grown cigar tobacco for consumption, approximately 41 million pounds (unstemmed weight) were used in October 1961-September 1962--roughly 6 million less than a year earlier. Use of Cuban tobacco, at 19 million pounds, was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million lower than a year earlier and 13 million below 2 years earlier. Use of Philippine tobacco, at about 10 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent), was about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million less than the unusually large 1960-61 figure and a little below 1959-60. About 4 million pounds of Colombian tobacco and nearly 4 million pounds of Dominican tobacco were used in 1961-62--in each case 3 to 4 times as much as in 1960-61. About 600,000 pounds each (unstemmed equivalent) of Indonesian and Brazilian tobaccos were used--in both cases far more than in 1960-61. About 400,000 pounds of Paraguayan tobacco were used in 1961-62--up more than a third from 1960-61. Use of Peruvian tobacco, at about 100,000 pounds, dropped sharply below the 700,000 in 1960-61 and the 1,800,000 (unstemmed equivalent) in 1959-60.

Table 22.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-61, and remaining under loan November 30, 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	1.9	1.5	4.5	9.1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1/106.0</b>	
Remaining under loan as of Nov. 30, 1962 4/								
1955	0	0	1.4	3/	0	.3	1.7	
1956	0	0	.6	0	0	3/	.6	
1957	0	0	1.1	.2	0	0	1.3	
1958	0	0	.2	3/	0	0	.3	
1959	0	0	1.5	.1	0	0	1.6	
1960	0	0	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	8.3	
1961	0	0	.8	1.9	1.3	4.4	8.4	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	

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 60,000 pounds. 4/ Will not add due to rounding.



Table 23.--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 <sup>1/</sup>			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	53.5	114.9	168.4	45.5	45.4	.1	27.0
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	52.7	122.9	175.6				
Ohio, Miami Valley (types 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	7.7	17.6	25.3	6.5	6.5		28.3
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	7.1	20.2	27.3	5.1	5.1		
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	30.4	43.3	73.7	32.1	32.1	neg.	36.0
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	<u>3/32.5</u>	41.6	74.1				

<sup>1/</sup> Year beginning October 1.<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.<sup>3/</sup> Production quota for crop planted in late 1962.

Table 24.--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 <sup>1/</sup>			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	4.1	3.9	.2	45.0
1960	3.6	20.4	24.0	4.6	4.3	.3	44.0
1961	3.1	19.4	22.5	3.7	3.6	.1	43.3
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	2.7	18.8	21.5				
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	4.9	4.2	.7	41.2
1960	3.2	12.8	16.0	4.2	2.4	1.8	42.5
1961	2.4	11.8	14.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	40.6
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	2.3	11.0	13.3				
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	9.0	8.1	.9	42.6
1960	6.8	33.2	40.0	8.8	6.5	2.3	43.3
1961	5.5	31.2	36.7	6.9	5.7	1.2	41.8
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	5.0	29.8	34.8				

<sup>1/</sup> Year beginning October 1. <sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.

Table 25.--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	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	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	10.3	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			
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	9.0	23.3	32.3	9.0	8.9	.1	28.7
1962 2/	8.1	23.3	31.4				
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	21.9	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	12.3	24.4	36.7	11.3	10.9	.4	30.6
1961	13.4	25.4	38.8	11.0	10.6	.4	29.6
1962 2/	11.5	27.8	39.3				
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	93.4	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	20.9	46.6	67.5	18.8	18.2	.6	29.5
1961	22.4	48.7	71.1	20.0	19.5	.5	29.3
1962 2/	19.6	51.1	70.7				

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

Table 26.--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 <sup>1/</sup>			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	10.3	15.7	26.0	12.2	8.9	3.3	235.0
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	11.0	13.8	24.8				
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	6.1	1.4	195.0
1960	9.3	7.6	16.9	6.5	5.5	1.0	200.0
1961	8.8	10.4	19.2	9.2	6.6	2.6	190.0
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	7.4	10.0	17.4				
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	12.2	3.9	204.0
1960	21.3	22.7	44.0	17.9	14.4	3.5	194.0
1961	19.1	26.1	45.2	21.4	15.5	5.9	214.0
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	18.4	23.8	42.2				

<sup>1/</sup> Year beginning July 1.  
<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.

Binder: The 1961-62 domestic use of the Connecticut Valley binder types, at near 5 3/4 million pounds, was 3/4 million lower than in 1960-61 and a new low. The widespread use of sheet binder on cigars has sharply reduced the use of these types; prior to 1956, annual domestic use was over 4 times that of the past year. Exports of Broadleaf (type 51) were negligible in the past year and of Havana Seed (type 52), at 1.1 million pounds, were sharply below a year earlier, when about 1 1/2 million pounds went to Spain. However, greatly increased Havana Seed exports went to the Canary Islands and more went to West Germany.

The 1961-62 domestic use of Wisconsin tobacco, at 19 1/2 million pounds, was about 1 1/4 million larger than in 1960-61. Significantly increased use of Southern Wisconsin (type 54) offset a modest further decline in use of Northern Wisconsin (type 55) tobacco. The major part of Wisconsin tobacco is used in scrap chewing tobacco, the output of which has remained highly stable in the last few marketing years. Exports of Wisconsin tobacco, at about a half-million pounds, were a little below a year earlier. The principal outlet was East Germany, while in 1960-61 the main outlet was West Germany.

Manufactured sheet binders have replaced natural leaf binders on probably over nine-tenths of the cigars manufactured in this country and Puerto Rico. Based on 1962 stock reports, the 3 principal constituents of cigar binder sheet (some sheet wrapper also is made) are Pennsylvania type 41, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf type 51, and Connecticut Valley shade-grown wrapper type 61. Presumably, the type 61 wrapper constituent is mainly clippings left from the cigar-wrapping operation. Other significant constituents of cigar binder sheet are Connecticut Valley Havana Seed type 52 and Northern Wisconsin type 55. In the past 3 or 4 years, the proportion of type 52 in sheet tobacco has been declining, while the proportion of type 55 has tended to gain. The proportion of Pennsylvania type 41 in sheet tobacco rose appreciably in 1962 over the previous 2 years, while the proportion of Connecticut Valley type 61 dropped.

Wrapper: The July 1961-June 1962 domestic use of shade-grown wrapper, at 15 1/2 million pounds, was over 1 million larger than 1960-61 and a record high. Exports of the shade-grown wrapper types, totaling nearly 6 million pounds (farm-sales weight), were both sharply above the relatively low 1960-61 and 1959-60 levels. West Germany, East Germany, Canada, and the Canary Islands were the leading export outlets.

During July-October 1962, exports of shade-grown wrapper fell 22 percent below those in the comparable period of 1961. Exports to West Germany were down 21 percent; sharply less went to Canada and moderately less to Canary Islands. More went to East Germany and the United Kingdom than a year earlier.

Table 27.--Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates 1/

Types	1961		1962		
	October 1	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Flue-cured (type 11-14)					
Unstemmed	149	0	0	0	147
Stemmed	3,295	3,566	3,860	4,049	3,367
Subtotal	3,444	3,566	3,860	4,049	3,514
Burley (type 31)					
Unstemmed	0	0	0	0	0
Stemmed	1,522	1,592	1,737	1,172	1,469
Subtotal	1,522	1,592	1,737	1,172	1,469
Foreign grown (type 90)					
Unstemmed	96	78	68	223	151
Stemmed	432	445	562	493	438
Subtotal	528	523	630	716	589
Total for cigarettes (including smoking tobacco)					
Unstemmed	245	78	68	223	298
Stemmed 2/	5,278	5,632	6,190	5,746	5,300
Subtotal 2/	5,523	5,710	6,258	5,969	5,598
Pennsylvania (type 41)					
Unstemmed	42	184	53	61	69
Stemmed	333	250	528	572	584
Subtotal	375	434	581	633	653
Connecticut Valley (type 51)					
Unstemmed	305	240	296	542	731
Stemmed	157	146	161	300	109
Subtotal	462	386	457	842	840
Connecticut Valley (type 52)					
Unstemmed	120	268	220	217	190
Stemmed	0	0	7	0	0
Subtotal	120	268	227	217	190
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)					
Unstemmed	192	205	225	186	229
Stemmed	5	1	4	35	28
Subtotal	197	206	229	221	257
Connecticut Valley (type 61)					
Unstemmed	94	59	55	86	105
Stemmed	389	456	397	260	254
Subtotal	483	515	452	346	359
Cuba-Havana (type 81)					
Unstemmed	39	90	73	68	78
Stemmed	17	32	31	17	21
Subtotal	56	122	104	85	99
Total for cigars 3/					
Unstemmed	797	1,053	942	1,218	1,414
Stemmed	960	989	1,244	1,365	1,191
Subtotal	1,757	2,042	2,186	2,583	2,605
Grand total for all types	7,280	7,752	8,444	8,552	8,203

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 28.--Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, annual 1959-62 and percentages

Class and type	1959	1960	1961	1962	Percent-
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	age change 1961 to 1962 Percent
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	250.5	249.0	252.5	264.5	4.8
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	223.0	223.0	225.0	234.0	4.0
South Carolina, type 13	136.5	135.5	136.0	143.0	5.1
Georgia and Florida, type 14	83.3	84.3	85.0	89.3	5.1
<b>Total flue-cured, types 11-14</b>	<b>693.3</b>	<b>691.8</b>	<b>698.5</b>	<b>730.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Virginia, type 21	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	0
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 22	20.2	19.0	20.3	20.5	1.0
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 23	7.4	6.9	7.6	8.0	5.3
<b>Total fire-cured, types 21-23</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Burley, type 31	301.0	295.7	318.9	338.8	6.2
Maryland, type 32	40.0	37.5	40.0	41.5	3.8
One Sucker, type 35	9.0	8.7	9.0	9.3	3.3
Green River, type 36	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4
Virginia sun-cured, type 37	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	9.5
<b>Total dark air-cured, types 35-37</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Pennsylvania, Seedleaf, type 41	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0
Miami Valley, types 42-44	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.3	-6.5
<b>Total cigar filler, types 41-44</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>- .8</b>
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	-11.8
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, type 52	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	-8.3
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	5.8	5.7	5.4	4.9	-9.3
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	8.6	8.9	8.3	7.2	-13.3
<b>Total cigar binder, types 51-55</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>-11.4</b>
Connecticut Valley Shade-grown, type 61	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.9	2.6
Georgia and Florida Shade-grown, type 62	5.8	6.2	5.7	5.3	-7.0
<b>Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Louisiana Perique, type 72	.1	.3	.4	.4	0
<b>Total all types</b>	<b>1,152.7</b>	<b>1,141.6</b>	<b>1,174.4</b>	<b>1,227.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>

1/ Preliminary.

Table 29.--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/ 1,000 acres
				Va. 21	Ky-Tenn 22-23	Va. 21	Ky-Tenn 22-23			Filler			Binder		Wrap- per 61-62	
										41	42-44	46	51-52	54-55		
Averages:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
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	1,807.4		
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	1,673.4		
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	14.4	14.0	1,178.3		
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	698.5	318.9	40.0	7.5	27.9	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.6	27.6	2.9	13.7	13.4	1,202.0		
1962 2/	730.8	338.8	41.5	7.5	28.5	14.0	2.3	31.0	4.3	29.0	2.6	12.1	13.2	1,256.0		
Percentage change																
Av. 1950-52:	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		
to 1962	-31.1	-23.5	-18.6	-24.2	-28.6	-41.2	-32.4	-3.1	-29.5	-15.9	-84.1	-31.6	-2.2	-28.3		
1961 to																
1962	4.6	6.2	3.8	0	2.2	3.7	9.5	0	-6.5	5.1	-10.3	-11.7	-1.5	4.5		

1/ Total includes types 45, 56, 24 and 53 ended in 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1953, respectively. Also may not add due to rounding. 2/ Subject to revision.

Table 30.--Tobacco: Yield per acre 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/ 1,000 acres
				Va. 21	Ky-Tenn 22-23	Va. 21	Ky-Tenn 22-23			Filler			Binder		Wrap- per 61-62	
										41	42-44	46	51-52	54-55		
Averages:	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.		
1934-38	856	819	749	792	806	839	809	1,413	1,028	665	1,553	1,383	954	865		
1941-45	1,005	1,053	696	892	986	1,027	878	1,382	1,151	812	1,646	1,468	1,004	1,027		
1947-49	1,186	1,267	790	1,088	1,128	1,133	942	1,510	1,504	790	1,607	1,467	1,033	1,196		
1950	1,312	1,222	800	1,310	1,054	983	1,120	1,500	1,350	750	1,670	1,446	1,130	1,259		
1951	1,309	1,355	785	1,340	1,183	1,204	1,145	1,610	1,480	831	1,676	1,473	1,098	1,301		
1952	1,229	1,403	805	1,250	1,223	1,314	1,100	1,600	1,550	963	1,620	1,447	1,124	1,267		
1953	1,245	1,345	900	930	1,034	1,060	790	1,480	1,400	842	1,833	1,400	1,203	1,251		
1954	1,261	1,586	875	1,060	1,229	1,395	900	1,670	1,750	921	1,754	1,530	1,264	1,336		
1955	1,497	1,513	670	1,155	1,399	1,391	775	1,550	1,700	855	1,643	1,475	1,213	1,453		
1956	1,625	1,635	840	1,260	1,555	1,592	1,030	1,670	1,625	941	1,849	1,716	1,290	1,583		
1957	1,471	1,592	1,040	1,245	1,411	1,367	1,030	1,420	1,270	1,035	1,940	1,709	1,442	1,476		
1958	1,691	1,567	915	1,385	1,393	1,269	1,170	1,700	835	1,089	1,867	1,682	1,283	1,600		
1959	1,559	1,669	780	1,320	1,560	1,466	1,040	1,725	1,770	1,078	1,681	1,449	1,325	1,548		
1960	1,808	1,639	925	1,220	1,411	1,403	995	1,700	1,535	1,011	1,843	1,431	1,460	1,687		
1961	1,801	1,820	960	1,300	1,552	1,512	1,045	1,725	1,665	1,101	1,881	1,640	1,429	1,739		
1962 2/	1,916	1,894	950	1,325	1,526	1,517	1,050	1,700	1,650	1,121	1,920	1,620	1,395	1,826		
Percentage change																
Av. 1950-52:	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		
to 1962	49.3	42.7	19.2	1.9	32.4	30.0	-6.4	8.3	13.0	32.2	16.0	11.3	24.9	43.1		
1961 to																
1962	6.4	4.1	-1.0	1.9	-1.7	.3	.5	-1.4	-.9	1.8	2.1	-1.2	-2.4	5.0		

1/ Total includes types 45, 56, 24, and 53 ended in 1939, 1948, 1949 and 1953, respectively. 2/ Subject to revision.



Table 31.--Tobacco: Acreage, yield production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, United States and United States including Puerto Rico, for specified years (farm-sales weight)

Crop year	Acreage	Yield	Production	Stocks	Supply	Disappearance <sup>1/</sup>			Average price per pound	Value of crop
						Total	Domestic	Exports		
	1,000 acres	Pound	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million dollars
Average:										
1925-29	1,756	773	1,356	1,764	3,120	1,387	787	600	18.7	253
1930-34	1,706	786	1,338	2,066	3,404	1,229	741	488	13.2	170
1935-39	1,647	883	1,460	2,151	3,611	1,358	900	458	19.5	278
1940-44	1,460	1,021	1,497	2,723	4,220	1,565	1,214	351	32.4	495
1945	1,821	1,094	1,991	2,390	4,381	1,928	1,334	594	42.6	848
1946	1,961	1,181	2,315	2,453	4,768	2,012	1,355	657	45.1	1,044
1947	1,852	1,138	2,107	2,756	4,863	1,850	1,413	437	43.6	918
1948	1,554	1,274	1,980	3,013	4,993	1,922	1,417	505	48.2	955
1949	1,623	1,213	1,969	3,071	5,040	1,951	1,420	531	45.9	905
1950	1,599	1,269	2,030	3,089	5,119	1,975	1,452	523	51.7	1,049
1951	1,780	1,310	2,332	3,144	5,476	2,072	1,488	584	51.1	1,191
1952	1,772	1,273	2,256	3,404	5,660	2,055	1,557	498	49.9	1,125
1953	1,633	1,261	2,059	3,605	5,664	1,995	1,480	515	52.3	1,076
1954	1,668	1,346	2,243	3,669	5,912	1,935	1,419	516	51.1	1,147
1955	1,495	1,466	2,193	3,977	6,170	2,058	1,410	648	53.2	1,166
1956	1,364	1,596	2,176	4,112	6,288	1,929	1,373	556	53.7	1,169
1957	1,122	1,486	1,668	4,359	6,027	1,921	1,393	528	56.1	936
1958	1,078	1,611	1,737	4,106	5,843	1,923	1,388	535	59.9	1,040
1959	1,153	1,558	1,796	3,920	5,716	1,928	1,425	503	58.3	1,048
1960	1,142	1,703	1,944	3,788	5,732	2,030	1,463	567	60.9	1,186
1961 <sup>2/</sup>	1,174	1,756	2,061	3,703	5,764	2,051	1,461	590	63.8	1,315
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	1,227	1,843	2,261	3,713	5,974					
United States and Puerto Rico										
Average:										
1935-39	1,689	878	1,490	2,211	2,701	1,389	931	458	19.3	282
1940-44	1,496	1,015	1,526	2,777	4,303	1,589	1,238	351	32.3	503
1945	1,857	1,089	2,023	2,465	4,488	1,957	1,363	594	42.5	860
1946	1,987	1,177	2,339	2,531	4,870	2,040	1,383	657	44.9	1,050
1947	1,884	1,132	2,133	2,830	4,963	1,882	1,444	438	43.4	925
1948	1,586	1,265	2,007	3,081	5,088	1,964	1,450	514	47.9	962
1949	1,659	1,203	1,995	3,124	5,119	1,979	1,446	533	45.6	910
1950	1,633	1,259	2,056	3,140	5,196	2,004	1,480	524	51.4	1,056
1951	1,814	1,301	2,360	3,192	5,552	2,106	1,522	584	50.8	1,200
1952	1,808	1,267	2,290	3,446	5,736	2,084	1,586	498	49.6	1,136
1953	1,673	1,251	2,093	3,652	5,745	2,027	1,512	515	51.9	1,086
1954	1,705	1,336	2,278	3,718	5,996	1,959	1,443	516	50.8	1,157
1955	1,530	1,453	2,223	4,037	6,260	2,090	1,442	648	52.8	1,174
1956	1,390	1,583	2,200	4,170	6,370	1,960	1,403	557	53.5	1,176
1957	1,148	1,476	1,694	4,410	6,104	1,948	1,420	528	55.6	943
1958	1,102	1,600	1,762	4,156	5,918	1,956	1,420	536	59.1	1,042
1959	1,178	1,533	1,824	3,962	5,786	1,954	1,450	504	57.6	1,052
1960	1,169	1,684	1,971	3,832	5,803	2,057	1,490	567	60.6	1,195
1961 <sup>2/</sup>	1,202	1,740	2,091	3,746	5,837	2,083	1,493	590	63.4	1,326
1962 <sup>2/</sup>	1,256	1,826	2,294	3,754	6,048					

<sup>1/</sup> For flue-cured and cigar wrapper, year beginning July 1; for all other types, Oct. 1.  
<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1961			1962		Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	59.4	59.7	61.0	60.1	59.7	100
Burley	Ct. per lb.	Closed	67.2	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	61.9	92
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	Closed	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		---
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	Closed	40.2	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	40.2	100
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		---
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		---
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d	C - 1 - o - s - e - d		---
Parity prices <sup>1/</sup>							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	64.7	64.7	69.4	69.4	69.4	107
Burley	Ct. per lb.	68.6	68.6	73.7	73.7	73.7	107
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	60.2	60.2	65.1	65.1	65.1	108
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	43.6	43.6	45.7	45.7	45.7	105
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	45.5	45.5	47.3	47.3	47.3	104
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	40.3	40.3	42.4	42.4	42.4	105
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	39.7	39.7	42.4	42.4	42.4	107
Pa. cigar filler	Ct. per lb.	30.4	30.4	32.8	32.8	32.8	108
Conn. Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	46.4	46.4	49.1	49.1	49.1	106
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	34.0	34.0	35.6	35.6	35.6	105
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	35.2	35.2	37.5	37.5	37.5	107
Parity index <sup>2/</sup>	:1910-14=100	301	301	307	307	307	102
Industrial production index <sup>3/</sup>	:1957-59=100	114	115	120	120	120	104
Employment	Mil.	67.8	67.3	68.7	68.9	68.0	101
Personal income <sup>4/</sup>	Bil. dol.	424	428	444	446	447	104
		1961		1962			
		Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	
Taxable removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	39.6	45.4	47.3	40.5	45.5	100
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	548.7	604.8	596.4	514.9	622.2	103
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.4	6.8	106
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.8	100
Snuff	Mil. lb.	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.1	111
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	366.9	412.3	331.3	371.7	417.2	101
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	4,734.2	5,339.0	4,220.3	4,735.1	5,357.3	100
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	55.0	61.4	45.5	50.9	57.7	94
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	48.6	54.3	43.0	48.3	54.1	100
Snuff	Mil. lb.	25.5	28.3	21.8	24.4	27.6	98
Tax-exempt removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	86
Exports	Bil.	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.2	63
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	11.7	12.3	12.2	10.3	14.4	117
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	100
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.1	*	*	.1	.1	---
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	29.4	33.1	27.4	30.7	33.9	102
Exports	Bil.	16.5	18.3	16.1	18.3	19.5	107
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	90.3	102.6	81.8	92.1	105.5	103
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	100
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.6	.7	.4	.5	.5	71
Wholesale price indexes <sup>5/</sup>							
Cigarettes, Reg. nonfilter	:1957-59=100	101.4			101.4		100
Cigarettes, filter tip	:Jan. 1959=100	100.0			100.0		100
Cigars	:1957-59=100	100.4			100.4		100
Smoking tobacco	:1957-59=100	113.7			115.4		101
Plug chewing tobacco	:1957-59=100	108.5			108.5		100
Snuff	:1957-59=100	107.4			107.4		100
Consumer price indexes (urban) <sup>6/</sup>							
Cigarettes, reg. nonfilter	:1957-59=100	109.3			110.1		101
Cigarettes, filter tip	:Mar. 1959=100	108.7			109.3		101
Cigars	:1957-59=100	99.7			100.0		100
Imports of tobacco							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	10.0	11.1	11.8	10.0	12.1	109
Cigar tobacco <sup>7/</sup>	Mil. lb.	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	94
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	95.3	106.4	86.2	96.2	108.2	102
Cigar tobacco <sup>7/</sup>	Mil. lb.	37.6	40.9	29.2	32.4	35.6	87

See footnotes at end of Statistical Summary.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1961		1962		Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	
<b>Exports of leaf tobacco</b>						
(farm-sales weight)						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	83.8	89.2	32.8	78.8	44.3 : 50
Burley	Mil. lb.	6.5	4.2	2.5	4.2	5.0 : 119
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	.8 : 33
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.4	.8	.5	.8	.1 : 12
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	.3	4.6	1.0	3.9	1.5 : 33
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	*	.1	.1	.1	* : ---
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.4	.3	.3	.5	.2 : 67
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.4	.3	.5	.4	.1 : 33
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3 : 300
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.1	*	*	*	.1 : ---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	114.7	233.8	63.2	142.0	186.3 : 80
Burley	Mil. lb.	41.3		40.7	44.9	
Maryland	Mil. lb.	12.0		10.5	11.9	
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	6.5		4.8	5.6	
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	20.1		24.8	28.8	
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	1.3		1.6	1.7	
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	4.6		3.3	3.8	
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	1.8	2.1	.9	1.4	1.6 : 76
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	2.3		1.2	1.2	
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.6		.5	.5	
<b>Exports of manufactured tobacco</b>						
in bulk	Mil. lb.	.8	.8	.5	1.3	.5 : 62
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	6.6	7.4	4.8	6.1	6.6 : 89
Q u a r t e r l y d a t a						
		1961		1962		
		July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	
<b>Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/</b>						
Domestic types						
(farm-sales weight)						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,090	2,584	2,081	2,587	100
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,278	1,127	1,282	1,137	101
Maryland	Mil. lb.	74	70	80	76	109
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	125	114	122	109	96
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	68	62	66	60	97
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	194	176	211	185	105
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	86	80	87	81	101
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	26	30	24	28	93
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	674	665	486	558	84
<b>Tobacco sheet 11/</b>						
Cigarette types						
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.6	102
	Mil. lb.	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.6	144
<b>Foreign types (unst. equiv.)</b>						
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	254	222	302	269	121
Cigar	Mil. lb.	70	69	72	67	97
<b>Tobacco outlets 12/</b>						
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2:						
Cigarettes						
Production	Bil.	509	541	535	550	102
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	474	500	493	507	101
Cigar production	Bil.	6.97	7.29	7.05	7.34	101
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	71.4	68.4	67.1	67.6	99
Chewing production						
Scrap	Mil. lb.	30.6	34.0	32.8	33.0	97
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	32.0	32.2	31.3	32.2	100
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	33.9	32.9	34.2	32.8	100
<b>Exports of leaf (farm-sales weight)</b>						
Total	Mil. lb.	542	667	565	558	84
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	453	536	455	445	88

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. \*Less than 50,000 pounds.

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Cigarettes: Total output, domestic consumption, shipments and exports for specified periods .....	6
2	Cigarette exports from the United States to leading destinations for specified periods .....	7
3	Large cigars and cigarillos: Output and consumption for specified periods .....	9
4	Cigars weighing <u>not more than 3 pounds per thousand</u> (approximately cigarette size): Output and removals for specified periods ....	9
5	Output of manufactured tobacco in the United States for specified periods .....	11
6	United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods .....	16
7	United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods .....	19
8	United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supply countries, for specified periods .....	21
9	Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States, owned by manufacturers and dealers on specified dates .....	22
10	United States general imports of cigar tobacco, from principal supply countries, for specified periods .....	23
11	Flue-cured tobacco: Average price per pound and percentage comparisons by belt, average 1947-51, annual 1952-62 .....	25
12	Flue-cured tobacco: Volume of gross sales (including resales) and percentage distribution by belt, average 1947-51, annual 1952-62 .....	26
13	Flue-cured tobacco: Receipts under Government loan and percentage distribution by belt, average 1947-51, annual 1952-62 ..	28
14	Flue-cured tobacco, type 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods .....	29
15	Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods .....	32
16	Maryland tobacco, types 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods .....	35
17	Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods .....	38
18	Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods .....	39
19	Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods .....	42

## LIST OF TABLES (continued)

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
20	Sun-cured tobacco, type 37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods .....	43
21	Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels, 1959-62, and season average prices, 1959-61 .....	45
22	Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-61, and remaining under loan, November 30, 1962 .....	48
23	Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices for specified periods .....	49
24	Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods .....	50
25	Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods .....	51
26	Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods .....	52
27	Tobacco leaf represented in stocks of tobacco sheet on specified dates .....	54
28	Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, annual 1959-62, and percentages .....	55
29	Tobacco: Acreage in the United States by types, for specified periods, with percentages .....	56
30	Tobacco: Yield per acre in the United States, by types for specified periods, with percentages .....	56
31	Tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, United States and United States including Puerto Rico, for specified years (farm-sales weight) ..	57
	Statistical summary .....	58

CHARTS

Flue-cured tobacco under Government loan .....	Cover
Tobacco outlets--recent trends .....	2
Cigarettes	
Cigars and cigarillos	
Smoking tobacco	
Chewing tobacco	
Snuff	
Leaf exports	
Burley tobacco .....	33

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