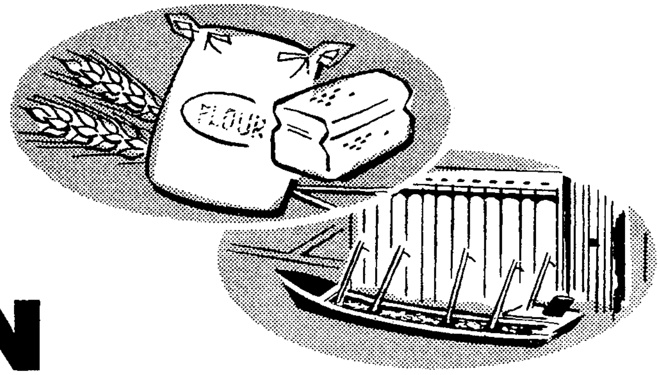
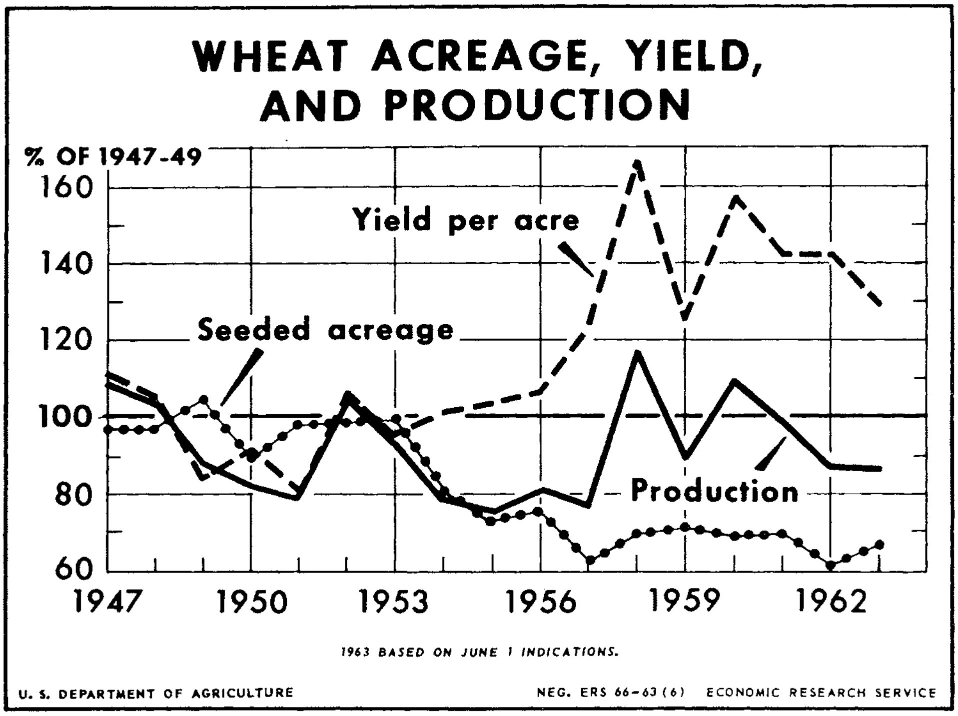


WHEAT SITUATION

WS-184 For Release June 28, A. M. JUNE 1963

Acreage seeded to wheat has declined since the early 1950's as a result of acreage control programs. However, yield per acre has risen sharply so wheat production has been on the uptrend. Special programs helped reduce production in 1962 and 1963. The 1962 program, with mandatory and voluntary acreage diversion provisions, withdrew about 11 million acres. The 1962 crop totaled 1,092 million bushels and was the smallest since 1957. In 1963, the diversion program is entirely voluntary; but a crop of only 1,084 million bushels is expected (based on the June 1 crop report), because of severe winter weather and a dry spring in the major wheat region.



IN THIS ISSUE

1962-63 Exports Increase

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Published five times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1 .- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1957-62 and 1963 projected

Item	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	908.8	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.5	1,411.2	1,305	1,165
Production	955.7	1,457.4	1,121.1	1,357.3	1,234.7	1,092	1,084
Imports 3/	10.9	7.8	7.4	8.2	5.9	5	5
Total	1,875.4	2,346.6	2,423.6	2,679.0	2,651.8	2,402	2,254
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	485.9	496.8	496.2	496.0	500.2	500	500
Seed	63.0	64.3	62.9	64.0	56.0	61	70
Industry	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	---	---
Feed 5/	41.9	47.0	40.7	45.8	71.6	46	49
Total	591.1	608.2	599.9	605.9	627.9	607	619
Exports 6/	402.9	443.3	510.2	661.9	719.1	630	675
Total disappearance	994.0	1,051.5	1,110.1	1,267.8	1,347.0	1,237	1,294
Stocks on June 30	881.4	1,295.1	1,313.5	1,411.2	1,304.8	1,165	960

1/ Preliminary. Distribution items for 1962 are partly estimated.
2/ Projected.
3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export.
4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.
5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance has been taken into account; assumed to roughly approximate wheat used for feed.
6/ Exports are of wheat, including flour wholly from U. S. wheat and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They include exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. Shipments are included in domestic disappearance for food.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 20, 1963

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Since the wheat program was not approved in the referendum, price support will be at 50 percent of parity for the 1964 crop. This may mean a support price of about $1.25 per bushel for farmers complying with acreage allotments. The national allotment will be 49.5 million acres.

Exports during the current marketing year are estimated at 630 million bushels. Exports of wheat grain in May were the highest of any month on record. The carryover on July 1, 1963, may total about 1,165 million bushels, a reduction of 140 million bushels from a year earlier.

Prices at most wheat markets started downward by mid-May, adjusting to new-crop conditions. Most classes of wheat are near 1963 loan levels.

The 1963 crop is estimated at 1,084 million bushels, slightly below last year's small crop as a result of the acreage diversion program and unfavorable weather in the Southwest. Total disappearance in 1963-64 is expected to exceed the crop by about 200 million bushels with the carryover on July 1, 1964 reduced a like amount from a year earlier.

Because of an expected strong demand the average price received by farmers for wheat in 1963-64 is likely to be near the $1.82 national average loan rate. However, the much lower support rate on the 1964 crop will have a weakening effect on prices late in the marketing year.

Premiums and discounts for 1963 hard wheat price-support loans are based on both the sedimentation and protein tests. Such tests are required for all hard wheat put under loan in 1963-64.

About 7.7 million acres of wheat were signed for diversion under the voluntary 1963 program. Winter wheat accounted for 5.2 million acres; spring wheat accounted for the rest.

The 1963 wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to be below a year earlier. The principal reduction is in the European crop.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Exports Continue High

Exports of wheat and flour continue at a high level. They are expected to total 630 million bushels for the year ending June 30, 1963. Exports totaled 719 million bushels last year and set a record. Exports of wheat grain, based on inspections, set an all-time record for any month in April and again in May.

Based on inspections for export, wheat exports totaled 494.5 million bushels during July 1962-May 1963 (table 2). This is 65.5 million below a year earlier. Exports of hard winter totaled 313.8 million bushels during July-May, 46.3 million below a year earlier. Hard spring wheat exports during July-May were only slightly below the same period a year earlier, while white wheat exports were slightly above.

Wheat shipped under all Government programs totaled 388.3 million bushels during July-May and accounted for 79 percent of total exports during this period. Exports for foreign currency (Title I, P.L. 480) totaled 348.0 million bushels, with hard winter accounting for 246.0 million and white wheat accounting for 81.5 million. Commercial exports were more evenly distributed by class of wheat during the period, although hard winter was the major class exported.

Carryover Declines

Based on the total 1962-63 wheat supply of 2,402 million bushels and the projected total disappearance of 1,237 million, the carryover on June 30, 1963, is expected to be 1,165 million bushels (table 1). This would be the second consecutive decline in carryover stocks. The expected carryover is 140 million bushels below a year earlier and 246 million below the record 2 years earlier.

Although hard winter wheat dominates with an expected carryover of 912 million bushels, it will be about 192 million below the record amount held on June 30, 1961. Stocks of hard spring, red winter, and white wheats will be smaller than in recent years, although stocks of hard spring are expected to be slightly above a year earlier. Durum stocks, estimated at 50 million bushels, would be substantially above any year on record (table 3).

Prices Adjust Sharply

Prices of most classes of wheat by mid-May had started their downward adjustment to new-crop conditions. Prices of hard winter began declining a month earlier after showing exceptional strength reflecting the tight "free" supply at that time. Because of the advanced price level in mid-April, the downward adjustment of hard winter was particularly severe. Although the record-early Southwest harvest also contributed to the decline, prospects of a sharply reduced crop probably have restrained the price drop. Spring wheat prices initially reacted in sympathy with this downward movement but have since stabilized. Price decreases of all classes this year are intensified by the lower 1963 price-support rate. The reduction from the rate on the 1962 crop is 18 cents per bushel based on the national average farm support. However, the reduction is slightly greater in some major markets. The price-support rate at Kansas City is down 21 cents from 1962; rates at Galveston and other related Gulf Port markets are down 20 cents, and the rate at Minneapolis is down 19 cents.

On June 20, hard winter wheat at Kansas City was 17 cents below a month earlier but about 10 cents above the effective loan rate for 1963-crop wheat (table 4). Red winter at St. Louis and soft white at Portland each declined about 25 cents per bushel from mid-May to mid-June. Red winter was slightly below the effective loan while soft white was 11 cents above the 1963 loan on June 20. The later harvest of spring wheat continued to give support to prices at Minneapolis and they were 7 cents above the 1962 loan rate.

1964 Referendum Fails to Pass

The referendum on the 1964 wheat program was approved by only 48 percent of those voting, substantially below the required two thirds (table 6). This is the first time a wheat referendum has been rejected. The record total vote--1,222,856--resulted from the provision allowing owners and operators of the 1,153,300 wheat farms with 15 acres or less to vote. Farmers on about 733,800 of these small farms signed up for the program, making them eligible to vote (table 5). These, added to the farmers on 558,700 farms with allotments over 15 acres, made operators of 1,292,500 farms eligible to vote. Due to community property laws and the provision allowing both tenants and landlords to vote, the estimated number of eligible voters was about 2,230,000. Thus, slightly over half of the eligible voters cast ballots (table 7).

THE SITUATION IN 1963-64

Smaller 1963 Crop Forecast

The 1963 wheat crop on June 1 was indicated at 1,084 million bushels. This is slightly below the 1962 crop and 12 percent below the 1957-61 average. Severe winter weather and drought conditions this spring in the Southern Plains, along with the voluntary acreage diversion program, have reduced the current crop to the smallest since 1957.

The 1963 production of winter wheat is forecast at 855 million bushels, 38 million above 1962 but 143 million below the 5-year average. The June 1 forecast is 30 million bushels below the forecast of a month earlier, largely because of reduced prospects in the Central Plains. Drought conditions in this area, becoming evident by May 1, continued well into May, taking an added toll of acreage and further reducing yields. Rains near the end of May brought relief to most of the panhandle areas of Oklahoma and Texas, to southwest Kansas, and southeast Colorado, but much acreage in these areas had already been destroyed. Unseasonably cool temperatures and damaging freezes occurred during early and late May in an area centered in Nebraska-South Dakota, with minor damage extending southeastward to Ohio-Kentucky. Much acreage in this area was in or approaching flower stage, and damage ranged from light to extensive in local areas.

The winter wheat yield of 24.7 bushels per harvested acre is about the same as last year and about one bushel below the 1957-61 average. In the past 10 years, the average change of estimate in U. S. production of winter wheat from June 1 to harvest has been 63 million bushels, ranging from a minimum of 23 million to a maximum of 115 million.

An all-spring crop of 230 million bushels is forecast, based on June 1 condition of the crop. This is 17 percent below last year's relatively large crop but one percent above the 1957-61 average.

Spring seeding went well and was earlier than last year in the main producing areas; however, in parts of Montana and the Pacific Northwest seeding was delayed due to unfavorable weather. All seeding was completed by June 1. Freezing weather May 21 and 22 set back spring wheat but did little permanent damage in South Dakota and parts of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Soil moisture was favorable in all major producing areas and irrigation water supplies generally were adequate in the West. Conditions in North Dakota, the major spring wheat producing State, were reported to be the best of record for June 1.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 43 million bushels compared with last year's record of 72 million and the 1957-61 average of 27 million. If realized, this production will be the second largest since 1948. Soil moisture in the main producing area was excellent, and crop development has been nearly ideal.

Spring wheat production, other than durum, is indicated at 187 million bushels this year compared with 204 million in 1962 and the 1957-61 average production of 200 million.

Heavy Disappearance Expected

The total supply of wheat for the 1963-64 marketing year is now put at 2,254 million bushels, the smallest since 1957. This decrease results from a reduction in carryover and production. Included in the supply figure is an allowance of 5 million bushels for imports (table 1).

Domestic disappearance in 1963-64 may show an increase from the approximately 600-million-bushel average of the last 10 years. Such an increase would result entirely from additional seed use of wheat. There is considerable speculation on the extent of noncompliance that may result under the program now in effect for the 1964 crop. There are no direct penalties for noncompliance but such growers will lose price support eligibility and acreage-allotment history. Despite this, it is likely that many farmers will exceed their allotments. Pending reports on planting during the fall of 1963, an estimate of 70 million bushels--enough to seed about 60 million acres-- will be used for seed.

Little change is anticipated in domestic food and feed uses; these are currently put at 500 million bushels and 49 million, respectively. Exports are estimated at 675 million bushels for a total disappearance of 1,294 million. On the basis of these estimates, a carryover of about 960 million bushels would result on July 1, 1964. A carryover of this size would be the smallest since July 1958 and would represent the third consecutive reduction in carryover stocks.

Prices in 1963-64

The average price received by farmers for 1963-crop wheat is likely to be near the $1.82 national average price-support level. The expected heavy demand in 1963-64, relative to the crop, will be a major factor in keeping prices near the loan. In addition, farmers participating in the 1963 voluntary acreage diversion program will receive a price support payment of 18 cents per bushel on their normal production. This will be made as a direct payment and will not be reflected in market prices. The lower price-support level for the 1964 crop will have a weakening effect late in the 1963-64 year. However, with a substantially lower price support on the 1964 crop, farmers probably will make extensive use of the price-support loan for 1963-crop wheat. As a result, during the period from loan maturity date (March 31, 1964) until new-crop wheat is available, CCC and farm reseal wheat may be the only source of supply other than trade stocks. Such stocks probably will be small or nonexistent, since most purchases will be hand-to-mouth. CCC will be required to sell on a statutory minimum basis, which is 105 percent of the $1.82 loan rate plus carrying charges. Also, redemption of reseal wheat will be possible only when prices are competitive with the 1963 loan rate.

During 1962-63 and the preceding year, the price received by farmers has averaged at or above the price-support loan rate. This has resulted principally from total demand (export and domestic) exceeding the currently available crops. However, extremely heavy use in 1962-63 of the price-support loan program with its sedimentation premiums also was an important price-strengthening factor.

1963-Crop Premiums and Discounts

There are 2 basic changes from the 1962 schedule. One is to make joint use of sedimentation and protein tests in computing premiums and discounts for hard wheats of red winter, red spring, and white classes. The other is a reduction of premiums on the subclasses of Durum wheat.

To arrive at the best wheat baking-value determination, the sedimentation value used exclusively for 1962-crop loans is being combined with the older protein test. This combination will more nearly reflect the wheat's commercial bread-baking quality.

Respective premium and discount values resulting from the tests will be combined. For example: If a wheat has a sedimentation value of 51-52 and a protein content of 10.5-10.9 percent, the sedimentation premium value will be plus 5 cents and the protein discount will be minus one cent; so the net value will be a premium of 4 cents a bushel. Sedimentation and protein premiums and discounts for the 1963 crop are shown in table 8.

Premiums for 1963-crop Durum wheat will be 25 cents for Hard Amber Durum and 10 cents for Amber Durum. There will be no premium for ordinary Durum. For the 1962-crop year, comparable premiums were 40, 25, and 10 cents. The reduction in premiums for Durum is made because of larger supplies now available. The higher 1962 values reflected the fact that the crop was drastically reduced by drought in 1961 and stocks were very low.

Discounts include: Red Durum, 20 cents; mixed wheat including that containing less than 5 percent Durum, 2 cents; less than 10 percent, 6 cents; and more than 10 percent, 15 cents.

A discount of 20 cents a bushel for 37 undesirable wheat varieties is continuing as in 1962. These are varieties having inferior milling or baking qualities (table 8).

In table 9, premiums and discounts in addition to geographical price differences have been applied to basic rates to obtain support prices for individual classes of wheat. The table shows specific support prices (with storage paid) at listed terminals for most representative classes and grades of wheat produced in various areas. The 1963 column in the table does not include the 18-cent-per-bushel added price-support payments to producers participating in the 1963 voluntary acreage diversion program.

The 1963 wheat crop will be supported, as in the past, through loans on farm-stored and warehouse-stored wheat and through purchase of wheat delivered by producers under purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest time through January 31, 1964. In most States, loans will mature on March 31, 1964, and in the remaining eastern and southern States, loans will mature on February 29, 1964. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices.

Storage Contracts for 1963

Hard wheat from the 1963 crop placed under price-support loan will be stored under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement, with the same terms that applied to most warehousemen under the 1962 price-support program.

Under the 1963 program, settlement with all warehousemen will be based on market value of the grade, quality, and quantity of wheat the warehouseman is obligated to deliver to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Thus, settlement will reflect the current market value of protein content of the wheat at time of delivery. Official protein and sedimentation certificates will be required for all warehouse-stored 1963-crop hard wheat put under price support.

The option feature, under which warehousemen last year could elect to settle on the basis of the published sedimentation premium schedule under the loan program, has been discontinued.

1963 Diversion 7.7 Million Acres

The final signup under the voluntary 1963 wheat program shows 428,558 farms were signed up to divert, 7,758,600 acres from wheat production to land-conserving uses.

Of this total, signup in the spring wheat area accounted for approximately 2.5 million acres while the winter wheat area accounted for 5.2 million.

Last year under the mandatory and voluntary provisions of the 1962 Wheat Stabilization Program, 818,683 farms were signed up to divert 15,126,000 acres. However, actual acreage diversion amounted to about 11 million acres. Under the 1962 program, noncompliance with the voluntary diversion brought no penalty. In 1963, a farmer must comply with his acreage diversion committment or he will lose price-support loan eligibility in addition to price-support payments and acreage-diversion payments.

In the 1962 program, the acreage diversion rates were based on the loan rate times the average yield times 45 percent for the mandatory 10 percent acreage reduction and 60 percent for the voluntary diversion. This voluntary diversion could be up to 30 percent of the acreage allotment remaining after the mandatory reduction. The 1963 program is entirely voluntary. The diversion must be at least 20 percent and may be no greater than 50 percent of the allotment. The payment rate is 50 percent of the loan rate times the average yield on all wheat acreage diverted in 1963. Diversion payments to farmers for the 1962 crop are expected to total about $290 million with $285 million made by April 30, 1963. Land diversion payments for the 1963 crop may total about $175 million, with $47 million made by April 30, 1963. Price support payments may total about $90 million.

The 18-cent-per-bushel price-support payment is to be paid in kind. Most farmers probably will ask the CCC to market this wheat for them and will receive their payment in cash. An estimated 40 to 50 million bushels of wheat will have to be sold to cover the payment-in-kind certificates. Such sales need not be in addition to usual CCC sales and dispositions.

Marketing Quota Penalty

The marketing quota penalty on the 1963 wheat crop is $1.12 per bushel (equal to 45 percent of the May 1 parity price of $2.49). This penalty will be assessed on the normal yield of wheat harvested from acreage in excess of the 1963 allotment.

The 1963 penalty rate of $1.12 per bushel is down from the 1962 rate of $1.59. Legislation establishing the 1962 Wheat Stabilization Program raised the penalty to 65 percent of parity, instead of the 45-percent rate that had applied in previous years. In addition, the 1962 penalty was determined on twice the normal yield of the excess acreage, unless a producer proved his actual yield was less.

PROGRAM PROVISIONS FOR 1964

Domestic Program

Price support will be available to producers planting within their allotments, which have been established for the 1964 crop. Allotments by States were announced in April. The national average support price will be 50 percent of parity. (The June 1963 parity price is $2.51 per bushel). There will be no marketing-quota penalties for planting in excess of acreage allotments. However, the statute provides that producers who overplant their allotments will receive "history" credit only in the amount of their allotments.

Farmers who have Conservation Reserve contracts must plant within their acreage allotments to receive payment in 1964.

Wheat that was grown in excess of marketing quotas in the past will be subject to the original penalty provisions until July 1, 1964. After that date, stored excess wheat may be released without penalty. The amount of such wheat in storage on farms and in warehouses is estimated at 45 million bushels. This could be increased from the 1963 crop, which is subject to marketing quotas, and excess wheat from this crop may be stored by the producer to avoid payment of the penalty. Underplanting or underproduction of 1963-crop wheat could result in the early release of excess wheat stored from previous crops.

Other items of interest to growers in administration of the 1964 wheat program include:

ASC county committees will hear all appeals of 1964 wheat acreage allotments. Farmers have 15 days from the date of the county committee's decision to appeal to the ASC State Committee if they do not agree with the decision.

Hearings on appeals of farm normal yields will not be scheduled because the yield figures will not be applicable for 1964. A producer may wish to furnish proven yield data; if he does, it will be filed with other records of his farm in the county office.

Exports in 1964-65

The President delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture the authority vested in him by Congress under the International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949 as amended. This action was necessary because disapproval of marketing quotas in the 1964 wheat referendum introduced uncertainties in domestic and world markets.

If farmers produce a crop far in excess of normal domestic and export needs in 1964, wheat prices in the United States are expected to fall below levels equivalent to minimum prices specified for sales under the International Wheat Agreement. Exports by the United States at such prices would result in collapse of the Agreement.

Key provisions of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under this executive order are:

(1) To make available or cause to be made available, through CCC, such quantities of wheat and wheat flour and at such prices as are necessary to exercise the rights, obtain the benefits, achieve the objectives, and fulfill the obligations of the United States under the IWA.

(2) To prohibit or restrict imports or exports of wheat or wheat flour and issue such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary in the implementation of the IWA.

(3) To take such other action as may be necessary in his judgment in the implementation of the IWA.

There are benefits as well as obligations under the IWA. Benefits to exporters include the obligation of importing countries to purchase specified shares of their requirements at prices within the range of $1.62½ to $2.02½, for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in store at Fort William-Port Arthur, Canada.

The United States expects not only to fulfill its obligations by not exporting at prices below the minimum, but also to continue to realize the benefits of the Agreement by exporting at prices in line with prices at which other IWA exporting countries are selling wheat. In the past year, U.S. sales under the IWA were made at prices near the middle of the IWA range.

Before the referendum, USDA indicated that in the event marketing quotas were not approved, special arrangements would be made for exports under the IWA. It also was indicated that commercial U.S. sales to nonmember countries would have to be at prices within the IWA range to not impair the successful operation of the Agreement.

Commercial exports to non-IWA countries account for about 25 percent of total U.S. commercial wheat exports. If made at prices outside the IWA range, such sales probably would break the Agreement. Thus, sales to nonmember countries will be limited to the IWA price range in 1964.

The Department of Agriculture will initiate talks within the Government to further establish procedures to be in effect for wheat exports in 1964. At an early date, the Department will hold discussions with farm groups and the grain industry so a full understanding may be reached and procedures for exports announced well in advance of the 1964 marketing year.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Wheat Crop Smaller in Northern Hemisphere 1/

The Northern Hemisphere's 1963 wheat crop is expected to be smaller than in 1962. The principal reduction is in Europe's crop; the harvest there is expected to be somewhat below the record 1962 harvest.

Total production in North America may approximate that of 1962. Mexico is harvesting a record wheat crop. Although it is too early for specific indications of Canada's crop, the outlook is good. Farmer intentions to plant showed a one percent increase in wheat acreage. By June 5, seeding was virtually completed, except in Manitoba where heavy rains interfered and about 25 percent of the acreage remained to be seeded. Crop conditions are very promising in most areas, except in southern Alberta, where serious drought has occurred.

The European wheat crop is developing slowly, although faster growth has occurred in recent weeks. Production in 1963 will be lower than a year earlier, with lower production in all the principal wheat countries. However, production may still be above average.

1/ Prepared in Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

An unusually severe winter caused losses in some parts of Europe. In France, substantial acreage had to be reseeded. Only part of that land was seeded to spring wheat. Total wheat acreage on May 1 was 2 million acres less than in 1962. Prospects have improved recently, however, and an average crop is expected. The 1955-59 average production was about 360 million bushels.

The outlook is good for West Germany's harvest, and crop conditions in early April were better than a year earlier. Despite fears of heavy winter damage, losses were small because of good snowcover during heavy-freeze periods.

Prospects for Italy's crop are for a substantial reduction from last year's bumper harvest. Acreage is smaller because of excessive rain during fall seeding. Unfavorable weather also occurred during late winter and early spring, hampering spring seeding.

The outlook is good in Spain. Acreage is larger than last year and moisture supplies generally are ample. Fall grain came through the winter in better condition than a year ago, despite fears of winter damage.

Cold weather halted planting in the United Kingdom before the normal winter wheat acreage was seeded. Spring seeding also was delayed, so total wheat acreage is well below 1962. Crops are late but in satisfactory condition.

Eastern Europe's outlook is brighter than last year, except in Hungary where winter damage was substantial. In most areas, plentiful moisture supplies add to the favorable outlook.

Prospects are less favorable than last year in the Soviet Union. Acreage seeded to winter wheat was increased by 12 million acres. However, severe winter weather caused heavy damage and an area equivalent to the increased acreage seeded was reported plowed up and reseeded to spring crops. A late spring season and the third successive drought in the New Lands make the outlook poor for spring wheat.

A record wheat harvest is reported in India and a near-record crop in Pakistan.

Southern Hemisphere crops are being planted now, and no estimate of production can be made at this time.

The Wheat Situation is published in February, April, June, August, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release on September 5, 1963.

Table 2.- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by type of program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-May 1961-62 and 1962-63

Period By Program and by Coastal areas	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/ Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-May 1961-62								
Commercial								24.3
Government Programs:				NOT AVAILABLE				
CCC Credit								---
Title I-P.L. 480				BY PROGRAM PRIOR				38.3
Title IV-P.L. 480								---
A.I.D.				TO 1962-63				.3
Barter								1.6
Donations								33.4
Total	360.1	50.5	27.5	15.3	104.9	1.7	560.0	97.9
July-May 1962-63								
Commercial	34.8	23.2	16.5	3.3	26.8	1.6	106.2	18.1
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	6.1	.5	.2	---	---	---	6.8	---
Title I-P.L. 480	246.0	11.0	1.5	---	81.5	8.0	348.0	41.7
Title IV-P.L. 480	4.3	---	---	---	.6	---	4.9	.3
A.I.D.	1.4	---	.8	---	---	---	2.2	.1
Barter	6.5	3/	.4	---	.7	---	7.6	3/
Donations	14.7	---	3.8	---	.3	---	18.8	36.3
Total	313.8	34.7	23.2	3.3	109.9	9.6	494.5	96.5
July-May 1961-62								
Coastal areas:								NOT AVAILABLE
Great Lakes	---	5.7	14.1	13.9	5.0	---	38.7	
Atlantic	4.9	31.2	6.8	.2	15.8	.6	59.5	
Gulf	331.0	13.6	6.5	.8	---	---	351.9	
Pacific	24.2	---	.1	.4	84.1	1.1	109.9	
Total	360.1	50.5	27.5	15.3	104.9	1.7	560.0	
July-May 1962-63								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	3/	10.2	7.4	3.1	3.2	---	23.9	
Atlantic	11.2	17.7	8.8	---	11.6	8.9	58.2	
Gulf	268.0	6.8	6.2	3/	---	.1	281.1	
Pacific	34.6	---	.8	.2	95.1	.6	131.3	
Total	313.8	34.7	23.2	3.3	109.9	9.6	494.5	

1/ Based on weekly reports of inspections for export. Does not include rail or truck movement to Canada or Mexico. 2/ Registrations of sales under the Cash Payment Flour Export Program (GR-346) for period ending on Saturday nearest to end of month shown. Flour inspections are not available nor are registrations of flour broken down by class of wheat from which the flour was milled. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Table 3 .- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1958-62

Item	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard red spring	Durum	White	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	611	6	203	27	34	881
Production	836	192	233	22	174	1,457
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,447	198	444	49	208	2,346
Exports, including shipments 2/	259	43	46	1	98	447
Domestic disappearance 3/	252	134	147	26	45	604
Carryover, June 30, 1959	936	21	251	22	65	1,295
1959-60						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	936	21	251	22	65	1,295
Production	620	156	151	20	174	1,121
Imports 1/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,556	177	409	42	239	2,423
Exports, including shipments 2/	292	40	49	1	130	512
Domestic disappearance 3/	262	127	142	23	43	597
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,002	10	218	18	66	1,314
1960-61						
Carryover, July 1, 1960	1,002	10	218	18	66	1,314
Production	794	190	188	34	151	1,357
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,796	200	414	52	217	2,679
Exports, including shipments 2/	434	54	32	6	138	664
Domestic disappearance 3/	258	134	145	26	41	604
Carryover, June 30, 1961	1,104	12	237	20	38	1,411
1961-62 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1961	1,104	12	237	20	38	1,411
Production	754	202	116	21	142	1,235
Imports 1/	---	---	6	---	---	6
Supply	1,858	214	359	41	180	2,652
Exports, including shipments 2/	488	56	42	16	119	721
Domestic disappearance 3/	302	134	130	20	40	626
Carryover, June 30, 1962	1,068	24	187	5	21	1,305
1962-63 4/ 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1962	1,068	24	187	5	21	1,305
Production	536	154	176	72	154	1,092
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,604	178	368	77	175	2,402
Exports, including shipments 2/	423	42	39	4	124	632
Domestic disappearance 3/	269	133	139	23	41	605
Carryover, June 30, 1963	912	3	190	50	10	1,165

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ Includes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii and the U. S. Territories. Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 3/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Imports and distribution are projected.

Note:-Figures by classes in this table are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Class production is established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. CCC inventories are reported by classes and total stocks have been broken down by classes largely on the basis of CCC holdings of each class. Exports and shipments, by classes, are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour.

Table 4.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing and support prices per bushel at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1962 and 1963 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								Effective support prices, June 20, 1963	
	Monthly average					Daily range				
	May 1962	Feb. 1963	Mar. 1963	April 1963	May 1963	June 20, 1962	June 13, 1963	June 20, 1963	1962 crop 2/	1963 crop 3/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Yellow Hard Winter	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.21	2.19	2.20-2.21	1.97	1.99	2.27	1.98
No. 2 Red Winter	2.17	2.11	2.11	2.16	2.13	2.16	1.97	1.99	2.27	1.98
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Red Winter	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.25	2.20	2.15-2.18	1.92-1.95	1.94-1.97	2.27	1.98
Kansas City:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein	2.16	2.29	2.32	2.37	2.24	2.18-2.20	2.05-2.09	2.06-2.07	2.28	1.96
No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein	2.32	2.47	2.49	2.48	2.36	2.34-2.40	2.13-2.18	2.11-2.18	4/	1.99
Fort Worth:										
No. 1 Hard Winter	2.44	2.65	2.67	2.69	2.52	2.47-2.59	2.32-2.42	2.33-2.43	---	---
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.35	2.33	2.34	2.37	2.33	2.35-2.38	2.40-2.42	2.41-2.43	2.35	2.05
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.38	2.41	2.41	2.42	2.38	2.37-2.44	2.45-2.47	2.46-2.48	4/	2.08
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.47	2.55	2.51	2.50	2.43	2.48-2.54	2.49-2.52	2.50-2.53	4/	2.12
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum	3.01	2.55	2.57	2.52	2.46	2.35-2.38	2.30-2.55	2.30-2.55	2.75	2.30
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein	2.25	2.48	2.47	2.47	2.50	2.27	2.33-2.34	2.30-2.31	2.18	1.89
No. 1 Soft White	2.15	2.24	2.23	2.26	2.23	2.18	2.00-2.01	1.99-2.00	2.18	1.89
Toledo:										
No. 2 Red Winter	2.14	2.04	2.03	2.06	2.04	2.11	2.07	2.06	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.13	2.09	2.06	2.11	2.07	2.11	2.07	2.06	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.21	1.25	1.21	1.22	1.20	1.23-1.27	1.20-1.24	1.20-1.24	1.22	1.17

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ Effective and terminal support prices are the same nearing the end of the crop year.

3/ On the hard wheats, assumes sedimentation value of 38-42 (the base sedimentation level for 1963-crop hard wheat price support loans) and the applicable price support protein content. "Ordinary protein" assumes to carry no protein premiums.

4/ Not available since quality premiums are based on the sedimentation test rather than on the protein test.

Table 5.- 1964-Crop Wheat Referendum: Eligible farms, by States

Region and state	Farms with allotments over 15 acres	Small farms with allotments of 15 acres or less: Total number	Small farms with allotments of 15 acres or less: Number signed 1/	Small farms with allotments of 15 acres or less: Percentage signed 1/	Total eligible farms
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands
Northeast:					
Michigan	15.0	98.0	58.8	60.0	73.8
New York	7.2	28.7	19.3	67.2	26.5
Ohio	28.9	110.0	61.2	55.6	90.1
Pennsylvania	12.7	65.0	28.2	43.3	40.9
Total	63.8	301.7	167.5	55.5	231.3
Midwest:					
Illinois	30	103.8	53	51	83
Indiana	22	90	52.7	58	74.7
Iowa	2	11	6.5	59	8.5
Minnesota	11	50	37.1	74	48.1
Missouri	24	105.5	82.5	80	106.5
Nebraska	50	30.8	21	68	71
South Dakota	30	16.1	7.7	47	37.7
Wisconsin	.3	10	5.5	55	5.8
Total	169.3	417.2	266.0	64	435.3
Southeast:					
Florida	.3	0.7	0.6	85.7	0.9
Georgia	1.3	18.4	17.7	96.2	19.0
Kentucky	5.2	19.1	18.0	94.2	23.2
Maryland	3.6	10.0	3.7	37.0	7.3
North Carolina	2.3	80.9	70.0	86.5	72.3
South Carolina	1.3	34.3	30.0	87.4	31.3
Tennessee	2.3	26.4	23.5	89.1	25.8
Virginia	3.0	40.5	23.8	58.6	26.8
West Virginia	.4	4.1	2.4	58.0	2.8
Total	19.7	234.4	189.7	80.9	209.4
South Central:					
Arkansas	.7	14.0	10.3	74	11.0
Alabama	.7	6.1	5.2	86	5.9
Louisiana	.5	.7	.6	94	1.1
Mississippi	.7	2.4	1.9	76	2.6
Oklahoma	42.0	27.9	18.1	65	60.1
Texas	31.5	36.1	27.1	75	68.6
Total	76.1	87.2	63.2	72	139.3
Southwest:					
Arizona	1.5	.6	.2	41	1.7
California	3.1	3.2	.9	28	4.0
Colorado	15.4	7.1	1.9	26	17.3
Kansas	99.6	43.5	19.1	43	118.7
New Mexico	2.6	2.2	.6	27	3.2
Utah	2.7	9.0	2.8	31	5.5
Total	124.9	65.6	25.5	38.9	150.4
Northwest:					
Idaho	10.1	18.9	9.5	50	19.6
Montana	17.6	4.4	1.5	33	19.1
North Dakota	60.0	4.9	2.4	50	62.4
Oregon	5.6	11.2	5.4	48	11.0
Washington	9.3	6.7	2.6	40	11.9
Wyoming	2.3	1.1	.5	41	2.8
Total	104.9	47.2	21.9	46.3	126.8
U. S. total	558.7	1,153.3	733.8	63.6	1,292.5

1/ Latest figures available but based on informal reports.

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Table 6.- Wheat: Acreage allotments and referendum results, United States, 1941, 1942 and 1954-64

For crop of-	United States acreage allotments	Votes cast in marketing quota referendums: For	Against	Total	Votes "For" as a percentage of total
	1,000 acres	Number	Number	Number	Percent
1941	62,000	1/	1/	1/	81.0
1942 2/	55,000	1/	1/	1/	82.4
3/					
1954	4/ 62,809	390,221	57,536	447,757	87.2
1955	4/ 55,802	208,623	76,023	284,646	73.3
1956	55,000	268,817	78,835	347,652	77.3
1957	55,000	245,081	35,385	280,466	87.4
1958	55,000	202,668	32,371	235,039	86.2
1959	55,000	193,583	36,717	230,300	84.1
1960	55,000	169,760	40,427	210,187	80.8
1961	55,000	156,134	22,584	178,718	87.4
1962	5/ 49,503	221,250	57,265	278,515	79.4
1963	55,000	169,295	78,213	247,508	68.4
1964	49,500	584,284	638,572	1,222,856	47.8

1/ Not available. In some early years, data are based on preliminary returns.
2/ Marketing quotas were in effect through February 1943 and then terminated under emergency powers.
3/ Acreage allotments for the 1943 crop were proclaimed but terminated; for the 1944-49 crops, were dispensed with; for the 1950 crop, in effect without quotas; for the 1951 crop, were proclaimed but terminated; and for the 1952 and 1953 crops, were dispensed with under emergency powers.
4/ Acreage allotments were increased to permit expanded production of durum over the 62-million-acre allotment in 1954 and over the 55 million in 1955.
5/ National allotment was 55 million acres but there was a mandatory 10 percent reduction in individual farm allotments. The figure shown reflects this reduction but not the 40 percent permitted increase in durum allotments.

Table 7.- 1964-Crop Wheat Referendum: Number of eligible voters, votes cast and challenged ballots, final figures, by States

State	Eligible voters (Estimated)	Votes cast: For	Votes cast: Against	Votes cast: Total	Votes cast: Vote "For" as a percentage of total	Challenged ballots disallowed
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Number
Alabama	5,736	1,719	1,243	2,962	58.0	6
Arizona	1,631	177	554	731	24.2	29
Arkansas	12,066	1,914	3,697	5,611	34.1	92
California	5,703	878	2,268	3,146	27.9	91
Colorado	31,159	7,916	8,280	16,196	48.9	169
Connecticut	45	8	22	30	26.7	2
Deleware	1,507	403	427	830	48.6	12
Florida	1,116	270	654	924	29.2	0
Georgia	18,387	13,143	1,985	15,128	86.9	81
Idaho	52,036	7,756	18,725	26,481	29.3	0
Illinois	128,995	21,262	49,783	71,045	29.9	1,316
Indiana	144,189	20,269	59,015	79,284	25.6	946
Iowa	17,399	5,709	3,255	8,964	63.7	137
Kansas	221,534	48,404	65,131	113,535	42.6	2,607
Kentucky	40,506	22,875	3,803	26,678	85.7	0
Louisiana	1,682	159	784	943	16.9	6
Maine	35	24	8	32	75.0	0
Maryland	8,529	963	4,802	5,765	16.7	220
Massachusetts	25	4	18	22	18.2	0
Michigan	143,020	15,871	61,987	77,858	20.4	0
Minnesota	83,648	32,310	16,850	49,160	65.7	802
Mississippi	2,543	428	1,415	1,843	23.2	45
Missouri	224,310	57,184	30,928	88,112	64.9	564
Montana	42,022	13,296	12,446	25,742	51.7	916
Nebraska	106,232	27,542	22,993	50,535	54.5	799
Nevada	653	87	276	363	24.0	0
New Jersey	2,724	559	1,181	1,740	32.1	15
New Mexico	4,847	1,087	1,457	2,544	42.7	23
New York	38,534	7,005	15,239	22,244	31.5	0
North Carolina	107,858	64,756	15,250	80,006	80.9	207
North Dakota	123,380	54,632	28,387	83,019	65.8	0
Ohio	180,840	20,169	68,722	88,891	22.7	383
Oklahoma	86,250	18,488	26,838	45,326	40.8	279
Oregon	24,501	4,992	5,191	10,183	49.0	0
Pennsylvania	51,564	7,345	26,031	33,376	22.0	618
Rhode Island	10	2	6	8	25.0	0
South Carolina	30,157	16,664	3,350	20,014	83.3	20
South Dakota	69,080	22,634	12,028	34,662	65.3	311
Tennessee	42,229	20,367	6,332	26,699	76.3	106
Texas	79,001	22,484	27,567	50,051	44.9	765
Utah	8,687	1,307	3,233	4,540	28.8	215
Vermont	54	5	38	43	11.6	0
Virginia	29,604	7,429	11,767	19,196	38.7	393
Washington	37,863	7,673	8,576	16,249	47.2	245
West Virginia	3,510	1,384	1,482	2,866	48.3	49
Wisconsin	10,153	3,519	2,827	6,346	55.5	198
Wyoming	4,450	1,212	1,721	2,933	41.3	73
Total	2,230,004	584,284	638,572	1,222,856	47.8	12,740

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Table 8.- Wheat, 1963 crop: Protein content and sedimentation value premiums and discounts for hard red winter, hard red spring and hard white wheat of the Baart, Bluestem and Burt varieties 1/

Discounts and premiums per bushel		Protein content	Sedimentation value
	Cents	Percent	Points
Discount (-)	9	---	21 and below
"	8	---	22 - 23
"	7	---	24 - 25
"	6	---	26 - 27
"	5	---	28 - 29
"	4	9.4 and below	30 - 31
"	3	9.5 - 9.9	32 - 33
"	2	10.0 - 10.4	34 - 35
"	1	10.5 - 10.9	36 - 37
	0	11.0 - 11.9	38 - 42
Premium (+)	1	12.0 - 12.4	43 - 44
"	2	12.5 - 12.9	45 - 46
"	3	13.0 - 13.4	47 - 48
"	4	13.5 - 13.9	49 - 50
"	5	14.0 - 14.4	51 - 52
"	6	14.5 - 14.9	53 - 54
"	7	15.0 - 15.4	55 - 56
"	8	15.5 - 15.9	57 - 58
"	9	16.0 - 16.4	59 - 60
"	10	16.5 - 16.9	61 - 62
"	11	17.0 - 17.4	63 - 64
"	12	17.5 and above	65 and above

1/ Not applicable to any of the following undesirable varieties which are subject to discount of 20 cents per bushel in addition to other applicable discounts:

Hard red winter		Hard red spring	Soft red winter	White
Blue Jacket	Purkof	C. T. 231	Kanqueen	Fifty Fold
Cache ***	Red Chief	Gasser	Kawvale	Florence
Chiefkan	Red Hull	Henry *	Nured	Greeson
Cimarron	Red Jacket	Kinney	Seabreeze	Rex
Early Blackhull	Stafford	Premier	Durum	Sonora
Kanking	Wasatch ****	Progress		
Karkof MC 22	Yogo	Russell **	Golden Ball	
New Chief		Spinkcota	Peliss	
Pawnee Sel. 33		Sturgeon	Pentad	

* Except in Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin

** Except in Wisconsin.

*** Except in Idaho and Utah.

**** Except in Colorado, Idaho and Utah.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Representative support prices, by classes and grades, terminal markets, 1962 and 1963

Class, grade and terminal	Support price per bushel 1962 1/	1963 2/
	Dol.	Dol.
Hard Red Winter, Grade No. 2		
Chicago	2.27	2.09
Kansas City	2.27	2.06
Kansas City, sedimentation value 40 through 42	2.30	
Kansas City, sedimentation value 38 through 42 and with 12 percent protein		2.07
Kansas City, sedimentation value 46	2.34	
and with 13 percent protein		2.11
Galveston	2.46	2.26
Hard Red Spring, Grade No. 1		
Heavy, Minneapolis, sedimentation value 63	2.60	
and with 16 percent protein		2.37
Heavy, Minneapolis, sedimentation value 51	2.48	
and with 14 percent protein		2.27
Minneapolis, sedimentation value 40 through 42	2.38	
Minneapolis, sedimentation value 38 through 42 and with ordinary protein		2.16
Soft Red Winter, Grade No. 3		
Garlicky, Baltimore	2.22	2.04
Chicago	2.25	2.07
Light Garlicky, Chicago	2.19	2.01
Kansas City	2.25	2.04
Garlicky, Louisville	2.09	1.91
White, Grade No. 1		
Portland	2.18	2.00
San Francisco	2.26	2.08
Durum, Grade No. 1		
Minneapolis	2.45	2.16
Amber, Minneapolis	2.60	2.26
Hard Amber, Minneapolis	2.75	2.41

1/ The 1962-crop wheat price support rates include only premiums for sedimentation value, where applicable.

2/ The 1963-crop wheat price support rates include premiums and discounts for both sedimentation value and percentage protein content, where applicable. The support prices do not include the 18 cents per bushel added price support payments being made to participating producers as direct payments.

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Table 10.- Wheat and flour: Estimates of exports by class of wheat and type of program, year beginning July, average 1957-61 and 1961-62 1/

Year and item	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White East	White West	White Total	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1957-61 average								
Wheat:								
Commercial	57	21	23	4	10	33	43	148
Government	207	20	7	0	11	62	73	307
Total wheat	264	41	30	4	21	95	116	455
Flour, total (wheat equiv.)	71	4	11	1	---	---	5	2/92
Total wheat and flour	335	45	41	5	---	---	121	547
1961-62								
Wheat:								
Commercial	66	39	23	16	19	36	55	199
Government	329	13	6	0	3	54	57	405
Total wheat	395	52	29	16	22	90	112	604
Flour, total (wheat equiv.)	91	4	13	0	---	---	7	3/115
Total wheat and flour	486	56	42	16	---	---	119	719

1/ Based on official and estimated data appearing in the Wheat Situation and other USDA publications.

2/ Commercial, 25 mil. bu.; government, 67 mil.

3/ Commercial, 28 mil. bu.; government, 88 mil.

Table 11.- Wheat, 1962-crop: Price support activity through May 31, 1963, by States

STATE	QUANTITY OF LOANS REPAID			QUANTITY DELIVERED
	WAREHOUSE	FARM	TOTAL	
Alabama	12,639		12,639	
Arizona		1,842	1,842	
Arkansas	1,197	9,265	10,462	91,564
California	21,860	375,206	397,066	205,215
Colorado	279,297	944,342	1,223,639	1,956,497
Connecticut				
Delaware				
Florida				
Georgia	88,962	62,319	151,281	17,387
Idaho	3,544,325	1,873,158	5,417,483	2,393,463
Illinois	64,095	166,881	230,976	316,095
Indiana	22,605	61,427	84,032	106,170
Iowa	642	1,997	2,639	274,660
Kansas	2,052,941	2,841,148	4,894,089	82,575,035
Kentucky	158,889	90,465	249,354	44,266
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland				17,859
Massachusetts				
Michigan	102,135	157,174	259,309	276,384
Minnesota	13,990	102,610	116,600	2,375,374
Mississippi				881
Missouri	155,198	191,515	346,713	713,211
Montana	273,702	3,299,053	3,572,755	4,784,979
Nebraska	52,165	1,410,168	1,462,333	7,451,420
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey		5,090	5,090	64,394
New Mexico	146,875	61,224	208,099	1,602,428
New York		10,503	10,503	306,363
North Carolina	1,706	39,841	41,547	4,831
North Dakota	195,572	1,288,290	1,483,862	39,246,999
Ohio	11,925	53,727	65,652	557,130
Oklahoma	4,309,597	791,086	5,100,683	7,150,957
Oregon	5,198,892	1,865,891	7,064,783	1,033,346
Pennsylvania	8,324	5,885	14,209	121,869
Rhode Island				
South Carolina	90,785	10,788	101,573	
South Dakota	28,795	694,917	723,712	2,843,840
Tennessee	44,076	20,375	64,451	15,427
Texas	1,175,455	145,081	1,320,536	16,400,279
Utah	14,737	94,475	109,212	2,183
Vermont				
Virginia	24,957	12,521	37,478	126,719
Washington	14,951,471	3,510,207	18,461,678	3,512,422
West Virginia				
Wisconsin				17,614
Wyoming	26,731	140,114	166,845	244,419
TOTAL	33,074,540	20,338,585	53,413,125	176,851,680

STATE	QUANTITY OF LOANS AND PURCHASE AGREEMENTS OUTSTANDING			
	WAREHOUSE	FARM	PURCHASE AGREEMENTS	TOTAL
Alabama				
Arizona				
Arkansas				
California		64,681	4,667	69,348
Colorado		86,769	13,022	99,791
Connecticut				
Delaware				
Florida				
Georgia			500	500
Idaho	11,779	189,730	300	201,809
Illinois	233	22,406	9,409	32,048
Indiana		20,060	9,389	29,449
Iowa		3,011	354	3,365
Kansas	66,305	257,402	640,246	963,953
Kentucky				
Louisiana				
Maine				
Maryland	-1	327		326
Massachusetts				
Michigan		7,785	17,412	25,197
Minnesota	13,652	1,148,527	110,082	1,272,261
Mississippi				
Missouri	13,917	13,423	574	27,914
Montana	12,025	5,303,099	284,576	5,599,700
Nebraska	683	763,887	215,480	980,050
Nevada				
New Hampshire				
New Jersey		4,575	1,273	5,848
New Mexico		2,079		2,079
New York		4,380	441	4,821
North Carolina		982		982
North Dakota	511,413	27,153,466	3,075,226	30,740,105
Ohio		25,602	5,854	31,456
Oklahoma	3	21,557	1,501	23,061
Oregon	8,881	237,934		246,815
Pennsylvania		5,476	4,643	10,119
Rhode Island				
South Carolina				
South Dakota	27,351	2,929,215	251,741	3,208,307
Tennessee	1			1
Texas		3,725	631	4,356
Utah				
Vermont				
Virginia	9,481			9,481
Washington	2,852	17,234	2,200	22,286
West Virginia				
Wisconsin		1,146		1,146
Wyoming		29,988	744	30,732
TOTAL	678,575	38,318,466	4,650,265	43,647,306

Table 12.- Wheat and Flour: Weighted average export subsidy paid, by type of program, 1959-61

Item and fiscal year	Average export subsidy per bushel			
	Commodity export program	Title I, P.L. 480	International Wheat Agreement	All export programs
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wheat				
1959-60	49.1	54.1	57.6	54.7
1960-61	54.8	49.9	52.9	51.4
1961-62	52.9	1/ 53.4	55.0	53.7
Flour				
1959-60	78.7	83.2	77.6	79.8
1960-61	78.9	79.2	76.9	78.2
1961-62	64.4	79.8	80.7	78.8
Wheat and flour				
1959-60	61.3	56.2	62.2	58.1
1960-61	56.5	52.3	57.8	54.3
1961-62	54.0	56.2	58.9	56.6

1/ Includes a small amount of Title IV, P.L. 480 activity.

Compiled from reports of the Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 13.- All wheat and all spring wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, averages 1920-59, annual 1955-63

Year of harvest	All wheat			All spring wheat		
	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average:						
1920-29	64,956	12.7	822,452	20,880	12.3	256,164
1930-39	69,955	10.7	745,578	21,724	8.1	175,574
1940-49	68,104	15.7	1,064,190	18,682	15.1	279,052
1950-59	65,146	17.2	1,094,770	16,879	15.7	255,530
1955	58,246	16.1	937,094	13,949	16.6	231,458
1956	60,655	16.6	1,005,397	16,237	16.3	264,805
1957	49,843	19.2	955,740	12,423	19.6	243,942
1958	56,017	26.0	1,457,435	12,343	23.0	283,897
1959	56,772	19.7	1,121,118	13,157	15.5	203,366
1960	54,919	24.7	1,357,272	12,230	20.2	246,715
1961	55,664	22.2	1,234,743	12,255	13.0	159,738
1962 1/	49,084	22.2	1,091,787	10,490	26.3	275,408
1963 2/	53,156	20.4	1,084,085	11,102	20.7	229,553

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Acreage is December 1, 1962 winter estimate and March 1, 1963 spring prospective plantings. Production is June 1 indications.

Table 14.- Wheat: Indicated 1963 production as of June 1,1963, by States, with comparisons

State	Winter Wheat: Indicated 1963	Winter Wheat: 1962	Winter Wheat: Average 1957-61	Spring Wheat: Indicated 1963 1/	Spring Wheat: 1962	Spring Wheat: Average 1957-61	Total all Wheat: Indicated 1963	Total all Wheat: 1962	Total all Wheat: Average 1957-61
				--1,000 bushels--					
New York	7,276	6,831	8,121	-	-	-	7,276	6,831	8,121
New Jersey	891	1,120	1,463	-	-	-	891	1,120	1,463
Pennsylvania	13,776	12,628	15,453	-	-	-	13,776	12,628	15,453
Ohio	46,444	38,688	40,445	-	-	-	46,444	38,688	40,445
Indiana	46,944	38,908	38,201	-	-	-	46,944	38,908	38,201
Oklahoma	74,976	71,953	96,233	-	-	-	74,976	71,953	96,233
Illinois	60,725	49,465	47,785	-	-	-	60,725	49,465	47,785
Michigan	37,100	29,965	35,876	-	-	-	37,100	29,965	35,876
Wisconsin	1,190	1,147	990	480	544	910	1,670	1,691	1,900
Minnesota	400	483	700	22,427	17,499	22,081	22,827	17,982	22,781
Iowa	2,511	1,950	3,402	345	273	413	2,856	2,223	3,815
Texas	40,640	43,696	64,329	-	-	-	40,640	43,696	64,329
Missouri	33,348	26,352	39,156	-	-	-	33,348	26,352	39,156
North Dakota	-	-	-	117,280	158,500	112,205	117,280	158,500	112,205
South Dakota	10,564	4,928	12,377	23,310	24,896	26,094	33,874	29,824	38,471
Nebraska	65,582	53,820	84,814	-	-	-	65,582	53,820	84,814
Kansas	177,387	211,171	235,458	-	-	-	177,387	211,171	235,458
Montana	46,000	37,136	48,018	37,602	41,161	31,405	83,602	78,297	79,423
Delaware	520	542	689	-	-	-	520	542	689
Maryland	3,216	3,483	3,921	-	-	-	3,216	3,483	3,921
Virginia	3,906	4,117	6,203	-	-	-	3,906	4,117	6,203
West Virginia	396	432	634	-	-	-	396	432	634
North Carolina	6,024	4,896	8,531	-	-	-	6,024	4,896	8,531
Idaho	19,736	18,544	19,101	17,952	18,148	21,566	37,688	36,692	40,667
South Carolina	1,632	1,344	3,283	-	-	-	1,632	1,344	3,283
Georgia	1,375	1,175	2,059	-	-	-	1,375	1,175	2,059
Kentucky	3,475	3,406	4,239	-	-	-	3,475	3,406	4,239
Tennessee	3,000	2,461	3,404	-	-	-	3,000	2,461	3,404
Alabama	759	840	1,712	-	-	-	759	840	1,712
Wyoming	4,576	3,927	5,489	648	624	621	5,224	4,551	6,110
Mississippi	1,000	780	1,707	-	-	-	1,000	780	1,707
Arkansas	3,125	3,080	3,653	-	-	-	3,125	3,080	3,653
Louisiana	1,056	720	866	-	-	-	1,056	720	866
Colorado	25,862	35,739	55,510	420	468	835	26,282	36,207	56,345
New Mexico	3,400	4,200	4,462	-	-	-	3,400	4,200	4,462
Arizona	1,118	1,008	2,406	-	-	-	1,118	1,008	2,406
Utah	2,130	3,478	3,171	1,512	1,968	2,299	3,642	5,446	5,470
Nevada	210	64	149	496	540	444	706	604	593
Washington	69,537	59,440	62,563	4,290	7,385	5,405	73,827	66,825	67,968
Oregon	24,255	23,582	23,400	2,233	2,698	2,754	26,488	26,280	26,154
California	8,480	8,880	7,758	558	704	376	9,038	9,584	8,134
Total	854,542	816,379	997,730	229,553	275,408	227,532	1,084,095	1,091,787	1,225,262

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 15.- Wheat: Production and farm disposition, United States, 1945-62

Crop year	Production	Total used for seed	Used on farms where grown: For seed	Used on farms where grown: Fed to livestock	Used on farms where grown: Home use 1/	Sold
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1945	1,107,623	82,006	63,980	98,876	4,470	940,297
1946	1,152,118	86,823	69,039	88,406	3,861	990,812
1947	1,358,911	91,094	72,244	94,766	4,023	1,187,878
1948	1,294,911	95,015	73,046	98,020	3,475	1,120,370
1949	1,098,415	80,851	60,686	84,984	2,903	949,842
1950	1,019,344	87,904	65,478	74,222	2,836	876,808
1951	988,161	88,195	66,194	66,663	2,639	852,665
1952	1,306,440	89,091	68,704	64,860	2,576	1,170,300
1953	1,173,071	69,478	53,216	65,167	2,410	1,052,278
1954	983,900	64,788	47,672	49,639	2,191	884,398
1955	937,094	68,056	46,062	44,448	1,765	844,819
1956	1,005,397	57,995	41,535	41,287	1,597	920,978
1957	955,740	62,960	42,465	34,795	1,441	877,039
1958	1,457,435	64,287	44,272	42,541	1,212	1,369,410
1959	1,121,118	62,864	43,335	31,306	1,121	1,045,356
1960	1,357,272	63,963	43,302	27,899	976	1,285,095
1961	1,234,743	55,968	38,106	26,024	---	1,170,613
1962 2/	1,091,787	60,737	39,413	20,624	---	1,031,750

1/ Relates to quantities ground at the mill or exchanged for flour for the producer's home use.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, nearest mid-month, January-June 1963; weekly, April-June 1963

Date (Friday)		Hard spring wheat: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard spring wheat: No. 2 Manitoba at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	Hard winter wheat, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft wheat: No. 1 Soft white at Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft wheat: Australia 3/
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month						
January	18	2.33	1.81	2.42	2.19	5/
February	15	2.34	1.81	2.46	2.25	---
March	15	2.35	1.81	2.46	2.23	---
April	11	2.39	1.81	2.51	2.28	---
May	17	2.31	1.80	2.29	2.24	---
June	14	2.43	1.80	2.20	2.00	---
Weekly						
April	26	2.38	1.80	2.47	2.26	---
	3	2.37	1.80	2.45	2.28	---
	10	2.40	1.80	2.42	2.28	---
	24	2.31	1.80	2.26	2.14	---
	31	2.32	1.80	2.18	2.08	---
June	7	2.42	1.80	2.18	2.02	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ The last available Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, is for December 1962 at $1.62 per bushel.

Table 17.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets, April-June, 1962 and 1963

Month and date	All classes and grades, six markets,		No. 1 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark No. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
April	2.41	2.44	2.14	2.39	2.46	2.46	3/1.35	2.59	---	---	2.12	2.26
May	2.43	2.38	2.20	2.27	2.50	2.41	2.93	2.57	---	2/2.15	2.15	2.23
Week ended												
April 19	2.38	2.45	2.14	2.39	2.45	2.48	---	2.57	---	---	2.14	2.27
26	2.40	2.43	2.15	2.35	2.46	2.46	---	2.58	---	---	2.15	2.26
May 3	2.42	2.41	2.16	2.34	2.50	2.45	---	2.56	---	---	2.13	2.27
10	2.45	2.40	2.23	2.34	2.53	2.46	---	2.53	---	---	2.14	2.28
17	2.45	2.36	2.19	2.19	2.52	2.42	---	2.58	---	2/2.15	2.16	2.26
24	2.42	2.38	2.23	2.23	2.49	2.38	3.00	2.58	---	---	2.17	2.20
31	2.40	2.34	2.18	2.18	2.46	2.38	2.90	2.57	---	---	2.17	2.12
June 7	2.46	2.37	2.18	2.13	2.49	2.48	2.86	2.57	---	---	2.17	2.03
14	2.39	2.20	2.17	2.09	2.52	2.52	2.90	2.59	---	2/1.86	2.18	2.01

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ Only 1 car.
3/ Only 2 cars.

Table 18.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of July futures, specified markets, April-June, 1962 and 1963

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
April	2.12	1.89	2.10	1.96	2.36	2.26
May	2.15	1.87	2.13	1.96	2.36	2.22
Week ended						
April 19	2.12	1.88	2.11	1.95	2.36	2.27
26	2.13	1.89	2.11	1.98	2.37	2.26
May 3	2.15	1.88	2.12	1.97	2.38	2.25
10	2.15	1.88	2.14	1.97	2.38	2.25
17	2.16	1.86	2.14	1.96	2.36	2.21
24	2.14	1.86	2.13	1.95	2.34	2.20
31	2.14	1.85	2.13	1.93	2.33	2.20
June 7	2.15	1.86	2.14	1.93	2.34	2.22
14	2.15	1.87	2.14	1.95	2.36	2.22

Table 19.- Wheat: CCC sales and other dispositions, July-June 1961-62 and 1962-63

Item	July 1, 1961- June 15, 1962	July 1, 1962- June 15, 1963
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By ASCS Commodity Offices:		
Nonstorable country warehouse	1,376	4,067
Nonstorable track and terminal	2,450	5,902
Statutory minimum 1/	45,862	8,075
Other domestic	724	515
Donations	2/	380
By ASC County Offices:		
Nonstorable bin sites	1,597	---
Statutory minimum 1/	13,710	2
Total domestic	65,719	18,941
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 3/	122,980	132,633
Barter	38,069	5,883
GSM credit 4/	4,186	8,927
Other export	---	---
Donations	12,015	30,055
Total export	177,250	177,498
Total sales and dispositions	242,969	196,439

1/ For unrestricted domestic use. 2/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 3/ For redemption of certificates issued under payment in kind program. 4/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program: CCC sales made at the next export price.

Table 20.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on April 1, 1959-63

Stocks position	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 2/	283,447	203,747	258,115	211,652	195,878
Mills, elevators and warehouses 3/	1,180,705	1,295,163	1,376,245	1,371,134	1,260,304
Commodity Credit Corporation 4/	77,029	62,589	72,259	59,223	46,903
Total	1,541,181	1,561,499	1,706,619	1,642,009	1,503,085

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board. 3/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated, including flour mills, terminal elevators and processing plants. 4/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

Table 21.- 1962 Wheat Allotment Program: Number of farms and acreages, by type of farm

Type of farm	Farms	Acreage 1/ Allotment	Acreage 1/ Harvested
	Number	Acres	Acres
All wheat farms	1,772,120	49,366,619	2/ 43,259,943
Complying farms	1,231,034	46,313,639	36,372,341
Non-complying farms	541,086	3,052,980	6,887,602
Marketing quota excess farms 3/	6,359	978,771	1,489,569
Feed wheat farms 4/	11,861	33,552	125,223

1/ Does not include additional allotment acreage granted to farms participating in the Conditional Durum Wheat Program but does include the additional harvested acreage of durum wheat grown on such farms. 2/ The revised harvested acreage figure, published by Statistical Reporting Service, is 43,545,000 acres. 3/ Farms planting in excess of their acreage allotment or of 15-acres, whichever is greater. 4/ Farms using 30-acre feed wheat provision.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Policy and Program Appraisal Division.

Table 22.- Wheat, 1962 crop: Quantity put under loan, by classes, through March 31, 1963

Class	Warehouse stored	Farm stored	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard winter	123,860	24,298	148,158
Red winter	2,130	897	3,027
Hard spring	17,015	33,564	50,579
Durum	11,902	24,290	36,192
White	30,937	8,745	39,682
Mixed	71	296	367
Unclassified	131	146	277
Total	186,046	92,236	1/ 278,282

1/ Taken from operating reports of ASCS which differs from the total reported in the fiscal reports. Fiscal reports do not show the breakdown by classes.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Policy and Program Appraisal Division.

Table 23.- Wheat: Supplies available for export or carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, June 1, 1961-63

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	1,314	1,411	1,305
New crop	1,357	1,235	1,092
Total supplies	2,671	2,646	2,397
Domestic requirements for season 2/	606	628	607
Supplies available for export or carryover	2,065	2,018	1,790
Exports, July 1 through May 31 3/	609	662	583
Supplies on June 1 for export or carryover 4/	1,456	1,356	1,207
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	600	608	391
New crop	518	283	558
Total supplies	1,118	891	949
Domestic requirements for season 2/	157	142	150
Supplies available for export or carryover	961	749	799
Exports, August 1 through May 31 3/	286	310	275
Supplies on June 1 for export or carryover	675	439	524
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	60	35	13
New crop	150	190	190
Total supplies	210	224	203
Domestic requirements for season 2/	135	135	130
Supplies available for export or carryover	75	90	73
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	28	72	36
Supplies on June 1 for export or carryover	47	18	37
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1	64	28	22
New crop	274	247	307
Total supplies	338	275	329
Domestic requirements for season 2/	79	75	78
Supplies available for export or carryover	259	200	251
Exports, December 1 through May 31 3/	107	104	103
Supplies on June 1 for export or carryover	152	96	148
TOTALS FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of the seasons	2,038	2,082	1,731
New crop	2,299	1,955	2,147
Total supplies	4,337	4,037	3,878
Domestic requirements for season 2/	977	980	965
Supplies available for export or carryover	3,360	3,057	2,913
Exports, season through May 31 3/	1,030	1,148	997
Supplies on June 1 for export or carryover	2,330	1,909	1,916

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use), and feed for the season.
3/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent.
4/ Without imports.

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