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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

JUL 26 1967



# TOBACCO SITUATION

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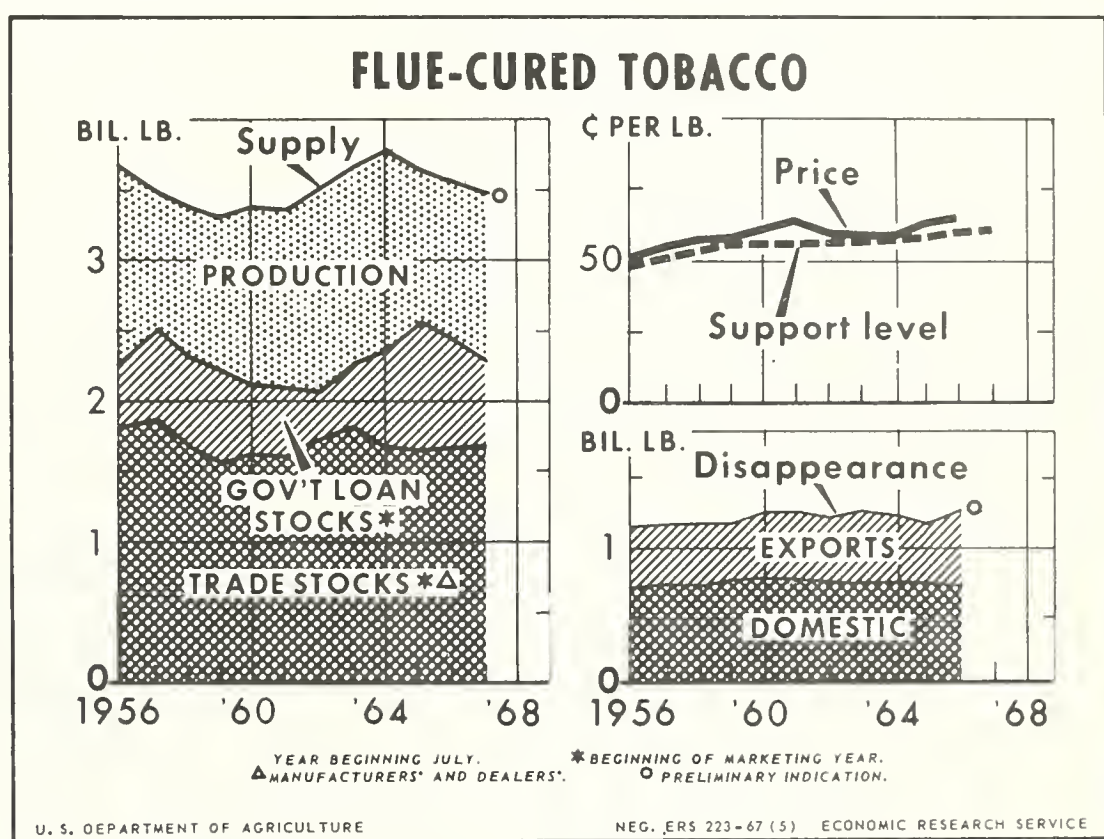
For P.M. Release, June 29, 1967

The 1967/68 supply of U.S. flue-cured tobacco is considerably below the record high of 1964/65. Sales of Government loan stocks have been substantial in the past 2 years.

Total carryover in mid-1967 is about 7 percent below a year ago. Marketings will be up in 1967, since the acreage-poundage program allows growers to make up last year's sizable undermarketings.

The Government price support level for 1967 flue-cured tobacco is about 2 percent above 1966--reflecting adjustment required because of increases in prices paid by farmers.

A decline is indicated in domestic use of flue-cured tobacco in 1966/67, but exports rose about one-third from the 6-year low of 1965/66 to a record high.

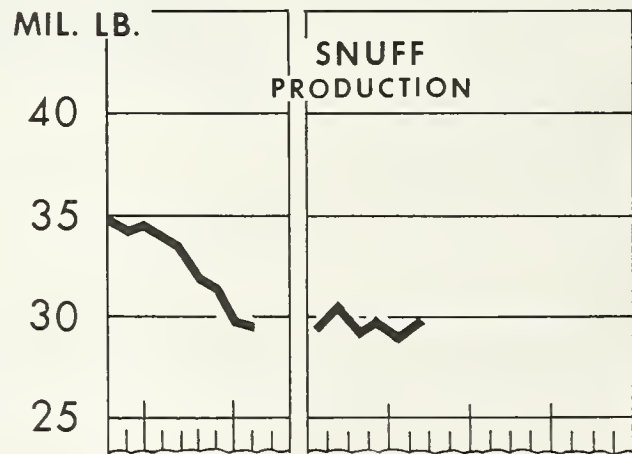
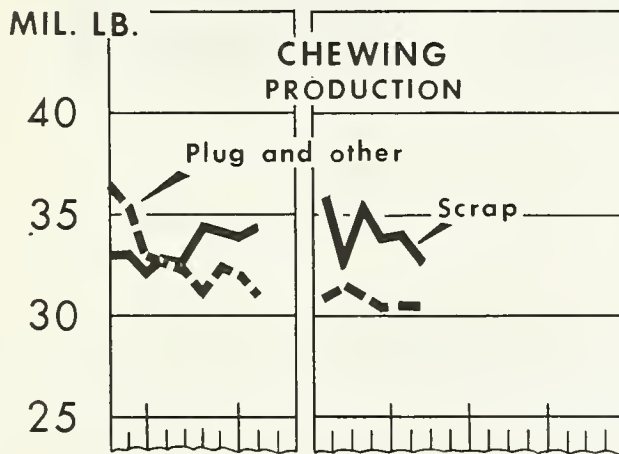
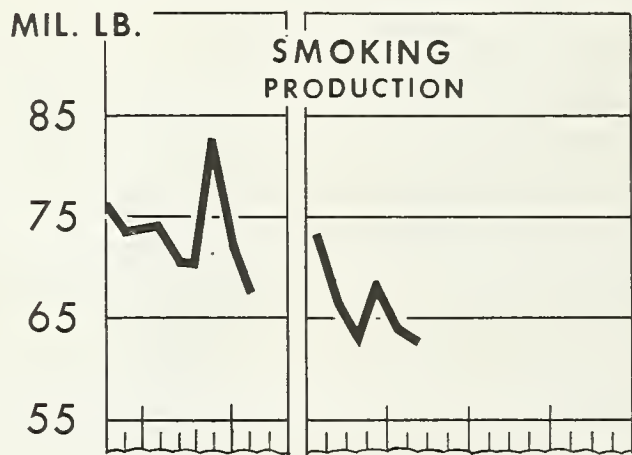
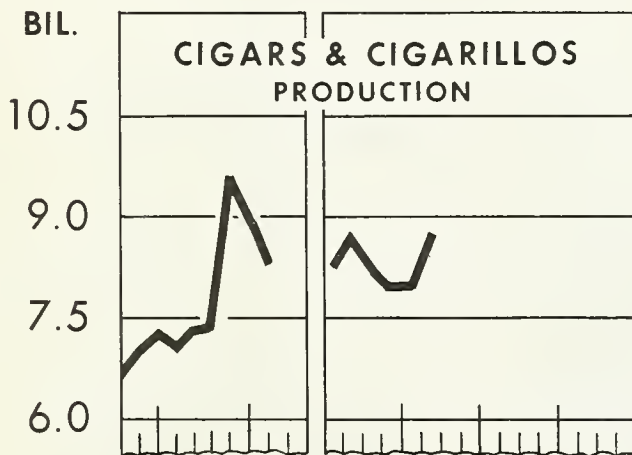
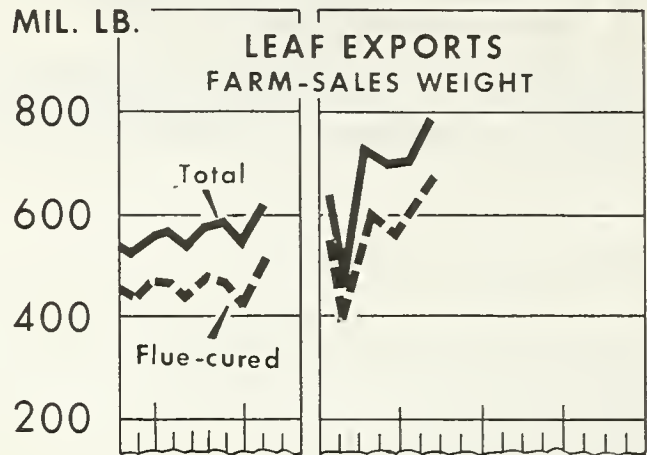
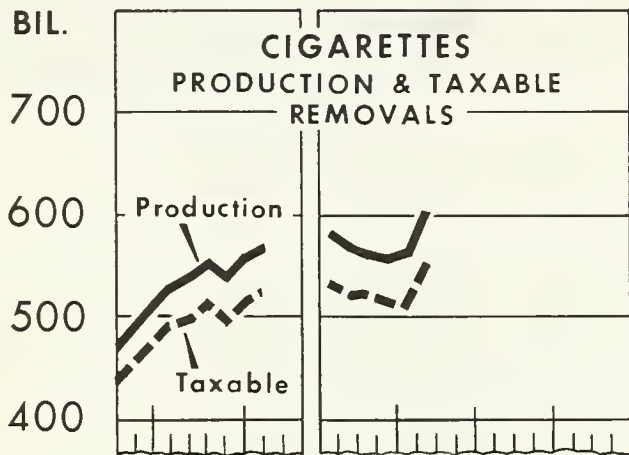


## IN THIS ISSUE

- Tobacco Products
- Exports-Foreign Production
- Imports
- Leaf Supplies and Use

# TOBACCO OUTLETS

## Recent Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports



1960 '65      '66 '67 '68 '69

1960 '65      '66 '67 '68 '69

ANNUAL      QUARTERLY,  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED,  
AT ANNUAL RATES

ANNUAL      QUARTERLY,  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED,  
AT ANNUAL RATES

LAST QUARTER SHOWN ESTIMATED



THE TOBACCO SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 21, 1967

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SUMMARY

In 1967, flue-cured tobacco growers are producing their third consecutive crop under the acreage-poundage program first initiated in 1965. Flue-cured marketings in 1967 may be about 8 percent above last year's--mainly reflecting the larger marketings of growers who fell short of their poundage quotas last year. Under the acreage-poundage program, individual farm quotas take into account the previous year's marketings--adding to the current year's quotas the undermarketings, but deducting the overmarketings. The flue-cured tobacco carryover in mid-1967 is estimated to be about 7 percent lower than a year ago. The 1967/68 total supply--carryover plus this year's crop--seems likely to be about 2 percent below 1966/67, and 8 percent below the record 1964/65 level. During the first half of the 1967/68 marketing year (begins July 1, 1967), growers of flue-cured tobacco will vote in a referendum on whether they wish to continue marketing quotas in effect on their 1968, 1969, and 1970 crops. At least two-thirds of the growers voting must be in favor if marketing quotas are to be maintained.

Partial-year data for 1966/67 indicate a second successive year of decline in domestic use of flue-cured tobacco. Increased use of reconstituted tobacco sheet and processed stems (midribs of leaves) in cigarette manufacture might account for most of the indicated reduction in the use of flue-cured. On the other hand, estimated 1966/67 exports of flue-cured tobacco (farm-sales weight basis) are the highest on record--about one-third above the 6-year low of 1965/66. Total disappearance for 1966/67--exports and domestic use combined--is estimated at 1,280 million pounds--close to the record high of 1955/56 and about 9 percent above the 9-year low of 1965/66.

This year's production of burley tobacco, which continues under the acreage allotment program, may be above 1966. Although allotments are the same as in 1966, yields per acre have trended strongly upward. Carryover of burley is expected to be down a little, and addition of this year's crop may result in a total supply for 1967/68 perhaps 1 percent lower than 1966/67. Partial-year data indicate that domestic use of burley in the year ending September 30, 1967, may not turn out much different than a year earlier. Burley exports--about one-tenth of total disappearance--seem likely to reach a new high. Total disappearance for 1966/67 may approximate 614 million pounds--up slightly from 1965/66.

In the year ending June 30, 1967, U. S. cigarette output is estimated at a record 572 billion--1-2/3 percent above 1965/66. U. S. smokers consumed an estimated 545 billion--more than in any previous year and about 9 billion more than in 1965/66. Commercial exports and shipments to U. S. possessions absorb about 5 percent of the U. S. output of cigarettes.

On June 1-2, 1967, cigarette manufacturers raised prices of cigarettes. On brands accounting for the big volume of sales, manufacturers' prices (net of Federal excise tax and trade discounts) rose about 5 percent. This will likely raise cigarette prices to consumers 2 to 3 percent.

Cigar and cigarillo consumption by U. S. smokers in the year ending June 30, 1967, is estimated at 8.2 billion--300 million under 1965/66. This is the second successive year of decline from the record 1964/65 fiscal year total of 8.9 billion cigars and cigarillos. According to a survey of the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, sales of cigarillo-size cigars in calendar 1966 comprised over a fourth of total sales of large cigars and cigarillos. Over three-fifths of the cigarillos had tips, but only 3½ percent of the large cigars had tips.

The 1966/67 output of smoking tobacco for pipes and roll-your-own cigarettes is estimated at about 64 million pounds--a new long-time low and 8 percent less than 1965/66. However, imports of manufactured tobacco (most of it smoking tobacco) may be 3¼ million pounds in 1966/67--up ½ million from 1965/66. Chewing tobacco production in 1966/67 is estimated at about 64½ million pounds--1 percent less than 1965/66, and probably a new low. The 1966/67 output of snuff is estimated at 29-1/3 million pounds--about 2 percent under 1965/66, and a long-time low.

For the year ending June 30, 1967, U. S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at about 610 million pounds (690 million, farm-sales weight). This is 29 percent above 1965/66, and the third largest exports for any fiscal year on record. Principal factors contributing to the increase were the sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco, improved quality of recent crops of flue-cured--the big-volume export tobacco--and the broadened export payment program effective early in 1966/67. If there should be a settlement of the Rhodesian situation leading to unrestricted availability of the tobacco now accumulating in Rhodesia, this would have significant impact on U. S. tobacco exports.

Cigarette leaf imports for consumption during July 1966-April 1967 were up 6 percent from a year earlier. Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette tobacco held by U. S. manufacturers on April 1, 1967, were the largest for any date on record. Stocks of foreign-grown cigar tobacco in this country have declined during the past 2 years. On April 1 they were 28 percent below the record April level in 1965.

Government price supports apply to the 1967 crops of most kinds of U. S. tobacco. They do not apply to the 1967 crops of Maryland type 32 and Pennsylvania type 41, because growers disapproved marketing quotas. (Price support legislation does not cover



the cigar wrapper types 61-62.) The 1967 price support levels for eligible tobaccos are about 2 percent higher than 1966. As specified by law, tobacco price support levels are adjusted to reflect changes in the parity index--a broad measure of prices of articles and services that farmers buy.

This year's production of Maryland tobacco may be less than in 1966, but a larger carryover will likely result in 1967/68 supplies about the same as 1966/67. Auction markets for the 1966 crop of Maryland tobacco began April 1 and are scheduled to end June 30. Through June 22, prices averaged 49.0 cents per pound compared with 66.1 cents a year earlier. Due to the dry growing season, quality of the 1966 crop offerings was lower than the excellent quality 1965 crop.

The 1967 production of the Kentucky-Tennessee and Virginia fire-cured types combined may be lower than in 1966. Carryover is also likely to show a moderate decline, so that the 1967/68 total supply of fire-cured probably will be down from 1966/67. The 1967 production of Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured types is expected to be less than in 1966, and a slight decline in carryover is indicated.

The production of Pennsylvania filler may be some larger this year than last when yields per acre averaged lowest in 9 years. On the other hand, a further drop in carryover is indicated, and the total 1967/68 supply is likely to be the smallest in 8 years. The total 1967/68 supply of Ohio filler may decline to a new low due to reduced production, and perhaps a slightly lower carryover.

In both the past 2 years, production of Puerto Rican cigar filler tobacco was cut sharply below that of prior years. The carryover of Puerto Rican filler tobacco next October 1 will be down substantially from the comparatively high level of recent years.

The total supply of Connecticut Valley cigar binder tobacco for 1967/68 seems likely to decline to a new low, reflecting lower production and a further drop in carryover.

In Wisconsin, tobacco production in 1967 may be up a bit from last year's long-time low, but carryover seems likely to be reduced. The total 1967/68 supply of Wisconsin tobacco probably will be a little less than for 1966/67.

The total 1967/68 supply of shade-grown cigar wrapper (Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida types combined) may edge a bit higher than for 1966/67 and be second largest on record. This year's production may be less than last year's, but a rise in carryover probably will more than offset any reduction in the crop.

## TOBACCO PRODUCTS

### Cigarettes

Cigarette consumption by U. S. smokers (including overseas forces) in the year ending June 30, 1967, is estimated at 545 billion cigarettes. This is about 9 billion more than in 1965/66 and more than in any previous fiscal or calendar year.

U. S. commercial exports of cigarettes to foreign countries in 1966/67 likely total about 23½ billion--about the same as in 1965/66. Shipments to Puerto Rico (and other U. S. possessions) at about 3.9 billion are below the 1965/66 record high.

Total cigarette output in the U. S. in 1966/67 is estimated at 572 billion--about 1-2/3 percent above 1965/66, and a record high.





On June 1-2, 1967, major cigarette companies raised the prices of cigarettes. Manufacturers' prices (net of Federal excise tax and trade discounts) rose 5.1 percent for regular-size nonfilter tip brands and 4.9 percent for king-size nonfilter tip and filter tip brands. These raises are expected to result in retail price increases of 1 cent per pack on single-pack sales, and probably 5 cents on carton sales (10 packs) in major retail outlets such as supermarkets and chain drug stores. Some companies advanced prices of their 100 millimeter filter tip brands 14.7 percent. Previously, they had been priced the same as other length filter tip brands and king-size (85 millimeter) nonfilter tip brands. Retail prices for the 100 mm. filter tip brands, which were advanced more than the others, are expected to rise 2 cents on single pack sales and 15 cents on carton sales. It is likely that cigarette prices to consumers will show an average rise of 2 or 3 percent.

The recent advance in manufacturers' prices of cigarettes is the second in about 11 years for filter tip brands and the third in about 10 years for nonfilter tip brands. In March-May 1966, manufacturers raised prices of regular-size nonfilter tip brands 4.2 percent, and king-size nonfilter tip and filter tip brands 4.1 percent. During the approximately 15 months following that price rise at the manufacturer level, cigarette prices to consumers have averaged about 3 percent higher than before the increase.

State and local cigarette taxes also raise cigarette prices to consumers. Since early March 1966, increases in cigarette tax rates in Massachusetts, New Jersey, District of Columbia, and a first-time cigarette tax in Oregon contributed to higher retail prices of cigarettes in those areas. In the previous year (March 1965-February 1966), increases in cigarette tax rates raised retail prices in 21 states.

Trade reports indicate rising sales of 100 millimeter filter tip cigarettes. Several major established brands, as well as smaller-volume brands of this length, are being marketed nationally or test-marketed. As long as the 20 millimeter filter plug (commonly used in the 85 millimeter filter tip cigarettes) is retained and circumference remains the same, the 100 mm. filter tips would require about 23 percent more tobacco material than the 85 mm. filter tips. However, assuming the same circumference, a shift from 70 mm. nonfilter tips to 100 mm. filter tips (with 20 mm. filter plug) would require only 14 percent more tobacco, while a shift from 85 mm. nonfilter tips to 100 mm. filter tips would require 6 percent less tobacco.

The 100 millimeter filter tip cigarette comprised a fairly small proportion of cigarette output in 1966/67, but in the year ahead this development could be a more significant factor in raising the total requirement for tobacco filler material.

Despite the larger output of cigarettes in 1966/67 and the increasing output of 100 mm. cigarettes, domestic use of tobacco--unstemmed weight basis of whole leaves--declined. This was probably due to the increased use of the stems (midribs of leaves) in reconstituted sheet form, processed stems, and other manufacturing efficiencies. There appears to have been a sizable increase in the use of stem material from 1964/65 to 1966/67, and its main impact seems to have been a reduction in the use of flue-cured tobacco--the biggest-volume cigarette tobacco.

#### Cigars, Cigarillos, Small Cigars

U. S. smokers (including overseas forces) smoked an estimated 8.2 billion cigars and cigarillos in 1966/67. This is about 300 million less than in 1965/66 and nearly 690 million less than the peak fiscal year 1964/65. The number of cigars coming from Puerto Rican factories continued to gain and probably accounted for around 13 percent of total consumption, compared with 12 percent a year earlier and 6 percent 5 years ago.

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

Period	Factories in the United States 1/			From Puerto Rico: taxable	Imports for consumption		Exports	Total consumption 3/
	Total output	Removals			Total 2/	From Philippine Republic		
		Taxable	Tax-exempt					
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
Average: 1950-54	5,902	5,818	83	13	15	2	4	5,925
1955	6,004	5,915	82	84	20	5	6	6,095
1956	5,998	5,863	72	93	23	4	9	6,042
1957	6,145	5,995	79	124	26	5	9	6,215
1958	6,469	6,260	87	137	28	4	9	6,503
1959	6,857	6,717	103	148	31	5	4/10	6,989
1960	6,991	6,728	105	198	32	6	4/11	7,052
1961	6,642	6,558	118	354	24	8	4/16	7,038
1962	6,684	6,442	126	483	23	14	4/19	7,055
1963	6,716	6,621	144	526	24	15	33	7,282
1964	8,736	8,122	193	809	28	13	44	9,108
1965	7,899	7,577	180	911	25	9	55	8,638
1966 5/	7,165	7,076	193	1,075	25	10	73	8,296
Fiscal year								
Year ending June								
1963	6,532	6,440	139	521	23	16	4/25	7,098
1964	7,774	7,483	170	641	30	15	39	8,285
1965	8,445	7,912	176	850	25	10	45	8,918
1966	7,517	7,332	210	1,034	25	9	70	8,531
1967 6/	7,075	6,985	190	1,100	27	10	72	8,230

1/ Includes output and removals of bonded manufacturing warehouses--a category in which no facilities have been classified since February 1964. 2/ Prior to the embargo on imports from Cuba (effective February 1962), the major share of imported cigars came from Cuba. 3/ Total removals from U. S. factories plus those from Puerto Rico, and imports, minus exports. 4/ Estimated--excludes little cigars. 5/ Subject to revision. 6/ Preliminary estimates.

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

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

Period	Output	Factory removals		
		Total	Taxable	Tax-exempt
Average: 1950-54	64.9	65.0	64.2	0.8
1955	58.7	57.8	57.0	.8
1956	63.6	59.5	58.9	.6
1957	49.0	49.1	48.8	.3
1958	170.0	160.0	159.7	.3
1959	530.1	505.5	481.6	23.9
1960	148.7	158.7	141.9	16.9
1961	158.2	152.9	146.1	6.8
1962	164.0	162.9	155.8	7.1
1963	281.4	272.4	264.2	8.2
1964	973.9	973.8	939.7	34.1
1965	440.7	457.8	434.7	23.1
1966 1/	445.3	452.6	435.7	16.9
Fiscal year				
Year ending June				
1963	187.1	188.6	181.8	6.8
1964	913.2	881.5	865.1	16.4
1965	437.7	477.1	443.3	33.8
1966	474.7	470.8	449.9	20.9
1967 2/	420.0	433.5	420.0	13.5

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

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



The Cigar Manufacturers Association of America reported the results of its annual survey on cigarillo-size cigars--the category weighing over 3 pounds but not over 10 pounds per 1,000. The traditional-size cigar is generally more than double the weight of the average cigarillo. In calendar 1966, domestic sales of cigarillos totaled nearly 2.1 billion--about 25½ percent of total sales of large cigars and cigarillos. This was slightly lower than in 1965, when the proportion was about 26½ percent. But it is well above the proportion at the start of the 1960's, when it was about 13½ percent. In 1966, domestic sales of cigarillos were 7½ percent below 1965, while sales of large cigars declined about 2¾ percent.

In its recent survey, the Cigar Manufacturers Association of America also obtained data on tipped cigarillos and large cigars: In 1966, tipped cigarillos comprised nearly 61 percent of cigarillo sales, compared with 59 percent in 1965; sales of untipped cigarillos dropped 12 percent, while sales of tipped cigarillos were down 5 percent. In 1966, the proportion of tipped large cigars gained but still accounted for only 3½ percent of total large cigar sales; sales of tipped large cigars rose 6 percent, while sales of untipped large cigars declined 3 percent.

Small cigars--about cigarette size, weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000--are counted by the Internal Revenue Service as a category separate from large and cigarillo-size cigars. Small cigars generally weigh 50 to 70 percent less than cigarillo-size cigars. During July 1966-April 1967, the output of small cigars was down about 14 percent from a year earlier and was only about half the peak in July 1963-April 1964.

Exports of cigars rose sharply in recent years, though they still are less than 1 percent of output. Data for recent months indicate this rising trend may be leveling, but 1966/67 exports of cigars are likely to reach a new fiscal-year high.

### Smoking Tobacco

Production of smoking tobacco (for pipes and "roll-your-own" cigarettes) in 1966/67 is estimated at about 65 million pounds--8 percent less than 1965/66 and 14 percent less than 1964/65. Output spurted in the last half of fiscal 1963/64 but before then had trended downward.

Manufacturers' domestic sales of smoking tobacco during July 1966-March 1967 were 4 percent below July 1965-March 1966. (The 1965/66 comparison was obtained by adding Internal Revenue Service taxable removals for July-December 1965 to January-March 1966 manufacturers' domestic sales data. Manufacturers' domestic sales data are available beginning with the first quarter of 1966; IRS data on smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff were discontinued as of January 1966.)

Imports of manufactured tobacco (most of it smoking tobacco) have increased substantially in recent years and in 1966/67 may have reached about 3¼ million pounds--nearly a fifth above the previous year. Most of the smoking tobacco imported into this country comes from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Only a small fraction of smoking tobacco production is exported. In the past 3 years, these exports have been at the 1-million-pound level or higher, exceeding those of prior years. In January-April 1967, exports were 30 percent ahead of those a year earlier. More than a year ago was exported to Panama, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, Iceland, Italy, Switzerland, Australia, Sweden, and Hong Kong.

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

Period	Output	Removals <sup>1/</sup>		Imports <sup>2/</sup>	Exports, in packages	Total consumption <sup>3/</sup>	Exports, smoking tobacco in bulk <sup>4/</sup>
		Taxable <sup>1/</sup>	Tax-exempt <sup>1/</sup>				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average: 1950-54	95.2	92.0	3.2	0.1	0.6	94.7	3.0
1955	80.0	77.7	2.3	.1	.5	79.6	6.2
1956	71.5	69.9	1.7	.1	.6	71.1	5.7
1957	70.5	68.7	1.7	.2	.6	70.0	4.4
1958	76.0	74.0	2.0	.4	.7	75.7	7.5
1959	73.2	71.2	1.9	.7	.7	73.1	8.5
1960	73.8	71.3	2.3	.9	.9	73.6	7.7
1961	74.2	71.4	2.5	1.3	.8	74.4	9.0
1962	70.9	68.3	2.6	1.5	.9	71.5	8.6
1963	70.4	68.0	2.2	1.6	.9	70.9	9.8
1964	82.5	79.0	3.4	2.7	1.4	83.7	12.3
1965	71.8	67.3	3.0	2.1	1.0	71.4	13.6
1966 <sup>5/</sup>	67.3	65.3	1.5	3.3	1.0	69.1	14.8
Fiscal year							
Year ending June							
1963	69.8	67.1	2.3	1.7	.9	70.2	9.7
1964	80.7	77.5	2.9	2.1	1.2	81.3	10.0
1965	74.1	71.4	3.0	2.5	1.1	75.8	13.2
1966	69.8	65.4	2.4	2.7	1.0	69.5	13.9
1967 <sup>6/</sup>	64.0	62.5	1.7	3.2	1.1	66.3	16.0

<sup>1/</sup> After December 1965, taxable removals data replaced by domestic sales, and tax-exempt removals data replaced by export sales. <sup>2/</sup> Prior to July 1962 and after December 1965, data are from Census import classification covering mainly smoking tobacco; from July 1962 through December 1965, data represent taxable removals of imported smoking tobacco reported by Internal Revenue Service. <sup>3/</sup> Total removals (or sales) plus imports minus exports in packages. <sup>4/</sup> Includes specially-prepared cigarette tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially - processed blended tobacco and shredded tobacco. Virtually all of the smoking tobacco in this export class was not included in Internal Revenue Service output figures for smoking tobacco. <sup>5/</sup> Subject to revision. <sup>6/</sup> Preliminary estimate.

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



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

Period	Chewing tobacco					Snuff
	Plug	Twist	Fine-cut	Scrap	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
Average:						
1950-54	38.9	4.9	2.8	38.2	84.8	39.2
1955	36.5	4.5	3.0	36.0	80.0	39.2
1956	33.0	4.3	2.9	35.5	75.7	37.7
1957	31.6	4.0	2.8	34.0	72.4	36.1
1958	29.6	3.8	2.9	33.0	69.3	34.8
1959	28.6	3.6	3.0	33.0	68.2	34.3
1960	26.4	3.4	3.1	32.0	64.9	34.6
1961	26.0	3.3	3.2	32.7	65.2	33.8
1962	26.0	2.9	3.3	32.5	64.7	33.2
1963	24.9	2.9	3.3	34.2	65.3	31.8
1964	25.9	2.8	3.5	34.0	66.2	31.4
1965	24.7	2.8	3.7	33.9	65.1	29.7
1966 <u>1/</u>	24.3	2.7	3.9	34.3	65.2	29.5
Year ending June		Fiscal year				
1963	25.1	3.0	3.3	33.6	65.0	32.7
1964	25.9	2.8	3.4	34.2	66.3	31.9
1965	25.1	2.8	3.6	33.4	64.9	30.3
1966	24.5	2.9	3.8	34.2	65.4	30.0
1967 <u>2/</u>	24.0	2.6	4.0	34.0	64.6	29.3

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Preliminary estimate.

Basic data but not the estimates compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and Consumer and Marketing Service, USDA.

#### Smoking Tobacco in Bulk for Export

The smoking tobacco in bulk export category includes specially prepared tobacco, cut or granulated tobacco, partially processed blended tobacco, and shredded tobacco (see table 5, last column). It also includes processed sheet tobacco and "blended strips" (stemmed tobacco consisting of more than one kind--principally blended flue-cured and burley). These exports trended upwards to nearly 15 million pounds in 1966--about double the level 8 years earlier--and in fiscal 1966/67 probably rose further to around 16 million. Contributing to the increase has been the growing popularity of American-type blended cigarettes abroad. Some U.S. brands are manufactured abroad under licensing arrangements; some are manufactured by subsidiaries in foreign countries.

During January-April 1967, exports of smoking tobacco in bulk were 27 percent larger than a year earlier. There were big increases to Peru, Spain, and Italy, while Finland, West Germany, and the Canary Islands each took significant quantities, in contrast to relatively minor quantities a year earlier. Larger exports than a year ago

also were made to Bolivia. On the other hand, there were substantial reductions in exports to the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Switzerland, Haiti, Australia, Panama, and Belgium.

### Chewing Tobacco

Output of chewing tobacco in 1966/67 is estimated at about 64½ million pounds--1 percent less than in the previous year. Production of plug, twist, and scrap chewing is estimated to have been down some, while that of fine-cut likely increased a little.

Most chewing tobacco is consumed domestically. Exports--consisting mainly of twist and plug--dropped 56 percent in January-April 1967 compared with a year earlier. None was reported shipped to Australia, the leading U.S. outlet in 1966. Less than a year earlier was exported to the Bahamas. Exports to Panama and French Pacific Islands gained, and a significant quantity went to the Dominican Republic, in contrast to none a year ago.

### Snuff

Production of snuff in 1966/67 is estimated at 29-1/3 million pounds--about 2 percent below 1965/66 and the seventh successive year of decline. Virtually all U.S. snuff output is consumed in this country.

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

For the year ending June 30, 1967, U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco are estimated at about 610 million pounds (around 690 million, farm-sales weight)--29 percent above 1965/66. At such a level, exports would exceed all fiscal years back to 1919/20, when they reached 648 million pounds. The 1966/67 exports of flue-cured tobacco--the principal export class--considered on a farm-sales weight basis are estimated to be the largest on record.

In the first 10 months of 1966/67, total tobacco exports exceeded those of a year earlier by 119 million pounds, or 28 percent. Principal factors contributing to the increase have been U.N. sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco, improved quality of recent flue-cured crops, and the export payment program strengthening the competitive position of U.S. leaf in foreign markets. Continuation of these factors would result in U.S. tobacco exports in calendar 1967 moderately above the 20-year high of 551 million pounds in 1966. If there should be a settlement of the Rhodesian situation leading to unrestricted availability of the tobacco now accumulating in Rhodesia, this could significantly reduce U.S. exports.

Effective May 29, 1967, the U.S. Department of Commerce removed export restrictions on tobacco and certain other products for shipment to East European countries. Special validated export licenses are no longer required for such shipments.

In the past, U.S. tobacco exports to East Europe have been relatively small. In 1966, unmanufactured tobacco exports to East European countries were about one-half of 1 percent of total U.S. tobacco exports, and amounted to about 2.6 million pounds, valued at \$2.8 million. Virtually all consisted of flue-cured and cigar wrapper shipped to East Germany.

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



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

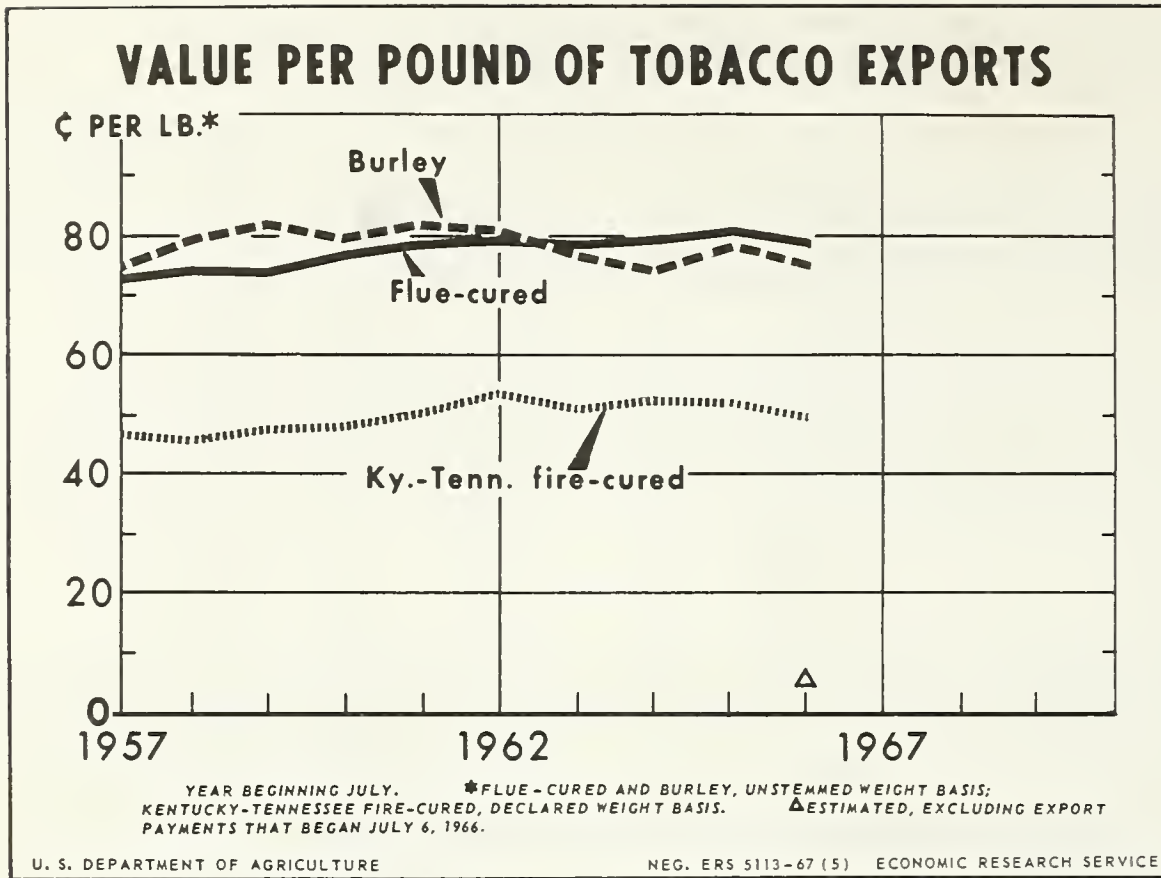
Country and type	(Declared weight)						
	Average 1959-63	1964	1965	1966 1/	January-April 1966 1/ 1967 1/		1967 as a percentage of 1966
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Flue-cured	392.8	395.6	351.1	422.6	88.3	115.4	131
Burley	37.3	53.0	45.3	45.7	13.3	19.4	146
Maryland	11.8	12.3	10.1	10.6	2.4	4.9	204
Fire- and sun-cured	23.5	25.4	27.6	23.4	7.8	9.5	122
Green River	.7	1.2	.6	.5	.4	.2	50
One Sucker	.9	.6	.9	.6	.1	.5	500
Black Fat, etc.	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.5	1.0	1.5	150
Cigar wrapper	4.2	5.2	3.9	4.5	1.8	.9	50
Cigar binder	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.2	.6	50
Cigar filler	.4	.6	.7	1.9	.3	.2	67
Perique	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	*	---
Stems, trimmings, and scrap	9.3	15.1	21.1	35.6	7.3	11.0	151
<b>Total</b>	<b>487.4</b>	<b>514.5</b>	<b>468.1</b>	<b>551.2</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Country of destination</b>							
United Kingdom	141.0	125.2	92.8	129.9	21.9	32.0	146
France	5.7	7.2	5.8	8.6	3.4	2.8	82
Belgium	17.9	17.5	18.8	17.5	3.5	5.7	163
Netherlands	30.6	33.1	37.2	28.8	8.7	11.6	133
West Germany	74.6	85.5	80.9	98.7	26.8	38.2	143
Portugal	7.0	8.0	3.7	3.8	1.6	1.0	62
Denmark	13.8	12.3	15.1	17.9	4.0	3.9	98
Ireland	14.6	11.2	10.6	13.5	2.5	4.7	188
Switzerland	12.2	15.0	12.6	16.9	4.4	6.6	150
Finland	7.6	5.5	6.1	4.7	.6	2.2	367
Norway	7.6	7.2	6.0	9.3	4.0	2.8	70
Sweden	14.5	20.8	5.9	22.8	6.7	5.7	85
Italy	11.5	9.5	8.4	3.7	1.1	*	---
Spain	2.4	3.1	3.7	5.1	.9	3.1	344
Thailand	9.4	11.1	11.8	17.7	5.8	8.0	138
S. Viet Nam	4.9	10.1	7.3	12.4	1.1	2.6	236
Malaysia 2/	4.4	5.7	6.6	7.3	2.9	2.6	90
Hong Kong	5.8	8.1	7.5	4.7	1.2	1.9	158
Japan	21.4	34.9	36.6	42.1	5.5	3.9	71
Australia	18.5	14.2	19.7	16.5	4.1	5.9	144
New Zealand	5.1	3.9	3.0	5.3	1.4	.9	64
Egypt	11.7	15.2	18.4	12.0	1.7	.7	41
Other countries	45.2	50.2	49.6	52.0	10.2	17.3	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>487.4</b>	<b>514.5</b>	<b>468.1</b>	<b>551.2</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>132</b>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Malaysia and Singapore.

\* Less than 50,000 pounds

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



Developments in the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market), especially as they relate to its tariff structure on tobacco, could affect the competitive position of U. S. tobacco in these markets. In the 6 countries that are now full members--West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, and Italy--duties on internal tobacco trade have been progressively lowered to 20 percent of the respective 1958 level, and are scheduled to be completely eliminated by July 1, 1968. At the same time, a common tariff wall is being erected against imports from non-EEC countries. A common agricultural policy on tobacco, now being formulated, is scheduled to come into force on July 1, 1968.

Greece and Turkey--major tobacco exporters--are associate members of EEC and enjoy preferential tariff treatment in this important trading area. In May 1967, the United Kingdom--the principal single overseas market for U. S. leaf--made formal application for EEC membership, its second bid for admission. Ireland and Denmark have also applied, Norway is considering making application, and Austria is negotiating for associate membership. All of these countries are markets for U. S. tobacco.

At this writing, official details of the import duty concessions agreed to during the "Kennedy Round" negotiations at Geneva are not available.

The United States, the world's leading producer and exporter of tobacco, supplied 32 percent of the 1.7 billion pounds of unmanufactured tobacco that moved in free-world commerce in 1966. This was the highest proportion since 1960, although still below the 1955-59 average. In 1966, free-world trade volume was down from the previous



2 years, whereas U. S. exports in 1966 increased appreciably. Major exporters and quantities of unmanufactured tobacco shipped in 1966, 1965 and 1964 were as follows:

Country	1964	1965	1966
	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>	<u>Mil. lb.</u>
United States	514	468	551
Turkey	126	151	188
Greece	158	157	178
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi	253	304	* 115
Brazil	133	122	101
India	158	137	* 80
Indonesia	54	43	* 58
Philippine Republic	76	59	50
Yugoslavia	50	51	46
Canada	52	42	38

\* Estimated.

Considerable quantities were also exported in 1966 by the following: Cuba, an estimated 30 million pounds; Colombia, 29 million; Dominican Republic, 26½ million; Mexico, 22 million; Japan, about 19½ million; Argentina, 18 million; Thailand, 18 million; Paraguay, 17 million; and Italy, 14 million. Of the total exported by Mexico, between 12 and 13 million pounds consisted of burley, a large portion of which was shipped to West Germany. Similarly, burley made up nearly 11 million pounds of Japan's exports, with 90 percent destined for West Germany. Japan's burley exports in 1966 had an average value equivalent to about 55 U. S. cents per pound. Much of Italy's exports also consists of burley shipped mainly to West Germany.

The United States ranks third among the free world's importers of tobacco, importing cigarette and cigar tobaccos for blending with domestic types. For many years, the United Kingdom was the world's leading tobacco importer, but West Germany moved into this position in 1965 and retained it in 1966; the United Kingdom ranked second in both years. Table 9 shows imports in 1966 and other recent years by 12 principal importing countries. These countries accounted for 71 percent of total free-world imports in 1966. If U. S. imports are added, the 13 countries would account for 82 percent.

#### Major Foreign Countries Exporting Tobacco

Official information on the size of Rhodesia's flue-cured crop harvested in early 1967 is not available, but estimates indicate it may be below the production goal of 200 million pounds and could be around 185 million pounds. This would be about 18 percent less than estimated 1966 production of 225 million. The crop is now being sold at closed auctions in strictest secrecy, with growers being guaranteed an average return equivalent to 33 U. S. cents per pound. According to mid-June press reports, the Rhodesian Agriculture Minister stated that the target for the flue-cured crop to be harvested in early 1968 was 132 million pounds--about a third less than the 1967 production goal. The average guaranteed price to growers will remain about 33 U. S. cents per pound. Although actual figures are lacking, it is known that the larger part of the 1966 crop remains in Rhodesia, and the crop now being marketed will add further to the accumulation.

Table 8.--United States and world production and exports of flue-cured and all unmanufactured tobacco, average 1955-59, annual 1960-66

Period	Flue-cured			All tobacco 1/		
	United States	World total	United States as percentage of total	United States	World total	United States as percentage of total
	2/	2/	3/	2/	2/	3/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Production (farm-sales weight)						
Average:						
1955-59	1,208	2,914	41	1,941	8,519	23
1960	1,251	3,161	40	1,972	8,278	24
1961	1,258	2,975	42	2,092	7,723	27
1962	1,408	3,230	44	2,350	8,643	27
1963	1,371	3,376	41	2,376	9,605	25
1964	1,388	3,782	37	2,266	10,222	22
1965 4/	1,059	3,477	30	1,871	9,803	19
1966 4/	1,108	3,590	31	1,905	10,040	19
Exports (export weight)						
Average:						
1955-59	413	683	60	500	1,434	35
1960	409	705	58	496	1,521	33
1961	403	727	55	501	1,681	30
1962	375	776	48	469	1,690	28
1963	403	786	51	505	1,670	30
1964	396	864	46	515	1,898	27
1965 4/	351	844	42	468	1,824	26
1966 4/	423	710	60	551	1,706	32

1/ Unmanufactured. 2/ Production figures include Communist bloc; export figures relate to free world.  
3/ Including Puerto Rican. 4/ Subject to revision.

Foreign data supplied by Tobacco Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 9.--Tobacco imports of ranking foreign markets and percentage supplied by the United States, 1963-66

Country	Total tobacco imports 1/				Percentage supplied by the United States			
	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/	1963	1964	1965	1966 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
West Germany	262	279	301	329	34	32	32	32
United Kingdom	325	313	284	261	45	39	32	51
France	105	108	109	117	5	5	6	8
Netherlands	87	100	105	98	28	30	32	31
Japan	35	64	55	71	62	52	50	67
Belgium-Luxembourg	64	69	73	66	26	25	29	23
Spain	44	59	69	58	4	7	6	7
Switzerland	38	40	45	39	46	47	49	47
Egypt	27	28	32	33	47	54	50	49
Denmark	28	34	35	32	55	49	46	53
Austria	24	22	27	28	18	20	20	20
Sweden	19	31	17	27	61	78	41	87

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco. 2/ Subject to revision.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service.



The 1966 flue-cured crop in Canada was largest on record, totaling 224 million pounds or about 40 percent above the previous year. Auction sales in Ontario (where most of the crop is grown) amounted to 215 million pounds, averaging a record 71.4 Canadian cents (about 66 U. S. cents) per pound. The 1967 acreage quota in Ontario was increased 9 percent over 1966 with the objective of producing a crop of about 238 million pounds. Output at this level would be required to meet domestic manufacturers' needs and export needs estimated at 74 million pounds (farm-sales weight), including 67½ million pounds expected to be purchased by United Kingdom manufacturers. U. K. requirements from the 1966 crop had been estimated at 55½ million pounds. The entire 1967 Canadian flue-cured crop may approximate 250 million pounds, around 25 million larger than the 1966 crop.

Canada's 1966 exports of flue-cured tobacco totaled 35.6 million pounds--8 percent below 1965 and more than a fourth below the record in 1964. The average value per pound was equivalent to 95 U. S. cents. This compares with about 79 cents in 1965 and about 68 cents in 1964. The United Kingdom accounted for about 85 percent of the 1966 total, its takings declining moderately. About 906,000 pounds were shipped to West Germany and 712,000 pounds to Denmark--both substantially more than in 1965--and some was also exported to the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, and Norway.

India's 1966 flue-cured crop is officially estimated at 149 million pounds (29 percent less than the previous year), and the 1967 crop at 181 million. However, trade estimates place 1967 production between 200 and 220 million pounds. Reflecting the reduced 1966 crop, India's 1966 flue-cured exports dropped to 62 million pounds from 115 million in 1965 and the record 136 million in 1964. The United Kingdom accounted for nearly half of the recent year's total, and other major destinations were the Soviet Union, East Germany, Japan, Belgium, Hungary, Malaysia, and Senegal. Exports in 1967 are expected to exceed last year, in view of the larger 1967 crop.

Oriental tobacco production in Turkey in 1966 has been estimated at 364 million pounds--about a third above 1965 and second only to the record 1964 crop. Unmanufactured tobacco exports in 1966 were the largest in 4 years, reaching 188 million pounds--25 percent above 1965. Nearly 60 percent was consigned to the United States, which boosted takings sharply. West Germany, which accounted for about an eighth of the total, also took substantially more than in 1965 and the most in many years. Among other outlets, increased exports went to East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Egypt, the Netherlands, Austria, and the Soviet Union. Exports to Belgium and Italy declined.

The 1966 crop of oriental tobacco in Greece--reduced mainly by dry weather--is estimated at about 203 million pounds, nearly a fourth below 1965. Acreage in 1967 has been forecast at a little above 1966, and with normal yields the crop could approximate 265 million pounds. Unmanufactured tobacco exports in 1966 (from prior crops) were a record 178 million pounds--13 percent above 1965 and 31 percent above the 1960-64 average. The average value per pound was about 69 cents; for major destinations, average values were as follows (rounded to nearest U. S. cent): West Germany, 64; United States, 86; Soviet Union, 77; France, 58; Poland, 78; Italy, 66; and Czechoslovakia, 78.

The 1967 Greek burley crop is expected to approach 18½ million pounds, compared with 13.7 million in 1966 and 9.4 million in 1965. As recently as 1960, production amounted to only 18,000 pounds. Burley is produced in Greece for export, and the principal market is West Germany.

British Tobacco Situation

The United Kingdom imported 223 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco (mostly flue-cured) from all sources in July 1966-April 1967--16 percent less than a year earlier. Larger quantities than in the like 1965/66 period were received from several countries--notably the United States--but these gains failed to offset the cessation of imports from Rhodesia, which a year earlier had furnished 85 million pounds. During July 1966-April 1967, British tobacco imports from the United States rose 40 million pounds (43 percent), and those from Canada rose about 3½ million (11 percent). Considerably smaller imports were received from India and Zambia, but those from the Netherlands (re-exports) increased some.

Imports from the United States made up 60 percent of total U.K. imports for July 1966-April 1967, contrasted with only 35 percent a year earlier and 43 percent 2 years earlier. Commonwealth sources provided 34 percent, down from the 61 percent a year earlier and 55 percent 2 years earlier.

In the United Kingdom, gross clearances of tobacco from bond are an approximate measure of use for domestic consumption and exports. In the 9 months ended March 31, 1967, gross clearances totaled 225 million pounds, of which 205 million were flue-cured. Compared with a year earlier, total clearances were down less than 1 percent and those of flue-cured were down about 3 percent. Gross clearances of U.S. flue-cured rose 4½ million pounds, while those of Canadian and Indian gained 6 and about 1½ million pounds, respectively. Gross clearances of Rhodesian flue-cured dropped 16 million pounds. U.S. flue-cured made up 46.2 percent of reported total clearances of flue-cured, compared with 42.5 percent a year earlier and 45.6 percent 2 years earlier.

During July 1966-March 1967, British consumption of tobacco (net clearances from bond) was 2.7 percent below a year earlier. Stemmed tobacco, which provides more usable leaf from the same weight of tobacco, comprised a larger proportion of the total than a year earlier. Also, sales of filter tip cigarettes--requiring less tobacco per unit--are increasing in Britain. In 1966, British consumers spent the equivalent of \$4.2 billion on tobacco products, an increase of more than 5 percent over the previous year. Adjusted for increases in retail prices, the gain amounted to about 1 percent.

In the past few years, the United Kingdom has ranked third--after the United States and Bulgaria--in the exportation of cigarettes, which make up most of the United Kingdom's tobacco exports. These exports had trended downward, but increased in the past 2 years. In July 1966-April 1967, U.K. cigarette exports were 10 percent above a year earlier. Among the principal markets, more British cigarettes than a year ago were shipped to Aden, Singapore and Malaysia, Hong Kong, West Germany, Sudan, French Somaliland, Irish Republic, Canary Islands, and Togo; fewer than a year earlier went to Kuwait, Persian Gulf States, and France.

On March 31, 1967, manufacturers' stocks of leaf tobacco in the United Kingdom amounted to 438 million pounds--12 percent below a year earlier and lowest since 1954. Total flue-cured stocks, at about 376 million pounds, were down about a sixth from a year ago. Stocks of U.S. flue-cured increased a little to 213 million pounds but were still the second smallest March 31 holdings in 12 years. Stocks of Rhodesian flue-cured were down to 70 million pounds, about half the large year-earlier holdings and 37 percent below the 1961-65 average. Stocks of Canadian flue-cured, 55 million pounds, and those of Indian flue-cured, 37 million pounds, declined 9 percent and 21 percent, respectively. British stocks of Malawi dark fire-cured and Indian air- and sun-cured were down substantially from a year earlier, but air- and sun-cured from Malawi increased moderately.



Table 10.--United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports for specified periods

Period	Imports <u>1/</u>		Stocks Dec. 31 <u>3/</u>	Gross clearances from bond <u>4/</u>				Exports of manu- factured tobacco	Re-exports of unmanu- factured tobacco		
	Total	From U. S. <u>2/</u>		From Common- wealth countries <u>2/</u>	By duty preference		By form				
					Total	Nonprefer- ential <u>2/</u>	Prefer- ential <u>2/</u>			Stemmed	Unstemmed
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.			
1950	306	144	146	445	271	180	91	50	221	43	4
1951	355	212	131	498	287	183	104	50	237	51	7
1952	224	67	143	430	280	172	108	45	235	47	12
1953	316	174	127	452	283	167	116	45	238	45	9
1954	312	160	139	468	290	168	122	45	245	41	4
1955	344	179	149	507	298	173	125	50	248	44	4
1956	318	160	146	523	300	173	127	59	241	45	3
1957	319	168	141	529	304	169	135	69	235	41	3
1958	316	164	145	529	310	172	138	74	236	41	2
1959	300	140	155	509	315	171	144	78	237	34	2
1960	365	178	180	538	319	167	152	88	231	31	5
1961	345	157	182	563	317	161	156	100	217	31	3
1962	280	106	168	540	307	153	154	107	200	28	4
1963	325	145	174	536	313	154	159	125	188	29	3
1964	313	123	181	541	308	146	162	157	151	26	4
1965	284	91	184	520	298	130	168	191	107	32	4
1966 <u>5/</u>	261	132	110	464	301	132	169	218	83	35	4
July-April											
1962-63	237	115	115	6/495	*233	*115	*118	*86	*147	24	3
1963-64	288	145	138	6/515	*233	*114	*119	*99	*134	22	3
1964-65	267	114	147	6/491	*237	*108	*129	*133	*104	24	2
1965-66	267	93	162	6/500	*226	*96	*130	*154	*72	28	4
1966-67	223	133	75	6/438	*225	*104	*121	*166	*59	31	2

1/ Unmanufactured tobacco. 2/ The full duty rate on tobacco from the United States and other nonpreferential areas is about 2 percent above the preferential rate on tobacco from Commonwealth areas. 3/ Beginning with 1957, stocks not strictly comparable with prior years. 4/ Largely withdrawals for manufactures for home use and export. 5/ Subject to revision. 6/ Stocks as of March 31 in the latter year specified. \*July-March.

Compiled from official United Kingdom sources.

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

Classification and country of origin	(Declared weight)						
	Average	1964	1965	1966	January-April		1967 as a percentage of 1966
	1959-63			1/	1966	1967	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Cigarette leaf							
Unstemmed:							
Turkey	77.9	72.3	83.6	84.3	27.8	29.8	107
Greece	31.8	30.9	36.0	36.6	12.2	12.4	102
Yugoslavia	6.7	10.2	12.9	11.4	3.7	4.3	116
Italy	1.7	1.6	1.4	.5	.1	.1	100
Cyprus	.8	.8	.8	.7	.2	.2	100
Syria	.7	.4	.2	.3	.1	4/	---
Total 2/	122.3	118.4	137.9	137.1	45.3	48.0	106
Flue-cured and burley	3/.3	.4	.3	1.0	.5	.4	80
Cigar leaf (filler)							
Cuba:							
Stemmed	5.0	.5	.2	.2	.1	.1	100
Unstemmed	3.4	1.5	.6	.2	.1	.1	100
Philippine Republic:							
Stemmed	.3	.4	4/	4/	4/	4/	---
Unstemmed	.1	4/	4/	.1	4/	4/	---
Colombia	.2	.3	.1	.6	.4	.1	25
Brazil	.3	.8	.6	.6	.3	.1	33
Paraguay	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	0	---
Dominican Republic	.3	.7	.8	.7	.3	.6	200
Mexico	.1	.8	1.0	1.3	.4	.3	75
Total 2/	10.2	5.9	4.3	5.0	1.8	1.6	89
Scrap:							
Cuba	10.4	2.3	1.6	1.4	.6	.3	50
Philippine Republic	10.1	14.1	14.1	17.1	5.5	4.5	82
Peru	.5	4/	.3	.2	4/	0	---
Colombia	2.0	8.0	5.5	3.9	1.3	.8	62
Dominican Republic	2.0	9.3	7.6	3.3	1.3	.9	69
Netherlands	.1	.1	4/	.2	.1	0	---
Indonesia	.4	2.1	1.3	.9	.1	.4	400
Brazil	.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	1.0	1.0	100
Argentina	.2	.5	.4	.3	.1	.2	200
Paraguay	.1	.6	.9	1.4	.4	.4	100
Total 2/	27.9	42.9	38.9	35.6	11.8	10.0	85
Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):							
Cuba	.5	.1	4/	4/	4/	0	---
Cameroon Republic	4/	4/	.1	.1	4/	4/	---
Honduras	4/	4/	.1	.1	4/	4/	---
Total 2/	.5	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	100
Total imports 5/	161.7	168.7	182.6	179.3	59.7	60.2	101

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes relatively small quantities from other countries not separately listed.

3/ 1960-63 average.

4/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

5/ Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized.



Table 12.--United States general imports of tobacco, quantity and average value per pound, average 1959-63, annual 1964-66, and January-April 1967

Classification and country of origin	1959-63		1964		1965		1966		Jan.-April 1967	
	Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
	Quantity	value	Quantity	value	Quantity	value	Quantity	value	Quantity	value
	per pound:		per pound:		per pound:		per pound:		per pound:	
	Mil.	Ct.	Mil.	Ct.	Mil.	Ct.	Mil.	Ct.	Mil.	Ct.
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.	
Cigarette leaf (unstemmed):										
Turkey	92.1	58.4	68.1	76.2	79.8	69.0	124.6	61.1	86.3	64.2
Greece	33.0	80.3	46.4	93.0	35.7	83.4	34.1	87.3	32.8	81.4
Other countries	15.3	62.1	18.7	77.1	14.0	74.2	24.9	69.0	12.5	81.8
Total	140.4	63.9	133.2	82.2	129.5	73.6	183.7	67.1	131.6	70.1
Scrap:										
Turkey	1.1	5.3	.1	3.7	7.1	7.3	4.6	7.4	1.9	7.6
Flue-cured and burley	1/ .3	64.4	.5	34.2	1.0	32.0	1.8	33.9	.4	36.0
Cigar wrapper (unstemmed):										
Cuba 2/	.4	369.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Cameroon Republic	3/	---	.1	450.1	.1	842.0	.1	497.3	3/	---
Honduras	3/	---	.1	444.3	.1	488.4	.1	407.7	.1	348.0
Total 4/	.5	364.0	.2	448.3	.4	529.9	.3	486.7	.2	460.3
Cigar filler (stemmed):										
Cuba 2/	5.0	154.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Philippine Republic	.6	30.4	1.2	29.2	2.2	25.9	3/	---	3/	---
Brazil	.4	83.3	.2	64.4	.2	74.7	.5	85.6	.1	84.8
Mexico	.1	75.0	.5	89.7	.5	102.6	.7	120.0	.1	108.2
Dominican Republic	3/	---	.5	139.3	.9	157.5	.1	126.1	.1	133.6
Honduras	3/	---	.2	138.4	.2	125.6	.3	117.3	.2	102.9
Total 4/	6.2	135.6	3.1	79.8	4.2	75.2	1.9	108.8	.6	107.0
Cigar filler (unstemmed):										
Cuba 2/	13.3	72.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Philippine Republic	.7	14.9	1.2	19.1	.8	23.0	1.0	24.0	.2	22.6
Dominican Republic	4.4	31.1	22.1	39.3	2.5	52.3	.6	49.4	2.7	29.9
Colombia	4.7	26.9	17.3	29.2	7.0	32.0	4.2	21.9	.3	21.7
Brazil	1.1	48.4	10.2	40.7	9.3	52.9	1.3	36.7	.9	29.3
Paraguay	.8	17.4	1.2	19.1	1.8	19.1	.5	19.0	.5	15.4
Indonesia	1.0	42.6	6.2	55.6	2.5	55.3	.1	38.4	3/	---
Netherlands	.3	42.0	.2	23.9	0	---	3/	---	0	---
Peru	1.3	10.5	0	---	2.1	15.0	0	---	0	---
Argentina	.1	19.3	1.6	22.4	.2	17.9	.1	18.2	0	---
Mexico	.3	33.7	2.1	37.5	2.3	40.4	3.0	36.1	.1	73.4
Jamaica	.1	34.4	0	---	3/	---	3/	---	3/	---
Total 4/	28.1	49.6	62.5	37.0	29.6	41.5	12.1	35.9	4.9	35.9
Scrap:										
Cuba 2/	5.2	58.1	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Philippine Republic	9.8	29.8	15.0	29.3	23.9	27.4	15.5	28.7	2.3	28.0
Dominican Republic	.2	46.8	1.1	51.4	1.0	58.2	.2	51.0	.2	47.6
Colombia	3/	---	0	---	0	---	3/	---	0	---
Brazil	.1	41.5	.8	34.0	.1	33.6	.3	29.4	0	---
Paraguay	.1	20.4	.1	28.4	.1	26.1	.4	20.3	.1	24.8
Indonesia	3/	---	.3	64.8	3/	---	3/	---	.7	9.1
Netherlands	.1	34.8	0	---	3/	---	3/	---	0	---
Argentina	.2	48.5	.3	58.9	.1	74.2	.1	75.0	3/	---
Honduras	3/	---	.1	55.9	.1	54.5	.1	47.4	3/	---
Other countries	.9	11.9	.6	38.1	.6	33.3	.5	19.0	.9	9.9
Total	16.6	38.1	18.4	32.3	25.9	28.9	17.0	28.8	4.2	22.4
Total cigar tobacco	51.4	59.4	84.1	38.7	60.1	41.3	31.4	40.8	9.9	41.0
Grand total 5/	193.7	62.3	218.2	65.3	198.0	61.1	221.7	61.8	143.9	67.2

1/ 1960-63 average. 2/ For 1959-61 (pre-embargo) years, average imports were wrapper, 0.7 million pounds; stemmed filler, 7.9 million; unstemmed filler, 20.9 million; and scrap, 8.1 million. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes quantities from other countries not separately listed. 5/ Includes stems not cut, ground, or pulverized. Detail may not add to total, due to rounding.

Note: General imports include all arrivals in the United States as distinguished from "imports for consumption".

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

U.S. imports for consumption of tobacco during January-April 1967 were 1 percent above a year earlier. Cigarette leaf imports gained 6 percent; those of cigar tobacco were down about 15 percent. Moderately more cigarette leaf than a year earlier was received from Turkey and Yugoslavia, and a little more, from Greece.

January-April 1967 general imports of cigarette leaf--which include quantities going into bonded warehouses in addition to those entering consumption channels upon arrival--were slightly above the comparatively high figure a year earlier. Arrivals from Turkey declined a little, but arrivals from Greece increased a sixth. The average value per pound of arrivals from Turkey rose some, while that of Greek tobacco was moderately below a year earlier.

Stocks of foreign-grown cigarette and smoking tobacco in the U.S. on April 1, 1967, were the largest for any date on record, totaling 392 million pounds--11 percent above a year earlier.

Imports of scrap tobacco (small pieces of leaves used in cigars) dropped 15 percent below January-April 1966, mainly because of smaller imports from the Philippines, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic; imports from Brazil were about the same, while those from Indonesia gained.

General imports of cigar tobacco during January-April 1967 were 35 percent below a year earlier. General imports of cigar tobacco and the average values per pound during January-April 1967 and in prior years are shown in table 12.

April 1, 1967, stocks of foreign-grown cigar tobacco, by country of origin, are shown on page 36.

## OUTLOOK AND SITUATION FOR TOBACCO LEAF

## Flue-cured, Types 11-14

1967/68 Supplies

Taking into account the trend in average yield per acre as modified by the acreage-poundage program, the 1967 crop of flue-cured tobacco may range around 1,200 million pounds--8 percent larger than 1966. The 1966 undermarketings exceeded overmarketings by about 90 million pounds and this is the main basis for the increase in marketings anticipated for this year. Under the acreage-poundage program, growers who last year fell short of their poundage quotas can make up for such undermarketings by selling that much additional this year. However, growers who overmarketed their quotas last year have these overmarketings deducted from this year's quotas. Each year's acreage allotments for individual growers are adjusted to take into account the preceding year's undermarketings and overmarketings of individual growers.

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2/ Imports of tobacco are on a declared-weight basis and stocks are on a farm-sales weight basis.



Growers who comply with their acreage allotments receive price support on marketings up to 110 percent of their farm poundage quotas. Any tobacco marketed in excess of 110 percent of a farm's poundage quota is subject to penalty. Any marketings in excess of 100 percent of a farm's poundage quota are deducted from the following year's quota for the farm.

Carryover of flue-cured tobacco on July 1, 1967, is estimated at 2,267 million pounds--about 172 million pounds below a year earlier and down 288 million pounds from the peak in 1965. If 1967 marketings are near 1,200 million pounds, the 1967/68 total supply would approximate 3,467 million pounds--80 million less than 1966/67, and down 307 million from the record high of 1964/65. The 1967/68 supply would be about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  times probable disappearance, down from the 1964/65 ratio of 3.1. A supply-disappearance ratio of 2.5 is considered to represent a fairly well-balanced situation.

During the first half of the 1967/68 marketing year (the 12-month period starting July 1, 1967), the Secretary of Agriculture will announce the 1968/69 flue-cured marketing quota. Soon thereafter, growers will vote in a referendum on whether they wish to continue marketing quotas in effect on their 1968, 1969, and 1970 crops. By law, Government price support cannot be made available when growers disapprove quotas.

#### Domestic Use and Exports

Partial-marketing year data indicate that domestic use in July 1966-June 1967 may approach 720 million pounds--probably 30 to 35 million lower than in 1965/66. (The method for deriving the domestic use figure only approximates actual utilization in a given 12-month period.) The decline in domestic use is contrary to what could normally have been expected, since domestic manufacture of cigarettes--the principal use for flue-cured tobacco--is estimated to have been a little larger in 1966/67 than in 1965/66. It appears likely that the increasing use of reconstituted sheet tobacco--in which stems can be utilized--is the main factor accounting for the reduced domestic use of flue-cured. Data for the first 10 months of 1966/67 indicate about a 5 to 6 million pound gain in the use of imported cigarette tobacco for the marketing year, compared with 1965/66.

Exports of flue-cured tobacco in July 1966-June 1967 are estimated at 560 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--the largest on record, and over 135 million pounds larger than in 1965/66. The previous high, attained in both 1955 and 1946, was 553 million pounds. The sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco, the export payment program, and the improved quality of the past 2 crops largely account for the upswing in U.S. flue-cured exports. The export payment program checked the upward trend in export prices of U.S. flue-cured; after allowing for export payments, 1966/67 export prices averaged a little lower than 1965/66 (see chart on page 14).

During July 1966-April 1967, exports of flue-cured (unstemmed equivalent) to the United Kingdom--the leading destination--were 46 percent above the unusually low figure of a year earlier. Flue-cured exports to West Germany--second ranking destination--were higher than in any previous entire marketing year, and 43 percent larger than in the same 10-month period of 1965/66. Shipments to Japan--third ranking destination--during July 1966-April 1967 were 4 percent below a year earlier, but well above any other previous full marketing year total. The next ranking export outlets were the Netherlands, Australia, Belgium, Ireland, Thailand, Denmark, and South Viet Nam; exports were up sharply to most of these countries except for the Netherlands, which took about one-fifth less than a year earlier. Other outlets that increased their takings relatively sharply over a year earlier included Sweden, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, France, Spain, Austria, New Zealand, Singapore, and the Philippine Republic. Exports to Taiwan were up a little, but Malaysia's takings were below those of a year earlier. Also, less flue-cured than a year earlier was exported to Portugal, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Mexico and the Republic of the Congo. Shipments to Egypt declined to only about a third of the considerable volume going there a year earlier.



Table 13.--Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance <u>1/</u>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	1,483	2,056	3,539	1,281	728	553
1956	1,423	2,258	3,681	1,170	705	465
1957	975	2,511	3,486	1,178	737	441
1958	1,081	2,308	3,389	1,179	736	443
1959	1,081	2,210	3,291	1,185	766	419
1960	1,251	2,106	3,357	1,267	792	475
1961	1,258	2,090	3,348	1,267	782	485
1962	1,408	2,081	3,489	1,208	777	431
1963	1,371	2,282	3,653	1,267	769	498
1964	1,388	2,386	3,774	1,219	775	444
1965	1,059	2,555	3,614	1,175	752	423
1966	1,108	2,439	3,547	*1,280	*720	*560
1967 <u>2/</u>	*1,200	*2,267	*3,467			
Year	Average price per pound	Price support level <u>3/</u>	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1967	
			Quantity	Percentage of crop		
	Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	
1955	52.7	48.3	298.9	20.2	0	
1956	51.5	48.9	319.9	22.5	0	
1957	55.4	50.8	107.8	11.1	0	
1958	58.2	54.6	144.8	13.4	0	
1959	58.3	55.5	55.3	5.1	0	
1960	60.4	55.5	51.8	4.1	0	
1961	64.3	55.5	70.3	5.6	6.7	
1962	60.1	56.1	237.2	16.8	63.5	
1963	58.0	56.6	277.2	20.2	174.0	
1964	58.5	57.2	285.6	20.7	207.8	
1965	64.6	57.7	71.5	6.8	42.4	
1966	66.9	58.8	74.6	6.8	73.1	
1967		59.9				
Total			1,994.9		567.5	

1/ Year beginning July 1. 2/ Subject to revision. 3/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years. 4/ As reported by Flue-cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corp.; the unstemmed loan stocks on the packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than their farm-sales weight figures.

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with an allowance for trend.

Price and Price Support

The 1966 marketings of flue-cured tobacco brought an average of 66.9 cents per pound--2.3 cents more than the 1965 crop and 6.6 cents above the 1960-64 average. Almost the same proportion of the 1966 crop as of 1965 (about  $6\frac{3}{4}$  percent) was placed under Government loan, a marked contrast with the previous 3 seasons when loan placements averaged over 19 percent. In the past 2 years, there have been substantially larger sales from Government loan stocks than in 1964/65 and 1963/64. During June 1966-May 1967, about 284 million pounds (farm-sales weight) were sold, compared with 197 million pounds in June 1965-May 1966. In the corresponding periods of 1964/65 and 1963/64, sales of loan stocks were 80 and 54 million pounds, respectively. Government loan stocks of flue-cured on May 31, 1967, totaled  $567\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight), compared with peak holdings of 960 million pounds on January 1, 1965.

The 1967 crop support level is 59.9 cents per pound--almost 2 percent above 1966 and nearly 8 percent above the 1959-61 level. As prescribed by law, the increase in support price reflects the increase in the parity index between 1959 and the recent 3-year average (1964-66). (The parity index measures changes in prices of articles and services that farmers buy, wages paid hired farm labor, interest, and taxes on farm real estate.)

On March 23, 1967, the Department of Agriculture announced that by 1969 it would seek to make price support available on untied flue-cured tobacco throughout the entire marketing season on all markets. In the 1967 season, for markets in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, price support will be available on untied tobacco of all grades during the first 95 hours of selling time scheduled in each Belt. Last season, price support on untied tobacco sold in these markets was limited to the first 12 sales days (59 hours), and in the previous 3 seasons to specified grades on the first 7 sales days. Price support for untied tobacco will be 3 cents lower than for tied tobacco of the corresponding grade--the same differential as in the 1966 and 1965 seasons. On tied tobacco, price support applies throughout the marketing season in the above markets.

Traditionally, in the Georgia-Florida markets--the first to open each season--all flue-cured tobacco has been sold in untied form. These markets, as in the past, will continue to receive price support on untied tobacco throughout their marketing season.

The increasing difficulty of growers in obtaining labor to tie tobacco, the sharp advances in farm wage rates, and the favorable prices paid for tobacco in untied form, relative to those paid for tied tobacco in recent seasons, have led farmers to strongly urge that additional marketings of untied tobacco be allowed. In 1966, about 44 percent of the total flue-cured crop was sold in untied form, compared with 24 percent in 1965, and 17 percent in 1964.

As in the past, no price support will be offered in 1967 on any tobacco graded N2, No-G, U (unsound), W (doubtful keeping order), or scrap. Marketing of such tobacco, however, will be charged against individual farm quotas. The Department has concluded that it is not desirable to encourage the marketings of these grades by authorizing them to be marketed without being charged to farm quotas. Marketings of these grades from the past 2 crops were in line with such marketings from crops produced prior to 1962.

Table 14.--Burley tobacco, type 31: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance <sup>1/</sup>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	470	1,347	1,817	518	484	34
1956	506	1,299	1,805	510	482	28
1957	488	1,295	1,783	506	478	28
1958	465	1,277	1,742	518	483	35
1959	502	1,224	1,726	535	499	36
1960	485	1,191	1,676	549	508	41
1961	580	1,127	1,707	570	525	45
1962	675	1,137	1,812	584	531	53
1963	755	1,228	1,983	571	514	57
1964	620	1,412	2,032	616	560	56
1965	586	1,416	2,002	607	550	57
1966	587	1,395	1,982	*614	*555	*59
1967 <sup>2/</sup>	*590	*1,368	*1,958			
Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>3/</sup>	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1967 <sup>4/</sup>		
		Quantity	Percentage of crop			
Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1955	58.6	46.2	73.1	15.6	0	
1956	63.6	48.1	6.0	1.2	0	
1957	60.3	51.7	16.6	3.4	0	
1958	66.1	55.4	11.2	2.4	0	
1959	60.6	57.2	13.2	2.6	0	
1960	64.3	57.2	8.4	1.7	0	
1961	66.5	57.2	10.3	1.8	0	
1962	58.6	57.8	63.5	9.4	26.0	
1963	59.2	58.3	202.3	26.8	93.3	
1964	60.3	58.9	110.4	17.8	80.7	
1965	67.0	59.5	42.2	7.2	41.0	
1966	66.9	60.6	62.5	10.6	62.5	
1967		61.8				
Total	---	---	619.7	---	5/303.5	

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

<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.

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

<sup>4/</sup> Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 11 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures.

<sup>5/</sup> About 25 million pounds of these holdings have been sold.

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with allowance for trend.



## Burley, Type 31

1967/68 Supplies

Burley acreage for 1967 is indicated the same as in 1966. Allotments for most farms are the same as last year. With allowance for trend in average yield per acre, the 1967 burley crop would be 590 million pounds, slightly above 1966 production.

Carryover on October 1, 1967 (beginning of the 1967 marketing year), is expected to be near 1,368 million pounds--about 27 million less than last October 1. If this year's crop should be near 590 million pounds, total 1967/68 supplies (production plus indicated carryover) would be 1,958 million pounds--about 1 percent below 1966/67.

Domestic Use and Exports

In the year ending September 30, 1967, domestic use of burley may approximate 555 million pounds--perhaps a little above 1965/66. In the current marketing year, cigarette output--chief outlet for burley--may be up some from 1965/66. However, production of smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco other than scrap--secondary outlets for burley--may be smaller.

Exports of burley in 1966/67 may approximate 59 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--the largest on record and 2 million above 1965/66. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, burley exports (farm-sales weight basis) were nearly a fifth above those a year earlier. Sharply higher exports than a year earlier were made to West Germany, Thailand, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland. Larger exports than a year ago also were made to Norway and the Philippine Republic, but there were reductions in exports to Portugal, Hong Kong, Mexico, Australia, France, Belgium, Chile, and Tunisia. Only a minor quantity was reported exported to the Republic of the Congo, which took more than 2 million pounds a year earlier.

Price and Price Support

The average price for the 1966 burley crop was 66.9 cents a pound--nearly equal to the previous year's record high. Last season, growers placed about 63 million pounds under loan--about 11 percent of the crop. As of May 31, 1967, Government loan stocks of burley amounted to 304 million pounds (farm-sales weight), compared with 286 million a year earlier and 324 million 2 years ago. Around 25 million pounds have been sold from May 1967 holdings.

The 1967 price support level is 61.8 cents a pound--about 2 percent above the overall level for the 1966 crop.

Maryland, Type 32 3/

1967/68 Supplies

According to farmers' intentions as of March 1, Maryland tobacco acreage this year will be around a tenth below last year. Acreage allotments are not in effect, since growers disapproved marketing quotas in last February's referendum. With

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

Table 15.--Maryland tobacco, type 32: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks following Jan. 1 <u>1/</u>	Supply	Disappearance <u>2/</u>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	31.5	77.5	109.0	38.6	25.7	12.9
1956	36.5	69.7	106.2	34.9	21.4	13.5
1957	38.5	69.4	107.9	37.0	25.0	12.0
1958	31.1	70.9	102.0	39.4	24.1	15.3
1959	31.2	64.2	95.4	32.3	20.4	11.9
1960	34.7	61.7	96.4	35.6	23.6	12.0
1961	38.8	60.6	99.4	32.6	20.7	11.9
1962	40.6	67.3	107.9	30.7	19.5	11.2
1963	34.5	76.6	111.1	31.0	18.5	12.5
1964	42.3	82.0	124.3	32.9	23.3	9.6
1965	38.5	90.1	128.6	35.7	24.7	11.0
1966	37.8	89.7	127.5	*36.0	*23.0	*13.0
1967 <u>3/</u>	*36.8	*91.0	*127.8			
Average price per pound	Price support level <u>4/</u>	Placed under Government loan Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1967 <u>5/</u>		
Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1955	50.8	No price support <u>6/</u>				
1956	51.7	47.0	3.3	9.0	0	
1957	44.9	48.0	5.9	15.3	1.4	
1958	62.5	50.8	1.1	3.6	.2	
1959	61.6	No price support <u>6/</u>				
1960	63.8	50.8	1.6	4.6	.4	
1961	62.0	50.8	3.7	9.5	1.0	
1962	55.8	51.3	6.0	14.8	2.5	
1963	43.2	51.8	10.4	30.1	9.6	
1964	62.5	52.3	4.2	10.1	3.7	
1965	65.5	52.8	2.7	7.0	2.1	
1966	*49.0	No price support <u>6/</u>				
1967		No price support <u>6/</u>				
Total	---	---	38.9	---	20.9	

1/ For marketing quota purposes, the carryover and total supply of Maryland tobacco are calculated as of January 1 falling within the marketing year--October 1 through September 30.  
2/ Year beginning October 1. 3/ Subject to revision. 4/ Through 1959--90 percent of parity price; 1960 set at 1959 level; from 1961 on, adjusted to reflect relative change between 1959 parity index and average of parity index for 3 most recent calendar years. 5/ Actual loan stocks on a packed-weight basis average about 2 percent less than these farm-sales weight figures. 6/ Marketing quota not in effect since over one-third of growers voting disapproved.

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with allowance for trend; price is auction market average through June 22.

allowance for trend in average yields, about 36.8 million pounds would be produced from the 1967 intended acreage--1 million less than the estimated 1966 crop.

Carryover next January 1 may be near 91 million pounds--approximately 1 million above last January 1 and probably a new high. The 1967/68 indicated total supply, at about 128 million pounds, is about the same as for 1966/67.

#### Domestic Use and Exports

Domestic use of Maryland tobacco may be moderately below the 8-year high of 1966/67. In recent years, domestic use of Maryland tobacco had trended downwards, but increased sharply in 1964/65 and rose further in 1965/66. Estimated use in 1966/67 would be approximately at the 1964/65 level and about an eighth above the 1959-63 average. The chief domestic outlet for Maryland tobacco is in the manufacture of cigarettes; some is also used as cigar filler, depending upon availability and prices of certain grades.

Exports of Maryland tobacco may approximate 13 million pounds (farm-sales weight)--over a sixth above 1965/66 and about a third above the 10-year low of 1964/65. In the first 7 months of the current marketing year, exports were 37 percent ahead of those a year earlier. Exports to Switzerland, accounting for about three-fifths of the total, were up 47 percent. Exports to Belgium, Portugal, and South Viet Nam also rose, and a substantial quantity was shipped to Spain, in contrast to none a year earlier. But West Germany and the Netherlands reduced their takings.

#### Price and Price Supports

Auction sales of the 1966 Maryland tobacco crop began April 1 and are scheduled to end June 30. Through June 22, auction sales totaled 30.2 million pounds and averaged 49.0 cents a pound, compared with 66.1 cents in the corresponding period of last year. Overall quality of offerings was lower than last year, due to a dry growing season.

In addition to the auction volume, about 1.2 million pounds have been received at the Baltimore hogshead market, which opened for competitive sealed bids on April 13. Combined market receipts of Maryland tobacco thus totaled 31.4 million pounds--about 83 percent of the 1966 crop as estimated in May 1967.

Government price support is not in effect for the 1966 crop, nor will the 1967 crop receive price support, since growers disapproved marketing quotas applicable to these crops. Growers will have another opportunity to vote in a referendum in 1968 on whether to have quotas on the 1968, 1969, and 1970 crops.

#### Fire-Cured, Types 21-23

#### 1967/68 Supplies

The intended 1967 acreage of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobacco is down 3 percent from last year, while that of Virginia fire-cured is down 2 percent. Acreage allotments for most farms are about the same as for 1966. With allowance for trend in yield per acre, production of the combined fire-cured types would be about 46 million pounds--approximately 1 million below the 1966 crop.



Table 26.--Fire-cured tobacco, type 21: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance <sup>1/</sup>			
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
1955	10.5	26.6	37.1	12.7	6.7	6.0	
1956	10.7	24.4	35.1	10.3	4.8	5.5	
1957	8.6	24.8	33.4	9.6	4.2	5.4	
1958	9.4	23.8	33.2	10.7	5.3	5.4	
1959	10.0	22.5	32.5	10.3	4.9	5.4	
1960	8.9	22.2	31.1	10.2	4.0	6.2	
1961	9.8	20.9	30.7	10.8	5.5	5.3	
1962	9.5	19.9	29.4	9.2	4.1	5.1	
1963	6.2	20.2	26.4	9.6	3.0	6.6	
1964	9.1	16.8	25.9	10.3	4.0	6.3	
1965	9.6	15.6	25.2	8.3	3.0	5.3	
1966	7.5	16.9	24.4	*10.0	*3.0	*7.0	
1967 <sup>2/</sup>	*7.5	*14.5	*22.0				
Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>3/</sup>	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1967 <sup>4/</sup>			
Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Percentage of crop	Mil. lb.			
1955	31.3	34.6	1.8	17.1	0		
1956	39.5	36.1	1.7	15.9	0		
1957	38.7	38.8	1.0	11.6	0		
1958	36.9	38.8	2.2	23.4	.1		
1959	37.6	38.8	.8	8.1	.1		
1960	39.4	38.8	.3	3.3	.1		
1961	38.8	38.8	.9	9.8	.3		
1962	38.8	39.2	1.2	12.6	.3		
1963	35.5	39.6	.4	6.5	.4		
1964	43.1	40.0	.3	3.3	.2		
1965	39.9	40.4	1.0	10.4	.9		
1966	41.2	41.1	.6	8.0	.6		
1967		41.9					
Total	---	---	12.2	---	3.0		

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

<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.

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

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

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with allowance for trend.

Table 17.--Fire-cured tobacco, types 22-23: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance <sup>1/</sup>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	54.7	110.5	165.2	52.0	24.6	27.4
1956	59.9	113.2	173.1	52.3	27.5	24.8
1957	41.9	120.8	162.7	53.3	29.5	23.8
1958	33.9	109.4	143.3	44.1	24.6	19.5
1959	43.1	99.2	142.3	41.1	22.5	18.6
1960	36.5	101.2	137.7	44.9	23.9	21.0
1961	43.3	92.8	136.1	46.7	17.2	29.5
1962	44.6	89.4	134.0	40.8	21.1	19.7
1963	49.7	93.2	142.9	41.4	19.6	21.8
1964	46.0	101.5	147.5	42.7	21.7	21.0
1965	36.6	104.8	141.4	45.6	18.0	27.6
1966	40.2	95.8	136.0	*44.0	*20.0	*24.0
1967 <sup>2/</sup>	*38.7	* 92.0	*130.7			
Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>3/</sup>	Placed under Government loan	Quantity	Percentage of crop	Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1967 <sup>4/</sup>	
Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.		Mil. lb.	
1955	38.4	34.6	7.9	14.4	0	
1956	36.1	36.1	18.6	31.1	0	
1957	36.4	38.8	13.9	33.1	0	
1958	38.1	38.8	4.4	12.0	.5	
1959	38.3	38.8	5.3	12.3	1.2	
1960	43.3	38.8	3.2	8.7	2.6	
1961	40.2	38.8	5.1	11.8	3.0	
1962	38.7	39.2	8.6	19.3	5.1	
1963	36.9	39.6	13.0	26.2	5.4	
1964	41.0	40.0	7.2	15.7	5.6	
1965	43.6	40.4	2.3	6.3	2.1	
1966	42.2	41.1	6.3	15.7	6.3	
1967		41.9				
Total	---	---	95.8	---	21 8	

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

<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.

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

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

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with allowance for trend.

Carryover on October 1, 1967, may be near 106 million pounds--about 6 million less than last October 1. A carryover of this size, added to the indicated crop, would provide a total 1967/68 supply approximating 152 million pounds--5 percent below last year and 9 percent below 2 years earlier. Indicated 1967/68 supplies of both the Virginia and Kentucky-Tennessee kinds are down from the current level.

### Domestic Use and Exports

Based on early indications, domestic use of Virginia fire-cured tobacco in the year ending September 30, 1967, may be near the previous year's level, but domestic use of the much larger-volume Kentucky-Tennessee kind may increase around a tenth.

Exports of fire-cured tobacco in the current marketing year may be moderately below 1965/66 shipments, which were second largest in 10 years. The decline will likely be in the Kentucky-Tennessee types; 1966/67 exports of Virginia fire-cured tobacco may be the largest in many years. During October 1966-April 1967, exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured tobacco were 27 percent below a year earlier. The Netherlands and France--first and second ranking outlets--cut takings 22 and 17 percent, respectively. Reduced exports also went to Switzerland and Denmark, while a negligible quantity was reported exported to the Republic of the Congo, which took over 2 million pounds a year earlier. Belgium, Sweden, and South Viet Nam increased takings appreciably.

Virginia fire-cured exports in October 1966-April 1967 sputred 60 percent ahead of those a year earlier. There were big increases in exports to Norway, Sweden, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, while significant quantities went to South Viet Nam and Austria, in contrast to none a year earlier. Exports to Switzerland and New Guinea declined.

### Price and Price Supports

The 1966 season's average price for the combined fire-cured types was 42.1 cents a pound--2 percent below the preceding year. Virginia fire-cured prices averaged 41.2 cents--3 percent above 1965 and an average exceeded only in 1964. The season average for Kentucky-Tennessee type 22 was 42.9 cents--a decline of 4 percent from the previous season's record. For Kentucky-Tennessee type 23, the 1966 season's average of 40.2 cents dipped 2 percent below 1965 but was still third highest on record.

The Government price support level for 1966 fire-cured tobacco was 41.1 cents a pound. Loan placements of Virginia fire-cured totaled about 621,000 pounds (about 8 percent of the crop), substantially less than in the previous year but above the 1963 and 1964 seasons. Placements of types 22 and 23 under loan were sharply higher than the previous year, amounting to 5.4 million and 0.9 million pounds, or 18 percent and 9 percent of the respective crops. For the 1967 fire-cured crop, the overall support level is 41.9 cents a pound--about 2 percent above the 1966 support.

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

### 1967/68 Supplies

The intended 1967 acreage of Kentucky-Tennessee dark air-cured tobacco is down about 2 percent, and that of Virginia sun-cured is down 7 percent. For most farms, 1967 acreage allotments are the same as in 1966. With allowance for trend in average yield, 1967 production of dark air-cured and sun-cured would be about 21.8 million pounds--1 million pounds less than the 1966 crop.



Table 18.--Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	27.8	76.6	104.4	23.6	18.4	5.2
1956	30.7	80.8	111.5	34.0	23.4	10.6
1957	19.8	77.5	97.3	24.8	18.5	6.3
1958	16.1	72.5	88.6	25.0	17.5	7.5
1959	19.3	63.6	82.9	21.9	16.4	5.5
1960	18.2	61.0	79.2	22.0	17.3	4.7
1961	20.6	57.2	77.8	22.6	17.9	4.7
1962	22.5	55.2	77.7	19.5	16.5	3.0
1963	24.2	58.2	82.4	21.2	18.1	3.1
1964	22.7	61.2	83.9	22.0	18.0	4.0
1965	18.5	61.9	80.4	19.8	16.2	3.6
1966	21.3	60.6	81.9	*21.5	*18.0	*3.5
1967 <u>2/</u>	*20.3	*60.4	*80.7			
Average price per pound	Price support level <u>3/</u>	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1967 <u>4/</u>		
Ct.	Ct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.		
1955	31.8	30.8	6.3	22.7	0	
1956	34.0	32.1	6.6	21.5	0	
1957	36.1	34.5	3.0	15.2	0	
1958	38.4	34.5	.5	2.7	.1	
1959	34.5	34.5	3.7	19.2	.4	
1960	37.4	34.5	2.2	12.2	.3	
1961	37.8	34.5	1.9	9.2	1.3	
1962	36.2	34.8	4.1	18.2	3.0	
1963	33.3	35.2	8.3	34.3	7.0	
1964	37.0	35.5	3.7	16.3	3.4	
1965	37.0	35.9	3.2	17.3	2.8	
1966	37.3	36.6	4.7	22.1	4.7	
1967		37.3				
Total	---	---	48.2	---	23.0	

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

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

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

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with allowance for trend.

Table 19.--Sun-cured tobacco, type 37: Domestic supplies, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)						
Year	Production	Stocks, Oct. 1	Supply	Disappearance <sup>1/</sup>		
				Total	Domestic	Exports
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1955	3.3	4.2	7.5	2.9	2.1	0.8
1956	3.2	4.6	7.8	2.5	1.9	.6
1957	2.7	5.3	8.0	2.5	1.9	.6
1958	1.9	5.5	7.4	2.5	2.2	.3
1959	2.2	4.9	7.1	1.9	1.6	.3
1960	1.8	5.2	7.0	2.0	1.7	.3
1961	2.2	5.0	7.2	2.1	1.8	.3
1962	2.3	5.1	7.4	2.3	2.0	.3
1963	1.1	5.1	6.2	2.0	1.7	.3
1964	1.8	4.2	6.0	1.7	1.4	.3
1965	2.0	4.3	6.3	2.0	1.7	.3
1966	1.5	4.3	5.8	*1.9	*1.5	*.4
1967 <sup>2/</sup>	*1.5	*3.9	*5.4			
Average price per pound	Price support level <sup>3/</sup>	Placed under Government loan		Remaining in Government loan stocks on May 31, 1967		
Ct.	Ct.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	1,000 lb.		
1955	25.3	30.8	72	2.2	0	
1956	35.7	32.1	103	3.2	0	
1957	34.0	34.5	11	.4	0	
1958	36.8	34.5	29	1.5	0	
1959	34.4	34.5	24	1.1	0	
1960	37.9	34.5	5	.3	0	
1961	39.8	34.5	7	.3	0	
1962	37.4	34.8	59	2.6	0	
1963	31.4	35.2	92	8.1	0	
1964	41.2	35.5	16	.9	0	
1965	39.2	35.9	75	3.8	0	
1966	42.3	36.6	26	1.7	0	
1967		37.3				
Total	---	---	519	---	0	

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

<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.

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

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with allowance for trend.

Carryover of the combined dark air- and sun-cured types on October 1, 1967, may be near 64 million pounds--slightly less than last October 1. The combined carryover added to the indicated crop would provide a total 1967/68 supply of about 86 million pounds--about 2 percent less than for 1966/67.

#### Domestic Use and Exports

In the year ending September 30, 1967, domestic use of dark air-cured, types 35-36, may be moderately above the relatively low 1965/66 total, but domestic use of Virginia sun-cured may be somewhat smaller than the year-earlier figure. In the first half of the current marketing year, manufacture of plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobacco--major domestic outlets for these types--was slightly less than a year earlier.

Exports of dark air- and sun-cured tobacco in 1966/67 will probably be near the level of a year earlier--around 4 million pounds (farm-sales weight). During October 1966-April 1967, exports of One Sucker leaf were 30 percent larger than a year earlier, due to significant shipments to Tunisia and South Viet Nam. Belgium cut takings a sixth, and there was a steep drop in exports to the Republic of the Congo, which was the second ranking market for this type in 1965/66. Exports of Green River leaf in October 1966-April 1967 were only about a third of those a year earlier. The United Kingdom and Australia slashed their takings 37 and 75 percent, respectively, and none was reported exported to the Republic of the Congo, which took a significant quantity in the like period of 1965/66.

A large portion of U.S. exports of dark air-cured tobacco is in the form of Black Fat--a semi-processed product. In October 1966-April 1967, these exports declined 4 percent below a year earlier. Nigeria, West Africa, and Togo took more than a year ago, but exports to Ghana and Cameroon dropped sharply.

#### Price and Price Supports

The 1966 season's average price for the combined dark air- and sun-cured tobacco crop was 37.6 cents a pound--about 1 percent above the previous 2 years. Type 35 (One Sucker) averaged 37.8 cents a pound--1 percent higher than 1965 and the same as the 1964 average. Type 36 (Green River) averaged 36.3 cents a pound--slightly above the previous year and second highest on record. The price average for 1966 Virginia sun-cured was a record 42.3 cents--8 percent above the average for the 1965 crop.

The overall level of price support for 1966 dark air-cured and sun-cured tobacco was 36.6 cents a pound. In the 1966 season, loan placements (practically all consisting of types 35-36) totaled 4.7 million pounds--21 percent of the combined crop. Both the volume and proportion were higher than the year before. The price support level for 1967 dark air-cured and sun-cured is 37.3 cents a pound--about 2 percent above the support level in effect for the 1966 crop.

#### Cigar Tobacco, Domestic and Imported

#### 1967/68 Supplies

Filler: Pennsylvania cigar filler acreage in 1967 may be lower than in 1966, but based on average yields adjusted for trend, 1967 production could approximate 42 million pounds--about 2 million pounds larger than in 1966. The 1966 yield per acre for Pennsylvania filler was the lowest in 9 years. Carryover on October 1 may be around 118



million pounds--the lowest in 6 years and nearly 10 million pounds below 1966. The total supply for 1967/68--this year's crop plus carryover--may approximate 160 million pounds, the smallest since 1959/60 and about 5 percent lower than 1966/67.

Ohio filler acreage in 1967 may decline further to a new low. Based on an adjusted trend in yield per acre, this year's crop might be around  $5\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds--about  $\frac{1}{2}$  million under 1966. A crop of this size, plus a probable carryover nearly the same as a year earlier, would provide a total 1967/68 supply of about  $21\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds--lower than for any previous year, and 3 percent below 1966/67.

The Puerto Rican filler (type 46) crop planted in late 1966 and harvested in the early months of this year, may approximate  $11\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds--considerably below the small crop of a year earlier, and far below the 1960-64 average production of 33 million pounds. Carryover next October 1 may drop to  $38\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds--substantially below the high level of recent years.

Imported cigar tobacco: In calendar 1966, about 45 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent) of foreign cigar tobacco were imported by the United States--40 million pounds less than in 1965. Arrivals from all the leading sources except Mexico and Honduras were down from a year earlier. In January-April 1967, total arrivals of foreign cigar tobaccos were  $13\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight)-- $8\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds below those in the corresponding period of a year earlier. There were sharp declines in shipments arriving from the Philippine Republic and Colombia; but shipments from the Dominican Republic and Indonesia were much larger than the relatively small quantities arriving a year earlier. Also, more Brazilian and Honduran tobacco were received than a year earlier.

April 1 stocks of foreign cigar tobaccos in the United States, compared with recent years are shown below:

Country of origin	April 1 stocks--farm-sales weight			
	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Philippines	17.7	36.6	47.2	33.6
Brazil	7.1	16.6	15.3	12.9
Dominican Republic	12.8	23.0	15.0	11.3
Colombia	11.0	18.5	15.9	9.7
Indonesia	2.7	7.0	6.6	5.6
Cuba	19.6	12.9	7.8	4.8
Paraguay	2.6	4.1	4.3	1.7
Other	3.8	7.7	10.6	11.5
Total	77.3	126.4	122.7	91.1

April 1 stocks of foreign cigar tobaccos dropped 26 percent below a year earlier. Much of the drop was in the Philippine tobacco stocks, which a year earlier had reached a record high for April 1. Stocks of Brazilian, Dominican, and Colombian tobaccos--the next ranking foreign cigar tobaccos--continued to decline. There were also downward adjustments in stocks of Indonesian and Paraguayan tobaccos.

Table 20.--Cigar filler tobacco, types 41-46: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

Year	(Farm-sales weight)						Average price per pound
	Production	Stocks, October 1	Supply	Disappearance <sup>1/</sup>			
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Pennsylvania Seedleaf (type 41)							
1955	45.7	113.0	158.7	55.0	54.6	0.4	24.5
1956	48.4	103.7	152.1	46.8	46.6	.2	24.0
1957	41.2	105.3	146.5	42.8	42.7	.1	20.5
1958	51.0	103.7	154.7	50.4	50.1	.3	28.0
1959	53.5	104.3	157.8	48.1	48.0	.1	31.5
1960	52.7	109.7	162.4	47.5	47.4	.1	28.0
1961	53.5	114.9	168.4	45.5	45.4	.1	27.0
1962	60.0	122.9	182.9	<sup>2/</sup> 52.0	<sup>2/</sup> 51.7	.3	23.5
1963	51.8	128.0	179.8	<sup>2/</sup> 44.7	44.2	.5	21.0
1964	45.9	138.1	184.0	54.6	54.1	.5	27.0
1965	51.3	129.4	180.7	53.0	51.2	1.8	24.0
1966	40.2	127.7	167.9	*50.0			25.0
1967 <sup>3/</sup>	*42.0	*118.0	*160.0				
Ohio, Miami Valley (types 42-44)							
1955	7.5	22.9	30.4	7.2	7.2		21.8
1956	6.3	23.2	29.5	6.4	6.4		22.0
1957	4.6	23.1	27.7	7.2	7.2		22.8
1958	2.5	20.5	23.0	5.9	5.9		24.2
1959	6.9	17.1	24.0	6.5	6.5		27.3
1960	6.6	17.5	24.1	6.5	6.5		28.1
1961	7.7	17.6	25.3	5.1	5.1		28.3
1962	7.5	20.2	27.7	6.6	6.6		28.2
1963	6.8	21.1	27.9	8.7	8.7		27.1
1964	5.8	19.2	25.0	8.0	8.0		26.7
1965	5.4	17.0	22.4	6.2	6.2		26.2
1966	5.8	16.2	22.0	*6.0			28.0
1967 <sup>3/</sup>	*5.3	*16.0	*21.3				
Puerto Rico (type 46) <sup>4/</sup>							
1955	30.0	59.3	89.3	31.7	31.6	.1	25.2
1956	24.0	57.6	81.6	31.3	30.9	.4	30.8
1957	26.7	50.3	77.0	27.4	27.3	.1	27.5
1958	25.6	49.6	75.2	32.8	31.6	1.2	30.0
1959	28.1	42.4	70.5	26.7	26.2	.5	31.6
1960	27.5	43.8	71.3	28.0	27.9	.1	33.7
1961	30.7	43.3	74.0	32.4	32.3	.1	36.8
1962	35.6	41.6	77.2	28.0	28.0	---	38.0
1963	32.0	49.2	81.2	29.8	29.6	.2	40.8
1964	37.9	51.4	89.3	26.7	26.7	---	37.2
1965	16.2	62.6	78.8	27.0	27.0	---	32.1
1966 <sup>3/</sup>	11.5	51.8	63.3	*25.0			n.a.
1967	<sup>4/</sup>	*38.5					

<sup>1/</sup> Year beginning October 1. <sup>2/</sup> Adjusted to take into account 1962 tobacco still held at the farm level at end of 1962-63 marketing year. <sup>3/</sup> Subject to revision. <sup>4/</sup> Puerto Rican planting occurs late in calendar year. n.a.--not available.

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with an allowance for trend.

Table 21.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 51-52: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks, October 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Connecticut Valley Broadleaf (type 51)							
1955	12.1	33.4	45.5	14.7	14.3	0.4	44.9
1956	7.5	30.8	38.3	12.8	11.3	1.5	59.0
1957	5.1	25.5	30.6	8.4	7.7	.7	50.0
1958	3.6	22.2	25.8	5.8	5.6	.2	54.0
1959	4.5	20.0	24.5	4.1	3.9	.2	45.0
1960	3.6	20.4	24.0	4.6	4.3	.3	44.0
1961	3.1	19.4	22.5	3.7	3.6	.1	43.3
1962	2.9	18.8	21.7	6.2	6.0	.2	53.5
1963	3.7	15.5	19.2	4.6	4.3	.3	51.0
1964	3.8	14.6	18.4	3.7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	50.0
1965	3.5	14.7	18.2	4.3	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	46.5
1966	2.7	13.9	16.6				51.0
Connecticut Valley Havana Seed (type 52)							
1955	9.9	23.3	33.2	11.6	10.1	1.5	35.0
1956	5.8	21.6	27.4	7.2	5.7	1.5	42.3
1957	3.2	20.2	23.4	7.5	6.3	1.2	44.9
1958	1.8	15.9	17.7	3.2	2.6	.6	49.4
1959	3.2	14.5	17.7	4.9	4.2	.7	41.2
1960	3.2	12.8	16.0	4.2	2.4	1.8	42.5
1961	2.4	11.8	14.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	40.6
1962	2.4	11.0	13.4	3.3	2.6	.7	42.5
1963	2.3	10.1	12.4	4.1	2.8	1.3	41.6
1964	1.9	8.3	10.2	3.6	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	43.8
1965	1.5	6.6	8.1	2.7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	44.5
1966	1.1	5.4	6.5				49.0
Total Connecticut Valley (types 51-52)							
1955	22.0	56.7	78.7	26.3	24.4	1.9	40.4
1956	13.3	52.4	65.7	20.0	17.0	3.0	51.7
1957	8.3	45.7	54.0	15.9	14.0	1.9	48.2
1958	5.4	38.1	43.5	9.0	8.2	.8	52.4
1959	7.7	34.5	42.2	9.0	8.1	.9	42.6
1960	6.8	33.2	40.0	8.8	6.5	2.3	43.3
1961	5.5	31.2	36.7	6.9	5.7	1.2	42.1
1962	5.3	29.8	35.1	9.5	8.6	.9	48.5
1963	6.0	25.6	31.6	8.7	7.1	1.6	47.5
1964	5.7	22.9	28.6	7.3	5.2	2.1	47.9
1965	5.0	21.3	26.3	7.0	4.9	2.1	45.9
1966	3.8	19.3	23.1	*6.0	*5.5	*.5	50.4
1967 3/	*3.3	*17.1	*20.4				

1/ Year beginning October 1.

2/ Breakdown between domestic use and exports not available for individual types of Connecticut Valley binder tobacco.

3/ Subject to revision.

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with an allowance for trend.



Table 22.--Cigar binder tobacco, types 54-55: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)							
Year	Production	Stocks, October 1	Supply	Disappearance <sup>1/</sup>			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
Southern Wisconsin (type 54)							
1955	6.7	29.0	35.7	10.3	9.9	0.4	22.9
1956	6.8	25.4	32.2	11.2	11.0	.2	26.1
1957	7.6	21.0	28.6	8.6	8.2	.4	31.1
1958	8.8	20.0	28.8	8.0	7.6	.4	34.6
1959	9.2	20.9	30.1	8.0	7.7	.3	29.3
1960	8.6	22.2	30.8	7.5	7.3	.2	28.0
1961	9.0	23.3	32.3	9.0	8.9	.1	28.7
1962	8.7	23.3	32.0	7.7	7.6	.1	29.3
1963	8.3	24.3	32.6	9.7	9.7	<u>2/</u>	30.0
1964	8.7	22.9	31.6	8.9	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	32.2
1965	8.5	22.7	31.2	8.8	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	29.7
1966	7.4	22.4	29.8				34.3
Northern Wisconsin (type 55)							
1955	14.3	30.9	45.2	13.4	13.1	.3	24.6
1956	13.4	31.8	45.2	13.6	13.4	.2	30.9
1957	12.2	31.6	43.8	17.2	15.1	2.1	33.5
1958	13.0	26.6	39.6	14.4	12.1	2.3	35.2
1959	11.6	25.3	36.9	12.4	11.5	.9	37.1
1960	12.3	24.4	36.7	11.3	10.9	.4	30.6
1961	13.4	25.4	38.8	11.0	10.6	.4	29.6
1962	10.9	27.8	38.7	11.1	10.9	.2	29.1
1963	9.7	27.6	37.3	12.5	12.5	<u>2/</u>	31.6
1964	11.2	24.8	36.0	9.2	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	35.8
1965	10.8	26.8	37.6	9.4	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	28.9
1966	9.0	28.2	37.2				32.4
Total Wisconsin (types 54-55)							
1955	21.0	59.9	80.9	23.7	23.0	.7	24.1
1956	20.2	57.2	77.4	24.8	24.4	.4	29.3
1957	19.8	52.6	72.4	25.8	23.3	2.5	32.6
1958	21.8	46.6	68.4	22.4	19.7	2.7	35.0
1959	20.8	46.2	67.0	20.4	19.2	1.2	33.7
1960	20.9	46.6	67.5	18.8	18.2	.6	29.5
1961	22.4	48.7	71.1	20.0	19.5	.5	29.2
1962	19.6	51.1	70.7	18.9	18.6	.3	29.2
1963	18.0	51.9	69.9	22.2	22.2	<u>2/</u>	30.9
1964	19.9	47.7	67.6	18.1	17.5	.6	34.2
1965	19.3	49.5	68.8	18.2	17.9	.3	29.3
1966	16.4	50.6	67.0	*18.0	*17.7	*.3	33.3
1967 <sup>4/</sup>	*17.3	*49.0	*66.3				

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

<sup>2/</sup> Negligible.

<sup>3/</sup> Breakdown between domestic use and exports not available for individual types of Wisconsin tobacco.

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

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with an allowance for trend.

Binder: Connecticut Valley binder tobacco acreage in 1967 seems likely to decline to a new low. Allowing for the trend in average yields per acre, production could be around  $3\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds--down  $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds from 1966 to a record low. Carryover next October 1 is expected to drop to a new low of around 17 million pounds--a drop of over 2 million pounds from a year earlier. Based on these anticipations, the total supply of Connecticut Valley binder for 1967/68 would be less than  $20\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds and below any previous year--2 to 3 million pounds under 1966/67.

The 1967 tobacco acreage in Wisconsin may edge slightly above 1966, with a modest increase in the Southern Wisconsin type more than offsetting a decrease in Northern Wisconsin type. Allowing for the trend in yields per acre, production in Wisconsin may approximate  $17\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds--over  $\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds larger than in 1966. Carryover next October 1 is estimated at about 49 million pounds--down about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds from a year earlier. Carryover plus the crop may provide a total 1967/68 supply of around  $66\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds--less than 1 million pounds below 1966/67 and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds below 1965/66.

Wrapper: The 1967 acreage of shade-grown cigar wrapper may be down some in both the Connecticut Valley and Georgia-Florida areas. Allowing for trends in average yield per acre, 1967 production in both areas combined may be around 20.4 million pounds--roughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds under 1966 and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds below the record 1965 output. Carryover of wrapper on July 1, 1967, is estimated at near  $25\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds--probably the largest since 1961 and up about 1 million pounds from a year earlier. Total supply of cigar wrapper leaf for 1967/68 may range near 46 million pounds--up above that for any previous year except 1961/62 and up about  $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds from 1966/67.

#### Disappearance and Exports

Filler: Based on indications for the first half of the marketing year, total disappearance in 1966/67 of Pennsylvania filler may approximate 50 million pounds--about 3 million pounds under 1965/66. During October 1966-April 1967, exports of filler--a relatively small part of total disappearance--were 29 percent larger than a year earlier. There were increases to South Viet Nam, Canada, and France, but a decrease to the United Kingdom. The 1966/67 disappearance of Ohio filler may approach 6 million pounds--not much different than 1965/66. The 1966/67 disappearance of Puerto Rican tobacco may be around 25 million pounds--about 2 million pounds lower than 1965/66.

Imported tobacco: During October 1966-April 1967, Philippine tobacco imported for consumption totaled about  $13\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent)--up  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds from a year earlier. Imports of Brazilian tobacco, at over  $3\frac{3}{4}$  million pounds, were up  $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds from a year earlier. Dominican and Colombian tobaccos entering consumption channels, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds, were down about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million pounds, respectively, from a year earlier. October 1966-April 1967 imports of Mexican and Paraguayan tobaccos, at about 2 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds, were moderately above those of a year earlier. There were also increases in use of Indonesian and Honduran tobaccos, compared with the same period of 1965/66. In total, the foreign cigar tobaccos entering channels of consumption during October 1966-April 1967 amounted to approximately 33 million pounds (farm-sales weight equivalent)--slightly higher than in the corresponding period of 1965/66.

Binder: The October 1966-September 1967 disappearance of Connecticut Valley binder tobacco is estimated at about 6 million pounds--down about 1 million pounds from 1965/66 to a new low. During the first 7 months of the current marketing year, exports of Connecticut Valley binder were down 62 percent from a year earlier when

Table 23.--Cigar wrapper tobacco, types 61-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for specified periods

(Farm-sales weight)

Year	Production	Stocks, July 1	Supply	Disappearance 1/			Average price per pound
				Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents
Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)							
1955	8.8	11.1	19.9	9.3			215.0
1956	10.3	10.6	20.9	9.5			190.0
1957	11.8	11.4	23.2	10.1			205.0
1958	10.2	13.1	23.3	10.3	6.9	3.4	235.0
1959	10.7	13.0	23.7	8.6	6.1	2.5	210.0
1960	12.0	16.2	28.2	11.3	8.8	2.5	190.0
1961	10.3	16.9	27.2	12.0	8.7	3.3	235.0
1962	11.9	15.2	27.1	11.1	8.3	2.8	250.0
1963	12.0	16.0	28.0	14.1	10.0	4.1	260.0
1964	13.5	13.9	27.4	13.1	10.0	3.1	250.0
1965	14.6	14.3	28.9	12.6	9.3	3.3	250.0
1966	13.7	16.3	30.0				295.0
Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 62)							
1955	6.8	6.9	13.7	7.3			185.0
1956	6.8	6.4	13.2	6.1			180.0
1957	7.1	7.1	14.2	6.7			190.0
1958	6.3	7.5	13.8	6.5	4.6	1.9	185.0
1959	7.8	7.3	15.1	7.5	6.1	1.4	195.0
1960	9.3	7.7	17.0	6.5	5.5	1.0	200.0
1961	8.8	10.5	19.3	9.1	6.5	2.6	190.0
1962	7.4	10.2	17.6	8.5	6.4	2.1	205.0
1963	6.7	9.1	15.8	7.6	5.3	2.3	205.0
1964	7.6	8.2	15.8	8.5	7.3	1.2	235.0
1965	8.3	7.3	15.6	7.4	5.6	1.8	225.0
1966	7.3	8.2	15.5				185.0
Total Shade-grown (types 61-62)							
1955	15.6	18.0	33.6	16.6	11.5	5.1	202.0
1956	17.2	17.0	34.2	15.7	11.2	4.5	186.0
1957	18.9	18.5	37.4	16.8	11.5	5.3	199.0
1958	16.5	20.6	37.1	16.8	11.5	5.3	216.0
1959	18.5	20.3	38.8	16.1	12.2	3.9	204.0
1960	21.3	23.9	45.2	17.8	14.3	3.5	194.0
1961	19.1	27.4	46.5	21.1	15.2	5.9	214.0
1962	19.3	25.4	44.7	19.6	14.7	4.9	233.0
1963	18.7	25.1	43.8	21.7	15.3	6.4	240.0
1964	21.1	22.1	43.2	21.6	17.3	4.3	245.0
1965	22.9	21.6	44.5	20.0	14.9	5.1	241.0
1966	21.0	24.5	45.5	*20.0	*16.5	*3.5	257.0
1967 2/	*20.4	*25.5	*45.9				

1/ Year beginning July 1.

2/ Subject to revision.

\* Preliminary estimates--production based on an average yield with an allowance for trend.





Table 24.--Cigar tobacco types: Government price support levels 1964-67 and season average prices, 1964-66

Typea	1964		1965		1966		1967
	Price support level <u>1/</u>	Season average price	Price support level <u>1/</u>	Season average price	Price support level <u>1/</u>	Season average price	Price support level <u>1/</u>
	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.	Ct. per lb.
Puerto Rican filler, type 46	30.6	37.2	30.9	32.1	31.5	n.a.	32.1
Conn. Valley Broadleaf, type 51	( ) (40.8)	50.0	( ) (41.2)	46.5	( ) (42.0)	51.0	( ) (42.8)
Conn. Valley Havana Seed, type 52	( )	43.8	( )	44.5	( )	49.0	( )
Ohio filler, types 42-44	( )	26.7	( )	26.2	( )	28.0	( )
So. Wia., type 54	(29.5)	32.2	(29.7)	29.7	(30.3)	34.3	(30.9)
No. Wis., type 55	( )	35.8	( )	28.9	( )	32.4	( )

1/ Support levels are adjusted to reflect the relative change between the 1959 parity index and the average of the parity index for the 3 most recent calendar years. n.a.--not available.

Table 25.--Cigar tobacco price support operations, quantities placed under loan, 1955-66, and remaining under loan May 31, 1967

Crop	Quantities placed under loan							Total
	Puerto Rican, type 46	Ohio, types 42-44	Connecticut Valley, type 51	Connecticut Valley, type 52	Southern Wisconsin, type 54	Northern Wisconsin, type 55		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	
1955	2.8	0.8	7.8	5.2	0.4	3.1	20.1	
1956	1.5	.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.9	6.2	
1957	2.0	.1	2.5	.4	0	.3	5.3	
1958	2.0	0	.3	.1	0	.1	2.5	
1959	1.8	0	1.5	.2	.9	<u>1/</u>	4.4	
1960	.9	0	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.2	11.5	
1961	.4	0	.8	1.9	1.5	4.5	9.1	
1962	.7	.1	.2	1.4	.3	4.4	<u>2/</u> 7.1	
1963	.6	.6	.2	1.3	1.0	3.1	6.8	
1964	0	.1	.1	1.0	<u>1/</u>	.8	2.0	
1965	1.8	.2	.9	.5	.6	3.2	7.2	
1966	4.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	3.3	8.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>90.8</b>	
Remaining under loan as of May 31, 1967								
1960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1961	0	0	0	.6	0	0	.6	
1962	0	0	0	.2	0	0	.2	
1963	0	0	.1	.2	0	0	.3	
1964	0	0	.1	.3	0	0	.4	
1965	1.5	0	.5	.3	.6	3.0	5.9	
1966	4.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	3.3	8.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	

1/ Negligible. 2/ Includes negligible amount from the 1962 crop of New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed (type 53).

Table 26.--Cash receipts from tobacco and percentages of total cash receipts from all farm commodities, by states, average 1959-63, annual 1964-66

State	Average 1959-63		1964		1965 <sup>1/</sup>		1966 <sup>1/</sup>	
	Percentage:		Percentage:		Percentage:		Percentage	
	Tobacco	of total	Tobacco	of total	Tobacco	of total	Tobacco	of total
	receipts	receipts	receipts	receipts	receipts	receipts	receipts	receipts
	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.	Mil. dol.	Pct.
North Carolina	522	46.7	564	45.9	455	38.8	519	40.1
Kentucky	239	39.4	349	47.0	255	37.8	240	33.8
South Carolina	99	26.3	94	23.8	88	22.0	88	22.2
Virginia	87	18.2	103	21.0	84	16.8	81	16.0
Tennessee	77	14.4	100	17.1	90	14.7	77	12.8
Georgia	80	10.2	77	8.8	79	8.2	72	7.0
Florida	26	3.1	26	2.7	27	2.8	26	2.5
Maryland	21	7.5	16	5.4	26	7.9	25	7.6
Connecticut	21	14.3	25	16.8	26	17.0	29	17.4
Pennsylvania	15	1.9	11	1.3	12	1.5	12	1.3
Ohio	12	1.2	15	1.4	10	.9	12	.9
Indiana	8	.7	11	.9	8	.6	8	.5
Massachusetts	7	4.5	9	5.8	10	6.0	11	6.2
Wisconsin	7	.6	6	.5	7	.5	6	.4
Missouri	3	.3	4	.4	3	.2	3	.2
West Virginia	2	1.9	3	3.3	3	2.4	2	2.0
United States <sup>2/</sup>	1,226	3.5	1,414	3.8	1,185	3.0	1,211	2.8

<sup>1/</sup> Subject to revision. <sup>2/</sup> U.S. total receipts from tobacco include relatively small receipts for a few States not shown separately.

Table 27.--Tobacco manufacturing corporations: Net sales, net income, and profit ratios, for specified periods

Period	Net sales	Net income		Profit			
		Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Per dollar of sales		As percentage of stockholders equity (annual basis)	
				Before Federal tax	After Federal tax	Before Federal tax	After Federal tax
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Ct.	Ct.	Pct.	Pct.
Average:							
1947-51	3,058	252	141	8.2	4.6	20.4	11.5
1952-56	3,779	351	159	9.3	4.2	22.6	10.2
1957	4,262	459	220	10.8	5.2	26.0	12.5
1958	4,649	521	249	11.2	5.4	28.2	13.5
1959	4,908	551	265	11.2	5.4	27.8	13.4
1960	5,139	577	281	11.2	5.5	27.5	13.4
1961	5,300	630	303	11.9	5.7	28.3	13.6
1962	5,340	634	306	11.9	5.7	27.1	13.1
1963	5,563	675	327	12.1	5.9	27.6	13.4
1964	5,836	664	345	11.4	5.9	25.8	13.4
1965	6,006	665	354	11.1	5.9	25.4	13.5
1966	6,570	727	389	11.1	5.9	26.3	14.1
Quarterly							
1966							
1	1,484	152	80	10.2	5.4	23.0	12.1
2	1,663	188	103	11.3	6.2	27.0	14.8
3	1,721	204	108	11.9	6.3	28.8	15.3
4	1,702	183	98	10.8	5.8	26.2	14.0
1967							
1	1,673	167	86	10.0	5.1	23.5	12.1

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



Table 28.--Tobacco: Acreage and yield per acre in the United States, by types, or groups of types, for specified periods

Period	Flue-cured		Burley		Maryland		Fire-cured		Dark		Va. sun-cured		Cigar		Total			
	11-14	1,000 acres	31	1,000 acres	32	1,000 acres	Va. 21	Ky.-Tenn. 22-23	air-cured 35-36	1,000 acres	37	1,000 acres	41	42-44		46	51-52	54-55
1950	958.4	408.3	50.0	9.8	43.1	25.5	3.2	37.3	7.8	37.0	18.9	22.1	13.7	1,636.0				
1951	1,110.1	456.1	53.0	10.0	39.0	23.0	3.5	34.9	4.9	36.0	15.3	15.8	13.6	1,815.9				
1952	1,111.3	463.5	50.0	9.8	37.6	22.9	3.4	23.7	5.7	36.7	15.1	15.1	13.1	1,808.5				
1953	1,021.8	419.7	45.0	9.9	38.4	22.3	3.7	25.8	4.7	41.7	14.6	14.3	12.3	1,674.6				
1954	1,042.2	420.9	50.0	10.0	42.0	21.8	4.1	29.2	4.6	38.0	14.4	15.0	13.0	1,705.5				
1955	990.7	310.6	47.0	9.1	39.1	20.0	4.2	29.5	4.4	36.1	13.4	14.3	12.9	1,531.5				
1956	875.3	309.8	43.5	8.5	38.5	19.3	3.1	29.0	3.9	26.3	7.2	11.8	13.3	1,389.8				
1957	662.7	306.6	37.0	6.9	29.7	14.5	2.6	30.0	3.6	26.5	4.3	11.6	13.1	1,148.3				
1958	639.4	297.1	34.0	6.8	24.3	12.7	1.6	30.0	3.0	24.2	2.9	13.0	12.9	1,102.1				
1959	693.4	301.0	40.0	7.6	27.6	13.2	2.1	31.0	3.9	26.3	4.5	14.4	14.0	1,179.1				
1960	691.8	295.7	37.5	7.3	25.9	13.0	1.8	31.0	4.3	28.5	3.8	14.6	14.6	1,170.0				
1961	698.5	318.9	40.0	7.5	27.9	13.5	2.1	31.0	4.6	27.0	2.9	13.7	13.4	1,201.4				
1962	729.8	338.6	41.0	7.6	28.5	13.9	2.2	30.0	4.2	28.5	2.6	12.1	13.2	1,252.6				
1963	694.5	338.5	34.5	6.6	27.7	13.8	1.5	28.0	3.9	30.0	2.8	10.7	12.9	1,205.7				
1964	627.6	306.6	39.0	7.3	24.8	12.4	1.7	27.0	3.7	30.8	2.8	10.9	13.8	1,108.6				
1965	562.3	277.1	33.5	7.6	23.2	11.3	1.8	27.0	3.7	17.0	2.6	10.9	15.6	993.9				
1966 2/	604.3	240.7	36.0	6.0	21.0	10.7	1.4	24.0	3.2	8.0	1.8	9.3	14.6	981.2				
1967 3/	623.6	240.8	32.0	5.9	20.5	10.5	1.3	23.0	2.8	n.a.	1.6	9.4	13.6	985.2				
1950	1,312	1,222	800	1,310	1,054	983	1,120	1,500	1,350	689	1,670	1,446	1,130	1,256				
1951	1,309	1,355	785	1,340	1,183	1,204	1,145	1,610	1,480	781	1,676	1,473	1,098	1,299				
1952	1,229	1,403	805	1,250	1,223	1,314	1,100	1,600	1,550	935	1,620	1,447	1,124	1,266				
1953	1,245	1,345	900	930	1,034	1,060	790	1,480	1,400	818	1,833	1,400	1,203	1,250				
1954	1,261	1,586	875	1,060	1,229	1,395	900	1,670	1,750	895	1,754	1,530	1,264	1,336				
1955	1,497	1,513	670	1,155	1,399	1,391	775	1,550	1,700	831	1,643	1,469	1,213	1,451				
1956	1,625	1,635	840	1,260	1,592	1,592	1,030	1,670	1,625	913	1,849	1,712	1,290	1,583				
1957	1,471	1,592	1,040	1,245	1,411	1,367	1,030	1,420	1,270	1,008	1,940	1,709	1,142	1,475				
1958	1,691	1,567	915	1,385	1,393	1,269	1,170	1,700	835	1,058	1,867	1,682	1,283	1,599				
1959	1,559	1,669	780	1,320	1,560	1,466	1,040	1,725	1,770	1,068	1,712	1,449	1,325	1,547				
1960	1,808	1,639	925	1,220	1,411	1,403	995	1,700	1,535	965	1,826	1,431	1,460	1,685				
1961	1,801	1,820	970	1,300	1,552	1,525	1,045	1,725	1,665	1,137	1,856	1,640	1,429	1,741				
1962	1,930	1,993	990	1,255	1,566	1,619	1,040	2,000	1,775	1,249	2,014	1,621	1,464	1,876				
1963	1,975	2,231	1,000	940	1,795	1,751	760	1,850	1,740	1,067	2,093	1,680	1,449	1,970				
1964	2,211	2,022	1,085	1,245	1,854	1,828	1,060	1,700	1,555	1,231	2,021	1,821	1,530	2,044				
1965	1,883	2,116	1,150	1,260	1,574	1,639	1,105	1,900	1,465	951	1,910	1,765	1,468	1,882				
1966 2/	1,834	2,437	1,050	1,255	1,919	1,987	1,065	1,675	1,800	1,438	2,111	1,758	1,440	1,938				

1/ Total includes Perique--type 72--and in 1950-53, type 53. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Farmers' intentions as of March 1. 4/ Not including type 46. n.a.-- not available.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1966			1967			Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		Mar.	Apr.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.		
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)								
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	33.4	19.6	30.3	31.6	45.1	230	
Burley	Mil. lb.	3.3	2.8	5.8	6.8	7.4	264	
Maryland	Mil. lb.	1.1	.5	.3	.9	2.5	500	
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.4	.6	.5	.8	.4	67	
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	3.3	1.1	1.6	2.9	1.9	173	
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.3	*	.1	*	.5	---	
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	.3	.1	.2	.6	.3	300	
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.3	.4	.1	.1	.6	150	
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	*	1.1	.1	*	.3	27	
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	*	*	*	*	.1	---	
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 8/								
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	360.4	380.0	429.7	461.3	506.4	133	
Burley	Mil. lb.	28.1	30.9	22.5	29.3	36.7	119	
Maryland	Mil. lb.	6.66	7.2	6.6	7.4	9.9	138	
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.8	6.2	159	
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	17.5	18.6	8.8	11.6	13.6	73	
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	1.5	1.5	.7	.8	1.3	87	
Black Fat	Mil. lb.	2.3	2.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	96	
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	3.9	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	72	
Connecticut binder	Mil. lb.	.5	1.6	.3	.3	.6	38	
Wisconsin binder	Mil. lb.	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	100	
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	125	
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk	Mil. lb.	.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	100	
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	2.5	3.7	1.9	3.5	4.6	124	
Quarterly data								
		1966			1967			
		Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June			
Tobacco stocks--1st of quarter 9/								
Domestic types (farm-sales weight)								
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2,942	2,680	2,820	2,574		96	
Burley	Mil. lb.	1,676	1,695	1,570	1,677		99	
Maryland	Mil. lb.	90	81	90	82		101	
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	105	136	103	128		94	
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	68	75	66	76		101	
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	184	221	176	207		94	
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	66	82	68	78		95	
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	31	29	31	28		97	
Under Government loan 10/	Mil. lb.	1,288	1,238	1,156	1,131		91	
Tobacco sheet 11/								
Cigarette types	Mil. lb.	9.2	10.5	15.7	17.3		165	
Cigar types	Mil. lb.	2.5	3.2	2.2	2.6		81	
Foreign types (farm-sales wt.)								
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	289	353	329	392		111	
Cigar	Mil. lb.	126	123	96	91		74	
Tobacco outlets 12/								
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p.2:								
Cigarettes								
Production	Bil.	582	567	566	603		106	
Taxable removals	Bil.	530	521	511	550		106	
Cigar production	Bil.	8.25	8.73	7.92	8.80		101	
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	73.3	66.0	63.9	62.5		95	
Chewing production	Mil. lb.							
Scrap	Mil. lb.	35.4	32.4	33.8	32.5		100	
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	31.0	31.4	30.6	30.5		97	
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	29.4	30.4	29.0	29.8		98	
Exports of leaf								
Total	Mil. lb.	640	466	701	790		170	
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	548	392	602	670		171	

1/ 1966 and 1967 crops respectively. 2/ Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/ Seasonally adjusted. 4/ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/ Excise tax excluded. 6/ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/ Farm-sales weight equivalent. 8/ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers including grower cooperatives. 10/ Includes sizable deferred payment sales. 11/ Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/ Data for most recent quarter are preliminary estimates. #Taxes abolished on these products--data from C&MS invoiced domestic and exports. \*\*Wholesale price increase in March 1966 reflected in wholesale price index but not until later in CPI index. \*Less than 50,000 pounds.



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