

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

FIGS, DRIED

**Report to the President (1962)
Under Executive Order 10401**



TC Publication 67

**Washington
August 1962**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

BEN DORFMAN, Chairman

JOSEPH E. TALBOT

WALTER R. SCHREIBER

GLENN W. SUTTON

WILLIAM E. DOWLING

DONN N. BENT, Secretary

Address all communications to
UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

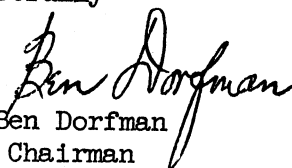
August 30, 1962

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit the U.S. Tariff Commission's ninth 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


Ben Dorfman
Chairman

Enclosure

The President

The White House

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(TC28338)

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

Figs, Dried
(August 1962)

Report to the President Under Paragraph 1 of Executive Order
10401 on Developments in the Trade in Dried Figs

Introduction

After investigation by the Tariff Commission and report to the President 1/ under section 7 (the escape-clause procedure) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, the President, by Proclamation No. 2986, dated August 16, 1952 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 165) modified the concession on dried figs granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The change in the U.S. customs treatment of dried figs resulting from this action became effective August 30, 1952.

Paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 of October 14, 1952 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 901), requires the Tariff Commission to keep under review developments with regard to any product respecting which a trade-agreement concession has been withdrawn or modified pursuant to action taken under the escape-clause procedure, and to make periodic reports to the President

1/ See U.S. Tariff Commission, Figs, Dried: Report to the President (1952) on the Escape-Clause Investigation . . . , Rept. No. 188, 2d ser., 1953.

concerning such developments. The first such report in each case must be made not later than 2 years after the escape-clause action is taken, and subsequent reports are required at intervals of 1 year.

If, in the judgment of the Tariff Commission, conditions of competition with respect to the trade in the imported articles and the like or directly competitive domestic products concerned have so changed as to warrant a formal investigation to determine whether the withdrawn or modified trade-agreement concession may be restored in whole or in part without resultant serious injury to the domestic industry, or upon request of the President, such a formal investigation must be instituted by the Tariff Commission under paragraph 2 of the order. 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. Subsequent reviews of the escape-clause action on dried figs were made annually pursuant to paragraph 1 of the order; the first such report was submitted to the President on August 24, 1954. This is the ninth report on dried figs pursuant to paragraph 1.

The new Tariff Schedules of the United States, provided for in the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-456),

will probably become effective on January 1, 1963. ^{1/} Item 147.52 of these Tariff Schedules provides for dried figs at the rate of 4-1/2 cents per pound, which is the rate presently applicable under the escape-clause proclamation. This rate will become the "permanent" rate when the new Tariff Schedules become effective, and the escape-clause proclamation will be superseded. Thereafter, "review" of the escape-clause action with respect to dried figs under Executive Order 10401 will terminate, and therefore this report will probably be the final one under the order.

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, 1961; 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.

^{1/} See U.S. Department of State press release No. 394, June 15, 1962.

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 1930-62. At present, dried figs are dutiable at 4-1/2 cents per pound, and fig paste, at 5 cents per pound. The 4-1/2-cent rate on dried figs was proclaimed by the President after the escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission. 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 1961/62

The fig-bearing acreage in California--the only State where figs are dried commercially--has declined almost steadily since 1936 (table 2). The fig-bearing acreage for

the oncoming 1962/63 crop 1/ has been estimated at 20,000 acres, compared with an annual average of 36,600 acres in 1936-40. In recent years the rate of decline in bearing acreage has been lower than that in most earlier years. Increased urbanization, accompanied by rising land values, continues to threaten the fig orchards; moreover, the high cost of bringing trees into commercial bearing, as well as the high level of imports of fig paste in recent years, has been a deterrent to the expansion of fig acreage into new areas. 2/ In view of the foregoing, it appears unlikely that the fig-bearing acreage in California will, in the foreseeable future, rise above the level of 1962.

The decline in fig acreage noted above has been accompanied by an even sharper decline in the number of producers. From 1951/52 to 1961/62, while fig acreage decreased 24 percent, the number of individuals owning such acreage fell 55 percent. During the period 1951/52 to 1961/62 about a fourth of the owners made various arrangements to have their acreage (accounting for about a fourth of the total) farmed by the others.

1/ Although the harvesting of dried figs begins about July 1 in California, the data in this report, as in the Commission's reports for 1957-61, 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.

2/ A period of 8 to 10 years is required to bring a fig orchard into commercial bearing. Alternative crops (viz, alfalfa, citrus fruit, cotton) currently offer quicker and higher returns than do dried figs.

Since 1948/49 the trend in annual domestic output of dried figs has also been downward. The merchantable output was about 32.6 million pounds in 1961/62, an amount 0.8 million pounds larger than such output in 1960/61 ^{1/} but about 6.4 million pounds smaller than the annual average in the crop years 1955/56 to 1959/60.

Owing to the exceptionally dry weather and other adverse conditions, such as frost, during the growing seasons for the crops of 1959/60 to 1961/62, the dried-fig yield per acre was substantially lower for each of those crops than for any preceding crop since that of 1950/51 (table 2). The slight improvement in yield from 1960/61 to 1961/62 was accompanied by a significant decline in quality. Increased production of the Calimyrna variety accounted for the slight rise in merchantable output in 1961/62. The merchantable output of Calimyrnas was about 12.4 million pounds in 1961/62, or 2.3 million pounds more than that in the preceding crop year (table 4). Part of that increase, however, was offset by a decline in the combined output of the other three commercial varieties from about 21.5 million pounds in 1960/61 to about 20.1 million pounds in 1961/62.

Even though weather conditions were considerably more satisfactory for fig production during the winter months of 1961/62 than during the corresponding period of 1960/61, reliable trade

^{1/} The merchantable output was smaller in 1960/61 than in any preceding year since 1936/37.

sources in California predict (in August 1962) that the 1962/63 crop of merchantable dried figs will be no larger than the 1961/62 crop.

In 1961, as in the 2 preceding years, the dried-fig crop was committed before the harvest for packing by either the cooperative marketing association ^{1/} or one of the several independent packers; consequently, there was little competitive bidding by packers for growers' output. By May 31, 1962, nearly all the 1961/62 crop had been delivered for packing.

Total shipments of dried figs by California packers were 34.5 million pounds in the crop year 1961/62, compared with 33.0 million pounds in 1960/61. Sixty percent or more of packers' shipments generally go to the figbar trade; in recent years the remainder have been directed chiefly to retail outlets, while a small portion have been used in fig juice and fig concentrates. Information from the Dried Fig Advisory Board indicates that from 1960/61 to 1961/62 packers' shipments to the figbar trade increased 2.8 million pounds; their shipments to retail outlets declined 0.6 million pounds; and the quantity of dried figs used to make fig juice and fig concentrates declined 0.8 million pounds.

The quality and size of the annual output of the several varieties of domestic dried figs are important factors governing

^{1/} Organized by a group of growers during the spring of 1959, the cooperative is the leading packer and distributor of California dried figs.

the distribution of packers' annual shipments. In recent years the exceptionally large imports of fig paste have also affected the volume of packers' shipments to the figbar trade. The customary marketing practice is to select the highest quality fruit for use in retail-style packs before substantial quantities are made available to the figbar trade.

In 1961/62 the crop of Calimyrnas--the predominant variety sold to retail outlets--was below the average quality and quantity of such crops in other recent years. The retail trade obtained fewer Calimyrnas in 1961/62 than in any year since 1950/51. In 1961/62, shipments of Calimyrnas to the retail trade declined nearly a half million pounds below those in 1960/61, while shipments to the figbar trade increased nearly 2 million pounds. 1/

With respect to Black Missions, the only other variety of domestic dried figs sold in significant quantities to retail outlets, the 1961/62 output of merchantable figs was smaller in quantity--by about 10 percent--and poorer in quality than the 1960/61 crop. Accordingly, shipments of that variety to retail outlets declined nearly 10 percent from 1960/61 to 1961/62; shipments to producers of fig juice and fig concentrates 2/

1/ The Calimyrna crop of 1961/62 was about 2 million pounds larger than that of 1960/61; the 1960/61 crop, which was smaller than any crop since 1950/51, was, however, far above average in quality.

2/ Black Missions are the principal variety used to make fig juice and fig concentrate.

declined about 35 percent, but shipments to the figbar trade increased about 30 percent. Packers' aggregate shipments of Adriatics and Kadotas--the two varieties for which the figbar trade is virtually the only outlet--were 4 percent larger in 1961/62 than in 1960/61; the 1961/62 shipments, however, were smaller than those in most other recent years.

In recent years, packers' shipments to the figbar trade have included increasing amounts of blends of several varieties. Such blends comprised about 60 percent of total shipments to the figbar trade in 1961/62, compared with about 65 percent in 1960/61, and 45 percent in 1957/58. The growing acceptance of blends has had a stabilizing effect on the market for the manufacturing packs of domestic dried figs and paste. For an increasing number of figbar producers, the supply and unit cost of fig paste is no longer dependent upon annual fluctuations in the output of a particular variety but on the overall size and quality of the dried-fig crop. For the California fig packers, blending has helped in some measure to offset rising competition from imports. 1/

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 years 1957/58 to 1961/62.

1/ See section of this report on prices.

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 5.7 million pounds on August 1, 1961; it was 5.0 million pounds on the corresponding date of 1962 (table 8). The carry-in inventory of old-crop figs was entirely in the hands of packers in 1962/63, as it was in 1961/62.

During many years before 1959/60 a carry-in of 5 million pounds of old-crop dried figs in California was sufficient 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 of imported dried figs and fig paste in the hands of figbar producers was negligible, so that in the period from August 1 to mid-September the figbar trade depended upon shipments from California of the old-crop domestic product. Since 1958/59, the carry-in of imported old-crop fig paste in the hands of figbar producers has been rising. This change in inventory policy represents adjustments to both the upward trend of U.S. figbar production and the downward trend of domestic dried-fig production. 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 1961/62, as in 1960/61, most of the yearend stocks of domestic dried figs in the hands of packers were under contract for delivery by the following September 1. Packers no longer rely on carry-in stocks of old-crop Calimyrnas and Black Missions for shipments to retail outlets during the early months of a crop year, as they once did. In recent years, sufficient quantities of those two varieties have been available from the new crop to satisfy demand.

U.S. imports

In the 11-month period August 1961-June 1962, imports of dried whole figs amounted to 5.1 million pounds (table 6). June 1961 is the latest month for which official import statistics are available. Information available to the Commission indicates that during July 1962 entries of dried whole figs for consumption were negligible.

In 1961/62, as in each year since 1952, when the duty on dried whole figs was increased, 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 55,000 pounds in 1961/62) came primarily from Portugal, for use in the production of fig paste, chiefly for figbars.

In the 11-month period August 1961-June 1962, imports of fig paste were 22.1 million pounds (table 7). On June 30, 1962, an additional 3 million pounds of foreign fig paste was in U.S. bonded customs warehouses. Information received from the trade indicates that about 27 million pounds of fig paste were entered for consumption during the crop year 1961/62, an amount equivalent to the entries for consumption in the preceding year. In 1961/62, Turkey supplied about 20 million pounds of the total imports of fig paste; Portugal, about 5 million pounds; and Greece and Spain, about 1 million pounds each.

Imports in 1961/62 of dried whole figs and fig paste combined are estimated to have been about 32 million pounds, compared with 31 million pounds in 1960/61, and 20 million pounds in 1959/60. Contributing to the exceptionally large volume of imports in both 1960/61 and 1961/62 was the fact that the fig crop in Turkey in each of those years, as compared with other recent years, was larger in quantity, better in quality, and lower in price. Moreover, during 1960/61, fig paste became available at competitive prices in Greece and during 1961/62, in Spain. The downward trend of U.S. annual production of dried figs in a period when the trend of U.S. annual production of figbars was upward also contributed to the increase in imports.

Since 1959/60 there has also been a significant increase in the number of importing firms engaged in the fig-paste trade.

U.S. consumption

In recent years about a 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 1961/62. In each of the years 1957/58 to 1961/62, an additional 2 million to 3 million pounds of domestic dried figs was consumed 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 fluctuated from year to year, but the trend was upward until 1959/60 when about 38 million pounds was consumed. In the 2-year period 1960/61 to 1961/62 average annual consumption of dried figs (including paste) by figbar producers was slightly below the level of consumption in 1959/60.

The annual fluctuations in the consumption of dried figs (including fig paste) in figbars are attributable primarily to fluctuations in the prices of fig paste and of other essential figbar ingredients. The ratio of consumption of fig paste 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, the ratio may vary from year to year.

Prices

Table 9 shows, by varieties of figs, the average returns per pound to growers for their merchantable crops in 1951/52 to 1961/62. The figures in table 9 for 1961/62 are based on data submitted to the Tariff Commission by the leading packers. They show that for each variety the average price received by growers was lower in 1961/62 than in 1960/61; the average price of Calimyrnas fell 12 percent, that of Adriatics 10 percent, that of Black Missions 21 percent, and that of Kadotas 14 percent.

Growers' total receipts for the 1961/62 crop of dried figs amounted to approximately \$3.6 million, an amount equivalent to 9.9 cents per pound of total output (table 3). Growers' receipts for the 1960/61 crop of dried figs totaled \$4.0 million and averaged 11.5 cents per pound. For the 1961/62 crop, the average price to growers was 89 percent of the parity price; for the 1960/61 crop, it was 107 percent ^{1/} (table 10).

^{1/} Revised since publication of the Commission's 1961 report on dried figs.

Sales of dried figs (both domestic and imported) to the retail trade are always concentrated during the early months of a crop year. In the 1961/62 crop year California packers' sales to the figbar trade also were consummated early in the season, unlike those in other recent crop years. Sales of Calimyrna paste were made at 14 to 14-1/2 cents, f.o.b. California, and the sales of fig paste of the other three varieties were made at slightly lower prices. By December 1961 the bulk of the domestic crop was sold; as is customary, however, some deliveries to the figbar trade had been deferred until the early months of the oncoming crop year.

Table 5 shows, for the 11-month period July-May 1961/62 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 retail-style dried figs was about 7 percent higher in 1961/62 than in 1960/61. For manufacturing-style packs of dried figs (consisting mostly of fig paste), the spread between the lowest and highest average price, f.o.b. California, was approximately 1 cent per pound

in 1961/62, compared with 2 cents in 1959/60 and 1960/61 and with 5 to 6 cents per pound in the years 1957/58 and 1958/59.

In most years before 1959/60, producers of high-priced figbars paid premium prices for the available supplies of manufacturing packs of Calimyrnas and purchased the remainder of the fig paste they required from Turkey at about the same price as that paid for the domestic product, or even more. Since 1959/60 the rise in the volume of imports of fig paste from Turkey, accompanied by a reduction in prices thereof, has had a depressing effect on the price of Calimyrna paste. Meanwhile, as a result of increased acceptance by the figbar trade of various blends of domestic fig paste, the prices of the traditionally cheaper varieties, formerly used only by producers of the lower priced figbars, have increased.

In 1961/62 the average price, duty paid, ex-dock New York, was nearly 13 cents per pound for fig paste imported from Turkey and about 12-3/4 cents for that imported from Portugal. ^{1/} The average New York price of the fig paste from Turkey was lower that year than the average California price of fig paste of any domestic variety. In some earlier years, as indicated above, fig paste from Turkey had commanded higher prices in U.S. markets than did any other fig paste, including that of the Calimyrna variety.

^{1/} The average price, duty paid, ex-dock New York, of fig paste both from Greece and from Spain was about 13 cents per pound in 1961/62.

The 1961/62 opening prices for fig paste from Turkey were about 14 to 14-1/4 cents per pound, ex-dock New York; in January 1962 there were some offers of such paste at 12 cents per pound (and even slightly less), duty-paid. Although these offers of low-priced fig paste from Turkey were allegedly for distress stocks, additional quantities of such paste were also available in the period May-July 1962 at 11-13 cents per pound, duty-paid New York.

The unusual price structure for the various manufacturing packs of dried figs and fig paste in 1960/61 and 1961/62, 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-priced figbars generally preferred--primarily because of price--Black Missions and fig paste from Portugal, while concerns making high-priced figbars always used Calimyrnas, dried figs (or fig paste) from Turkey, and the best quality of Adriatics. In 1961/62, as in the immediately preceding years, the bulk of the manufacturing packs of domestic dried figs and fig paste went to the figbar concerns in the area west of Chicago. In that area, the domestic product continued to have a competitive advantage over imports on the basis of the delivered prices. In the area east of Chicago, however, imported fig paste has been supplying an increasing share of the annual purchases by the figbar trade in recent years.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.—Figs, dried, and fig paste: U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930, 1930-62

Tariff paragraph and description	:	Statutory rate	:	Trade-agreement modification	
				Rate	Effective date and trade agreement
		Cents per pound		Cents per pound	
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 1962 rates of duty based on imports in the period August 1960 to June 1962 was 36 percent for dried figs and 69 percent for fig paste.

Table 2.--Figs: Acreage, production, and yield in California,
crop years, 5-year averages 1936-60, annual 1956-62

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	^{2/} 52,067	2.4
1958-----	21,109	711	53,733	2.5
1959-----	20,918	854	42,600	2.0
1960-----	^{2/} 20,382	553	40,067	2.0
1961-----	20,064	728	41,933	2.1
1962 ^{3/} -----	20,000	^{4/}	^{4/}	^{4/}

^{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 1951-61

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Merchantable			Nonmerchantable			Total		
	Quantity	Percent of total	Farm value	Quantity	Farm value	Quantity	Value	Farm value	
	: : 1,000 : pounds	: : quantity : per pound	: : Cents	: : 1,000 : pounds	: : quantity : per pound	: : 1,000 : pounds	: : dollars	: : per pound	: : Cents
1951	46,800	79.3	11.8	12,200	2.0	59,000	5,782	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	31,800	92.4	12.3	2,600	1.4	34,400	3,956	11.5	
1961 3/	32,600	88.6	4/ 11.0	4,200	1.4	36,800	4/ 3,644	4/ 9.9	

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

Table 4.--Figs, dried (merchantable): Deliveries by California growers to packers, by varieties, crop years 1951-61.

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-----	10,181	12,321	6,307	2,484	31,293
1961 ^{3/} -----	12,450	11,671	5,661	2,168	31,950
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-----	32.5	39.4	20.2	7.9	100.0
1961 ^{3/} -----	39.0	36.5	17.7	6.8	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 1957/58 to 1961/62

Style of pack and variety	July 1957-May 1958	July 1958-May 1959	July 1959-May 1960	July 1960-May 1961	July 1961-May 1962	
	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Unit value 2/ Cents per pound	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Unit value 2/ Cents per pound	Quantity : 1,000 pounds	Unit value 2/ Cents per pound
Retail pack:						
Calimyrna-----	10,033	31.49	8,749	33.58	8,199	33.21
Adriatic-----	357	11.89	121	16.41	171	15.21
Black Mission-----	3,476	17.68	2,517	20.02	2,407	23.29
Kadota-----	306	16.56	252	17.28	241	22.23
Total or average--	14,172	27.29	11,639	30.12	11,018	30.53
Manufacturing pack:						
Calimyrna-----	4,377	15.84	5,723	17.16	5,149	14.60
Adriatic-----	15,620	11.71	11,541	14.55	10,886	14.61
Black Mission-----	2,593	9.75	3,167	11.45	1,239	13.31
Kadota-----	3,519	11.69	3,848	14.96	2,254	15.05
Total or average--	26,109	12.20	24,279	14.82	19,528	14.58
All packs:						
Calimyrna-----	14,410	26.74	14,472	27.09	13,348	26.03
Adriatic-----	15,977	11.71	11,662	14.57	11,057	14.62
Black Mission-----	6,069	14.29	5,684	15.25	3,646	19.90
Kadota-----	3,825	12.09	4,100	15.10	2,495	15.75
Total or average--	40,281	17.51	35,918	19.78	30,546	20.33

1/ The data do not include the dried figs that were 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 1951-60 and August 1961-June 1962

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-----	4,350	232	396	480	3	5,461
1959 1/-----	2,907	288	174	203	7	3,579
1960 1/-----	3,620	651	461	75	1	4,808
1961 (Aug.-June) 1/-----	4,221	439	395	51	4	5,110
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-----	517	61	58	45	1	682
1959 1/-----	368	61	29	19	1	478
1960 1/-----	433	109	67	8	3/	617
1961 (Aug.-June) 1/-----	481	99	55	5	2	642
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-----	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 1/-----	12.0	16.7	14.5	10.3	12.1	12.8
1961 (Aug.-June) 1/-----	11.4	22.5	14.0	11.0	38.9	12.6
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-----	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 1/-----	75.3	13.5	9.6	1.6	5/	100.0
1961 (Aug.-June) 1/-----	82.6	8.6	7.7	1.0	.1	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 paste: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, crop years 1951-60 and August 1961-June 1962

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-----	8,535	7,362	15,897
1959 2/-----	9,533	6,750	16,283
1960 2/-----	19,583	6,819	26,402
1961 (August-June) 2/-----	15,757	4,726	20,483
Value (1,000 dollars) 5/			
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-----	980	654	1,634
1959 2/-----	817	534	1,351
1960 2/-----	1,500	477	1,977
1961 (August-June) 2/-----	1,154	337	1,491
Unit value (cents per pound) 6/			
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-----	11.5	8.9	10.3
1959 2/-----	8.6	7.9	8.3
1960 2/-----	7.7	7.0	7.5
1961 (August-June) 2/-----	7.3	7.1	7.3

1/ Data revised since issuance of official statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Includes imports from Greece of 265 thousand pounds, valued at 22 thousand dollars (or 8.3 cents per pound). See footnote 5.

4/ Includes imports from Greece of 471 thousand pounds, valued at 32 thousand dollars (or 6.8 cents per pound) and imports from Spain of 1,111 thousand pounds, valued at 82 thousand dollars (or 7.4 cents per pound). See footnote 5.

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

6/ 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 1951-62

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-----	7,955	33,180	19,862	3/ 1,490	59,507	59.9 : 33.4
1960 7/-----	5,114	31,800	31,475	3/ 1,676	66,713	99.0 : 47.2
1961 7/-----	5,654	32,600	3/ 32,000	3/ 1,700	68,554	98.2 : 46.7
1962 7/-----	4,988	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/

1/ Physical inventory of old-crop 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 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 1956/57 volume-control regulations of the Federal fig marketing order.

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 California growers, by varieties, crop years 1951-61

(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-----	16.45	10.15	10.35	11.05	
1961 <u>1/</u> -----	14.42	9.12	8.22	9.45	

1/ 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 1959-60, issue of April 1962, Supp. No. 1, p. 6.

Table 10.--Figs, dried: Average price to California growers, parity price, and ratio of growers' price to parity price, crop years 1948-61

Year beginning Aug. 1--	Average price to growers	Parity price ^{1/}	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-----	11.50	10.79	107
1961-----	^{2/} 9.90	^{3/} 11.14	89

^{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 1961-July 1962.

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