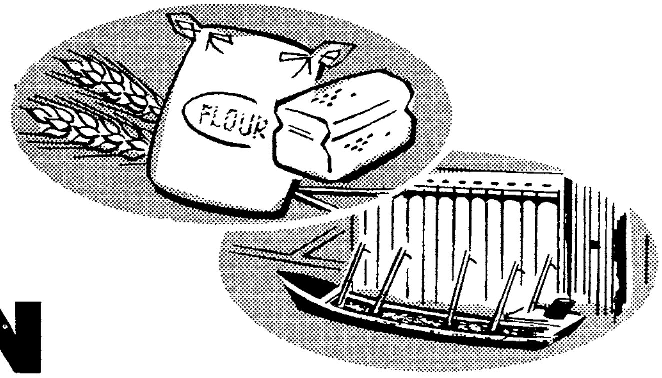
1965 OUTLOOK ISSUE

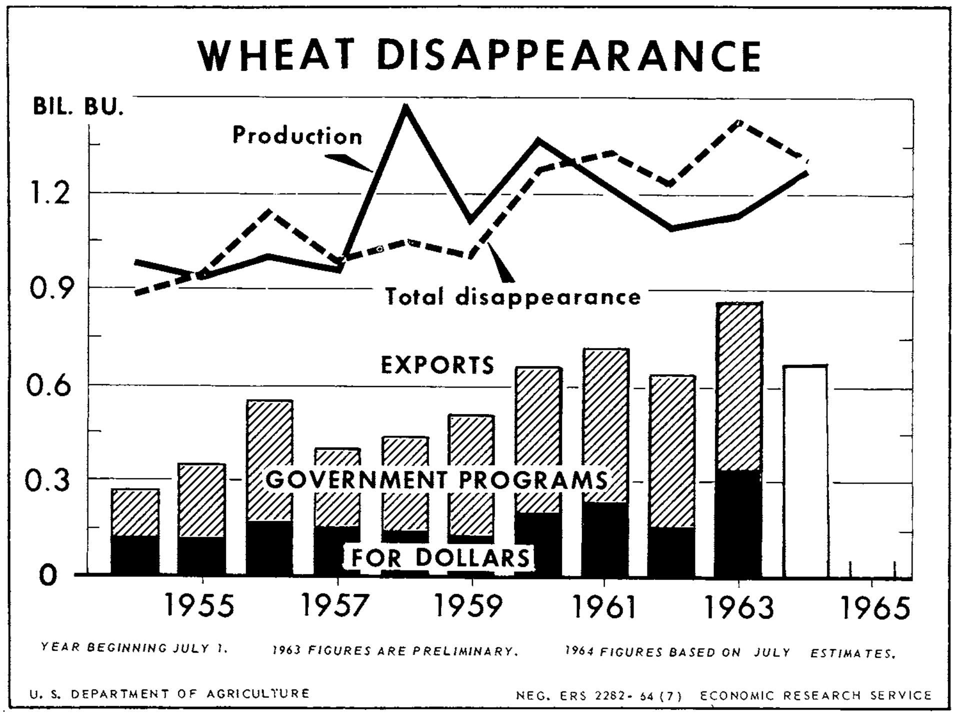


WHEAT SITUATION

WS-189 | For Release August 8, P. M. | JULY 1964

During the last 3 marketing years, total disappearance of wheat has exceeded current production. As a result, the carryover has declined for 3 consecutive years and on July 1, 1964, totaled 900 million bushels. Carryover stocks have been reduced about 500 million bushels since July 1961 with 295 million bushels of this occurring during 1963-64.

Exports have accounted for this high level of disappearance; Government-financed exports under the Food-for-Peace Program provided the bulk of the exports. An all-time record total export of 860 million bushels was set in 1963-64, about 140 million above the previous record in 1961-62. Dollar exports played an important part in setting the record, accounting for about 340 million bushels. Poor crops in many countries stimulated exports for U. S. wheat last year. With the anticipated large world wheat crop exports from the United States in 1964-65 may only total 675 million bushels.



IN THIS ISSUE

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

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1961-64

Item	Year beginning July				
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	1,162.0	1,411.2	1,321.9	1,195	900
Production	1,225.3	1,234.7	1,093.7	1,138	1,275
Imports 3/	8.0	5.9	5.5	5	5
Total	2,395.3	2,651.8	2,421.1	2,338	2,180
Domestic disappearance					
Food 4/	494.9	499.5	501.6	500	500
Seed	62.0	56.0	60.6	63	70
Industry	.1	.1	.1	---	---
Feed 5/	46.0	54.4	21.6	15	65
Total	603.0	610.0	583.9	578	635
Exports 6/	547.7	719.9	642.3	860	675
Total disappearance	1,150.7	1,329.9	1,226.2	1,438	1,310
Stocks on June 30	1,244.6	1,321.9	1,194.9	900	870

1/ Preliminary. Distribution items 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. Beginning in 1962-63, an allowance is made for donations of bulgar and rolled wheat which are not included in Census data. The wheat equivalent of these items is estimated for 1962-63, 3.6 million, and 1963-64, 10.0 million bushels.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 31, 1964

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Several new aspects in the present wheat situation could cause the outlook for wheat in 1964-65 to be substantially different from that of any recent year. Wheat can be marketed without marketing quotas for the first time since the 1953 crop. The price support loan rate is at a level representing the feeding value of wheat and as a result wheat feeding has a potential for expansion not feasible during the last 10 to 15 years.

The total supply of wheat in 1964-65 is placed at 2,180 million bushels. This includes the 1964 crop forecast at 1,275 million in July, the beginning carryover of 900 million, and the usual small imports. The 1964 crop is estimated somewhat above last year's small crop but the July 1964 carryover is nearly 300 million bushels below a year earlier.

Total disappearance in 1964-65 is currently estimated at 1,310 million bushels with exports accounting for 675 million. Exports at this level are well below the record 860 million bushels of last year but in line with those of recent years. An expected record world wheat crop will increase competition for commercial markets. However, import requirements of many countries which are taking wheat under the Food-for-Peace Program are expected to continue near the current levels. Commercial exports from the United States reached 340 million bushels in 1963-64, setting a new record.

Domestic disappearance may rise to an estimated 635 million bushels. This is somewhat above that of recent years due to an expected moderate increase in the use of wheat for feed. The decline in per capita consumption of wheat in the United States is expected to continue in 1964-65, holding the total quantity of wheat used for food at the 500-million-bushel level. With total disappearance of wheat slightly larger than the current crop forecast, carry-over stocks on July 1, 1965 may be reduced slightly.

Based on the present supply and demand outlook, the price received by farmers in 1964-65 should be near the $1.30 national average price support loan rate. About 3/4 of the national acreage allotment is enrolled in the 1964 Wheat Program. All wheat produced on this enrolled allotment is eligible for the loan. In addition, farmers diverting acreage also receive income supplements in the form of marketing certificates and acreage diversion payments. With these supplements, cash receipts from wheat in 1964-65 may be about $2.1 billion, compared with $2.3 billion in 1963-64.

Announcements to date on the 1965 wheat program indicate 2 important changes, each of which provides a greater range of alternatives to farmers. One would permit farmers to produce any amount of wheat they desire without losing acreage history credit. The other allows the substitution of acreages between wheat and feed grains for farmers enrolled in the programs for each of these grains. The national average loan rate in 1965 will be $1.25 per bushel; domestic and export certificates will be valued at 75 and 30 cents, respectively.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR ALL WHEAT

Smallest Carryover Since 1958

Carryover of all wheat on July 1, 1964, totaled 900 million bushels, 295 million below that of a year earlier, and represents the third consecutive decline from the peak 1,411 million reached in July 1961. The steady decline in carryover stocks is the result of special acreage diversion programs for both the 1962 and 1963 crops and the high level of exports that has prevailed in recent years. During the past 4 years, exports have averaged about 720 million bushels per year, or about 245 million above the preceding 4-year period.

As in past years, the Commodity Credit Corporation held the bulk of wheat stocks. CCC holdings on July 1, 1964, totaled 815 million bushels, based on estimated non-committed inventory. In addition to the quantity owned by CCC, 17.3 million bushels were outstanding under loan and reseal loan from the 1963-crop. Old-crop reseal totaled 36.6 million.

Penalty Wheat in "Free" Stocks

The quantity of wheat in private hands--"free" stocks--on July 1, 1964, totaled an estimated 31 million bushels. This estimate is subject to change as more complete CCC fiscal data become available. Since the 1964 crop support is 52 cents per bushel below that for the 1963 crop, "free" stocks were expected to be minimal and almost non-existent. Thus, existing "free" stocks resulted primarily from the marketing-quota penalty wheat released from in bond. From 1953 to 1963, wheat in excess of allotments or permitted acreage was not readily available to the market. The 1964 crop is not subject to marketing quotas and farmers are free to sell this wheat from past crops without paying the penalty. The most recent official report placed stocks of penalty wheat at 21.8 million bushels on January 1, 1964. The transition marketing certificates also probably induced flour millers to carry some stocks. No estimate of the number of these certificates purchased is available at this time.

1964 Crop Above Average

Production of all wheat in 1964 is forecast at 1,275 million bushels, 12 percent above last year and 2 percent above the 1958-62 average. The indicated yield per harvested acre is 26.0 bushels, 0.9 bushel above last year and 1.1 bushels above average. Yields of both winter and spring wheat are expected to exceed those of last year and the 1958-62 average.

Total acreage of all wheat for harvest as grain is estimated at 49.0 million acres, 8 percent above last year but 3 percent below average. The 1964 all-wheat allotment was established at 53.2 million acres, including increases in allotments on farms with small wheat acreages.

Supply Declines Sharply

Carryover and production estimates, plus an allowance for imports of about 5 million bushels, indicate a total wheat supply in 1964-65 of 2,180 million bushels. A supply of this size is sharply below that of recent years and is about 500 million bushels below the peak supply of 1960-61.

High Level of Disappearance

Total disappearance of wheat in 1964-65 is estimated at 1,310 million bushels, 35 million above the July estimate of the 1964 crop. This includes 635 million bushels for domestic use and 675 million bushels for exports. This is substantially below the record total disappearance of 1,438 million in 1963-64 but somewhat above the 5-year average.

Feeding to Increase

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1964-65 is expected to be slightly above the level of recent year (table 1). The use of wheat for feed is estimated at around 65 million bushels, somewhat above average, and accounts for most of the expected increase in domestic disappearance. The increase would stem from the competitiveness between wheat and feed grain prices. Competition would probably be greatest in areas where large portions of the wheat acreage were not enrolled in the program. Any such increase in wheat feeding would take place primarily during the summer and early fall. Feed grain prices generally reach their seasonal highs in this period while wheat prices are normally at their lowest level. The estimate of feed use of wheat in 1963-64 based on preliminary data appears to be too low (table 1). This estimate, derived as a residual, is even below the estimate of wheat fed on farms.

The use of wheat for food in 1964-65 is again estimated at 500 million bushels. The long-time decline in per capita consumption of wheat products is espected to continue to offset the rising population. Use of wheat for seed is currently placed at 70 million bushels but farmers' intentions to participate in the 1965 wheat program, as well as their acreage substitution plans, may change this estimate somewhat.

Exports to Decline

Exports of wheat and flour in 1964-65 are currently estimated at 675 million bushels, substantially below the record level of 860 million set in 1963-64 but considerably above average (table 1). Last year, exports received stimulus from short crops in Europe, Japan, and the Soviet Union. The bulk of the increased business was under commercial terms and helped to establish an estimated record dollar export level of 340 million bushels. The remainder of the exports, about 520 million bushels, were shipped under the Food-for-Peace Program and were at about the same level as in recent years.

The Soviet Union and Europe are expected to have better crops in 1964-65. This will not only reduce their import demand but will intensify competition for commercial markets. In addition, the traditional exporters--Canada, Australia, and Argentina--will all have large crops. Because of this, commercial sales in 1964-65 may only account for 15 to 20 percent of the estimated 675-million-bushel exports. Current authority for concluding agreements under Public Law 480 expires on December 31, 1964. However, the export estimate for 1964-65 assumes that this authority will be extended.

Continued Decline in Carryover

Based on the estimated heavy disappearance of 1,310 million bushels for 1964-65, the carryover of wheat on July 1, 1965, may be further reduced to about 870 million bushels. A carryover of this size, however, would be only slightly below that of July 1, 1964, and would still be in excess of normal reserve requirements.

Prices to Average Near Loan

The average price received by farmers for wheat in 1964-65 will probably be near the national average loan rate of $1.30 per bushel. Approximately 70 percent of the crop is eligible for price support and total demand is expected to slightly exceed the 1964 crop. Based on the present supply and demand factors, prices may register no more than a normal seasonal increase in 1964-65.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is now offering wheat for sale at the statutory minimum price--105 percent of the price support loan plus applicable carrying charges--or the market price, whichever is higher. This would be about $1.38 per bushel, on a national average farm basis, in August. In actual practice, the CCC sales price is computed on the basis of individual locations.

The U. S. season average price received by farmers for wheat in 1963-64 was $1.85 per bushel, 3 cents above the loan rate applicable to the 1963 crop. The farm price rose very sharply from a low of $1.75 per bushel in July 1963 to $2.00 in January 1964. This increase far exceeded the normal seasonal rise and was triggered by the sharp rise in exports beginning in September 1963. Farm wheat prices remained strong through May 1964 when they averaged $1.88 per bushel. They declined significantly in June as new-crop wheat entered the market at prices related to the $1.30-per-bushel loan rate. In June, the average farm price was $1.40 per bushel and by July it had declined to $1.33.

Loan Activity Light

Only a small portion of the 1963 crop was placed under loan and only about 6 percent of the crop was actually delivered to CCC (table 24). Use of the loan program in 1963-64 was at the lowest level in 16 years. Under the new loan procedure, loans on farm-stored wheat will be easier to obtain in 1964-65. As a result loan activity may increase somewhat. However, deliveries to CCC may be as small as they were in 1963-64 based on present supply and disappearance estimates.

Farmers must have their loan applications approved by January 31, 1965, but they have until February 28 to decide on the quantity they will place under loan, in the major wheat areas. The loan entry and maturity dates in the Southeast, mid-Atlantic and New England States are unchanged.

Under the new price support system, effective with the 1964 crop, separate purchase agreements are no longer made. A farmer need apply only once for price support to cover his eligible production. He then can obtain one or more loans based on that application. Any balance, on which loans are not obtained, is also eligible for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation. In 1963 and prior years, a fee of one-half cent per bushel was charged in advance for commodities signed up under purchase agreements. For 1964 crops, a flat fee of $3 is required for each commodity application, covering the entire production eligible for price support. The one-half cent service charge is collected only on quantities delivered in 1964.

Changes in the price-support reporting system also are being made in 1964. States are reporting on applications for total price support, by commodity, to USDA. They represent cumulative quantities as of the end of the month in the counties. Loan data continue to be assembled at the Kansas City Data Processing Center. Current reports are based on loan documents received as of the end of the month at the DPC.

State reports as of June 30 indicated that farmers had made application for 16.2 million bushels of wheat to be eligible for price support while only 4.8 million had actually been put under loan.

CCC Sales May Decline

Sales and dispositions by the CCC in 1964-65 will probably decline substantially from the very high rate of activity established last year (table 26). One of the major outlets for CCC stocks is the redemption of payment-in-kind export certificates. These are based on the export subsidy which has run at about 55 to 65 cents per bushel in recent years. Since the export subsidy requirement has been reduced sharply under the 1964 wheat program, the volume of wheat redeemed by these certificates is expected to decline substantially. CCC domestic sales during the first 3 weeks of July were heavy, a result of the sharply lower resale price effective on July 1. These sales were particularly large in the spring wheat area where the later harvest permitted CCC to become a major supplier.

The 1964 Wheat Program

The new wheat program became effective on April 11, 1964. It is voluntary though farmers had to sign up to participate in the program. The sign-up took place from May 1 to 22 and about 3/4 of the national wheat-allotment acreage was placed in the program. The rate of participation varied considerably among the various wheat regions; important commercial areas took the greatest advantage of the program (table 27).

The 1964 program offered the participant a price support loan of $1.30 per bushel, on a national average basis. The program had 2 alternative methods of participation. Producers needed to comply only with their 1964 allotments to be eligible for price support. This is the same eligibility requirement that would have existed if the old program were still in effect. In addition, producers who comply but also divert specified acreage to soil-conserving uses receive domestic and export marketing certificates on their normal production plus acreage diversion payments on their diverted acreage. These domestic and export certificates have fixed face values of 70 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Processors of wheat for food purposes and exporters must now buy these certificates on each bushel they handle, effective July 1, 1964. The certificates do not, however, follow the wheat through marketing channels. The eligible farmer normally requests the CCC to handle his certificates and reimburse him in cash. The processors and exporters buy certificates from CCC as they are required. This program is expected to maintain farm income from wheat in 1964-65 at about $2.1 billion, compared with the estimated 1963-64 level of $2.3 billion. By mid-July, payments were being made to participating farmers.

Domestic Certificate Operations

Reports of processing by domestic food processors are due not later than 15 days after the close of each reporting period. Processors have the option of reporting under 1 of 3 reporting systems. They may report on a calendar month basis, a combination of 4 and 5-week periods, or each 4 weeks. Reports will be submitted on a plant-by-plant basis unless prior approval is obtained to combine 2 or more plants in 1 report.

Processors may report the wheat they use for food products by weight or by using a conversion factor, in cases where all the food products they process from wheat in a given plant are provided with a conversion factor in the regulations. Products for which conversion factors are provided include whole wheat or graham, malted wheat and 72 percent flours, semolina, farina, bulgur, and rolled wheat.

If paid within the first 15 calendar days after the close of the reporting period, certificate costs will be interest-free. If paid later than 15 calendar days after the close of the reporting period, certificate costs are subject to interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the first day after the close of the reporting period.

Wheat used in non-food products, as defined in the "Processor Wheat Marketing Certificate Regulations", is not subject to domestic marketing certificates. However, wheat processed into flour, regardless of its end use, is subject to domestic marketing certificates. These regulations are available from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Wheat used in flour that may be exported will also be subject to domestic marketing certificates, but refunds are provided as necessary to enable U. S.-produced flour to continue to be competitive in world markets. Applicable refunds for flour will be determined and announced on a daily basis as part of the Flour Export Cash Payment Program.

Wheat processed into a food product for consumption on the farm where produced, grown outside the United States and processed in bond, or custom or toll processed for the U. S. Department of Agriculture does not require certificates.

Export Certificates

Exporters may purchase and surrender marketing certificates either prior to export of wheat or within 15 days after export on an interest-free basis or within 45 days with interest payable for the entire period at 6 percent. An exporter, by filing an intention to export, in effect enters into an agreement with USDA to buy export marketing certificates to cover the export within 45 days after shipment.

USDA will continue to make export payments, when needed, to enable U. S. wheat to be competitive in world markets and to fulfill international obligations. The export payments will take into consideration the domestic price of wheat plus the cost of export certificates. Export payments will continue to be announced daily.

In pricing Commodity Credit Corporation-owned wheat for sale under the barter and CCC credit programs, USDA will include the value of the export certificate in determining the export price.

Certificate payments by exporters, and export payments and applicable refunds by USDA, will be made at the same time in most instances. Export payments will continue to be made as Payment-In-Kind (PIK) Certificates. Refunds on certificate payments can be taken by an exporter in Payment-In-Kind Certificates or credited against his export certificate account. Cash refunds can be requested when export certificates have already been bought and paid for. Wheat exported for donation abroad, or grown outside the United States and stored in the U. S. under bond does not require certificates.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WHEAT

Beginning Carryover Down

The July 1, 1964, beginning carryover of hard red winter wheat totaled 668 million bushels, down sharply from the 936 million of a year earlier (table 2). Most of this wheat is, as in the past, in the hands of the CCC (table 25). The July 1, 1964, carryover of soft red winter, amounting to only 4 million bushels, was the smallest of record. CCC had virtually no wheat of this class in its inventory. Stocks of soft red winter, at 4 million bushels, were only slightly below those on July 1, 1963, but were substantially smaller than the 24-million-bushel carryover of July 1, 1962.

Large Crops; Soft Red Winter at Near Record

The 1964 soft red winter wheat crop was forecast at 236 million bushels in July. At this level it exceeds the large 1963 crop by 24 million bushels and is 57 million above the 1957-61 average. The total production of all soft wheat in the eastern portion of the Nation is placed at about 278 million bushels, about 25 million above that of 1963. The eastern soft wheat estimate includes an allowance for the white wheats--primarily in Michigan and New York--in addition to the published red winter wheat estimate.

Hard red winter wheat production was estimated at 635 million bushels, about 90 million above that of 1963 but somewhat below the 5-year average (table 2).

Winter Wheat Crop About Average

The total winter wheat crop was forecast in July at 1,016 million bushels, up 4 percent from the June estimate, up 12 percent from 1963, and nearly equal to the 1958-62 average. By July 1, winter wheat harvest had extended well into Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana and it was underway in southern Ohio. Combining was virtually completed in Texas and Oklahoma, 80 percent complete in Kansas, and approaching 20 percent in Colorado. The better-than-expected harvest, along with improved prospects in most later maturing areas, boosted the average U. S. yield above the level indicated on June 1. The yield per harvested acre is now estimated at 27.1 bushels, 1.0 above last year and the third highest of record.

Acreage of winter wheat to be harvested for grain is expected to total 37.5 million acres, 8 percent more than in 1963 but 4 percent below the 1958-62 average. The acreage seeded for the 1964 crop of winter wheat was 43.3 million acres. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain accounted for 13.5 percent of the seeded acres. Heaviest acreage losses centered around southwest Kansas, southeast Colorado, and the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles where lack of moisture and high winds caused heavy abandonment during April and May.

Quality of the Southern Plains crop is good. Test weight of Kansas wheat has been above average, protein content equal to last year but slightly below average, and sedimentation value above last year.

In most of the eastern Corn Belt, Atlantic, and Southern States, yields were exceeding earlier expectations and reported at record to near-record levels. Weather generally has been favorable for a rapid harvest.

Supplies Remain Large

Supplies of both hard red winter and soft red winter wheat remain heavy in spite of the reductions in carryover. The total hard red winter supply for 1964-65 is currently placed at 1,303 million bushels, a decline of 177 million from that of 1963-64 and 244 million below the 1957-61 average. The 1964-65 soft red winter supply, estimated at 240 million bushels, is about 23 million above the large 1963-64 supply and 49 million above the 5-year average.

Soft Red Winter Demand Lower

The total demand for soft red winter wheat in 1964-65 may be below the very high level of 1963-64. The anticipated decline in exports may only be partially offset by an increase in domestic disappearance. The 1963 crop in Western Europe which was small and of low quality stimulated U. S. exports of soft red winter last year and they totaled 80 million bushels (table 2). In 1964-65, France is expected to have a large surplus of wheat for export. As a result of this anticipated competition and the improved crops in many importing countries,U. S. exports of soft red winter are currently estimated at 50 million bushels. While below the 1963-64 exports, this is a high level when compared with many earlier years. By mid-July, about 16 million bushels of soft red winter wheat had been authorized for sale to Portugal, Yugoslavia and the UAR under Titles I and IV of P. L. 480. In 1963-64, only 4.2 million bushels of soft red winter as grain were exported under Title I while almost all of the remaining 68.4 million bushels were sold for dollars. The distribution of soft red winter exports by program in 1963-64 was unusual in that dollar sales constituted such a large share of the total.

The major dollar purchaser of soft red winter wheat in 1963-64 was The Netherlands which took about 14 million bushels under commercial terms. Other major buyers for dollars were the United Kingdom, Belgium, and West Germany. Large transactions under Title I for soft red winter took place with the UAR.

Based on current conditions, the total domestic disappearance of soft red winter wheat is now placed at 145 million bushels. This is somewhat higher than the 135-million-bushel level used domestically in recent years but is no higher than the level of a decade ago. Much, if not all of this increase, may come in feeding although some could result from greater substitution of soft red winter for hard winter in flour.

Hard Red Winter Demand Good

The demand for hard red winter soared in 1963-64 with exports accounting for all of the increase. Exports totaled 565 million bushels, about 78 million above the record set in 1961-62. In 1964-65, exports are expected to again be large, possibly totaling around 480 million bushels. Much of this is likely to move under Food for Peace and to those countries who are the major recipients of the program--India, Pakistan, and Brazil. Exports under Government programs in 1963-64 accounted for about 345 million bushels of the 473 million exported as grain.

Dollar exports of hard red winter as grain in 1963-64 were at a record level totaling 128 million bushels. Japan and the Soviet Union were the principal dollar buyers, taking 39 and 36 million bushels, respectively. India took 124 million bushels of hard red winter wheat in 1963-64 while Pakistan and Brazil each took about 45 million bushels. All of these transactions were made under P. L. 480.

Domestic disappearance of hard red winter in 1964-65 may be only slightly greater than the 1957-61 average of 264 million bushels but well above the estimated 247 million in 1963-64. Total disappearance of this wheat may reach 750 million bushels, about 115 million in excess of the 1964 crop.

Carryovers in Mixed Trend

The carryover of hard red winter wheat on July 1, 1965, will decline substantially on the basis of these estimates and may be the only class to register a significant decline. The estimated ending carryover of 553 million bushels would be the smallest in recent years and only one-half as large as the record 1,104 million of July 1, 1961. In contrast, the carryover of soft red winter would increase sharply, totaling an estimated 45 million bushels. Stocks at this level would be well above average and the largest since 1955.

Price Outlook

With the large soft red winter crop and general lack of loan eligibility, the price of this wheat is likely to decline relative to hard red winter. Only about a third of the acreage in the soft red winter wheat areas is in the program. The substitution of soft red winter for low-protein hard red winter by flour millers and the extent to which it will be used for feed will determine the price spread between soft red winter and hard red winter.

Hard red winter wheat prices will likely find their lowest point in the effective loan rate of the price support program, since about 87 percent of the acreage in the hard red winter wheat area is eligible for the loan. The effective loan rate is the gross loan minus storage charges. In late July, it was $1.44 per bushel at Kansas City for No. 1 Hard Winter. CCC sales for unrestricted use are made at the higher of the market, the monthly statutory minimum, or CCC minimum price at the Gulf less the export freight rate from point of origin to the Gulf. With disappearance exceeding the current crop, CCC will have to make up the deficit from its stocks. In view of the current low export subsidy there will be very little CCC wheat entering the market in redemption of payment-in-kind certificates. Thus, CCC hard red winter wheat will largely be drawn out through the unrestricted-use mechanism.

The price of No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City was fairly steady during the summer of 1963 at levels approximating the then current loan level. During this period, prices of No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis were at a considerably lower level than hard red winter and were somewhat unstable. The large 1963 soft red winter crop and lack of export demand at the time were price depressing forces. In early September, prices of both these wheats rose sharply as a result of increased buying by Western European countries and in anticipation of prospective purchases by the Soviet Union. By mid-October, the price of hard red winter leveled off under the influence of heavy CCC sales of that wheat. CCC held no soft red winter wheat and thus prices of soft red winter continued to rise until buyers began to substitute the relatively lower priced hard winters for the red winter. Prices of both these wheats continued at a high level during the winter and spring making only a temporary decline during early March.

Hard and soft red winters both fell sharply in the face of 1964-crop loan levels. In addition, soft red winter prices were also affected by the usually large crop in the early harvest areas of the southeast and Mississippi Delta. Much of this wheat was out of position relative to milling facilities and feed use probably increased. Data are not available at the present time as to the quantity that might have been fed.

In July, the average price received for 100 pounds of wheat was $2.17 in Ohio, $2.27 in Missouri and $2.20 in Pennsylvania. Wheat was only 8 cents per 100 pounds higher than corn in Ohio, and 14 cents higher in Missouri. In Pennsylvania, wheat was 30 cents below corn and this relationship existed throughout the Mid-Atlantic States. These comparisons make no allowance for the difference in feeding value between these 2 grains. Wheat is considered to have a slightly higher feeding value for some kinds of livestock and poultry.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR SPRING WHEAT

Carryovers Remain Large

The carryover of hard red spring wheat on July 1, 1964, totaled 182 million bushels, the smallest in several years. The durum carryover of 40 million bushels was below July 1, 1963, but remained far above average (table 2). CCC reports about 206 million bushels of hard red spring and 33 million of durum in its inventory at the beginning of this year. The CCC total of hard red spring includes an undetermined number of price support loans that are in the process of being settled. As a result, their inventory exceeds the estimated total carryover of this class by 24 million bushels. When the loan transactions are eventually completed, it is likely that this inventory estimate will be revised downward.

Hard Red Spring Crop Above 1963

Hard red spring wheat production, based on July estimates, is estimated at 175 million bushels. This is somewhat larger than the 162 million of last year but about the same as the 1957-61 average of 171 million. Production prospects for the 1964 hard red spring wheat crop were brightened by favorable June weather that brought timely rains to areas where moisture was needed and higher temperatures where early growth had been slowed by cool spring weather.

The crop made about average development by July 1 in North Dakota, the principal producer, but was lagging behind the rapid progress of the 1963 crop.

Reported condition of the crop was uniformly good throughout the State with moisture supplies the best of recent years. In Minnesota, about 60 percent of the spring wheat was heading by July 1, while in Montana nearly 40 percent had headed. June rains helped overcome soil moisture shortages in northern Idaho, and an abundance of water is available for the irrigated portion of the crop. Crop prospects also were improved by timely rains in Iowa, Wyoming, and Colorado.

An estimated 9.7 million acres of all spring wheat other than durum were planted in 1964, from which growers are expected to harvest 9.3 million acres for grain. In 1963, 9.0 million acres were planted and 8.7 million acres harvested for grain. The 1958-62 average plantings were 10.5 million from which 9.9 million acres were harvested for grain. These acreage and yield estimates include hard white spring wheat.

The major North Central-producing States are showing increased spring wheat acreages from last year although reductions are reported for the relatively small acreages in Wisconsin and Iowa. Larger acreages for 1964 also are reported for the western States, with only Montana and Wyoming showing less acreage than last year.

Another Large Durum Crop

Production of durum wheat for 1964 is estimated at 57 million bushels. Final outturn at this level would be 15 percent above 1963 production and 71 percent above the 1958-62 average.

Crop prospects generally are good throughout the major durum wheat-producing areas of the Dakotas and Montana. The yield per harvested acre is forecast at 25.3 bushels, compared with 25.7 bushels per acre in 1963 and the 21.0-bushel average.

The 1964 crop is expected to be harvested from 2.3 million acres, an increase of 17 percent from the acreage harvested in 1963 and 48 percent more than the average. All of the durum wheat-producing States except California expect to harvest larger acreages than in 1963.

Supplies Increase

The supply of hard red spring wheat in 1964-65 is estimated at 362 million bushels, the same as last year but about 40 million below the 5-year average. The supply of durum, estimated at 97 million bushels, is slightly larger than a year earlier and substantially above average.

Disappearance to Decline

Disappearance of durum is likely to decline from the 1963-64 level while that of hard spring may rise slightly. All of the decline in durum use may be in exports. These are now estimated at 5 million bushels, well below the record 29 million reached last year but about the same as the 1957-61 average. The Soviet Union took a sizeable portion, 20 million of the total. All of the durum wheat exported in 1963-64 was under commercial terms.

Exports of hard red spring will likely decline from those of 1963-64. They are currently estimated at 40 million bushels, about the same as the 1957-61 average of 42 million. In 1963-64, they totaled 50 million bushels with dollar sales accounting for about two thirds. Much of the hard red spring wheat sold for dollars went to The Netherlands.

Both of these spring wheats will face strong competition from Canada in export markets. That country is expected to have a large crop in addition to a heavy carryover.

Domestic disappearance of hard red spring may increase slightly to about 145 million bushels. At this level it would be no higher than it was in 1960-61 but would be somewhat above recent years.

Prices in 1964-65

Prices of both hard spring and durum wheat will likely remain at high levels relative to the price support loan in 1964-65. The premiums for durum have again been reduced. The sedimentation and protein premium-discount schedule has also been scaled down somewhat. Each of these program changes reduce the loan values of spring wheats. However, a large portion of the acreage in the spring wheat area is enrolled in the price support program and this will provide an effective floor to the market. As in the case of hard red winter wheat, CCC has large stocks of both hard red spring and durum wheats and CCC's sales policy will be an important factor in determinimg the upper level of prices.

Without the pick-up in export demand in 1963, the price of spring wheats probably would have declined to a lower point than the $2.08 per bushel of mid-August 1963. After August the price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis rose steadily reaching its peak in October 1963. For the next several months it leveled off and then began to decline in late February.

The adjustment of spring wheat prices to 1964 loan levels follow winter wheats because of the later harvest period. This year, however, the lag in the spring wheat price adjustment was not as great since CCC offered its stocks at market prices that had already adjusted to the sharply lower 1964 loan levels on July 1, 1964. Thus, the spring wheat markets adjusted downward in June, rather than in July or August.

The price of No. 1 Hard Amber Durum at Minneapolis rose rapidly until October 1963 but made a fairly consistent decline from that month onward.

Durum supplies have been burdensome for the last 2 years and prices have reflected this situation.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK FOR WHITE WHEAT

Little Change in Supply

The July 1, 1964, carryover of white wheat totaled an estimated 6 million bushels, about half that of a year earlier (table 2). CCC owned virtually no white wheat. The 1964 crop of 172 million bushels is about the same as that of 1963 but the total supply in 1964-65 is down slightly from the year-earlier level. Most of the white wheat is produced in the Pacific Northwest. This year, it accounts for about 130 million bushels while the remaining 42 million are in the East, primarily in Michigan and New York. All of the white wheat in the East is winter wheat while about 80 percent of that in the West is winter wheat.

Exports to Decline

The disappearance of white wheat in 1964-65 may decline somewhat from that of 1963-64. The decline in exports from the high levels of recent years may be partially offset by an increase in domestic disappearance which is estimated at 48 million bushels. This is only slightly above the 1957-61 average but is somewhat above the last several years. Feeding of white wheat could increase in 1964-65 since wheat may be competitive with barley in the Pacific Northwest.

The average price received by farmers for 100 pounds of wheat in Oregon and Washington during July 1964 was \$2.35 and \$2.27, respectively. This was 33 cents per 100 pounds higher than barley in Oregon and 42 cents higher in Washington. In Idaho, the farm price of 100 pounds of wheat was only 13 cents higher than barley. Nutritional studies indicate that wheat has about 10 to 15 percent more feeding value than barley for some types of livestock although no adjustment for feed value is shown here.

Exports of white wheat in 1964-65 are now estimated at 100 million bushels, about 36 million below the near-record level of 1963-64. India was the major taker of white wheat last year, receiving 39 million bushels under Title I. Japan, the second largest buyer, took 34 million bushels while the Soviet Union took 7 million, both purchased under commercial terms. Japan, like Russia, had very poor food grain crops in 1963.

As a result of the current disappearance estimates, carryover stocks on July 1, 1965, may rise sharply from the low level of recent years. The currently estimated 30-million-bushel ending carryover for 1964-65 is, however, substantially below the 1957-61 average of 45 million.

Prices Near Loan

The price of No. 1 Soft White wheat at Portland remained considerably above the loan rate during 1963-64. A large portion of the wheat in Western white wheat areas is eligible for loan in 1964-65. Prices in 1964-65 may not be as far above the loan rate as last year but they likely will remain close to it.

THE 1965 WHEAT PROGRAM

2 Major Changes

In the provisions of the 1965 program announced to date there are 2 significant changes which offer producers a wider range of alternatives. The first of these provides that farmers' plantings in 1965 will not be recorded in the farm acreage history. Thus, farmers need not comply with their allotments in order to prevent a reduction in future allotments.

The other important program change permits substitution between wheat and feed grains if the farm has both a wheat allotment and feed grain base. Producers will need to meet at least the minimum diversion for both wheat and feed grains in order to utilize the substitution provisions.

Wheat marketing certificates will be issued to program cooperators in a manner similar to the 1964 program on the smaller of: (1) The normal production of the acreage allotment multiplied by the domestic and export allocation percentages to be announced at a later date by the Secretary; or (2) the wheat acreage planted for harvest multiplied by the normal yield. The number of certificates allocated to a farm will not be increased because of the substitution of wheat for feed grains.

The total production of wheat by producers who comply with program requirements will be eligible for price support loans even though the wheat acreage is in excess of the wheat allotment because of the substitution provisions.

Feed grain production of program cooperators will be eligible for price support loans when such crops are grown in place of wheat. If price support payments are authorized as a part of the 1965 Feed Grain Program and feed grains are substituted for wheat, the price support payments will be limited to the normal production of the feed grain base less the diverted acreage--(not less than the required minimum diversion under the feed grain program).

An oat-rye base will be established for eligible farms for the purpose of substituting wheat in lieu of such crops if producers so request. Neither corn, grain sorghum, or barley can be planted in lieu of the oat-rye base.

Agricultural legislation provided for this substitution in both the 1964 and 1965 programs; but the provision could not be put into effect for 1964 because of the time element. In much of the dryland Great Plains and Pacific Northwest areas, wheat usually is planted on land tilled in preparation for seeding in the autumn for a winter wheat crop the following year. Summer fallowing takes place extensively in May and June.

National Acreage Allotment

As prescribed in the Agricultural Act of 1964, a 1965-crop wheat allotment of 44.6 million acres was determined sufficient to meet anticipated needs. The legislation provided, however, that the allotment be no smaller than the 49.5-million-acre allotment applicable to the 1964 crop. Thus, a national allotment of this size (49.5 million acres) was proclaimed by the Secretary for the 1965 crop. Allotments by States are shown in table 29. Except for Hawaii, all States are listed as commercial wheat States.

Included in the national allotment for 1965-crop wheat is a national reserve of 20,000 acres for additional allotments to be issued on the basis of relative need due to new areas coming into production of wheat during the past 10 years. This amount has remained the same for several years. A special acreage reserve of 100,000 acres is being established for the first time as provided by the Agricultural Act of 1964. This special reserve is for additional allotments to eligible farms in counties where wheat is a major income-producing crop. It will be used in adjusting allotments for eligible old wheat farms. Each State shared proportionately in providing these reserves.

No national marketing quota will be in effect for the 1965 crop of wheat.

Current legislation provides increases in allotments on small farms. The State total allotments for 1965, shown in table 29 , do not reflect an estimated additional 3.8 million acres which could result in increases on farms with less-then-15-acre allotments. The State allotments including these increases are shown for 1964 in table 27 .

The national allotment has been apportioned among the States on the basis of acreage seeded for production of wheat during the 10-year period, 1954-63, with adjustments for abnormal weather, the so-called Anfuso amendment concerning loss of acreage history through overplanting, and for trends in acreage. County allotments, determined in essentially the same manner, will be apportioned among individual farms according to past acreage of wheat, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil, and topography, with special provisions for small farms.

Loan Rate Down; Certificate Value Increases

Details of the 1965 Wheat Program were announced on August 3 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Operation of the program in general will be about the same as that for the 1964-crop year. A brief summary of the 1965 program, compared with that of 1964, follows:

1. National average price support loan rate will be $1.25 per bushel (was $1.30).

2. Domestic certificates will be valued at 75 cents per bushel (were 70 cents), and export certificates,30 cents per bushel (were 25 cents). Program participants can qualify for domestic certificates on 45 percent and export certificates on 35 percent of the normal production for their allotment (were 45 percent each). Certificates will be earned by eligible producers on 80 percent of the allotted acres times the normal yield for the farm, but not in excess of the normal production on the acreage of wheat planted for harvest. If the acreage planted for harvest is less than 80 percent of the farm allotment, the reduction in certificates will be made first from the lower valued (export) certificates. Commodity Credit Corporation will assist producers in marketing the certificates by purchasing them through county ASC committees.

3. Wheat and feed grain (including oats and rye) acreage substitution will be possible (none in 1964). A producer who has both a farm wheat allotment and a feed grain base, who signs up for both programs, will be eligible to use the substitution provision. He can either grow wheat on feed grain permitted acres, or grow feed grains on all or part of the wheat permitted acres. Such a producer takes part in the 1965 program relating to wheat and feed grains exactly as he would without the substitution provision except that the acreage of either wheat <u>or</u> feed grains could be greater. A producer who plants feed grains on wheat allotment acreage may put this feed grain production under loan, but he will not be eligible for feed grain price support payments on this acreage, nor will he receive additional certificates for wheat grown in lieu of feed grains. A producer not eligible for the benefits of both programs may still obtain the benefits of the program for which he is eligible.

Further, a producer may request that a separate oat-rye acreage base be established for his farm. Thus a cooperator in the wheat program may grow wheat on oat-rye base acres (minus diverted acreage), in addition to being able to grow wheat on all or part of the feed grain permitted acreage. When this option is exercised, corn, grain sorghum or barley can not be grown on the oat-rye base or on the wheat allotment acreage. The purpose of establishing an oats-rye base is to extend program benefits to producers who mainly grow wheat, oats and rye. If a producer requests but does not use this option, eligibility for program benefits will be determined as if the oat-rye option has not been requested.

Producers who wish to sign up in both the wheat and feed grain program may do so by increasing the acreage of cropland devoted to a conservation use to not less than the total of the acreage signed up to be diverted under both programs. Diversion payments will be computed on the basis of the actual crop or crops reduced.

4. If diversion in addition to the required minimum is at least 10 percent of the farm's 1965 allotment, payment on such additional diversion will be based on 50 percent of the farm's normal production times the county loan rate on all of such added acres diverted to conserving use. No payment will be made for applying conserving use to the minimum qualifying acreage equal to 11.11 percent of the 1965 allotment. (Payment in 1964 was at 20 percent for all acres diverted to conserving use.) Qualification for certificates and price support loans can be achieved by planting within the 1965 allotment and devoting to conserving uses an acreage equal to 11.11 percent of that allotment. To qualify for diversion payments, participants will need to divert at least 10 percent additional acreage below the allotment. Maximum diversion for payment can be 20 percent of the allotment or enough additional acreage within the wheat allotment to make a total of 15 acres. Payment rate per acre for the additional diversion will be 50 percent of the county basic price support loan rate times the farm normal yield.

5. A producer can get loan and certificate allocation benefits if he exceeds his acreage allotment by not more than 50 percent on any farm in which he has an interest and stores under bond the wheat from the excess acreage, meanwhile carrying out conserving use requirements of the program (not provided in 1964). Producers who sign up and otherwise apply 1965 program provisions relating to wheat will be eligible for price support loans on their entire production, except on any quantity stored under bond. The option of storing under bond is as follows: Participants who so elect in advance may overseed wheat up to 50 percent in excess of allotments, and then store the excess production under bond. Producers using this option would be eligible for price support loans and certificates on wheat from their allotted acres. This provision is of special interest in high crop-risk areas as it will provide reserves in case of drought. A producer may use the bonded-storage option on any farm in which he has an interest in the wheat crop. However, if a producer decides to overseed his allotment, he will not be eligible to substitute wheat and feed grain acreage within the program.

Signup Planned

Signup for the 1965 Wheat Program is planned for August 24 through October 2 in ASCS offices. This signup will apply only to predominantly winter wheat areas. Program signup for wheat growers in predominantly spring seeded areas probably will take place early next year at the same time as that for the 1965 Feed Grain Program. The 1965 Feed Grain Program will operate under the same legislative authority as in 1964, and therefore will be similar to the 1964 program. The 1965 diversion requirements, payment rates, and loan levels will be announced later.

Whether cooperators may have the opportunity to produce certain nonsurplus crops on diverted acreage will be determined when more information is available. Diversion payments for the oat-rye option will be a percentage of the wheat diversion rate and will be announced with the 1965 Feed Grain Program.

Large World Wheat Crop Expected in 1964

A record 1964 wheat harvest is probable in Northern Hemisphere countries, on the basis of preliminary reports available to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. A substantial increase over the large 1963 outturn is expected. Better prospects for Western Europe and the Soviet Union account for most of that increase.

It is too early in the season for definite indications of Southern Hemisphere crops. It appears, however, that the largest producers, Argentina and Australia, are expanding acreage. Favorable conditions, so far, suggest that production there may be large again this year.

On a regional basis, present prospects are as follows:

North America's total wheat production will be slightly larger than the near-record crop in 1963. The increase will be in the United States and Mexico; Canada's production will be considerably below the record of 1963.

The wheat outturn in Western Europe is expected to be considerably above the 1963 total and may be second only to the record crop of 1962. Principal gains over 1963 are expected in France and Italy; production in both countries is considerably larger than the near-average level of 1963. A substantial increase is also reported for Greece, bringing that country's total to a new high. Moderate increases reported for the United Kingdom, Sweden, and The Netherlands offset losses in Spain and Portugal.

Weather conditions over wide areas of Eastern Europe have been less favorable than last year, and yields are expected to be lower. However, acreage increases, especially in Hungary and Rumania, may offset reduced yields and overall production may be near the high level of last year.

An average wheat crop is expected in the Soviet Union, following the poor outturn of a year ago. Acreage is about 7.5 million acres larger than in 1963. The spring crop outlook is good, with unusually good moisture supplies suggesting much better yield prospects than in 1963, when yields were disastrously low. The outlook for winter wheat is generally less favorable than for spring wheat.

Information is incomplete for Asia. Available reports indicate that the continental total for wheat may approximate the large 1963 production, with increases in some countries offsetting reductions in others.

The outlook is for a smaller wheat crop in Africa. Reduced harvests reported for Algeria and Tunisia are the principal changes. Slight increases are reported for Egypt and Morocco.

THE RYE SITUATION

Little Change in Supply or Disappearance

The rye supply for 1964-65 is placed at 39.3 million bushels, somewhat above last year's small supply but about 8 percent below average (table 33). The rye crop was estimated in July at 33.0 million bushels. Rye production is expected to be above last year in all regions. North Dakota, which accounts for about a third of the Nation's rye production, has a crop of 10.5 million bushels. The July 1, 1964, carryover was placed at 5.3 million bushels with CCC owning only 663,000 of this total. Imports are estimated at 1 million bushels for 1964-1965.

Total disappearance in 1963-64 was 32 million bushels, substantially below the high level of 42.3 million reached in 1962-63 but about the same as the 5-year average. Domestic disappearance in 1963-64 totaled an estimated 22 million bushels with the quantities used for food, feed, seed, and industry each about the same as in 1962-63 (table 33). Exports totaled about 10 million bushels, based on inspections for export, and thus were less than half the record export of a year earlier.

In 1964-65, disappearance of rye may be little different from that of 1963-64. The outlook for rye in 1964-65 will be covered in detail in the October Wheat Situation.

Rye Prices

The national average loan rate for 1964-crop rye is $1.07 per bushel, the same as for the 1963 crop. The season average price of rye in 1963-64 was estimated at $1.08 per bushel. In July 1964, the average price received by farmers for rye was $1.03 per bushel, the same as in July 1963.

During 1963-64, the price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis averaged $1.34 per bushel, about 15 cents per bushel above the average price in 1962-63. In late July 1964, the price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis was $1.18 per bushel, about the same as a year earlier.

Table 2.- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, average 1957-61 and annual 1962-64

Item	Hard winter	Red winter	Hard spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Average 1957-61						
Carryover, July 1	860	12	221	20	49	1,162
Production	687	179	171	27	161	1,225
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,547	191	400	47	210	2,395
Exports 2/	335	45	42	5	120	547
Domestic disappearance 3/	264	131	139	24	45	603
Carryover, June 30	948	15	219	18	45	1,245
1962-63						
Carryover, July 1, 1962	1,085	24	187	5	21	1,322
Production	537	157	175	70	155	1,094
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,622	181	367	75	176	2,421
Exports 2/	437	40	39	4	122	642
Domestic disappearance 3/	249	136	133	25	41	584
Carryover, June 30, 1963	936	5	195	46	13	1,195
1963-64 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1963	936	5	195	46	13	1,195
Production	544	212	162	50	170	1,138
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,480	217	362	96	183	2,338
Exports 2/	565	80	50	29	136	860
Domestic disappearance 3/	247	133	130	27	41	578
Carryover, June 30, 1964	668	4	182	40	6	900
1964-65 4/ 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1964	668	4	182	40	6	900
Production	635	236	175	57	172	1,275
Imports 1/	---	---	5	---	---	5
Supply	1,303	240	362	97	178	2,180
Exports 2/	480	50	40	5	100	675
Domestic disappearance 3/	270	145	145	27	48	635
Carryover, June 30, 1965	553	45	177	65	30	870

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. Includes relief shipments of bulgar beginning 1962-63. 3/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. Includes shipments to U. S. Territories. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Imports and distribution are projected.

Note.- Figures by classes in this table, except production, are only approximations.

Table 3 .- Wheat and flour: Current indicators of export movement, by type of program, coastal area and class of wheat, July-June 1962-63 and 1963-64

Period by Program and by Coastal areas	Wheat (grain only)-Inspections for export 1/							Flour (wheat equivalent)-Registrations of export sales 2/
	Hard Winter	Red Winter	Hard Spring	Durum	White	Mixed	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
July-June 1962-63								
Commercial	38.3	24.7	17.3	3.3	29.1	1.6	114.3	18.8
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	6.1	.5	.1	---	---	---	6.7	---
Title I-P.L. 480	267.5	11.3	1.8	---	82.7	10.8	374.1	42.7
Title IV-P.L. 480	5.5	---	---	---	.7	---	6.2	.3
A.I.D.	1.5	---	.8	---	---	---	2.3	.1
Barter	6.9	3/	.5	---	.7	---	8.1	3/
Donations	17.2	---	4.8	---	.3	---	22.3	39.0
Total	343.0	36.5	25.3	3.3	113.5	12.4	534.0	100.9
July-June 1963-64								
Commercial	128.3	65.9	30.3	27.9	64.0	2.3	318.7	19.6
Government Programs:								
CCC Credit	4.8	.8	.4	---	.1	---	6.1	---
Title I-P.L. 480	280.7	4.2	.7	---	61.8	.9	348.3	37.7
Title IV-P.L. 480	9.9	1.3	.5	---	2.1	3/	13.8	1.2
A.I.D.	.1	---	.4	---	---	---	.5	.3
Barter	24.9	.4	1.5	---	.1	---	26.9	---
Donations	24.2	3/	12.5	---	3/	---	36.7	39.2
Total	472.9	72.6	46.3	27.9	128.1	3.2	751.0	98.0
July-June 1962-63								
Coastal areas:								NOT AVAILABLE
Great Lakes	3/	10.2	8.1	3.1	3.2	---	24.6	
Atlantic	12.8	18.0	10.1	---	11.6	11.7	64.2	
Gulf	290.5	8.3	6.3	3/	---	.1	305.2	
Pacific	39.7	---	.8	.2	98.7	.6	140.0	
Total	343.0	36.5	25.3	3.3	113.5	12.4	534.0	
July-June 1963-64								
Coastal areas:								
Great Lakes	1.4	21.4	17.8	7.9	5.5	---	54.0	
Atlantic	5.5	30.4	15.6	19.1	16.2	1.3	88.1	
Gulf	406.6	20.8	9.7	.9	---	1.0	439.0	
Pacific	59.4	---	3.2	---	106.4	.9	169.9	
Total	472.9	72.6	46.3	27.9	128.1	3.2	751.0	

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 4 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing and support prices per bushel at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1963 and 1964 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1964-crop support prices 2/	
	Monthly average					Daily average			Effective	Terminal
	June 1963	March 1964	April 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 30, 1963	July 23, 1964	July 30, 1964	July 30, 1964	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Yellow Hard Winter	1.98	2.03	2.12	2.03	1.55	1.95	1.56	1.52	1.47	1.56
No. 2 Red Winter	1.96	2.03	2.12	2.03	1.53	1.82	1.47	1.45	1.47	1.56
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Red Winter	1.92	2.08	2.16	2.02	1.43	1.82	1.46	1.44	1.47	1.56
Kansas City:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, orginary protein	2.05	2.16	2.26	2.20	1.69	2.00	1.58	1.57	1.44	1.53
No. 1 Hard Winter, 13 percent protein	2.17	2.22	2.30	2.24	1.74	2.09	1.65	1.64	1.47	1.56
Fort Worth:										
No. 1 Hard Winter	2.36	2.50	2.60	2.41	1.95	2.37	1.88	1.88	1.44	1.53
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.40	2.19	2.21	2.31	2.03	2.12	1.68	1.62	1.54	1.63
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.45	2.21	2.22	2.30	2.05	2.18	1.70	1.64	1.57	1.66
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.50	2.22	2.28	2.34	2.06	2.22	1.74	1.68	1.61	1.70
No. 1 Hard Amber Durum	2.42	2.21	2.20	2.13	1.80	2.35	1.74	1.74	1.64	1.73
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein	2.32	2.21	2.29	2.17	1.77	2.11	1.69	1.68	1.38	1.47
No. 1 Soft White	2.01	2.07	2.15	2.19	1.60	1.95	1.52	1.51	1.38	1.47
Toledo:										
No. 2 Red Winter	2.02	2.03	2.12	1.99	1.46	1.75	1.42	1.41	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.02	2.03	2.13	1.99	1.46	1.78	1.43	1.42	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.21	1.32	1.29	1.27	1.27	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.19	1.29

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/ On the hard wheats, assumes sedimentation value of 38-42 (the base sedimentation level for 1964-crop hard wheat price support loans) and the applicable price support protein content. "Ordinary protein" assumes to carry no protein premiums.

Table 5 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, May-July, 1963 and 1964

Month and date	All classes and grades, six market		No. 1 Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
May	2.38	2.26	2.27	2.17	2.41	2.35	2.57	2.27	2/2.15	---	2.23	2.17
June	2.18	1.58	2.07	1.55	2.50	2.38	2.58	2/1.87	1.80	1.38	2.01	1.59
Week ended												
May 22	2.38	2.18	2.23	2/2.22	2.38	2.33	2.58	2.19	---	---	2.20	2.23
29	2.34	2.22	2.18	2.03	2.38	2.37	2.57	2/2.00	---	---	2.12	1.98
June 5	2.37	2.08	2.13	---	2.48	2.42	2.57	2/1.90	---	---	2.03	1.65
12	2.20	1.84	2.09	1.72	2.52	2.34	2.59	---	2/1.86	---	2.01	1.59
19	2.20	1.66	2.02	1.64	2.50	---	2.50	---	---	---	2.00	1.58
26	2.11	1.53	2.02	1.54	2.49	---	2.58	2/1.85	1.98	2/1.38	1.99	1.58
July 2	2.13	1.52	2.04	1.53	2.41	2/1.79	2.57	---	1.80	1.40	1.95	1.56
10	2.12	1.57	2.01	1.55	2.35	1.79	2.53	---	1.83	1.42	1.96	1.53
17	2.14	1.57	2.00	1.58	2.32	1.79	2.53	2/1.76	1.78	2/1.41	1.96	1.53
24	2.12	1.61	1.98	1.60	2.26	1.74	2.51	---	1.81	---	1.95	1.52

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ Less than four cars.

Table 6 .- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of September futures, specified markets and dates, May-July, 1963 and 1964

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1963	1964 1/	1963	1964 1/	1963	1964 1/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
May	1.88	1.53	1.97	1.59	2.15	1.70
June	1.88	1.47	1.96	1.53	2.17	1.68
Week ended						
May 22	1.87	1.52	1.96	1.58	2.16	1.70
29	1.87	1.54	1.95	1.58	2.16	1.70
June 5	1.87	1.53	1.95	1.58	2.17	1.71
12	1.89	1.47	1.97	1.54	2.17	1.69
19	1.90	1.47	1.97	1.53	2.17	1.67
26	1.87	1.45	1.96	1.49	2.17	1.65
July 2	1.87	1.43	1.96	1.49	2.18	1.64
10	1.83	1.46	1.93	1.50	2.15	1.63
17	1.82	1.43	1.92	1.49	2.13	1.62
24	1.78	1.42	1.88	1.50	2.11	1.62

1/ New wheat standard prices.

Table 7 .- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Fridays, nearest mid-month, April-July 1964 and weekly, May-July 1964

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring: No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/ (United States)	Hard Spring: No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	Hard Winter, No. 1 at Galveston 4/ (United States)	Soft: No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Soft: Australia 3/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month					
April 17	2.26	1.88	2.42	2.22	5/
May 15	2.27	1.87	2.33	2.23	---
June 12	2.22	1.88	1.85	1.57	---
July 17 6/	1.98	1.88	1.97	1.78	---
Weekly					---
May 22	2.31	1.87	1.93	2.23	---
28	2.32	1.88	1.83	1.98	---
June 5	2.38	1.88	1.82	1.58	---
19	1.95	1.87	1.74	1.58	---
26	1.76	1.88	1.72	1.58	---
July 2 6/	1.98	1.88	1.97	1.81	---
10	1.97	1.88	1.97	1.78	---
24	1.91	1.88	1.97	1.78	---
31	1.88	1.88	1.97	1.77	---

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/ No prices available in recent months. 6/ U. S. prices include 25-cent export marketing certificate after July 1.

Table 8 .- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1959-64

Stocks in position	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farms 2/	114,913	95,935	136,937	102,308	95,254	75,218
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 3/	695,241	742,156	1,203,682	1,160,015	1,061,362	811,997
Terminals (commercial) 4/	403,845	411,976	5/	5/	5/	5/
Commodity Credit Corporation 6/	81,067	63,451	70,559	59,547	38,317	12,623
Total	1,295,066	1,313,518	1,411,178	1,321,870	1,194,933	899,838

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
3/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated, including merchant mills.
4/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, 44 Terminal cities.
5/ Included with "Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses".
6/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Average cash price per bushel, by months, 1959-64

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Av.
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, Kansas City												
1959	1.90	1.95	1.97	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.08	2.12	2.09	2.00	1.94	2.02
1960	1.89	1.94	1.98	1.98	2.01	2.02	2.05	2.05	2.01	1.99	1.94	1.94	1.98
1961	1.97	2.03	2.05	2.05	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.16	2.19	2.08
1962	2.20	2.17	2.17	2.19	2.22	2.24	2.25	2.29	2.32	2.37	2.24	2.05	2.23
1963	1.98	2.03	2.09	2.19	2.19	2.21	2.24	2.22	2.16	2.26	2.20	1.69	2.12
1964	1.57												
	No. 2 Red Winter, Chicago												
1959	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.96	2.01	2.00	2.03	2.01	2.06	2.11	2.07	1.91	1.99
1960	1.85	1.88	1.93	1.97	2.02	2.08	2.15	2.14	2.07	1.93	1.88	1.89	1.98
1961	1.94	1.90	1.98	2.01	2.05	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.08	2.13	2.17	2.17	2.05
1962	2.15	2.11	2.07	2.05	2.10	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.11	2.16	2.13	1.96	2.10
1963	1.84	1.83	1.97	2.15	2.17	2.20	2.24	2.21	2.03	2.12	2.03	1.53	2.03
1964	1.43												
	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, Minneapolis												
1959	2.13	2.12	2.13	2.16	2.20	2.18	2.17	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.21	2.17
1960	2.17	2.06	2.06	2.09	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.23	2.12
1961	2.27	2.23	2.26	2.27	2.29	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.33	2.31
1962	2.34	2.30	2.30	2.34	2.36	2.33	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.37	2.33	2.40	2.34
1963	2.23	2.14	2.27	2.34	2.32	2.31	2.30	2.26	2.19	2.21	2.31	2.03	2.24
1964	1.65												
	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein, Minneapolis												
1959	2.32	2.26	2.24	2.27	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.26
1960	2.26	2.14	2.17	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	2.18	2.21	2.28	2.18
1961	2.35	2.30	2.34	2.37	2.39	2.43	2.44	2.43	2.43	2.45	2.47	2.47	2.41
1962	2.50	2.45	2.49	2.53	2.56	2.55	2.54	2.55	2.51	2.50	2.43	2.50	2.51
1963	2.32	2.23	2.35	2.41	2.37	2.36	2.34	2.29	2.22	2.28	2.34	2.06	2.30
1964	1.73												
	No. 1 Soft White, Portland												
1959	1.96	1.91	1.93	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.02	2.04	2.06	2.10	2.05	1.99	2.00
1960	1.94	1.96	1.99	2.01	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.15	2.10	2.04	2.01	1.97	2.04
1961	2.02	2.09	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.09	2.05	2.04	2.05	2.12	2.15	2.18	2.10
1962	2.19	2.15	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.17	2.19	2.24	2.23	2.26	2.23	2.01	2.17
1963	1.96	1.97	2.05	2.15	2.17	2.17	2.25	2.24	2.07	2.15	2.19	1.60	2.08
1964	1.53												
	No. 2 Red Winter, St. Louis												
1959	1.89	1.94	1.95	1.98	2.03	2.05	2.08	2.04	2.09	2.15	2.04	1.91	2.01
1960	1.86	1.89	1.92	1.98	2.03	2.10	2.17	2.16	2.10	1.91	1.83	1.84	1.98
1961	1.94	1.99	2.02	2.05	2.05	2.09	2.07	2.06	2.10	2.14	2.18	2.18	2.07
1962	2.16	2.12	2.09	2.09	2.12	2.15	2.18	2.19	2.19	2.25	2.20	1.92	2.14
1963	1.84	1.84	2.00	2.18	2.21	2.24	2.32	2.28	2.08	2.16	2.02	1.43	2.05
1964	1.45												
	No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis												
1959	2.41	2.46	2.45	2.47	2.47	2.45	2.44	2.44	2.46	2.48	2.43	2.40	2.45
1960	2.36	2.32	2.22	2.25	2.21	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.22	2.21	2.25	2.41	2.26
1961	2.83	3.11	3.37	3.45	3.44	3.65	3.60	3.35	3.29	3.21	3.01	2.80	3.26
1962	2.68	2.61	2.53	2.57	2.59	2.61	2.57	2.55	2.57	2.52	2.46	2.42	2.56
1963	2.40	2.29	2.31	2.41	2.35	2.33	2.32	2.30	2.21	2.20	2.13	1.80	2.25
1964	1.75												

Agricultural Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 10 .- Wheat: Export prices per bushel, basis prompt or 30-day shipment, f.o.b. vessel, by months, 1959-63

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Portland--No. 2 Western White												
1959	1.98	1.93	1.96	2.01	2.02	2.01	2.04	2.07	2.08	2.13	2.08	2.02	2.03
1960	1.97	1.99	2.01	2.03	2.08	2.12	2.15	2.17	2.12	2.07	2.03	1.99	2.06
1961	2.05	2.12	2.16	2.15	2.13	2.12	2.08	2.07	2.08	2.14	2.18	2.21	2.13
1962	2.21	2.16	2.15	2.14	2.16	2.18	2.20	2.26	2.25	2.29	2.26	2.04	2.19
1963	1.96	1.99	2.10	2.19	2.21	2.21	2.28	2.28	2.10	2.23	2.27	1.88	2.14
	Gulf Ports--No. 1 Hard Winter, ordinary protein												
1959	2.12	2.16	2.19	2.24	2.26	2.26	2.27	2.31	2.34	2.34	2.23	2.08	2.23
1960	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.25	2.28	2.25	2.15	2.12	2.11	2.19
1961	2.15	2.23	2.26	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.25	2.26	2.28	2.30	2.33	2.36	2.27
1962	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.36	2.39	2.41	2.42	2.46	2.47	2.49	2.34	2.18	2.38
1963	2.16	2.19	2.24	2.34	2.39	2.40	2.42	2.42	2.33	2.41	2.21	1.77	2.27
	Baltimore--No. 2 Red Winter												
1959	1.98	1.97	2.00	2.06	2.13	2.16	2.20	2.16	2.24	2.28	2.23	2.11	2.13
1960	1.97	1.98	2.03	2.11	2.18	2.24	2.28	2.25	2.21	2.07	2.00	2.00	2.11
1961	2.14	2.19	2.18	2.17	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.23	2.23	2.24	2.19
1962	2.36	2.36	2.33	2.28	2.31	2.38	2.38	2.42	2.44	2.50	2.54	2.36	2.39
1963	2.20	2.13	2.22	2.34	2.37	2.37	2.41	2.39	2.24	2.31	2.17	1.73	2.24

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Procurement and Sales Division.

Table 11.- Wheat: Export payment rates per bushel, by months, 1959-63

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Gulf and Atlantic Coast--Winter wheat 1/												
1959	44	48	52	57	58	59	59	64	67	62	55	39	56
1960	41	46	51	52	53	54	58	60	58	47	43	42	50
1961	46	53	54	53	54	56	56	57	59	61	62	62	56
1962	63	60	60	60	63	67	69	71	71	73	56	44	63
1963	43	41	47	58	62	63	65	62	51	58	35	0	53
	Pacific Coast--Western White												
1959	36	31	34	42	48	48	49	52	54	58	53	47	46
1960	42	43	45	48	51	53	53	54	57	52	47	43	49
1961	46	53	54	54	52	49	45	44	45	51	53	53	50
1962	54	53	51	51	53	54	56	62	60	62	58	41	55
1963	35	34	42	47	49	49	54	50	32	42	45	30	42

1/ Rates were the same for Hard Winter and Red Winter for practically the entire five years.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Procurement and Sales Division.

Table 12 Wheat: Inspections for export by classes and country of destination
July 1963-June 1964

COUNTRY	HARD RED SPRING	HARD RED WINTER	SOFT RED WINTER	WHITE	DURUM	MIXED	TOTAL
				1,000 BUSHELS			
LAKE PORTS TO							
Canada	5,355	1,150	18,928	5,339	4,548	-	35,320
Transshipments 1/	5,549	1,137	19,705	4,829	2,888	-	34,108
Difference	-194	+13	-777	+510	+1,660	-	+1,212
Guatemala	781	1,187	19	-	-	52	2,039
Dominican Rep.	1,143	311	-	53	-	-	1,507
Haiti	1,340	-	-	128	-	-	1,468
Colombia	110	5,209	178	60	-	245	5,802
Venezuela	3,402	2,278	4,254	321	171	-	10,426
Peru	-	5,715	17	189	-	-	5,921
Chile	-	2,688	93	209	-	-	2,990
Brazil	-	45,774	-	-	-	-	45,774
Paraguay	-	1,207	-	-	-	-	1,207
Soviet Union	-	36,087	928	6,829	20,085	14	63,943
East Germany	-	-	1,889	1,174	-	-	3,063
Norway	352	2,540	1,128	421	-	-	4,441
United Kingdom	1,719	8,497	5,838	2,386	18	-	18,458
Netherlands	11,351	10,227	14,176	939	2,810	-	39,503
Belgium	3,569	3,874	5,554	1,471	699	-	15,167
France	-	1,937	1,376	770	1,817	-	5,900
West Germany	619	2,637	7,335	480	35	-	11,106
Poland	-	25,430	6,068	8,516	-	509	40,523
Spain	-	-	4,475	-	-	-	4,475
Portugal	-	2,411	4,489	-	456	326	7,682
Italy	359	2,873	-	-	-	-	3,232
Yugoslavia	196	8,959	370	-	-	-	9,525
Greece	-	1,955	-	-	-	-	1,955
Turkey	69	5,166	354	-	-	372	5,961
Cyprus	-	1,166	371	-	-	-	1,537
Sudan	220	1,853	-	-	-	-	2,073
Iraq	-	4,338	-	1,517	-	-	5,855
Jordan	-	1,271	-	-	-	-	1,271
Israel	-	7,105	-	-	-	-	7,105
Algeria	2,863	10,094	-	-	-	-	12,957
Afghanistan	-	4,426	-	-	-	-	4,426
India	137	124,154	371	38,737	-	-	163,399
Pakistan	674	45,198	-	11,612	-	-	57,484
Philippines	3,347	2,439	-	2,433	-	397	8,616
Korea	1,126	15,152	8	7,117	-	-	23,403
Canary Islands	-	-	1,163	-	-	-	1,163
Taiwan (Formosa)	-	4,964	-	4,039	-	-	9,003
Japan	-	39,487	-	34,112	-	-	73,599
Nigeria	1,146	1,056	149	-	-	-	2,351
Morocco	2,508	163	-	-	-	-	2,671
Tunisia	1,970	1,089	-	-	-	-	3,059
UAR	-	27,894	7,327	-	-	-	35,221
West Africa	213	-	-	-	-	-	213
South Africa	4,240	995	-	-	-	-	5,235
Hungary	-	-	2,666	2,073	-	-	4,739
Angola	-	-	148	-	-	1,065	1,213
Other	3,069	3,078	2,664	2,017	120	242	11,190
Total	46,329	472,897	72,631	128,113	27,871	3,222	751,063

Table 13.-WHEAT: Inspections for export by programs, classes, and country of destination
July-June 1963-64

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL	CCC CREDIT	PL-480 TITLE I	BARTER	DONATIONS 1/	PL-480 TITLE IV	A.I.D.	TOTAL
				1,000 BUSHELS				
LAKE PORTS TO								
Canada	35,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,320
Transshipments 2/	34,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,108
Difference	+1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	+1,212
Guatemala	1,766	101	-	80	92	-	-	2,039
El Salvador	1,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070
Honduras	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	647
Panama	786	-	-	-	-	-	-	786
Dominican Rep.	960	-	-	547	-	-	-	1,507
Haiti	1,468	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,468
West Indies	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
Nicaragua	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	592
Colombia	2,058	-	-	2,110	505	1,129	-	5,802
Venezuela	9,188	854	-	384	-	-	-	10,426
Ecuador	707	-	-	-	-	163	-	870
Peru	480	-	-	5,441	-	-	-	5,921
Mexico	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	2,990	-	2,990
Brazil	-	-	28,444	15,677	1,653	-	-	45,774
Paraguay	-	-	1,207	-	-	-	-	1,207
Soviet Union	63,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,943
Czechoslovakia	657	-	-	-	-	-	-	657
East Germany	3,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,063
Finland	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	209
Norway	3,979	462	-	-	-	-	-	4,441
United Kingdom	16,430	2,028	-	-	-	-	-	18,458
Ireland	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	479
Netherlands	38,814	626	63	-	-	-	-	39,503
Belgium	14,273	939	-	-	-	-	-	15,212
France	5,635	265	-	-	-	-	-	5,900
West Germany	10,962	99	-	-	-	-	-	11,061
Austria	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Bolivia	-	-	-	61	145	-	-	206
Poland	18,815	-	21,047	661	-	-	-	40,523
Spain	4,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,475
Portugal	3,636	369	428	-	-	3,249	-	7,682
Italy	3,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,232
Trieste	956	-	-	-	-	-	-	956
Yugoslavia	-	-	9,155	-	-	370	-	9,525
Greece	-	-	1,955	-	-	-	-	1,955
Turkey	-	-	5,741	-	220	-	-	5,961
Cyprus	-	-	1,537	-	-	-	-	1,537
Sudan	416	-	1,248	-	-	409	-	2,073
Iraq	748	-	-	-	-	5,107	-	5,855
Jordan	-	-	-	-	1,271	-	-	1,271
Iran	-	-	-	-	861	-	-	861
Israel	-	-	6,291	814	-	-	-	7,105
Algeria	506	382	-	-	12,069	-	-	12,957

(Continued on next page)

Table 13.- WHEAT: Inspections for export by programs, classes, and country of destination
July-June 1963-64

COUNTRY	COMMERCIAL	CCC CREDIT	PL-480 TITLE I	BARTER	1/ DONATIONS	PL-480 TITLE IV	A.I.D.	TOTAL
(Continued)				1,000 BUSHELS				
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	4,426	-	-	4,426
India	-	-	160,789	-	2,610	-	-	163,399
Pakistan	-	-	56,603	-	410	-	471	57,484
Libya	-	-	-	-	276	-	-	276
Philippines	8,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,616
Korea	4,338	-	16,864	-	2,201	-	-	23,403
Canary Islands	1,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163
Hong Kong	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
Singapore	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
Taiwan(Formosa)	459	-	7,589	-	955	-	-	9,003
Japan	73,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,599
Nigeria	2,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,351
The Congo	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	37
Morocco	-	-	-	-	2,671	-	-	2,671
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	3,059	-	-	3,059
Yemen	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	110
UAR	5,921	-	29,300	-	-	-	-	35,221
West Africa	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Mozambique	797	-	-	-	-	-	-	797
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	112
South Africa	995	-	-	1,087	3,153	-	-	5,235
Port. E. Africa	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Okinawa	337	-	-	-	-	372	-	709
Sweden	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Canal Zone	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Rhodesia	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Azores	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	239
Hungary	4,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,739
Madeira Is.	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	751
Barbados	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Angola	1,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,213
GRAND TOTAL	318,716	6,125	348,298	26,862	36,690	13,789	583	751,063

1/ Includes Title II and III.
2/ Transshipments from Canada have been added to the country totals. Total commercial and total of all inspections include 1,212,000 bushels remaining in Canada for eventual transshipment.

Table 34.--Wheat and flour: U. S. exports by country of destination, July-May 1963-64 and 1964-65.

Destination	July-1962-May 1963 Wheat	July-1962-May 1963 Flour 2/	July-1962-May 1963 Total	July 1963-May 1964 Wheat	July 1963-May 1964 Flour 2/	July 1963-May 1964 Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada 3/	12,201	164	12,365	32,502	200	32,702
Mexico	36	1,206	1,242	2	1,721	1,723
Central America	3,150	2,491	5,641	4,718	2,081	6,799
Haiti	1,087	70	1,157	1,215	184	1,399
Trinidad and Tobago	20	1,387	1,407	6	1,136	1,142
Bolivia	610	3,135	3,745	114	2,550	2,664
Brazil	49,716	446	50,162	39,891	382	40,273
British Guiana	--	1,099	1,099	--	961	961
Chile	6,751	964	7,715	3,195	805	4,000
Colombia	3,499	752	4,251	5,558	540	6,098
Paraguay	1,305	91	1,396	1,000	150	1,150
Peru	4,394	307	4,701	4,389	277	4,666
Venezuela	4,921	128	5,049	9,524	260	9,784
Others	1,249	1,785	3,034	2,420	2,527	4,947
Total	88,939	14,025	102,964	104,534	13,774	118,308
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,653	11	2,664	4,258	19	4,277
France	1,219	130	1,349	10,555	3	10,558
Germany, West	6,752	7	6,759	12,588	12	12,600
Italy	1,239	3,982	5,221	4,170	2,682	6,852
Netherlands	8,554	1,056	9,610	15,985	1,120	17,105
Total	20,417	5,186	25,603	47,556	3,836	51,392
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	795	1,705	2,500	1,990	1,997	3,987
Norway	773	24	797	4,451	19	4,470
Portugal	1,556	675	2,231	4,073	446	4,519
Spain	246	14	260	3,792	9	3,801
Switzerland	2,807	4/	2,807	8,289	--	8,289
United Kingdom	2,765	300	3,065	16,165	208	16,373
Yugoslavia	37,183	1,542	38,725	4,755	1,235	5,990
Others	1,971	394	2,365	2,267	393	2,660
Total	48,096	4,654	52,750	45,782	4,307	50,089
Eastern Europe						
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	1,312	--	1,312
East Germany	--	--	--	4,460	--	4,460
Hungary	--	--	--	6,002	--	6,002
Poland	17,843	797	18,640	35,875	715	36,590
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	61,941	--	61,941
Total	17,843	797	18,640	109,590	715	110,305
Total Europe	86,356	10,637	96,993	202,928	8,858	211,786
Asia:						
Afghanistan	--	1	1	3,590	78	3,668
India	120,788	359	121,147	149,458	188	149,646
Indonesia	5	1,507	1,512	11	486	497
Iran	5,051	1,950	7,001	904	1,123	2,027
Iraq	--	5	5	5,868	141	6,009
Israel	8,916	137	9,053	6,446	65	6,511
Japan	30,305	2,939	33,244	67,066	2,463	69,529
Jordan	1,820	2,917	4,737	987	3,996	4,983
Korea	21,095	1,012	22,107	23,317	1,137	24,454
Lebanon	--	1,387	1,387	48	1,173	1,221
Pakistan	49,260	871	50,131	53,506	29	53,535
Philippines	6,472	570	7,042	8,300	479	8,779
Saudi Arabia	7	3,287	3,294	115	3,284	3,399
Taiwan	10,406	1,483	11,889	8,631	1,179	9,810
Turkey	14,268	490	14,758	5,960	374	6,334
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	359	3,178	3,537	10	2,814	2,824
Others	1,336	6,510	7,846	970	4,058	5,028
Total	270,088	28,603	298,691	335,187	23,067	358,254
Africa :						
Algeria	7,233	2,550	9,783	9,674	1,008	10,682
British East Africa	1,257	57	1,314	138	88	226
Congo (Leopoldville)	84	1,872	1,956	127	3,060	3,187
Egypt	24,652	28,555	53,207	28,365	31,269	59,634
Morocco	3,153	2,616	5,769	2,759	2,669	5,428
Nigeria	1,308	214	1,522	1,692	52	1,744
Sudan	1,143	868	2,011	1,863	1,352	3,215
Tunisia	8,774	183	8,957	3,009	192	3,201
South Africa , Republic of	--	--	--	3,551	42	3,593
Others	3,148	1,601	4,749	6,573	1,984	8,557
Total	50,752	38,516	89,268	57,751	41,716	99,467
Oceania	--	56	56	7	71	78
World total	496,135	91,837	587,972	700,407	87,486	787,893

1/ Data includes shipment for relief or charity. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ The bulk of exports to Canada are for transshipment to other destinations. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled by FAS, Grain and Feed Division, from records of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 15 .- Wheat flour (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, July-June, 1962-63

Destination	Exporting countries								
	United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Japan	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North and Central America and Caribbean:									
Canada	5.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.5
Mexico	34.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.8
United States	--	38.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.2
British Honduras	6.8	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9
Canal Zone	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Costa Rica	27.4	23.8	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	56.9
El Salvador	6.0	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Guatemala	2.7	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Honduras	4.7	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8
Nicaragua	12.0	12.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.7
Panama	15.6	12.2	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	29.2
Bahamas	.2	8.2	.2	--	--	--	--	--	8.6
Barbados	5.1	4.4	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Bermuda	.1	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0
Dominican Republic	8.9	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.1
French West Indies	3/	.1	--	51.1	--	--	--	--	51.2
Haiti	2.1	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Jamaica	12.4	38.2	.9	--	11.6	--	--	--	63.1
Leeward and Windward Islands	2.6	27.2	3/	--	--	--	--	--	29.8
Netherlands Antilles	6.8	6.8	--	.6	--	--	--	--	14.2
Trinidad and Tobago	41.4	37.0	.9	--	5.2	--	--	--	84.5
Others	--	.4	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.1
Total	195.8	225.9	3.2	60.5	16.8	--	--	100.0	602.2
South America:									
Bolivia	114.6	--	--	1.4	2.1	--	--	--	118.1
Brazil	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.1
British Guiana	30.2	.7	.6	28.8	--	--	--	--	60.3
Chile	29.7	.3	--	13.5	4.3	--	--	--	47.8
Colombia	20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.5
Ecuador	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
French Guiana	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.4
Paraguay	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Peru	10.3	1.2	.5	.1	1.9	--	--	--	14.0
Surinam	10.9	1.9	.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.1
Uruguay	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Venezuela	4.1	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Total	240.7	4.1	1.4	46.2	8.3	--	--	--	300.7
Europe:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	.5	4.2	--	.2	--	--	--	2.0	6.9
France	3.5	--	--	--	.1	2.9	--	49.7	56.2
Germany, West	.2	.2	--	18.4	--	--	--	2.9	21.7
Italy	108.4	.2	--	.4	--	--	--	--	109.0
Netherlands	30.7	.1	--	.1	4.6	--	--	.2	35.7
EEC subtotal	143.3	4.7	--	19.1	4.7	2.9	--	54.8	229.5
Austria	.2	--	--	--	23.5	--	--	--	23.7
Denmark	.2	.3	--	1.2	39.2	--	--	2.1	43.0
Greece	46.4	.8	.2	--	--	--	--	--	47.4
Iceland	9.4	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8
Ireland	--	--	--	.1	5.5	--	--	1.3	6.9
Norway	.7	--	--	2.0	29.2	--	--	--	31.9
Portugal	19.0	2.1	.3	--	.1	--	--	--	21.5
Spain	.4	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.8
Sweden	.3	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Switzerland	3/	.2	--	11.6	6.0	--	--	--	17.8
United Kingdom	8.5	328.9	62.0	17.2	19.1	--	--	23.5	459.2
Cyprus	.2	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Malta	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3	.3
Others	1.5	.8	--	.5	--	--	--	--	2.8
Total West Europe	230.1	336.2	62.6	51.7	127.7	2.9	--	82.0	895.2
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	3.4
Hungary	--	--	--	.1	22.7	--	--	--	22.8
Poland	21.8	--	3/	--	--	--	--	--	21.8
U.S.S.R.	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Yugoslavia	42.5	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	53.2
Total East Europe	64.3	--	.2	.1	36.8	--	--	--	101.4
Total all Europe	294.4	336.2	62.8	51.8	164.5	2.9	--	82.0	996.6

-Continued

Table 15 .- Wheat flour (grain equivalent): World exports by country of origin and destination, July-June, 1962-63 -continued

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 2/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Japan	Others	World total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:									
Algeria	69.4	--	--	3.2	--	--	--	--	72.6
Egypt	919.3	2.7	.6	101.8	97.8	29.9	--	--	1,152.1
Ethiopia	1.3	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	8.1
Libya	--	--	--	13.0	50.4	29.9	--	8.7	102.0
Morocco	71.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71.2
Somali Republic	.1	--	.6	--	--	9.2	--	2.0	11.9
Somaliland, French	1.2	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	3.6
Sudan	37.5	--	--	--	8.0	.6	--	--	46.1
Tunisia	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Canary Islands	3/	--	--	--	.1	--	--	--	.1
Madeira Islands	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Malagasy Republic	.1	--	--	30.1	--	--	--	--	30.2
Mauritius	--	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Reunion	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	4.2
Seychelles	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
British East Africa	1.6	3/	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
British West Africa, n.e.c.	2.3	2.0	--	28.3	--	--	--	--	32.6
Portuguese West Africa	1.0	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.6
Western Equatorial Africa	.9	1.4	.1	28.5	--	--	--	--	30.9
Western Africa, n.e.c.	26.8	.7	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	40.5
Ghana	8.0	53.1	.2	.4	--	--	--	--	61.7
Liberia	4.2	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8
Nigeria	5.9	23.7	3/	--	--	--	--	--	29.6
Sierra Leone	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4
Angola	4.8	.1	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	8.0
Congo (Leopoldville)	58.4	2.7	.3	.2	12.7	--	--	3.9	78.2
Mozambique	.2	.7	.5	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	.1	1.1	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	9.3
South Africa, Republic of	3/	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Others	--	--	.1	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.8
Total	1,221.0	108.8	16.5	226.6	176.9	69.6	--	14.6	1,836.2
Asia:									
Aden	.4	--	48.3	2.8	--	--	--	--	51.5
Arabian Peninsula, n.e.c.	4.8	.1	21.3	2.2	3.2	--	--	22.8	54.4
Bahrein	16.1	--	5.4	.2	--	--	--	--	21.7
Iran	54.5	.1	--	23.6	20.3	29.0	--	16.6	144.1
Iraq	.1	3/	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.4
Israel	3.7	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
Jordan	84.2	3/	.1	--	13.2	--	--	13.1	110.6
Kuwait	17.5	1.8	19.3	9.8	8.6	32.2	--	--	89.2
Lebanon	38.3	9.5	--	2.5	12.6	--	--	23.5	86.4
Saudi Arabia	92.7	.2	20.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	117.2
Syria	--	.2	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	4.0
Turkey	13.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.4
Afghanistan	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/
Burma	--	--	7.7	1.2	--	--	.4	16.4	25.7
Ceylon	103.8	--	129.3	40.9	54.2	--	--	.3	328.5
Communist China	--	--	3/	--	118.8	--	--	1.1	119.9
Hong Kong	16.9	24.8	7.4	1.7	--	--	22.5	--	73.3
India	9.8	--	3/	31.2	--	--	--	--	41.0
Indonesia	80.1	4.2	8.2	--	--	--	--	2.0	94.5
Japan	84.0	15.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	99.7
Korea, Republic of	27.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.5
Malaysia	4.6	18.8	186.0	20.4	--	--	42.7	7.7	280.2
Pakistan	24.3	--	3/	--	--	--	--	--	24.3
Philippines	16.4	.5	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	29.8
Portuguese Asia	1.0	.2	1.1	--	--	--	.4	1.0	3.7
Taiwan	40.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.4
Thailand	1.1	10.5	21.5	--	--	--	3.6	2.0	38.7
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	94.0	1.2	7.2	16.7	--	--	1.7	3.0	123.8
Nansei Islands	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	12.6
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	6.0
Total	839.7	88.0	496.0	153.2	230.9	65.0	73.8	120.8	2,067.4
Oceania:									
New Zealand and Dependencies	--	--	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	21.1
British Pacific Islands	--	.1	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	23.0
French Pacific Islands	3/	.1	.1	15.9	--	--	--	--	16.1
U.S. Oceania	1.4	.1	.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Others	.1	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	11.7
Total	1.5	.3	56.2	15.9	--	--	--	--	73.9
Others, unspecified	--	--	--	2.8	.9	15.2	--	2.5	21.4
World total	2,793.1	765.3	636.1	557.2	600.3	152.7	73.8	319.9	5,898.4
Equivalent, 1,000 bushels	102,627	28,120	23,373	20,474	22,057	5,611	2,712	11,755	216,729

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes flour not wholly of U.S. wheat, durum wheat flour and semolina, macaroni and macaroni products. Also includes exports for relief or charity. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table16 .- Wheat and flour: U. S. share and total imported by the Common Market Countries, average 1950-54, annual 1958-62

Year beginning July 1	Imported from U. S.	Other imports	Total imports
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Average:			
1950-54	2,206.7	3,251.7	5,458.4
1958	970.7	3,778.0	4,748.7
1959	646.2	3,511.5	4,157.7
1960	1,846.1	4,640.6	4,486.7
1961	1,991.4	4,657.1	6,648.5
1962	677.2	3,017.7	3,694.9

Table 17.- Wheat, grain only: U. S. inspections for export to Common Market Countries, by classes, 1958-63 1/

Year beginning July 1	Hard Red Spring	Hard Red Winter	Soft Red Winter	White	Durum	Total 2/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
1958	280	295	251	36	---	862
1959	162	217	198	7	---	585
1960	177	1,395	123	63	31	1,791
1961	283	924	170	208	222	1,807
1962	242	183	230	36	82	773
1963	196	586	741	127	30	1,680

1/ Includes inspections of transhipments through Canadian ports. 2/ Includes mixed wheat.

Table 18.- Wheat and flour: Exports to Communist China , by country of origin, calendar years 1961-64 1/

Country of origin	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Argentina	---	7	1	29
Australia	80	42	110	62
Canada	54	72	51	66
France	1	15	30	11
Germany, West	9	9	---	---
USSR	4	4	3/	---
Total	148	149	192	168

1/ Includes wheat equivalent of flour. 2/ Sales for delivery during the calendar year as of June 15, 1964. 3/ Not available.

Compiled from Foreign Agriculture, Including Foreign Crops and Markets, Foreign Agriculture Serivce.

Table 19.--Wheat, 1963 crop: Quantities outstanding under loan, July 1, 1964

State	1963-crop wheat outstanding -			
	Under reseal	Under loan: Warehouse stored	Under loan: Farm stored	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
California	8	---	2	10
Colorado	312	---	---	312
Idaho	45	---	8	53
Illinois	---	---	1	1
Kansas	952	1	1/	953
Minnesota	764	---	207	971
Missouri	---	---	1/	1/
Montana	2,866	5	212	3,083
Nebraska	1,396	---	29	1,425
New Mexico	2	---	---	2
North Dakota	6,614	49	966	7,629
Oklahoma	21	---	2	23
Oregon	124	---	16	140
South Dakota	2,135	4	315	2,454
Texas	5	---	---	5
Washington	59	---	17	76
Wyoming	109	---	13	122
Other States	---	3	16	19
Total U. S. 2/	15,412	62	1,804	17,278

1/ Less than 500 bushels. 2/ Figures are from CCC operating Reports and differ slightly from figures in CCC Fiscal Reports which are not broken down by States.

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

Table 20.--Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and grades, July-June 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64

Year (July-June) and item	Unit	Hard red spring				Hard red winter				Soft red winter			
		No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total	No. 1	No. 2	All other	Total
1961-62													
Quantity	Mil. bu.	12.5	15.1	1.5	29.1	173.2	222.9	1/	396.1	2.1	48.5	1.8	52.4
Percentage	Pct.	42.9	51.9	5.2	100.0	43.7	56.3	---	100.0	4.0	92.6	3.4	100.0
1962-63													
Quantity	Mil. bu.	8.4	16.9	1/	25.3	104.6	238.3	.1	343.0	2.6	33.7	.3	36.6
Percentage	Pct.	33.0	67.0	---	100.0	30.5	69.5	---	100.0	7.1	92.1	.8	100.0
1963-64													
Quantity	Mil. bu.	17.7	28.5	.1	46.3	150.5	321.6	.8	472.9	23.5	48.7	.4	72.6
Percentage	Pct.	38.2	61.6	.2	100.0	28.6	21.2	.2	100.0	32.4	67.1	.5	100.0
		White				Durum				Mixed			
1961-62													
Quantity	Mil. bu.	55.5	43.4	13.2	112.1	.1	6.1	9.7	15.9	1.0	.7	.1	1.8
Percentage	Pct.	49.5	38.7	11.8	100.0	.7	38.3	61.0	100.0	55.6	38.9	5.5	100.0
1962-63													
Quantity	Mil. bu.	73.3	39.8	.4	113.5	.2	2.4	.7	3.3	.7	11.7	1/	12.4
Percentage	Pct.	64.6	35.1	.3	100.0	6.1	72.7	21.2	100.0	5.6	94.4	---	100.0
1963-64													
Quantity	Mil. bu.	80.2	45.4	2.5	128.1	2.3	20.6	5.0	27.9	2.1	1.1	---	3.2
Percentage	Pct.	62.6	35.4	2.0	100.0	8.2	73.8	18.0	100.0	65.6	34.4	---	100.0

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

Based on weekly reports of licensed grain inspectors and does not include rail and truck movement to Canada or Mexico.

Table 21 .- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, July 1, 1964

State	Bin Sites	Country warehouses	Other warehouses 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Arkansas	---	259	1,199	1,458
California	---	1,708	1,111	2,819
Colorado	2	11,854	2,404	14,260
Iowa	---	50	4,272	4,322
Kansas	1,483	159,063	135,611	296,157
Louisiana	---	4,381	2,978	7,359
Maine	---	---	1,408	1,408
Maryland	---	---	4,826	4,826
Massachusetts	---	---	652	652
Minnesota	115	8,930	64,041	73,086
Mississippi	---	---	1,279	1,279
Missouri	1	3,791	17,172	20,964
Montana	1,079	7,499	21	8,599
Nebraska	516	55,261	31,930	87,707
New Mexico	---	2,598	---	2,598
New York	---	1	17,462	17,463
North Dakota	3,722	49,868	10,209	63,799
Oklahoma	---	16,546	27,683	44,229
Oregon	---	1	2,521	2,522
Pennsylvania	---	1	1,521	1,522
South Dakota	5,705	30,101	---	35,806
Texas	---	23,347	63,263	86,610
Utah	---	---	522	522
Virginia	---	1	508	509
Washington	---	9	1,416	1,425
Wisconsin	---	112	13,305	13,417
Wyoming	---	1,359	---	1,359
Other States 2/	---	94	113	207
Sub-total	12,623	376,834	407,427	796,884
In-transit or trust				
Kansas City Area	---	---	---	24,300
Evanston Area 3/	---	---	---	32,676
U. S. total	12,623	376,834	407,427	3/ 853,860

1/ Terminals and sub-terminals. 2/ States in which CCC-owned stocks are less than 500,000 bushels. 3/ Includes loan settlements in process.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 22 .- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by classes, July 1, 1964, with comparisons

Class	July 1, 1963	April 1, 1964	July 1, 1964
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard Winter	906,007	711,892	613,025
Hard Spring	179,946	170,075	1/ 205,598
Red Winter	2,143	569	446
White	9,033	692	641
Mixed	1,318	1,232	1,029
Durum	16,632	13,593	33,121
Total	1,115,079	898,053	1/ 853,860

1/ Includes loan settlements in process in Evanston area.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

Table 23.- Wheat, 1963 crop: Price support activity, by classes of wheat

Class of wheat	Placed under loan 1/	Delivered to CCC 2/: Loans: Warehouse stored	Delivered to CCC 2/: Loans: Farm stored	Delivered to CCC 2/: Purchase agreements	Delivered to CCC 2/: Total	Production	Loan deliveries as percentage placed under loan	Placed under loan as percentage of production	Total deliveries as percentage of production
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Percent	Percent	Percent
Hard winter	69,054	21,124	2,494	127	23,745	544,310	34	13	4
Red winter	11,460	401	32	3/	433	211,730	4	5	4/
Hard spring	35,398	6,719	11,415	1,917	20,051	161,874	51	22	12
Durum	19,347	3,256	13,441	3,508	20,205	49,763	86	39	41
White	25,056	196	44	1	241	169,964	1	15	4/
Mixed	231	6	8	---	14	---	6	---	---
Unclassified	16	1,017	1	---	1,018	---	---	---	---
Total	160,562	32,719	27,435	5,553	65,707	1,137,641	37	14	6

1/ As of March 31, 1964. Excludes purchase agreements.
2/ As of June 30, 1964.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.
4/ Less than 1 percent.

Table 24.- Wheat: Support rate and price per bushel, quantity pledged and delivered to CCC, total carryover and stocks owned by CCC, loans outstanding and privately held stocks, 1938-64

Year beginning July	National average support rate per bushel	Season average price to growers per bushel 1/: Actual price	Season average price to growers per bushel 1/: Above support	Placed under price support 2/	Delivered to CCC 3/	At yearend, June 30: Total carryover	CCC stocks and loans outstanding: Stocks owned by CCC 4/	Under loan from-: Current crop 5/	Under loan from-: Previous crops	Under loan from-: Total	Sealed under bond	Privately held ("Free") stocks 6/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1938	0.59	0.56	-0.03	85.7	15.7	250.0	6.6	21.5	---	28.1	---	222
1939	.63	.69	.06	167.7	7.7	279.7	1.6	10.3	---	11.9	---	268
1940	.64	.67	.03	278.5	173.7	384.7	169.2	31.4	7.2	207.8	---	177
1941	.98	.94	- .04	366.3	269.8	630.8	319.7	98.1	1.4	419.2	---	212
1942	1.14	1.09	- .05	408.1	184.0	618.9	259.8	133.3	4.9	398.0	---	221
1943	1.23	1.35	.12	130.2	.3	316.6	99.1	15.5	2.5	117.1	---	200
1944	1.35	1.41	.06	180.4	72.9	279.2	103.7	20.1	1.9	125.7	---	153
1945	1.38	1.49	.11	59.7	.2	100.1	---	32.5	---	32.5	---	68
1946	1.49	1.90	.41	22.0	---	83.8	---	.7	---	.7	---	83
1947	1.84	2.29	.45	31.2	---	195.9	---	.8	---	.8	---	194
1948	2.00	1.98	- .02	366.0	290.9	307.3	227.2	16.3	---	243.5	---	64
1949	1.95	1.88	- .07	380.8	247.5	424.7	327.7	28.5	5.0	361.2	---	64
1950	1.99	2.00	.01	196.9	41.9	399.9	196.4	8.9	2.3	207.6	---	192
1951	2.18	2.11	- .07	212.9	91.3	256.0	143.3	11.6	---	154.9	---	101
1952	2.20	2.09	- .11	459.9	397.7	605.5	470.0	22.5	---	492.5	---	113
1953	2.21	2.04	- .17	555.1	486.1	933.5	774.6	71.4	3.9	849.9	---	84
1954	2.24	2.12	- .12	430.0	391.6	1,036.2	975.9	11.3	2.8	990.0	---	46
1955	2.08	1.98	- .10	320.2	276.7	1,033.5	950.7	27.6	1.3	979.6	---	54
1956	2.00	1.97	- .03	253.2	148.5	908.8	823.9	9.5	3.3	836.7	---	72
1957	2.00	1.93	- .07	256.3	193.5	881.4	834.9	14.8	3.4	853.1	---	28
1958	1.82	1.75	- .07	609.4	511.0	1,295.1	1,146.6	52.2	9.9	1,208.7	7/ 34	52
1959	1.81	1.76	- .05	317.5	180.5	1,313.5	1,195.4	26.4	34.6	1,256.4	31	26
1960	1.78	1.74	- .04	424.0	249.1	1,411.2	1,242.5	42.0	45.4	1,329.9	38	43
1961	1.79	1.83	.04	271.2	112.9	1,321.9	1,096.6	18.0	40.0	1,154.6	37	130
1962	2.00	2.04	.04	299.7	220.9	1,194.9	1,082.5	51.7	25.7	1,159.9	29	6
1963 8/	9/1.82	1.85	.03	172.4	63.9	899.8	10/815.0	17.3	36.6	868.9	---	31
1964 8/	11/1.30											

1/ U. S. season average prices are the result of weighting State season averages, including an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan rate, by estimated marketings. 2/ Includes under purchase agreements, beginning 1948. 3/ Includes purchase agreement wheat delivered to CCC. 4/ Includes open-market purchases, if any, beginning 1943, and accordingly may include new-crop wheat. 5/ From the crop of the year shown. Does not include any new-crop wheat. 6/ Derived by subtracting CCC stocks, loans outstanding and sealed under bond from total carryover. 7/ Quantities not available prior to June 30, 1959. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Does not include the 18-cent-per-bushel price support payment in effect for the 1963 crop. 10/ Estimated non-committed inventory. CCC inventory of 854 million appears to be too large and is known to include some loans in process of being settled. 11/ Does not include domestic and export certificates of 70 and 25 cents, respectively.

Table 25.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by classes, July 1, 1956-64

Year	From operating reports								Total from fiscal reports 2/
	Hard winter	Hard spring	Red winter	Durum and red durum	White	Mixed	Balancing item 1/	Total	
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1956	669.6	148.9	11.8	.3	126.6	4.6	---	961.8	950.7
1957	624.5	158.2	2.9	4.1	36.9	2.3	+ 1.5	830.4	823.9
1958	596.4	173.9	4.5	16.9	30.8	2.4	+ 3.4	828.3	834.9
1959	867.1	187.6	7.8	11.3	57.2	1.9	+ 1.7	1,134.6	1,146.6
1960	931.6	181.9	2.0	9.1	64.4	1.7	+ 8.7	1,199.4	1,195.4
1961	976.8	198.8	3.1	5.3	37.6	1.2	-17.4	1,205.4	1,242.5
1962	894.2	175.6	3.0	3/	8.2	1.3	+11.0	1,093.3	1,096.6
1963	906.0	180.0	2.2	16.6	9.0	1.3	---	1,115.1	1,082.0
1964	613.0	4/205.6	.5	33.1	.7	1.0	---	4/853.9	n.a.

1/ Balancing item to bring amount reported by classes in line with the total operating inventory. 2/ Stocks owned by CCC, as reported in their fiscal reports, are not broken down by classes but are the official data on Government holdings. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 4/ Includes loan settlements in process.

Compiled from reports of Inventory Management Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 26 .- Wheat: CCC sales or other disposition, July-June, 1959-60 to 1963-64

Item	July-June				
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Domestic Sales and Dispositions					
By ASCS Commodity Offices					
Nonstorable country warehouse	3,481	2,075	1,514	4,186	2,009
Nonstorable track and terminal	5,252	6,196	2,488	6,248	12,272
Statutory minimum 2/	5,805	4,969	53,423	8,145	57,958
Other domestic	485	171	167	543	822
Donations	20	17	3/	385	23
By ASC County Offices					
Nonstorable bin site	5	81	1,598	3/	4
Statutory minimum 2/	1,621	5,532	13,802	2	4,885
Total domestic	16,669	19,041	72,992	19,509	77,973
Export Sales and Dispositions					
GR 345 4/	92,309	133,499	126,298	139,942	162,676
Barter	26,041	34,746	38,247	8,380	33,740
GSM credit 5/	471	4,427	5,070	9,360	14,321
Other export	919	6,186	---	---	6/ 23,591
Donations	9,469	28,112	12,030	30,591	29,370
Total export	129,209	206,970	181,645	188,273	263,698
Total dispositions	145,878	226,011	254,637	207,782	341,671

1/ Through August 17. 2/ For unrestricted domestic use. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Sales under payment-in-kind program. 5/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program. 6/ The bulk of this was sold at the statutory minimum.

Table 27 .- 1964 Wheat Program: Allotments, program enrollment and intended diversion by classes of wheat and states

Class of wheat and state 1/	Acreage allotment					Intended diversion				
				Enrollment		Total			Voluntary	
	Regular	Small farm	Total 2/	Acreage	Proportion of allotment	Acreage	Proportion of allotment on enrolled farms	Mandatory	Acreage	Proportion of total diversion
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
White (Western)										
Arizona	37.3	1.8	39.1	17.6	45	3.8	22	1.9	1.9	50
California	376.5	7.7	384.2	243.4	63	43.9	18	27.0	16.9	38
Idaho	1,069.1	48.5	1,117.6	893.9	80	111.6	12	99.1	12.5	11
Nevada	15.9	.2	16.1	9.4	58	1.8	19	1.0	.8	44
Oregon	763.3	29.5	792.8	677.7	85	85.6	13	75.3	10.3	12
Washington	1,836.8	28.2	1,865.0	1,657.2	89	190.3	11	183.4	6.9	4
Total	4,098.9	115.9	4,214.8	3,499.2	83	437.0	12	387.7	49.3	11
Hard Spring and Durum										
Minnesota	636.9	314.6	951.5	587.4	62	73.1	12	65.2	7.9	11
Montana	3,637.7	12.9	3,650.6	3,311.3	91	390.9	12	368.0	22.9	6
South Dakota	2,478.5	100.3	2,578.8	2,177.3	84	271.6	12	236.9	34.7	13
North Dakota	6,786.2	18.1	6,804.3	6,204.2	91	711.1	11	689.0	22.1	3
Total	13,539.3	445.9	13,985.2	12,280.2	88	1,446.7	12	1,359.1	87.6	6
Hard Winter										
Colorado	2,383.6	20.3	2,403.9	2,112.4	88	308.6	15	234.7	73.9	24
Kansas	9,728.2	193.5	9,921.7	8,959.6	90	1,134.4	13	996.4	138.0	12
Nebraska	2,846.3	121.2	2,967.5	2,609.8	88	314.3	12	290.0	24.3	8
New Mexico	424.4	5.8	430.2	295.6	69	46.7	16	32.8	13.9	30
Oklahoma	4,453.4	141.2	4,594.6	3,942.4	86	498.3	13	438.0	60.3	12
Texas	3,636.2	181.4	3,817.6	3,091.1	81	384.4	12	335.7	48.7	13
Utah	268.2	12.7	280.9	179.8	64	27.7	15	20.0	7.7	28
Wyoming	250.7	7.3	258.0	200.4	78	26.2	13	22.3	3.9	15
Total	23,991.0	683.4	24,674.4	21,391.1	87	2,740.6	13	2,369.9	370.7	14
Red Winter (Major area)										
Arkansas	63.5	77.0	140.5	14.6	10	2.2	15	1.6	.6	27
Illinois	1,249.4	451.3	1,700.7	553.7	33	65.5	12	61.6	3.9	6
Indiana	946.7	363.0	1,309.7	359.4	27	48.3	13	39.9	8.4	17
Iowa	99.2	41.0	140.2	56.3	40	6.7	12	6.2	.5	7
Kentucky	178.5	39.7	218.2	75.0	34	15.8	21	8.3	7.5	47
Michigan 3/	818.7	310.9	1,129.6	395.0	35	98.9	25	43.9	55.0	56
Missouri	1,172.6	396.9	1,569.5	665.7	42	110.3	17	73.9	36.4	33
Ohio	1,287.7	265.4	1,553.1	544.2	35	86.1	16	60.3	25.8	30
Tennessee	158.2	43.2	201.4	58.7	29	16.8	29	6.5	10.3	61
Wisconsin	30.5	26.3	56.8	12.1	21	3.4	28	1.3	2.1	62
Total	6,005.0	2,014.7	8,019.7	2,734.7	34	454.0	17	303.5	150.5	33
Red Winter (Other)										
Alabama	45.1	16.3	61.4	18.1	29	5.7	32	2.0	3.7	65
Delaware	25.5	1.7	27.2	11.8	43	1.4	12	1.3	.1	7
Georgia	95.3	34.1	129.4	64.0	49	32.5	51	7.1	25.4	78
Louisiana	35.1	2.4	37.5	11.4	30	1.4	12	1.3	.1	7
Maryland	144.6	21.3	165.9	41.9	25	6.3	15	4.6	1.7	27
Mississippi	47.3	7.8	55.1	13.6	25	1.9	14	1.5	.4	21
New Jersey	42.8	7.8	50.6	20.3	40	4.2	21	2.2	2.0	48
New York 3/	273.8	45.0	318.8	163.0	51	52.5	32	18.1	34.4	66
North Carolina	241.7	169.9	411.6	127.6	31	61.5	48	14.2	47.3	77
Pennsylvania	455.8	113.6	569.4	135.1	24	36.9	27	15.0	21.9	59
South Carolina	121.3	62.6	183.9	66.3	36	34.4	52	7.3	27.1	79
Virginia	205.4	73.5	278.9	93.5	34	28.8	31	10.4	18.4	64
West Virginia	27.7	2.6	30.3	7.0	23	1.8	26	.8	1.0	56
Total	1,761.4	558.6	2,320.0	773.6	33	269.3	35	85.8	183.5	68
Other States 4/	15.8	2.1	17.9	3.6	20	1.8	50	.9	.9	50
United States total	49,411.4	3,820.6	53,232.0	40,682.4	76	5,349.4	13	4,506.9	842.5	16

1/ Grouped by the major class of wheat produced in the State based on the 5-year varietal survey.
2/ Regular allotments adjusted for 15-acre provision.
3/ Primarily white wheat.
4/ New England, Alaska and Florida. With the exception of Alaska, which has spring wheat, this would represent soft winter wheat.

Table 28 .- Wheat, all: Seeded acreage in specified wheat growing regi ,ns, United States, 1955-64

Year of harvest	Region			
	Hard winter 1/	Hard spring and Durum 2/	Red winter 3/	Pacific Northwest (Principally white) 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1955	26,780	15,311	8,455	4,219
1956	26,617	16,800	8,726	4,812
1957	19,982	13,660	8,769	3,973
1958	25,710	14,230	8,231	4,232
1959	25,842	14,660	8,558	4,194
1960	25,703	14,111	7,849	4,059
1961	25,650	14,498	8,229	4,049
1962	23,081	12,686	6,815	3,694
1963 5/	25,266	12,952	7,696	3,971
1964 5/	25,605	13,756	8,200	4,202

1/ Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado. 2/ North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota and Minnesota. 3/ Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia and West Virginia. 4/ Washington, Oregon and Idaho. 5/ Preliminary. 1964 is July estimate.

Table 29 .- 1965 wheat acreage allotments, by States grouped in regions by major class produced

State and region	1965 allotments	State and region	1965 allotments
	Acres		Acres
White		Red Winter (Major area)	
Arizona	37,181	Tennessee	153,177
California	373,315	Wisconsin	28,963
Idaho	1,068,519	Total	5,932,332
Nevada	12,829	Red Winter (Other)	
Oregon	764,007	Alabama	45,401
Washington	1,839,645	Delaware	24,736
Total	4,095,496	Georgia	94,204
Hard Spring and Durum		Louisiana	33,356
Minnesota	632,805	Maryland	141,869
Montana	3,644,658	Mississippi	45,980
South Dakota	2,478,826	New Jersey	41,693
North Dakota	6,788,512	New York	269,263
Total	13,544,801	North Carolina	241,803
Hard Winter		Pennsylvania	442,812
Colorado	2,394,477	South Carolina	122,115
Kansas	9,762,655	Virginia	200,500
Nebraska	2,859,072	West Virginia	26,588
New Mexico	425,374	Total	1,730,320
Oklahoma	4,458,867	Other States	
Texas	3,639,390	Alaska	12
Utah	266,494	Connecticut	223
Wyoming	256,297	Florida	13,271
Total	24,062,626	Maine	291
Red Winter (Major area)		Massachusetts	172
Arkansas	63,903	New Hampshire	14
Illinois	1,237,023	Rhode Island	102
Indiana	933,559	Vermont	340
Iowa	99,903	Total	14,425
Kentucky	175,049	National Reserve	20,000
Michigan	801,600	Special Reserve	100,000
Missouri	1,174,739	United States total	49,500,000
Ohio	1,264,416		

Table 30.- Wheat: Acres seeded and production, United States and by regions, averages 1935-50, annual 1951-64

Period	United States	Great Plains 1/	Northwest 2/	Corn Belt and Lake States 3/	South 4/	All other states
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
			Acres seeded			
Average:						
1935-39	73.2	49.8	4.7	12.7	2.8	3.2
1941-45	61.4	43.8	4.2	8.3	2.5	2.6
1946-50	76.7	56.3	5.5	9.8	2.1	3.0
1951	78.5	57.9	6.0	9.9	1.8	2.9
1952	78.6	57.5	6.1	10.1	1.9	3.0
1953	78.9	56.8	6.2	10.7	2.3	2.9
1954	62.5	45.7	4.5	8.3	1.7	2.3
1955	58.2	42.2	4.2	7.9	1.7	2.2
1956	60.7	43.5	4.8	8.4	1.9	2.1
1957	49.8	33.4	4.0	8.4	2.1	1.9
1958	56.0	39.7	4.2	8.4	1.7	2.0
1959	56.8	40.1	4.2	8.8	1.8	1.9
1960	54.9	39.4	4.0	8.1	1.6	1.8
1961	55.7	39.7	4.1	8.5	1.7	1.7
1962	49.1	35.6	3.7	7.1	1.1	1.6
1963 5/	53.1	37.9	4.0	8.2	1.3	1.7
1964 5/	55.4	38.9	4.2	8.6	1.9	1.8
			Production			
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average:						
1935-39	759	371	93	200	32	63
1941-45	985	645	108	148	33	51
1946-50	1,185	760	132	203	30	60
1951	988	585	148	168	30	57
1952	1,306	832	157	221	34	62
1953	1,173	621	169	279	39	65
1954	984	541	136	220	33	54
1955	937	516	117	223	29	52
1956	1,005	550	125	239	39	52
1957	956	544	144	189	34	45
1958	1,457	980	140	254	31	52
1959	1,121	683	148	207	35	48
1960	1,357	910	129	238	35	45
1961	1,235	774	112	262	42	45
1962	1,094	690	130	208	23	43
1963 5/	1,138	640	138	285	30	45
1964 6/	1,275	745	136	297	50	47

1/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.
2/ Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.
4/ Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ July 1 estimate.

Table 31.- All wheat, winter, and spring: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1950-64

Year of harvest	All wheat: Acreage: Planted	All wheat: Acreage: Harvested	All wheat: Yield per harvested acre	All wheat: Production	Winter wheat: Acreage: Planted	Winter wheat: Acreage: Harvested	Winter wheat: Yield per harvested acre	Winter wheat: Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1950	71,287	61,607	16.5	1,019,344	52,399	43,250	17.1	740,637
1951	78,524	61,873	16.0	988,161	56,145	40,093	16.2	650,822
1952	78,645	71,130	18.4	1,306,440	56,997	50,895	20.9	1,065,220
1953	78,931	67,840	17.3	1,173,071	57,087	46,933	18.9	885,032
1954	62,539	54,356	18.1	983,900	46,617	39,218	20.4	801,369
1955	58,246	47,290	19.8	937,094	44,297	33,707	20.9	705,636
1956	60,655	49,768	20.2	1,005,397	44,418	35,532	20.8	740,592
1957	49,843	43,754	21.8	955,740	37,420	31,670	22.5	711,798
1958	56,017	53,047	27.5	1,457,435	43,674	41,023	28.6	1,173,538
1959	56,772	51,781	21.7	1,121,118	43,615	39,562	23.2	917,752
1960	54,919	51,896	26.2	1,357,272	42,689	39,996	27.8	1,110,557
1961	55,664	51,551	24.0	1,234,743	43,409	40,699	26.4	1,075,005
1962	49,132	43,541	25.1	1,093,667	38,733	33,576	24.5	820,998
1963 1/	53,051	45,256	25.1	1,137,641	42,047	34,622	26.1	904,828
1964 2/	54,370	49,041	26.0	1,275,304	43,337	37,475	27.1	1,015,640

Year of harvest	All spring wheat: Acreage: Planted	All spring wheat: Acreage: Harvested	All spring wheat: Yield per harvested acre	All spring wheat: Production	Durum: Acreage: Planted	Durum: Acreage: Harvested	Durum: Yield per harvested acre	Durum: Production	Spring other than durum: Acreage: Planted	Spring other than durum: Acreage: Harvested	Spring other than durum: Yield per harvested acre	Spring other than durum: Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1950	18,888	18,357	15.2	278,707	2,918	2,829	13.2	37,212	15,970	15,528	15.6	241,495
1951	22,379	21,780	15.5	337,339	2,586	2,518	13.8	34,762	19,793	19,262	15.7	302,577
1952	21,648	20,235	11.9	241,220	2,328	2,174	10.3	22,493	19,320	18,061	12.1	218,727
1953	21,844	20,907	13.8	288,039	2,103	1,865	7.0	12,967	19,741	19,042	14.4	275,072
1954	15,922	15,138	12.1	182,531	1,637	1,309	3.8	4,982	14,285	13,829	12.8	177,549
1955	13,949	13,583	17.0	231,458	1,385	1,348	14.5	19,580	12,564	12,235	17.3	211,878
1956	16,237	14,236	18.6	264,805	2,489	2,318	16.7	38,791	13,748	11,918	19.0	226,014
1957	12,423	12,084	20.2	243,942	2,370	2,286	17.5	39,935	10,053	9,798	20.8	204,007
1958	12,343	12,024	23.6	283,897	938	906	23.9	21,669	11,405	11,118	23.6	262,228
1959	13,157	12,219	16.6	203,366	1,217	1,141	17.7	20,192	11,940	11,078	16.5	183,174
1960	12,230	11,900	20.7	246,715	1,673	1,642	20.8	34,141	10,557	10,258	20.7	212,574
1961	12,255	10,852	14.7	159,738	1,781	1,617	13.1	21,185	10,474	9,235	15.0	138,553
1962	10,399	9,965	27.4	272,669	2,418	2,351	29.7	69,732	7,981	7,614	26.7	202,937
1963 1/	11,004	10,634	21.9	232,813	1,990	1,936	25.7	49,763	9,014	8,698	21.0	183,050
1964 2/	12,033	11,566	22.5	259,664	2,326	2,262	25.3	57,230	9,707	9,304	21.8	202,434

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated as of July 1.

Table 32.- Wheat, Grade No. 1: Price support rates per bushel, principal terminals 1958-64

Terminal	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Hard Red Winter and Soft Red Winter							
Kansas City and Omaha	2.15	2.12	2.08	2.09	2.28	2.07	1.53
Chicago	2.15	2.12	2.08	2.09	2.28	2.10	1.57
Galveston and Houston	2.34	2.32	2.27	2.28	2.47	2.27	1.77
Philadelphia and Baltimore	2.27	2.25	2.20	2.21	2.40	2.22	1.69
Albany	2.27	2.25	2.20	2.21	2.40	2.22	1.69
Dark Northern Spring							
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior	2.20	2.19	2.15	2.16	2.35	2.16	1.63
Soft White, White Club and Western White							
Portland and Seattle	2.05	2.03	1.99	1.99	2.18	2.00	1.47
Los Angeles and Stockton 1/	2.13	2.11	2.07	2.07	2.26	1/ 2.08	1.55

1/ Los Angeles and San Francisco prior to 1963.

Table 33.--Rye: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1957-61, annual 1961-64

Item	Year beginning July				
	Average 1957-61	1961	1962	1963 1/	1964 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply					
Carryover on July 1	10.7	14.2	7.9	6.9	5.3
Production	29.1	27.5	40.8	29.4	33.0
Imports	2.8	.7	.5	1.0	1.0
Total	42.6	42.4	49.2	37.3	39.3
Domestic disappearance					
Food 2/	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	
Seed	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.4	
Industry	4.9	4.5	3.7	3.5	
Feed 3/	9.8	11.5	7.2	7.4	
Total	25.1	27.0	21.7	22.0	
Exports	6.5	7.5	20.6	10.0	
Total disappearance	31.6	34.5	42.3	32.0	
Stocks on June 30	11.0	7.9	6.9	5.3	

1/ Preliminary. Imports and distribution items are partly estimated. 2/ From Bureau of the Census. 3/ Residual item; roughly approximates feed use.

Table 34.--Rye: Average price per bushel at Minneapolis, and received by farmers, United States and selected States, July 1964 with comparisons

Month	No. 2 at Minneapolis 1/	Received by farmers				
		Minnesota	North Dakota	South Dakota	Nebraska	United States
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
July average:						
1944-53	1.70	1.57	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.51
1954-58	1.22	.97	.86	.90	.91	1.00
1959, July	1.24	.93	.82	.87	.86	1.02
1960, July	1.08	.86	.76	.79	.80	.91
1961, July	1.22	1.00	.87	.92	.83	.99
1962, July	1.16	1.00	.84	.90	.88	.97
1963, July	1.21	1.03	.89	.93	.88	1.03
1964						
April	1.32	1.09	1.00	1.00	.97	1.04
May	1.29	1.03	.96	.98	.93	.91
June	1.28	1.04	.96	.96	.92	1.19
July	2/1.20	1.03	.91	.95	.89	1.03

1/ Weighted by carlot sales.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 35.- Rye: Support rates with comparisons, quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC, and loans outstanding, 1945-64

Crop of-	National average support rate per bushel (grower level)	Price per bushel: Season average received by farmers 1/: Actual	Price per bushel: Season average received by farmers 1/: Above support	Placed under price support: Loans	Placed under price support: Purchase agreements	Placed under price support: Total	Delivered to CCC	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at crop year end (June 30): Stocks owned by CCC	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at crop year end (June 30): Under loan 2/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at crop year end (June 30): Total
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1945	0.75	1.36	0.61	19	---	19	---	---	---	---
1946	3/	1.94	3/	---	---	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1947	3/	2.28	3/	---	---	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1948	1.29	1.43	.14	755	667	1,422	1,096	778	175	953
1949	1.27	1.20	-.07	853	369	1,222	888	515	487	1,002
1950	1.28	1.31	.03	1,240	55	1,295	7	142	69	211
1951	1.30	1.52	.22	500	25	525	1	85	20	105
1952	1.42	1.72	.30	136	49	185	129	110	30	140
1953	1.43	1.29	-.14	4,469	1,002	5,471	5,621	2,519	2,265	4,784
1954	1.43	1.21	-.22	6,122	1,152	7,274	7,477	6,454	1,618	8.072
1955	1.18	1.06	-.12	10,742	2,009	12,751	13,180	11,361	601	11,962
1956	1.27	1.16	-.11	2,603	566	3,169	3,042	3,846	190	4,036
1957	1.18	1.08	-.10	6,599	1,066	7,665	7,580	6,091	124	6,215
1958	1.10	1.02	-.10	8,710	1,438	10,148	9,138	6,600	2,581	9,181
1959	.90	1.00	-.10	916	241	1,157	676	5,318	219	5,537
1960	.90	.88	-.02	4,248	752	5,000	1,984	4,323	1,589	5,912
1961	1.02	1.01	-.01	1,531	115	1,646	629	2,617	156	2,773
1962	1.02	.95	-.07	5,670	442	6,112	1,390	1,563	200	1,763
1963 4/	1.07	1.08	.01	1,497	51	1,548	263	663	86	749
1964 4/	1.07									

1/ U. S. season average prices are the result of weighting State season averages, including allowances for unredeemed loans at the average rate, by estimated marketings. 2/ Old-crop rye under loan at end of crop year shown. 3/ No Program. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 36.- Rye: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1959-64

Position	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 2/	4,362	1,865	4,578	1,908	2,070	1,711
Terminals 3/	2,154	4,284	4/	4/	4/	4/
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 5/	5,454	3,821	9,513	5,834	4,689	3,462
Commodity Credit Corporation 6/	681	529	124	149	166	117
Total	12,651	10,499	14,215	7,891	6,925	5,290

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by the Grain Division, AMS, at 44 Terminal cities.
4/ Included with "interior mills, elevators and warehouses."
5/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including flour mills.
6/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned rye is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 37.- Rye: Acreage, yield and production, United States, averages 1940-54, annual 1955-64

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
Average:			
1940-44	3,071	12.0	37,547
1945-49	1,810	12.3	22,336
1950-54	1,619	12.8	20,785
1955	2,049	14.2	29,089
1956	1,624	13.1	21,288
1957	1,718	16.6	28,516
1958	1,797	18.5	33,182
1959	1,457	15.8	23,076
1960	1,684	19.6	33,052
1961	1,550	17.7	27,476
1962	1,987	20.5	40,803
1963 1/	1,611	18.3	29,407
1964 2/	1,767	18.7	33,023

1/ Preliminary.
2/ July 1 estimate.

Table 38.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, July 1, 1964

State	Bin sites	Country warehouses	All other warehouses 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Iowa	---	---	33	33
Kansas	---	29	37	66
Minnesota	---	6	134	140
Nebraska	1	27	100	128
North Dakota	43	24	---	67
South Dakota	73	27	---	100
Washington	---	6	20	26
Other States 2/	---	7	19	26
Sub-total	117	126	343	586
In transit or trust Kansas City and Evanston area	---	---	---	77
U. S. total	117	126	343	663

1/ Terminals and sub-terminals.
2/ States in which CCC-owned stocks are less than 20,000 bushels.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Inventory Management Division.

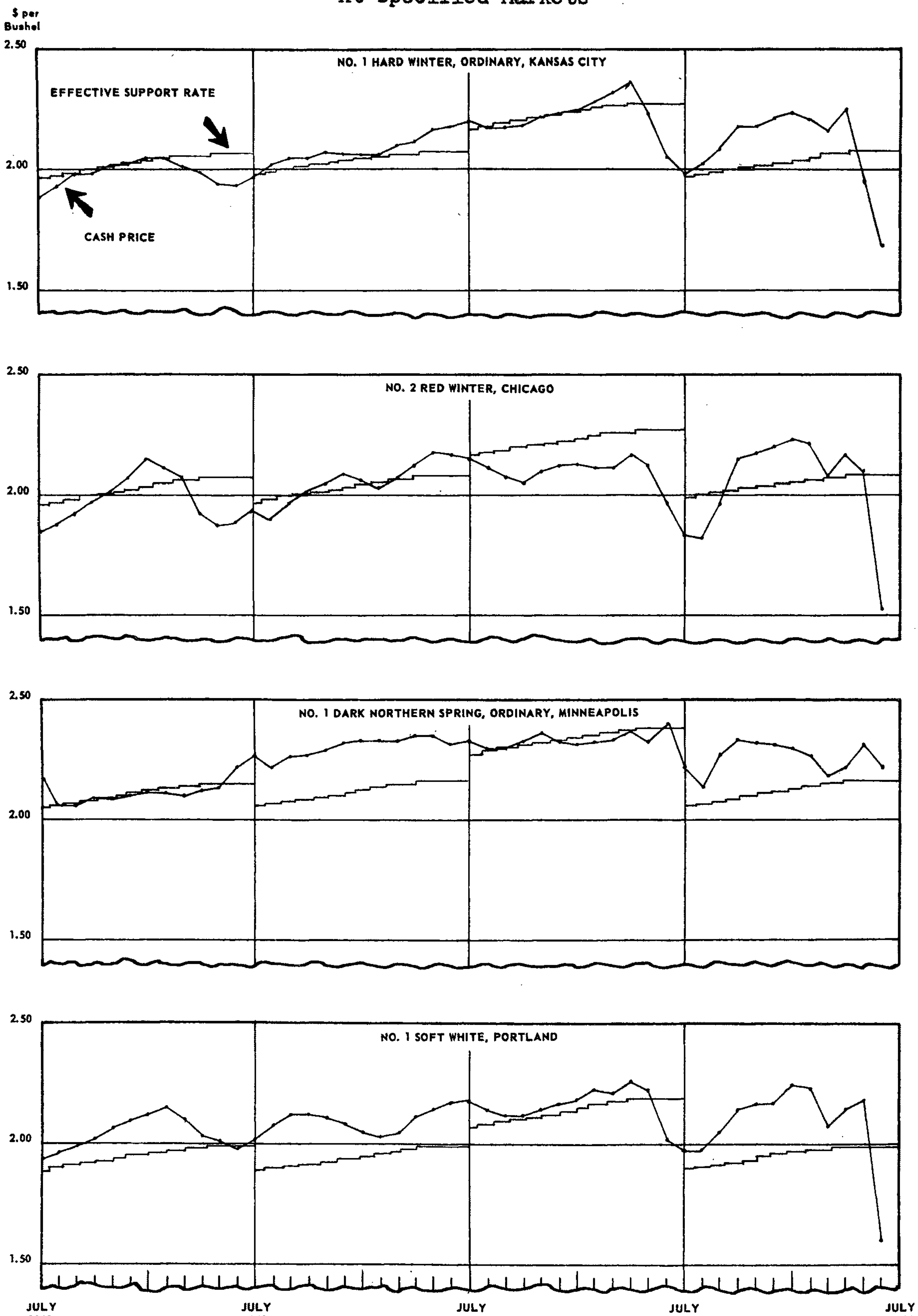
Table 39.--Wheat: Supplies available for exportaand carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, July 1, 1955-64

Item	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Total season supplies 1/					
1955-56	1,983	1,056	281	291	3,611
1956-57	2,047	1,153	317	222	3,739
1957-58	1,875	1,126	283	141	3,425
1958-59	2,347	1,047	315	233	3,942
1959-60	2,424	1,033	275	266	3,998
1960-61	2,679	1,118	210	338	4,345
1961-62	2,652	891	225	275	4,043
1962-63	2,421	957	200	329	3,907
1963-64 2/	2,338	1,211	270	362	4,181
Domestic disappearance for 12 months					
1955-56	603	164	129	77	973
1956-57	588	155	148	71	962
1957-58	591	159	138	71	959
1958-59	608	164	156	66	994
1959-60	600	156	127	77	960
1960-61	606	157	135	73	971
1961-62	610	142	116	75	943
1962-63	584	138	124	72	918
1963-64 2/	578	155	127	76	936
Exports beginning of season to June 30 2/					
1955-56	346	281	60	65	752
1956-57	550	239	61	63	913
1957-58	403	295	39	25	762
1958-59	443	275	67	49	834
1959-60	510	260	48	75	893
1960-61	662	324	30	128	1,144
1961-62	720	336	77	125	1,258
1962-63	642	308	45	134	1,129
1963-64 2/	860	530	90	186	1,666
Balance on July 1 for export and carryover					
1955	1,036	557	143	134	1,870
1956	1,034	611	92	149	1,886
1957	909	759	108	88	1,864
1958	881	672	106	45	1,704
1959	1,296	608	92	118	2,114
1960	1,314	617	100	114	2,145
1961	1,411	637	45	137	2,230
1962	1,322	413	32	75	1,842
1963	1,195	511	31	123	1,860
1964 2/	900	526	53	100	1,579

1/ Carryover stocks and production, except for U.S. which includes imports. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Season begins July 1 for United States, August 1 for Canada and December 1 for Argentina and Australia. United States exports include flour and other products in wheat equivalent.

CASH WHEAT PRICES AND EFFECTIVE SUPPORT RATES

At specified Markets



Grain Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service.

INDEX OF TABLES

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. Department of Agriculture

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ▱ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services (ML)
Office of Management Services
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

WS-189 The Wheat Situation

The Wheat Situation is published in February, May, July, and October.

The next issue is scheduled for release October 1964.