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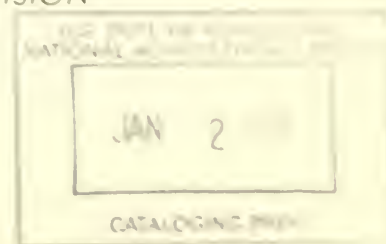
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special study on CIGAR TOBACCO

A Report of a Study Group of the
U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE · ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS DIVISION



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November 1961

PREFACE

At its annual meeting held January 24-27, 1961, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Tobacco Research and Marketing Advisory Committee recommended that a study be initiated to determine the effect on the cigar industry and tobacco farmers if supplies of Cuban tobacco were no longer available; also the effect of a change in duty rates. The Committee assigned a high priority to the project. A study group comprised of representatives of several agencies in the Department has devoted as much effort as feasible to this problem over the last several months.

An understanding of the problems that would emerge if Cuba were no longer a source of tobacco requires accurate information and statistics on the cigar industry and its market, and on the production and specific use of the many domestic and imported cigar tobaccos. Since there has been a conspicuous lack of some of these important factual materials, it has been necessary for the group to focus its attention on the development of an adequate factual base, and a large portion of this report sets forth the results. In addition, cigar consumption and the total leaf requirements are projected some years into the future; some probable effects if Cuban tobacco became unavailable are discussed. Certain problems touched on in the Committee's recommendations, such as alternative foreign sources and their relation to rates of duty, would require longer range research and additional staff.

In preparing this report, the study group sought the advice of representative growers, cigar manufacturers, importers, and dealers. The information and opinions gained in this manner have been highly useful in bringing to light various aspects of the total problem that otherwise might have been neglected.

Finally, it needs to be emphasized that under present conditions the question of our trade with Cuba involves considerations transcending the economic gain or loss to particular industries or groups. However, the material in this report should make a useful contribution in terms of understanding the magnitude and nature of the Cuban tobacco problem.

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SPECIAL STUDY ON CIGAR TOBACCO

A Report of a Study Group of the
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Economic and Statistical Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

SUMMARY

Over 7 billion cigars (including cigarillos) with a retail value close to \$650 million are sold annually in the United States. Approximately 4 million men smoke cigars every day and 9 million more are occasional cigar smokers.

In recent years, cigar output has required about 135 million pounds of tobacco (unstemmed weight) annually. Cuba has been the source of around 31 million pounds or nearly one-fourth of this tobacco. Most of the tobacco imported from Cuba is used for cigar filler. Because of its unique flavor and aroma, Cuban tobacco has long occupied an important place among cigar tobaccos used in this country. The cost of Cuban tobacco to U. S. manufacturers, as measured by its average import price plus import duties, is indicative of its uniqueness in terms of user demand. This cost averages considerably higher than prices for most U. S. and other foreign types of tobacco. Our imports of Cuban tobacco for consumption during the year ended June 30, 1961, had a declared value of \$25 million, not including the duties, which totaled about an additional \$4 million.

All except about a half of 1 percent of the cigars sold in the United States are produced in factories in this country and Puerto Rico. There is a wide diversity in the cigars produced--many sizes, shapes, brands, and price lines--and they are composed of numerous combinations of different kinds of tobacco. Because of this variety and the characteristics of the data available, it is not possible to make precise estimates of the various categories of cigars and of the utilization of the numerous individual types of tobacco in them. It is possible, however, to present some approximate figures that aid in understanding some of the results of the unavailability of Cuban tobacco to the United States. Approximate figures on the use of various types of tobacco are shown in statistical tables in this report.

In a typical recent year, about 4.7 billion cigars--two-thirds of the total sold--contained Cuban tobacco. Around 670 million of these were made entirely of Cuban or predominantly Cuban tobacco; they were the "clear Havanas" (100 percent Cuban tobacco) and the "Havana filler" cigars (the filler 100 or nearly 100 percent Cuban tobacco, but not the binder and wrapper). These predominantly Cuban tobacco cigars used about 45 percent of the Cuban tobacco imported. The other 55 percent was used in about 4 billion "blended filler" cigars (including cigarillos). In these, Cuban tobacco composed a widely varying proportion of the blend, but mostly from 20 to 50 percent.

If no more Cuban tobacco were to be available, individual cigar firms would react in different ways depending on individual circumstances. Initially, the reactions would depend on the level of stocks of Cuban tobacco held by the firms and the kinds of cigars made. But if the cutoff of Cuban tobacco were to last for a long time, the industry as a whole, after exhausting stocks, would be faced with finding a replacement for the approximately 30 million pounds (unstemmed-processing weight) of Cuban tobacco which are used annually. This would be the case if cigar consumers maintained their consumption level, despite changes in the makeup or unavailability of the brands to which they were accustomed. Many in the industry hold the opinion that aggregate cigar consumption would be maintained.

At present, stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States are larger than normal, but stocks held by individual firms vary considerably. On the average, the stocks held by a substantial segment of the manufacturers whose entire output is composed of clear Havana cigars, is sufficient for about 10 months' cigar output. In the remainder of the industry (mostly firms whose output is blended filler cigars and all or nearly all-Havana filler cigars), stocks are sufficient on the average for 17 months' cigar output. This estimate is based on the average rate of use of Cuban tobacco in the last 3 years. In the recent 12-month period the rate of use has declined and, on the basis of this reduced rate, stocks of Cuban tobacco would sustain about 21 months of cigar output. Following a cutoff of Cuban tobacco, manufacturers would take steps to stretch their existing stocks. The manufacturers of blended filler cigars will be able to do this to a much greater extent than the segment producing only "clear Havanas" or "all-Havana filler" cigars. It appears likely, however, that even with this stretch-out, production of blended filler cigars containing Cuban tobacco would cease entirely in 2 to 3 years and that production of "clear Havana" and "all-Havana filler" cigars would stop entirely by the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. By the end of these time periods, all firms would have exhausted their stocks of Cuban tobacco.

If our imports of Cuban tobacco were to cease, most manufacturers of clear Havana cigars regard the problems confronting them as extremely difficult and probably insurmountable. Most of these manufacturers state that they know of no other tobaccos that would suffice for these cigars. Experimental blending with new tobaccos, market testing of new or changed brands, promotional work, acquiring sufficient inventories and experience in handling unfamiliar tobaccos --all these steps would involve such financial risks and problems that some of these firms probably would terminate their cigar business. On the other hand, considerable experimental work is being carried on by the largest cigar firms in the industry, and the gradual changing of blends appears more feasible for them. Some firms are making efforts to develop additional blends that will appeal to consumers and also lessen their dependence on just a few supply sources. A widely held view among manufacturers of blended filler cigars is that the replacement for Cuban tobacco in blends would have to be some tropical or subtropical tobacco in order to obtain the aroma and flavor needed. However, informed persons among United States grower groups and a few in the trade think it would be possible to expand the use of domestic types as partial substitutes.

Statistics on tobacco imports in the last year and a half indicate that tobaccos from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Indonesia, and Brazil may be regarded by manufacturers as partial substitutes for Cuban tobacco in blended filler cigars though not in clear Havana cigars. The declared values per pound (plus duties) of these imported tobaccos range fairly near those for Cuban tobacco imported in scrap form, but are well below those for the Cuban filler leaf used in clear Havana cigars. Although there has been an upsurge in imports of cigar tobacco from the Philippine Republic--our second most important supplier--such tobacco goes mainly into lower-priced cigars and cannot be regarded as a substitute for Cuban tobacco.

Assuming that Cuban tobacco were not available and that total cigar consumption were maintained, smokers of the predominantly Cuban tobacco cigars presumably would shift to the blended filler cigars most nearly in the same price brackets as the Cuban tobacco brands formerly smoked. The "blended filler" cigars that would be expanding sales because of this shift probably have contained an average of around 60 percent domestic filler tobacco in their blends and around 40 percent Cuban tobacco. If this percentage of domestic tobacco should be continued, the above-mentioned shift in cigars would imply an increased use of domestic cigar tobacco amounting to about 9 million pounds (unstemmed weight). This would be a minimum and assumes that all the Cuban tobacco part of the blend would be replaced by other imported tobaccos. The total gap for the industry if Cuban tobacco is eliminated and stocks exhausted would be some 30 million pounds annually--or more if cigar consumption increases in the years ahead, as seems likely. If domestic types were drawn upon only to the extent of 9 million pounds as envisaged above, the cigar tobacco deficit would be about 21 million pounds annually. Cigar consumption in this country would decline unless this gap were to be closed by bringing in additional suitable tobacco from foreign sources or developing acceptable blends that would permit even greater use of domestic tobacco.

THE CIGAR INDUSTRY

Cigars consumed in the United States come from four sources: (1) domestic factories, (2) customs bonded manufacturing warehouses, (3) shipments from factories in Puerto Rico, and (4) imports, mainly from Cuba, the Philippines and the Netherlands. Domestic factories provide the overwhelming share of cigars consumed in this country--nearly 94 percent in 1960. The customs-bonded manufacturing warehouse group and Puerto Rico each furnished about 3 percent, while only about one-half of 1 percent consisted of imported cigars.

Domestic Factories

At the beginning of 1960, there were 527 cigar factories in the United States licensed by the Internal Revenue Service. These are often referred to as "domestic" factories. The number of cigar factories has declined steadily for a long time, reflecting to a large extent the disappearance of the numerous small producers of hand-made cigars. There were around 3,500 factories 20 years ago, and about 1,800 ten years ago. In the past decade several companies were acquired by larger cigar manufacturing firms or merged.

The great majority of cigars are produced by a relatively few large manufacturers. Available data indicate that in 1958, 42 plants, each producing over 40 million cigars annually, accounted for 82 percent of total output; 39 plants each producing 10 to 40 million cigars annually, produced nearly 14 percent; while 55 plants each producing one-half to 10 million, accounted for a little over 3 percent. The remainder, less than 1 percent of total cigar output, was produced in 500 small establishments, each producing less than one-half million cigars annually. Many of these probably produce cigars primarily for direct and mail order sales to consumers. However, the trend towards increasing concentration is continuing.

Cigars are produced in 30 States and Puerto Rico. Pennsylvania and Florida have been the leading cigar producing States for many years. With approximately a fifth of all domestic factories, Pennsylvania accounted for nearly one-half of total U. S. output in fiscal 1959-60. Florida, with roughly an eighth of all domestic factories, produced about a sixth of total output. Alabama, Ohio, South Carolina, Georgia, New Jersey, Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, and Louisiana were also sources of manufactured cigars, each accounting for from 1-1/2 percent to 4-3/4 percent of total U. S. output. Of these, only Ohio and New Jersey had 10 or more plants each; the majority of the other States had 3 or less. The remaining 19 States together accounted for less than 4 percent of total U. S. production.

There has been a marked increase in lower priced cigars produced by domestic factories. Between 1950 and 1960, the proportion of cigars shipped for consumption that fell in the class priced at 4.1 to 6 cents (based on intended retail price) increased from 36 percent to 40 percent, while those priced at 6.1 to 8 cents increased from 11 percent to nearly 18 percent. Conversely, those retailing for 8.1 to 15 cents apiece dropped from 45 percent to about 33 percent.

Customs Bonded Manufacturing Warehouses

Bonded manufacturing warehouses, operating under supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Customs, manufacture cigars exclusively from imported Cuban leaf on which duty payment is deferred until the cigars are ready for shipment. Upon payment of both the duty on the component leaf and the Federal excise tax, the finished cigars are then shipped for domestic consumption. In fiscal 1960, there were 5 customs-bonded manufacturing warehouses that produced a total of about 240 million cigars. Three of the five firms were located in Tampa, Fla., one in New Jersey, and one in Pennsylvania. However, one firm has shifted to the domestic factory category. Although for this reason the combined output of the bonded warehouses is expected to show a decline in 1961, the total output of clear Havana cigars would not necessarily drop since there is an offsetting increase in the output of this type of cigar from the domestic factory group.

The bonded warehouse group produce "clear Havana" cigars--those consisting entirely of Cuban tobacco. These cigars are in the higher price ranges. In 1960, for example, almost two-fifths of them retailed at over 20 cents each and more than a fourth retailed at 15.1 to 20 cents each; approximately another fourth fell in the 8.1 to 15 cents class, and less than a tenth sold at a price of 8 cents or less each. By contrast, three-fifths of the cigars produced in domestic factories sold at 8 cents or less each.

Shipments from Puerto Rico

In Puerto Rico, there were over 200 cigar-making establishments in 1954. The number dropped to 98 by 1958 and to about 75 in 1959. The vast majority of these are small establishments producing mostly for local consumption. Cigars shipped to the United States are predominantly from the branch factories of a large U. S. firm. Two plants of this firm were in operation in 1960, and a third was added early in 1961. When this new plant is in full production, the combined capacity of the three factories reportedly will be around a half-billion cigars annually.

Factories operating in Puerto Rico are not subject to supervision by the Internal Revenue Service, but cigars shipped from there to the United States are subject to the Federal excise tax. The taxes collected on these shipments are eventually paid into the Treasury of Puerto Rico in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. For some years before 1960, nearly all of the cigars shipped from Puerto Rico to the mainland fell in the 8.1 to 15 cents price class. In 1960, however, the proportion in this class dropped to a little under 70 percent, while about 30 percent of the shipments were in the 4.1 to 8 cents class.

Since 1953, shipments of cigars from Puerto Rico to the United States have risen substantially, and it is likely that the increase will continue. From only 9 million cigars in 1953, shipments rose steadily to nearly 200 million in 1960, and a substantial further increase is occurring in 1961.

Imports

Before the war (1935-39 average), over 190 million cigars were imported annually into the United States, the predominant share coming from the

Philippines. Imports in recent years have been far less than prewar, ranging from about 20 million to some 30 million cigars annually. Cuba has supplanted the Philippines as our principal supplier. In 1960, imports for consumption totaled about 32 million cigars, valued at \$4.7 million. Cuba furnished about 23-1/2 million, nearly three-fourths of the total, while the Philippine Republic supplied about 5-1/2 million, or approximately a sixth. Nearly 2 million cigars came from the Netherlands, far more than in prewar years. (See appendix table 24.)

Cigars imported from Cuba are considered to be of high quality and often retail singly at 25 to 50 cents or higher. Cigars imported from other sources fall predominantly in the 4.1 to 6 cents class and in the 8.1 to 15 cents class.

The current duty on cigars imported from Cuba is \$1.27 cents per pound plus 8-1/2 percent ad valorem. For other countries, except the Philippine Republic, the duty is \$1.91 cents per pound plus 10-1/2 percent ad valorem. The Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act, approved August 1, 1955, established a basic duty-free quota of 200 million cigars for importation into the United States from the Philippines, the duty-free quota to decline according to a specified schedule until it reached zero by January 1, 1974. For 1959-61, the duty-free quota is 180 million cigars; for 1962-64, it will be 160 million. The number of cigars imported from the Philippines in recent years has been far less than the duty-free quota. For cigars imported from Cuba, the average duty in the year ended June 30, 1961 was close to 4 cents per cigar. This is on the basis of an average import value of close to 19 cents each, and an average weight of about 58 cigars per pound (17.3 pounds per 1,000 cigars).

Census of Manufactures Data

The most recent Census of Manufactures covered operations in the calendar year 1958. Selected data from this census, with comparisons, are shown in appendix table 8 for the establishments located in the United States (comprising domestic factories and customs bonded manufacturing warehouses), and in appendix table 9 for establishments in Puerto Rico.

In 1958, cigar manufacturers on the mainland shipped a total output valued at \$355 million. Seventeen factories, each employing 500 or more workers, accounted for 52 percent of the total value of shipments; 66 factories, with 50 to 499 workers each, accounted for 44 percent; and 79 factories, with 5 to 49 employees each, accounted for most of the remaining 4 percent.

The total number of employees in 1958 was over 29,000, and the total payroll of the reporting factories was nearly \$82 million. In 1960, the average number of employees in the cigar manufacturing industry was 25,500. This is about a third lower than 6 years earlier; the downtrend mainly reflects the saving of labor as the result of new techniques for preparing tobacco and improvements in engineering. The development of reconstituted sheet tobacco for use in binding cigars was a major factor in reducing the number of workers required for cigar-making machines.

The cost of materials, parts, containers and supplies consumed was near \$168 million, with an additional \$2-1/2 million for cost of electricity, fuels

consumed, and contract work. Expenditures for new machinery and equipment, new structures and additions to plant were \$6 million.

There were 98 establishments with paid employees in Puerto Rico in 1958. The vast majority were small enterprises. About 90 percent had fewer than 5 employees; these accounted for less than 10 percent of all employees and for only 3 percent of value added by manufacture. One establishment had fewer than 50 employees, one had between 100 and 249 employees, and one had over 500 employees. The three establishments (the last two presumably representing the branch factories of a large U. S. firm) together accounted for nearly 90 percent of all employees and 97 percent of the value added by manufacture.

The principal market of the cigar industry in Puerto Rico is the mainland United States. Of the \$11.5 million worth of products sold in 1958, about \$10.5 million worth was shipped to the United States, and approximately \$1 million worth was sold in Puerto Rico. Sales to foreign countries were negligible.

Cuban Tobacco Content of Cigars

Generally, U. S. cigars are a blended product of several types and kinds of tobacco. In recent years, the U. S. cigar manufacturing industry (mainland and Puerto Rican factories and bonded manufacturing warehouses) has shipped about 7 billion cigars and cigarillos annually. Approximately 4.7 billion--about two-thirds of the total--contained Cuban tobacco to a widely varying degree. Most by far had a blended filler, reconstituted binder and domestic shade-grown wrapper. The principal exceptions were the "clear Havana" cigars (100 percent Cuban tobacco) and the predominantly "Havana filler" cigars.

Cigar firms making "clear Havanas" rely on Cuban tobacco for the entire cigar (filler, binder, and wrapper), and manufacturers of predominantly "Havana filler" cigars rely on Cuban tobacco for all or nearly all the filler portion of the cigar. It is estimated that around 670 million--nearly a tenth of all cigars sold--are "clear Havanas" or predominantly "Havana filler" cigars. These two groups of cigars probably absorbed about 45 percent of the Cuban tobacco used by the U. S. industry.

Cigar firms making "blended filler" cigars that contain Cuban tobacco blend it mainly with Pennsylvania or Puerto Rico tobacco. It is estimated that about 4 billion--approximately 57 percent of all cigars and cigarillos sold--have a "blended filler" with varying quantities of Cuban tobacco in the blend. The quantity of Cuban tobacco used in these cigars varies considerably, depending on the size of the unit and its intended retail price. The quantity of Cuban tobacco used in cigars in the higher price range is, of course, considerably greater than that used in cigarillos and the intermediate-size cigars. It is estimated that there were about 2 billion cigars with Cuban tobacco in the blend which sold at 10 cents apiece or higher and that they absorbed about 30 percent of the Cuban tobacco used by the U. S. cigar industry. Approximately 2 billion cigars and cigarillos using Cuban tobacco sold at less than 10 cents apiece and accounted for the remaining 19 percent of the Cuban tobacco used by the industry.

For cigars retailing at 10 cents and higher, Cuban tobacco generally comprises 20 to 50 percent of the blended filler. Of the group containing Cuban tobacco and selling at less than 10 cents apiece, cigarillos probably account

for two-fifths and intermediate-sized cigars for much of the rest. In this combined cigar-cigarillo group, the Cuban tobacco component may average about 25 percent but the proportion for many cigarillos would range considerably above this and the proportion in many intermediate-sized and lower-priced cigars would tend to be below this. Cigarillos, which generally retail for 4 to 6 cents apiece, are usually less than half the weight of full-size cigars. More than two-thirds of the 950 million cigarillos sold probably contain a substantial percentage of Cuban tobacco.

THE CIGAR MARKET

It is estimated that around 13 million men smoke cigars in the United States. Of these, about 4 million are regular smokers of cigars, that is, they smoke them every day. The other 9 million smoke cigars occasionally; most in this group also smoke cigarettes or pipes or both. Not only do the occasional smokers of cigars far outnumber the regular cigar smokers, but they account for a substantial part of the total cigar consumption--probably around a fourth.

Previous studies, based on 1955 survey data, provide information on characteristics of cigar smokers. ^{1/} According to these data, age appears to be an important influence on regular cigar smoking. The percentage of men who smoke cigars regularly is significantly higher among those 45 and over than among younger men. Occasional cigar smokers are found in comparatively equal proportions among those from 35 to 54 years of age, but in lighter proportions among those 55 and over, the group that accounts for the highest percentages of regular smokers. The group 25 years of age and under contains the fewest cigar smokers, either regular or occasional. In recent years, however, stepped-up advertising and promotional efforts of the industry have been directed towards younger smokers. The cigarillo and other cigars that are considerably smaller than the traditional full-size cigar have been made available in increasing numbers and are designed to make a special appeal to younger men.

Changes in aggregate cigar consumption over time tend to be affected by changes in income. In times of economic recession or depression, for example, cigar consumption tends to fall. This was most dramatically demonstrated in the depression 1930's, when cigar consumption dropped a third from 1929 to 1933. But a surprising finding of the survey in 1955--a fairly prosperous year--was that income appeared to be less important than age as a factor influencing those who smoke cigars regularly. Although it may commonly be considered that "only the rich smoke cigars", the availability of lower-priced cigars makes it possible for those who prefer this form of smoking to engage in it with a relatively modest daily outlay. In addition, among certain of the lower income groups, cigar smoking is preferred for prestige or for occupational reasons. Income, however, appears to have some effect on rates of smoking. Although average consumption for all regular smokers, based on 1955 survey data, was about 3 cigars daily, it was approximately 10 to 15 percent higher for those in the upper income classes.

^{1/} U. S. Public Health Service. Tobacco Smoking Patterns in the United States, Public Health Monogr. 45, 1956.

U. S. Department of Agriculture. Tobacco Smoking in the United States in Relation to Income, Marketing Res. Report No. 189, 1957.

Survey data showed that proportionately more men smoke cigars regularly in the Northeast region of the United States than in other regions, and that they tend to average more cigars daily. Relatively more men living in urban areas are cigar smokers than those in rural areas, and the average urban smoker smokes more heavily.

Trends in Consumption

Both in terms of the quantity of tobacco used and the amount of consumer expenditures, cigars are the second most important tobacco product consumed in the United States. About 40 years ago the per capita consumption of cigars exceeded that of any other tobacco product and represented over a fourth of total tobacco consumption. In recent years, per capita consumption of cigars has been substantially below that of cigarettes and has represented about a tenth of total tobacco consumption and roughly the same fraction of consumer expenditures for tobacco at retail. (Cigarettes have risen from 25 percent of total consumption 40 years ago to more than 80 percent in recent years.)

Consumption of cigars in the United States reached a peak in 1920 when $8\frac{1}{2}$ billion were consumed, equal to 248 cigars for each male 18 years and over. (All per capita consumption figures in this section refer to males 18 years and over in the United States and in overseas forces.) During the rest of the 1920's, however, consumption ranged between 6.8 billion and 7.4 billion--or from 171 to 206 cigars per capita. Consumption plummeted during the depression 1930's from 6.8 billion in 1929 to 4.6 billion in 1933. From a per capita figure of 171 in 1929, consumption fell to 109 by 1933. Although total consumption subsequently recovered from the depression low, it did not approach the 1929 level until 30 years later. For most of the 1936-56 period, consumption varied within the relatively narrow range of $5\frac{1}{2}$ billion to 6 billion cigars. Per capita consumption remained relatively stable in the 1936-42 period, ranging between 120 and 127 cigars annually. After a dip during the war years 1943-45, per capita consumption settled on a lower plateau, varying between 108 and 116 in the decade 1947-56.

A change in this pattern began in 1957 and continued in the following 3 years. Aggregate consumption rose 3 percent in 1957 over the preceding year, and by 5 percent and 7 percent, respectively, in 1958 and 1959. In 1960, the rate of advance slowed to 1 percent, but consumption topped 7 billion, the highest since 1923. However, dividing the 1960 total consumption by the expanded population of males 18 years and over results in a per capita consumption of 126 cigars--approximately the same as in 1941 and 1942, but nearly a fifth less than 30 years ago and only about half as many as 40 years ago.

The upturn in cigar consumption in recent years resulted from several factors. Changes in packaging, such as the widespread use of five-packs, have enhanced convenience and appeal of cigars to smokers. Firms in the industry have stepped up advertising to attract more smokers. Another important reason is the growing popularity of cigarillos and smaller-size cigars. Surveys conducted by the industry indicate that cigarillos and similar-size cigars made up about $11\frac{1}{2}$ percent of all cigars sold in 1957, about 13 percent in 1958, and about $13\frac{1}{2}$ percent in 1959 and 1960.

Although the number of cigars consumed in recent years has risen, there has not been a corresponding gain in leaf requirements. Between 1950-52 and 1958-60 (marketing year basis) there was little change in the total quantity of tobacco used for cigars, despite an increase in cigar output of around one-sixth.

Price Lines

Cigars are sold over a wide range of prices, but for tax purposes, they are grouped by the Internal Revenue Service into 7 price classes, according to intended retail price. The current price classes and Federal excise tax applicable to each are as follows:

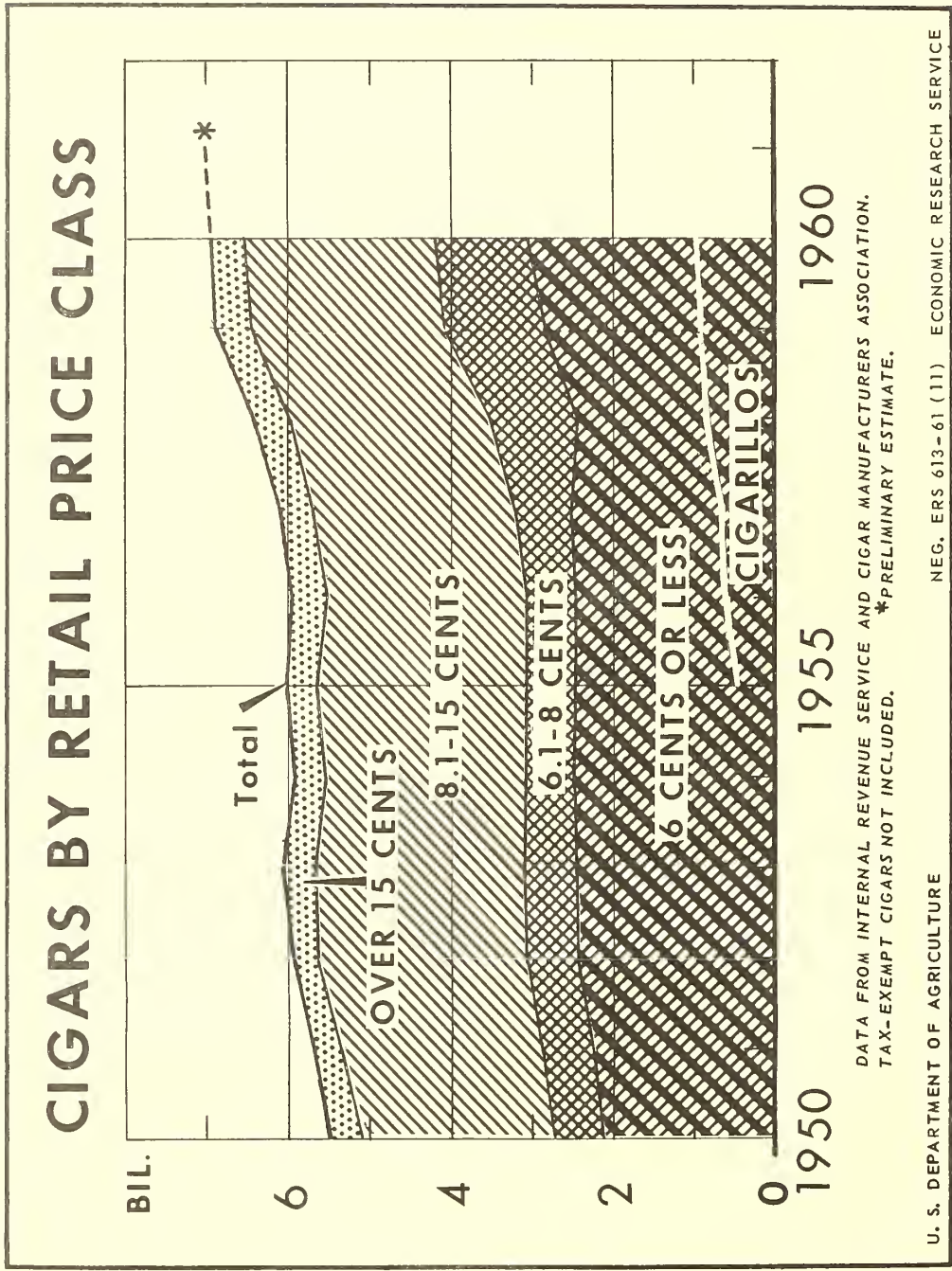
| <u>Price class designation</u> | <u>Intended retail price</u> | <u>Federal tax per cigar 1/</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <u>Cents</u> | <u>Cents</u> |
| A | 2½ and less | 0.25 |
| B | 2.6 - 4.0 | .30 |
| C | 4.1 - 6.0 | .40 |
| D | 6.1 - 8.0 | .70 |
| E | 8.1 - 15.0 | 1.00 |
| F | 15.1 - 20.0 | 1.50 |
| G | over 20.0 | 2.00 |

1/ Actually the tax rate is expressed per 1,000 cigars but is here expressed on a per unit basis.

In 1960, of the nearly 7 billion taxable cigars for domestic consumption, 39 percent fell in the 4.1 to 6 cents class, 34 percent in the 8.1 to 15 cents class, and 17 percent in the 6.1 to 8 cents class. The 3 classes together (4.1 to 15 cents) thus accounted for around 90 percent of total taxable removals.

The increases in consumption in the last 3 years have come principally in cigars selling for 8 cents and less. Included in this group are the cigarillos, most of which are priced at 4 or 5 cents apiece, and lines of established brands retailing at 8 cents apiece and less, which have been introduced by leading manufacturers in recent years. A substantial decline occurred in cigars selling for 8.1 to 15 cents each, while those retailing at over 15 cents each gained moderately. This is shown by the following:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <u>Change, 1957 to 1960</u> |
| | <u>Million cigars</u> |
| 6 cents or less | +463 |
| Cigarillos | +233 |
| Cigars | +230 |
| 6.1 - 8.0 cents | +530 |
| Subtotal, 8 cents or less | +993 |
| 8.1 - 15.0 cents | -211 |
| Over 15 cents | +29 |
| GRAND TOTAL | +811 |



From 1957 to 1960, the number of cigars and cigarillos consumed rose more than an eighth, at higher than 8 cents apiece declined 6 percent. The gains were largely in those retailing for 6.1-8.0 cents each, which include intermediate-size cigars, and in those retailing for 6 cents or less. Cigarillos make up nearly a third of the latter price group. The number of cigars selling at higher than 8 cents apiece declined 6 percent. Cigars 8 cents or less, together with cigarillos, comprised 60 percent of total units in 1960, compared with 52 percent in 1957.

Consumer Expenditures

Consumers spent an estimated \$645 million for cigars in 1960, about a fourth more than 10 years earlier and nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times more than 20 years earlier. The 1960 retail expenditure for cigars represented an average retail price of about 9 cents a cigar. The average retail price of cigars has been relatively stable over the past 10 years or so, varying within 3 percent. Technological advances in production processes which reduced costs per unit of output have aided manufacturers to offer cigars at prices which held the over-all price average steady for some years. More than three-fifths of all cigars consumed in 1960 sold at 8 cents or less, a third sold at 8.1 to 15 cents, and a little more than 6 percent sold at prices exceeding 15 cents apiece.

Expenditures in 1960 for cigars accounted for about $8\frac{1}{2}$ percent of retail expenditures for all tobacco products and for about 0.2 percent of total personal consumption expenditures.

Federal and State Tax Revenues

Federal tax revenues from cigars amounted to \$50 million in 1960. In addition, about 17 States also taxed cigars, although two--Michigan and New York--have since repealed their cigar tax. State tax revenues from cigars in 1960 probably totaled over \$20 million, but would be less than this in 1961 since cigar taxes have not been in effect in Michigan and New York during the last half of this year.

KINDS OF CIGAR TOBACCO

Cigar tobacco is classified in three broad groups, depending on its principal use--filler, binder, and wrapper. The filler of a cigar is the body, and consists either of "long" filler (pieces of leaves folded together lengthwise and running the entire length of the cigar) or "short" filler (much smaller pieces of leaves). The trend in recent years has been sharply towards short filler. However, higher-priced cigars usually consist of long fillers. Around the filler is the binder, which is wound around the filler to hold it together and shape it in a "bunch." A wrapper is wound spirally around this "bunch", and forms the outside covering, with special attention given to achieving an attractive appearance of the finished product.

Although the exact proportions of filler, binder, and wrapper on cigars vary according to size, shape and weight of the product, the filler is by far the major part of a cigar, accounting for roughly 80 percent of the finished weight. The binder accounts for around 15 percent or so, and the wrapper, the remaining approximately 5 percent.

The filler--core of the cigar--predominates in the aroma, and the particular kind or blends will largely determine the distinctive character of the finished product. Filler types usually are coarser textured and heavier bodied than other types; the principal characteristics sought after are aroma, flavor and good burn (complete and even combustion). Binder leaf is thinner and more

elastic than filler, and is of finer texture. The purpose of the cigar binder is to hold the bunched filler in shape, and a binder--natural leaf or reconstituted--that is uniform in texture makes possible the use of a very thin wrapper. Wrapper is the highest quality cigar tobacco, as its requirements are exacting. Not only are aroma and burn considered, but wrapper must be free from injury and blemish and have attractive color or "eye-appeal". A smooth, silky texture is a prerequisite, and it must have considerable elasticity. This latter characteristic determines the "yield"--the number of cigars that can be covered with a given quantity of leaf. Wrapper tobacco requires extraordinary care to produce, and it sells for several times the price of either binder or filler.

Although the broad designation of cigar tobaccos in the United States is according to their primary use, there are instances of multiple outlets. For example, top grades of filler types have been used as binders, and a substantial portion of Wisconsin binder and a considerable part of Pennsylvania filler are used in scrap chewing manufacture.

Filler, binder, and wrapper tobacco are all produced in the continental United States, and filler tobacco is produced in Puerto Rico. Cigar tobacco is also imported, large for blending with domestic types. The sources of cigar tobacco are considered in the section that follows.

SOURCES OF CIGAR TOBACCO

Considered on an unstemmed-weight basis, about two-thirds of the tobacco used in cigar manufacture in recent years has been of domestic origin, and the other one-third has been imported.

Domestic Production

The total production of all cigar types of tobacco grown in the United States and Puerto Rico averaged 132 million pounds (farm-sales weight) annually during 1958-60. About 64 percent was filler types, 22 percent binder types, and 14 percent wrapper types. The combined value of this production at the farm level was nearly \$75 million.

Filler

Filler types produced in the continental United States consist of Pennsylvania, type 41, and Ohio filler, types 42-44. Puerto Rico produces cigar filler, type 46. The average 1958-60 production of the combined filler tobacco types was 84 million pounds (farm-sales weight), of which Pennsylvania produced 62 percent, Puerto Rico, 32 percent, and Ohio, 6 percent.

Over 90 percent of Pennsylvania, type 41 tobacco is produced in Lancaster County (southern Pennsylvania) by some 6,000 growers. The rest is produced in adjoining counties. Acreage controls have not applied to type 41 tobacco, as producers have consistently rejected marketing quotas for their crop. Production in the last 10 years has ranged from 38 to 54 million pounds annually, but in recent years has varied fairly narrowly between 51 and 54 million. Pennsylvania filler is said to be a tobacco with good blending characteristics, pleasant aroma, and mild flavor.

Ohio filler, types 42-44, is produced in Western Ohio. Acreage allotments on these types have been in effect continuously since 1953. Production has trended downward in the last 10 years and in recent years has been 6-1/3 to almost 7 million pounds annually except in years of adverse weather conditions. Around 1,500 farms in Ohio have cigar filler allotments, but only about 1,000 grew cigar filler in 1960. Ohio filler is also of good quality and aroma.

Type 46 cigar filler is grown chiefly in the east-central region of Puerto Rico. Production in recent years has been fairly stable--between 26 and 28 million pounds annually. The Commonwealth Government determines production quotas and assigns individual poundage quotas to growers. As in mainland United States, not all growers with a quota plant a crop. The 1959-60 quota was distributed among 14,275 growers, of whom 12,625 were active. The tobacco is grown principally in 11 districts; differences in soil, altitude, rainfall and temperature result in differences in aroma, taste, and burn of the tobacco produced in each district. In general, Puerto Rican filler is said to have delicate aroma and good flavor, to burn well, and to produce a cool, mild, pleasant smoke. It is "sweated" (fermented) much more than Cuban tobacco to get rid of a "bite", and thus loses more flavor and aroma than Cuban tobacco. However, Puerto Rico tobacco needs comparatively little aging, because of the intensive sweating before packing.

Two buyers are dominant factors in the sale of the crop. One is a large U.S. firm which currently operates 3 cigar factories on the island and includes a considerable proportion of Puerto Rican filler in its blends.

Binder

The cigar binder types are Broadleaf, type 51; Havana Seed, type 52; Northern Wisconsin, type 55; and Southern Wisconsin, type 54. The average 1958-60 production of binder types was 28 million pounds (farm-sales weight). Of this, Wisconsin produced 77 percent; Connecticut, 15 percent; and Massachusetts, 8 percent.

Types 51 and 52 are produced in the valley of the Connecticut River. Type 51 is grown in Connecticut, and type 52 is largely produced in Massachusetts, with some also grown in Connecticut. Production of both types has declined sharply, as the development of processed binder sheet has reduced the demand for natural leaf binders. In 1954, production of types 51 and 52 was around 25 million pounds. By 1960 it had fallen to only about a fourth of that, and a further decline is taking place in 1961.

Type 54 is grown in southern Wisconsin and type 55 in northern Wisconsin. Production of these types has been relatively well maintained, compared with that of Connecticut Valley binder. Output of Wisconsin binder in 1954 was about 23 million pounds, and in the following 6 years ranged from about 20 to 22 million; production in 1961 is likely to be near the latter figure. Although the Wisconsin types are designated as cigar binder tobacco, actually the major part of Southern Wisconsin (type 54) and a substantial share of Northern Wisconsin

(type 55) are used in the manufacture of scrap chewing tobacco. Production of scrap chewing has been trending downward, but its rate of decline has been far less than that of plug chewing, which utilizes mainly the dark air-cured types and burley.

Wrapper

The cigar wrapper types are shade-grown, types 61 and 62. Type 61 is produced in the Connecticut River Valley of Connecticut and Massachusetts, and type 62 is produced in southwestern Georgia and northwestern Florida. Of the type 61, around three-fourths is grown in Connecticut and the other one-fourth in Massachusetts. Over three-fourths of the type 62 is grown in Florida and the rest in Georgia. In the past 6 years, production of Connecticut Valley shade-grown has varied between some 9 and 12 million pounds; 1961 production is estimated at about 10-1/3 million pounds. The Georgia-Florida shade-grown crop has ranged between 6 and 9 million pounds and is estimated at about 8-1/2 million for 1961.

Imports

Tobacco grown in each area of the world has its own characteristics that often set it apart from that grown in other areas. This is mainly due to different soils and climate. Cigar tobaccos have customarily been imported into the United States primarily for blending with domestic types, although a size-share of Cuban tobacco has gone into the clear Havana (all-Cuban tobacco) cigar. Prior to 1956, total imports of cigar tobacco into the United States usually totaled from 22 million to about 27 million pounds (declared weight), of which Cuba furnished close to 90 percent, the Philippine Republic 8 percent, and Indonesia about 2 percent. Negligible quantities came from several scattered sources. Largely because of increased receipts from the Philippines--and in the last 2 years, from other sources--imports have risen, reaching nearly 40 million pounds in 1960. In that year, Cuba accounted for 64 percent of total imports; the Philippine Republic, 26 percent; and other sources (except Indonesia), about 10 percent. Imports for consumption from Indonesia were negligible.

Cuba

Cuba has been the source of a substantial quantity of the cigar tobacco used in the United States for over half a century, and, as pointed out earlier, a substantial part of cigars manufactured in this country utilize Cuban tobacco either in whole or in part. Cuban tobacco is outstanding in its flavor and aroma. This is due to uniquely favorable climate and soil and to the way in which the tobacco is processed and aged. It is fermented lightly and aged longer than other tobaccos.

Cuba furnishes the United States stemmed and unstemmed cigar filler, scrap, and unstemmed cigar wrapper. Imports for consumption in specified periods were as follows (declared weight):

| | <u>1950-54 average</u> | <u>1955-59 average</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>January-August</u> | |
|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <u>Million pounds</u> | <u>Million pounds</u> | <u>Million pounds</u> | <u>1960</u> | <u>1961</u> |
| Stemmed filler | 10.2 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| Unstemmed filler | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Scrap | 7.6 | 12.6 | 13.8 | 9.9 | 8.4 |
| Wrapper | .4 | .5 | .6 | .4 | .4 |
| Total | 22.4 | 25.8 | 25.4 | 17.9 | 15.0 |
| | <u>Million dollars</u> | <u>Million dollars</u> | <u>Million dollars</u> | <u>Million dollars</u> | <u>Million dollars</u> |
| Total value | 26.1 | 25.8 | 26.6 | 18.4 | 15.7 |

Except for the cigar wrapper imported from Indonesia, the average value per pound of tobacco imported from Cuba averages higher than for tobacco imported from any other source. In 1960, for example, the Cuban stemmed filler imported for consumption had an average value of \$1.54 a pound, unstemmed filler, \$1.23, and scrap \$0.555--all exclusive of duty. The average value of the Cuban filler imports was 4 to 5 times that of filler tobacco imported from the Philippines, while the average value of scrap was almost double that of scrap imported from the Philippines and about 75 percent higher than scrap coming in from Peru. The substantially higher average values per pound attest to the unique place in U. S. cigar manufacture occupied by Cuban cigar tobacco.

In view of Cuba's traditional position as the leading supplier of cigar tobacco imported into the United States, a discussion of cigar-leaf production and utilization in that country follows.

Production

Except for a relatively small quantity of flue-cured and burley tobacco (estimated at around 4 million pounds in 1959), tobacco grown in Cuba consists of cigar-type tobacco for wrappers, binders, and fillers. Production in the 1930's and 1940's varied widely because the depression and wartime conditions affected exports; annual output ranged between 35 million and 83 million pounds in the 1930-39 period, and between 42 million and 85 million pounds in the years 1940-49. Since 1950, however, production has ranged more narrowly, approximately from 80 million to 110 million pounds. Production has exceeded 100 million pounds each year since 1954, averaging 108 million pounds in 1954-60. The 1960 output is estimated at 109 million pounds.

Tobacco is grown in five fairly well-defined areas or districts in Cuba. From the western to the eastern part of the Island these districts are: Vuelta Abajo, Semi-Vuelta, Partido, Remedios, and Oriente. By far the greater part of production is in the Vuelta Abajo and Remedios districts, which together have accounted for around 90 percent of the total in recent years. The Vuelta Abajo district produces the finest quality tobacco grown in Cuba, but a substantial part of production is used domestically for the manufacture of cigars for local consumption and export. From the standpoint of the United States, the Remedios district is the most important producing area, for this region normally furnishes the largest share of the tobacco exported to the United States.

Vuelta Abajo. This district is in the westernmost part of the country in the Province of Pinar del Rio and in recent years has accounted for around half of total production. Tobacco from this district is the finest grown in Cuba, and it is this area from which much of the fame of Cuban tobacco has arisen. Most of the output is used for cigar filler, although shade-grown wrapper and binder tobacco are also produced. The leaf is light brown in color, fine in texture and quality, normal in size, and is aromatic yet mild. Vuelta Abajo tobacco is for all practical purposes the only tobacco produced in Cuba which can be made into a desirable cigar without blending it with other tobaccos. While most of the tobacco in Cuba is sun-cured, most of the shade-grown wrapper in this and the Partido district is fire-cured.

Semi-Vuelta. This district is also in the Province of Pinar del Rio, lying adjacent to and east of the Vuelta Abajo district. However, mainly due to a difference in soil, the tobacco produced here is generally lower in quality than the Vuelta Abajo tobacco, being heavy bodied, coarser in texture, and stronger in aroma. All of the tobacco is sun-cured, and a large proportion of it is used locally in the manufacture of cigarettes, with the remainder used as cigar filler or for export. Usually around 4 percent of total Cuban output is produced in this area.

Partido. This area lies southwest of the city of Havana, mostly in the Province of the same name, although a small portion of it extends into the Pinar del Rio Province. Almost all of the tobacco grown in this district is shade-grown and fire-cured for wrappers. The best tobacco from this area has large leaves, fine texture, and mild taste, and has a greenish-sand color after curing. The quick fire-curing process to which this tobacco is subjected produces this characteristic color, and the wrapper is in demand both for export and for local manufacture of cigars for export. Only the better quality leaves are suitable for wrappers; the bottom and top leaves of the plant may be used for binders or filler tobacco. The rich, reddish soils of the area are well adapted for the production of this type of tobacco. Production in this district makes up around 3 percent of the total Cuban output.

Remedios. This district, the source of the largest volume of Cuban tobacco imported into the United States, lies near the center of the island, mostly in the Las Villas Province, although a portion of it is in the Camaguey Province. In contrast to the areas discussed above, all tobacco in the district is stalk cut. Remedios tobacco is gummy, fine in texture, and aromatic, and

most of it is used as cigar filler. It is suitable only for blending with other cigar leaf, as it is strong and peppery in taste when smoked without blending. Around 40 percent of total tobacco grown in Cuba usually is produced in this district.

Oriente. This district consists of two widely separated areas in the Province of Oriente, at the eastern end of the island. The tobacco grown here is considered to be the lowest quality produced in Cuba. It is coarse in texture, with a strong aroma and taste. Almost all of it is classed as cigar filler, although much of it is used in the local manufacture of cigarettes. The remainder is used for cheap cigars or is exported, with Spain the principal outlet. As in the Remedios district, the tobacco is stalk cut and one or more cuttings of sucker-growth may be harvested. Production in this area in recent years has accounted for about 2 percent of the total.

In 1959, there were about 7,000 farms producing cigar-type tobacco in Cuba, located as follows:

| | <u>Farms</u> |
|--------------|--------------|
| Vuelta Abajo | 2,300 |
| Semi-Vuelta | 930 |
| Partido | 400 |
| Remedios | 3,150 |
| Oriente | 230 |
| Total | 7,010 |

Production of tobacco is on a relatively large scale; the average size of farms was a little under 20 acres in 1959. In the two principal producing areas--Vuelta Abajo and Remedios--tobacco farms averaged about 26 acres and 21 acres, respectively. In the other three areas, the average size was from 7 to about 9-1/2 acres.

Seedbeds are usually started during August and September, and the plants are transplanted during October and November. Tobacco is usually ready for harvest from December to February. Yields vary widely between regions. In 1959, the Vuelta Abajo and Partido districts averaged approximately 745 and 760 pounds per acre, respectively. In Oriente, the average yield was around 870 pounds, but in the Remedios district the yield was about 760 pounds and in the Semi-Vuelta region only about 340.

The following presents estimates of Cuban cigar leaf production by kinds for some recent years:

| | <u>1954</u> | <u>1956</u> | <u>1958</u> |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u> | <u>Million</u> <u>pounds</u> |
| Filler | 49.8 | 48.0 | 58.6 |
| Binder | 21.0 | 17.3 | 15.5 |
| Wrapper | 12.2 | 11.2 | 8.8 |
| Sun-grown | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Shade-grown | 7.0 | 7.3 | 4.3 |
| Dark air-cured | <u>27.7</u> | <u>25.5</u> | <u>27.7</u> |
| Total | 110.7 | 102.0 | 110.6 |

Although practically all of the tobacco included as "dark-air-cured" is classed as cigar filler, actually it is utilized in the domestic manufacture of strong, dark cigarettes. The shade-grown tobacco is produced primarily for the purpose of obtaining cigar leaf wrapper, but in normal practice only about 60 percent of the total shade-grown production is suitable for wrapper. The bottom and top leaves of the plant, together with any imperfect or damaged leaves, are used for binder and filler.

Utilization

On an equivalent weight basis, around half of the Cuban tobacco crop in recent years has been exported in the form of unmanufactured leaf. The portion of the crop retained domestically provides tobacco for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes. Production of cigars in 1957 amounted to 709 million, of which 635 million were consumed domestically and 74 million were exported, mostly to Spain, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, and Venezuela. Production of cigarettes in the same year totaled close to 10 billion, virtually all of which were consumed locally.

Exports

Tobacco normally is Cuba's second most valuable agricultural export, ranking after sugar. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Cuba in the last decade have trended upwards, rising from 27 million pounds in 1950 to 58 million in 1959. Shipments averaged about 37 million pounds in the first 5 years of the decade and about 53 million in the second five years. The United States has long been the best market for Cuba's unmanufactured tobacco. In the 1955-59 period, the United States accounted for nearly 60 percent of Cuba's exports of unmanufactured tobacco. Other major outlets were Spain and the Netherlands (which accounted for 15 percent and 7 percent of total shipments, respectively), and Germany, the Canary Islands and Uruguay.

The United States is primarily a market for Cuban tobacco of the better grades. In 1959, for example, the average value per pound of tobacco exported to the United States was 85 cents, compared with 34 cents for Spain, 39 cents for the Netherlands, and 52 cents for West Germany. According to unofficial reports, the 1960 average value of tobacco exported to the United States was \$1.02 per pound and for exports to all other countries combined 50 cents per pound.

Philippine Republic

The Philippine Republic is the second most important supplier of cigar tobacco to the United States. In the 5 years before 1956, imports for consumption averaged only about 2 million pounds, but jumped to 6-1/2 million in 1956, and averaged about that quantity in 1957-59. In 1960, imports rose further to 10-1/2 million pounds, valued at a little over \$3 million. Most of the imports consist of scrap, with some stemmed and unstemmed filler. Philippine tobacco has a much lower unit value than Cuban tobacco. In recent years, the value of Philippine tobacco scrap into the United States has averaged from 30 to 32 cents a pound, compared with 52 to 58 cents for Cuban scrap. For stemmed filler, the average value of Philippine tobacco has been from 29 to 34-1/2 cents, compared with well over \$1 a pound for Cuban tobacco. (Cuban values shown are exclusive of duty.) Philippine tobacco goes mainly into lower-priced, short filler cigars.

At one time, cigar tobacco was the predominant kind of tobacco produced in the Philippines, but in recent years it has often been outranked by flue-cured. Cigar tobacco is grown mainly in the Cagayan Valley in Northern Luzon. Production in 1955-59 averaged about 44 million pounds. In 1960, close to 66 million pounds were harvested, the biggest crop in many years. Exports of all tobacco in 1960 totaled 28 million pounds. The principal markets for Philippine tobacco are Spain, which in most recent years has taken over half of the total, and the United States, which usually accounts for roughly a fourth.

Indonesia

Before World War II, fairly substantial quantities of Indonesia cigar wrapper were imported into the United States, but when shipments were cut off during the war domestic production of shade-grown wrapper was expanded. Imports from Indonesia have never regained their prewar level. In the 1950-54 period, imports of wrapper leaf for consumption averaged about 660,000 pounds; in 1955-59, they averaged only about 165,000 pounds. Imports of wrapper from Indonesia have become negligible, but imports for cigar filler have become significant.

During the first half of 1961, about 134,000 pounds of Indonesian tobacco (average value excluding duty, 49 cents per pound) entered consumption channels as scrap.

Substantial quantities of unstemmed filler have been brought in and placed in bonded storage during the last year and a half. In 1960, 260,000 pounds of unstemmed cigar filler arrived from Indonesia, and in the first 6 months of 1961, 670,000 pounds. Stocks of Indonesian tobacco have increased during the last year, and amounted to 908,000 pounds on July 1, 1961, in contrast to 125,000 pounds on the same date one year earlier. These stocks consisted mostly of fillers, with a small quantity of scrap.

Several kinds of tobacco are grown in Indonesia, but the bulk can be classified as cigar type leaf. Production in the last 5 years has averaged 122 million pounds and in 1960 is estimated at about 131 million. Ranking markets for the 34 million pounds of Indonesian tobacco exported in 1959 were West Germany and Belgium.

Other Foreign Suppliers

Until recent years only negligible quantities of cigar tobacco were imported from countries other than Cuba, the Philippine Republic, and Indonesia. However, other foreign sources have begun supplying more significant quantities of cigar tobacco, especially in the last year and a half.

Dominican Republic

In 1960, 292,000 pounds of unstemmed cigar filler (average value excluding duty, 42 cents a pound) and 316,000 pounds of scrap (average value excluding duty, 54 cents a pound) were imported for consumption from the Dominican Republic. In the first half of 1961, about 96,000 pounds of unstemmed filler and 297,000 pounds of scrap entered consumption channels. However, total arrivals of unstemmed filler from the Dominican Republic in 1960 amounted to about 3-1/3 million pounds, most of which is held as stocks under bond. Total arrivals from this source in 1960 were over five times as much as in 1959. During the first half of 1961 arrivals totaled 240,000 pounds.

Production of cigar type tobacco in recent years has generally ranged from approximately 40 to 45 million pounds annually. The soil and climate are considered ideal for cigar tobacco production but the uncertain rainfall is a disadvantage. Output in 1959 was drastically reduced by drought, but the 1960 crop is estimated at about 50 million pounds. The type of tobacco grown primarily for export is known as "criollo" tobacco, and is fairly mild and neutral. The type largely used for domestic consumption in manufacture of cigars and cigarettes is "olor" tobacco and has a stronger taste and aroma and burns very well. The Dominican Republic usually exports from 25 to some 30 million pounds of tobacco annually. In 1960, exports were 33-1/2 million pounds, which went mainly to Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, Algeria, and Gibraltar. About 1-1/3 million pounds were reported as going to the mainland United States and an additional 2-3/4 million pounds to Puerto Rico.

Colombia

In 1960, 238,000 pounds of scrap (average value excluding duty, 57 cents a pound) and 74,000 pounds of unstemmed filler were imported for consumption from Colombia. In the first half of 1961, about 374,000 pounds of scrap and 70,000 pounds of unstemmed filler entered consumption channels. Total arrivals in the United States, however, which include the quantities placed in storage, were considerably larger. About 1.4 million pounds of unstemmed filler

arrived in 1960, and in the first 6 months of 1961, about 4.1 million pounds. The tobacco arriving as unstemmed filler is processed into scrap in bond, and thus appears mostly as scrap in the statistics on "imports for consumption."

Colombia's tobacco production has trended upward in the past decade. Production of tobacco that might be considered usable for cigars was around 45 to 50 million pounds in the early 1950's; in most recent years, output has been about 80 to 85 million pounds. In 1960, production fell to about 62 million, due to poor growing conditions in some sections of the principal tobacco-growing areas and the diversion of some tobacco land to cotton. The bulk of the tobacco crop is used domestically in manufacture of dark cigarettes and cigars. About nine-tenths of the tobacco usable for cigars consists of "native dark air-cured tobacco and the rest is classifiable as cigar type tobacco. However, the native tobacco is largely used domestically for producing dark cigarettes and other tobacco products, and has usually accounted for almost all the leaf exports from Colombia. Exports in 1954-59 ranged from 10 to about 13 million pounds. In 1960, they rose to a record figure -- 14 million pounds, with an average export value equivalent to 17 U. S. cents. West Germany, as usual, was the largest market for Colombian leaf, taking about half of the total. France, the United States, the Netherlands, and Algeria were also ranking outlets.

Tobacco exported from Colombia is reported to have good combustibility, but to be rather neutral in flavor. Much of the crop is lightly fermented for use in the mild, dark cigarettes which predominate in that country.

Brazil

Until 1961 little if any cigar tobacco from Brazil entered for consumption in the United States. But in the first half of 1961, 96,000 pounds of unstemmed filler (average value excluding duty, 38 cents a pound) and 85,000 pounds of scrap (average value excluding duty, 41 cents per pound) were imported for consumption. During 1960, total arrivals of unstemmed filler from Brazil were 190,000 pounds, but in the first half of 1961, total arrivals jumped to 1.2 million pounds.

Brazil is the world's fifth largest producer of tobacco, and is one of the world's major producers of cigar types. Most of the cigar tobacco crop is exported. By far the greater part of cigar tobacco produced is a dark air-cured type known as Bahia, grown in the northern Brazilian state of the same name. Some cigar filler and dark air-cured leaf are grown in southern Brazil. Production of Bahia in 1955-59 averaged 64 million pounds, but with an expansion in acreage, output increased to 75 million pounds in 1960. The major portion of Bahia is used as filler and binder, but some is used as wrapper. It has been estimated that the usual disposition of the Bahia cigar leaf crop is about 3 to 8 percent wrapper, 7 to 15 percent binder, 20 to 25 percent long filler, and 60 to 80 percent short filler.

Bahia tobacco is true cigar tobacco and its growing and its fermentation are in many ways similar to the Remedios zone of Cuba. Of all the newer suppliers of cigar leaf to the United States, Brazil is said to produce cigar tobacco that, like Cuban tobacco, has distinctive flavor and aroma, although they are considerably different from those possessed by Cuban tobacco.

Separate statistics on exports of cigar tobacco from Brazil are not available but total exports of tobacco, a large share of which consists of Bahia cigar leaf, are substantial, ranging from 62 to 69 million pounds in 1955-59. In 1960, exports totaled 68 million pounds. Leading markets for Brazilian tobacco are Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Uruguay, Algeria, and Belgium.

Paraguay

Until 1961, only a negligible quantity of cigar tobacco from Paraguay entered U. S. consumption; but in the first half of 1961, 139,000 pounds of unstemmed filler (average value excluding duty, 15 cents a pound) and 46,000 pounds of scrap (average value excluding duty, 29 cents a pound) were imported for consumption. Total arrivals of unstemmed cigar filler from Paraguay in 1960 amounted to about 370,000 pounds. In the first half of 1961, total arrivals of unstemmed filler jumped to 1.1 million pounds, and 240,000 pounds of scrap also arrived from Paraguay.

The greater portion of Paraguay's tobacco production consists of light or "flojo" type leaf, and the remainder, dark or "fuerte" leaf, usable as cigar tobacco. Production of "fuerte" leaf in the 1950-59 period averaged a little under 4 million pounds, ranging from about 2 to 5 million. Output in 1960 is estimated at about 5-1/4 million pounds.

Available statistics on exports of Paraguayan tobacco do not separate leaf and manufactured tobacco. Combined exports in 1959 totaled a little over 5 million pounds, of which Belgium and the Netherlands each took roughly a third. Exports jumped to 14 million pounds in 1960--the largest in any recent year. Paraguay reportedly has the potential to increase tobacco production, and it is possible that exports may expand further.

Peru

In 1959, U. S. imports for consumption of scrap from Peru were 60,000 pounds. In 1960, such imports soared to over 1-1/2 million pounds (average value excluding duty, 33 cents a pound) but in the first half of 1961 the quantity entering consumption dropped to 286,000 pounds.

Imports of Peruvian scrap for consumption derive from almost 6 million pounds of unstemmed cigar filler that arrived in the United States in 1959 and entered bonded storage. As this unstemmed filler is processed into scrap and withdrawn from storage into consumption channels, it appears in statistics on "imports for consumption" as "scrap." Judging from the quantity of scrap already reported in "imports for consumption," approximately 2-3/4 million pounds, scrap equivalent, remain of the original importation from Peru.

Recent reliable statistics on Peru's tobacco production and utilization are scanty. The most recent production figure relates to 1957, when some 10-1/2 million pounds were harvested. This compares with less than 2 million pounds prewar. The bulk of production in Peru is dark air-cured, cigar-type tobacco, some of which is crossed with Cuban and Sumatran varieties. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1959 (the latest year available) totaled 6 million

pounds, with an average value equivalent to 4.2 U. S. cents per pound. Consumption of leaf tobacco in a recent year was about 5-1/4 million pounds, of which about 4-3/4 million were domestic, and the other half-million imported. Most tobacco consumption is in the form of cigarettes, of which over 85 percent are locally produced and the balance imported, mainly from the United States. Relatively few cigars are consumed in Peru.

Netherlands

The Netherlands does not produce any significant quantity of tobacco but does carry on an extensive commerce in tobacco. U. S. import statistics indicate a sizable quantity of cigar tobacco coming from the Netherlands in the last year and a half. During 1960, 227,000 pounds of unstemmed filler (average value excluding duty 22 cents a pound) and 6,000 pounds of scrap were imported for consumption. During the first half of 1961, a substantially larger quantity of scrap--255,000 pounds--entered consumption and also 50,000 pounds of unstemmed filler.

The total arrivals in the U. S. of tobacco from the Netherlands during 1960 were 1.3 million pounds--virtually all unstemmed filler. In the first half of 1961 total arrivals of unstemmed filler were only 50,000 pounds, while arrivals of scrap totaled 249,000 pounds.

Jamaica

Jamaica produces a relatively small quantity of cigar tobacco, some of which is said to be of good quality and comparable in some respects with Cuban tobacco. According to U. S. statistics, no unmanufactured tobacco from Jamaica has been imported into the United States. However, imports of Jamaican tobacco by the United Kingdom have risen from less than 100,000 to over 300,000 pounds in the last five years. There have been very small quantities of Jamaican cigars imported into the United States --5,000 in 1960, 84,000 in 1959, but none in 1956-58. Cigar production in Jamaica has averaged around 20 million in recent years and about one-third of these were exported. The principal destination of exported Jamaican cigars has been the United Kingdom. Available data indicate that production of cigar tobacco fluctuated around 1 million pounds in the last five years. This was equivalent to about 1 percent of production in Cuba, and less than 3 percent of production in the Dominican Republic, and was similarly small in relation to the production of cigar tobacco in several South American countries.

U. S. Import Duties and Customs Receipts

United States duty rates on imported cigar tobacco have undergone many changes. Rates currently in effect, established under the Tariff Act of 1930 as modified by GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), are shown in table 2. For non-Communist bloc countries, current rates are from 35 to 60 percent lower than rates originally established in the Tariff Act of 1930.

Cuba has received preferential tariff treatment for over half a century. Presently, the import duty on Cuban filler and scrap is 22 percent lower, and on unstemmed wrapper is 10 percent lower, than on these tobaccos imported from most other suppliers, although the Philippine Republic is a special case.

Under the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act, effective January 1, 1956, specified quantities of cigar filler and scrap from the Philippines enter the United States duty-free. The duty-free quota for 1959-61 is 5,850,000 pounds; for 1962-64 it will be 5,200,000 pounds, and for 1965-67, 3,900,000 pounds. The duty-free quota will continue to decline in accordance with a specified schedule until it reaches zero by 1974. Imports in excess of the duty-free quota are dutiable at the rates applicable to Cuba. In both 1956 and 1957, imports of cigar filler and scrap from the Philippines were a little more than the duty-free quota; in 1958 they were a little short of the quota. In 1959, however, imports exceeded the duty-free quota by about 1-3/4 million pounds or 30 percent, and in 1960, exceeded the duty-free quota by over 4-1/2 million pounds or nearly 80 percent. In the first 8 months of 1961, imports already have exceeded the duty-free quota for the full year by about 3.9 million pounds or 66 percent.

For countries other than Cuba and the Philippine Republic that are outside the Soviet Bloc, the duty on unstemmed filler and scrap is 3-1/2 cents a pound higher and on stemmed filler 5 cents a pound higher than the Cuban rate. For all sources, the import duty on scrap is lower than on stemmed filler, and the 5 to 7 cents a pound difference applicable to our major sources of supply undoubtedly has encouraged the importation of cigar tobacco in scrap form.

Table 2.--United States duty rates on imported cigar tobacco

| Country of origin | Wrapper <u>1/</u> | | Filler | | Scrap |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Un-stemmed | Stemmed | Un-stemmed | Stemmed | |
| | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound |
| Cuba | 81.9 | 154.8 | 12.6 | 18.0 | 12.6 |
| Philippine Republic | 81.9 | 154.8 | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> | <u>2/</u> |
| Countries outside the Soviet Bloc | 90.9 | 154.8 | 16.1 | 23.0 | 16.1 |
| Soviet Bloc countries, except Poland | 227.5 | 292.5 | 35.0 | 50.0 | 35.0 |

1/ Also filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 35 percent of wrapper tobacco.

2/ A duty-free quota of 5,850,000 pounds of cigar filler and scrap is in effect for 1959-61; for 1962-64 the quota will be 5,200,000 pounds and for 1965-67, 3,900,000 pounds. Imports in excess of the duty-free quota are dutiable at the rates applicable to Cuba.

Table 3.--Receipts from United States duties on cigar tobacco and cigars imported from Cuba and all countries, fiscal years 1955-61

| Year ending June 30 | Wrapper | | Filler | | Scrap | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Cuba | All countries | Cuba | All countries | Cuba | All countries |
| | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. |
| 1955 | 447 | 826 | 2,620 | 2,629 | 1,299 | 1,300 |
| 1956 | 490 | 725 | 2,363 | 2,370 | 1,497 | 1,508 |
| 1957 | 567 | 682 | 2,183 | 2,188 | 1,584 | 1,587 |
| 1958 | 465 | 562 | 2,124 | 2,182 | 1,691 | 1,717 |
| 1959 | 500 | 552 | 2,398 | 2,412 | 2,266 | 2,354 |
| 1960 | 464 | 476 | 1,932 | 1,965 | 1,980 | 2,592 |
| 1961 | 489 | 493 | 1,732 | 1,890 | 1,597 | 3,021 |
| | | | | | | |
| | Total, cigar tobacco | | Cigars and cheroots | | Cigar tobacco, cigars and cheroots | |
| | Cuba | All countries | Cuba | All countries | Cuba | All countries |
| | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. | Thou. dol. |
| 1955 | 4,366 | 4,755 | 637 | 648 | 5,003 | 5,403 |
| 1956 | 4,350 | 4,603 | 666 | 682 | 5,016 | 5,285 |
| 1957 | 4,334 | 4,457 | 806 | 822 | 5,140 | 5,279 |
| 1958 | 4,280 | 4,461 | 859 | 937 | 5,139 | 5,398 |
| 1959 | 5,164 | 5,318 | 942 | 989 | 6,106 | 6,307 |
| 1960 | 4,376 | 5,033 | 725 | 765 | 5,101 | 5,798 |
| 1961 | 3,818 | 5,404 | 686 | 726 | 4,504 | 6,130 |

Compiled from data of the Bureau of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department and Bureau of the Census.

Receipts from U. S. import duties on cigar tobacco and cigars for the past 7 fiscal years are shown in table 3. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961, receipts from duties on imported cigar tobacco amounted to \$5.4 million, including levies on imported Cuban leaf of \$3.8 million. In addition, imported cigars and cheroots yielded an additional \$726,000, of which collections on Cuban cigars amounted to \$686,000. Duties on Cuban cigar leaf and cigars thus amounted to \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million. In the previous 5 years, duties from tobacco and cigars imported from Cuba averaged \$5.3 million.

USE OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOBACCOS IN CIGARS

Cigars produced in this country and Puerto Rico are the principal outlet for the domestic cigar types of tobacco. In addition, a sizable quantity of domestic noncigar tobacco is used, especially in lower-priced cigars. Domestic cigar types have a secondary outlet in scrap chewing tobacco, and exports are significant in the wrapper types and, to a lesser extent, in the binder types. The imported cigar tobacco and scrap is largely utilized in cigars, although some of it may be used in scrap chewing tobacco.

Statistical data are not adequate to trace particular uses of individual domestic types in any precise manner nor for presenting exact and detailed breakdowns. The combining of domestic and foreign tobacco to form the finished product is complex in itself, and constructing estimates is further complicated by the substantial differences in sizes of cigars, technological changes in processing, and the different weight basis on which quantitative data are reported in various statistical series. For these reasons the following estimates of tobacco usage should be regarded only as rough approximations, not exact measures of the magnitudes involved. These approximations are expressed in terms of the unstemmed processing weight equivalent of the tobaccos used--that is, as whole leaf, before it has been stemmed or threshed but after it has undergone moisture and other losses following its sales at the farm level and during subsequent storage.

The total quantity of tobacco used in U. S. cigar manufacture in a recent 3 year period (marketing years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61) averaged about 135 million pounds annually. About 89 million pounds--just under two-thirds--was domestically-produced leaf and 46 million pounds--just over one-third--came from foreign sources.

Filler

Of the 135 million pounds, about 113 million pounds were used for filler, the core that comprises the major portion of the cigar. The percentage distribution of the tobaccos used as filler (unstemmed equivalent) was as follows:

| | Percent |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Total filler for all cigars | <u>100</u> |
| Cuban (type 81) | 26 |
| Pennsylvania (type 41) | 26 |
| Puerto Rico (type 46) | 21 |
| Philippine (type 83) | 10 |
| Noncigar (misc. types) | 9 |
| Ohio (types 42-44) | 4 |
| Other imported types | 3 |
| Other | 1 |

About a third of all cigars contain no Cuban tobacco in the filler blend; roughly 57 percent have a filler blend that contains some Cuban tobacco; and about 10 percent have 100 or nearly 100 percent Cuban tobacco for a filler. About 58 percent of the Cuban tobacco used for cigar filler is blended with other filler types, and about 42 percent is used as the entire filler. In recent years the blended filler cigars have largely taken tobaccos imported from Cuba mostly valued at from 60 to 80 cents per pound (unstemmed basis, and including duty). Most of this came from the Remedios producing area of Cuba. The substantial proportion of the Cuban filler cigars (the clear Havanas and the predominantly Havana fillers) have taken tobaccos with values that have ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pound (unstemmed basis and including duty). Much of this came from the Vuelta Abajo producing area of Cuba. This substantial variation in the values indicates that the Cuban tobacco imported is not a homogeneous commodity. The levels of the values of the Cuban tobacco used in both broad groups of cigars indicate the premium that is placed on Cuban tobacco by the U. S. cigar industry.

In the past decade the total quantity of tobacco used for cigar filler has not gained proportionately with the increased number of cigars produced. This mainly reflects the larger share of cigarillos and intermediate-size cigars produced in recent years.

Binder

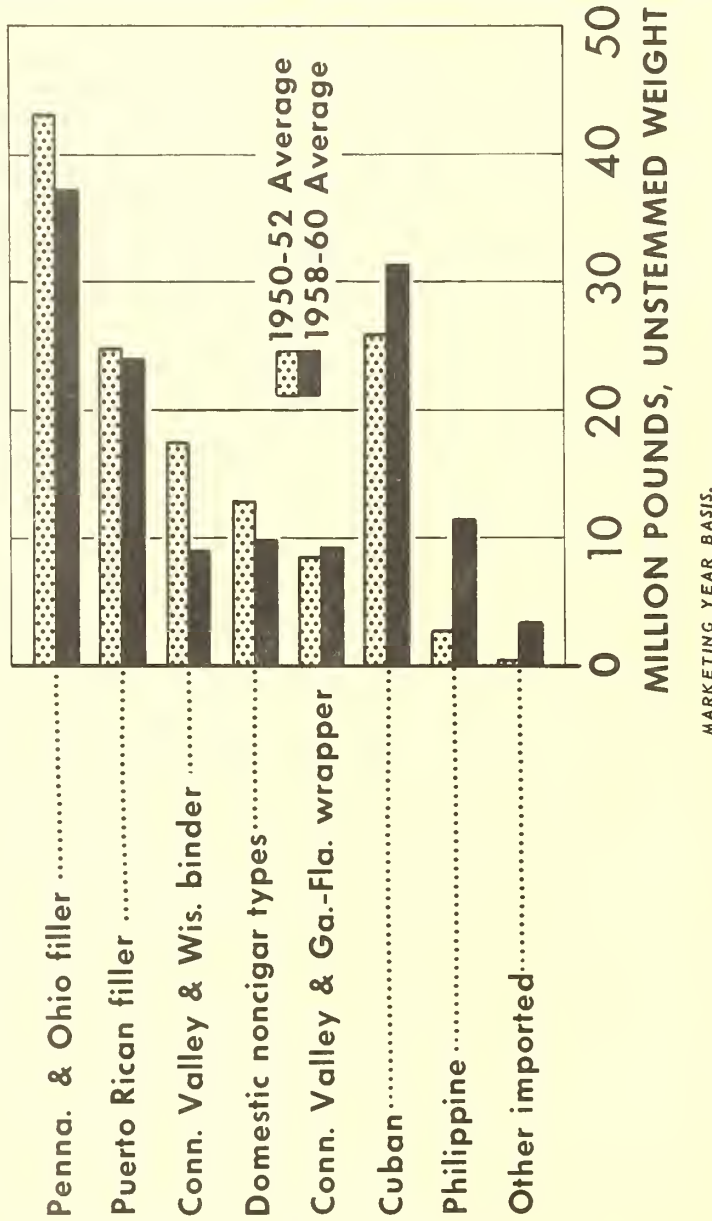
Of the total 135 million pounds used in cigar manufacture, about 16 million pounds were used for the binder part of the cigar--the inner wrapping to hold together and shape the filler. The percentage distribution of the tobaccos used as binder (unstemmed equivalent) was as follows:

| | Percent |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Total binder for all cigars | 100 |
| Connecticut (type 51) | 25 |
| Pennsylvania (type 41) | 20 |
| Conn. Valley (type 61) | 18 |
| Conn. Valley (type 52) | 16 |
| No. Wisconsin (type 55) | 13 |
| Cuba (type 81) | 5 |
| Other | 3 |

The transition to reconstituted sheet tobacco for binders had progressed far by the start of the recent 3-year period, and with the additional adoptions in recent years, probably nine-tenths or more of all cigars now have sheet binders. The manufacture of reconstituted binders makes use of substantial quantities of the stems (midribs of leaves). By utilizing these formerly unusable parts of the leaf, the requirement for binder tobacco was drastically reduced from the quantity needed when natural leaf binders prevailed throughout the industry.

The clear Havana cigars utilize tobacco of Cuban origin to make natural leaf binders for a large proportion of such cigars. So far as is known it

TOBACCO USED IN CIGAR MANUFACTURE



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 339X-61 (11) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Total tobacco use in cigars has shown little change, despite the substantial increase in numbers of cigars produced. This has been largely due to increased output of cigarillos and intermediate-size cigars and the development of processed sheet binder, which sharply reduced the requirements for cigar binder leaf. Although the estimated

overall use of tobacco in cigars remained fairly steady, use of imported types--mainly Cuban and Philippine--increased. In the 1958-60 marketing years, U. S. tobacco comprised about two-thirds of the total used for cigars, and imported, the other one-third.

appears that the clear Havana cigars are the only ones that use Cuban tobacco for binders. The great majority of the cigars with blended fillers, either with or without Cuban tobacco, now utilize reconstituted binder. In the past year an increasing quantity of Cuban tobacco has been used to make reconstituted binder sheet, and some clear Havana cigars now have this type of binder.

Wrapper

Of the total 135 million pounds used in cigar manufacture, about 6 million pounds were used for the outside wrapper on cigars. (The 6 million pounds should not be interpreted as reflecting a production requirement, since such a figure would also have to allow for trimming and selectivity.) The wrappers are the most select of the cigar tobaccos, and values per pound for both domestic and imported cigar wrapper are much higher than for any other cigar tobaccos. The percentage distribution of the tobaccos used as wrapper (unstemmed equivalent) was as follows:

| | <u>Percent</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| Total wrapper for all cigars | 100 |
| Conn. Valley (type 61) | 48 |
| Georgia-Florida (type 62) | 41 |
| Cuban (type 81) | 9 |
| Other | 2 |

The major part of the Cuban wrapper tobacco imported is used on the clear Havana cigars. The remainder is used on some blended filler cigars. The "clear Havana" manufacturers deem the Cuban wrapper indispensable to the cigars they make. It is contended that the "character" of the clear Havana cigar would be drastically modified if other types of wrapper leaf are substituted. The Cuban wrapper leaf imported comes mainly from the Partido and Vuelta Abajo districts of Cuba.

In recent years the value of imported Cuban wrapper ranged from about \$4.50 to \$6.50 per pound (unstemmed equivalent and including duty).

Total Use in Cigars

The estimated average annual quantities of the major types of tobacco used for cigar manufacture are summarized below--unstemmed processing weight basis (average of marketing years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61).

| | <u>Million pounds</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| Pennsylvania (type 41) | 32.2 |
| Cuban (type 81) | 31.1 |
| Puerto Rico (type 46) | 23.9 |
| Philippine (type 83) | 11.4 |
| Domestic noncigar types | 9.9 |
| Connecticut Valley (type 61) | 5.7 |
| Ohio (types 42-44) | 4.9 |
| Connecticut (type 51) | 4.1 |
| Georgia-Florida (type 62) | 3.5 |
| Imported types, other than Cuban and Philippine | 3.3 |
| Connecticut Valley (type 52) | 2.5 |
| Northern Wisc. (type 55) | 2.1 |
| Southern Wisc. (type 54) | .3 |
| Total, all types | <u>134.9</u> |

OUTLETS FOR DOMESTIC CIGAR TOBACCO

The cigar tobacco types grown in the United States find outlets in cigars, scrap chewing tobacco manufacture, and exports in leaf form. It is estimated that the annual disposition in the recent three years averaged about 72 percent for cigars, 22 percent for scrap chewing, and 6 percent for exports. The estimated quantities of domestic types used for cigars were indicated in the foregoing section. The principal types used for scrap chewing are Pennsylvania type 41, Northern Wisconsin type 55, and Southern Wisconsin type 54. Some of the trimmings left after the cigar wrappers are cut from the wrapper leaves also go into scrap chewing. Before the use of reconstituted binder sheet became widespread in the industry, a sizable source of tobacco material for scrap chewing was the cuttings and trimmings left after preparing the natural leaf binders, principally from the Connecticut Valley binder types. This source has largely disappeared as reconstituted tobacco sheet utilizes the whole leaf, including the midrib. Some processes have enabled scrap chewing manufacturers to utilize more stems in scrap chewing products. Also, perhaps more noncigar types or inexpensive imported types are being used in scrap chewing products.

Exports are a significant outlet for the cigar wrapper types but to a lesser degree for the binder types. Exports of the filler types have been very small relative to domestic uses of these types.

In table 4 are presented approximate estimates of the quantities of the domestic types, by outlet (average marketing years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61), on an unstemmed processing weight basis.

Table 4.--Estimated quantities, unstemmed processing weight, of domestic cigar tobacco, by type and outlet, average of marketing years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61

| Type | Total | Cigars | Scrap chewing | Exports |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Pennsylvania (type 41) | 41.4 | 32.2 | 9.0 | 0.2 |
| Puerto Rico (type 46) | 24.5 | 23.9 | .1 | .5 |
| Northern Wisconsin (type 55) | 10.7 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 1.1 |
| Connecticut Valley (type 61) | 8.5 | 5.7 | .3 | 2.5 |
| Southern Wisconsin (type 54) | 6.2 | .3 | 5.7 | .2 |
| Georgia-Florida (type 62) | 5.5 | 3.5 | .8 | 1.2 |
| Ohio (types 42-44) | 4.9 | 4.9 | --- | --- |
| Connecticut Valley (type 51) | 4.3 | 4.1 | 2/ | .2 |
| Connecticut Valley (type 52) | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2/ | .9 |
| Total cigar types | 109.4 | 1/ 79.2 | 23.4 | 6.8 |

1/ In addition, about 9.9 million pounds of domestic noncigar types were used in cigars. 2/ Probably less than 100,000 pounds. 1960-61, preliminary.

In order to compare the figures on cigar tobacco use and exports with figures on production and stocks, the use and export data should be converted from an unstemmed processing weight basis to a farm-sales weight basis. The statistics on supplies of tobacco are normally expressed in terms of farm-sales weight--the weight in which cigar tobacco is generally sold directly from the farm or delivered to a cooperative. The tobacco loses weight in being prepared for storage and during the storage period; much of the loss is moisture. Such losses range between 15 and 21 percent, varying by type. Appropriate conversions have been made and the figures appearing in table 4 on an unstemmed processing weight basis are shown in table 5 on an estimated farm-sales weight basis.

Table 5.--Estimated quantities, farm-sales weight, of domestic tobacco, by type and outlet, average of marketing years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61

| Type | Total | Cigars | Scrap chewing | Exports |
|------------------------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Pennsylvania (type 41) | 50.5 | 39.3 | 11.0 | 0.2 |
| Puerto Rico (type 46) | 29.8 | 29.1 | .1 | .6 |
| No. Wisc. (type 55) | 13.3 | 2.6 | 9.5 | 1.2 |
| Conn. Valley (type 61) | 10.1 | 6.9 | .4 | 2.8 |
| So. Wisc. (type 54) | 7.9 | .4 | 7.3 | .2 |
| Ga.-Fla. (type 62) | 6.7 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Ohio (types 42-44) | 6.0 | 6.0 | --- | --- |
| Conn. Valley (type 51) | 5.2 | 5.0 | 2/ | .2 |
| Conn. Valley (type 52) | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2/ | 1.0 |
| Total cigar types | 133.5 | 1/96.6 | 29.3 | 7.6 |

1/ Including noncigar types, total use of domestic tobacco in cigars is estimated at 107.7 million pounds, farm-sales weight basis. 2/ Probably less than 100,000 pounds. 1960-61, preliminary.

PROJECTED REQUIREMENTS OF CIGAR TOBACCO BY 1965

This section projects the requirements for cigar tobacco to the 1965-66 marketing year. Total requirements for domestic types include what would be needed for cigars, scrap chewing, and exports. Primary attention is given to cigar filler tobacco, as the impact of a cut-off of Cuban tobacco would fall mainly on tobacco for this cigar component.

U. S. production of cigars--in domestic factories, bonded manufacturing warehouses, and in Puerto Rico--is projected at between 7.7 and 7.8 billion by the 1965 marketing year. Production was about 7.2 billion in October 1959-September 1960, and 7.0 billion is indicated for the year ended September 30, 1961. Although cigar manufacture was down in 1960-61, consumption was well-

maintained as manufacturers dipped into inventories to sustain the volume of shipments. Cigar production and consumption have been on the uptrend since 1957. The failure of production to make a further advance in 1960-61 is probably a temporary interruption of this trend and may be due to the dampening effects of a special tax situation (now eliminated) in two populous States and to recessionary influences in late 1960 and early 1961. The figure projected for 1965-66 is based on (1) the expected increase in the male population of cigar-smoking age, (2) the probable continuation of promotional efforts by the industry to broaden its market, (3) some additional increase in cigarillos and intermediate-size cigars, and (4) a continuation of generally favorable levels of consumer incomes. It also assumes no undue disruption in manufacture and consumption that might arise due to unavailability of sufficient imported cigar tobacco.

The projected number of cigars would require about 146 million pounds of tobacco, unstemmed weight basis. In this estimate, allowance was made for the broad composition of total cigar output (regular-size cigars and cigarillos, and produced in domestic factories and in bonded manufacturing warehouses) and the varying requirement represented by each category. The projected 146-million-pound requirement represents an increase of 11 million pounds or 8 percent over estimated average use in the recent 3 years.

If the projected requirement is divided according to the average proportions estimated to have prevailed in the last 3 years, 97 million pounds of domestic tobacco, unstemmed weight, would be needed -- about 7-1/2 million pounds or 8-1/2 percent more--and about 49 million pounds of imported tobacco--an increase of 3-1/2 million pounds, also 8-1/2 percent.

Converting the assumed domestic portion of the projected total requirement for cigars to a farm-sales weight basis facilitates comparisons with tobacco statistics shown on that basis. The following shows these projections and the estimated average use of U. S. tobaccos in the recent 3 years:

| Item | :Average, 1958-59--1960-61: Projected, 1965-66 | |
|--|--|-------|
| | : Million pounds, farm-sales weight | |
| Total domestic tobaccos used in cigars, including noncigar types | 107.7 | 116.9 |
| Filler | 83.2 | 90.0 |
| Binder and wrapper* | 24.5 | 26.9 |

*For wrapper, estimates do not reflect allowance that must be made for leaf selectivity and noncigar use of trimmings.

It is emphasized that these figures relate to the use of domestic cigar types plus noncigar types in cigars, but do not cover the use of cigar-type tobacco in other outlets. These other uses, necessary to establish a total disappearance requirement, are considered below. Furthermore, projections for wrapper assume no marked changes from the existing pattern of use. It is recognized that substantial developmental work on reconstituted tobacco for wrapper is currently being conducted, and any widespread application of wrapper in sheet form in place of natural wrappers would, of course, make the projection used for wrapper requirements too high.

On this basis, total requirements for domestic tobacco for cigars would increase about 9 million pounds (farm-sales weight), including about 7 million of filler. This assumes that all of the projected requirement of imported tobacco--49 million pounds, unstemmed weight--could be obtained. In the recent 3 year period, an average of 46 million pounds of imported tobacco were used, of which 31 million pounds were from Cuba. To the extent that import availabilities fell short of the projected requirements, cigar output would be curtailed or an increase in domestic tobacco would be required to offset the import deficit. But this raises the question of whether manufacturers could successfully use larger proportions of domestic cigar types in their blends than they now use.

Scrap chewing manufacture in recent years has shown a small downtrend, and output in 1965-66 will likely be near 31 million pounds, compared with the recent 3-year average of about 32-1/2 million. Production at the projected level would require about 28 million pounds of cigar-type tobacco (farm-sales weight)--approximately 5 percent less than the estimated average utilization in 1958-59--1960-61.

No clear trends are evidenced in U. S. exports of cigar tobacco, and it is assumed that shipments abroad in 1965-66 will not depart markedly from the recent 3-year average of about 8 million pounds, (farm-sales weight.)

Considering only cigar-type tobacco, projected requirements for the domestic types in all outlets by the 1965-66 marketing year total about 140 million pounds, (farm-sales weight), as shown below:

| Use of domestic cigar types only for-- | : :Average 1958-59--1960-61: : | : :Projected 1965-66: : |
|--|--|--|
| | : : Million pounds, : farm-sales weight : | : : Million pounds, : farm-sales weight : |
| Cigars | : 96.6 | : 104.5 |
| Scrap chewing | : 29.3 | : 27.9 |
| Exports | : 7.6 | : 8.0 |
| Total | : 133.5 | : 140.4 |

The overall increase by 1965-66 would be about 7 million pounds--5 percent above the recent 3-year average. The reader is again reminded that the assumptions stated must be kept in mind.

SOME PROBABLE EFFECTS OF A CUTOFF OF CUBAN TOBACCO

Introduction

Cuba has been the source of about one-fourth of the tobacco used by the United States cigar industry, and it is estimated that around two-thirds of all cigars now produced in the United States contain Cuban tobacco to a varying extent. Accordingly, inability to obtain Cuban tobacco for a lengthy and indefinite period would force substantial changes in the composition of cigars and in the cigar industry. This in turn would have repercussions on domestic production and on imports. However, since taste, preferences, and habit appear to be important factors affecting the consumption of cigars, it is not feasible to trace the ramifications of a stoppage in great detail, though it is possible to indicate some of the broad dimensions of the ensuing adjustments.

As pointed out on page 7, the cigars containing Cuban leaf can be placed in two categories: (1) clear Havana cigars and predominantly Havana filler cigars (nearly 10 percent of the total), and (2) blended filler cigars using Cuban tobacco in varying proportions (about 57 percent of the total).

A prolonged stoppage would affect all segments of the industry using Cuban tobacco, but there would be wide variations in the severity of the impact and on the ability of the different segments to effect a transition to the radically altered supply situation.

The Transition

The most drastically affected segments of the industry would be those whose products are the clear Havana cigars and the predominantly Havana filler cigars. Producers of a substantial part of the clear Havana cigars held stocks of Cuban tobacco on October 1, 1961, amounting to 5.4 million pounds--unstemmed weight. While these holdings were substantially above October 1 stocks of recent years, they are estimated to be sufficient, on the average, for sustaining only around 10 months' cigar production, assuming the current rate of use. As there is wide variation in the level of stocks, some firms, of course, have less than a 10 months' supply, whereas other firms would be able to maintain production considerably longer. Manufacturers also have the problem of keeping stocks balanced among wrapper, binder, and filler tobaccos.

Following a cutoff of Cuban tobacco, and after exhaustion of existing stocks, production of both the clear Havana cigars and the predominantly Havana filler cigars would be discontinued. This would take place over a period of time that cannot be estimated with any high degree of accuracy because of variations in the size of stocks held by individual firms and the fact that there is no way, from available data, of isolating the Cuban tobacco stocks held for production of the predominantly Havana filler cigars from the stocks of Cuban tobacco held for producing blended filler cigars. However, it

seems likely that production of the clear Havana cigars and the predominantly Havana filler cigars taken as a group would have ceased completely by the end of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The problems of making and marketing cigars entirely new in their composition to replace these predominantly Cuban tobacco cigars--estimated to comprise nearly one-tenth of the present market--are regarded by many in the industry as virtually insurmountable. Experimental blending with new tobaccos, market testing of new brands, promotional work, acquiring sufficient inventories of new tobaccos and experience in handling them: all these would present problems and involve great financial risk. This would be especially true for the medium-sized and small manufacturers that have made only clear Havana cigars. The uniqueness of the Cuban tobacco that is utilized in cigars almost wholly constituted of Cuban tobacco seems well established. The great differences between prices paid for Cuban tobacco utilized in these cigars and the prices of both other Cuban tobacco imports and non-Cuban tobacco imports lend support to this. Generally, manufacturers have stated that they know of no other tobacco that could suffice for this group of cigars. Some would strive to develop substitute cigars, and others have indicated that they probably would go out of business after using up stocks. In order to stretch stocks, marginal lines and shapes of cigars would be eliminated. Manufacturers terminating their operations would hope to reopen if a stoppage did not last too long. The longer a cutoff was in effect, the smaller is the likelihood that former customers and markets could be regained. There is no way of knowing in advance whether and to what extent cigar smokers unable to obtain cigars that are predominantly Cuban tobacco would desist from cigar smoking. It appears reasonable to assume that such smokers would tend to shift, particularly to the better cigars in a similar price range that are made with blended fillers. A small fraction of smokers would probably seek to buy some cigars in the luxury class imported from other countries.

Analysis of the situation facing manufacturers of blended filler cigars is similarly complicated by the fact that stocks of Cuban tobacco held for the production of this type of cigar cannot be separated from stocks destined for the predominantly Havana filler cigars. On Oct. 1, 1961, manufacturers of predominantly Havana filler cigars and blended filler cigars, and leaf dealers held combined stocks of Cuban tobacco amounting to $34\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds--unstemmed weight; included in this figure are part of the holdings of one large manufacturer of both clear Havana and blended filler cigars. The combined stocks level of this group was one-eighth less than a year earlier but substantially higher than 2 years ago. Based on the recent 3-year average use, the Oct. 1, 1961, stocks are estimated to be sufficient for about 17 months' combined production of blended filler cigars having Cuban tobacco as part of the blend and the cigars with Cuban tobacco composing all or nearly all the filler. On the basis of indicated curtailed use of Cuban tobacco during the current marketing year, Oct. 1 stocks may be sufficient for 21 months, on the average. Again, it is emphasized that these are average stock durations, and the holdings of an individual company could vary markedly from the average.

However, existing stocks of Cuban tobacco held by manufacturers of blended cigars might have a duration of 2 to 3 years if use is further curtailed. Blended filler cigars and cigarillos made in the United States may be considered in two broad categories: Group 1, containing Cuban tobacco; and Group 2, consisting entirely of non-Cuban tobacco. Group 1 cigars and cigarillos are estimated to account for about 57 percent, and Group 2 for about 33 percent, of United States output. If actual developments were in accordance with the appraisal given above, the share of the market formerly held by the predominantly Cuban tobacco cigars would largely, though probably not entirely, shift towards the Group 1 blended cigars. This would create an incentive for maximum extension of the use of Cuban tobacco in this cigar group. However, the replacement of Cuban tobacco over this 2- to 3-year period would take place at an uneven pace because of the differing positions of individual firms with respect to their own stocks of Cuban tobacco.

Alternative Supplies

Regardless of the exact rate at which stocks of Cuban tobacco might be used up in different types of cigars, eventually some 30 million pounds (unstemmed weight) of other tobacco would be required each year as a replacement for Cuban tobacco, provided total cigar consumption is maintained at recent levels.

Where could the tobacco to replace Cuban tobacco come from? The problems of successfully developing new blends of filler that entirely eliminate Cuban tobacco in the Group 1 cigars are considered by the industry to be serious. Although adjustments could proceed with some gradualness while stocks of Cuban tobacco lasted, these adjustments will present increasing difficulty as these stocks sink toward the point of exhaustion. The conceivable alternative adjustments are (1) substitution of only other imported types, (2) substitution of other imported types together with domestic types, and (3) substitution of only domestic types.

The view most often expressed by manufacturers is that the tobaccos to be substituted would have to come from tropical or subtropical producing areas in order to obtain the desired characteristics of flavor and aroma. However, informed persons among grower groups, and a few in the trade, think it should be possible to expand the use of domestic types at least as partial substitutes. The second alternative appears to be the most likely, but there is no objective basis for estimating the degree of substitution that might take place between the domestic types and non-Cuban imports.

Several manufacturing firms are giving attention to and experimenting with imported tobaccos not previously used in their blends. This has been occurring not only because of the uncertainty with respect to Cuban supplies, but also to develop additional blends that would appeal to consumers and lessen manufacturers' dependence on just a few sources of supply. Efforts of manufacturers to modify existing blends or create new ones are naturally highly secret for competitive reasons, and specific information on progress,

promising developments, successes, or failures is not available. Statistics on imports for consumption indicate that some imported tobaccos, previously of negligible importance in U. S. cigar manufacture, are now being utilized in increasingly significant quantities. It appears that some of these newer imported tobaccos may be regarded as the ones most likely to be substituted as the percentage of Cuban tobacco in the cigar blends is reduced. Whether or not they can be fully substituted by gradual steps and consumer acceptance of the cigars still be maintained, it is impossible to know at this stage.

To the extent that declared import values provide a basis for comparison, the tobaccos from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Indonesia, and Brazil that have been used have some comparability with the imports of Cuban scrap. The Cuban tobacco that comes in as scrap finds its main use in the Group 1 blended cigars mentioned above. The average declared value plus duty of Cuban scrap has been near 70 cents per pound for that used in the last year or two. The declared value plus duty of tobaccos (largely in scrap form) from the above-mentioned countries ranged from 56 to 83 cents per pound in the last 2 years. In the year ended Sept. 30, 1961, about 12.6 million pounds of Cuban tobacco entered consumption channels as scrap-- $2\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds less than in 1959-60. The quantity of scrap and filler (stemmed basis) from the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Indonesia, and Brazil that entered consumption channels in 1960-61 totaled about 2.6 million pounds--up 2.0 million pounds from 1959-60. The tobacco from these sources largely arrives in the United States in unstemmed form and then is converted to scrap. The figures on total tobacco arrivals in unstemmed form from these four countries in the past 2 years indicate that stocks of such tobaccos have been accumulating, and may foreshadow a further stepping-up of their use.

With the ending of clear Havana and all-Havana filler cigars in the United States, it is hypothesized that smokers of these would probably largely turn to the blended filler cigars designated as Group 1 above. If this should prove to be the result, the requirement for domestic types would be increased since they compose a substantial part of the blends in Group 1 cigars. To illustrate: If the approximately 670 million cigars now made with predominantly Cuban tobacco should be supplanted by a similar number of cigars made with blended filler containing 60 percent domestic tobaccos, this in itself would increase annual use of domestic types by 9 million pounds (unstemmed weight).

If in the presently constituted Group 1 blended filler cigars, the loss of Cuban tobacco were offset only by directly substituting other imported tobaccos, then the deficit left by a cutoff of Cuban tobacco would result in only the moderate increase in use of domestic types indicated in the preceding paragraph. Under this assumption, manufacturers would try to meet the major part of the deficit by sharply increasing imports from countries which in the past have not been major suppliers of tobacco to the United States. The capabilities of foreign sources other than Cuba to supply suitable tobaccos will require considerable additional exploratory work, investigation, and evaluation--much of which can only be undertaken by the industry itself. Some firms are already making efforts to do this.

As pointed out above, if cigar consumption should be maintained, producers of domestic cigar tobacco might be expected to supply about 9 million pounds (unstemmed weight) of the 30-million-pound gap caused by eliminating Cuban tobacco. Possibly some firms might be able to transform gradually their cigar filler blends by using some additional domestic tobaccos beyond the 9-million-pound figure (equivalent to 10 million pounds, farm-sales weight) indicated above. If such should prove to be the case, U.S. growers would certainly make the expansion if prices offered warrant such expansion. However, until it became clear that an expanded outlet was available for U.S. cigar tobacco types, it would be most unwise for growers to increase production markedly.

Assuming a stoppage were to go in effect, there would be a period extending for probably 2 to 3 years during which adjustments--some abrupt and some gradual--would be occurring. During this adjustment period, the extent to which domestic production of cigar tobacco might need to be expanded could be better appraised. As the industry adapted to the new situation, a great variety of factors would be influencing the reactions of individual firms. If at that time the broad outlines of adjustment were such that a sizable increase in production of domestic types of cigar tobacco was needed, it should be encouraged promptly so that the tobacco would have time to age properly.

In this connection, it should be noted that this appraisal rests on an assumption that cigar smoking would shift but not decline if Cuban tobaccos were no longer a component of cigars. This is the opinion of many, but it is not unanimous, and the possibility of a decline in the total volume of cigars smoked cannot be dismissed. This could come from a reduction in rate of cigar smoking or some stopping of cigar smoking entirely.

It is estimated that there are about 13 million cigar smokers. Around 4 million men smoke cigars every day but $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 million of these also smoke pipes and cigarettes regularly. The other 9 million smoke cigars occasionally--the frequency varies greatly but they do not average 1 per day. Of the 9 million occasional cigar smokers, perhaps 6 to 7 million smoke cigarettes and pipes regularly and the other 2 to 3 million confine their smoking entirely to cigars on an occasional basis. It is clear that a very substantial percentage of both regular and occasional cigar smokers are experienced consumers of other tobacco products. Conceivably, if multi-product smokers should become dissatisfied with the cigars they are offered, they would turn more towards cigarettes and pipes, and the consumer market for cigars would suffer. If this should happen on a sufficient scale, the outlet for domestic cigar tobaccos could be reduced below present levels. The problem would be whether, in the absence of Cuban tobacco, blends can be developed and existing blends can be modified so that cigars would continue to win wide consumer acceptance. Although many in the industry think the cigar industry could continue to hold its share of the market, it should be remembered that there are alternative forms of smoking already widely practiced by cigar smokers.

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Table 6.--Cigar output by States, in Puerto Rico and inbonded manufacturing warehouses for specified periods

| State | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959-60 1/ |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. |
| Pennsylvania | 2,349 | 2,381 | 2,465 | 2,472 | 2,365 | 2,432 | 2,593 | 2,630 | 2,920 | 3,455 |
| Florida | 1,016 | 1,096 | 1,178 | 1,247 | 1,324 | 1,279 | 1,224 | 1,240 | 1,187 | 1,169 |
| Ohio | 203 | 229 | 233 | 248 | 218 | 232 | 256 | 266 | 290 | 310 |
| South Carolina | 189 | 211 | 225 | 222 | 235 | 242 | 253 | 238 | 293 | 271 |
| Georgia | 117 | 196 | 225 | 233 | 248 | 242 | 220 | 256 | 222 | 241 |
| Alabama | 124 | 143 | 147 | 139 | 148 | 186 | 193 | 198 | 239 | 339 |
| New Jersey | 368 | 350 | 347 | 289 | 257 | 225 | 192 | 195 | 232 | 233 |
| Puerto Rico 2/ | 3/ | 3/ | 1 | 9 | 47 | 83 | 94 | 122 | 139 | 153 |
| Virginia | 166 | 141 | 136 | 117 | 118 | 98 | 95 | 126 | 118 | 138 |
| Indiana | 86 | 83 | 98 | 126 | 117 | 115 | 102 | 108 | 112 | 119 |
| Louisiana | 77 | 88 | 100 | 104 | 103 | 104 | 106 | 108 | 109 | 118 |
| New York | 147 | 129 | 139 | 170 | 184 | 157 | 133 | 125 | 80 | 29 |
| West Virginia | 104 | 116 | 107 | 126 | 107 | 107 | 104 | 108 | 98 | 37 |
| Kentucky | 120 | 95 | 84 | 82 | 86 | 59 | 50 | 82 | 116 | 119 |
| Massachusetts | 50 | 53 | 56 | 57 | 54 | 57 | 56 | 51 | 49 | 49 |
| Michigan | 53 | 56 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 53 | 55 | 48 | 45 |
| New Hampshire | 35 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 32 | 26 |
| Tennessee | 31 | 34 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 34 | 33 | 26 | 20 | 29 |
| Connecticut | 25 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Other | 139 | 138 | 143 | 143 | 120 | 100 | 52 | 40 | 41 | 39 |
| Bonded mfg. warehouses | 159 | 180 | 201 | 207 | 209 | 228 | 231 | 242 | 244 | 241 |
| Total | 5,558 | 5,774 | 6,027 | 6,131 | 6,076 | 6,087 | 6,092 | 6,266 | 6,608 | 7,180 |
| Percentage distribution | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| Pennsylvania | 42.2 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 38.9 | 40.0 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 44.2 | 48.1 |
| Florida | 18.3 | 19.0 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 21.8 | 21.0 | 20.1 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 16.3 |
| Ohio | 3.7 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| South Carolina | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.8 |
| Georgia | 2.1 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Alabama | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.7 |
| New Jersey | 6.6 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| Puerto Rico 2/ | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | .1 | .8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Virginia | 3.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Indiana | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Louisiana | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| New York | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | .4 |
| West Virginia | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | .5 |
| Kentucky | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | .8 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Massachusetts | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .8 | .7 | .7 |
| Michigan | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .9 | .7 | .6 |
| New Hampshire | .6 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .4 |
| Tennessee | .6 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .4 | .3 | .4 |
| Connecticut | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 |
| Other | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | .9 | .6 | .6 | .5 |
| Bonded mfg. warehouses | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1/ 1959-60 data available only on a fiscal year basis. 2/ Shipments to the U. S. 3/ Less than one-half million. 4/ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 7.--Number of cigar factories in operation on January 1, 1950-60 1/

| State | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number | Number |
| Pennsylvania | 331 | 295 | 258 | 221 | 199 | 181 | 134 | 128 | 123 | 120 | 109 |
| Florida | 122 | 120 | 116 | 105 | 96 | 89 | 82 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 70 |
| Ohio | 67 | 59 | 51 | 46 | 38 | 33 | 23 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 |
| South Carolina | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Georgia | 10 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Alabama | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 61 | 60 | 53 | 43 | 34 | 31 | 27 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 17 |
| Puerto Rico | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Virginia | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Indiana | 21 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Louisiana | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| New York | 455 | 420 | 383 | 343 | 283 | 240 | 188 | 180 | 153 | 139 | 116 |
| West Virginia | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 14 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 92 | 83 | 75 | 69 | 59 | 49 | 42 | 37 | 29 | 27 | 26 |
| Michigan | 48 | 42 | 35 | 29 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| New Hampshire | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Tennessee | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 59 | 55 | 48 | 43 | 41 | 33 | 29 | 23 | 22 | 18 | 17 |
| Other | 493 | 453 | 393 | 343 | 295 | 250 | 199 | 168 | 150 | 135 | 118 |
| Total | 1,821 | 1,667 | 1,478 | 1,303 | 1,119 | 971 | 786 | 713 | 642 | 595 | 527 |

1/ 1959 and 1960 data on calendar year basis, whereas data for cigar output are on fiscal year basis. N. a. not available.

Table 8.--Selected statistics for cigar industry on
United States mainland, specified years 1/

| Item | 1958 | 1954 | 1947 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Companies | 247 | 375 | 765 |
| Establishments, total | 283 | 410 | 822 |
| With 20 or more employees | 114 | 129 | n.a. |
| All employees | 29,350 | 38,494 | 47,068 |
| Payroll (thous. dol.) | 81,882 | 89,259 | 76,344 |
| Production workers | 27,048 | 36,076 | 44,512 |
| Man hours (thousands) | 49,894 | 65,720 | 84,008 |
| Wages (thous. dol.) | 70,077 | 78,455 | 68,402 |
| Value of production (thous. dol.) | 355,048 | 342,285 | 311,401 |
| Value added by manufacture (thous. dol.) | 183,140 | 168,366 | 143,145 |
| Cost of materials <u>2/</u> (thous. dol.) | 169,939 | 171,487 | 168,256 |
| Capital expenditures new (thous. dol.) | 6,015 | 2,884 | 4,449 |

1/ Based on respective Census of Manufactures, Bureau of Census.

2/ Excluding cost of products bought for resale

n.a.--Not available

Note: The Census of Manufactures excludes establishments producing cigars primarily for direct sales on the premises to consumers. For this reason, the numbers of establishments shown above are substantially less than the cigar factories licensed by the Internal Revenue Service.

Table 9.--Selected statistics for cigar industry in
Puerto Rico, 1958 and 1954

| Item | 1958 | 1954 |
|---|--------|-------|
| Establishments | 98 | 204 |
| All employees | 1,582 | 1,239 |
| Salaries and wages (thous. dol.) | 2,325 | 1,044 |
| Production workers | 1,530 | 1,194 |
| Wages (thous. dol.) | 2,101 | 929 |
| Value of shipments (thous. dol.) | 11,516 | 4,691 |
| Value added by manufacture (thous. dol.) | 5,707 | 2,368 |
| Cost of materials and contract work (thous. dol.) | 5,789 | 2,417 |

Note: Number of establishments exclude those with no paid employees. In 1954, such establishments numbered 252.

Census of Manufactures, 1958, Puerto Rico, Bureau of the Census and Puerto Rico Planning Board.

Table 10.--Stocks of Cuban tobacco in the United States, owned
by manufacturers and dealers, specified dates, 1950-61

| Date | Manufacturers | | | Dealers | | | Total | | | Total, unstemmed basis |
|--------|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------------------------|
| | Unstemmed | Stemmed | Total | Unstemmed | Stemmed | Total | Unstemmed | Stemmed | Total | |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| 1950 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 11.6 | 16.4 | 18.9 |
| July 1 | 3.4 | 10.4 | 13.8 | .1 | .5 | .6 | 3.5 | 10.9 | 14.4 | 16.6 |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 12.6 | .2 | .4 | .6 | 4.2 | 9.0 | 13.2 | 15.1 |
| July 1 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 13.5 | .1 | .4 | .5 | 4.3 | 9.7 | 14.0 | 16.0 |
| 1952 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 14.7 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 15.2 | 17.1 |
| July 1 | 4.8 | 9.9 | 14.7 | .1 | .4 | .5 | 4.9 | 10.3 | 15.2 | 17.3 |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 14.4 | .1 | .4 | .5 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 14.9 | 16.8 |
| July 1 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 13.3 | .1 | .4 | .5 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 13.8 | 15.6 |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 13.4 | .1 | .5 | .6 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 14.0 | 15.7 |
| July 1 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 13.2 | .2 | .4 | .6 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 13.8 | 15.5 |
| 1955 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 4.8 | 8.4 | 13.2 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 13.7 | 15.5 |
| July 1 | 5.4 | 9.1 | 14.5 | .1 | .3 | .4 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 14.9 | 16.9 |
| 1956 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 5.3 | 9.5 | 14.8 | .1 | .3 | .4 | 5.4 | 9.8 | 15.2 | 17.2 |
| July 1 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 14.3 | .1 | .4 | .5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 14.8 | 16.3 |
| 1957 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 13.0 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 13.5 | 14.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 14.3 | .1 | .3 | .4 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 14.7 | 16.1 |
| July 1 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 14.9 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 15.4 | 16.8 |
| Oct. 1 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 15.3 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 15.8 | 17.4 |
| 1958 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 14.5 | .3 | .3 | .6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 15.1 | 16.6 |
| Apr. 1 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 17.7 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 9.8 | 8.4 | 18.2 | 20.0 |
| July 1 | 8.5 | 7.6 | 16.1 | .2 | .3 | .5 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 16.6 | 18.3 |
| Oct. 1 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 16.5 | .3 | .4 | .7 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 17.2 | 18.8 |
| 1959 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 17.6 | .9 | .5 | 1.4 | 10.7 | 8.3 | 19.0 | 20.7 |
| Apr. 1 | 12.5 | 7.9 | 20.4 | 1.4 | .5 | 1.9 | 13.9 | 8.4 | 22.3 | 24.0 |
| July 1 | 12.6 | 8.6 | 21.2 | 1.5 | .5 | 2.0 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 23.2 | 25.1 |
| Oct. 1 | 16.4 | 9.3 | 25.7 | 1.2 | .5 | 1.7 | 17.6 | 9.8 | 27.4 | 29.4 |
| 1960 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 14.2 | 9.1 | 23.3 | .5 | .5 | 1.0 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 24.3 | 26.3 |
| Apr. 1 | 16.3 | 11.8 | 28.1 | 4.6 | .6 | 5.2 | 20.9 | 12.4 | 33.3 | 35.8 |
| July 1 | 24.7 | 11.1 | 35.8 | 6.0 | .4 | 6.4 | 30.7 | 11.5 | 42.2 | 44.5 |
| Oct. 1 | 23.8 | 10.8 | 34.6 | 6.3 | .4 | 6.7 | 30.1 | 11.2 | 41.3 | 43.6 |
| 1961 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 22.2 | 10.3 | 32.5 | 6.7 | .8 | 7.5 | 28.9 | 11.1 | 40.0 | 42.2 |
| Apr. 1 | 22.3 | 10.5 | 32.8 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 27.8 | 12.2 | 40.0 | 42.5 |
| July 1 | 21.7 | 10.5 | 32.2 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 26.2 | 12.5 | 38.7 | 41.2 |
| Oct. 1 | 20.4 | 10.5 | 30.9 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 24.4 | 12.9 | 37.3 | 39.9 |

Table 11.--Stocks of Cuban, Philippine, and other imported cigar tobacco
in the United States, specified dates, 1950-61
(Unstemmed weight basis)

| Date | Cuban | | | Philippine | | Other | | | Total | | |
|--------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|----------|------------------|----------|--|
| | Wrapper | Filler and scrap | Total | Filler and scrap | Wrapper | Filler and scrap | Total | Wrapper | Filler and scrap | Total | |
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | |
| 1950 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 0.5 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 1/ | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 13.5 | 14.3 | |
| July 1 | .6 | 16.0 | 16.6 | .2 | .8 | .1 | .9 | 1.4 | 16.3 | 17.7 | |
| 1951 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .7 | 14.4 | 15.1 | .1 | .8 | .1 | .9 | 1.5 | 14.6 | 16.1 | |
| July 1 | .4 | 15.6 | 16.0 | .1 | .4 | 1/ | .4 | .8 | 15.8 | 16.6 | |
| 1952 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .6 | 16.5 | 17.1 | .6 | .6 | 1/ | .6 | 1.2 | 17.1 | 18.3 | |
| July 1 | .5 | 16.8 | 17.3 | .6 | .7 | .1 | .8 | 1.2 | 17.5 | 18.7 | |
| 1953 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .7 | 16.1 | 16.8 | 1.7 | .4 | 1/ | .4 | 1.1 | 17.8 | 18.2 | |
| July 1 | .7 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 2.1 | .3 | 1/ | .3 | 1.0 | 17.0 | 18.1 | |
| 1954 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .8 | 14.9 | 15.7 | 1.8 | .3 | 1/ | .3 | 1.1 | 16.7 | 17.8 | |
| July 1 | .9 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 1.7 | .2 | 1/ | .2 | 1.1 | 16.3 | 17.4 | |
| 1955 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .7 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 1.5 | .3 | 1/ | .3 | 1.1 | 16.3 | 17.8 | |
| July 1 | .8 | 16.1 | 16.9 | .9 | .3 | 1/ | .3 | 1.1 | 17.0 | 18.1 | |
| 1956 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .8 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 1.2 | .2 | .6 | .8 | 1.2 | 18.2 | 19.2 | |
| July 1 | 1.0 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 4.2 | .1 | 1/ | .1 | 1.1 | 19.5 | 20.6 | |
| 1957 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .9 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 6.5 | .1 | 1/ | .1 | 1.0 | 20.5 | 21.5 | |
| Apr. 1 | .9 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 7.5 | .1 | .2 | .3 | 1.0 | 22.9 | 23.9 | |
| July 1 | .9 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 7.1 | .1 | 1/ | .1 | 1.0 | 23.0 | 24.1 | |
| Oct. 1 | 1.2 | 16.2 | 17.4 | 8.3 | .1 | --- | .1 | 1.3 | 24.5 | 25.8 | |
| 1958 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 1.0 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 8.3 | .1 | 1/ | .1 | 1.1 | 23.5 | 24.6 | |
| Apr. 1 | 1.0 | 19.0 | 20.0 | 7.5 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1.4 | 26.5 | 27.9 | |
| July 1 | 1.1 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 7.5 | .1 | 1/ | .1 | 1.2 | 24.7 | 25.9 | |
| Oct. 1 | 1.1 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 8.4 | .1 | .1 | .2 | 1.2 | 26.2 | 27.4 | |
| 1959 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | .9 | 19.8 | 20.7 | 12.9 | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | .9 | 32.7 | 33.6 | |
| Apr. 1 | .8 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 13.5 | 1/ | 5.3 | 5.3 | .8 | 42.0 | 42.8 | |
| July 1 | 1.0 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 12.9 | 1/ | 5.3 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 42.3 | 43.3 | |
| Oct. 1 | 1.2 | 28.2 | 29.4 | 9.3 | 1/ | 5.4 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 42.7 | 43.9 | |
| 1960 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 1.1 | 25.2 | 26.3 | 11.1 | 1/ | 5.2 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 42.5 | 43.6 | |
| Apr. 1 | .9 | 34.9 | 35.8 | 12.7 | 1/ | 4.5 | 4.5 | .9 | 52.1 | 53.0 | |
| July 1 | 1.3 | 43.2 | 44.5 | 12.5 | 1/ | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 52.5 | 53.8 | |
| Oct. 1 | 1.9 | 41.7 | 43.6 | 12.1 | 1/ | 7.2 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 52.0 | 53.9 | |
| 1961 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | 1.7 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 11.6 | 1/ | 11.1 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 63.0 | 64.9 | |
| Apr. 1 | 2.1 | 40.4 | 42.5 | 14.5 | 1/ | 11.8 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 66.7 | 68.8 | |
| July 1 | 2.3 | 38.9 | 41.2 | 14.8 | 1/ | 14.2 | 14.2 | 2.3 | 76.5 | 79.0 | |
| Oct. 1 | 2.6 | 37.3 | 39.9 | 14.0 | 1/ | 15.1 | 15.1 | 2.6 | 66.4 | 69.0 | |

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 12.--Cigar consumption in the United States
by retail price class, 1946-60 ^{1/}

| Year | 6 cents or less | | | 6.1-8.0 | 8.1-15.0 | Over | Total |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|----------|-------|
| | Cigarillos ^{2/} | Cigars | Total | cents | cents | 15 cents | |
| | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | |
| 1946 | 3/ | 3/ | 1,329 | 1,765 | 2,367 | 375 | 5,836 |
| 1947 | 3/ | 3/ | 1,397 | 859 | 3,085 | 284 | 5,625 |
| 1948 | 3/ | 3/ | 1,868 | 581 | 3,021 | 300 | 5,770 |
| 1949 | 3/ | 3/ | 2,084 | 577 | 2,631 | 290 | 5,582 |
| 1950 | 3/ | 3/ | 2,153 | 617 | 2,468 | 302 | 5,540 |
| 1951 | 3/ | 3/ | 2,277 | 604 | 2,504 | 324 | 5,709 |
| 1952 | 3/ | 3/ | 2,438 | 623 | 2,554 | 356 | 5,971 |
| 1953 | 3/ | 3/ | 2,469 | 653 | 2,554 | 374 | 6,050 |
| 1954 | 3/ | 3/ | 2,507 | 579 | 2,500 | 378 | 5,964 |
| 1955 | 500 | 2,028 | 2,528 | 576 | 2,529 | 387 | 6,020 |
| 1956 | 600 | 1,892 | 2,492 | 588 | 2,495 | 404 | 5,979 |
| 1957 | 715 | 1,856 | 2,571 | 631 | 2,547 | 395 | 6,144 |
| 1958 | 831 | 1,661 | 2,492 | 1,081 | 2,453 | 401 | 6,427 |
| 1959 | 933 | 1,921 | 2,854 | 1,200 | 2,423 | 418 | 6,895 |
| 1960 | 948 | 2,086 | 3,034 | 1,161 | 2,336 | 424 | 6,955 |
| Percentage distribution | | | | | | | |
| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| 1946 | 3/ | 3/ | 22.8 | 30.2 | 40.6 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 1947 | 3/ | 3/ | 24.9 | 15.3 | 54.8 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| 1948 | 3/ | 3/ | 32.4 | 10.1 | 52.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| 1949 | 3/ | 3/ | 37.3 | 10.3 | 47.2 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| 1950 | 3/ | 3/ | 38.9 | 11.1 | 44.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| 1951 | 3/ | 3/ | 39.8 | 10.6 | 43.9 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| 1952 | 3/ | 3/ | 40.8 | 10.4 | 42.8 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| 1953 | 3/ | 3/ | 40.8 | 10.8 | 42.2 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| 1954 | 3/ | 3/ | 42.1 | 9.7 | 41.9 | 6.3 | 100.0 |
| 1955 | 8.3 | 33.7 | 42.0 | 9.6 | 42.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 1956 | 10.0 | 31.7 | 41.7 | 9.8 | 41.7 | 6.8 | 100.0 |
| 1957 | 11.6 | 30.2 | 41.8 | 10.3 | 41.5 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 1958 | 12.9 | 25.9 | 38.8 | 16.8 | 38.2 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| 1959 | 13.5 | 27.9 | 41.4 | 17.4 | 35.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 |
| 1960 | 13.6 | 30.0 | 43.6 | 16.7 | 33.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 |

^{1/} 1950-60 based principally on taxable removals; prior years based on tax collections. Excludes tax-exempt cigars mainly consumed overseas.

^{2/} Data for 1955 and 1956 are approximate estimates; for 1957-60, from Cigar Manufacturers Association of America.

^{3/} Not available.

Table 13.--Cigars: Taxable removals from factories in specified States and from Puerto Rico, by retail price class, fiscal year 1959-60

| State | Class A 2¢ or less | Class B 2.6-4.0 cents | Class C 4.1-6.0 cents | Class D 6.1-8.0 cents | Class E 8.1-15.0 cents | Class F 15.1-20.0 cents | Class G over 20.0 cents | Total |
|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. | Mil. |
| Pennsylvania | 13.27 | 14.71 | 1,530.09 | 441.87 | 1,146.12 | 100.07 | 16.72 | 3,282.95 |
| Florida | 1.58 | 185.69 | 403.34 | 486.37 | 76.51 | 15.05 | 46.73 | 1,115.17 |
| Ohio | .14 | .70 | 86.54 | 40.95 | 140.03 | 14.58 | .56 | 273.50 |
| South Carolina | .58 | 87.24 | 17.94 | * | 157.91 | --- | --- | 253.67 |
| Georgia | --- | 4.16 | 133.41 | 3.60 | * | --- | --- | 141.17 |
| Alabama | --- | 1.99 | 254.67 | 49.60 | 7.96 | --- | --- | 314.22 |
| New Jersey | .37 | --- | 35.28 | 4.31 | 115.53 | .17 | .22 | 155.57 |
| Puerto Rico | --- | .09 | 9.50 | * | 142.35 | .06 | .15 | 152.15 |
| Virginia | --- | --- | 1.34 | .06 | 131.20 | --- | --- | 132.60 |
| Indiana | .44 | .98 | 37.19 | 29.91 | 48.86 | .19 | .50 | 117.15 |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | .68 | 23.69 | 73.21 | 16.31 | 1.43 | 115.31 |
| New York | .19 | .85 | 21.48 | 1.46 | 11.17 | 2.94 | .22 | 35.21 |
| West Virginia | --- | .12 | 11.34 | 24.25 | --- | --- | --- | 35.71 |
| Kentucky | .17 | .30 | .11 | * | 116.30 | * | * | 116.88 |
| Massachusetts | --- | .75 | 14.85 | 22.35 | 3.99 | .42 | .73 | 39.29 |
| Michigan | .18 | * | 41.42 | 13.99 | 37.53 | 1.35 | .14 | 94.61 |
| New Hampshire | --- | --- | --- | .10 | 28.18 | --- | --- | 28.28 |
| Tennessee | --- | --- | 23.16 | .19 | 4.19 | --- | --- | 23.54 |
| Connecticut | --- | --- | .15 | .92 | 19.11 | .31 | * | 20.49 |
| Other | --- | .21 | 13.97 | 2.11 | 16.54 | 3.97 | 1.30 | 38.10 |
| Total | 16.92 | 297.79 | 2,636.46 | 1,145.77 | 2,265.29 | 155.14 | 72.3 | 5,595.75 |

Percentage distribution, within States

| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Pennsylvania | 0.4 | 0.4 | 46.9 | 13.5 | 35.1 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Florida | .1 | 15.3 | 33.2 | 39.9 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Ohio | .05 | .2 | 30.4 | 14.3 | 49.3 | 5.1 | .2 | 100.0 |
| South Carolina | .2 | 33.1 | 6.8 | * | 59.9 | --- | --- | 100.0 |
| Georgia | --- | 3.0 | 94.4 | 2.6 | * | --- | --- | 100.0 |
| Alabama | --- | .6 | 81.1 | 15.8 | 2.5 | --- | --- | 100.0 |
| New Jersey | .2 | --- | 22.6 | 2.8 | 74.2 | .1 | .1 | 100.0 |
| Puerto Rico | --- | .06 | 6.2 | * | 93.0 | .5 | * | 100.0 |
| Virginia | --- | --- | 1.0 | * | 98.9 | --- | --- | 100.0 |
| Indiana | .4 | .8 | 31.6 | 25.4 | 41.5 | .2 | .7 | 100.0 |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | .6 | 20.5 | 63.5 | 14.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| New York | .5 | 2.2 | 55.9 | 3.8 | 29.0 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| West Virginia | --- | .3 | 31.8 | 67.9 | --- | --- | --- | 100.0 |
| Kentucky | .1 | .2 | .09 | * | 99.5 | * | * | 100.0 |
| Massachusetts | --- | 1.5 | 30.1 | 45.4 | 20.3 | .1 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Michigan | .2 | * | 43.7 | 14.8 | 32.7 | 1.4 | .2 | 100.0 |
| New Hampshire | --- | --- | --- | .4 | 99.6 | --- | --- | 100.0 |
| Tennessee | --- | --- | 84.1 | .7 | 15.2 | --- | --- | 100.0 |
| Connecticut | --- | --- | .7 | 4.5 | 93.1 | 1.8 | * | 100.0 |
| Other | --- | .6 | 36.7 | 5.5 | 43.4 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 |

Percentage distribution, among States

| | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Pennsylvania | 78.5 | 4.9 | 58.0 | 38.6 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 75.2 |
| Florida | 9.3 | 62.4 | 15.2 | 42.4 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 75.2 |
| Ohio | .8 | .2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 6.1 | --- | 75.2 |
| South Carolina | 3.4 | 29.3 | .7 | * | 6.1 | --- | 75.2 |
| Georgia | --- | 1.4 | 5.1 | .3 | * | --- | 75.2 |
| Alabama | --- | .7 | 9.7 | 4.3 | .2 | --- | 75.2 |
| New Jersey | 2.2 | --- | 1.3 | .4 | .1 | --- | 75.2 |
| Puerto Rico | --- | * | .4 | * | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Virginia | --- | --- | .05 | * | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Indiana | 2.6 | .3 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | --- | 75.2 |
| Louisiana | --- | --- | * | 2.1 | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| New York | 1.1 | .3 | .8 | .1 | .1 | --- | 75.2 |
| West Virginia | --- | * | .4 | 2.1 | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Kentucky | 1.0 | .1 | * | * | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Massachusetts | --- | .2 | .6 | 2.0 | .4 | --- | 75.2 |
| Michigan | 1.1 | * | 1.6 | .2 | 1.1 | --- | 75.2 |
| New Hampshire | --- | --- | --- | * | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Tennessee | --- | --- | --- | * | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Connecticut | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Other | --- | * | .4 | --- | --- | --- | 75.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 75.2 |

* Less than one-half unit. Detail may not add to total because of rounding and omission of the percentage for other.

Basic data, Internal Revenue Service.

Table 14.--Consumer expenditures for cigars and other tobacco products, 1939-60

| Year | Cigars | Cigarettes | Chewing, smoking, and snuff | Total | Expenditures for cigars as a percentage of-- | |
|------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| | | | | | Total tobacco expenditures | Total personal consumption expenditures |
| | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Mil. dol. | Percent | Percent |
| 1939 | 261 | 1,207 | 299 | 1,767 | 14.8 | 0.39 |
| 1940 | 265 | 1,316 | 302 | 1,883 | 14.1 | .37 |
| 1941 | 284 | 1,518 | 306 | 2,108 | 13.5 | .35 |
| 1942 | 305 | 1,773 | 303 | 2,381 | 12.8 | .34 |
| 1943 | 358 | 2,024 | 295 | 2,677 | 13.4 | .36 |
| 1944 | 402 | 2,025 | 290 | 2,717 | 14.8 | .37 |
| 1945 | 443 | 2,208 | 321 | 2,972 | 14.9 | .36 |
| 1946 | 542 | 2,656 | 280 | 3,478 | 15.6 | .37 |
| 1947 | 547 | 3,044 | 278 | 3,869 | 14.1 | .33 |
| 1948 | 548 | 3,319 | 288 | 4,155 | 13.2 | .31 |
| 1949 | 520 | 3,463 | 289 | 4,272 | 12.2 | .29 |
| 1950 | 514 | 3,626 | 292 | 4,432 | 11.6 | .26 |
| 1951 | 526 | 3,934 | 283 | 4,743 | 11.1 | .25 |
| 1952 | 545 | 4,326 | 282 | 5,153 | 10.6 | .25 |
| 1953 | 560 | 4,537 | 268 | 5,365 | 10.4 | .24 |
| 1954 | 552 | 4,406 | 260 | 5,218 | 10.6 | .23 |
| 1955 | 549 | 4,544 | 257 | 5,350 | 10.3 | .21 |
| 1956 | 553 | 4,843 | 242 | 5,638 | 9.8 | .20 |
| 1957 | 557 | 5,267 | 240 | 6,064 | 9.2 | .20 |
| 1958 | 581 | 5,564 | 254 | 6,399 | 9.1 | .20 |
| 1959 | 625 | 6,132 | 277 | 7,034 | 8.9 | .20 |
| 1960 | 645 | 6,560 | 288 | 7,493 | 8.6 | .20 |

Basic data, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--U. S. cigar tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, 1946-61

| Crop Year 1/ | Acreage | Yield per acre | Produc- tion Million pounds | Stocks 1/ Million pounds | Supply Million pounds | Disappearance | | | Average price per pound to growers | Value of crop Million dollars |
|------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------|---|---|
| | | | | | | Total | Domestic | Exports | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Types 41-62, all cigar types | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 126,138 | 1,322 | 166.7 | 324.0 | 490.7 | 157.7 | 152.1 | 5.6 | 55.6 | 92.7 |
| 1947 | 134,400 | 1,260 | 169.3 | 333.0 | 502.3 | 170.5 | 163.2 | 7.3 | 56.6 | 95.9 |
| 1948 | 130,800 | 1,306 | 170.8 | 331.8 | 502.6 | 177.9 | 154.7 | 23.2 | 53.3 | 91.0 |
| 1949 | 133,500 | 1,276 | 170.4 | 324.7 | 495.1 | 145.7 | 135.7 | 10.0 | 46.5 | 79.3 |
| 1950 | 134,300 | 1,278 | 171.7 | 349.4 | 521.1 | 153.4 | 146.1 | 7.3 | 45.6 | 78.3 |
| 1951 | 118,600 | 1,313 | 155.7 | 367.7 | 523.4 | 164.7 | 157.2 | 7.5 | 44.1 | 68.6 |
| 1952 | 108,500 | 1,312 | 142.3 | 358.7 | 501.0 | 162.9 | 153.9 | 9.0 | 49.3 | 70.1 |
| 1953 | 112,300 | 1,252 | 140.6 | 338.1 | 478.7 | 161.7 | 155.6 | 6.1 | 51.8 | 72.9 |
| 1954 | 113,100 | 1,374 | 155.4 | 317.0 | 472.4 | 141.9 | 135.9 | 6.0 | 51.0 | 79.2 |
| 1955 | 109,600 | 1,294 | 141.8 | 330.5 | 472.3 | 160.4 | 152.2 | 8.2 | 46.5 | 66.0 |
| 1956 | 90,700 | 1,428 | 129.5 | 311.9 | 441.4 | 145.7 | 137.3 | 8.4 | 50.3 | 65.1 |
| 1957 | 87,400 | 1,367 | 119.5 | 295.7 | 415.2 | 136.1 | 126.2 | 9.9 | 54.4 | 65.0 |
| 1958 | 85,300 | 1,442 | 123.0 | 279.1 | 402.1 | 137.3 | 126.9 | 10.4 | 55.9 | 68.8 |
| 1959 | 93,400 | 1,455 | 135.2 | 264.8 | 400.0 | 126.4 | 120.0 | 6.4 | 53.5 | 72.0 |
| 1960 2/ | 94,900 | 1,471 | 136.6 | 273.6 | 410.2 | 128.4 | 121.8 | 6.6 | 58.5 | 80.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 93,200 | 1,452 | 135.3 | 281.8 | 417.1 | | | | | |
| Type 41, Pennsylvania filler | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 33,500 | 1,525 | 51.1 | 101.2 | 152.3 | 53.8 | 51.0 | 2.8 | 32.5 | 16.6 |
| 1947 | 36,200 | 1,440 | 52.1 | 98.5 | 150.6 | 50.8 | 49.3 | 1.5 | 30.5 | 15.9 |
| 1948 | 36,800 | 1,560 | 57.4 | 99.8 | 157.2 | 51.2 | 50.6 | .7 | 26.3 | 15.1 |
| 1949 | 35,400 | 1,530 | 54.2 | 106.0 | 160.1 | 44.3 | 43.7 | .7 | 26.4 | 14.3 |
| 1950 | 37,300 | 1,500 | 56.0 | 115.8 | 171.8 | 45.6 | 45.0 | .6 | 26.4 | 14.8 |
| 1951 | 34,900 | 1,610 | 56.2 | 126.2 | 182.4 | 50.0 | 49.3 | .7 | 19.0 | 10.7 |
| 1952 | 23,700 | 1,600 | 37.9 | 132.4 | 170.3 | 51.2 | 50.8 | .4 | 25.2 | 9.6 |
| 1953 | 25,800 | 1,480 | 38.2 | 119.1 | 157.3 | 51.6 | 51.4 | .2 | 27.5 | 10.5 |
| 1954 | 29,200 | 1,670 | 48.8 | 105.7 | 154.5 | 41.5 | 41.4 | .1 | 27.4 | 13.4 |
| 1955 | 29,500 | 1,550 | 45.1 | 113.0 | 158.7 | 55.0 | 54.6 | .4 | 24.5 | 11.2 |
| 1956 | 29,000 | 1,670 | 48.4 | 103.7 | 152.1 | 46.8 | 46.6 | .2 | 24.0 | 11.6 |
| 1957 | 29,000 | 1,420 | 41.2 | 105.3 | 146.5 | 42.8 | 42.7 | .1 | 20.5 | 8.4 |
| 1958 | 30,000 | 1,700 | 51.0 | 103.7 | 154.7 | 50.4 | 50.1 | .3 | 28.0 | 14.3 |
| 1959 | 31,000 | 1,725 | 53.5 | 104.3 | 157.8 | 48.1 | 48.0 | .1 | 31.5 | 16.8 |
| 1960 2/ | 31,000 | 1,700 | 52.7 | 109.7 | 162.4 | 47.5 | 47.4 | .1 | 28.5 | 15.0 |
| 1961 2/ | 30,000 | 1,700 | 52.7 | 114.9 | 167.6 | | | | | |

Continued -

Table 15.--U. S. cigar tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, 1946-61
(Farm-sales weight)
- Continued

| Crop Year 1/ | Acreage | Yield per acre | Produc- tion | Stocks 1/ | Supply | Disappearance | | | Average price per pound to growers | Value of Crop |
|------------------------------|----------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | | | | | Total | Domestic | Exports | | |
| | Acres | Pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Cents | Million dollars |
| Types 42-44, Ohio filler | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 5,500 | 1,125 | 6.2 | 27.5 | 33.7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | --- | 36.0 | 2.2 |
| 1947 | 6,500 | 1,300 | 8.4 | 23.7 | 32.1 | 8.2 | 8.2 | --- | 31.0 | 2.6 |
| 1948 | 6,800 | 1,600 | 10.9 | 23.9 | 34.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | --- | 23.0 | 2.5 |
| 1949 | 7,000 | 1,600 | 11.2 | 25.9 | 37.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | --- | 25.0 | 2.8 |
| 1950 | 7,800 | 1,350 | 10.5 | 28.0 | 38.5 | 7.3 | 7.3 | --- | 18.6 | 2.0 |
| 1951 | 4,900 | 1,480 | 7.3 | 31.2 | 38.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | --- | 24.4 | 1.8 |
| 1952 | 5,700 | 1,550 | 8.8 | 28.5 | 37.3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | --- | 25.0 | 2.2 |
| 1953 | 4,700 | 1,400 | 6.6 | 27.3 | 33.9 | 9.8 | 9.8 | --- | 18.5 | 1.2 |
| 1954 | 4,600 | 1,750 | 8.0 | 24.1 | 32.1 | 9.2 | 9.2 | --- | 22.5 | 1.8 |
| 1955 | 4,400 | 1,700 | 7.5 | 22.9 | 30.4 | 7.2 | 7.2 | --- | 21.8 | 1.6 |
| 1956 | 3,900 | 1,625 | 6.3 | 23.2 | 29.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | --- | 22.0 | 1.4 |
| 1957 | 3,600 | 1,270 | 4.6 | 23.1 | 27.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | --- | 22.8 | 1.0 |
| 1958 | 3,900 | 835 | 2.5 | 20.5 | 23.0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | --- | 24.2 | .6 |
| 1959 | 3,900 | 1,770 | 6.9 | 17.1 | 24.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | --- | 27.3 | 1.9 |
| 1960 2/ | 4,300 | 1,525 | 6.6 | 17.5 | 24.1 | 6.5 | 6.5 | --- | 28.1 | 1.8 |
| 1961 3/ | 4,400 | 1,800 | 7.9 | 17.6 | 25.5 | | | | | |
| Type 46, Puerto Rican filler | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 26,000 | 884 | 23.0 | 78.3 | 101.3 | 27.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 25.0 | 5.7 |
| 1947 | 32,000 | 816 | 26.1 | 74.0 | 100.1 | 32.1 | 30.6 | 1.5 | 27.5 | 7.2 |
| 1948 | 32,500 | 831 | 27.0 | 68.0 | 95.0 | 41.8 | 32.9 | 8.9 | 27.0 | 7.3 |
| 1949 | 36,000 | 722 | 26.0 | 53.2 | 79.2 | 28.1 | 25.9 | 2.2 | 20.0 | 5.2 |
| 1950 | 34,000 | 750 | 25.5 | 51.1 | 76.6 | 28.8 | 28.5 | .3 | 28.0 | 7.1 |
| 1951 | 33,800 | 831 | 28.1 | 47.8 | 75.9 | 34.1 | 33.8 | .3 | 30.0 | 8.4 |
| 1952 | 35,600 | 963 | 34.3 | 41.8 | 76.1 | 28.9 | 28.6 | .3 | 32.0 | 11.0 |
| 1953 | 40,500 | 842 | 34.1 | 47.2 | 81.3 | 32.1 | 32.0 | .1 | 30.0 | 10.2 |
| 1954 | 36,900 | 921 | 34.0 | 49.2 | 83.2 | 23.9 | 23.8 | .1 | 30.5 | 10.4 |
| 1955 | 35,100 | 855 | 30.0 | 59.3 | 89.3 | 31.7 | 31.6 | .1 | 25.2 | 7.6 |
| 1956 | 25,500 | 941 | 24.0 | 57.6 | 81.6 | 31.3 | 30.9 | .4 | 30.8 | 7.4 |
| 1957 | 25,800 | 1,035 | 26.7 | 50.3 | 77.0 | 27.4 | 27.3 | .1 | 27.5 | 7.3 |
| 1958 | 23,500 | 1,089 | 25.6 | 49.6 | 75.2 | 32.8 | 31.6 | 1.2 | 30.0 | 7.7 |
| 1959 | 25,600 | 1,078 | 27.6 | 42.4 | 70.0 | 26.2 | 25.8 | .4 | 32.2 | 8.9 |
| 1960 2/ | 26,800 | 1,011 | 27.1 | 43.8 | 70.9 | 27.6 | 27.5 | .1 | 32.0 | 8.6 |
| 1961 3/ | (28,000) | (1,037) | 28.0 | 43.3 | 71.3 | | | | | |

Continued -

Table 15.--U.S. cigar tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, 1946-61-Continued

| Crop year | Acreage | Yield | Pro- duction | Stocks 1/ | (Farm-sales weight) | | | | | | | | | | Average price per pound to growers | Value of crop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|-------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------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| | | | | | Acres | Pounds | Million pounds | Total | Disappearance | | Exports | Million pounds | Cents | Million dollars | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Supply | Million pounds | | | | | | | Domestic | Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Types 41-46, total filler types | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million |

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Table 15.--U. S. cigar tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, 1946-61--Continued

| Crop year 1/ | (Farm-sales weight) | | | | | | | | | | Value of crop |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Acreage | Yield Pounds | Pro- duction Million pounds | Stocks 1/ Million pounds | Supply Million pounds | Disappearance | | | Exports Million pounds | Average price per pound to growers Cents | |
| | | | | | | Total | Domestic | Million pounds | | | |
| Acres | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million dollars | |
| Type 52, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed binder | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 7,900 | 1,640 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 29.0 | 12.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 69.0 | 8.9 |
| 1947 | 9,100 | 1,658 | 15.1 | 16.5 | 31.6 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 1.5 | 73.3 | 11.1 |
| 1948 | 8,800 | 1,662 | 14.6 | 19.3 | 33.9 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 4.7 | 62.3 | 9.1 |
| 1949 | 8,600 | 1,705 | 14.7 | 19.8 | 34.5 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 41.9 | 6.1 |
| 1950 | 8,800 | 1,728 | 15.2 | 25.0 | 40.2 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 1.7 | 39.8 | 6.0 |
| 1951 | 6,600 | 1,695 | 11.2 | 27.3 | 38.5 | 11.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 42.6 | 4.8 |
| 1952 | 5,800 | 1,667 | 9.6 | 27.5 | 37.1 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 1.4 | 48.9 | 4.7 |
| 1953 | 6,200 | 1,945 | 12.0 | 24.2 | 36.2 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 54.9 | 6.6 |
| 1954 | 6,400 | 1,859 | 11.9 | 24.3 | 36.2 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.2 | .7 | 44.0 | 5.2 |
| 1955 | 5,700 | 1,742 | 9.9 | 23.3 | 33.2 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 35.0 | 3.5 |
| 1956 | 2,900 | 1,995 | 5.8 | 21.6 | 27.4 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 42.3 | 2.4 |
| 1957 | 1,500 | 2,093 | 3.2 | 20.2 | 23.4 | 7.5 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 44.9 | 1.5 |
| 1958 | 900 | 2,084 | 1.8 | 15.9 | 17.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | .6 | 49.4 | .9 |
| 1959 | 1,700 | 1,865 | 3.2 | 14.5 | 17.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | .7 | 41.2 | 1.3 |
| 1960 2/ | 1,700 | 1,943 | 3.2 | 13.7 | 16.9 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 42.8 | 1.4 |
| 1961 3/ | 1,100 | 2,076 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 15.1 | | | | | | |
| Type 54, Southern Wisconsin binder | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 14,300 | 1,470 | 21.0 | 32.7 | 53.7 | 15.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 34.7 | 7.3 |
| 1947 | 11,000 | 1,440 | 15.8 | 37.9 | 53.7 | 16.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 22.3 | 3.5 |
| 1948 | 8,200 | 1,450 | 11.9 | 37.2 | 49.1 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | .4 | 22.4 | 2.7 |
| 1949 | 8,500 | 1,480 | 12.6 | 39.8 | 52.4 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | .0 | 22.8 | 2.9 |
| 1950 | 9,300 | 1,420 | 13.2 | 40.1 | 53.3 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | .0 | 23.5 | 3.1 |
| 1951 | 6,900 | 1,510 | 10.4 | 40.3 | 50.7 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | .0 | 25.3 | 2.6 |
| 1952 | 5,700 | 1,450 | 8.3 | 34.7 | 43.0 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 19.5 | 1.6 |
| 1953 | 4,800 | 1,510 | 7.2 | 33.3 | 40.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | .0 | 24.3 | 1.8 |
| 1954 | 5,100 | 1,480 | 7.5 | 30.5 | 38.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.5 | .5 | 24.3 | 1.8 |
| 1955 | 4,500 | 1,490 | 6.7 | 29.0 | 35.7 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | .4 | 22.9 | 1.5 |
| 1956 | 4,100 | 1,650 | 6.8 | 25.4 | 32.2 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 11.0 | .2 | 26.1 | 1.8 |
| 1957 | 4,400 | 1,740 | 7.6 | 21.0 | 28.6 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.2 | .4 | 31.1 | 2.4 |
| 1958 | 5,200 | 1,700 | 8.8 | 20.0 | 28.8 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.5 | .4 | 34.6 | 3.1 |
| 1959 | 5,800 | 1,595 | 9.2 | 20.9 | 30.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | .3 | 29.3 | 2.7 |
| 1960 2/ | 5,700 | 1,600 | 9.1 | 22.2 | 31.3 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | .2 | 28.0 | 2.6 |
| 1961 3/ | 5,800 | 1,625 | 9.4 | 23.3 | 32.7 | | | | | | |

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Table 15.—U. S. cigar tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, 1946-61 - continued

(Farm-sales weight)

| Crop year 1/ | Acreage | Yield Pounds | Pro- duction Million pounds | Stocks 1/ Million pounds | Supply Million pounds | Disappearance | | | Average price per pound to growers | Value of crop |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| | | | | | | Total | Domestic | Exports | | |
| | | | | | | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Cents | Million dollars |
| Type 55, Northern Wisconsin binder | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 15,200 | 1,469 | 22.3 | 28.4 | 50.7 | 13.1 | n.a. | n.a. | 45.6 | 10.2 |
| 1947 | 14,800 | 1,454 | 21.5 | 37.6 | 59.1 | 22.9 | n.a. | n.a. | 34.9 | 7.5 |
| 1948 | 12,600 | 1,461 | 18.4 | 36.2 | 54.6 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 1.7 | 23.0 | 4.2 |
| 1949 | 12,400 | 1,518 | 18.8 | 35.2 | 54.0 | 13.2 | 13.0 | .2 | 28.5 | 5.4 |
| 1950 | 12,800 | 1,465 | 18.7 | 40.8 | 59.5 | 16.4 | 16.3 | .1 | 28.1 | 5.3 |
| 1951 | 8,900 | 1,445 | 12.9 | 43.1 | 56.0 | 15.6 | 15.5 | .1 | 31.3 | 4.0 |
| 1952 | 9,400 | 1,445 | 13.6 | 40.4 | 54.0 | 18.6 | 18.4 | .2 | 31.4 | 4.3 |
| 1953 | 9,500 | 1,345 | 12.8 | 35.4 | 48.2 | 16.4 | 16.1 | .3 | 31.9 | 4.1 |
| 1954 | 9,900 | 1,561 | 15.4 | 31.8 | 47.2 | 16.3 | 16.1 | .2 | 32.7 | 5.0 |
| 1955 | 9,800 | 1,464 | 14.3 | 30.9 | 45.2 | 13.4 | 13.1 | .3 | 24.6 | 3.5 |
| 1956 | 7,700 | 1,743 | 13.4 | 31.8 | 45.2 | 13.6 | 13.4 | .2 | 30.9 | 4.2 |
| 1957 | 7,200 | 1,690 | 12.2 | 31.6 | 43.8 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 2.1 | 33.5 | 4.1 |
| 1958 | 7,800 | 1,670 | 13.0 | 26.6 | 39.6 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 2.3 | 35.2 | 4.6 |
| 1959 | 8,600 | 1,350 | 11.6 | 25.3 | 36.9 | 12.5 | 11.6 | .9 | 37.1 | 4.3 |
| 1960 2/ | 8,900 | 1,500 | 13.4 | 24.4 | 37.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 | .4 | 30.6 | 4.1 |
| 1961 3/ | 8,500 | 1,520 | 12.9 | 25.5 | 38.4 | | | | | |
| Types 51-55 4/, total binder types | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 48,600 | 1,521 | 73.9 | 103.4 | 177.3 | 53.9 | 51.1 | 2.8 | 52.6 | 38.9 |
| 1947 | 46,100 | 1,490 | 69.1 | 123.4 | 192.5 | 66.9 | 62.6 | 4.3 | 43.8 | 30.3 |
| 1948 | 39,600 | 1,525 | 60.4 | 125.6 | 186.0 | 62.9 | 51.8 | 11.1 | 41.1 | 24.8 |
| 1949 | 39,500 | 1,561 | 61.7 | 123.1 | 184.8 | 49.7 | 46.3 | 3.4 | 36.0 | 22.2 |
| 1950 | 41,500 | 1,548 | 64.2 | 135.1 | 199.3 | 56.8 | 54.0 | 2.8 | 35.8 | 23.1 |
| 1951 | 31,400 | 1,571 | 49.3 | 142.5 | 191.8 | 57.1 | 54.2 | 2.9 | 38.1 | 18.9 |
| 1952 | 30,400 | 1,532 | 46.6 | 134.7 | 181.3 | 56.1 | 52.2 | 3.9 | 38.6 | 18.1 |
| 1953 | 29,000 | 1,618 | 46.9 | 125.2 | 172.1 | 52.3 | 50.2 | 2.1 | 44.7 | 21.1 |
| 1954 | 29,400 | 1,642 | 48.2 | 119.8 | 168.0 | 50.7 | 49.1 | 1.6 | 40.6 | 19.6 |
| 1955 | 27,700 | 1,555 | 43.0 | 117.3 | 160.3 | 50.0 | 47.4 | 2.6 | 32.4 | 14.0 |
| 1956 | 19,000 | 1,763 | 33.5 | 110.3 | 143.8 | 45.4 | 42.1 | 3.3 | 38.2 | 12.8 |
| 1957 | 15,900 | 1,766 | 28.1 | 98.4 | 126.6 | 41.8 | 37.4 | 4.4 | 37.1 | 10.5 |
| 1958 | 15,900 | 1,719 | 27.3 | 94.7 | 112.0 | 31.3 | 27.7 | 3.6 | 38.4 | 10.5 |
| 1959 | 16,900 | 1,511 | 28.6 | 80.7 | 109.3 | 29.4 | 27.3 | 2.1 | 30.3 | 10.4 |
| 1960 2/ | 18,400 | 1,596 | 27.3 | 79.9 | 107.1 | 28.2 | 26.3 | 1.9 | 30.8 | 9.6 |
| 1961 2/ | 17,500 | 1,595 | 27.6 | 80.0 | 107.6 | | | | | |

Continued

Table 15.--U. S. cigar tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, 1946-61--Continued

| Crop year 1/ | (Farm-sales weight) | | | | | | | | | | Value of crop |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|------------------|
| | Acreage | Yield | Pro- duction | Stocks 1/ | Supply | Disappearance | | | Average price per pound to growers | Million dollars | |
| | | | | | | Total | Domestic | Exports | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acres | Pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Cents | Million dollars | |
| Type 61, Connecticut shade-grown wrapper | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 8,800 | 1,003 | 8.8 | 10.1 | 18.9 | 8.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 240.0 | 21.2 | |
| 1947 | 9,500 | 975 | 9.3 | 10.1 | 19.4 | 8.7 | n.a. | n.a. | 310.0 | 28.7 | |
| 1948 | 10,600 | 924 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 20.5 | 8.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 290.0 | 28.4 | |
| 1949 | 10,500 | 1,061 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 23.2 | 9.6 | n.a. | n.a. | 205.0 | 22.8 | |
| 1950 | 8,300 | 1,097 | 9.1 | 13.6 | 22.7 | 9.7 | n.a. | n.a. | 205.0 | 18.7 | |
| 1951 | 8,400 | 970 | 8.2 | 13.0 | 21.2 | 8.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 205.0 | 16.7 | |
| 1952 | 8,000 | 1,110 | 8.9 | 12.9 | 21.8 | 10.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 210.0 | 18.6 | |
| 1953 | 7,900 | 1,303 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 21.3 | 9.9 | n.a. | n.a. | 205.0 | 21.1 | |
| 1954 | 8,200 | 1,202 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 21.3 | 10.2 | n.a. | n.a. | 215.0 | 21.2 | |
| 1955 | 8,000 | 1,106 | 8.8 | 11.1 | 19.9 | 9.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 215.0 | 19.0 | |
| 1956 | 7,900 | 1,307 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 20.9 | 9.5 | n.a. | n.a. | 190.0 | 19.6 | |
| 1957 | 7,900 | 1,490 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 23.2 | 10.1 | n.a. | n.a. | 205.0 | 24.1 | |
| 1958 | 7,800 | 1,309 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 23.3 | 10.3 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 235.0 | 24.0 | |
| 1959 | 8,200 | 1,307 | 10.7 | 13.0 | 23.7 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 210.0 | 22.5 | |
| 1960 2/ | 8,400 | 1,425 | 12.0 | 15.1 | 27.1 | 11.4 | 8.9 | 2.5 | 225.0 | 26.9 | |
| 1961 3/ | 7,900 | 1,337 | 10.6 | 15.7 | 26.3 | | | | | | |
| Type 62, Georgia-Florida shade-grown wrapper | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 3,700 | 994 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 3.9 | n.a. | n.a. | 220.0 | 8.1 | |
| 1947 | 4,100 | 1,031 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 3.6 | n.a. | n.a. | 265.0 | 11.2 | |
| 1948 | 4,500 | 1,170 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 9.1 | 4.6 | n.a. | n.a. | 245.0 | 12.9 | |
| 1949 | 5,100 | 1,206 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 4.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 195.0 | 12.0 | |
| 1950 | 5,400 | 1,181 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 5.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 200.0 | 12.8 | |
| 1951 | 5,200 | 1,303 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 13.7 | 5.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 180.0 | 12.2 | |
| 1952 | 5,100 | 1,147 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 5.8 | n.a. | n.a. | 180.0 | 10.5 | |
| 1953 | 4,400 | 1,022 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 6.0 | n.a. | n.a. | 195.0 | 8.8 | |
| 1954 | 4,800 | 1,370 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 13.4 | 6.5 | n.a. | n.a. | 195.0 | 12.8 | |
| 1955 | 4,900 | 1,388 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 13.7 | 7.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 185.0 | 12.6 | |
| 1956 | 5,400 | 1,266 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 13.2 | 6.1 | n.a. | n.a. | 180.0 | 12.3 | |
| 1957 | 5,200 | 1,368 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 14.2 | 6.7 | n.a. | n.a. | 190.0 | 13.5 | |
| 1958 | 5,100 | 1,243 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 13.8 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 185.0 | 11.7 | |
| 1959 | 5,800 | 1,351 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 15.1 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 195.0 | 15.3 | |
| 1960 2/ | 6,000 | 1,504 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 16.6 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 200.0 | 16.1 | |
| 1961 3/ | 5,600 | 1,520 | 8.5 | 10.4 | 18.9 | | | | | | |

- Continued

- Continued

Table 15.-- U.S. cigar tobacco: Acreage, yield, production, stocks, supply, disappearance, price and crop value, 1946-61 - Continued

(Farm-sales weight)

| Crop year 1/ | Acreage | Yield | Production | Stocks 1/ | Disappearance | | | Average price per pound to growers | Value of crop |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|
| | | | | | Total | Domestic | Exports | | |
| | Acres | Pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Million pounds | Cents | Million dollars |
| Types 61-62, total wrapper types | | | | | | | | | |
| 1946 | 12,500 | 1,000 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 26.1 | 12.7 | | 234.0 | 29.3 |
| 1947 | 13,600 | 992 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 26.9 | 12.4 | | 296.0 | 39.9 |
| 1948 | 15,100 | 998 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 29.6 | 13.0 | 2.5 | 274.0 | 41.3 |
| 1949 | 15,600 | 1,108 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 33.9 | 14.5 | 3.7 | 201.0 | 34.8 |
| 1950 | 13,700 | 1,130 | 15.5 | 19.4 | 34.9 | 14.9 | 3.6 | 203.0 | 31.4 |
| 1951 | 13,600 | 1,098 | 14.9 | 20.0 | 34.9 | 13.7 | 3.6 | 194.0 | 28.9 |
| 1952 | 13,100 | 1,124 | 14.7 | 21.2 | 35.9 | 16.6 | 4.4 | 198.0 | 29.2 |
| 1953 | 12,300 | 1,203 | 14.8 | 19.3 | 34.1 | 15.9 | 3.7 | 202.0 | 29.9 |
| 1954 | 13,000 | 1,264 | 16.4 | 18.2 | 34.6 | 16.6 | 4.2 | 207.0 | 34.0 |
| 1955 | 12,900 | 1,213 | 15.6 | 18.0 | 33.6 | 16.6 | 5.1 | 202.0 | 31.6 |
| 1956 | 13,300 | 1,290 | 17.2 | 17.0 | 34.2 | 15.7 | 4.5 | 186.0 | 31.9 |
| 1957 | 13,100 | 1,442 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 37.4 | 16.8 | 5.3 | 199.0 | 37.7 |
| 1958 | 12,900 | 1,283 | 16.6 | 20.6 | 37.2 | 16.9 | 5.3 | 215.8 | 35.7 |
| 1959 | 14,000 | 1,325 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 38.9 | 16.2 | 3.8 | 204.0 | 37.8 |
| 1960 2/ | 14,400 | 1,458 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 43.7 | 17.6 | 3.5 | 214.0 | 45.0 |
| 1961 3/ | 13,500 | 1,413 | 19.1 | 26.1 | 45.2 | | | | |

1/ October 1 for cigar filler and binder types, and July 1 for cigar wrapper types.

2/ Subject to revision.

3/ November 1 indication.

4/ Total binder types data include Type 53 (New York and Pennsylvania Havana Seed) through 1953.

N. A.--not available.

Table 16.--Cigar tobacco: Acreage and production in specified countries, 1950-60

| Year | Dominican Republic | | Haiti | | Jamaica | | Colombia | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | Native | | Other | |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds |
| 1950 | 50 | 48,501 | 4 | 3,200 | 2 | 1,380 | 39 | 37,778 | 8 | 7,196 |
| 1951 | 50 | 39,682 | 4 | 3,200 | 2 | 1,300 | 45 | 41,852 | 9 | 7,972 |
| 1952 | 45 | 38,435 | 4 | 3,000 | 2 | 1,220 | 41 | 40,740 | 8 | 7,761 |
| 1953 | 45 | 37,112 | 4 | 3,000 | 1 | 703 | 42 | 46,296 | 8 | 8,819 |
| 1954 | 47 | 41,890 | 3 | 3,000 | 1 | 603 | 43 | 41,667 | 9 | 7,716 |
| 1955 | 52 | 39,525 | 1/ | 1,500 | 2 | 600 | 48 | 53,572 | 6 | 9,841 |
| 1956 | 50 | 41,897 | 1/ | 1,500 | 2 | 600 | 45 | 71,194 | 6 | 9,715 |
| 1957 | 55 | 45,683 | 1/ | 1,500 | 2 | 1,084 | 48 | 72,311 | 6 | 10,582 |
| 1958 | 60 | 38,612 | 1/ | 1,500 | 2 | 950 | 51 | 75,047 | 5 | 8,818 |
| 1959 | 50 | 14,608 | 6 | 2,000 | 2 | 1,050 | 51 | 76,257 | 5 | 9,370 |
| 1960 | 55 | 49,604 | 6 | 2,500 | 2 | 1,050 | 40 | 55,887 | 4 | 6,283 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Brazil | | Paraguay | | Philippine Republic | | Indonesia | | | |
| | | | | | | | Sumatra | | Other | |
| | Bahia | | Fuerte | | | | | | | |
| 1950 | 87 | 60,686 | 3 | 2,777 | 113 | 57,977 | 15 | 9,237 | 280 | 140,000 |
| 1951 | 95 | 65,647 | 6 | 5,072 | 124 | 64,967 | 12 | 6,869 | 289 | 112,565 |
| 1952 | 95 | 43,558 | 5 | 4,710 | 109 | 55,688 | 10 | 5,597 | 384 | 141,912 |
| 1953 | 97 | 59,917 | 5 | 4,762 | 91 | 46,101 | 10 | 7,910 | 269 | 121,615 |
| 1954 | 95 | 70,846 | 4 | 3,858 | 85 | 35,227 | 12 | 7,079 | 319 | 116,835 |
| 1955 | 87 | 62,831 | 6 | 4,960 | 80 | 41,188 | 30 | 12,710 | 296 | 105,272 |
| 1956 | 89 | 64,030 | 5 | 3,500 | 49 | 28,700 | 12 | 8,697 | 308 | 103,628 |
| 1957 | 90 | 68,343 | 4 | 3,000 | 105 | 59,061 | 20 | 6,093 | 320 | 136,095 |
| 1958 | 87 | 61,729 | 3 | 2,220 | 89 | 40,565 | 6 | 4,081 | 301 | 113,362 |
| 1959 | 92 | 63,933 | 5 | 3,973 | 104 | 48,154 | 9 | 5,940 | 315 | 115,460 |
| 1960 | 103 | 74,956 | 6 | 5,250 | 109 | 65,967 | 10 | 7,700 | 308 | 123,695 |

1/ Not available.

Compiled from official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 17.--Cuba: Cigar tobacco, acreage and production, by districts, 1946-60

| Year | Vuelta Abajo, including wrapper, binder, filler | | Semi-Vuelta (filler) | | Partido (shade-grown wrapper) | | Remedios | | Oriente | | Total | |
|------|---|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 acres | 1,000 pounds |
| 1946 | 52 | 30,644 | 10 | 4,609 | 4 | 2,693 | 82 | 43,732 | 4 | 3,005 | 152 | 84,683 |
| 1947 | 52 | 29,584 | 9 | 3,298 | 3 | 2,576 | 74 | 41,141 | 2 | 1,611 | 140 | 78,210 |
| 1948 | 38 | 21,832 | 6 | 2,407 | 3 | 2,249 | 63 | 31,207 | 1 | 1,519 | 111 | 59,214 |
| 1949 | 43 | 25,920 | 6 | 2,085 | 3 | 1,722 | 59 | 22,311 | 1 | 1,272 | 112 | 53,310 |
| 1950 | 57 | 33,755 | 9 | 3,950 | 3 | 2,378 | 73 | 50,391 | 4 | 3,169 | 146 | 93,643 |
| 1951 | 62 | 54,149 | 12 | 5,711 | 4 | 1,393 | 63 | 19,083 | 3 | 4,803 | 144 | 85,139 |
| 1952 | 55 | 34,285 | 8 | 3,909 | 3 | 2,169 | 67 | 34,194 | 3 | 4,121 | 136 | 78,678 |
| 1953 | 60 | 46,820 | 10 | 5,202 | 3 | 2,453 | 72 | 34,374 | 3 | 2,063 | 148 | 90,912 |
| 1954 | 59 | 58,706 | 11 | 3,902 | 3 | 3,218 | 77 | 42,506 | 4 | 2,408 | 154 | 110,740 |
| 1955 | 66 | 59,313 | 6 | 4,175 | 3 | 3,316 | 76 | 40,259 | 3 | 2,172 | 154 | 109,235 |
| 1956 | 60 | 52,364 | 6 | 5,818 | 3 | 3,184 | 71 | 38,596 | 3 | 2,088 | 143 | 102,050 |
| 1957 | 62 | 59,868 | 6 | 3,569 | 3 | 3,145 | 72 | 44,624 | 3 | 1,642 | 146 | 112,848 |
| 1958 | 58 | 59,194 | 10 | 5,398 | 3 | 1,739 | 69 | 42,731 | 2 | 1,501 | 142 | 110,563 |
| 1959 | 59 | 54,742 | 9 | 3,773 | 3 | 2,332 | 65 | 40,565 | 2 | 1,420 | 138 | 102,832 |
| 1960 | 59 | 57,500 | 10 | 5,000 | 3 | 3,000 | 65 | 42,000 | 2 | 1,500 | 139 | 109,000 |

Table 18.--United States: Imports for consumption of cigar tobacco, 1950-51

| Country of origin and commodity | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1955 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. |
| CUBA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 11,301 | 15,463 | 10,873 | 15,435 | 9,897 | 14,425 | 9,737 | 14,507 | 9,142 | 13,421 | 11,004 | 18,150 |
| Unstemmed | 3,919 | 4,740 | 4,099 | 5,020 | 3,995 | 5,410 | 4,434 | 5,405 | 4,740 | 4,543 | 5,530 | 4,370 |
| Scrap | 5,096 | 2,894 | 5,967 | 3,911 | 8,125 | 4,854 | 8,933 | 5,456 | 9,563 | 5,295 | 9,330 | 5,197 |
| Cigar wrapper | 292 | 1,263 | 317 | 1,435 | 351 | 1,588 | 431 | 2,075 | 424 | 2,223 | 424 | 2,100 |
| PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 282 | 86 | 83 | 28 | 1,905 | 443 | 506 | 62 | 34 | 11 | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | 697 | 154 | 188 | 19 | 25 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | 172 | 56 | --- | --- | 1,219 | 358 | 2,280 | 607 | 1,416 | 405 | 2,458 | 109 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 50 | 11 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| INDONESIA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 |
| Cigar wrapper | 803 | 4,148 | 943 | 4,545 | 757 | 3,407 | 430 | 2,157 | 385 | 1,722 | 322 | 1,503 |
| COLOMBIA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NETHERLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 25 | 1 |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1/ | 1/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | 1/ | 1/ | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | 1 | 1/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PERU | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CANADA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | --- | --- | 1/ | 1/ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | 109 | 12 | --- | --- | 19 | 10 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | 1/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TURKEY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OTHERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 11 | --- | --- | --- | 11 | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | 1 | 1/ | 3 | 2 | 50 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cigar wrapper | 1/ | 1/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 11,584 | 15,550 | 10,900 | 15,467 | 11,811 | 14,370 | 10,283 | 14,570 | 9,172 | 13,624 | 11,004 | 18,150 |
| Unstemmed | 3,927 | 4,745 | 4,805 | 5,170 | 4,104 | 5,438 | 4,441 | 5,410 | 4,740 | 4,543 | 5,530 | 4,370 |
| Scrap | 5,209 | 2,950 | 6,080 | 3,925 | 9,400 | 4,801 | 11,200 | 5,000 | 11,000 | 5,295 | 9,330 | 5,197 |
| Cigar wrapper | 1,095 | 5,411 | 1,280 | 5,280 | 1,100 | 5,001 | 424 | 2,075 | 424 | 2,223 | 424 | 2,100 |

Table 18.---United States: Imports for consumption of cigar tobaccos, 1950-61 - Continued

| Country of origin and commodity | 1956 | | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1959 | | 1960 | | Jan.-June 1961 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value | Quan- tity | Value |
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 dol. |
| <u>CUBA</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 9,229 | 13,035 | 8,814 | 12,617 | 9,022 | 12,450 | 9,141 | 12,485 | 7,041 | 10,843 | 2,484 | 3,946 |
| Unstemmed | 3,779 | 4,316 | 2,968 | 3,952 | 3,125 | 3,826 | 3,731 | 4,564 | 4,014 | 4,925 | 2,110 | 2,582 |
| Scrap | 11,293 | 5,903 | 12,336 | 6,582 | 13,755 | 7,105 | 16,138 | 8,394 | 13,795 | 8,059 | 6,418 | 3,789 |
| Cigar wrapper | 600 | 2,340 | 586 | 2,413 | 513 | 2,053 | 532 | 2,141 | 593 | 2,742 | 294 | 1,344 |
| <u>PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 235 | 79 | 235 | 76 | 327 | 107 | 168 | 58 | 512 | 147 | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | 474 | 96 | --- | --- | 92 | 26 | 1 | 1/ | 101 | 30 | 2 | 1 |
| Scrap | 5,788 | 1,487 | 6,060 | 1,821 | 5,479 | 1,773 | 7,439 | 2,403 | 9,886 | 2,966 | 8,128 | 2,554 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 43 | 13 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <u>INDONESIA</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 1 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | --- | --- |
| Scrap | 1 | 1/ | --- | --- | 23 | 10 | 26 | 6 | 59 | 34 | 134 | 66 |
| Cigar wrapper | 136 | 766 | 124 | 774 | 79 | 493 | 20 | 131 | 4 | 22 | 1 | 4 |
| <u>COLOMBIA</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1/ | 1/ | 74 | 17 | 70 | 20 |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 238 | 136 | 374 | 211 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <u>NETHERLANDS</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | 4 | 1 | 227 | 49 | 50 | 11 |
| Scrap | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 135 | 65 | 38 | 21 | 255 | 58 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | 1 | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1/ | 1/ |
| <u>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 55 | 23 | 292 | 123 | 96 | 43 |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12 | 6 | 106 | 48 | 316 | 169 | 296 | 152 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <u>PERU</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 60 | 17 | 1,691 | 560 | 286 | 95 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <u>CANADA</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Unstemmed | 1/ | 1/ | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | 37 | 4 | 46 | 6 | --- | --- | 139 | 19 | 194 | 26 | 124 | 20 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <u>TURKEY</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | --- | --- | 9 | 6 | 99 | 70 | 1/ | 1/ | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap | --- | --- | --- | --- | 30 | 21 | 288 | 16 | 426 | 18 | 403 | 21 |
| Cigar wrapper | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| <u>OTHER</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 3 | 4 | 122 | 58 | 67 | 26 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Unstemmed | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 235 | 57 |
| Scrap | 21 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 152 | 18 | 2/349 | 43 | 2/276 | 54 | 3/487 | 138 |
| Cigar wrapper | 3 | 19 | 2 | 11 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 1 |
| <u>TOTAL</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cigar filler: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stemmed | 9,468 | 13,125 | 9,172 | 12,755 | 9,421 | 12,589 | 9,309 | 12,543 | 7,553 | 10,990 | 2,485 | 3,947 |
| Unstemmed | 4,262 | 4,419 | 2,987 | 3,967 | 3,335 | 3,938 | 3,803 | 4,596 | 4,729 | 5,150 | 2,563 | 2,714 |
| Scrap | 17,141 | 7,416 | 18,443 | 8,410 | 19,451 | 8,933 | 24,680 | 11,011 | 26,919 | 12,043 | 16,905 | 7,104 |
| Cigar wrapper | 739 | 3,125 | 715 | 3,204 | 592 | 2,546 | 595 | 2,285 | 597 | 2,764 | 298 | 1,349 |

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ Includes principally imports from Spain, Hong Kong, Iran, Greece, Syria, Rhodesia, Libya and Paraguay. 3/ Includes mainly imports from Spain, Greece, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Prepared from records of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19.--United States: Imports for consumption of cigar tobacco, stemmed-weight basis 1/, 1956-61

| Commodity and country of origin | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | Jan.-June 1961 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Cigar filler, (Stemmed-weight basis, plus scrap): | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 23,658 | 23,613 | 25,370 | 28,375 | 24,167 | 19,653 |
| Philippine Republic | 6,416 | 6,295 | 5,882 | 7,608 | 10,482 | 8,130 |
| Indonesia | 2 | 1 | 28 | 29 | 61 | 131 |
| Colombia | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 209 | 132 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 2 | --- | 138 | 226 | 296 |
| Dominican Republic | --- | --- | 12 | 152 | 558 | 376 |
| Peru | --- | --- | --- | 60 | 1,691 | 286 |
| Canada | 37 | 46 | 1 | 139 | 194 | 125 |
| Turkey | --- | 7 | 112 | 288 | 426 | 403 |
| Other | 31 | 129 | 234 | 3/356 | 3/289 | 3/683 |
| Total | 30,145 | 30,093 | 31,639 | 37,145 | 38,396 | 21,528 |
| Cigar wrapper (Stemmed-weight basis): | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 498 | 486 | 426 | 442 | 492 | 244 |
| Philippine Republic | --- | --- | --- | 36 | --- | --- |
| Indonesia | 113 | 103 | 66 | 17 | 3 | 1 |
| Colombia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Dominican Republic | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Peru | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Canada | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Turkey | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Total | 613 | 593 | 492 | 495 | 495 | 247 |
| All cigar leaf, (Stemmed-weight basis): | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 24,156 | 24,099 | 25,796 | 28,817 | 24,659 | 10,897 |
| Philippine Republic | 6,416 | 6,295 | 5,882 | 7,644 | 10,482 | 8,130 |
| Indonesia | 115 | 104 | 94 | 46 | 67 | 135 |
| Colombia | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 209 | 132 |
| Netherlands | 1 | 3 | --- | 138 | 226 | 296 |
| Dominican Republic | --- | --- | 12 | 152 | 558 | 376 |
| Peru | --- | --- | --- | 60 | 1,691 | 286 |
| Canada | 37 | 46 | 1 | 139 | 194 | 125 |
| Turkey | --- | 7 | 112 | 288 | 426 | 403 |
| Other | 33 | 130 | 234 | 3/356 | 3/289 | 3/683 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 30,758 | 30,686 | 32,131 | 37,640 | 38,841 | 21,765 |

1/ Unstemmed tobacco imports converted to stemmed basis and added to that reported in the stemmed and scrap categories.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ A wide variety of sources, including Spain, Hong Kong, Iran, Greece, Syria, Rhodesia, Libya and Paraguay.

Basic data from records of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 21 .---Cigar tobacco: United States general imports, quantity and average value per pound, 1957-60 and Jan.-June 1961

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Prepared from records of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 22.—Cigar tobacco: United States general imports, 1957-6, and January-June 1961

| Commodity and country of origin | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1959 | | 1960 | | Jan. June 1961 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Quantity: 1,000 lb. | Value: 1,000 dol. | Quantity: 1,000 lb. | Value: 1,000 dol. | Quantity: 1,000 lb. | Value: 1,000 dol. | Quantity: 1,000 lb. | Value: 1,000 dol. | Quantity: 1,000 lb. | Value: 1,000 dol. |
| Cigar filler, stemmed: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 8,896 | 12,857 | 8,797 | 12,270 | 10,155 | 14,201 | 7,500 | 12,274 | 2,422 | 4,143 |
| Philippine Republic | 235 | 76 | 327 | 106 | 193 | 63 | 512 | 147 | --- | --- |
| West Germany | 121 | 59 | 66 | 13 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 9,252 | 12,992 | 9,190 | 12,389 | 10,348 | 14,264 | 8,012 | 12,421 | 2,422 | 4,143 |
| Cigar filler, unstemmed: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 14,830 | 10,391 | 16,171 | 10,599 | 24,263 | 14,537 | 26,084 | 19,727 | 6,329 | 5,177 |
| Dominican Republic | --- | --- | 24 | 5 | 630 | 156 | 3,357 | 52 | 251 | --- |
| Colombia | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 4,423 | 259 | 3,327 | --- |
| Netherlands | 2 | 2 | --- | --- | 4 | --- | 1,335 | 575 | 50 | --- |
| Paraguay | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 1 | 372 | 50 | 1,143 | --- |
| Indonesia | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 2 | 259 | 54 | 572 | --- |
| Brazil | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | 105 | 75 | 1,156 | --- |
| Philippine Republic | --- | --- | 4,264 | 207 | 2,501 | 337 | 150 | 43 | --- | --- |
| Peru | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3,463 | 630 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other | 13 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 30 | 10 | 64 | 2 | 35 | --- |
| Total | 14,845 | 10,399 | 20,470 | 11,195 | 33,611 | 15,725 | 33,192 | 21,511 | 12,395 | 5,177 |
| Scrap: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 5,457 | 3,272 | 6,977 | 3,869 | 7,529 | 4,185 | 11,860 | 6,550 | 2,651 | 1,584 |
| Philippine Republic | 6,560 | 1,936 | 5,479 | 1,774 | 6,416 | 1,999 | 9,727 | 2,743 | 7,555 | 1,351 |
| Spain | --- | --- | 66 | 3 | 1,224 | 83 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 5 | 244 | 54 |
| Paraguay | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 5 | 252 | --- |
| Other 1/ | 47 | 7 | 119 | 12 | 479 | 70 | 371 | 64 | 41 | --- |
| Total 1/ | 12,064 | 5,215 | 12,641 | 5,656 | 15,645 | 6,337 | 21,953 | 9,392 | 11,507 | 2,995 |
| Cigar wrapper, unstemmed: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 442 | 1,565 | 352 | 1,373 | 745 | 2,836 | 530 | 2,940 | 102 | 324 |
| Indonesia | 120 | 742 | 146 | 958 | 7 | 59 | 2 | 13 | 3 | --- |
| Total | 562 | 2,307 | 498 | 2,331 | 752 | 2,895 | 532 | 2,953 | 105 | 324 |
| All classifications: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 29,625 | 28,035 | 32,297 | 28,411 | 42,695 | 35,909 | 48,354 | 41,517 | 11,443 | 11,034 |
| Philippine Republic | 6,795 | 2,012 | 10,070 | 2,167 | 9,410 | 2,404 | 10,339 | 2,755 | 7,557 | 1,351 |
| Other countries | 303 | 816 | 432 | 995 | 3,257 | 1,013 | 7,338 | 2,154 | 1,197 | --- |
| Grand total | 36,723 | 30,913 | 42,799 | 31,573 | 55,362 | 39,326 | 66,031 | 46,426 | 20,197 | 12,385 |

1/ Does not include entries under this classification that probably were not for eventual use in cigars. From Turkey, quantities and values of arrivals of scrap were as follows: 1959, 1,205,000 pounds, value \$83,000; 1960, 1,103,000 pounds, value \$54,000; January-June 1961, 655,000 pounds, value \$37,000. From Greece, comparable figures are: 1960, 324,000 pounds, value \$23,000; January-June 1961, 252,000 pounds, value \$18,000.

2/ Less than 500 dollars.

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

Prepared from records of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.--Changes in the duty rates on cigar tobacco
imported into the United States, 1930-58

| Description | Rate of duty | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Unstemmed | Stemmed |
| | Dollars per pound | Dollars per pound |
| Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with over 35% of wrapper tobacco: | | |
| <u>Not the product of Cuba or the Philippines:</u> | | |
| Tariff Act of 1930 | 2.275 | 2.925 |
| Trade Agreements: | | |
| Netherlands 2/1/36 | 1.875 | 2.525 |
| Netherlands 7/1/36 | 1.50 | 2.15 |
| GATT: | | |
| Benelux 1/1/48 | 1.00 | 1.72 |
| Pursuant to reduction in rate to Cuba: | | |
| 6/29/57 | .9545 | 1.634 |
| 6/29/58 | .909 | 1.548 |
| <u>Product of Cuba:</u> | | |
| Tariff Act of 1930 | 1.82 | 2.34 |
| Trade Agreements: | | |
| Cuba 9/3/34 1/ | 1.50 | 2.34 |
| Pursuant to reduction in rate to the | | |
| Netherlands 2/1/36 | 1.50 | 2.02 |
| Pursuant to reduction in rate to the | | |
| Netherlands 7/1/36 | 1.20 | 1.72 |
| Cuba 12/23/39 | 1.20 | 1.72 |
| Cuba 1/5/42 | .91 | 1.72 |
| GATT: | | |
| Cuba 1/1/48 | .91 | 1.72 |
| Cuba: | | |
| 6/29/57 | .8645 | 1.634 |
| 6/29/58 | .819 | 1.548 |
| Cigar filler tobacco: | | |
| <u>Not the product of Cuba or the Philippines:</u> | | |
| Tariff Act of 1930 | .35 | .50 |
| GATT: | | |
| Pursuant to reduction in rate to Cuba: | | |
| 1/1/48 | 2/.35 | 2/.50 |
| Dominican Republic 5/19/50 | .175 | .25 |
| Pursuant to reduction in rate to Cuba: | | |
| 6/29/57 | .168 | .24 |
| 6/29/58 | .161 | .23 |
| <u>Product of Cuba:</u> | | |
| Tariff Act of 1930 | .28 | .40 |
| Trade Agreements: | | |
| Cuba 9/3/34 | 1/.175 | 1/.25 |
| Cuba 3/17/36 | .28 | .40 |
| Cuba 12/23/39: | | |
| Within quota 3/ | .175 | .25 |
| Over quota | .28 | .40 |
| Cuba 1/5/42: | | |
| Within quota 2/ | .14 | .20 |
| Over quota | .28 | .40 |
| GATT: | | |
| Cuba 1/1/48 4/ | .14 | .20 |
| Cuba: | | |
| 6/29/57 | .133 | .19 |
| 6/29/58 | .126 | .18 |

- Continued

Table 23.(cont'd).--Changes in the duty rates on cigar tobacco
Imported into the United States, 1930-58

| Description | Rate of duty | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Unstemmed | Stemmed |
| | Dollars per pound | Dollars per pound |
| Cigar filler tobacco--Continued: | | |
| Product of the Philippines: | | |
| Tariff Act of 1930 | Free | Free |
| Philippine Independence Act 1/1/40: | | |
| Within quota 5/ | Free | Free |
| Over quota | .35 | .50 |
| P.L. 367, 77th Congress, 12/22/41: | | |
| Within quota 6/ | Free | Free |
| Over quota | .35 | .50 |
| Philippine Trade Act, 1/1/46: | | |
| Absolute quota of 6,500,000 pounds per calendar year | Free | Free |
| Philippine Trade Act, 1/1/56: | | |
| Within quota 7/ | Free | Free |
| Over quota | .126 | .18 |
| Scrap tobacco: | | |
| All quotas and tariff rates on scrap tobacco are the same as those given above for unstemmed filler tobacco. | | |

1/ Under this agreement, all dutiable Cuban tobacco and tobacco products (unstemmed equivalent) were subject to an annual absolute quota equal to 18% of the quantity of tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars in the United States during the preceding calendar year. The reduced duties to Cuba on these products were also conditioned on continuation of the United States cigar-tobacco adjustment program. This program was terminated on March 16, 1936, but the rate on Cuban wrapper remained at \$1.50 a pound because of the reduction in duty in the Netherlands trade agreement on February 1, 1936 and Cuba's guaranteed preference of 20%.

2/ Because of the GATT prohibition against increases in tariff preferences, a rate of 21 cents per pound on unstemmed and 30 cents per pound on stemmed filler (except cigarette leaf) applied in any calendar year after the entry in that year of a total aggregate quantity of 22 million pounds of filler (other than cigarette leaf) and scrap tobacco, the product of Cuba.

3/ The quota was 22 million pounds (unstemmed equivalent) of Cuban filler tobacco, stemmed and unstemmed, and Cuban scrap in any calendar year after 1939.

4/ The quota on imports from Cuba was eliminated.

5/ Philippine cigar filler, stemmed and unstemmed, and scrap tobacco were made subject to a duty-free quota of 4 1/2 million pounds for the calendar year 1940, with successive reductions in the quota during the following years until Philippine independence, after which the Philippine product would become subject to regular United States duties. The quota for calendar 1940 was 4 1/2 million pounds, and for 1941 was 4,275,000 pounds.

6/ As a wartime measure the quota for 1942 was restored to 4 1/2 million pounds. The progressive reductions in the quotas were resumed thereafter until passage of the Philippine Trade Act, effective January 1, 1946. The quotas for cigar filler, stemmed and unstemmed, and scrap tobacco were as follows (pounds): 1943, 4,275,000; 1944, 4,050,000; 1945, 3,825,000.

7/ The Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act, effective January 1, 1956, provides for annual duty-free quotas which gradually decrease. Beginning January 1, 1974, there will be no duty-free quota. From January 1, 1974 to July 4, 1974 Philippine products will pay the same rate as Cuban products; as of July 4, 1974, Philippine products will pay the full duty rather than receiving the preferential rates applicable to Cuban products.

Table 24.--Cigars: United States imports for consumption, 1950-61

| Country of origin | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1955 | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value |
| | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars |
| Cuba | 11,111.1 | 2,145.6 | 12,996.7 | 2,410.6 | 12,493.8 | 2,511.0 | 13,365.6 | 2,686.2 | 12,343.3 | 2,318.2 | 14,707.8 | 2,834.3 |
| Jamaica | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | .3 | 19.3 | 6.1 | 5.0 | .9 |
| Brazil | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5.8 | .6 | 7.0 | .3 | 10.0 | .6 |
| Denmark | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.4 | .3 | --- | --- | 12.0 | .5 |
| Netherlands | 87.4 | 6.1 | 53.0 | 3.4 | 174.1 | 9.7 | 102.7 | 7.1 | 231.0 | 8.1 | 283.5 | 12.5 |
| West Germany | --- | --- | --- | --- | 19.2 | 1.2 | 33.7 | 1.6 | 26.0 | 1.2 | 36.0 | .9 |
| Switzerland | .5 | .1 | --- | --- | 25.6 | .7 | 202.5 | 5.4 | 96.0 | 3.8 | 37.5 | 1.0 |
| Philippine Rep. | 740.3 | 38.2 | 1,247.8 | 55.9 | 1,909.2 | 75.2 | 2,948.5 | 95.9 | 3,577.4 | 108.5 | 5,113.3 | 151.0 |
| United Kingdom | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.1 | .3 | 100.0 | 2.5 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.8 | .4 | 4.7 | .4 | --- | --- | 95.9 | 2.9 |
| Total | 11,939.3 | 2,190.0 | 14,297.5 | 2,469.9 | 14,635.4 | 2,600.1 | 16,766.6 | 2,800.3 | 16,300.0 | 2,446.2 | 20,301.0 | 3,004.6 |
| | 1956 | | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1959 | | 1960 | | January-June, 1961 | |
| | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value | Quantity: | Value |
| | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 pieces | 1,000 dollars |
| Cuba | 18,387.2 | 3,135.6 | 19,963.5 | 3,483.7 | 22,373.9 | 3,733.6 | 23,760.0 | 4,077.9 | 23,438.9 | 4,436.0 | 3,558.2 | 672.7 |
| Jamaica | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 84.0 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 27.2 | 4.0 |
| Brazil | 43.8 | 1.0 | 16.1 | 1.1 | 76.5 | 3.9 | 95.5 | 2.7 | 69.5 | 1.5 | 62.2 | 2.6 |
| Denmark | 12.4 | .7 | 112.0 | 1.6 | 72.0 | 5.8 | 447.5 | 11.1 | 245.9 | 3.7 | 130.0 | 2.0 |
| Netherlands | 443.7 | 17.1 | 863.6 | 25.5 | 844.4 | 31.1 | 1,413.1 | 47.8 | 1,983.6 | 61.8 | 342.3 | 13.3 |
| West Germany | 44.5 | 3.5 | 224.9 | 12.4 | 364.0 | 15.4 | 480.2 | 22.5 | 398.8 | 13.5 | 124.1 | 5.1 |
| Switzerland | 49.3 | 1.3 | 21.5 | 1.5 | 20.0 | .6 | --- | --- | 24.9 | 3.2 | --- | --- |
| Philippine Rep. | 3,708.1 | 124.4 | 4,786.7 | 142.3 | 4,083.7 | 110.2 | 4,574.1 | 117.2 | 5,528.2 | 179.2 | 2,829.4 | 102.6 |
| United Kingdom | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11.5 | .6 | --- | --- |
| Others | 90.3 | 2.2 | 50.1 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 1.3 | .3 | .1 | 9.9 | .4 | 35.2 | 3.4 |
| Total | 22,779.3 | 3,285.8 | 26,038.4 | 3,669.4 | 27,837.9 | 3,901.9 | 30,854.7 | 4,284.1 | 31,716.3 | 4,700.9 | 7,108.6 | 805.7 |

Prepared from records of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 25 ---Imports of tobacco from specified cigar-leaf tobacco producing countries, into specified major markets, quantity and average import price per pound, 1955-60 1/

| Importing country and country of origin | 1955 | | | 1956 | | | 1957 | | | 1958 | | | 1959 | | | 1960 | | |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| | Quan- tity | Average price per pound | U. S. cents | Quan- tity | Average price per pound | U. S. cents | Quan- tity | Average price per pound | U. S. cents | Quan- tity | Average price per pound | U. S. cents | Quan- tity | Average price per pound | U. S. cents | Quan- tity | Average price per pound | U. S. cents |
| | Mil. lb. | | | Mil. lb. | | | Mil. lb. | | | Mil. lb. | | | Mil. lb. | | | Mil. lb. | | |
| WEST GERMANY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 1.4 | 34.0 | 1.5 | 32.4 | 33.8 | 1.9 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 2.0 | 42.1 | 46.8 | 2.4 | 46.8 | 1.6 | 62.9 | | | |
| Brazil | 10.4 | 35.8 | 9.3 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 10.2 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 8.6 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 8.6 | 31.4 | 8.9 | 38.3 | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 4.0 | 20.8 | 5.1 | 20.2 | 20.6 | 5.1 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 4.6 | 22.1 | 20.5 | 4.9 | 20.5 | 3.4 | 24.6 | | | |
| Colombia | 5.7 | 25.3 | 5.7 | 27.4 | 28.4 | 6.7 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 6.4 | 28.4 | 23.0 | 6.4 | 23.0 | 5.5 | 21.7 | | | |
| Philippine Republic | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | 31.6 | 32.5 | 2/ | 32.5 | 14.1 | 2/ | 14.1 | 1.9 | 25.6 | | | |
| Indonesia | 8.4 | 108.9 | 7.2 | 125.5 | 134.8 | 6.9 | 124.1 | 124.1 | 6.5 | 124.1 | 91.2 | 7.6 | 91.2 | 9.2 | 76.2 | | | |
| NETHERLANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 1.4 | 55.9 | 2.4 | 43.6 | 42.9 | 2.9 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 2.9 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 2.4 | 41.5 | 1.3 | 53.2 | | | |
| Brazil | 5.2 | 40.6 | 6.5 | 44.7 | 43.9 | 8.2 | 43.8 | 43.8 | 8.2 | 43.8 | 40.6 | 8.5 | 40.6 | 8.0 | 45.5 | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 4 | 23.0 | 6 | 26.1 | 29.4 | 5 | 27.7 | 27.7 | 5 | 27.7 | 25.9 | 5 | 25.9 | 5 | 30.0 | | | |
| Colombia | 3 | 34.9 | 5 | 37.6 | 35.7 | 1.1 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 2 | 38.2 | 32.6 | 3 | 32.6 | 3 | 33.4 | | | |
| Philippine Republic | 3 | 37.8 | 4 | 34.8 | 35.6 | 6 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 5 | 34.3 | 31.2 | 2 | 31.2 | 6 | 36.1 | | | |
| Indonesia | 8.1 | 111.7 | 8.3 | 147.6 | 146.5 | 8.8 | 135.7 | 135.7 | 9.7 | 135.7 | 123.8 | 10.6 | 123.8 | 6.8 | 129.3 | | | |
| BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 3/ | --- | 3/ | --- | 41.9 | 3/ | 42.1 | 42.1 | 3/ | 42.1 | 39.2 | 1.1 | 39.2 | 3/ | 41.4 | | | |
| Brazil | 3.4 | 32.8 | 3.6 | 32.0 | 29.9 | 4.3 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 4.5 | 29.8 | 28.3 | 5.0 | 28.3 | 4.6 | 29.8 | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 3.6 | 23.6 | 3.7 | 22.7 | 23.7 | 4.3 | 25.2 | 25.2 | 4.3 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 4.0 | 25.8 | 3.9 | 26.2 | | | |
| Colombia | 3/ | --- | 3/ | --- | 35.4 | 3/ | 44.9 | 44.9 | 3/ | 44.9 | 40.2 | 3/ | 40.2 | 3/ | 28.7 | | | |
| Philippine Republic | 1.0 | 3/ | 1.2 | 89.3 | 31.5 | 1.3 | 37.7 | 37.7 | 1.1 | 37.7 | 33.4 | 1.9 | 33.4 | 1.0 | 34.7 | | | |
| Indonesia | 2.7 | 69.3 | 1.9 | 89.3 | 106.2 | 1.4 | 87.4 | 87.4 | 1.6 | 87.4 | 78.0 | 1.9 | 78.0 | 2.4 | 69.5 | | | |
| DENMARK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 4 | 45.7 | 4 | 38.8 | 44.9 | 2 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 2 | 42.2 | 72.5 | 3 | 72.5 | 1 | 80.2 | | | |
| Brazil | 4.6 | 37.9 | 6.0 | 50.5 | 50.2 | 5.4 | 44.2 | 44.2 | 4.1 | 44.2 | 45.3 | 6.1 | 45.3 | 5.7 | 51.0 | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 2/ | --- | 2/ | --- | 26.0 | 2/ | 27.8 | 27.8 | 2 | 27.8 | 26.7 | 3 | 26.7 | 2 | 32.0 | | | |
| Colombia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2/ | --- | | | |
| Philippine Republic | 2/ | --- | 2/ | --- | 261.7 | 3.1 | 269.0 | 269.0 | 3.9 | 269.0 | 250.5 | 3.7 | 250.5 | 3.0 | 230.0 | | | |
| Indonesia | 2.5 | 227.7 | 2.7 | 267.7 | 261.7 | 3.1 | 269.0 | 269.0 | 3.9 | 269.0 | 250.5 | 3.7 | 250.5 | 3.0 | 230.0 | | | |
| SWITZERLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 5 | 54.9 | 5 | 50.1 | 45.2 | 5 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 5 | 41.2 | 27.1 | 5 | 27.1 | 5 | 45.0 | | | |
| Brazil | 4.2 | 39.0 | 4.2 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 3.9 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 4.2 | 41.1 | 39.2 | 3.9 | 39.2 | 3.5 | 39.3 | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 1.8 | 30.2 | 1.8 | 30.7 | 30.3 | 1.8 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 1.8 | 30.4 | 30.7 | 1.8 | 30.7 | 1.8 | 31.3 | | | |
| Colombia | 1 | 32.1 | 2/ | 29.6 | 32.7 | 2/ | 31.7 | 31.7 | 2/ | 31.7 | 37.0 | 1 | 37.0 | 1 | 32.1 | | | |
| Philippine Republic | 2/ | --- | 1 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 2/ | --- | --- | 3/ | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 11.0 | | | |
| Indonesia | 1.4 | 159.2 | 1.3 | 166.2 | 163.7 | 1.2 | 154.3 | 154.3 | 1.3 | 154.3 | 140.0 | 1.3 | 140.0 | 1.4 | 127.6 | | | |
| ITALY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | 16.6 | 29.7 | 12.6 | 31.3 | 31.2 | 10.7 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 9.1 | 31.2 | 31.7 | 3.1 | 31.7 | 2.8 | 31.7 | | | |
| Brazil | 11.9 | 21.1 | 4.5 | 26.9 | 20.8 | 10.2 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 22.2 | 21.0 | 19.9 | 14.7 | 19.9 | 15.9 | 19.9 | | | |
| Dominican Republic | 12.0 | 17.3 | 4.4 | 18.1 | 29.1 | 1 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 3.3 | 29.1 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 24.5 | 3 | 24.5 | | | |
| Colombia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | | |
| Philippine Republic | 11.5 | 16.0 | 20.9 | 19.7 | 23.4 | 12.6 | 23.4 | 23.4 | 16.0 | 23.4 | 20.9 | 14.3 | 20.9 | 18.9 | 20.9 | | | |
| Indonesia | 1 | 46.3 | 1 | 35.5 | 43.0 | 1 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 1 | 35.4 | 24.3 | 3 | 24.3 | --- | 24.3 | | | |

1/ Average import price converted to U. S. currency equivalents by using official exchange rates of importing countries; exclude duty.
2/ Not available. 3/ Not available. Prepared from official trade statistics.

Table 26.--United States: Exports of cigar tobaccos, by kind or type and country of destination, 1949-60

| Country of destination and kind or type | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. |
| Cigar filler (types 41-46): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 16 | --- | 31 | 61 | 72 | --- | 14 | 4 | 13 | 78 | 12 | 95 |
| Austria | 290 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Belgium | 172 | 97 | 119 | 33 | 15 | 6 | --- | 10 | 14 | --- | --- | --- |
| France | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 93 | 140 | 90 |
| Germany 1/ | 5,702 | 191 | 1 | 112 | 7 | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | 114 | --- | --- | 2/ | --- | 31 | --- | 20 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Switzerland | --- | 27 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 43 | 14 | --- |
| Gibraltar | --- | --- | 40 | 14 | 58 | 8 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Algeria and Tunisia | 2,932 | 568 | 279 | 242 | 104 | --- | --- | 429 | 29 | --- | --- | --- |
| Philippine Republic | --- | 197 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam: | --- | --- | --- | 337 | 264 | 110 | 187 | 297 | --- | 352 | 822 | 307 |
| Others | 3/886 | 16 | 19 | 54 | 67 | 4 | --- | 1 | 43 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| Total quantity | 10,112 | 1,096 | 496 | 853 | 587 | 159 | 201 | 764 | 99 | 571 | 989 | 497 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.): | 3,403 | 407 | 156 | 309 | 175 | 47 | 69 | 235 | 29 | 340 | 378 | 225 |
| Cigar binder(types 51-55): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 147 | 53 | 39 | 104 | 137 | 116 | 117 | 78 | 32 | 37 | 10 | 28 |
| Austria | 292 | 240 | 226 | 157 | 142 | 183 | 141 | 142 | 147 | 91 | 43 | 179 |
| Belgium | 305 | 413 | 591 | 334 | 505 | 233 | 108 | 525 | 557 | 194 | 133 | 318 |
| Denmark | 227 | 226 | 415 | 95 | 108 | 85 | 57 | 112 | 62 | 225 | 93 | 140 |
| Germany 1/ | 4,704 | 1,150 | 816 | 1,629 | 1,776 | 623 | 834 | 819 | 2,381 | 856 | 2,608 | 855 |
| Malta | 46 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | 279 | 424 | 529 | 335 | 333 | 110 | 294 | 236 | 232 | 244 | 58 | 56 |
| Portugal | 84 | --- | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Spain | --- | 111 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 913 | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Sweden | 75 | 27 | 131 | 116 | 20 | 116 | 79 | 150 | 126 | 67 | 35 | 24 |
| Switzerland | 108 | 19 | 8 | 14 | 16 | 152 | 31 | --- | 8 | 39 | 43 | --- |
| United Kingdom | 53 | 5 | 26 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Algeria and Tunisia | 138 | --- | 10 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam: | 29 | --- | --- | 3 | 7 | --- | --- | 13 | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Others | 196 | 87 | 84 | 60 | 41 | 51 | 4 | 114 | 316 | 219 | 203 | 317 |
| Total quantity | 6,683 | 2,755 | 2,887 | 2,848 | 3,100 | 1,723 | 1,669 | 3,102 | 3,863 | 1,984 | 3,228 | 1,925 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.): | 6,013 | 2,336 | 2,491 | 2,500 | 2,599 | 1,676 | 1,374 | 2,196 | 2,646 | 1,740 | 2,314 | 1,512 |
| Cigar binder (type 51) 4/: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | --- | --- | --- | 29 | 50 | 58 | 61 | 41 | 28 | 14 | 1 | 5 |
| Belgium | --- | --- | --- | 175 | 153 | 131 | 54 | 87 | 98 | 130 | 51 | 49 |
| Denmark | --- | --- | --- | 25 | 82 | 65 | 18 | 61 | 3 | 199 | 84 | 129 |
| Germany, West | --- | --- | --- | 362 | 55 | 122 | 40 | 52 | 116 | 188 | 130 | 53 |
| Germany, East | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 49 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | --- | --- | --- | 177 | 226 | 45 | 75 | 44 | 138 | 50 | 18 | 39 |
| Norway | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 45 | --- | --- | --- |
| Spain | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 913 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Others | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 18 | 16 |
| Total quantity | --- | --- | --- | 775 | 585 | 428 | 253 | 1,255 | 437 | 596 | 302 | 291 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.): | --- | --- | --- | 574 | 485 | 368 | 189 | 881 | 333 | 604 | 327 | 316 |
| Cigar binder (type 52) 4/: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | --- | --- | --- | 23 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | --- | --- | --- |
| Austria | --- | --- | --- | 157 | 142 | 183 | 141 | 142 | 146 | 78 | 43 | 179 |
| Belgium | --- | --- | --- | 156 | 352 | 97 | 54 | 423 | 459 | 53 | 47 | 119 |
| Denmark | --- | --- | --- | 70 | 26 | 17 | 40 | 48 | 51 | 14 | --- | 3 |
| Germany, West | --- | --- | --- | 977 | 559 | 333 | 400 | 485 | 575 | 326 | 332 | 173 |
| Netherlands | --- | --- | --- | 154 | 106 | 65 | 219 | 176 | 91 | 189 | 36 | 16 |
| Canary Islands | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18 | --- | --- | 76 |
| Others | --- | --- | --- | 70 | 61 | 48 | 34 | 98 | 38 | 24 | 36 | 25 |
| Total quantity | --- | --- | --- | 1,607 | 1,257 | 744 | 894 | 1,375 | 1,382 | 684 | 494 | 591 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.): | --- | --- | --- | 1,549 | 1,278 | 786 | 806 | 938 | 1,167 | 577 | 496 | 536 |
| Cigar binder (types 53-55) 4/: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | --- | --- | --- | 52 | 76 | 57 | 50 | 34 | --- | 23 | 9 | 23 |
| Mexico | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 111 | 1 | --- |
| Belgium | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 5 | --- | 15 | --- | 11 | 35 | 150 |
| France | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 45 | 87 | 190 |
| Germany, West | --- | --- | --- | 59 | --- | 113 | 371 | 156 | 1,690 | 342 | 1,158 | 468 |
| Germany, East | --- | --- | --- | 231 | 1,162 | 55 | 22 | 76 | --- | --- | 988 | 151 |
| Poland | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sweden | --- | --- | --- | 116 | 20 | 166 | 79 | 150 | 126 | 67 | 34 | 24 |
| Switzerland | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 152 | --- | --- | 3 | 27 | 22 | --- |
| Others | --- | --- | --- | 5 | --- | 3 | --- | 41 | 48 | 78 | 98 | 37 |
| Total quantity | --- | --- | --- | 466 | 1,258 | 551 | 522 | 472 | 2,044 | 704 | 2,432 | 1,043 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.): | --- | --- | --- | 377 | 836 | 522 | 379 | 377 | 1,146 | 559 | 1,491 | 660 |

Continued -

Table 26.--United States: Exports of cigar tobacco, by kind or type and country of destination, 1949-50 - Continued

| Country of destination and kind or type | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| Cigar wrapper(types 61-62): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 247 | 302 | 295 | 140 | 390 | 400 | 343 | 418 | 237 | 418 | 377 | 173 |
| Brazil | 25 | 103 | 126 | 88 | 124 | 62 | 61 | 133 | 21 | 44 | --- | --- |
| Austria | 95 | 148 | 119 | --- | 36 | 21 | 8 | 14 | --- | 36 | 78 | 95 |
| Belgium | 76 | 112 | 107 | 158 | 407 | 377 | 473 | 275 | 203 | 56 | 72 | 37 |
| Denmark | 807 | 146 | 245 | 59 | 173 | 103 | 115 | 64 | 66 | 57 | 31 | 14 |
| Germany, West | 3,437 | 2,375 | 2,251 | 2,102 | 2,196 | 1,780 | 2,325 | 2,366 | 3,023 | 3,077 | 2,377 | 1,303 |
| Germany, East | 5/ | 5/ | 5/ | 198 | 143 | --- | 194 | 50 | 57 | 123 | 228 | 577 |
| Netherlands | 605 | 94 | 149 | 172 | 194 | 182 | 261 | 270 | 126 | 157 | 115 | 32 |
| Norway | 70 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | --- |
| Switzerland | 13 | 29 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 150 | 92 | 25 | 56 | 23 | 40 | 14 |
| United Kingdom | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | --- | 13 | 26 | 10 | 22 | 31 | 206 | 157 |
| Canary Islands | 26 | 43 | 32 | 49 | 39 | 73 | 71 | 101 | 54 | 109 | 117 | 177 |
| Algeria and Tunisia | 17 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 28 | 26 | 4 | 14 | 51 | 15 | 20 | 8 |
| Philippine Republic | 53 | 32 | 71 | 36 | 51 | 32 | 71 | 27 | 61 | 57 | 29 | 32 |
| Others | 99 | 55 | 63 | 34 | 105 | 179 | 107 | 150 | 132 | 150 | 200 | 153 |
| Total quantity | 5,573 | 3,450 | 3,510 | 3,061 | 3,901 | 3,401 | 4,155 | 3,918 | 4,493 | 4,730 | 3,777 | 3,294 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.) | 9,405 | 6,148 | 6,173 | 4,474 | 5,812 | 4,984 | 5,148 | 5,937 | 7,749 | 7,322 | 5,407 | 3,200 |
| Cigar wrapper (type 61) 6/: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | 500 | 340 | 44 |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | 40 | --- | --- |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | 38 | --- | --- |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | 20 | --- | --- |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 63 | --- |
| Germany, West | | | | | | | | | | 1,343 | 1,405 | --- |
| Germany, East | | | | | | | | | | 123 | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 20 | --- |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | 5 | --- | --- |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | 4 | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | 11 | --- | --- |
| Canary Islands | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Algeria and Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Philippine Republic | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Total quantity | | | | | | | | | | 3,134 | 2,808 | 2,241 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.) | | | | | | | | | | 6,710 | 5,034 | 1,400 |
| Cigar wrapper (type 62) 6/: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 44 | --- |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | 43 | --- | --- |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | --- | 41 | --- |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 31 | --- |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | 27 | --- | --- |
| Germany, West | | | | | | | | | | 1,134 | 1,115 | --- |
| Germany, East | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | 41 | --- | --- |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | 14 | --- | --- |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Canary Islands | | | | | | | | | | 23 | --- | --- |
| Algeria and Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | 17 | --- | --- |
| Philippine Republic | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Others | | | | | | | | | | --- | --- | --- |
| Total quantity | | | | | | | | | | 1,884 | 2,241 | 1,400 |
| Total value(1,000 dol.) | | | | | | | | | | 2,884 | 2,873 | 1,400 |

1/ Includes both West and East Germany.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Mainly Morocco.

4/ Not separately reported prior to January 1952.

5/ If any, included with West Germany.

6/ Not separately reported prior to January 1953.

Prepared from records of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 27 --Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from major cigar-leaf producing countries, annual 1950-59

| Exporting country and destination | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 1/ |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Cuba (Exports to:) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany 2/ | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 |
| Netherlands | 1.3 | .8 | .5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Spain | 2.6 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 4.0 |
| Sweden | .2 | .7 | .2 | .6 | .1 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 | 3/ |
| Canary Islands | .1 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .6 | .7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 |
| Chile | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .4 | 3/ |
| Uruguay | .6 | .9 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 | .4 | 1.5 |
| Canada | .2 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .5 | .5 | .7 |
| United States | 19.3 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 25.4 | 25.5 | 27.1 | 26.2 | 30.7 | 33.0 | 39.2 |
| Other | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Total | 27.2 | 37.9 | 39.5 | 36.2 | 42.4 | 47.7 | 47.1 | 55.6 | 57.3 | 58.4 |
| Dominican Republic (Exports to:) | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 0.1 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.4 | --- | --- | --- |
| Netherlands | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Spain | 13.7 | 14.5 | 11.5 | .1 | 4.4 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 7.1 |
| Belgium | 5.0 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.3 |
| Morocco | .8 | 1.7 | .2 | .4 | 1.4 | .9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | --- | .1 |
| Canary Islands | .4 | .2 | .5 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .1 | --- | --- |
| United States | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ | .2 | 4/ | 4/ | .1 | .9 |
| Algeria | .5 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Switzerland | .2 | .2 | .3 | .1 | .1 | --- | .1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam | .6 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.3 | .7 | .7 | 1.3 | .9 | .1 | .2 |
| Gibraltar | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Germany | 1.8 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Other | 3.1 | 1.5 | .9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Total | 31.9 | 35.3 | 33.6 | 20.9 | 27.2 | 28.9 | 29.7 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 27.0 |
| Brazil (Exports to:) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Argentina | 4.5 | 2.2 | --- | --- | --- | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ | 3/ |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Denmark | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| France | 3.3 | 3.7 | .3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 5.0 |
| Germany 2/ | 20.0 | 12.2 | 19.3 | 11.6 | 16.0 | 9.4 | 13.8 | 10.0 | 11.5 | 6.9 |
| Morocco | .9 | .6 | .4 | .6 | 1.6 | .7 | .7 | 1.2 | .1 | .8 |
| Netherlands | 10.5 | 12.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 13.7 | 10.1 | 15.7 | 15.0 |
| Spain | 11.9 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 14.8 | 18.0 | 12.0 |
| Sweden | .4 | .7 | .8 | 1.1 | .9 | .2 | .6 | 4/ | --- | .1 |
| Switzerland | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Uruguay | 4.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 |
| Other | 5.2 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 7.4 |
| Total | 78.9 | 63.7 | 67.1 | 52.6 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 69.1 | 64.9 | 66.2 | 61.8 |
| Colombia (Exports to:) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 5.4 | 7.0 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .3 | .2 | .1 |
| France | --- | .7 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Netherlands | .5 | .5 | .1 | .7 | .7 | .3 | .5 | .6 | .8 | .9 |
| Algeria | --- | .8 | .1 | .2 | .7 | .6 | .7 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.0 |
| Other | .3 | .7 | --- | 1.1 | 1.5 | .8 | 1.2 | .8 | 1.6 | .6 |
| Total | 8.0 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 10.0 | 10.8 |

Continued -

Table 27.--Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from major cigar-leaf producing countries, annual 1950-59 - Continued

| Exporting country and destination | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 1/ |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. | Mil. lb. |
| Philippine Republic (Exports to:) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | 6.3 | 10.6 | 20.0 | 17.8 | 17.5 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 10.3 |
| United States and Territories | .5 | .8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 12.9 | 5.0 |
| Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam | .7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | .3 | .8 | .5 | .2 | 2/ |
| Belgium | .5 | .4 | .8 | 1.8 | .9 | .9 | 1.4 | .8 | .7 | .3 |
| French Africa | --- | .8 | .1 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .6 | .4 | .1 |
| Netherlands | --- | 4/ | .1 | 1.6 | .1 | .7 | .8 | .6 | .1 | .2 |
| Other | .1 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .8 | .4 | .7 | .7 | 5/4.3 | .9 |
| Total | 8.1 | 13.9 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 22.0 | 15.9 | 22.8 | 23.8 | *31.2 | 17.3 |
| Indonesia (Exports to:) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Del1 type: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 8.9 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.4 | .8 | --- |
| United States | 1.0 | .9 | .7 | .5 | .7 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .9 | --- |
| Other | .3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .5 | 6/3.7 | 7/4.1 |
| Total Del1 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| Vorstenlanden: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | .1 | .7 | .9 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | --- | 1.1 | .2 | --- |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8/1.4 | 9/1.6 |
| Total Vorstenlanden | .1 | .7 | .9 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | --- | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Java leaf: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | .4 | .9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 1.6 | --- | .2 | --- | --- |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | .1 | .1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Java leaf | .4 | .9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 1.6 | --- | .2 | --- | --- |
| Krossok leaf: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 16.6 | 19.2 | 11.1 | 20.6 | 25.6 | 13.8 | 17.0 | 22.0 | 13.4 | .2 |
| Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam | .2 | .1 | .3 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .2 | .6 | --- | .1 |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | .1 | .4 | 10/3.5 | --- | .1 | 11/26.0 | 12/27.0 |
| Total Krossok | 16.8 | 19.3 | 11.4 | 21.3 | 26.5 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 22.7 | 39.4 | 27.9 |
| Other leaf, n.e.s.: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | .3 | .2 | .2 | 1.3 | .9 | .4 | .6 | .4 | 5/ | --- |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13/.8 | 14/.5 |
| Total other leaf | .3 | .2 | .2 | 1.3 | .9 | .4 | .6 | .4 | .8 | .5 |
| Total Indonesia (Exports to:) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | 26.3 | 27.5 | 20.6 | 30.2 | 40.0 | 23.9 | 24.5 | 30.1 | 14.4 | .2 |
| United States | 1.0 | .9 | .7 | .5 | .7 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .9 | --- |
| Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam | .2 | .1 | .3 | .6 | .5 | .5 | .2 | .6 | --- | .1 |
| Other | .3 | --- | --- | .2 | .5 | 3.5 | --- | .6 | 31.0 | 33.8 |
| Total | 27.8 | 28.5 | 21.6 | 31.5 | 41.7 | 28.0 | 24.9 | 31.4 | 47.2 | 34.1 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ All Germany. 3/ If any, in "other." 4/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 5/ Includes 3.4 million pounds to Germany. 6/ Includes 1.4 million pounds to Singapore and 2.1 million pounds to United Kingdom. 7/ All to West Germany. 8/ All 1.2 million pounds to Germany and 0.2 million to Belgium. 9/ All to West Germany. 10/ All to Japan. 11/ Includes 22.8 million pounds to Belgium and 3.1 million to Germany. 12/ Includes 25.0 million pounds to West Germany. 13/ All to Belgium-Luxembourg. 14/ All to West Germany.

*Includes 9.1 million pounds of "Virginia" tobacco, of which 5.3 million were to the United States and 3.4 million were to West Germany.

Prepared from official statistics of foreign governments.

Table 28.--Exports, and average export value per pound, of tobacco from major cigar-leaf producing countries to specified destination countries, 1955-59

| Exporting country and specified markets | 1955 | | 1956 | | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1959 | |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Quan- tity | Average value per pound | Quan- tity | Average value per pound | Quan- tity | Average value per pound | Quan- tity | Average value per pound | Quan- tity | Average value per pound |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mil. lb. | U. S. ct. | Mil. lb. | U. S. ct. | Mil. lb. | U. S. ct. | Mil. lb. | U. S. ct. | Mil. lb. | U. S. ct. |
| <u>Cuba</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Germany | 2.6 | 29.9 | 1.3 | 26.8 | 2.8 | 30.6 | 2.6 | 35.0 | 1.8 | 52.5 |
| Netherlands | 3.1 | 29.4 | 2.7 | 39.3 | 3.8 | 29.9 | 4.0 | 34.6 | 4.0 | 39.3 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | .3 | 38.2 | .5 | 39.7 | .7 | 28.4 | .9 | 29.3 | .7 | 32.6 |
| Denmark | .7 | 38.0 | .1 | 40.2 | .2 | 41.8 | .2 | 62.5 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Switzerland | .2 | 42.0 | .3 | 37.9 | .5 | 35.9 | .5 | 33.8 | .4 | 33.9 |
| Spain | 8.6 | 27.0 | 9.0 | 28.0 | 9.3 | 28.0 | 9.2 | 27.6 | 4.0 | 33.7 |
| United States | 27.1 | 100.6 | 26.2 | 98.8 | 30.7 | 90.9 | 33.0 | 88.4 | 39.2 | 86.8 |
| <u>Brazil</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Germany | 9.4 | 29.4 | 13.8 | 27.6 | 10.0 | 24.9 | 11.5 | 23.5 | 6.9 | 24.0 |
| Netherlands | 9.4 | 32.5 | 13.7 | 27.7 | 10.1 | 27.7 | 15.7 | 24.5 | 15.0 | 24.8 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 2.8 | 21.0 | 2.9 | 22.0 | 2.5 | 25.4 | 1.6 | 26.1 | 1.6 | 21.5 |
| Denmark | 5.2 | 50.4 | 5.3 | 43.9 | 4.1 | 46.3 | 4.7 | 35.7 | 5.4 | 31.0 |
| Switzerland | 4.4 | 30.0 | 3.3 | 29.0 | 1.9 | 30.0 | 1.9 | 27.9 | 2.5 | 26.2 |
| Spain | 9.1 | 19.0 | 8.5 | 19.0 | 14.8 | 20.0 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 12.0 | 18.9 |
| United States | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1/ | --- | 1/ | --- |
| <u>Colombia</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Germany | 5.8 | 12.3 | 7.1 | 15.4 | 8.5 | 16.2 | 5.4 | 21.1 | 7.0 | 18.1 |
| Netherlands | .3 | 12.0 | .5 | 12.0 | .6 | 16.0 | .8 | 19.8 | .9 | 21.1 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | .1 | 11.0 | .1 | 14.8 | .3 | 12.3 | .2 | 25.8 | .1 | 32.8 |
| United States | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1/ | --- | 1/ | --- |
| <u>Dominican Republic</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Germany | 4.6 | 17.1 | 5.1 | 17.5 | 5.9 | 20.5 | 3.9 | 17.3 | 2.6 | 17.2 |
| Netherlands | 2.8 | 19.1 | 3.0 | 19.3 | 3.2 | 22.3 | 4.5 | 20.3 | 4.6 | 19.9 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 4.0 | 19.0 | 3.7 | 20.0 | 4.3 | 21.1 | 4.1 | 20.9 | 3.3 | 22.4 |
| Spain | 5.5 | 15.0 | 6.1 | 14.0 | 2.5 | 21.7 | 5.0 | 20.1 | 7.1 | 19.0 |
| United States | .2 | 14.4 | 1/ | --- | 1/ | --- | .1 | 16.2 | .9 | 17.5 |
| <u>Philippine Republic</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Germany | --- | --- | --- | --- | .2 | --- | 3.4 | 28.7 | .5 | 33.0 |
| Netherlands | .7 | 32.3 | .8 | 28.9 | .6 | 29.7 | .1 | 33.6 | .2 | 32.0 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | .9 | 27.6 | 1.4 | 23.8 | .8 | 28.8 | .7 | 29.6 | .3 | 28.0 |
| Spain | 9.8 | 17.0 | 12.6 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 12.6 | 19.2 | 10.8 | 19.2 |
| United States | 3.5 | 26.6 | 6.1 | 26.8 | 5.3 | 29.7 | 12.9 | 29.9 | 5.0 | 32.2 |
| <u>Indonesia</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Germany | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vorstenlanden (binder) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1.2 | 65.6 | 1.6 | 59.0 |
| Krossok | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3.1 | 38.1 | 25.0 | 44.2 |
| Sumatra (wrapper) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4.1 | 259.0 |
| <u>Netherlands</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vorstenlanden (binder) | 1.8 | 58.6 | --- | --- | 1.1 | 84.0 | .2 | 47.3 | --- | --- |
| Krossok | 13.8 | 55.2 | 17.0 | 57.3 | 22.0 | 57.7 | 13.4 | 25.2 | .2 | 9.2 |
| Java leaf | 1.6 | 78.6 | --- | --- | .2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sumatra (wrapper) | 6.3 | 250.0 | 6.9 | 259.0 | 6.4 | 272.0 | .8 | 204.0 | --- | --- |
| <u>Belgium-Luxembourg</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vorstenlanden (binder) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .2 | 35.7 | --- | --- |
| Krossok | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22.8 | 49.0 | --- | --- |
| Sumatra (wrapper) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | .2 | 217.0 | --- | --- |
| <u>United States</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sumatra (wrapper) | .1 | 251.0 | .2 | 286.0 | .1 | 285.0 | .9 | 289.0 | --- | --- |

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Prepared from official statistics of foreign governments.

Table 29.---Cuba: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco and average value per pound, by classification of tobacco and major countries of destination, 1950-58

| Classification of tobacco and country of destination | 1950 | | 1951 | | 1952 | | 1953 | | 1954 | | 1955 | | 1956 | | 1957 | | 1958 | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound | Quantity | Average value per pound |
| Unmanufactured tobacco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 12.6 | 51.1 | 21.8 | 53.7 | 24.6 | 57.7 | 21.0 | 61.4 | 27.4 | 54.6 | 32.8 | 48.6 | 33.3 | 46.8 | 30.7 | 42.2 | 40.0 | 44.3 |
| Spain | 9.2 | 138.1 | 10.2 | 133.8 | 8.3 | 142.4 | 7.9 | 140.0 | 8.1 | 138.7 | 7.5 | 121.2 | 7.3 | 133.7 | 8.3 | 130.6 | 7.9 | 120.3 |
| Germany | 2.6 | 30.2 | 7.3 | 33.3 | 10.7 | 38.3 | 2.4 | 34.9 | 8.5 | 33.2 | 8.5 | 27.2 | 3.7 | 26.5 | 9.3 | 24.1 | 9.2 | 27.5 |
| France | 1.3 | 35.1 | 8.8 | 35.5 | 5.5 | 45.3 | 1.1 | 44.7 | 1.0 | 35.3 | 3.0 | 28.3 | 2.5 | 31.0 | 2.7 | 28.1 | 2.5 | 32.9 |
| Belgium | 1.1 | 28.1 | 1.1 | 45.3 | 1.2 | 45.3 | 1.2 | 42.0 | 1.1 | 34.5 | 1.2 | 38.6 | 1.5 | 27.1 | 1.7 | 28.4 | 1.8 | 28.5 |
| Walterland | 4.4 | 48.1 | 1.6 | 47.7 | 5.5 | 48.0 | 1.4 | 32.6 | 1.5 | 50.4 | 1.2 | 41.9 | 1.3 | 36.8 | 1.5 | 35.2 | 1.4 | 33.4 |
| Switzerland | 1.1 | 49.5 | 1.5 | 78.7 | 1.0 | 83.4 | 1.0 | 88.7 | 1.1 | 75.9 | 1.1 | 79.0 | 1.7 | 76.9 | 1.0 | 71.1 | 1.4 | 83.2 |
| Canada | 1.1 | 49.2 | 3.1 | 49.8 | 2.8 | 50.0 | 3.1 | 51.7 | 2.9 | 50.0 | 3.6 | 46.7 | 1.2 | 43.8 | 2.0 | 39.6 | 2.0 | 36.5 |
| Other | 1.1 | 49.2 | 3.1 | 49.8 | 2.8 | 50.0 | 3.1 | 51.7 | 2.9 | 50.0 | 3.6 | 46.7 | 1.2 | 43.8 | 2.0 | 39.6 | 2.0 | 36.5 |
| Total | 50.5 | 66.2 | 7.8 | 76.2 | 8.3 | 85.0 | 10.9 | 89.6 | 11.2 | 75.2 | 12.8 | 71.7 | 3.5 | 64.8 | 15.6 | 59.0 | 17.1 | 60.5 |
| United States | 2.6 | 30.2 | 7.3 | 33.3 | 10.7 | 38.3 | 2.4 | 34.9 | 8.5 | 33.2 | 8.5 | 27.2 | 3.7 | 26.5 | 9.3 | 24.1 | 9.2 | 27.5 |
| Spain | 1.3 | 35.1 | 8.8 | 35.5 | 5.5 | 45.3 | 1.1 | 44.7 | 1.0 | 35.3 | 3.0 | 28.3 | 2.5 | 31.0 | 2.7 | 28.1 | 2.5 | 32.9 |
| Germany | 1.1 | 28.1 | 1.1 | 45.3 | 1.2 | 45.3 | 1.2 | 42.0 | 1.1 | 34.5 | 1.2 | 38.6 | 1.5 | 27.1 | 1.7 | 28.4 | 1.8 | 28.5 |
| Walterland | 4.4 | 48.1 | 1.6 | 47.7 | 5.5 | 48.0 | 1.4 | 32.6 | 1.5 | 50.4 | 1.2 | 41.9 | 1.3 | 36.8 | 1.5 | 35.2 | 1.4 | 33.4 |
| Switzerland | 1.1 | 49.5 | 1.5 | 78.7 | 1.0 | 83.4 | 1.0 | 88.7 | 1.1 | 75.9 | 1.1 | 79.0 | 1.7 | 76.9 | 1.0 | 71.1 | 1.4 | 83.2 |
| Canada | 1.1 | 49.2 | 3.1 | 49.8 | 2.8 | 50.0 | 3.1 | 51.7 | 2.9 | 50.0 | 3.6 | 46.7 | 1.2 | 43.8 | 2.0 | 39.6 | 2.0 | 36.5 |
| Total | 12.6 | 51.1 | 21.8 | 53.7 | 24.6 | 57.7 | 21.0 | 61.4 | 27.4 | 54.6 | 32.8 | 48.6 | 33.3 | 46.8 | 30.7 | 42.2 | 40.0 | 44.3 |
| Manufactured tobacco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States | 1.9 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| Spain | 1.0 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| Germany | 1.0 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| France | 1.0 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| Belgium | 1.0 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| Walterland | 1.0 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| Switzerland | 1.0 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| Canada | 1.0 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |
| Total | 1.9 | 220.4 | .7 | 234.0 | .8 | 285.2 | .7 | 270.5 | .6 | 267.0 | .8 | 231.7 | .9 | 253.4 | 1.1 | 242.3 | .8 | 284.2 |

United States, Spain, Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, and other countries are not separately listed for the reasons; --- indicates no exports or less than 500,000 pounds.

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