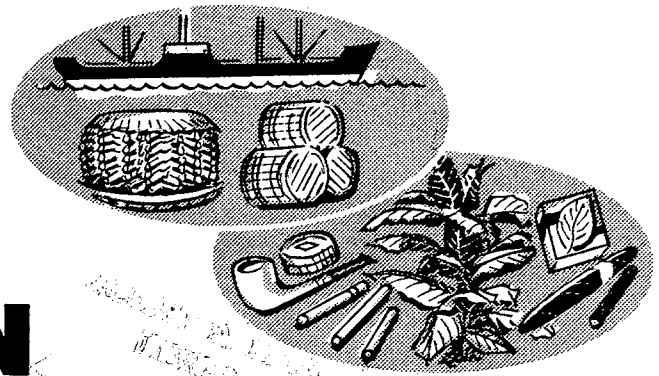


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# TOBACCO SITUATION



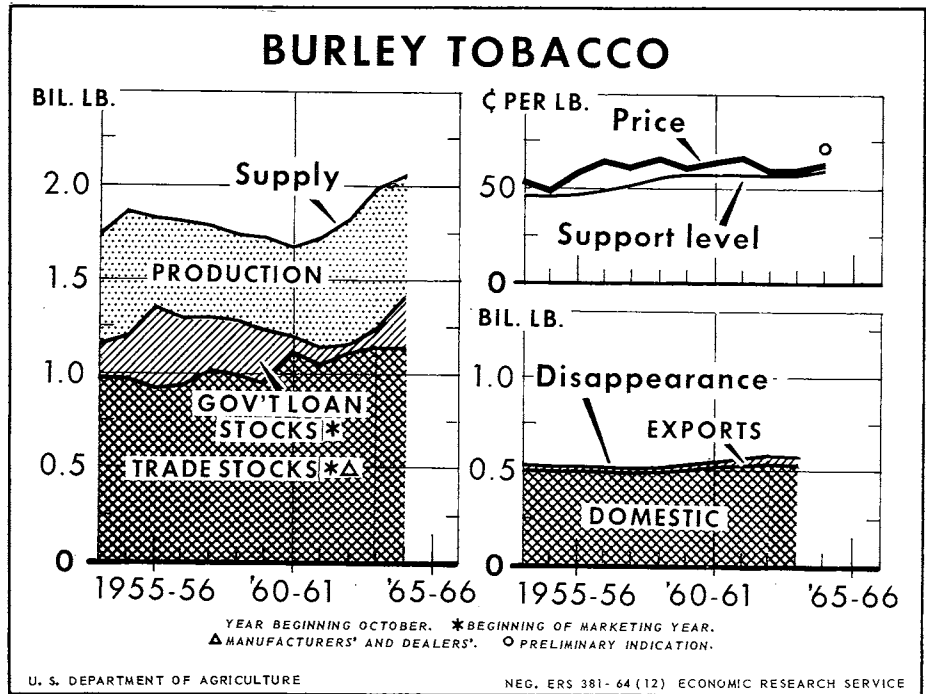
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DECEMBER 1964

Total supply of burley for 1964-65, at 2,043 million pounds, is 3 percent above 1963-64 and largest on record. Although the 1964 crop was down 16 percent from the previous year's huge outturn, carryover rose 15 percent to a new high. Carryover on October 1, 1965, will probably show a further increase. Through mid-December, about 16-1/2 percent of 1964-crop marketings went under Government loan, compared with 26 percent a year earlier and 6 percent 2 years earlier. In the 1963-64 marketing year, domestic use declined 3 percent, in contrast to steady gains in the preceding 5 years. But exports were the largest on record.



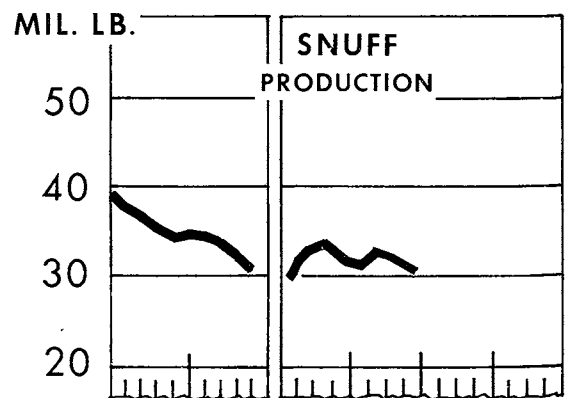
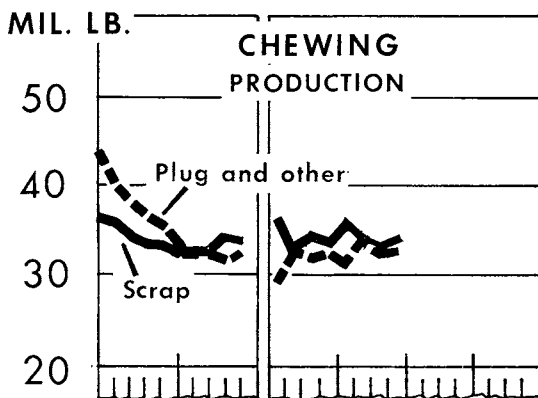
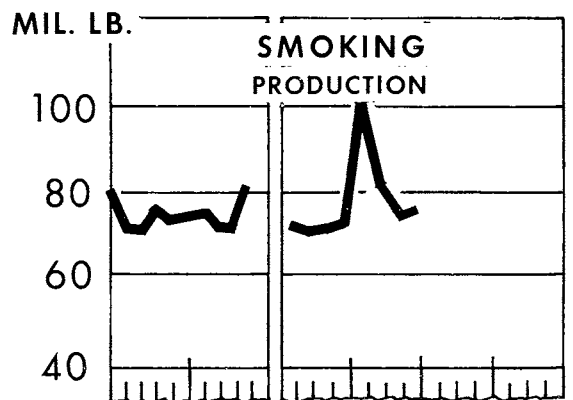
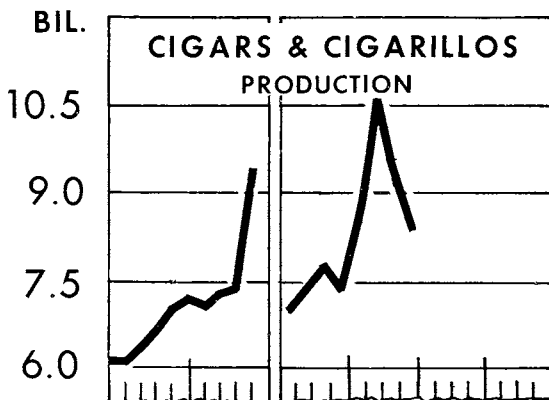
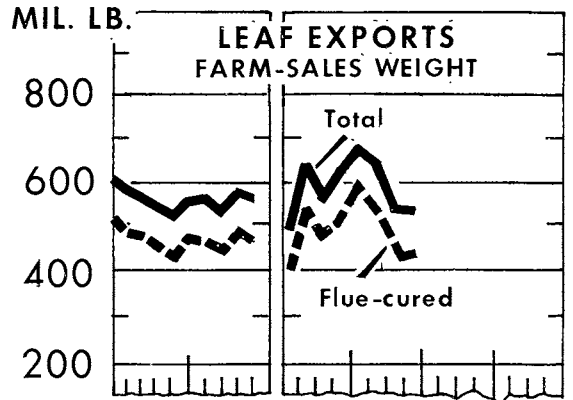
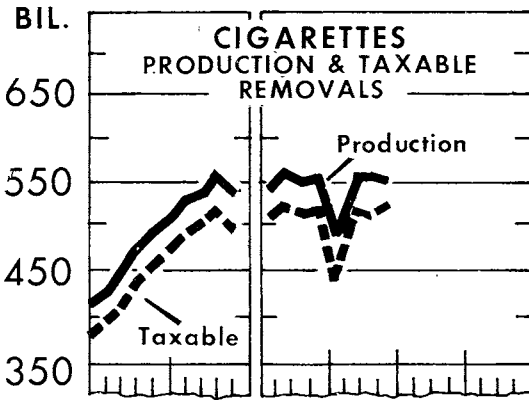
## IN THIS ISSUE

- Tobacco Products
- Advisory Groups' Recommendations
- Exports, Imports, Foreign Production
- Leaf Supplies and Use

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# TOBACCO OUTLETS

## Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



1955 '60 ANNUAL  
'63 '64 '65 '66 QUARTERLY,  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED,  
AT ANNUAL RATES

1955 '60 ANNUAL  
'63 '64 '65 '66 QUARTERLY,  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED,  
AT ANNUAL RATES

1964 ANNUAL AND LAST QUARTER, PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE.

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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 22, 1964

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SUMMARY

Cigarette output and consumption were lower in 1964 than in 1963 in contrast with the steady uptrend during 1955-63. However, use of cigars, cigarillos, and small cigars gained substantially. There was a considerable increase in use of smoking tobacco and a small increase in use of chewing tobacco; but use of snuff continued its gradual decline.

Supplies of the big-volume cigarette tobaccos--flue-cured and burley--are at record highs. Carryovers have risen--reflecting the big crops of 1963 and 1962--and will be up again at the end of the 1964-65 marketing year because 1964 production exceeded requirements.

On November 27, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a 19½ percent reduction in flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments for 1965. On December 15, flue-cured tobacco growers voted 96½ percent in favor of maintaining marketing quotas on their 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. By law, at least a two-thirds favorable vote is required to maintain quotas in effect. The 1965 acreage allotments of burley and other kinds of tobacco will be announced by February 1. Growers of burley, Virginia sun-cured, and Pennsylvania cigar filler tobaccos will vote in referendums in February on whether or not they favor quotas on their next 3 crops. For fire-cured, dark air-cured, Connecticut binder types, Ohio filler-Wisconsin binder types, and Maryland tobacco, growers approved marketing quotas on the 1965 crop in referendums held within the past 2 years.

Government price support is mandatory for tobaccos produced under marketing quotas. The 1964-crop price support levels are 1 percent above 1963. Calculated in accordance with the legal formula, the 1965 crop price supports for the kinds of tobacco produced under marketing quotas would be up about another 1 percent. Adjustments in tobacco price support levels are geared to changes in the parity index during specified time periods. The parity index measures the average change over a period of time in prices of commodities and services commonly bought by farm families.

U. S. smokers consumed an estimated 508 billion cigarettes in 1964--about 3 percent fewer than the record high of 1963. Towards the end of 1964, cigarette use appeared to be near the year-earlier level. U. S. smokers use approximately 95 percent of total domestic output of cigarettes. Exports to foreign countries and shipments to Puerto Rico--accounting for nearly all the rest--gained in 1964. Cigarette consumption probably will edge upward in 1965 and for the year as a whole exceed 1964.

Regulations of the Federal Trade Commission requiring health warnings on cigarette packages and in all cigarette advertising are scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 1965. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, which in late June 1964 held hearings on this matter, has indicated that further hearings may be desirable and that Congress would need adequate time to consider appropriate labeling legislation.

The 1964 consumption of cigars and cigarillos is estimated at about 9 billion--24 percent above 1963. This exceeds the previous high of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  billion in 1920 when, however, traditional full-size cigars predominated. Consumption of cigarillo-size cigars--on the average about two-fifths the weight of full-size cigars--showed the sharpest increase in the past year.

The 1964 output of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes probably totaled about 82 million pounds--16 percent above 1963. Output and consumption jumped sharply in the first quarter of 1964, but the rate of gain over a year earlier diminished in succeeding quarters.

The 1964 output of chewing tobacco approached 67 million pounds--2 percent above 1963. This was the second year in a row that chewing tobacco output gained, following 3 years of little change; prior to 1960, production had declined steadily. Snuff production in 1964 is estimated at a little over 31 million pounds--about 2 percent below 1963 and a long-time low.

The foreign market usually takes about a fourth of the U. S. tobacco crop. In calendar 1964, exports of unmanufactured tobacco probably totaled 560 million pounds--(farm-sales weight)--about 2-3 percent below the 7-year high of 1963. In the year ending June 30, 1965, tobacco exports seem likely to be about 9 percent below 1963-64. Supplies from foreign producing areas are large; Rhodesia sold a record-breaking crop of flue-cured tobacco in 1964 at far below the U. S. average price. Production of flue-cured in India in 1964 was at a peak; production of oriental tobacco in Turkey was by far the largest on record; and in Greece, production was only a little below the record 1963 level.

The U. S. supply of flue-cured tobacco for 1964-65 is at a new high--3 percent above 1963-64. Mid-1964 carryover was up from a year earlier and the 1964 crop slightly exceeded 1963 production despite a 10 percent cut in acreage. Yields per acre averaged 25 percent above the 1958-62 average; they have jumped more than 70 percent in 10 years. Carryover of flue-cured in mid-1965 is likely to increase moderately above that of mid-1964. The 1964 crop brought an average price of about 58 cents per pound--slightly above the year before. For the third season in a row, a substantial volume of flue-cured went under Government loan--raising stocks under loan to a new high.

The 1964-65 supply of burley is 3 percent above 1963-64 and exceeds any prior year. Although the 1964 crop is down an estimated 16 percent from the record crop the year before, carryover is the largest ever--15 percent above a year earlier. Farmers had sold about 79 percent of the crop by December 22, when markets closed for the holidays. Prices for gross sales (includes resales) averaged 61.0 cents per pound compared with 59.6 cents in the comparable period last season. Placements under Government loan amounted to about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  percent of market deliveries compared with 26 percent a year earlier.

The 1964-65 total supply of Maryland tobacco is 8 percent above 1963-64 and tops any previous year. Production last year was well above the drought-reduced outturn in 1963 and estimated carryover rose to a new high.

The 1964-65 supply of Virginia fire-cured tobacco is slightly above 1963-64. The supply of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured is up some; the increase in carryover more than offset the 12 percent reduction in the crop from 1963 to 1964.

The 1964-65 supply of dark air-cured tobacco is about the same as for 1963-64, with an increase in carryover balancing a 12 percent reduction in the 1964 crop. The 1964-65 supply of Virginia sun-cured is the lowest in many years; although 1964 production was well above 1963, the carryover was the lowest in several years.

The 1964-65 supply of Pennsylvania cigar filler is the largest in many years; increased carryover more than offset the reduction in the 1964 crop. The 1964-65 supply of Ohio filler is significantly below each of the preceding 2 years due to lower production and carryover. Carryover stocks of Puerto Rican filler tobacco are largest in 8 years.

In the past 2 years there has been a substantial buildup in stocks of Colombian, Dominican, and Brazilian cigar tobaccos held by U. S. manufacturers and dealers. In 1963-64, use of these tobaccos gained sharply in contrast with the generally small changes in use of domestic types. Use of Cuban tobacco continued to drop sharply as stocks in this country declined to less than one-third the pre-embargo level.

The 1964-65 supplies of Connecticut Valley binder tobacco are lowest on record. The 1964 production was slightly under the year-earlier level, and carryovers continued to drop. The 1964-65 supplies of Wisconsin tobacco are moderately below 1963-64 due to declines in carryovers. The 1964 crop in Southern Wisconsin equaled that of 1963, but there was a moderate increase in Northern Wisconsin.

The 1964-65 supply of Connecticut Valley shade-grown wrapper is moderately below each of the 4 preceding years despite a record crop in 1964. Carryover dropped sharply to the lowest level in 7 years. The 1964-65 supply of Georgia-Florida wrapper is about the same as for 1963-64; the increase in production in 1964 offset the decline in carryover.

#### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT

The National Agricultural Advisory Commission--a 24-member bipartisan group of representative farmers, agricultural leaders, and economists appointed by the President--advises the Secretary of Agriculture on matters of farm policy and the administration of farm programs. On November 13, 1964, the Commission issued a broad-range report entitled Farm Policy in the Years Ahead which included comments and recommendations on tobacco.

Some major points emphasized on tobacco were:

\* Yields per acre have risen substantially. High prices and severe acreage restrictions have placed a premium on production practices that increase yields. There has been a buildup of surplus stocks, with an unusually high proportion going under Government loan.

\* Declining quality has become a major problem for some types.

\* Growers' problems would be less troublesome if poundage quotas were the means of production control. There would be greater incentives to produce high quality tobacco and to use resources in a more efficient way. High quality would improve the competitive position of American tobacco in the export market.

\* In going to a poundage system of control, the main difficulty probably would be widespread concern among growers about receiving equitable treatment when acreage allotments were converted to poundage quotas. Mastering sufficient understanding and resolution to change is a major challenge to growers.

\* The level of price is becoming more important in the export market since production in Rhodesia and other areas is expanding.

\* Research is urgently needed to clarify the question of smoking and health.

The Commission summarized its conclusions and recommendations as follows:

"To meet the serious quality problem now existing for some leading types of tobacco and to hold production of the crop more firmly in line with utilization, we recommend the use of poundage quotas rather than acreage controls. While this appears desirable for all types under the Government program, the need is more pressing for some types than for others. Accordingly, the change

in method of control should be made possible on a type-by-type basis. Attention should also be paid to the role of price in our failure to participate in the growing foreign market for tobacco. Further price increases under existing legislation are of dubious value. A self-financing two-price plan is a possible means of dealing with this situation."

#### NATIONAL TOBACCO INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

The National Tobacco Industry Advisory Committee is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to advise on tobacco problems. This Committee, composed of 44 members representing all types of tobacco and all segments of the industry, met in Washington, D. C., on November 18 and 19 to consider short- and long-range problems facing the tobacco industry.

Committee members considered the supply and demand situation for different kinds of tobacco, both in the United States and abroad. The need to bring supplies into a better balance with demand--particularly for flue-cured tobacco--was emphasized. Members recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture announce a quota for flue-cured tobacco that would make a significant contribution towards bringing supply and consumption into better balance.

The Committee felt that Congress should make some revisions in the tobacco program to "enable it to cope with today's problems in the tobacco industry." The Committee recommended that a study group be named to work on ways the tobacco program should be changed. (In response to this recommendation, the Secretary of Agriculture has authorized a task force composed of representatives of the Advisory Committee, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Land-Grant Institutions to study and recommend changes in the present tobacco program.)

The Committee also wants study groups to continue working on the problem of the relation between Government grades and the level of price support.

The Committee again strongly urged all tobacco growers to select varieties and use cultural practices which produce the mature, open-faced grainy tobaccos with full flavor and aroma which are in demand by domestic and foreign users.

The Committee asked the Department to seek methods for making U. S. tobacco more competitive in price in world markets so that it could regain its traditional share of the world market.

#### TOBACCO PRODUCTS

##### Cigarettes

Towards the end of 1964, cigarette consumption by U. S. smokers was close to the level of a year earlier. During the early months of 1964 following the release of the Surgeon General's report on smoking and health, cigarette consumption showed considerable decline, but this was of short duration. For all

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: 1947-49	380.5	345.2	11.7	1.5	22.5
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	535.5	494.5	13.9	3.1	24.1
1963	550.6	509.6	14.3	3.2	23.6
1964 <u>3/</u>	536.0	494.0	14.0	3.5	24.0

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

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

3/ Estimated.

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

of 1964, cigarette consumption by U. S. smokers is estimated at 508 billion--16 billion below the record 1963 level. During 1957-63, when record highs in cigarette consumption were set each successive year, the average year-to-year increase was 17 billion cigarettes. Cigarette consumption in 1965 seems likely to continue to edge upward and exceed that of 1964; a sharp short-term drop such as occurred in the first quarter of 1964 hardly seems likely during 1965.

Regulations of the Federal Trade Commission requiring health warning labels on cigarette packages and warnings in all cigarette advertising are scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 1965. The Committee on Interstate and



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

Country	January-October					
	Average	1962	1963	1963	1964	1964 as a
	1957-61				<u>1/</u>	percentage
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Pct.
Hong Kong	1,389	1,686	2,109	1,698	2,072	122
Malaysia <u>2/</u>	1,075	1,358	1,647	1,314	935	71
France	1,354	1,466	1,341	1,170	1,121	96
Kuwait	646	1,085	1,187	1,025	1,227	120
Neth. Antilles	738	1,153	1,120	943	1,011	107
Belgium	925	1,120	1,045	928	590	64
Gibraltar (Br.)	697	1,151	935	771	697	90
Spain	259	1,094	889	790	1,532	194
Peru	313	519	761	659	458	69
Italy	542	814	720	611	590	97
Sweden	600	768	697	572	579	101
Uruguay	383	1,117	628	590	261	44
Morocco	1,478	772	618	561	232	41
Australia	163	447	580	459	508	111
Rep. of Panama <u>3/</u>	458	647	554	483	668	138
Lebanon	248	380	533	410	441	108
West Germany	507	563	533	433	436	101
Switzerland	374	416	531	446	257	58
Canary Islands	30	245	517	387	479	124
Netherlands	527	613	485	390	504	129
Other countries <u>4/</u>	6,708	6,666	6,185	4,963	5,662	114
Total all countries	19,414	24,080	23,615	19,603	20,260	103

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Formerly Singapore and Federation of Malaya.

3/ Includes Canal Zone.

4/ Includes over 100 foreign destinations in recent years.

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

Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, which in late June 1964 held hearings on cigarette labeling, has indicated that further hearings may be desirable and that Congress would need adequate time to consider appropriate labeling legislation. Cigarette companies have developed a strict advertising code to be administered by an independent administrator. All cigarette advertising by the industry is covered by this code, which became operative January 1, 1965.

Cigarettes are taxed by the U. S. Government at a rate equivalent to 8 cents per pack. In addition, 48 States and the District of Columbia tax cigarettes at rates which vary from 2 to 9 cents per pack; in the third quarter of 1964 the weighted average of these rates was over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pack. Also, many cities--including New York City, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Kansas City--impose taxes on cigarettes. In total, taxes levied on cigarettes absorb about 45 percent of the amount spent by consumers for cigarettes. During the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years ended October 31, 1964, 19 States increased their cigarette tax rates, and Colorado became the 48th State to tax cigarettes. These tax increases had the effect of raising retail prices of cigarettes by 3 to 7 percent in most of these States and by larger percentages in the rest of them.

The total output of cigarettes in 1964 is estimated at 536 billion--2.7 percent below the 1963 high but near the 1962 level. U. S. smokers consume about 95 percent of the cigarettes produced in the United States and exports to foreign markets and shipments to Puerto Rico account for most of the other 5 percent. Cigarette exports in 1964 are estimated at 24.3 billion--up about 3 percent from 1963 and probably second only to 1948 when there were large exports to the Philippine Republic to overcome shortages. During January-October 1964, cigarette exports to Hong Kong, Kuwait, Spain, Panama, Canary Islands, and the Netherlands were well above a year earlier; but they were significantly lower to Malaysia, Belgium, Uruguay, Morocco, and Switzerland. Over 70 percent of U. S. cigarette exports went to 20 countries; nearly 30 percent went to another 100 foreign destinations. The 1964 shipments of cigarettes to Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and other U. S. island possessions are estimated at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  billion--up a tenth from 1963 and a new high.

#### Cigars, Cigarillos, Small Cigars

U. S. smokers (including those in overseas forces) smoked a record 9 billion cigars and cigarillos in 1964--about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  billion more than in 1963 and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  billion more than in the long-standing high year of 1920. Assisted by rising consumer incomes and strong promotional activity by the industry, cigar and cigarillo consumption probably will increase further in 1965, though at a more gradual pace than in 1964. References concerning cigar smoking in the smoking-health report issued early in 1964 provided considerable impetus to cigar and cigarillo consumption during the past year.

The sharpest rise in cigar and cigarillo sales occurred in those priced to sell for 6 cents apiece and under--the retail price bracket that includes most cigarillos. (Cigarillo-size cigars weigh from 3 to 10 pounds per 1,000 and traditional-size cigars range around 17 pounds per 1,000.) In January-October

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

Period	Factories in the United States <u>1/</u>			From Puerto Rico: taxable	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consumption <u>3/</u>
	Total output	Removals	Removals		Total <u>2/</u>	From Philippine Republic		
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Average:								
1947-49	5,668	5,618	42	5	12	2	12	5,665
1950	5,558	5,525	47	1	12	1	2	5,583
1951	5,774	5,695	85	1	14	1	3	5,792
1952	6,026	5,951	102	2	15	2	3	6,067
1953	6,122	6,025	90	10	17	3	6	6,136
1954	6,029	5,896	89	50	16	4	8	6,043
1955	6,004	5,915	82	84	20	5	6	6,095
1956	5,998	5,863	72	93	23	4	9	6,042
1957	6,145	5,995	79	124	26	5	9	6,215
1958	6,469	6,260	87	137	28	4	9	6,503
1959	6,857	6,717	103	148	31	5	4/10	6,989
1960	6,991	6,728	105	198	32	6	4/11	7,052
1961	6,642	6,558	118	354	24	8	4/16	7,038
1962	6,684	6,442	126	483	23	14	4/19	7,055
1963	6,716	6,621	144	526	24	15	33	7,282
1964 <u>5/</u>	8,590	8,080	200	770	28	14	42	9,036

1/ Includes bonded manufacturing warehouses that made cigars from tobacco imported from a single source country.

2/ Prior to the embargo on imports from Cuba (effective February 1962) cigars imported from Cuba accounted for 70 percent or more of total cigar imports except in 1961.

3/ Total removals from U. S. factories including bonded manufacturing warehouses, from Puerto Rico, imports, minus exports.

4/ Estimated--excludes little cigars.

5/ Estimated.

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

1964, taxable removals of cigars and cigarillos from factories to retail at 6 cents apiece and under, jumped 39 percent over the year-earlier level. The number of taxable removals in the 6.1-15 cent bracket rose 16 percent and the number selling at over 15 cents gained 10 percent. The percentage distribution of cigars according to these retail price ranges, compared with earlier periods, was as follows:

Retail price range	January-October				
	1961	1962	1963	1963	1964
(Cents per cigar)	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
6 and under	44.0	43.6	45.4	45.7	50.4
6.1 - 15	49.4	50.0	48.6	48.5	44.5
Over 15	6.6	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.1
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

While factories in the continental United States still provide over nine-tenths of the cigars consumed by U. S. smokers, shipments received from Puerto Rican factories have shown substantial gains in the past 5 years. In 1964, over three-fourths of a billion of the cigars consumed--accounting for about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  percent of total consumption--came from Puerto Rico; in 1960 Puerto Rican-made cigars accounted for less than 3 percent of total consumption.

Imported cigars account for about one-third of 1 percent of the cigars consumed by U. S. smokers. In 1964, cigar imports from the principal source, the Philippine Republic, were fairly near the year-earlier level, but there were sharp percentage increases in cigars imported from the Netherlands, Canary Islands, Brazil, Jamaica, and Denmark.

Cigar exports continued to rise in 1964; for the whole year they may have totaled a record 42 million--one-fourth more than in 1963. The principal countries of destination were France, Iceland, Canada, Australia, Republic of South Africa, and the Bahamas.

Output and consumption of small cigars (about cigarette-size--not over 3 pounds per 1,000) surged upward in February-May 1964 but then dropped back. Monthly taxable removals in February-May averaged 153 million; during June-October the monthly average, though down to 38 million, was still 48 percent above the year-earlier level. For 1964 as a whole the total output of small cigars, estimated at about 970 million, is nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times above 1963 and the highest in about 50 years.

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
	Million	Million	Million	Million
Average: 1947-49	84.1	84.6	84.6	Neg.
1950	68.9	69.2	69.1	0.1
1951	69.2	68.6	68.2	.4
1952	67.1	67.4	66.9	.5
1953	58.3	56.9	56.7	.2
1954	61.2	62.9	60.3	2.6
1955	58.7	57.8	57.0	.8
1956	63.6	59.5	58.9	.6
1957	49.0	49.1	48.8	.3
1958	170.0	160.0	159.7	.3
1959	530.1	505.5	481.6	23.9
1960	148.7	158.7	141.9	16.8
1961	158.2	152.9	146.1	6.8
1962	164.0	162.9	155.8	7.1
1963	281.4	272.4	264.2	8.2
1964 <u>1/</u>	970.0	965.0	930.0	35.0

1/ Preliminary.

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

### Smoking Tobacco

Production of smoking tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes in 1964 probably totaled about 82 million pounds--16 percent above 1963 and the most in 10 years. The biggest part of the year's gain occurred in the January-March quarter, following issuance of the smoking-health report in mid-January. A substantial gain also occurred in April-June, but in the last half of the year output was only a little above the year-earlier level.

Taxable removals of domestically produced smoking tobacco followed the production pattern. In the first 10 months of 1964, these removals were 17 percent ahead of the like 1963 period, and for the year as a whole were probably near 78 million pounds, around 10 million more than in 1963. (See table 5) Based on January-September data, use of tobacco for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes both increased, but the gain in use of tobacco for pipes was considerably larger.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics revised wholesale price index for smoking tobacco increased 1.7 percent in March 1964 from the preceding month, and rose another 1.7 percent in April. The November 1964 index was thus about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent above that a year earlier.

Taxable removals of imported smoking tobacco during January-October 1964 amounted to 2.6 million pounds, and for the entire year probably totaled near 3 million, more than 80 percent above 1963. Consumption of imported smoking tobacco was minor before an uptrend started around 1957. The increase in 1964 was by far the sharpest year-to-year gain yet experienced. Imported smoking tobacco--principally from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom--probably comprised around  $3\frac{1}{2}$  percent of total U. S. consumption of smoking tobacco in 1964.

Exports of packaged smoking tobacco during January-October 1964, at 1.1 million pounds, were 55 percent ahead of those a year earlier and largest for that period since 1947. Canada, accounting for over a fifth of the total, increased takings 12 percent. Exports to Australia nearly tripled, and to Iceland, more than doubled. Large percentage increases also occurred in exports to Denmark, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, Hong Kong, and Italy; shipments to Sweden gained moderately.

#### Smoking Tobacco in Bulk for Export

Bureau of Census export statistics report a sizable volume of manufactured tobacco as smoking tobacco in bulk, most of which is not covered in Internal Revenue Service output statistics. This export category includes specially prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco. In 1958-62, these exports ranged from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million to 9 million pounds, and in 1963 rose to a record 9.8 million pounds. (See last column in table 5.) In January-October 1964, exports of smoking tobacco in bulk were nearly even with the like 1963 period, and for the full year may have approximated 10 million pounds. Exports to Switzerland, the leading outlet, were a fourth lower than the relatively high level of January-October 1963. Exports to Finland and Haiti declined a little and those to Mexico, Panama, and Italy dropped sharply. On the other hand, Spain more than doubled takings, and increased shipments were consigned to the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Australia.

Table 5.--Smoking tobacco: Output, removals, foreign trade, and consumption, for specified periods

Period	Output	Removals		Imports, taxable 1/	Exports, in packages	Total consump- tion 2/	Exports, smoking tobacco in bulk 3/
		Taxable	Tax- exempt				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average:							
1947-49	106.8	4/104.6	4/2.3	.1	1.2	105.8	1.4
1950	107.7	104.3	3.4	.1	.6	107.2	1.4
1951	101.3	97.4	4.0	.1	.7	100.8	1.9
1952	96.8	92.9	3.6	.1	.6	96.0	2.3
1953	86.6	84.2	2.4	.1	.6	86.1	4.7
1954	83.7	81.2	2.5	.1	.6	83.2	4.6
1955	80.0	77.7	2.3	.1	.5	79.6	6.2
1956	71.5	69.9	1.7	.1	.6	71.1	5.7
1957	70.5	68.7	1.7	.2	.6	70.0	4.4
1958	76.0	74.0	2.0	.4	.7	75.7	7.5
1959	73.2	71.2	1.9	.7	.7	73.1	8.5
1960	73.8	71.3	2.3	.9	.9	73.6	7.7
1961	74.2	71.4	2.5	1.3	.8	74.4	9.0
1962	70.9	68.3	2.6	1.4	.9	71.4	8.6
1963	70.4	68.0	2.2	1.6	.9	70.9	9.8
1964 5/	82.0	78.5	3.3	2.9	1.3	83.4	10.0

1/ Prior to July 1962, data are from Census import classification "tobacco manufactures, n.e.s." 2/ Total removals plus taxable imports minus exports in packages. 3/ Includes specially-prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially-processed blended tobacco and shredded tobacco. Virtually all of the smoking tobacco in this export class is not included in Internal Revenue Service output figures for smoking tobacco. 4/ Partly estimated. 5/ Estimated.

#### Chewing Tobacco

Chewing tobacco output in 1964 probably totaled close to 67 million pounds--2 percent above 1963 and highest in 5 years. Between 1960 and 1963, combined chewing tobacco output remained at approximately the 65-million-pound level; but prior to 1960, annual declines in production were generally sizable.

The 1964 production of scrap chewing, which made up a little more than half of all chewing tobacco, probably held about even with 1963. But plug chewing, comprising about 40 percent of all chewing, gained 6 percent. Twist and fine-cut made up the rest of chewing tobacco production in 1964. Production of twist declined some but fine-cut output was up a little.

Table 6.--Chewing tobacco and snuff: Output by category for specified periods

Period	Chewing tobacco					Snuff
	Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	
Average:						
1947-49	44.9	5.5	3.3	41.3	95.0	40.3
1950	40.3	5.5	2.7	39.0	87.5	40.0
1951	39.9	4.6	2.8	39.1	86.4	39.5
1952	39.1	4.8	2.8	38.2	84.9	38.8
1953	38.1	4.7	2.9	38.1	83.8	39.1
1954	36.9	4.9	2.9	36.6	81.3	38.5
1955	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1
1958	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8
1959	28.6	3.6	3.0	33.0	68.2	34.3
1960	26.4	3.4	3.1	32.0	64.9	34.6
1961	26.0	3.3	3.2	32.7	65.2	33.8
1962	26.0	2.9	3.3	32.5	64.7	33.2
1963	24.9	2.9	3.3	34.2	65.3	31.8
1964 <u>1/</u>	26.5	2.8	3.5	34.0	66.8	31.2

1/ Estimated.

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

All except a small fraction of chewing tobacco output is consumed domestically. In the first 10 months of 1964, taxable removals of the combined chewing tobaccos were slightly larger than a year earlier, mostly ascribable to the gain in plug chewing.

Exports of chewing tobacco--mainly twist and plug--have continued to trend downwards, and in the first 10 months of 1964 fell 19 percent below a year earlier. The decline was mainly due to a drop of more than a fourth in takings by Australia, principal outlet. Exports to Panama and French Pacific Islands increased moderately, and those to Netherlands Antilles and Bahamas gained appreciably.

#### Snuff

Snuff production in 1964 is estimated at a little over 31 million pounds--about 2 percent less than in 1963 and a long-time low. Snuff is the principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured types. Virtually all the snuff produced in the United States is consumed domestically.



For a decade following World War II, snuff consumption was relatively stable at 39-41 million pounds. Since 1956 it has moved downward almost every year. Output in 1965 may be a little below the estimated 1964 level.

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

Tobacco exports in calendar year 1964 totaled about 490 million pounds (560 million pounds, farm-sales weight)--about 2-3 percent below 1963, when they were largest in 7 years. Flue-cured tobacco is the principal export tobacco, usually comprising around 80 percent of the total. Its heaviest shipment period is during August-December, after substantial quantities of the crop have been marketed, and peak exports are usually in September and October. During the first half of 1964, flue-cured tobacco exports were running 19 million pounds ahead of those a year earlier, but in July-October, they fell 30 million below the comparable 1963 period. Availability of large supplies of competitive tobaccos (see next section) contributed to this decline. During the first 10 months of 1964 compared with a year earlier, flue-cured exports were down 3 percent, but since exports of most other types were up, exports of all unmanufactured tobacco were nearly even.

In the first 10 months of 1964, exports of burley were 16 percent larger than a year earlier, and those of Maryland were up 9 percent. Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured rose substantially, but Virginia fire-cured declined a little. Green River gained appreciably, while Black Fat and One Sucker exports fell sharply. Exports of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder about doubled; shipments of Broadleaf increased but those of Wisconsin binder were below a year earlier and exceptionally small compared with those in the corresponding period of most recent years. Cigar wrapper exports increased about an eighth, with both the Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida types sharing in the gain. Exports of cigar filler also rose substantially and were largest for that period in several years.

In the year ending June 30, 1965, total exports of unmanufactured tobacco may approximate 485 million pounds, compared with the 8-year high of 532 million in 1963-64. Exports of flue-cured, the principal export class, are expected to show a sizable decline from the above-average level of the 1963-64 marketing year.

Through November 30, 1964--the termination date for making application for sales of tobacco under the export payment program (see September 1964 Tobacco Situation, page 23)--applications had been approved for about 68½ million pounds of tobacco, consisting of the following: Flue-cured, 57.8 million; fire-cured, 7.6 million; dark air-cured, 1.8 million; burley, 0.4 million; and cigar leaf, 0.9 million. Actual shipments through November 1964 totaled about 63 million pounds, which included about 53½ million flue-cured. The scheduled final date for completing shipment is March 31, 1965.

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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.

Table 7.—United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods

Country and type	(Declared weight)						
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 1/	January-October		
					1963 1/	1964 1/	1964 as a percentage of 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Flue-cured	403.8	402.8	375.4	403.4	307.1	296.9	97
Burley	28.8	36.6	40.1	44.5	36.6	42.6	116
Maryland	12.7	11.4	10.9	10.7	8.7	9.5	109
Va. fire-cured and sun-cured:	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.2	4.0	95
Ky. and Tenn. fire-cured	20.5	25.0	17.3	14.2	11.4	15.5	136
Green River	1.1	.5	.6	.6	.6	.7	117
One Sucker	1.7	.8	.5	.5	.4	.1	25
Black Fat, etc.	4.7	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.3	2.7	82
Cigar wrapper	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.8	112
Cigar binder	2.8	3.0	.9	.8	.8	1.4	175
Cigar filler	.6	.2	.1	.4	.3	.4	133
Perique	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	100
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	5.3	7.3	9.8	16.1	11.9	9.6	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>491.1</b>	<b>501.0</b>	<b>468.9</b>	<b>505.5</b>	<b>389.8</b>	<b>388.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	160.0	152.4	97.0	139.0	112.8	97.3	86
France	6.6	7.2	4.6	5.6	5.0	5.3	106
Belgium	18.5	17.3	17.3	16.3	13.4	13.9	104
Netherlands	30.5	30.0	28.1	29.7	23.4	27.4	117
West Germany	70.0	77.5	80.6	85.3	73.9	67.6	91
Portugal	7.2	6.5	7.6	6.0	5.1	7.0	137
Denmark	13.1	14.1	13.8	13.8	9.6	10.1	105
Ireland	11.1	13.8	21.6	14.5	12.7	11.0	87
Switzerland	12.1	14.2	13.0	11.5	8.6	11.1	129
Norway	7.7	7.3	8.4	7.3	6.7	6.0	90
Sweden	13.7	18.9	15.1	11.0	6.5	16.9	260
Italy	7.0	11.7	18.2	12.0	11.9	7.9	66
Thailand	9.6	13.6	7.7	9.1	6.4	7.1	111
Australia	25.6	11.8	22.0	18.1	13.1	10.0	76
India	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.5	.9	.6	67
Pakistan	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	.8	36
New Zealand	6.4	6.0	4.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	112
Philippine Republic	2.5	6.9	2/	2/	2/	.4	---
Indonesia	6.7	3.0	2.7	1.2	1.2	0	---
Egypt	10.2	1.6	12.4	15.2	12.8	15.2	119
Japan	10.1	24.5	24.1	28.7	3.1	7.4	239
Spain	4.0	3.6	.3	1.2	1.2	3.1	258
Other countries	54.8	55.2	65.3	73.3	56.7	59.5	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>491.1</b>	<b>501.0</b>	<b>468.9</b>	<b>505.5</b>	<b>389.8</b>	<b>388.5</b>	<b>100</b>

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 Tobacco

Major countries exporting flue-cured in competition with the United States are the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (now Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi), Canada, and India. Turkey and Greece are the principal producers of oriental tobacco, which ranks after flue-cured in volume of world trade.

The 1964 flue-cured crop in Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi is estimated at a record 327 million pounds--65 percent above the preceding year. Both acreage and the average yield per acre exceeded all previous years. For 1965, under a voluntary control scheme, Rhodesian growers have marketing quotas designed to result in a crop of around 250 million pounds.

Sales of 1964 flue-cured tobacco on the Salisbury auction market were completed October 20. They totaled about 324 million pounds and averaged the equivalent of 30.3 U. S. cents a pound, lowest in nearly 20 years. In the 1963 season, 195 million pounds were sold on the Salisbury market, averaging the equivalent of 48.6 cents a pound. United Kingdom buyers purchased about 121 million pounds from 1964 offerings, compared with 108 million in 1963 and 94 million in 1962. British manufacturers had estimated their 1964 requirements at 100-105 million pounds, but increased their purchases beyond this in view of the large crop. They have estimated their requirements of Rhodesian flue-cured in 1965-67 at 105 million pounds annually, subject to the availability of suitable grades at reasonable prices. Australian buyers purchased  $7\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds on the 1964 Salisbury auctions, compared with approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million in 1963.

During the first 9 months of 1964, exports of flue-cured tobacco from Rhodesia and Western Zambia (accounting for most of the former Federation's flue-cured production) totaled 154 million pounds--5 percent more than a year earlier. The United Kingdom took a little over half of the total, but this was 4 percent less than in January-September 1963. Other Commonwealth areas, mainly Australia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and New Zealand, accounted for about an eighth. A total of 44 million pounds of flue-cured went to continental Western Europe, including 25.3 million to West Germany; 8.5 million to the Netherlands; 2.6 million to Belgium; 1.8 million to Denmark; 1.4 million to France; and 1.1 million to Switzerland. All these countries, except France, substantially increased takings over year-earlier levels. Other destinations included Italy, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and Portugal. About  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds were exported to Japan, in contrast to less than 700,000 pounds a year earlier, and 1.7 million to Egypt, in contrast to none a year earlier.

The 1964 Canadian flue-cured crop is estimated at 139 million pounds--26 percent less than in the previous year and smallest in 9 years. Acreage in Ontario, where most of the crop is produced, was cut about a fourth. Auctions in Ontario began November 12. Through December 11, 43 million pounds had been sold, at an average price of 58.0 Canadian cents per pound. A year earlier, the price averaged about 51 cents.

Canadian exports of flue-cured tobacco during January-August 1964, at about 45 million pounds, were more than a third larger than in the comparable months of 1963. Shipments to the United Kingdom, accounting for nearly three-fourths of the total, jumped 17 percent. Other countries receiving sizable quantities included Soviet Union, 2.7 million pounds; West Germany, 2.4 million; Japan, 1.5 million; Denmark, 1.0 million; and Czechoslovakia, 1.0 million. Some Canadian flue-cured also went to Belgium and the Netherlands. Around 2½ million pounds of burley were also exported, mostly to the United Kingdom and West Germany.

India's 1964 flue-cured crop, now placed at 204 million pounds, surpassed the 1963 peak by 9 percent. Its flue-cured exports in January-August 1964 were at a record rate, totaling about 91 million pounds--3 percent more than a year earlier. The Soviet Union was the leading outlet, boosting takings around 50 percent to 40 million pounds. The United Kingdom, second ranking outlet, reduced takings 15 percent to 29 million. Approximately 7¾ million pounds were exported to Japan, more than 3 times as much as a year earlier. Other countries taking Indian flue-cured included Yugoslavia, East Germany, the Netherlands, Hungary, and Malaysia.

In Turkey, the 1964 production of oriental tobacco is currently estimated at 352 million pounds--more than a fifth above 1963 and by far the largest on record. Exports in January-August 1964 amounted to 52½ million pounds, about a third less than a year earlier and about two-thirds less than record shipments 2 years earlier. (Production was down sharply in 1961 and 1962.) The United States, accounting for over half of total exports, took 37 percent less than a year earlier. Less also went to West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland; none was exported to Soviet Union and France, in contrast to substantial quantities a year earlier. On the other hand, increased exports were made to East Germany, Hungary, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and sizable quantities were shipped to Italy and Iraq, neither of which took any a year earlier.

On December 1, 1964, the association agreement between Turkey and the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market) became effective. (See Tobacco Situation, September 1963, page 33, and December 1963, page 19, for details concerning this agreement.)

The 1964 production of oriental tobacco in Greece is estimated at about 274 million pounds--about 2 percent less than the record 1963 harvest but otherwise above any previous year. The crop was reduced somewhat by blue mold damage. Exports in January-September 1964 totaled about 65 million pounds--slightly more than in the corresponding period of 1963. The United States, leading market, reduced takings 28 percent, and less tobacco than a year earlier also was consigned to West Germany, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Yugoslavia. But more was exported to Italy, Poland, Egypt, Switzerland, Hungary, Finland, Austria, and Israel than in January-September 1963. Greece exported 2.9 million pounds of burley in the year ended June 30, 1964, compared with approximately 0.6 million in 1962-63. The average export value was equivalent to 44 U.S. cents per pound. Around three-fourths was exported to West Germany, the rest going mainly to Portugal, the Netherlands, and Austria.

British Use and Stocks of Tobacco

In the United Kingdom--leading foreign market for U.S. tobacco--gross clearances from bond are an approximate measure of tobacco use both for home consumption and export of manufactured products, mainly cigarettes. During January-September 1964, gross clearances were 2 percent below a year earlier. Both domestic consumption and exports were down. Gross clearances of tobacco from non-Commonwealth countries declined, but those from Commonwealth sources (which receive the preferential rate of duty) increased a little. (See table 8.) Clearances for home consumption (net clearances) were 1.6 percent less than a year earlier, although slightly ahead of the comparable period of 1962, the year of the Royal College of Physicians report on smoking and health.

Gross clearances of flue-cured, which make up over nine-tenths of total clearances in the United Kingdom, declined nearly 2 percent in January-September 1964 from a year earlier. Gross clearances of U.S. flue-cured, at 102 million pounds, fell  $5\frac{1}{2}$  percent. Combined clearances from the 3 Commonwealth suppliers, about  $112\frac{1}{2}$  million, rose about 2 percent, with increases in Canadian and Rhodesian flue-cured more than offsetting a decline in Indian flue-cured. In 1964, U.S. flue-cured comprised the following percentages of reported total gross clearances of flue-cured: January-March, 48.6; April-June, 48.1; and July-September, 46.0. In July-September 1963 this percentage was 49.4, and in July-September 1962 it was 49.9.

At the end of September 1964, United Kingdom stocks of unmanufactured tobacco totaled about 501 million pounds--about the same as a year earlier but 4 percent less than 2 years earlier. British manufacturers' stocks of U.S. flue-cured, 216 million pounds, were 2 percent less than on September 30, 1963, and were lowest for that date in 9 years. Stocks of Rhodesian flue-cured, at 132 million, were up a little, while those of Canadian flue-cured, at about  $53\frac{1}{2}$  million, jumped 10 percent. Stocks of Indian flue-cured, 58 million pounds, dropped 8 percent. Holdings of dark fire-cured and air- and sun-cured from Malawi declined moderately, but air- and sun-cured from India rose nearly a fourth.

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

In the first 10 months of 1964, U.S. imports for consumption of foreign-grown tobacco were 3 percent above a year earlier, principally due to increased receipts of scrap tobacco (small pieces of leaves) for cigars.

Imports of cigarette leaf for consumption (direct entries plus withdrawals from bond) during January-October 1964 were 4 percent below the corresponding period of 1963. Turkish leaf dropped 11 percent but Greek leaf increased around a tenth. Imports from Yugoslavia gained 15 percent. In the

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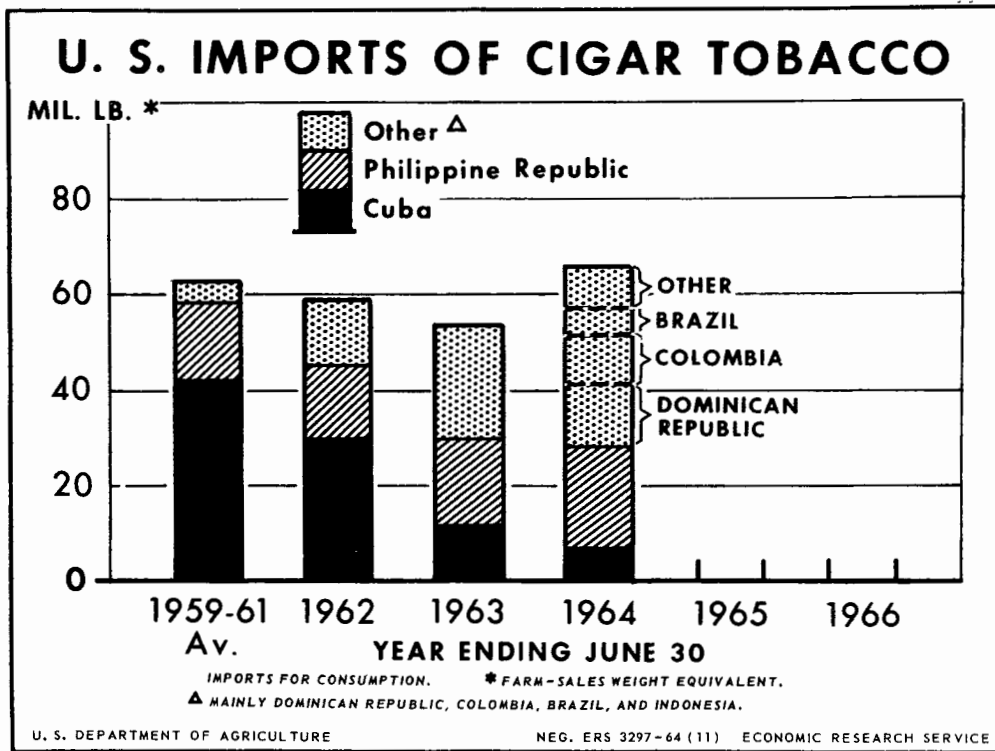
2/ Imports of tobacco are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on an unstemmed-equivalent basis.

Table 8.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports 1/			Stocks Dec. 31 3/	Gross clearances from bond 4/			Exports of manu- factured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanu- factured tobacco
	From U.S. 2/	From Common- wealth countries 2/	Total		Non- prefer- ential 2/	Prefer- ential 2/	Total		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.		
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	529	169	135	304	41	3
1958	164	145	316	529	172	138	310	41	2
1959	140	157	301	509	171	144	315	34	2
1960	178	180	365	538	167	152	319	31	5
1961	157	182	345	563	161	156	317	31	3
1962	106	168	280	540	153	154	307	28	4
1963 5/	145	174	325	536	155	159	314	29	3
Jan.-Oct.									
1960	129	159	292	6/ 472	*125	*114	*239	25	4
1961	118	166	286	6/ 513	*122	*117	*239	27	3
1962	74	153	233	6/ 523	*115	*114	*229	24	3
1963	109	156	270	6/ 501	*116	*118	*234	24	3
1964	88	148	243	6/ 501	*109	*120	*229	21	3

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco. 2/ The full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas is 2 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. 3/ Beginning with 1957, stocks not strictly comparable with prior years. 4/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export. 5/ Subject to revision. 6/ Stocks as of September 30. \*Jan.-Sept.

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



first 10 months of 1964, total arrivals of cigarette leaf from abroad (direct entries plus that placed in bond) were 30 percent less than a year earlier. Arrivals from Turkey were down sharply; those from Greece were down moderately. (See table 11.) Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in the United States on October 1 totaled 228 million pounds--14 percent less than a year earlier and lowest in 3 years.

Cigarette leaf usually makes up about three-fourths of all U.S. imports for consumption, and nearly all the rest is cigar tobacco. In January-October 1964, imports for consumption of cigar filler were up 4 percent from a year earlier. Cuban cigar filler withdrawn from stocks in the United States declined 6 percent. Less cigar filler was also imported for consumption from the Philippine Republic, but imports increased from Mexico, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic. During January-October 1964, imports of scrap were 29 percent above a year earlier. Imports of Cuban scrap from bond dropped about a sixth, but there were big increases in scrap from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Brazil, and Indonesia; Philippine scrap held even.

On October 1, 1964, stocks of Cuban tobacco were  $13\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (unstemmed equivalent)--34 percent less than a year earlier and 58 percent less than 2 years earlier. (See table 10.) Arrivals of tobacco from Cuba were embargoed in February 1962.

Table 9.--United States imports for consumption of unmanufactured tobacco, from principal supplying countries, for specified periods

Classification and country of origin	(Declared weight)						1964 as a percentage of 1963
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963 1/	January-October		
					1963 1/	1964 1/	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
<b>Cigarette leaf:</b>							
<b>Unstemmed:</b>							
Turkey	66.1	78.7	82.4	84.5	71.1	63.6	89
Greece	26.9	34.4	32.1	28.8	24.2	26.9	111
Yugoslavia	4.1	6.4	7.3	9.6	7.8	9.0	115
Syria	1.1	.9	.6	.4	.3	.3	100
Italy	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	80
Cyprus	.9	.9	.6	.6	.5	.7	140
<b>Total 2/</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>127.2</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Cigar leaf (filler):</b>							
<b>Cuba:</b>							
Stemmed	8.6	5.1	2.9	1.0	.8	.4	50
Unstemmed	3.5	4.7	3.0	1.4	1.0	1.3	130
<b>Philippine Republic</b>							
Stemmed	.3	0	.1	.9	.9	.2	22
Unstemmed	.1	.2	.1	3/	3/	3/	---
Colombia	3/	.3	.8	.3	.2	.2	100
Brazil	3/	.3	.6	.6	.5	.7	140
Paraguay	3/	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	100
Dominican Republic	.1	.2	.7	.3	.3	.6	200
Mexico	0	0	.2	.6	.5	.7	140
<b>Total 2/</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Scrap:</b>							
Cuba	13.5	12.5	6.4	3.3	2.5	2.1	84
Philippine Republic	6.9	10.4	10.1	12.9	10.8	10.8	100
Peru	.4	.5	0	.2	.2	3/	---
Colombia	3/	1.2	3.2	5.3	4.1	6.8	166
Dominican Republic	.1	1.2	3.0	5.2	4.5	8.0	178
Netherlands	3/	.3	3/	.1	.1	.1	100
Indonesia	3/	.3	.6	1.0	.7	1.8	257
Brazil	3/	.1	.3	1.9	1.6	3.1	194
Argentina	3/	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	100
<b>Total 2/</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):</b>							
Indonesia	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	---
Cuba	.6	.6	.5	.2	.2	.1	50
<b>Total 2/</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Total imports 4/</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>103</b>

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.



Table 10.--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
1960					
January 1	14.2	9.1	0.5	0.5	28.1
April 1	16.3	11.8	4.6	.6	38.3
July 1	24.7	11.1	6.0	.4	46.8
October 1	23.8	10.8	6.3	.4	45.8
1961					
January 1	22.2	10.3	6.7	.8	44.3
April 1	22.4	10.5	5.5	1.7	44.9
July 1	21.7	10.5	4.5	2.0	43.7
October 1	20.4	10.5	4.0	2.4	42.4
1962					
January 1	18.7	11.4	4.3	2.7	42.6
April 1	18.5	10.6	3.9	2.6	40.9
July 1	16.3	9.6	3.0	2.7	36.5
October 1	15.0	7.8	2.7	2.5	32.2
1963					
January 1	13.3	7.2	2.5	2.4	29.2
April 1	11.2	6.3	2.4	2.2	25.5
July 1	9.7	5.1	2.5	2.0	22.2
October 1	8.8	4.6	2.7	1.7	20.4
1964					
January 1	8.5	4.0	2.6	1.6	18.9
April 1	7.3	4.0	2.1	1.4	16.9
July 1	6.2	3.5	2.0	1.4	14.9
October 1	5.5	3.2	1.7	1.3	13.5

Table 11.--United States general imports of tobacco from principal supplying countries for specified periods

Classification and country of origin	(Declared weight)					
	Average 1958-61	1962	1963	January-October		
				1963	1964	1964 as a percentage of 1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
<b>Cigarette leaf (unstemmed):</b>						
Turkey	81.9	116.8	67.4	65.3	38.5	59
Greece	35.4	17.0	41.7	31.1	26.4	85
Other countries	13.8	21.3	11.0	8.7	8.9	102
Total 2/	131.1	155.1	120.1	105.0	73.8	70
<b>Scrap:</b>						
Turkey	1.1	.7	.7	.7	.1	14
Greece	.1	0	0	0	0	---
Total 2/	1.3	1.3	.7	.7	.1	14
Total cigarette tobacco	132.4	156.4	120.8	105.7	73.9	70
<b>Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):</b>						
Cuba	.6	1/	0	0	0	---
Indonesia	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	---
Total	.7	.1	.2	.2	.2	100
<b>Cigar filler (stemmed):</b>						
Cuba	8.1	1.3	0	0	0	---
Philippine Republic	.3	.1	2.3	2.3	.9	39
Brazil	1/	.1	1.9	1.9	.2	11
Total 2/	8.4	1.6	5.1	4.9	2.5	51
<b>Cigar filler (unstemmed):</b>						
Cuba	19.7	3.5	0	0	0	---
Philippine Republic	1.9	.1	.1	.1	1.0	---
Dominican Republic	2.3	5.4	6.5	4.2	15.2	362
Colombia	1.8	7.8	8.8	8.1	16.5	204
Brazil	.5	1.5	2.3	2.2	9.3	423
Paraguay	.4	1.4	.8	.8	1.2	150
Indonesia	.4	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.8	253
Netherlands	.4	0	1/	1/	.2	---
Peru	1.5	.4	0	0	0	---
Argentina	1/	.5	1/	1/	1.6	---
Mexico	1/	.5	.9	.6	1.7	283
Jamaica	1/	.4	1/	1/	0	---
Other countries	1/	1/	.2	.1	.6	600
Total	29.0	23.3	21.7	17.6	51.0	290
<b>Scrap:</b>						
Cuba	7.8	1.6	0	0	0	---
Philippine Republic	8.1	11.9	10.2	7.6	10.3	136
Dominican Republic	1/	.2	.6	.5	1.1	220
Colombia	1/	.1	1/	1/	0	---
Brazil	1/	.4	.1	.1	.4	400
Paraguay	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	100
Indonesia	1/	0	1/	1/	.1	---
Netherlands	.1	1/	.2	.2	0	---
Argentina	1/	.6	.4	.3	.3	100
Honduras	0	.1	1/	1/	.1	---
Other countries	.7	.3	.4	.3	.6	200
Total	16.8	15.3	11.9	9.1	13.0	143
<b>Total cigar tobacco</b>	54.9	40.4	38.9	31.8	66.7	210
<b>Grand total</b>	187.3	196.8	159.7	137.5	140.6	102

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Includes quantities from other countries not separately listed. 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 (general imports) of cigar tobacco during the first 10 months of 1964 were more than double those a year earlier. Arrivals of stemmed cigar filler from the Philippine Republic and Brazil were down, but large increases occurred in arrivals of unstemmed cigar filler from Colombia, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Indonesia; those from Mexico, Argentina, and Paraguay also gained. Arrivals of scrap, mainly from the Philippines and the Dominican Republic, rose 43 percent. (See table 11.)

October 1, 1964, stocks of Philippine tobacco in the United States amounted to about 15-3/4 million pounds (unstemmed weight)--4 percent more than a year earlier but slightly less than 2 years earlier. Stocks of other foreign-grown cigar leaf (other than Cuban and Philippine) totaled about 54 million pounds (unstemmed weight)--74 percent more than on October 1, 1963. Stocks by source of importation, in farm-sales weight equivalent, are shown on page 47.

#### SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR TOBACCO LEAF

##### Flue-cured, Types 11-14

##### Prices and Price Support

Under present legislation the overall price support level for the 1965 crop will advance nearly 1 percent above the 57.2 cents per pound level in effect for 1964. The 1965 support level would be calculated by increasing the 1959 support level to reflect the percentage increase in the parity index from 1959 to 1962-64 (the average of the 3 most recent calendar years). The parity index measures the average change over a period of time in prices of commodities and services commonly bought by farm families.

Marketing of the 1964 flue-cured crop was completed by December 17, except for a clean-up sale. The season average price for gross sales (which includes resales) was 58.1 cents per pound, slightly above 1963 but below each of the previous 3 seasons. Prices in the Old Belt averaged notably above the lower-than-usual 1963 figure, while prices in the Eastern Belt averaged the lowest since 1957. (See table 12 for price comparisons by individual Belts.)

For the third season in a row, a substantial volume of flue-cured went under Government loan. About one-fifth of the crop was received under loan. Placements under loan in the Eastern Belt were particularly heavy--the most since 1956--while placements in the Old Belt were far less than in 1963 and 1962. (See table 14.) Flue-cured tobacco under Government loan on November 30, 1964, totaled about 955 million pounds, composed of 29 percent--1964 crop, 27 percent--1963 crop, 24 percent--1962 crop, and the remaining 20 percent from the 1957-61 crops. About another 6 million pounds from the 1964 crop were received under loan between December 1 and December 17, the end of the marketing season.

Table 12.--Flue-cured tobacco: Average price per pound (gross sales) and percentage comparisons by Belt, 1951-64

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 <u>1/</u>	All Belts
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
1951	50.4	53.8	55.1	51.9	46.3	52.2
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	60.3	60.4	59.4	61.0	56.5	59.8
1963	55.2	57.0	58.2	59.9	56.9	57.7
1964 <u>2/</u>	59.0	58.7	56.4	59.2	58.6	58.1
Price for each type as percentage of price for all types combined						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1951	96.0	103.1	105.6	99.4	88.7	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	99.3	102.0	94.5	100.0
1963	95.7	98.8	100.9	103.8	98.6	100.0
1964	101.5	101.0	97.1	101.9	100.9	100.0

1/ In the Georgia-Florida Belt, tobacco is marketed untied while in all other Belts, it is tied except for experimental periods in 1962, 1963, and 1964.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 13. --Flue-cured tobacco: Volume of gross sales (including resales) and percentage distribution by Belt, 1951-64

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
1951	312	186	527	357	192	1,575
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	311	185	426	381	205	1,508
1963	296	178	448	343	198	1,463
1964 <sup>1/</sup>	334	189	438	338	175	1,473
	Percentage of total					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1951	19.8	11.8	33.5	22.7	12.2	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	20.6	12.3	28.2	25.3	13.6	100.0
1963	20.2	12.2	30.7	23.4	13.5	100.0
1964	22.7	12.8	29.7	22.9	11.9	100.0

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.

Table 14.--Flue-cured tobacco: Receipts under government loan and percentage distribution by Belt, 1951-64

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
1951	44.9	16.0	28.5	35.8	17.1	142.2
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
1963	128.9	38.6	63.1	41.7	5.6	277.9
1964 <u>1/</u>	71.3	39.0	125.6	46.7	3.0	285.6
Percentage distribution						
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1951	31.5	11.3	20.0	25.2	12.0	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
1963	46.4	13.9	22.7	15.0	2.0	100.0
1964	24.9	13.7	43.9	16.4	1.1	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Table 15.--Sales of untied flue-cured tobacco, types 11-13  
and specified percentages, 1962-64

Season and period of untied sales	Old Belt, type 11 (a)			Middle Belt, type 11 (b)		
	Percent untied--			Percent untied--		
	Untied sales	Of gross sales $\frac{1}{2}$	Placed under loan	Untied sales	Of gross sales $\frac{1}{2}$	Placed under loan
	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.
1962 (first 5 days)	2.4	10	10	3.6	25	2
1963 (first 7 days)	1.7	6	9	2.7	13	5
1964 (first 7 days)	5.4	10	13	8.0	25	5
	Eastern Belt, type 12			Border Belt, type 13		
1962 (first 5 days)	20.3	65	1	22.4	95	1
1963 (first 7 days)	14.7	38	6	37.0	95	14
1964 (first 7 days)	26.0	44	7	35.0	75	5

$\frac{1}{2}$  Percent of gross sales, including tied and untied tobacco, during period of untied sales.

In 1964, for the third year, sales of untied flue-cured graded as lugs, primings, and nondescript grades of lugs and primings were made during a specified period in the types 11-13 area markets. The volume of tobacco marketed untied increased in the Old, Middle, and Eastern Belts but was a bit less in the Border Belt. (See table 15.)

#### 1965 Flue-cured Allotments Cut 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ Percent

On November 27 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments for most farms in 1965 would be 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  percent smaller than for 1964. This reduction makes 515,425 acres available for allotment in 1965, compared with 639,861 in 1964 and 710,191 in 1963. Due to substantial increases in yields per acre--over 70 percent in the past 10 years--excessive supplies have accumulated. It was again urged that all flue-cured growers select varieties and follow cultural practices recommended by Land Grant colleges and local county agents to produce mature, full-bodied grainy tobaccos which are desired by both domestic and foreign users.

In accordance with applicable legislation, flue-cured tobacco growers voted December 15 on whether they favored or opposed marketing quotas on their 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. Growers voted 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  percent in favor of the continuation of marketing quotas. This was well above the two-thirds majority required by law to maintain quotas in effect. On December 12, 1961, a 98.1 percent affirmative vote continued quotas in effect on the 1962, 1963, and 1964 crops.

Supplies

The 1964-65 total supply of flue-cured is a record 3,761 million pounds--108 million above 1963-64 and over 270 million above 1962-63. Mid-1964 carry-over was up from a year earlier and the 1964 crop slightly exceeded 1963 despite a 10 percent cut in acreage. The yields per acre for all areas combined averaged a record 2,203 pounds--228 pounds above 1963 and 445 pounds higher than the 1958-62 average. By Belts, 1964 yields per acre set new records in types 11 and 12, were slightly under the previous high of 1962 in type 13, and were 5 percent below the record average of 1963 in type 14.

Carryover of flue-cured in mid-1965 is likely to increase moderately above that of mid-1964 and be fairly near the record high of mid-1957. With a 19½ percent reduction in acreage allotments, the 1965 production should be reduced significantly below recent years, but how much depends on the kind of growing season, varieties planted, and the cultural practices followed by growers.

Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of flue-cured in 1963-64 was only slightly less than in 1962-63. (This is indicated by the data available: It is derived by subtracting from total supply for the given period the stocks remaining at the end of the period, and then from that total disappearance figure deducting the quantity exported, which leaves the balance which indicates domestic usage. This method provides an approximate but not precise measure of domestic use.) Domestic use in 1964-65 might gain a little over 1963-64.

Exports of flue-cured during 1964-65 are likely to be moderately below 1963-64--an 8-year high--because of the excessively large supplies of lower priced Rhodesian flue-cured and of other competitive foreign tobaccos. During the first third of the current marketing year (July-October), flue-cured exports were 15 percent below the comparable period a year earlier. Shipments to Britain, the leading outlet, were down about a fifth and to West Germany, second ranking outlet, down nearly a third. Other destinations taking less in July-October 1964 than a year earlier were the Netherlands, Ireland (each down about 30 percent) and Belgium (down 22 percent); also less went to Denmark, Finland, France, Australia, and Hong Kong. Countries that increased their takings included Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, New Zealand, Thailand, Malaysia, Taiwan, Uruguay, and Republic of the Congo.

Burley, Type 31

Prices

Auction sales of 1964-crop burley began November 30. By December 22, when markets closed for the holidays, gross sales totaled 518 million pounds and averaged 61.0 cents a pound. In 1963, pre-Christmas sales ended December 13 (to alleviate crowded conditions in plants redrying tobacco going under Government loan) and averaged 59.6 cents a pound. Approximately 79 percent of the



Table 16.--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:						
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	1,408	2,081	3,489	1,208	777	431
1963	1,371	2,282	3,653	1,274	776	498
1964 <sup>2/</sup>	1,382	2,379	3,761			
	Average	Price	Placed under Government loan:		Remaining in	
	price	support	Quantity	Percentage	Government loan	
	per pound	level <sup>3/</sup>		of crop	stocks on	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Nov. 30, 1964 <sup>4/</sup>	
					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	0	
1956	51.5	48.9	319.9	22.5	0	
1957	55.4	50.8	107.8	11.1	27.0	
1958	58.2	54.6	144.8	13.4	64.8	
1959	58.3	55.5	55.3	5.1	18.6	
1960	60.4	55.5	51.8	4.1	31.2	
1961	64.3	55.5	70.5	5.6	53.9	
1962	60.1	56.1	237.2	16.8	225.7	
1963	58.0	56.6	277.2	20.2	254.3	
1964	2/58.3	57.2	285.6	20.7	*285.6	
Total	---	---	2,515.4	---	*961.1	

<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 December 17, when season ended.

1964 crop had been sold by December 22. In 1963 only 59 percent of the crop had been sold by the holiday shutdown, and in 1962, the proportion was about 76 percent. Prices of nearly all grades showed increases compared with a year earlier, mostly from 1 to 4 cents a pound.

The overall Government price support level for 1964 burley is 58.9 cents per pound. Through mid-December, about 82 million pounds or 16½ percent of market deliveries had been placed under Government loan. In the entire 1963-64 season, about 203 million pounds--27 percent of the crop--went under loan, unusually heavy placements compared with the preceding 7 years.

Government price support will be available for the 1965 burley crop provided marketing quotas are continued in effect. Under existing legislation the overall support level for burley is determined in the same manner as for flue-cured, and for the 1965 crop it would be about 1 percent higher than the 58.9 cents in effect for the current crop.

### Supplies

The 1964-65 burley supply is 2,043 million pounds--3 percent above 1963-64 and the largest on record. The 1964 crop, estimated at 631 million pounds, was down about a sixth from the 1963 peak, but carryover stocks rose 15 percent to a new high. Harvested acreage in 1964 was about 9½ percent smaller than the year before (acreage allotments for most farms were reduced a tenth) and the average yield per acre was moderately below the 1963 record, reflecting hot, dry weather over much of the belt.

October 1, 1964, carryover was 1,412 million pounds--184 million more than a year earlier and 65 million more than the previous high at the outset of the 1955 marketing year. Included in the October 1, 1964, carryover of burley were 265 million pounds (farm-sales weight) held under Government loan. A year earlier, such holdings amounted to 94 million pounds, and 2 years earlier were only 33 million pounds. At the end of November 1964, loan holdings of pre-1964 crop burley amounted to about 252 million pounds (farm-sales weight). As mentioned above, 82 million pounds of 1964-crop tobacco have gone under loan thus far this season.

The 1964-65 total supply is equal to about 3.5 times prospective disappearance, about the same as in 1963-64. In the 1959-62 marketing years, this ratio varied between 3.0 and 3.2. Carryover stocks of burley on October 1, 1965, will probably show a further increase over the level of this past October 1.

The 1965 burley marketing quota and acreage allotment will be announced by February 1. Shortly thereafter, growers will vote in a referendum on whether they favor continuation of marketing quotas on the 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. At least two-thirds of the growers voting must approve if quotas are to continue in effect. In the last referendum held in February 1962, 99 percent of the growers voting favored marketing quotas.

Table 17.--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: 1947-49	550	939	1,489	530	493	37
1950	499	1,000	1,499	518	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	675	1,137	1,812	584	531	53
1963	755	1,228	1,983	571	514	57
1964 <sup>2/</sup>	631	1,412	2,043			
	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, 1964 <sup>4/</sup>	
	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	1.9	
1958	66.1	55.4	11.2	2.4	1.2	
1959	60.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	.8	
1960	64.3	57.2	8.4	1.7	.5	
1961	66.5	57.2	10.3	1.8	1.7	
1962	58.6	57.8	63.5	9.4	60.2	
1963	59.2	58.3	202.8	26.9	5/186.0	
1964	*61.0	58.9	6/	6/	6/	
Total	---	---	974.0	---	252.3	

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/ About 3.7 million pounds of these holdings were sold recently.

6/ Through mid-December about 82 million pounds, 16½ percent of deliveries, went under loan.

\* Auction average through December 22.

Domestic Use and Exports

During the year ended September 30, 1964, domestic use of burley, at 514 million pounds, dropped 17 million below 1962-63--the first downturn in 6 years. The decline in 1963-64 domestic use was greater than might have been expected on the basis of the decrease during the same period in output of cigarettes--chief outlet for burley. Moreover, output of smoking tobacco--a secondary outlet for burley--rose 15 percent in the 1963-64 marketing year, and output of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobaccos, which also use burley, increased nearly 4 percent. Estimated total disappearance of burley is derived by subtracting stocks at the end of a marketing year from the sum of beginning stocks and production; estimated domestic use is then obtained by subtracting marketing year exports, farm-sales weight basis, from total disappearance. While available data provide fairly good approximations of domestic use, they do not measure it precisely in a given 12-month period. Domestic use of burley in 1964-65 may show some increase over 1963-64.

Burley exports in October 1963-September 1964 increased to a new high of 57 million pounds (farm-sales weight), about 4 million above 1962-63. Around 13 percent went out in stemmed form, compared with about 8 percent the year before. Eleven countries--West Germany, Egypt, Sweden, Mexico, Portugal, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland, Thailand, Denmark, and Belgium--accounted for over 80 percent of total exports. West Germany, accounting for close to a fifth, reduced takings 14 percent, and sharply less burley than a year earlier also went to Italy and the Netherlands. But Egypt, Sweden, Mexico, Denmark, and Belgium increased takings considerably, and exports to Finland and Thailand doubled and tripled, respectively. A little more burley than in 1962-63 was exported to Portugal and a substantial shipment was made to Poland. Other countries taking more burley than in 1962-63 included Tunisia, Switzerland, Republic of the Congo, and Australia; those taking less included Austria and Hong Kong (both of which cut takings approximately a third below the relatively large quantities of 1962-63), Norway, and Chile.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

Prices

Auction markets for 1964-crop Maryland tobacco are scheduled to open April 21, 1965, and close July 9. The Baltimore hogshead market, where approximately a sixth of the crop has been sold in the last few years, also will be operating.

Price support level for the 1964 crop is 52.3 cents a pound. The overall support level for Maryland tobacco is determined in the same manner as for flue-cured and for 1965 it would be about 1 percent higher than the 52.3 cents a pound in effect for the current crop

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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 18.--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:						
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	38.8	60.6	99.4	32.6	20.7	11.9
1962	40.6	67.3	107.9	30.7	19.5	11.2
1963	34.0	76.5	110.5	30.5	18.0	12.5
1964 3/	39.0	*80.5	119.5			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 4/	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1964 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	1.7	
1958	62.5	50.8	1.1	3.6	.2	
1959	61.6	No price support	6/			
1960	63.8	50.8	1.6	4.6	.5	
1961	62.0	50.8	3.7	9.5	1.4	
1962	55.8	51.3	6.0	14.8	2.9	
1963	43.3	51.8	10.4	30.6	10.4	
1964		52.3	Auctions scheduled to start April 21, 1965			
Total	---	---	---	---	17.1	

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 over one-third of growers voting disapproved. \* Estimated.

Prices for the 1963 crop averaged 43.3 cents per pound--more than a fifth below the previous season's average and lowest since 1954. Volume of auction sales declined considerably, and quality was well below average because of a dry season. About 31 percent of the crop went under Government loan, compared with about 15 percent 1 year earlier and 10 percent 2 years earlier.

### Supplies

The 1964 crop is estimated at 39 million pounds--about 5 million above the previous year. Acreage increased 13 percent over 1963, when it was sharply curtailed because of plant shortages and drought; the 1964 average yield per acre is estimated to be 2 percent above 1963.

Estimated carryover on January 1, 1965, is  $80\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds--4 million more than a year earlier and highest for that date on record. The 1964 crop, together with estimated carryover, will provide a total supply of  $119\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds--8 percent above 1963-64 and largest on record.

The 1965 marketing quota and acreage allotment for Maryland tobacco will be announced by the Secretary of Agriculture by February 1, 1965. Marketing quotas for the 1963-65 crops were approved by Maryland growers in a previous referendum.

### Domestic Use and Exports

During the year ended September 30, 1964, domestic use of Maryland tobacco declined to 18 million pounds-- $1\frac{1}{2}$  million or 8 percent below 1962-63 and lowest since 1934. The main outlet for Maryland tobacco is in the manufacture of cigarettes, which in October 1963-September 1964 declined 2.2 percent from the year before. Some Maryland is also used as filler in cigars. The quantity used depends on supplies and prices of certain grades.

Exports of Maryland tobacco in 1963-64, at  $12\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight), were 12 percent above 1962-63 and the largest in 5 years. Switzerland, accounting for more than half of the total, reduced takings about 6 percent. Portugal, third ranking market, took about 4 percent less, while exports to the Netherlands dropped an eighth. On the other hand, Belgium, second ranking market, more than doubled takings for the largest quantity in several years. Exports to West Germany nearly quadrupled, and large percentage increases occurred in shipments to France, Spain, Tunisia, and South Viet Nam.

### Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

### Prices

Auction markets for Virginia fire-cured (type 21) opened December 1. For sales through December 17 (when markets closed for the holidays until January 11), prices averaged 43.6 cents per pound, compared with 35.1 cents a year earlier. Auctions for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured type 22 and type 23 are scheduled to open January 19 and 18, respectively.

The overall support level for the 1964 fire-cured crop is 40.0 cents a pound. In the Virginia fire-cured markets through mid-December, about 2 percent of market deliveries have been placed under Government loan, compared with 8 percent in the comparable period of last season.

The overall support level for fire-cured tobacco is determined in the same manner as for flue-cured, and for the 1965 crop it would be about 1 percent higher than the 40.0 cents in effect for the current crop.

### Supplies

The 1964-65 supply of fire-cured tobacco, at 172 million pounds, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent above the previous year and largest in several years. The increase was mainly due to the larger carryover of Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23.

Total supply of Virginia fire-cured is slightly above 1963-64; a substantial increase in production over the drought-reduced 1963 level more than offset a drop in carryover to the lowest on record. The 1964 harvested acreage of type 21 rose 12 percent and the average yield per acre was the highest since 1958.

Although production of Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23 fell 12 percent in 1964 compared with the previous year, increased carryover on October 1, 1964, more than offset the decline. Total 1964-65 supply is nearly 2 percent larger than for 1963-64 and largest in 7 years. Harvest acreage for both Kentucky-Tennessee types was down from 1963 (acreage allotments for most farms were reduced a tenth), and the average yield per acre of each declined from 1963's record high.

The 1964-65 total supply of fire-cured is about 3.3 times probable disappearance, about the same as in the preceding year. In the 1963-64 marketing year, loan holdings of Virginia fire-cured declined about an eighth, but those of the Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23 increased considerably for the second year in a row. Current loan holdings (see tables 19 and 20) are substantial in relation to annual disappearance.

The 1965 marketing quotas 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. Marketing quotas for the 1964-66 crops were approved by growers of the 3 types in a February 1964 referendum.

### Domestic Use and Exports

In the marketing year ended September 30, 1964, total disappearance of the fire-cured types was 51 million pounds, 1 million more than in 1962-63. Larger exports, both of Virginia and the Kentucky-Tennessee types, accounted for the upturn. Domestic use of type 21 fell more than a fourth to the lowest on record (the 1963 crop also was record-small), while domestic use of types 22-23 declined 7 percent. The principal domestic outlet for the fire-cured

Table 19.--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: 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	9.5	19.9	29.4	9.2	4.1	5.1
1963	6.2	20.2	26.4	9.6	3.0	6.6
1964 2/	10.0	16.8	26.8			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Government loan: Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1964 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	0	
1955	31.3	34.6	1.8	17.1	0	
1956	39.5	36.1	1.7	15.9	.5	
1957	38.7	38.8	1.0	11.6	.7	
1958	36.9	38.8	2.2	23.4	1.2	
1959	37.6	38.8	.8	8.1	.4	
1960	39.4	38.8	.3	3.3	.1	
1961	38.8	38.8	.9	9.8	.5	
1962	38.8	39.2	1.2	12.6	.5	
1963	35.5	39.6	.4	6.5	.4	
1964		40.0	5/	5/	5/	
Total	---	---	20.5	---	4.3	

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/ Through mid-December, about 2 percent of marketings were placed under loan.



Table 20.--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: 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	44.6	89.4	134.0	40.8	21.1	19.7
1963	49.7	93.2	142.9	41.4	19.6	21.8
1964 <sup>3/</sup>	43.7	101.5	145.2			
	Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>4/</sup>	Placed under Government loan: Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks Nov. 30, 1964 <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	0	
1955	38.4	34.6	7.9	14.4	0	
1956	36.1	36.1	18.6	31.1	1.2	
1957	36.4	38.8	13.9	33.1	4.9	
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	2.7	
1961	40.2	38.8	5.1	11.8	4.4	
1962	38.7	39.2	8.6	19.3	8.0	
1963	36.9	39.6	13.0	26.2	12.7	
1964		40.0				
Total	---	---	115.5	---	39.7	

<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.

types is in the manufacture of snuff, which in October 1963-September 1964 declined 3.3 percent from a year earlier.

Exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured in 1963-64, at about  $21\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight), rose about a tenth above the 1962-63 level, third lowest for any peacetime year on record. Shipments to the Netherlands accounted for a third of the total and spurted 46 percent. France and Sweden took 6 and 32 percent more, respectively, while Switzerland took about the same quantity as in the previous year. Increased exports also went to South Viet Nam, West Germany, and Denmark, and a sizable quantity went to Tunisia, in contrast to none a year earlier. On the other hand, Belgium--fourth ranking market--cut takings 13 percent, and exports to Republic of the Congo dropped more than half.

The 1963-64 exports of Virginia fire-cured, a little more than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight), jumped 29 percent from the previous year and exceeded those for any marketing year since 1948. Norway, leading market, increased takings 44 percent, but the United Kingdom, second ranking market, cut its takings 20 percent. Exports to West Germany rose to the highest in 6 years, while those to Sweden and Switzerland were more than twice and 4 times, respectively, the 1962-63 shipments. Other countries taking Virginia fire-cured included Austria, New Guinea, Republic of the Congo, and Finland.

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

##### Prices

Auction markets for One Sucker and Green River (Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured, types 35-36) opened December 9 and December 8, respectively. For sales through December 22, type 35 prices averaged 37.4 cents per pound, compared with 34.3 cents a year earlier; type 36 prices averaged 36.2 cents per pound, compared with 34.9 cents a year earlier. Auctions at Richmond opened for Virginia sun-cured (type 37) on December 8. For all sun-cured sales through December 18, prices averaged 41.6 cents per pound, compared with 31.4 cents in the corresponding period of 1963.

The overall price support level for 1964 dark air-cured and sun-cured is 35.5 cents a pound. Government price support will continue for the 1965 crop of dark air-cured, types 35-36, and also for 1965 Virginia sun-cured, type 37, if marketing quotas are approved in the forthcoming referendum. (See discussion on supplies.) The support level for dark air-cured and sun-cured is determined in the same manner as for flue-cured, and for the 1965 crops it would be about 1 percent above the 35.5 cents a pound in effect for the current crop.

Through mid-December, about 11 percent of auction market offerings of One Sucker and about 21 percent of Green River were placed under loan. In the corresponding period of 1963, about 31 percent of One Sucker and 27 percent of Green River were delivered for loan. Loan receipts of Virginia sun-cured were less than 1 percent of sales, in contrast to 8 percent for the 1963 season, when they were larger than usual.

Table 21.--Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: 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:						
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	22.5	55.2	77.7	19.5	16.5	3.0
1963	24.2	58.2	82.4	21.2	18.1	3.1
1964 2/	21.3	61.2	82.5			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1964 4/	
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Percentage of crop	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	59.9	32.9	0	
1953	25.2	31.1	7.5	31.8	0	
1954	34.3	30.9	7.2	23.7	0	
1955	31.8	30.8	6.3	22.7	0	
1956	34.0	32.1	6.6	21.5	.5	
1957	36.1	34.5	3.0	15.2	2.0	
1958	38.4	34.5	.5	2.7	.3	
1959	34.5	34.5	3.7	19.2	3.5	
1960	37.4	34.5	2.2	12.2	2.0	
1961	37.8	34.5	1.9	9.2	1.8	
1962	36.2	34.8	4.1	18.2	3.8	
1963	33.3	35.2	8.3	34.3	8.2	
1964		35.5	6/	6/	6/	
Total	---	---	72.6	---	22.1	

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 mid-December, about 15 percent of marketings were placed under loan.

Table 22.--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:						
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	2.3	5.1	7.4	2.3	2.0	.3
1963	1.1	5.1	6.2	2.0	1.7	.3
1964 2/	1.7	4.2	5.9			
	Average price per pound	Price support level 3/	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on Nov. 30, 1964	
	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	37.4	34.8	59	2.6	0	
1963	31.4	35.2	92	8.1	0	
1964		35.5	4/	4/		
Total	---	---	725	---	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.

4/ Through mid-December, less than 1 percent of marketings were placed under loan.

Supplies

The 1964-65 supply of dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco, at about 88 million pounds, is slightly less than for 1963-64. Total supply of dark air-cured (types 35-36) is about the same as the previous year's, with an increase in carryover balancing a 12 percent reduction in the 1964 crop. Harvested acreage declined 10 percent below 1963 (allotments for most farms were reduced a tenth), and the average yield per acre was a little under 1963's record high. The 1964 Virginia sun-cured crop was up more than 50 percent over the 1963 drought-reduced outturn, but the total supply for 1964-65 is 5 percent less than a year earlier due to a reduction in carryover to the lowest since the mid-1950's.

Total stocks of the dark air-cured tobacco are substantial compared with annual disappearance. During the 1963-64 marketing year, Government loan stocks of dark air-cured increased further, and on October 1, 1964, were highest for that date since 1957. The increase was attributable to a jump in holdings of One Sucker; those of Green River declined moderately, but were still higher than in most recent years.

By February 1, 1965, the Secretary of Agriculture will announce the 1965 marketing quotas and acreage allotments for dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco. Shortly thereafter, growers of Virginia sun-cured, type 37, will vote in a referendum on marketing quotas for their 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. Approval by at least two-thirds of the growers voting is necessary for marketing quotas to remain in effect. In the last referendum, held in February 1962, more than 98 percent of those voting favored marketing quotas for sun-cured. Producers of dark air-cured, types 35-36, approved marketing quotas for the 1964-66 crops last February.

Domestic Use and Exports

Total disappearance of dark air-cured and sun-cured in the year ended September 30, 1964, was a little over 23 million pounds, 7 percent above the record low of the previous year. Both domestic use and exports gained. Domestic use, at about 19 million pounds, increased more than 1 million, but this was because of a 10 percent rise in combined use of dark air-cured types 35-36; domestic use of Virginia sun-cured fell 15 percent. The chief use for dark air-cured tobacco in this country is in the manufacture of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobaccos. In October 1963-September 1964, combined output of these products was about 4 percent above a year earlier and slightly above 2 years earlier.

Exports of dark air-cured and sun-cured in 1963-64 (including an allowance for Black Fat) totaled about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight), moderately above the record peacetime low of the previous year. (Black Fat is a semi-processed product intended especially for sale abroad.) Exports of One Sucker leaf increased 4 percent to 492,000 pounds. But shipments to Belgium, leading market, dropped 18 percent; less also went to Trinidad. These declines were about offset by increased exports to the Republic of the Congo. Some One Sucker was also exported to the United Kingdom and Hong Kong. The 1963-64 exports of

Green River totaled 874,000 pounds, 38 percent above the previous year, when they were second lowest since 1943. A relatively large quantity went to Australia far more than in recent years, and fairly sizable shipments were made to Belgium and South Viet Nam. On the other hand, the United Kingdom--traditionally a principal outlet for Green River--cut takings more than a tenth, and the Republic of Congo, by more than half.

The 1963-64 exports of Black Fat (principal constituents--One Sucker and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured) totaled about 3½ million pounds--8 percent below the preceding year and lowest in 11 years. In each of the 1957 and 1958 marketing years, Black Fat exports amounted to about 5 million pounds, but have since trended downwards. Shipments to Nigeria, leading outlet, slipped slightly in 1963-64, but those to Ghana, second ranking market, dropped nearly a third. Exports to West Africa, third ranking market, declined 7 percent, and less than a year earlier also went to Spanish Africa and the Bahamas. Cameroun took a little more than in 1962-63.

#### Cigar Tobacco, Types 41-62

#### Prices and Price Supports

Price information on 1964 cigar tobaccos is not yet available. The overall Government price support levels for the 1964 crops of eligible types or groups of types are shown in table 23. These support levels for the kinds of cigar tobacco eligible for price support are determined in the same way as for flue-cured tobacco; calculated in this way for 1965, they would be about 1 percent higher than for 1964.

#### 1964-65 Supplies

Filler: The 1964-65 supply of Pennsylvania cigar filler is the largest in many years--the increase in carryover more than offset the 5 percent reduction in 1964 production from 1963. The 1964-65 supply of Ohio cigar filler is significantly below 1963-64 and 1962-63; the 1964 crop was the smallest in 6 years, and carryover was the smallest in 3 years. The 1964-65 supply of Puerto Rican tobacco may be moderately above 1963-64; the carryover is the largest in 8 years and if the crop planted in late 1964 is up to the quota level it will exceed last season's crop.

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:

Table 23.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels 1961-64 and season average prices, 1961-63

Types	1961		1962		1963		1964
	Price support level <sup>1/</sup>	Season average price	Price support level <sup>1/</sup>	Season average price	Price support level <sup>1/</sup>	Season average price	Price support level <sup>1/</sup>
	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	29.7	34.0	30.0	38.0	30.3	40.6	30.6
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, type 51	(39.6)	43.3	(40.0)	53.5	(40.4)	51.0	(40.8)
Conn. Valley Havana Seed, type 52	( )	40.6	( )	42.5	( )	41.6	( )
Ohio fill., types 42-44	( )	28.3	( )	28.2	( )	27.1	( )
So. Wis., type 54	(28.6)	28.7	(26.9)	29.3	(29.2)	30.0	(29.5)
No. Wis., type 55	( )	29.6	( )	29.1	( )	31.6	( )

<sup>1/</sup> From 1961 on, support levels are adjusted to reflect the relative change between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for the 3 most recent calendar years.

Foreign cigar tobacco: The October 1, 1964, stocks of foreign-grown cigar tobacco owned by U. S. manufacturers and dealers, compared with those of 1 and 2 years earlier, are shown below:

Country of origin	October 1 stocks--farm-sales weight		
	1962	1963	1964
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Philippines	18.5	17.5	18.2
Colombia	10.0	11.8	17.9
Dominican Republic	7.7	9.7	17.0
Cuba	37.3	23.7	15.7
Brazil	2.4	5.7	11.8
Indonesia	2.1	2.8	5.7
Paraguay	1.9	3.2	3.2
Other	3.7	2.8	7.1
Total*	83.5	77.1	96.5

\*Based on unrounded data.

Table 24.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1950-63, and remaining under loan November 30, 1964

Crop	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		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
1950	0.3	2.6	0.1	3.7	1.4	0.6	<u>1/</u> 11.5	
1951	1.1	.6	1.7	2.7	4.8	.1	<u>1/</u> 11.0	
1952	1.4	No Price Supports <u>2/</u>						1.4
1953	1.4	2.7	<u>3/</u>	1.8	2.4	1.9	<u>1/</u> 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	<u>3/</u>	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	
1962	.7	.1	.2	1.4	.3	4.4	<u>1/</u> 7.1	
1963	.6	.6	.2	1.3	1.0	3.1	6.8	
Total	22.0	9.1	19.2	26.3	17.3	23.1	<u>1/</u> 119.9	
Remaining under loan as of November 30, 1964								
1955	0	0	0	0	0	* .3	*.3	
1956	0	0	0	0	0	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	
1957	0	0	0	.1	0	0	.1	
1958	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1959	0	0	0	<u>3/</u>	0	0	<u>3/</u>	
1960	0	0	0	.2	* .5	*1.1	*1.8	
1961	0	0	0	.6	0	0	.6	
1962	0	0	<u>3/</u>	1.0	* .2	*2.2	*3.4	
1963	0	0	.1	1.1	0	*1.8	*3.0	
Total	0	0	.1	3.0	* .7	*5.4	*9.2	

1/ Includes 2.8 million pounds of 1950 crop Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41) and negligible amounts from the 1950, 1951, 1953, and 1962 crops of New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed (type 53).

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

3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

\* Loan holdings of Wisconsin types have been virtually all sold on a deferred payment basis.



In the past 2 years there has been a substantial buildup in stocks of Colombian, Dominican, Brazilian, Indonesian, and Paraguayan tobaccos held by U. S. manufacturers and dealers. Concurrently, their stocks of Cuban tobacco have dropped sharply due to the embargo.

During January-October 1964, total arrivals in the United States of tobacco from Dominican Republic and Colombia were about 20 million and 19 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent)--over 2 and nearly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as much, respectively, as in the same period of 1963. Almost 12 million pounds arrived from Brazil--over twice as much as in January-October 1963. Nearly 5 million pounds of tobacco came from Indonesia, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million each from Mexico and Argentina--in each instance sharply higher than a year earlier. Tobacco arriving from Paraguay totaled almost  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, also notably more than in the comparable period of 1963. The January-October 1964 total arrivals of tobacco from the Philippine Republic--a U. S. source of long standing--totaled about 19 million pounds (farm-sales weight), almost one-fifth above a year earlier.

Binder: The 1964-65 supplies of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf and Connecticut Valley Havana Seed are both at new lows; the 1964 production of each was close to the previous year's but carryovers continued to decline.

The 1964-65 supply of the Southern Wisconsin tobacco is the lowest in 4 years, and the 1964-65 supply of the Northern Wisconsin tobacco is the lowest in many years. The 1964 crop in Southern Wisconsin about equalled 1963, and Northern Wisconsin production in 1964, though larger than in 1963, was second lowest in many years. Carryovers of both Wisconsin types declined and were smallest in 4 years.

1965 marketing quotas and acreage allotments: By February 1, 1965, the 1965 marketing quotas and acreage allotments will be announced for (1) Connecticut Valley binder types 51-52 and (2) Ohio filler types 42-44 and binder types 53-55 (principally Wisconsin). These tobaccos have been under marketing quotas continuously since 1952; the last referendum was held in February 1963 when growers approved quotas on the 1963, 1964, and 1965 crops.

A quota has never been in effect on Pennsylvania filler type 41. In accordance with existing legislation, a referendum will be held in February

Table 25.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46; Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)							
Average:							
1947-49	54.6	101.4	156.0	48.8	47.8	1.0	27.7
1950	56.0	115.8	171.8	45.6	45.0	.6	26.4
1951	56.2	126.2	182.4	50.0	49.3	.7	19.0
1952	37.9	132.4	170.3	51.2	50.8	.4	25.2
1953	38.2	119.1	157.3	51.6	51.4	.2	27.5
1954	48.8	105.7	154.5	41.5	41.4	.1	27.4
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	42.8	42.7	.1	20.5
1958	51.0	103.7	154.7	50.4	50.1	.3	28.0
1959	53.5	104.3	157.8	48.1	48.0	.1	31.5
1960	52.7	109.7	162.4	47.5	47.4	.1	28.0
1961	53.5	114.9	168.4	45.5	45.4	.1	27.0
1962	60.0	122.9	182.9	2/52.0	2/51.7	.3	23.5
1963	51.8	128.0	179.8	2/44.7	44.0	.7	21.0
1964 3/	49.0	138.1	187.1				
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	5.1	5.1		28.3
1962	7.5	20.2	27.7	6.6	6.6		28.2
1963	6.8	21.1	27.9	8.7	8.7		27.1
1964 3/	5.9	19.2	25.1				
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.	37.2
1962	35.6	41.6	77.2	28.0	28.0	---	38.0
1963	32.0	49.2	81.2	29.8	29.8	---	40.6
1964 3/	4/34.0	51.4	85.4				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Adjusted to take into account 1962 tobacco still held at the farm level at end of 1962-63 marketing year. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Production quota for crop to be planted in late 1964.

1965 in which growers of this type will vote on whether they favor or oppose marketing quotas on their 1965, 1966, and 1967 crops. At least a two-thirds majority of the growers voting must be in favor for a marketing quota to be placed in effect. If a marketing quota is in effect, Government price support is mandatory, but if it is disapproved in the referendum Government price support will not be available.

The Government of Puerto Rico sets a quota annually for Puerto Rican cigar filler type 46.

Wrapper: The 1964-65 supply of Connecticut Valley wrapper is the smallest in 5 years. The increase in 1964 production to a record high was not enough to offset the drop in carryover to a 7-year low. The 1964-65 supply of Georgia-Florida wrapper about equals that of 1963-64; 1964 production exceeded the 5-year low of 1963 by enough to offset the decline in carryover to its lowest in 4 years.

Existing law makes no provision for marketing quotas and price supports for the shade-grown cigar wrapper grown in the Connecticut Valley (type 61) and in Georgia-Florida (type 62).

#### Domestic Use and Exports

Filler: Disappearance of Pennsylvania filler during October 1963-September 1964 was unusually low. By this approximate indication, 1963-64 use of this type was 15 percent below 1962-63 and one of the lowest levels in many years. This is particularly unusual, since the principal outlets for this type are cigars, manufacture of which jumped more than one-fifth from 1962-63 to 1963-64, and scrap chewing, manufacture of which increased slightly. The use of the much smaller-volume Ohio filler rose sharply to a 9-year high. Indicated use of Puerto Rican filler in 1963-64 was up moderately and second largest in 5 years.

Exports of filler tobacco are comparatively small in relation to production and domestic use. In 1963-64, exports of cigar filler, at about seven-tenths of a million pounds (farm-sales weight), were the largest in 5 years. The principal destinations were France, South Viet Nam, Canada, and Belgium.

Foreign tobacco for cigar filler: The disappearance of Philippine tobacco in the United States during October 1963-September 1964, at about 20 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent), was not greatly different from that in 1962-63. Use of Cuban tobacco (farm-sales weight and derived from stocks data) dropped to 8 million pounds in 1963-64--5-3/4 million below 1962-63. The past year's use of Cuban tobacco was only about one-fifth as much as 4 or 5 years ago.

Table 26.--Cigar binder tobacco types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

Year	(Farm-sales weight)						Average price per pound
	Production	Stocks October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cts.
<b>Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)</b>							
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	2.9	18.8	21.7	6.2	6.0	.2	53.5
1963	3.7	15.5	19.2	4.6	4.3	.3	51.0
1964 2/	3.6	14.6	18.2				
<b>Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)</b>							
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	2.4	11.0	13.4	3.3	2.6	.7	42.5
1963	2.2	10.1	12.3	4.0	2.7	1.3	41.6
1964 2/	2.1	8.3	10.4				
<b>Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)</b>							
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	42.1
1962	5.3	29.8	35.1	9.5	8.6	.9	48.5
1963	5.9	25.6	31.5	8.6	7.0	1.6	47.5
1964 2/	5.7	22.9	28.6				

1/ Year beginning October 1. 2/ Subject to revision.

Table 27. --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.	
Southern Wisconsin (type 54)							
Average:							
1947-49	13.4	38.3	51.7	12.7	12.5	0.2	22.5
1950	13.2	40.1	53.3	13.0	13.0		23.5
1951	10.4	40.3	50.7	16.0	16.0		25.3
1952	8.3	34.7	43.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	19.5
1953	7.2	33.3	40.5	10.0	10.0		24.3
1954	7.5	30.5	38.0	9.0	8.5	.5	24.3
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	8.6	8.2	.4	31.1
1958	8.8	20.0	28.8	8.0	7.6	.4	34.6
1959	9.2	20.9	30.1	8.0	7.7	.3	29.3
1960	8.6	22.2	30.8	7.5	7.3	.2	28.0
1961	9.0	23.3	32.3	9.0	8.9	.1	28.7
1962	8.7	23.3	32.0	7.7	7.6	.1	29.3
1963	8.3	24.3	32.6	9.7	9.7	3/	30.0
1964 2/	8.3	22.9	31.2				
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)							
Average:							
1947-49	19.6	36.3	55.9	18.5	17.5	1.0	28.8
1950	18.7	40.8	59.5	16.4	16.3	.1	28.1
1951	12.9	43.1	56.0	15.6	15.5	.1	31.3
1952	13.6	40.4	54.0	18.6	18.4	.2	31.4
1953	12.8	35.4	48.2	16.4	16.1	.3	31.9
1954	15.4	31.8	47.2	16.3	16.1	.2	32.7
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958	13.0	26.6	39.6	14.4	12.1	2.3	35.2
1959	11.6	25.3	36.9	12.4	11.5	.9	37.1
1960	12.3	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	10.9	27.8	38.7	11.1	10.9	.2	29.1
1963	9.7	27.6	37.3	12.5	12.5	3/	31.6
1964 2/	10.4	24.8	35.2				
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	29.2
1962	19.6	51.1	70.7	18.9	18.6	.3	29.2
1963	18.0	51.9	69.9	22.2	22.2	3/	30.9
1964 2/	18.7	47.7	66.4				

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ Negligible.

From several countries, there were substantially larger quantities of imported tobaccos entering U. S. consumption channels in 1963-64 than a year earlier, as shown below on a farm-sales weight basis.

Country of origin	October 1962-	October 1963-	Percentage
	September 1963	September 1964	increase
	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
Dominican Republic	8.1	14.8	83
Colombia	7.7	12.7	65
Brazil	3.4	6.2	82
Indonesia	1.4	3.3	136
Mexico	.8	1.3	62
Paraguay	.9	1.2	33
6 country total	22.3	39.5	77

Comparatively small or negligible quantities of tobacco were imported from these countries prior to the period of worsening relations with Cuba, which culminated in the trade embargo imposed in February 1962.

Binder: The domestic use of Connecticut Valley Broadleaf in 1963-64 dropped 28 percent below the 6-year high of 1962-63, while use of Connecticut Valley Havana Seed gained slightly. Exports of Broadleaf in 1963-64, though still relatively small, were above each of the 2 previous years due mainly to an increase to West Germany. Exports have been of more importance to Havana Seed; they were sharply higher in 1963-64 than in 1962-63 and second highest in 7 years. A sizable quantity of Havana Seed was exported to Spain in contrast to none in 1962-63; more than a year earlier went to Belgium, but less to West Germany and Canary Islands.

The 1963-64 domestic use of Southern Wisconsin tobacco rose 28 percent above 1962-63 and was the largest in 7 years. The 1963-64 domestic use of Northern Wisconsin tobacco increased 15 percent above 1962-63 and was largest in 6 years. Exports of Wisconsin tobacco, which have been declining in recent years, were negligible in 1963-64.

Wrapper: The July 1963-June 1964 domestic use of Connecticut Valley wrapper rose to a record high; also, exports were well above previous years with West Germany, Canada, United Kingdom, Canary Islands, East Germany, and Spain all increasing their takings. During the first third of 1964-65 (July-October), however, exports of this type dropped 28 percent below the corresponding period of 1963-64. Canada took moderately more, but shipments to West Germany and United Kingdom were down sharply and none went to East Germany.

The 1963-64 domestic use of Georgia-Florida wrapper was moderately below 1962-63 and also 1961-62. Exports were up some from 1962-63, mainly due to more going to West Germany, Belgium, Sweden, and Canada. During the first third of 1964-65, however, exports of Georgia-Florida wrapper declined about a sixth below the same period a year earlier. Less went to West Germany and Sweden, but more was shipped to Canary Islands, Denmark, and Canada.

Table 28.--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	11.9	13.8	25.7	12.0	9.2	2.8	250.0
1963	12.0	13.7	25.7	14.2	10.1	4.1	260.0
1964 <sup>2/</sup>	13.3	11.5	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	7.4	10.0	17.4	8.5	6.4	2.1	205.0
1963	6.7	8.9	15.6	7.6	5.3	2.3	205.0
1964 <sup>2/</sup>	7.6	8.0	15.6				
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	19.3	23.8	43.1	20.5	15.6	4.9	233.0
1963	18.7	22.6	41.3	21.8	15.4	6.4	240.0
1964	20.9	19.5	40.4				

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

Table 29.--Acreage of tobacco in the United States, by class and type, 1960-64 and percentages

Class and type	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Percent-
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	age change 1963 to 1964  Percent
Old and Middle Belt, type 11	249.0	252.5	264.5	251.0	227.0	-9.6
Eastern North Carolina, type 12	223.0	225.0	234.0	223.0	202.0	-9.4
South Carolina, type 13	135.5	136.0	142.0	135.5	122.0	-10.0
Georgia and Florida, type 14	84.3	85.0	89.3	85.0	76.6	-9.9
Total flue-cured, types 11-14	691.8	698.5	729.8	694.5	627.6	-9.6
Virginia, type 21	7.3	7.5	7.6	6.6	7.4	12.1
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 22	19.0	20.3	20.5	19.8	18.0	-9.1
Kentucky and Tennessee, type 23	6.9	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.2	-8.9
Total fire-cured, types 21-23	33.2	35.4	36.1	34.3	32.6	-5.0
Burley, type 31	295.7	318.9	338.6	338.5	306.8	-9.4
Maryland, type 32	37.5	40.0	41.5	34.5	39.0	13.0
One Sucker, type 35	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.2	8.2	-10.9
Green River, type 36	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.2	-8.7
Virginia sun-cured, type 37	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.7	13.3
Total dark air-cured, types 35-37	14.8	15.6	16.1	15.3	14.1	-7.8
Pennsylvania Seedleaf, type 41	31.0	31.0	30.0	28.0	28.0	0
Miami Valley, types 42-44	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.8	-2.6
Total cigar filler, types 41-44	35.3	35.6	34.2	31.9	31.8	-3
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf, type 51	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	0
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed, type 52	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0
Southern Wisconsin, type 54	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	0
Northern Wisconsin, type 55	8.9	8.3	7.2	6.1	6.3	3.3
Total cigar binder, types 51-55	18.4	16.6	14.7	13.5	13.7	1.5
Connecticut Valley Shade-grown, type 61	8.4	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.4	7.7
Georgia and Florida Shade-grown, type 62	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.9
Total cigar wrapper, types 61-62	14.6	13.4	13.2	12.9	13.8	7.0
Louisiana Perique, type 72	.3	.4	.35	.3	.2	-33.3
Total all types	1,141.6	1,174.4	1,224.6	1,175.7	1,079.6	-8.2

1/ Subject to revision.



Table 30.--Tobacco: Acreage and yield per acre in the United States, by types, or groups of types, for specified periods

Period	Flue-cured 11-14	Bur-ley 31	Mary-land 32	Fire-cured		Dark air- cured 35-36	Va. sun- cured 37	Cigar						Total 1/	
				Va. 21	Ky-Tenn 22-23			Filler			Binder				Wrapper 61-62
								41	42-44	46	51-52	54-55			
Average: 1947-49	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,709.6
1950	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	
1951	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	
1952	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	
1953	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	
1954	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	
1955	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	
1956	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	
1957	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	
1958	662.7	306.6	37.0	6.9	24.7	14.5	2.6	29.0	3.6	25.8	4.3	11.6	13.1	1,148.2	
1959	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	
1960	693.3	301.0	40.0	7.6	27.6	13.2	2.1	31.0	3.9	25.6	4.5	13.9	14.0	1,177.6	
1961	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	1,168.7	
1962	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	
1963	729.8	338.6	41.0	7.6	28.5	13.9	2.2	30.0	4.2	28.5	2.6	12.1	13.2	1,252.6	
1964 2/	694.5	338.5	34.5	6.6	27.7	13.8	1.5	28.0	3.9	27.7	2.8	10.7	12.9	1,203.4	
Average: 1947-49	627.6	306.8	39.0	7.4	25.2	12.4	1.7	28.0	3.8	27.7	2.8	10.9	13.8	3/1,107.3	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1950	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	
1951	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	
1952	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	
1953	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	
1954	1,245	1,345	900	930	1,034	1,060	790	1,480	1,400	842	1,833	1,400	1,203	1,251	
1955	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	
1956	1,497	1,513	670	1,155	1,399	1,391	775	1,550	1,700	855	1,643	1,469	1,213	1,453	
1957	1,625	1,635	840	1,260	1,555	1,592	1,030	1,670	1,625	941	1,849	1,712	1,290	1,583	
1958	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	
1959	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	
1960	1,559	1,669	780	1,320	1,560	1,466	1,040	1,725	1,770	1,062	1,712	1,436	1,325	1,548	
1961	1,808	1,639	925	1,220	1,411	1,403	995	1,700	1,535	1,011	1,802	1,431	1,460	1,686	
1962	1,801	1,820	970	1,300	1,552	1,525	1,045	1,725	1,665	1,101	1,881	1,640	1,429	1,740	
1963	1,930	1,993	990	1,255	1,566	1,619	1,040	2,000	1,775	1,249	2,026	1,621	1,464	1,876	
1964 2/	1,975	2,231	985	940	1,795	1,751	760	1,850	1,740	1,155	2,075	1,680	1,449	1,974	
	2,203	2,058	1,000	1,350	1,734	1,715	1,025	1,750	1,550	n.a.	2,030	1,713	1,514	2,045	

1/ Total includes types 56, 24, and 53 in various years prior to 1953. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Assumes type 46 acreage the same as for 1963. n.a. Not available.

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 1/	Supply	Disappearance 1/			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:										
1947-49	1,676	1,208	2,019	2,947	4,965	1,908	1,417	491	45.9	926
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	1,174	1,755	2,061	3,703	5,764	2,051	1,461	590	63.8	1,315
1962	1,224	1,891	2,315	3,713	6,028	2,002	1,472	530	58.9	1,364
1963 2/	1,175	1,993	2,343	4,022	6,365	2,056	1,447	609	57.7	1,352
1964 2/	1,080	2,066	2,230	4,312	6,542				58.6	1,307
United States and Puerto Rico										
Average:										
1947-49	1,710	1,200	2,045	3,012	5,057	1,942	1,447	495	45.6	932
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	1,687	1,971	3,832	5,803	2,057	1,490	567	60.6	1,195
1961	1,202	1,671	2,091	3,746	5,837	2,083	1,493	590	63.4	1,326
1962	1,253	1,875	2,350	3,754	6,104	2,030	1,500	530	58.6	1,377
1963 2/	1,203	1,974	2,375	4,071	6,446	2,086	1,477	609	57.5	1,365
1964 2/	1,107	2,045	2,264	4,364	6,628					

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

2/ Preliminary.

Table 32.--Tobacco manufacturing corporations: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, for specified periods

Period	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders equity (annual basis)	
				Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:							
1947-51	3,058	252	141	8.2	4.6	20.4	11.5
1952-56	3,779	351	159	9.3	4.2	22.6	10.2
1957	4,262	459	220	10.8	5.2	26.0	12.5
1958	4,649	521	249	11.2	5.4	28.2	13.5
1959	4,908	551	265	11.2	5.4	27.8	13.4
1960	5,139	577	281	11.2	5.5	27.5	13.4
1961	5,300	630	303	11.9	5.7	28.3	13.6
1962	5,340	634	306	11.9	5.7	27.1	13.1
1963	5,563	675	327	12.1	5.9	27.6	13.4
Quarterly							
1963							
1	1,249	138	66	11.0	5.3	23.1	11.1
2	1,415	170	82	12.0	5.8	28.1	13.6
3	1,464	185	89	12.6	6.1	29.9	14.4
4	1,435	182	90	12.7	6.3	29.0	14.3
1964							
1	1,268	130	67	10.3	5.3	20.6	10.6
2	1,492	177	91	11.9	6.1	27.8	14.3
3	1,525	177	91	11.6	6.0	27.3	14.0

NOTE: Data include non-tobacco enterprises of tobacco manufacturing corporations. Compiled and adapted from Quarterly Financial Reports for Manufacturing Corporations, Federal Trade Commission--Securities and Exchange Commission.



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1963		1964		Last data as percentage of a year earlier	
		Sept.	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.		Oct.
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	67.3	77.9	25.4	66.7	58.2	75
Burley	Mil. lb.	4.6	3.4	3.6	8.0	5.7	168
Maryland	Mil. lb.	1.2	1.3	.9	2.4	.8	62
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.3	.9	.7	.6	.3	33
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	.7	1.4	1.4	3.8	1.5	107
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	*	.4	.1	.1	*	---
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	150
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.7	.7	.6	.5	.3	43
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	*	.1	.1	.1	.1	100
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	0	0	*	*	*	---
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year <u>8/</u>							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	134.4	212.3	55.0	121.7	179.9	85
Burley	Mil. lb.	53.5		49.5	57.4		107
Maryland	Mil. lb.	11.2		10.1	12.5		112
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	5.4		6.3	6.9		128
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	17.7		16.2	20.0		113
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	1.1		1.2	1.4		127
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	3.9		3.3	3.5		90
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	1.6	2.3	.9	1.4	1.7	74
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.9		1.4	1.6		178
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.3		*	*		---
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	.9	.6	1.1	1.1	.6	100
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	7.8	8.4	6.7	7.7	8.4	100
Quarterly data							
		1963		1964			
		July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.		
Tobacco Stocks--1st of quarter <u>9/</u> :							
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)							
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,282	2,627	2,378	2,720		104
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,386	1,228	1,570	1,412		115
Maryland	Mil. lb.	84	86	90	90		105
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	125	113	132	118		104
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	69	63	71	65		103
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	225	198	225	209		106
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	85	77	77	71		92
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	23	26	20	25		96
Under Government loan <u>10/</u>	Mil. lb.	686	724	1,068	1,173		162
Tobacco sheet <u>11/</u>							
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	6.5	5.7	5.2	4.7		82
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.3		115
Foreign types (unst. equiv.)							
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	297	265	260	228		86
Cigar	Mil. lb.	72	67	78	83		124
Tobacco outlets <u>12/</u>							
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2:							
Cigarettes							
Production	Bil.	551	552	554	552		100
Tax-paid removals	Bil.	512	516	508	518		100
Cigar production	Bil.	7.71	7.37	10.15	8.40		114
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	70.2	71.9	72.6	75.8		105
Chewing production							
Scrap	Mil. lb.	34.2	33.5	33.3	34.3		102
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	31.4	32.2	33.1	32.7		102
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	33.4	31.6	32.0	30.2		96
Exports of leaf							
Total	Mil. lb.	566	620	543	537		87
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	470	503	417	422		84

1/ 1963 and 1964 crops respectively. 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.

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