

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

FIGS, DRIED

**Report to the President (1961)
Under Executive Order 10401**



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U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 30, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit the United States Tariff Commission's eighth report under paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 with regard to developments in the trade in dried figs since the modification by Proclamation No. 2986, effective August 30, 1952, of the tariff concession granted thereon in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Commission is of the view that developments in the trade in dried figs do not indicate such a change in the competitive situation as to warrant institution at this time of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401.

Respectfully



Walter R. Schreiber
Commissioner

Enclosure

The President

The White House

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U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington 25, D.C.

Figs, Dried
(August 1961)

Report to the President, Under Paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401,
on Developments With Regard to Dried Figs Since Modification of the
Trade-Agreement Concession on August 30, 1952

Introduction

In Executive Order 10401 of October 14, 1952 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 901), procedures are prescribed for the review by the Tariff Commission of "escape clause" actions with a view to determining whether a trade-agreement concession that was withdrawn or modified may be restored in whole or in part without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry concerned. The Commission's report of its first review of the escape-clause action on dried figs was transmitted to the President on June 3, 1953; that report contained the results of a formal investigation instituted at the request of the President, pursuant to paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401. Paragraph 1 of that order requires the Tariff Commission to keep under review developments with regard to products on which a trade-agreement concession has been withdrawn or modified under the escape-clause procedure and to make periodic reports to the President concerning such developments. The first such report must in each case be made not later than 2 years after the withdrawal or modification of the concession, and subsequent reports must be made at intervals of 1 year. The Commission's first report on dried figs, pursuant to paragraph 1 of that Executive Order, was transmitted to the President on August 24, 1954; this is the eighth report.

The text of this report is concerned almost entirely with developments in the United States relating to dried figs during the crop year beginning August 1, 1960; the statistical appendix, however, includes data for earlier years. For a detailed discussion of the data for earlier years and of other pertinent information, such as the description and uses of the varieties of dried figs consumed in the United States, see earlier reports on dried figs by the U.S. Tariff Commission, particularly Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1960) Under Executive Order 10401 and Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1956) Under Executive Order 10401.

Customs treatment

Dried figs and fig paste are dutiable under paragraph 740 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Table 1, in the appendix, shows the rates of duty applicable to these articles under that act, as modified in the period 1930-61. At present, dried figs are dutiable at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, and fig paste, at 5 cents per pound. The $4\frac{1}{2}$ -cent rate on dried figs was proclaimed by the President in Proclamation No. 2986 of August 16, 1952, effective August 30, 1952 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 165). The proclamation was issued after the escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. The 5-cent rate on fig paste is the statutory rate.

Data relating to fig paste, which has never been the subject of a trade agreement and was not covered by the escape-clause investigation of dried figs, are included in this report, as in earlier reports under Executive Order 10401, partly because the decline in imports of dried

whole figs subsequent to the 1952 increase in the import duty on such figs was accompanied by an increase in the imports of fig paste, and partly because the major part of packers' sales of domestic dried figs consist of dried figs in the form of fig paste.

Production and shipments of domestic dried figs, crop year 1960/61

The fig-bearing acreage in California--the only State where figs are dried commercially--declined almost steadily in the period 1936-60, and continued downward in 1961 (table 2). Since 1948/49 ^{1/} the trend in domestic output of dried figs has also been downward. The merchantable output of the 1960/61 crop was about 31.7 million pounds, or about 7.3 million pounds smaller than the annual average merchantable output in the preceding 5 years (table 3).

The prolonged period of extremely high temperatures during late May and early June of 1960, the period of caprification (pollination) of figs of the Calimyrna variety, was responsible for the exceptionally short output of the 1960/61 Calimyrna crop. The merchantable output of Calimyrnas was only 10.2 million pounds in 1960/61, or 4.1 million pounds less than in the preceding crop year (table 4). More than half of that decline, however, was offset by an increase in the combined output of the other commercial varieties from about 18.8 million pounds in 1959/60 to about 21.1 million pounds in 1960/61.

Despite the steadily declining total output of dried figs in recent years, reliable trade sources in California are predicting (in August 1961)

^{1/} Although harvesting of dried figs begins about July 1 in California, the data in this report, as in the Commission's reports for 1957-60, relate to the crop years beginning Aug. 1; in the Commission's earlier reports on dried figs the data relate to the crop years beginning July 1.

that the 1961/62 crop of merchantable dried figs may be as much as 36 million pounds. Estimating the oncoming dried-fig crop at this point of the growing season is generally mere speculation. In August 1960, for example, the estimate of the 1960/61 merchantable crop by those same trade sources was also 36 million pounds (as mentioned in the Commission's 1960 report on dried figs), or about 4 million pounds more than the amount actually harvested.

In 1960, as in 1959, the bulk of the dried-fig crop was committed before the harvest to the cooperative marketing association 1/ or to several independent packers, so there was little competitive bidding by packers for growers' output. By May 31, 1961, practically all the 1960/61 crop had been delivered to packers. The quantity of merchantable dried figs received by the cooperative was larger--by nearly 8 percent--in 1960/61 than in the preceding year. Whereas a substantial amount of the cooperative's receipts of dried figs came from nonmember growers in 1959/60, virtually all its receipts were from member growers in 1960/61.

Total shipments of dried figs by California packers were 33 million pounds in the crop year 1960/61, compared with 38 million pounds in 1959/60. In most years before 1960/61, 60 percent or more of packers' shipments went to the figbar trade; in 1960/61 about 55 percent of

1/ Organized by a group of growers during the spring of 1959.

packers' shipments were so directed. In recent years (including 1960/61) the remainder of packers' shipments were directed chiefly to retail outlets, while a small portion was for use in fig juice and fig concentrates. Information from the Dried Fig Advisory Board indicates that packers' shipments to the figbar trade declined about 5 million pounds from 1959/60 to 1960/61, but packers' shipments to retail outlets were about the same amount in both years. The quantity of dried figs used to make fig juice and fig concentrates declined slightly from 1959/60 to 1960/61.

Factors affecting the pattern and volume of packers' shipments in 1960/61 included the exceptionally large imports of fig paste that year and also the quality and size of the 1960/61 output of each of the several varieties of domestic dried figs. The customary marketing practice is to select the highest quality fruit for retail-style packs at the beginning of the crop year before substantial quantities are made available to the figbar trade. In 1960/61, compared with other recent years, the crop of Calimyrnas--the predominant variety sold to retail outlets--was far above average in quality although below average in quantity. Accordingly, the retail trade obtained about the same amount of Calimyrnas in 1960/61 as in 1959/60, leaving an unusually small amount for the figbar trade. With respect to Black Missions, the only other variety of domestic dried figs sold in significant quantities to retail outlets, shipments to those outlets, as well

as to producers of fig juice and fig concentrates, ^{1/} rose slightly from 1959/60 to 1960/61. Although packers' receipts of Black Missions were 23 percent larger in 1960/61 than in 1959/60 (table 4), the supply of Black Missions available for the figbar trade was smaller in 1960/61 than in most recent years before 1959/60. Packers' aggregate supply of Adriatic and Kadota dried figs--the two varieties for which the figbar trade is virtually the only outlet--was approximately the same in 1960/61 and in 1959/60. ^{2/} Packers' total supply of these two varieties, however, was smaller in 1960/61 than in most other recent years before 1959/60.

In recent years including 1960/61, packers' shipments to the figbar trade have consisted of increasing amounts of blends of several varieties of dried figs in the form of fig paste or sliced figs. Such blends comprised about 65 percent of their total shipments to the figbar trade in 1960/61, compared with about 45 percent in 1957/58.

Table 5 shows the shipments by the leading California packing concerns, by styles of pack and varieties, in the 11-month period July to May of the crop years 1956/57 to 1960/61.

Inventories

The physical inventory of old-crop domestic dried figs (including amounts under contract and held for future delivery) in the hands of packers and growers was 5.1 million pounds on August 1, 1960, ^{3/} and

^{1/} Black Missions are the principal variety used to make fig juice and fig concentrate.

^{2/} Table 4 shows that growers' deliveries of Adriatics and Kadotas to packers were larger in 1960/61 than in 1959/60. Packers' carry-in stocks of old-crop dried figs of these two varieties, however, were smaller in 1960/61 than in 1959/60.

^{3/} Revised since publication of the Commission's 1960 report on dried figs.

5.7 million pounds on August 1, 1961 (table 8). In 1960, as in most earlier years, growers' August 1 inventory of old-crop figs was small; in 1961, growers' August 1 inventory of such figs was insignificant.

Packers' experience during many years before 1959/60 indicated that an aggregate carry-in of 5 million pounds of old-crop dried figs was sufficient for them to supply the market until mid-September, when large quantities of the new crop become available. In most years before 1959/60 the carry-in stocks of imported dried figs and fig paste in the hands of figbar producers were negligible, so that in the period from August 1 to mid-September the figbar trade was entirely dependent upon shipments of old-crop dried figs and fig paste from California. Beginning in 1959/60, the August 1 inventory of imported fig paste in the hands of figbar producers has been rising. This change in inventory policy has been a normal and necessary development in view of the upward trend of figbar production and the downward trend of fig production in the United States. Some figbar producers, however, have continued the policy of obtaining old-crop dried figs and fig paste from California during the first month or so of a crop year. In 1960/61, as in 1959/60, most of the stocks of domestic dried figs in the hands of packers on May 31 were already under contract for delivery by the following September 1. Some of packers' 1960/61 yearend stocks, particularly of the Calimyrna and Black Mission varieties, will be held for shipment to retail outlets during 1961/62.

U.S. imports

In the 11-month period August 1960-June 1961, imports of dried whole figs were 4.8 million pounds (table 6). June 1961 is the latest month for which official import statistics are available. Information available to the Commission indicates that entries of dried whole figs for consumption during July 1961 were negligible.

In 1960/61, as in each of the other years since the 1952 tariff increase on dried whole figs, U.S. imports of such figs consisted chiefly of retail-style packages of specialty products from Greece, Italy, and Turkey. The remainder (amounting to about 76,000 pounds in 1960/61) came primarily from Portugal, for use in the production of figbars.

In the 11-month period August 1960-June 1961, imports of fig paste were 26.3 million pounds (table 7). On June 30, 1961, there were, in addition, about 1 million pounds of fig paste in bonded customs warehouses. Information received from the trade indicates that about 27 million pounds of foreign fig paste were entered for consumption in the full crop year 1960/61, an amount nearly 11 million pounds larger than the entries for consumption in the preceding year. In 1960/61 Turkey supplied about 20 million pounds of the total U.S. imports of fig paste, and Portugal supplied the remainder, except for about 300,000 pounds from Greece.

As indicated above, imports in 1960/61 of dried whole figs and fig paste combined were nearly 32 million pounds, compared with 20 million pounds in 1959/60. Contributing to the exceptionally large volume of imports in 1960/61 was the fact that the fig crop in Turkey that year, as compared with other recent years, was larger in quantity, better in quality, and lower in price (see the section of this report on prices).

U.S. consumption

Official statistics on U.S. consumption of dried figs and fig paste are not available. When nearly all imported figs and fig paste are consumed in the crop year in which they are entered for consumption, as they were in the years 1951/52 to 1957/58, the approximate annual U.S. consumption of dried figs and fig paste can be computed by subtracting from the total supply (carry-in in the hands of growers and packers plus production plus imports minus exports) the carryout in the hands of growers and packers. Such a computation based on the figures in table 8 indicates that total annual consumption of dried figs and fig paste in the United States ranged between 48 million and 53 million pounds in the period 1951/52 to 1957/58. Information available to the Commission--which it may not publish because to do so would reveal the operations of individual concerns--indicates that in the years 1958/59 to 1960/61 significant quantities of imported fig paste were not consumed in the year in which imported, but were held by figbar producers for use during the following year. Accordingly, a close

approximation of the consumption of dried figs and fig paste in the United States in the years 1958/59 to 1960/61 cannot be computed by the method described above.

In recent years about one-third of the shipments of California dried figs, nearly all the imports of dried whole figs from Greece, Turkey, and Italy, and a small portion of the imports of dried whole figs from Portugal have been sold at retail in the form of whole figs. Thus, it appears that annual consumption in the United States of retail-style dried figs fluctuated between 16 million and 19 million pounds in the period 1954/55 to 1960/61. In the years 1957/58 to 1960/61, an additional 2 million to 3 million pounds of domestic dried figs were consumed annually in the form of fig juice or fig concentrates.

As indicated in the Commission's earlier reports on dried figs, the volume of dried figs (including fig paste) consumed by figbar producers also fluctuates from year to year, but the trend of such consumption is upward. In the period 1954/55 to 1958/59, U.S. figbar producers consumed about 33 million pounds of dried figs annually. In 1959/60 their consumption of dried figs was about 15 percent greater than the annual average of the preceding 5-year period, and from 1959/60 to 1960/61, their consumption declined by 4-5 percent.

The annual fluctuations in the consumption of dried figs (including fig paste) in figbars are attributable to fluctuations in the prices of

dried figs and of other essential figbar ingredients, as well as to other factors. The ratio of consumption of dried figs to the total output of figbars varies considerably from baker to baker, depending largely on the type of market outlet. For a particular figbar baker, moreover, that ratio may vary from year to year.

Prices

Table 9 shows, by varieties, the average returns per pound to growers for their merchantable crops in 1960/61 and other recent years. The figures for 1960/61 are based on data submitted to the Tariff Commission by the leading packers. Those figures indicate that for Calimyrnas and for Black Missions the average price received by growers was higher in 1960/61 than in any other recent year. From 1959/60 to 1960/61, the average price of Calimyrnas rose 14 percent, and that of Black Missions 6 percent, while for Kadotas, the average price remained about the same, and for Adriatics, the average price moved downward by 7 percent.

On the basis of the figures in table 9 of growers' average prices for the merchantable dried figs and the Department of Agriculture estimate of growers' average price for the nonmerchantable output (1.4 cents per pound), ^{1/} growers' total receipts for the 1960/61 crop of dried figs amounted to \$3.9 million, or 11.5 cents per pound (table 3). Growers' total receipts for the 1959/60 crop of dried figs were \$4.1 million, but

^{1/} Table 3 shows that in 1960/61, compared with other recent years, the nonmerchantable output was unusually small.

averaged 10.9 cents per pound. For the 1960/61 crop, the average price to growers was 106 percent of the parity price; for the 1959/60 crop, the average price to growers was 101 percent of the parity price (table 10).

Despite the sharp rise from 1956/57 to 1960/61 in the average price to growers--by 65 percent--and the nearly as sharp increase in the ratio of growers' average price to the parity price--by 47 percent (table 10)--the fig-bearing acreage declined steadily, as already indicated (table 2). Offsetting the rise in the average price received for dried figs in recent years was an increase in costs of production. Among the factors contributing to the downward trend in the fig-bearing acreage were more profitable returns for other crops and urbanization of areas suitable for fig growing.

Table 5 shows, for the 11-month period July 1960-May 1961 and corresponding periods in other recent years, the average prices received by leading California packers for various styles of pack and varieties. The table indicates that the average price received by California packers for dried figs was slightly higher in 1960/61 than in 1959/60.

For manufacturing-style packs of dried figs, table 5 shows that in 1960/61 the average price, f.o.b. California, was about 15 cents per pound for Calimyrnas, 14 cents per pound both for Adriatics and for Kadotas, and 13 cents per pound for Black Missions. The spread between the lowest and highest average price was approximately 2 cents per pound in 1960/61 (as in 1959/60), compared with 5 to 6 cents per pound in the years 1956/57 to 1958/59.

In 1960/61, the average duty-paid price, ex-dock New York, was about 13-3/4 cents per pound for fig paste imported from Turkey and about 13 cents for fig paste imported from Portugal. ^{1/} In most years before 1960/61, fig paste from Turkey commanded higher prices in U.S. markets than any other dried figs for use in figbars, except domestic Calimyrnas; and in some years the prices were higher for fig paste from Turkey than for Calimyrnas. In 1960/61 the New York price of fig paste from Turkey was lower on the average than the California price of the manufacturing packs of each of the domestic varieties, except Black Mission, normally the least expensive variety of domestic dried figs. Fig paste from Portugal, on the other hand, was sold in U.S. markets in some recent years including 1960/61 at about the same prices as manufacturing packs of Black Missions, and in other recent years at about the same prices as manufacturing packs of Adriatics and Kadotas.

The unusual price structure for the various manufacturing packs of dried figs and fig paste in 1960/61, as described above, altered the traditional purchasing practices of many figbar concerns. As indicated in the Commission's earlier reports on dried figs, concerns making low-price figbars generally preferred Black Missions and fig paste from Portugal, primarily because of price, while concerns making high-price figbars always used Calimyrnas, dried figs (or fig paste) from Turkey, and the best quality of Adriatics. In 1960/61 some figbar producers bought imported fig paste

^{1/} The average duty-paid price, ex-dock New York, of fig paste from Greece was also 13 cents per pound in 1960/61, the first year that commercial quantities of such fig paste were available in the U.S. market.

for the first time; and others that formerly used substantial quantities of Calimyrnas or Black Missions 1/ substituted other varieties, including imported fig paste. In 1960/61, as in earlier years, however, the figbar concerns in the area west of Chicago used domestic dried figs and fig paste almost exclusively. In that area the domestic product continued to have a competitive advantage primarily on the basis of the delivered price.

1/ As already indicated in this report, the supply of these two varieties available for the figbar trade was smaller in 1960/61 than in other recent years.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Figs, dried, and fig paste: U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930, 1930-61

Tariff paragraph and description	:	Statutory rate	:	Trade-agreement modification	
				Rate	Effective date and trade agreement
	:	<u>Cents per</u>	:	<u>Cents per</u>	:
	:	<u>pound</u>	:	<u>pound</u>	:
Par. 740:	:		:		:
Figs, dried----	:	5	:	<u>1</u> / 3	: May 5, 1939; Turkey.
	:		:	3	: Mar. 9, 1950; GATT (Annecy).
	:		:	2-1/2	: Oct. 17, 1951; GATT (Torquay).
	:		:	4-1/2	: Aug. 30, 1952. <u>2</u> /
Fig paste-----	:	5	:		:
	:		:		:

1/ If valued at 7 cents or more per pound.

2/ Rate increased as a result of escape-clause modification of GATT concession.

Note.--The average ad valorem equivalent of the 1961 rates of duty based on imports in the period August 1960 to June 1961 was 35.1 percent for dried figs and 66.6 percent for fig paste.

Table 2.--Figs: Acreage, production, and yield in California,
crop years, 5-year averages 1936-60, annual 1956-61

Year beginning Aug. 1	Acreage		Total production 1/ (dry basis)	Yield per acre (dry basis)
	Bearing	Nonbearing		
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
5-year average:				
1936-40-----	36,638	651	63,054	1.7
1941-45-----	33,412	1,023	78,746	2.4
1946-50-----	31,944	2,542	71,747	2.2
1951-55-----	25,163	1,263	61,427	2.4
1956-60-----	21,386	812	49,053	2.3
Annual:				
1956-----	23,191	904	57,600	2.5
1957-----	21,331	1,037	<u>2/</u> 52,067	2.4
1958-----	21,109	711	53,733	2.5
1959-----	20,918	854	42,600	2.2
1960-----	<u>2/</u> 20,382	553	39,867	2.0
1961 <u>3/</u> -----	20,000	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Includes merchantable and nonmerchantable dried figs; and figs sold fresh, chiefly to canners (figs sold fresh converted to a dry basis at the rate of 3 pounds fresh to 1 pound dry). The figures shown in this table, therefore, exceed the production figures shown in tables 3 and 8.

2/ Revised.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the California Department of Agriculture.

Table 3.--Figs, dried: Merchantable and nonmerchantable production in California, crop years 1951-60

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Merchantable			Nonmerchantable			Total		
	Quantity	Percent of total	Farm value	Quantity	Farm value	Quantity	Value	Farm value	
	<u>1,000</u> pounds	quantity	per pound	<u>1,000</u> pounds	per pound	<u>1,000</u> pounds	dollars	per pound	Cents
1951-----	46,800	79.3	11.8	12,200	2.0	59,000	5,732	9.8	
1952-----	41,880	74.5	8.9	14,320	2.0	56,200	4,018	7.1	
1953-----	37,280	76.7	9.7	11,320	1.5	48,600	3,791	7.8	
1954 1/-----	41,760	81.6	9.8	9,440	1.6	51,200	4,250	8.3	
1955-----	45,220	89.2	11.3	5,580	1.6	50,800	5,207	10.3	
1956-----	2/ 40,960	81.0	8.1	8,640	1.7	49,600	3,444	6.9	
1957-----	38,000	83.9	9.9	7,400	1.2	45,400	3,836	8.5	
1958-----	37,480	80.8	11.7	8,920	1.4	46,400	4,501	9.7	
1959-----	33,180	86.7	12.3	5,020	1.4	38,200	4,123	10.9	
1960 3/-----	31,700	92.7	12.3	2,500	1.4	34,200	4/3,933	4/11.5	

1/ Revised.

2/ Includes 6,600 thousand pounds designated "surplus" pursuant to the 1956/57 volume-control regulation of the Federal fig marketing order.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Estimated from data submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by packers.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the California Department of Agriculture, except as noted.

Note.--Total value shown is not necessarily that obtained by adding the value of merchantable and non-merchantable figs (based on unit values shown herein), owing to the rounding of both quantities and values.

Table 4.--Figs, dried (merchantable): Deliveries by California growers to packers, by varieties, crop years 1951-60

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Calimyrna	Adriatic	Black Mission	Kadota	Total ^{1/}
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1951-----	15,168	17,694	8,080	5,794	46,736
1952-----	16,516	13,922	6,362	4,954	41,754
1953-----	11,405	13,331	8,794	4,300	37,830
1954-----	15,092	12,965	6,845	6,461	41,363
1955-----	16,610	15,944	8,310	5,840	46,704
1956-----	13,595	12,093	6,103	4,875 ^{2/}	36,666
1957-----	15,366	14,096	7,482	3,942	40,886
1958-----	13,777	12,472	7,320	4,735	38,304
1959-----	14,307	11,332	5,133	2,328	33,100
1960 ^{3/} -----	10,181	12,321	6,307	2,484	31,293
Percent of total					
1951-----	32.4	37.9	17.3	12.4	100.0
1952-----	39.6	33.3	15.2	11.9	100.0
1953-----	30.2	35.2	23.2	11.4	100.0
1954-----	36.5	31.4	16.5	15.6	100.0
1955-----	35.6	34.1	17.8	12.5	100.0
1956-----	37.1	33.0	16.6	13.3	100.0
1957-----	37.2	34.4	19.0	9.4	100.0
1958-----	36.0	32.6	19.1	12.3	100.0
1959-----	43.2	34.3	15.5	7.0	100.0
1960 ^{3/} -----	32.5	39.4	20.2	7.9	100.0

^{1/} In some years, includes figs from the crop of the preceding year. Totals shown in this table, therefore, may differ slightly from the production figures shown in tables 3 and 8.

^{2/} Includes dried figs designated "surplus" pursuant to the volume-control regulation of the Federal fig marketing order.

^{3/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by the California Dried Fig Advisory Board.

Table 5.--Figs, dried: Shipments by leading California packing firms, ^{1/} by styles of pack and varieties, July-May of the years 1956/57 to 1960/61

Style of pack and variety	July 1956-May 1957			July 1957-May 1958			July 1958-May 1959			July 1959-May 1960			July 1960-May 1961		
	Quantity	Unit value ^{2/}	Quantity	Unit value ^{2/}	Quantity	Unit value ^{2/}	Quantity	Unit value ^{2/}	Quantity	Unit value ^{2/}	Quantity	Unit value ^{2/}	Quantity	Unit value ^{2/}	Quantity
	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	1,000 pounds	Cents per pound	1,000 pounds
Retail pack:															
Calimyrna-----	9,182	30.66	10,033	31.49	8,749	33.58	8,199	33.21	8,672	33.05					
Adriatic-----	226	13.68	357	11.89	121	16.41	171	15.21	208	15.56					
Black Mission-----	3,692	17.04	3,476	17.68	2,517	20.92	2,407	23.29	2,641	23.03					
Kadota-----	358	15.11	306	16.56	252	17.28	241	22.23	191	27.70					
Total or average--	13,458	26.23	14,172	27.29	11,639	30.12	11,018	30.53	11,712	30.40					
Manufacturing pack:															
Calimyrna-----	4,198	15.38	4,377	15.84	5,723	17.16	5,149	14.60	3,589	15.15					
Adriatic-----	10,832	11.92	15,620	11.71	11,541	14.55	10,886	14.61	10,678	14.05					
Black Mission-----	1,603	9.30	2,593	9.75	3,167	11.45	1,239	13.31	1,351	13.04					
Kadota-----	4,435	12.19	3,519	11.69	3,848	14.96	2,254	15.05	1,910	14.08					
Total or average--	21,068	12.47	26,109	12.20	24,279	14.82	19,528	14.58	17,528	14.20					
All packs:															
Calimyrna-----	13,380	25.82	14,410	26.74	14,472	27.09	13,348	26.03	12,261	27.81					
Adriatic-----	11,058	11.96	15,977	11.71	11,662	14.57	11,057	14.62	10,886	14.08					
Black Mission-----	5,295	14.70	6,069	14.29	5,684	15.25	3,646	19.90	3,992	19.65					
Kadota-----	4,793	12.41	3,825	12.09	4,100	15.10	2,495	15.75	2,101	15.31					
Total or average--	34,526	17.83	40,281	17.51	35,918	19.78	30,546	20.33	29,240	20.69					

^{1/} Data for the years 1957/58 to 1960/61 exclude the dried figs used to make fig juice and fig concentrates.

^{2/} Computed from sales values, f.o.b. California.

Source: Compiled from information submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by individual firms.

Table 6.—Figs, dried: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, crop years 1951-59 and August 1960-June 1961.

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Greece	Turkey	Italy	Portugal	All other	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1951-----	2,563	2,398	266	1,321	417	6,965
1952-----	3,099	707	311	132	4	4,253
1953-----	5,710	483	402	1,202	5	7,802
1954-----	4,103	345	453	1,707	3	6,611
1955-----	3,065	407	348	738	86	4,644
1956-----	3,185	401	559	1,170	99	5,414
1957-----	2,731	139	362	1,010	-	4,242
1958 1/-----	4,350	232	396	480	3	5,461
1959 1/-----	2,907	288	174	203	7	3,579
1960 (August-June) 1/--	3,621	649	461	75	1	4,807
Value (1,000 dollars) 2/						
1951-----	341	421	39	136	37	974
1952-----	423	171	53	18	3/	665
1953-----	648	104	63	108	1	924
1954-----	445	69	71	155	1	741
1955-----	324	91	52	66	8	541
1956-----	365	93	85	108	12	663
1957-----	316	33	52	93	-	494
1958 1/-----	517	61	58	45	1	682
1959 1/-----	368	61	29	19	1	478
1960 (August-June) 1/--	433	108	67	8	3/	616
Unit value (cents per pound) 4/						
1951-----	13.3	17.5	14.6	10.3	8.9	14.0
1952-----	13.6	24.2	17.1	13.3	17.9	15.6
1953-----	11.3	21.4	15.8	9.0	27.9	11.8
1954-----	10.8	20.0	15.7	9.1	29.2	11.2
1955-----	10.6	22.5	14.9	9.0	9.3	11.6
1956-----	11.5	23.2	15.3	9.2	12.0	12.2
1957-----	11.6	23.8	14.5	9.2	-	11.7
1958 1/-----	11.9	26.4	14.6	9.4	18.7	12.5
1959 1/-----	12.7	21.1	17.0	9.4	13.5	13.4
1960 (August-June) 1/--	12.0	16.7	14.5	10.3	12.1	12.8
Percent of total quantity						
1951-----	36.8	34.4	3.8	19.0	6.0	100.0
1952-----	72.9	16.6	7.3	3.1	.1	100.0
1953-----	73.2	6.2	5.1	15.4	.1	100.0
1954-----	62.1	5.2	6.9	25.8	5/	100.0
1955-----	66.0	8.8	7.5	15.9	1.8	100.0
1956-----	58.9	7.4	10.3	21.6	1.8	100.0
1957-----	64.4	3.3	8.5	23.8	-	100.0
1958 1/-----	79.7	4.2	7.2	8.8	.1	100.0
1959 1/-----	81.2	8.0	4.9	5.7	.2	100.0
1960 (August-June) 1/--	75.3	13.5	9.6	1.6	5/	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ These values represent for some shipments the foreign values (i.e., the f.o.b. values in the exporting country) and for others cost-and-freight values at New York.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ Computed from the unrounded figures.

5/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Fig pasta: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, crop years 1951-59 and August 1960-June 1961

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Turkey	Portugal	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1951 1/-----	2,171	-	2,171
1952-----	1,138	-	1,138
1953 1/-----	4,846	167	5,013
1954-----	6,382	414	6,796
1955-----	5,311	6,522	11,833
1956-----	6,267	3,267	9,534
1957-----	2,344	4,188	6,532
1958 2/-----	8,535	7,362	15,897
1959 2/-----	9,533	6,750	16,283
1960 (August-June) 2/-----	19,533	6,513	26,046
	Value (1,000 dollars) 4/		
1951 1/-----	290	-	290
1952-----	126	-	126
1953 1/-----	445	15	460
1954-----	581	32	613
1955-----	525	478	1,003
1956-----	625	252	877
1957-----	291	321	612
1958 2/-----	980	654	1,634
1959 2/-----	817	534	1,351
1960 (August-June) 2/-----	1,498	456	1,954
	Unit value (cents per pound) 5/		
1951-----	13.4	-	13.4
1952-----	11.0	-	11.0
1953-----	9.2	9.2	9.2
1954-----	9.1	7.7	9.0
1955-----	9.9	7.3	8.5
1956-----	10.0	7.7	9.2
1957-----	12.4	7.7	9.4
1958 2/-----	11.5	8.9	10.3
1959 2/-----	8.6	7.9	8.3
1960 (August-June) 2/-----	7.7	7.0	7.5

1/ Data revised since issuance of official statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes 265 thousand pounds of paste, valued at 22 thousand dollars, from Greece. The reported value of the paste from Greece--equivalent to 8.3 cents per pound--appears to be the cost-and-freight value at New York instead of the foreign value (i.e., the f.o.b. value in Greece). See footnote 4. The average unit value of fig paste imported from Greece in 1960/61 was about 7.0 cents per pound, computed on the basis of the foreign value.

4/ These figures from the official U.S. statistics are supposed to be the aggregate of the foreign values (i.e., the f.o.b. values in the exporting country) of imports. Data obtained by the Tariff Commission, however, indicate that these official figures erroneously include for some imports the cost-and-freight values at New York. The figures for 1959/60 are particularly erroneous and misleading. The 1959/60 figure relating to imports from Turkey consists almost entirely of the cost-and-freight values at New York, and that relating to imports from Portugal consists in part of such values. The average unit value of imports from Turkey in 1959/60 was nearly 7.5 cents per pound (computed on the basis of the foreign values) instead of 8.6 cents per pound (computed on the basis of the official statistics).

5/ Computed from the unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Figs, dried, and fig paste: U.S. supply, crop years 1951-61

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Carry-in of domestic dried figs 1/	Domestic production (merchantable)	Imports for consumption	Domestic exports	Total supply for use in United States 2/	Ratio of imports to-- Production : Supply
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent : Percent
1951-----	6,886	46,800	9,136	1,197	61,625	19.5 : 14.8
1952-----	13,708	41,880	5,391	1,119	59,860	12.9 : 9.0
1953-----	9,146	37,280	12,815	3/ 1,275	57,966	34.4 : 22.1
1954-----	6,978	41,760	13,407	3/ 1,332	60,813	32.1 : 22.0
1955-----	10,984	45,220	16,478	3/ 1,300	71,382	36.4 : 23.1
1956-----	19,340	4/ 40,960	14,949	3/ 1,436	5/ 67,213	36.5 : 22.2
1957-----	16,998	38,000	10,774	3/ 1,414	6/ 63,358	28.4 : 17.0
1958-----	10,068	37,480	21,358	3/ 1,595	67,311	57.0 : 31.7
1959 7/-----	7,955	33,180	19,862	3/ 1,490	59,507	59.9 : 33.4
1960 7/-----	5,114	31,700	3/ 32,000	3/ 1,650	67,164	100.9 : 47.6
1961 7/-----	5,652	36,000	8/	8/	8/	8/

1/ Physical inventory of natural-condition figs in hands of packers and growers (includes figs under contract to figbar manufacturers and held for future delivery); equivalent to carryout of preceding crop year. Does not include dried figs and fig paste (domestic and imported) in transit or held by figbar manufacturers in own warehouses or elsewhere.

2/ Equivalent to carry-in plus domestic production plus imports minus exports. Carry-in and domestic production are expressed in terms of natural-condition figs, whereas imports and exports are given in terms of processed figs.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Includes 6,600 thousand pounds designated "surplus" pursuant to the Federal fig marketing-order program of 1956/57.

5/ Excludes 6,600 thousand pounds designated "surplus." See footnote 4.

6/ Excludes 1,050 thousand pounds of 1954/55 crop figs diverted from normal outlets.

7/ Preliminary.

8/ Not available.

Source: Carry-in, Dried Fig Advisory Board; domestic production, official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports, official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Figs, dried (merchantable): Average prices received by growers in California, 1/ by varieties, crop years 1951-60

(In cents per pound)				
Year beginning Aug. 1--	Calimyrna	Adriatic	Black Mission	Kadota
1951-----	15.90	11.10	6.70	10.80
1952-----	12.90	6.90	5.00	6.50
1953-----	12.50	9.65	5.65	9.85
1954-----	12.25	9.35	6.15	9.15
1955-----	14.80	9.75	8.25	9.90
1956-----	11.00	6.75	5.40	6.90
1957-----	13.55	8.10	6.20	8.70
1958-----	14.60	10.65	7.95	11.00
1959-----	14.40	10.95	9.75	11.05
1960 <u>2/</u> -----	16.43	10.17	10.33	11.07

1/ Except as noted, calculated on the basis of average tests and base prices for the several varieties; prices shown represent net returns to growers based on official price reports submitted to the Dried Fig Advisory Board.

2/ Preliminary; estimated on basis of information submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by packing concerns.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Prices, except as noted; for 1951-54, issue of July 1956, Supp. No. 2, p. 11, for 1955-58, issue of April 1960, Supp. No. 1, p. 6, and for 1959, issue of April 1961, Supp. No. 1, p. 5.

Table 10.--Figs, dried: Average price to growers in California, parity price, and ratio of growers' price to parity price, crop years 1948-60

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Average price to growers	Parity price <u>1/</u>	Ratio of growers' price to parity price
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Percent
1948-----	6.95	8.02	87
1949-----	8.50	10.50	81
1950-----	14.15	13.10	108
1951-----	9.80	13.45	73
1952-----	7.15	12.45	57
1953-----	7.80	11.40	68
1954-----	8.30	10.60	78
1955-----	10.25	10.08	102
1956-----	6.95	9.68	72
1957-----	8.45	10.04	84
1958-----	9.70	10.55	92
1959-----	10.85	10.79	101
1960-----	<u>2/</u> 11.49	<u>3/</u> 10.80	106

1/ Average, for marketing year beginning Sept. 1, of monthly parity prices reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

2/ Estimate based on data submitted to U.S. Tariff Commission by packers.

3/ Average for 11 months September 1960-July 1961.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.