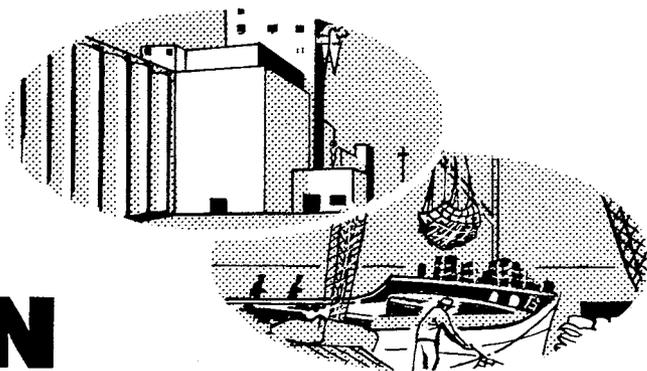


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# RICE SITUATION

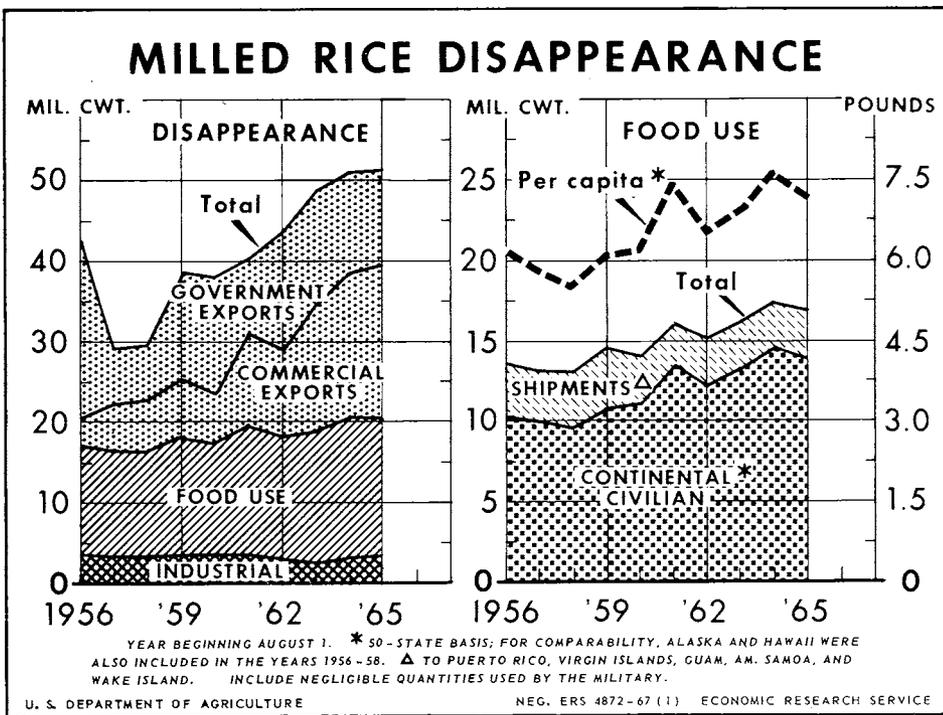


RS-11

For Release January 25, A.M.

JANUARY 1967

Exports in recent years have dominated U.S. milled rice disappearance, accounting for around 60 percent of the total. Commercial exports are primarily responsible for the gain, increasing from an average of 7.2 million cwt. during 1957-59 to 27.1 million in 1965/66. Domestic food use of rice has also been rising, although not as sharply as have exports. Per capita consumption of rice in 1965/66 was up 24 percent from the 1957-59 average and is expected to be about 7.5 pounds in the current year. Shipments, most of which go to Puerto Rico, have been fairly constant for a number of years.



## IN THIS ISSUE

- Record Production and Supply
- Export Availability Increases
- World Crop Up
- Milled Rice Utilization

Table 1.- Rice, rough equivalent: Supply and distribution and prices,  
United States, average 1959-63, annual 1962-66 1/

Item	Year beginning August					
	1959-63 average	1962	1963	1964	1965 <u>2/</u>	1966 <u>2/</u>
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
<u>Supply</u>						
Carryover August 1	10.2	5.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.2
Production	59.8	66.1	70.3	73.2	76.3	85.1
Imports	.3	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	.5	.7	.5
Total supply	70.3	71.4	78.0	81.2	84.7	93.8
<u>Domestic disappearance</u>						
Food <u>4/</u>	21.4	21.5	22.5	24.3	23.4	25.0
Seed	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4
Industry <u>5/</u>	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.7	4.7
Total	28.2	28.0	28.7	31.1	30.8	32.1
<u>Available for export and carryover</u>						
	42.1	43.4	49.3	50.1	53.9	61.7
<u>Total exports</u>						
For dollars	(15.1)	(16.0)	(22.6)	(25.0)	(27.1)	
Total disappearance	61.2	63.5	70.5	73.6	74.1	
<u>Carryover July 31</u>						
Privately owned--"Free"	8.6	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.2	
Total distribution	(5.7)	(5.9)	(6.1)	(6.6)	(7.6)	
Difference unaccounted <u>6/</u>	+5	+2	---	-.1	+2.4	
----- Dollars per cwt. -----						
<u>Price Support</u>						
National average loan rate	4.59	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.50	4.50
<u>Price Received by farmers:</u>						
Season average	4.87	5.04	5.01	4.90	4.93	
Farm price above support	.28	.33	.30	.19	.43	

1/ Data apply to only major rice-producing States. Milled rice converted to rough basis at annual extraction rate. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 cwt. 4/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories and rice for military food use at home and abroad. 5/ Primarily for beer production. 6/ Results from loss, waste, the variance in conversion factors, the lack of data on other uses, and the different crop years for the two rice areas.

Earlier years, 1951-61, in Rice Situation, RS-10, January 1966.

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 T H E R I C E S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, January 17, 1967

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SUMMARY

For rice in the United States, 1966 was a year of record or near-record achievements. A record yield per acre and larger acreage established new highs in production and supply. The harvested acreage was the largest since 1954. With a total supply in 1966/67 of nearly 94 million hundredweight (rough basis), exports are expected to exceed the record high level of 43.3 million cwt. established last year. The United States, although only a minor factor in world rice production, became the second largest supplier to world markets in 1965/66. In that year, commercial exports continued the upward trend of recent years and hit a new peak. Japan remained as the major dollar buyer. The Republic of South Vietnam was the largest single recipient of U. S. rice. All of it was received under food aid programs.

Food use of rice in 1965/66 declined slightly and per capita consumption of milled rice averaged 7.2 pounds--down from the 7.6 pounds of a year earlier. In 1966/67, the general uptrend may again be resumed and per capita food use is expected to average 7.5 pounds. Use of rice in the brewing industry recovered in 1965/66 from the low level of several earlier years. A larger share of the broken rice used by the industry was derived from imports. Imports are still small but they exceeded all years since 1959/60.

The season average price received by farmers in 1965/66 for rough rice was \$4.93 per cwt., while the loan rate was \$4.50 per cwt. The loan rate in 1966/67 is unchanged and the season average price this year may be about the same as a year earlier.

The 1967 national acreage allotment was set at 1.8 million acres on December 6, 1966--10 percent smaller than that for the 1966 crop. The price support loan rate has not been announced but can be no lower than 65 percent of parity as of August 1, 1967.

The 1966/67 world rice crop, excluding Communist Asia, is expected to be up from last year's 159 million metric tons and may approximate the record 172 million of 1964/65. Asian supplies are larger, with Thailand--the world's leading exporter--expected to harvest a record crop of around 10.5 million tons. Stock replenishment and growing domestic requirements may limit Thailand's rice export availability to about the same as last year's exports of 1.5 million tons (milled basis). India's 1966/67 harvest is expected to be larger than last year's 46.5 million metric tons but below the record 58.6 million of 2 years ago.

China's production normally accounts for one-third of the world's total. China's 1965 crop, estimated at 85 million tons, was probably one of the largest in recent years. Exports from that country have increased sharply over the past 5 years.

#### THE CURRENT SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

##### Carryover Continues Small

The carryover of rice on August 1, 1966 totaled 8.2 million hundred-weight, only slightly larger than in recent years (table 1). The carryover includes rice reported as rough rice as well as the rough equivalent of milled rice stocks at rice mills. (All data in this section are given in terms of rough rice.) Free, or privately held, stocks of rice last August were somewhat larger than a year earlier, totaling 7.6 million cwt., but in line with the uptrend of the last few years.

##### Another Record Crop

Production of rice in 1966 totaled 85.1 million cwt., the largest of record and nearly 9 million above 1965. Harvested acreage in 1966 reached nearly 2 million acres, about 10 percent above 1965 and the highest level

since 1954. The larger acreage resulted from a 10-percent increase in the 1966 acreage allotment to 2.0 million acres. The 1966 yield per harvested acre of 4,324 pounds was 69 pounds above that of 1965 and set a record (table 4 ).

The following data on production by variety were taken from reports of the Rice Millers' Association.

Total production of medium-grain varieties was placed at 38.9 million cwt.--up 4.5 million from that of 1965. Nato still dominates the medium grains, totaling 19.5 million cwt., but was 5.5 million below its peak reached in 1965. Saturn, a relatively new variety, accounted for 8.5 million cwt. compared with only 0.4 million cwt. in 1965.

Production of long-grain varieties increased from 32.5 million cwt. in 1965 to 35.8 million in 1966 and accounted for about the same proportion of total production as a year earlier. For a number of years, long-grain rice production had been declining. Bluebonnet and Belle Patna, each totaling around 15 to 16 million cwt., constitute the bulk of the long-grain crop. Bluebelle, a comparative newcomer totaling only 71,000 cwt. in 1965, was estimated at 3.1 million cwt. in 1966.

Short-grain production was placed at 9.6 million cwt. in 1966, only 11 percent of the total U. S. crop and a continuation of the decline in this variety. Short-grain rice, produced almost exclusively in California, has been losing out to medium-grain varieties accounting for only half the 1966 crop in that State compared with nearly 70 percent in 1960.

#### Supply Reaches All-time High

Based on the August 1 carryover and the December estimate of the crop, the total supply of rice for 1966/67 is placed at a record 93.8 million cwt. This includes an allowance for a low level of imports, approximately 500,000 cwt. Imports in 1965/66, at 700,000 cwt., reached their highest point since 1959/60 but are not expected to be continued at that level this year.

#### Domestic Disappearance Rising

Total domestic disappearance in 1965/66 was 30.8 million cwt. and in 1966/67 is likely to be somewhat larger (table 1). Use of rice for food, including shipments to the territories and purchases for military use, declined slightly in 1965/66 from that of a year earlier. With the general uptrend in food use, this item may total around 25.0 million cwt. in 1966/67. The components of food use are shown in the milled rice supply and distribution table (table 2 ).

Industrial use in 1965/66 recovered from the low level of several earlier years, totaling 4.7 million cwt., with much of the increase resulting from expanded imports of broken rice. Brewers' use for August-November 1966 is slightly above the same months in 1965 but it appears that the total for

1966/67 may be about the same as that of a year earlier. Some of last year's larger imports may have been stockpiled for use in the current marketing year.

Seed use of rice, for planting the 1967 crop, is placed at 2.4 million cwt. and relates to the 1.8-million-acre allotment announced for that crop.

#### Availability for Export Increases

Deducting the anticipated annual requirements for domestic use, the quantity available for export and carryover in 1966/67 totals around 62 million cwt. This is about 15 percent above that of 1965/66 and well above the 1959-63 average. Of the 53.9 million available for export and carryover in 1965/66, exports accounted for 43.3 million cwt.

#### Commercial Exports Set Record in 1965/66

Exports for dollars in 1965/66 accounted for 27.1 million cwt., continuing the expansion in commercial sales started in 1961/62. Japan remained as the major commercial buyer, purchasing about the same quantity as the 6.8 million cwt. in 1964/65. U. S. sales to Japan did not increase as they had in recent years due to increased competition from Taiwan and Mainland China. Government-financed exports in 1965/66, totaling 16.2 million cwt., compared to the 17.5 million a year earlier. The Republic of South Vietnam imported more U. S. rice than any other country--10.2 million cwt.--all under government programs. In 1964/65, India obtained about that amount under P. L. 480, while South Vietnam received only 1.4 million cwt.

#### Commercial Exports at Year-Earlier Level

Commercial export registrations at 14.6 million cwt. during the year to date are unchanged from those of a year earlier. The level of commercial sales in the entire 1966/67 marketing year will depend mainly on the availability of rice from Thailand and Burma, as well as Mainland China's export policy. Currently these countries are restricting exports and quoting higher prices. Thailand's production may be slightly above last year's 205 million cwt. of paddy rice, while Burma's crop may be about the same as the 170 million cwt. in 1965.

The quantity of rice exported by China in recent years for political and foreign exchange reasons was more than offset by their imports of wheat. World rice prices strengthened last year and have continued high in relation to those for wheat--a ratio of around 2 to 1.

India, formerly the major Title I recipient, purchased 1,800,000 cwt. of rice in August-October to become the largest individual commercial buyer of U. S. rice. Other large commercial buyers were Saudi Arabia, West Germany and the Republic of South Africa, each taking over 500,000 cwt. during these months. (Table 17 shows July -October exports on a milled basis.)

### Exports May Continue to Increase

Total export payment registrations from August 1, 1966 to January 17, 1967, of 22.8 million cwt., are about 10 percent above the same period a year earlier. Of this, export registrations for shipment under P.L. 480 for the August 1 to mid-January period totaled 8.2 million cwt., somewhat above the 6.2 million of a year ago. The Republic of South Vietnam continued as the largest taker of rice receiving 3.5 million cwt. from July to October 1966. All was obtained under Title I of P.L. 480.

While rice exports are running only a little above a year ago for the season to date, it appears likely that they will pick up and probably exceed last year's record 43.3 million cwt. Although the Asian exporters have adequate to large crops, they appear to be following a policy of stock replenishment and maintenance of domestic food supplies. If they continue to restrict exports during January-June 1967, as is now indicated, the prospects for U.S. exports are improved.

### Carryover Probably Near Earlier Levels

The size of the year-end carryover on July 31, 1967 will depend on the total amount exported in the current marketing year. Stocks are not likely to fall below the 7-8 million cwt. of recent years and could increase slightly. CCC's August 1, 1966 inventory amounted to about 581,000 cwt. of rough rice, 419,000 cwt. less than a year earlier. It contained no milled rice.

### Price Support Activity Increases

The quantity of 1966-crop rice placed under price support loan through December totaled 13.0 million cwt., with 9.9 million of this stored in warehouses and the remainder on farms. Through December 1965, 8.4 million cwt. of 1965-crop rice had been placed under loan. Loan entries through December 1966 accounted for 15 percent of the crop compared with only 11 percent a year earlier.

### CCC Activity up Last Year

Farmers put some 9.8 million cwt. of their 1965 rice crop under price-support loans. This was nearly 2.2 million cwt., or about 29 percent, more than they put under support from the 1964 crop. Most of the 1965 rice put under support was in two States--Arkansas and Texas. However, only about 403,000 cwt., or 4 percent, of the rice put under support was finally delivered to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

One variety--Bluebonnet--accounted for about 56 percent of the total 1965 crop put under support. Most of the rest was Nato and Belle Patna. Bluebonnet also comprised the bulk of the rice delivered to CCC.

Rough rice sales and dispositions by CCC during the 1965/66 fiscal year totaled a little over 1.1 million cwt., about the same as a year earlier. Around 747,000 cwt. were milled for school lunch and domestic relief programs.

Another 335,000 cwt. were sold for export under the Payment-in-Kind Program. Export sales amounted to 32,000 cwt. under Title I, and 22,000 cwt. under Title IV, of the P.L. 480 program. CCC provided 1.2 million cwt. of milled rice for the domestic market, nearly all of which went for donation programs.

### Prices Continue Well Above Loan Rate

The season average price received by farmers for rice in 1965/66 was estimated at \$4.93 per cwt., including an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases by CCC. The national average loan rate was \$4.50 per cwt. With the loan rate for the 1966 crop unchanged from a year earlier, the 1966/67 season average price is likely to be about the same as in 1965/66.

### Monthly Prices Stable in 1965/66

Rough rice prices at mills and driers for the 3 major varieties of rice produced in the South fluctuated within a narrow range during the 1965/66 marketing season. Month-to-month changes were seldom more than 10 or 15 cents per cwt. While the general level of prices for all 3 major varieties ran slightly below the previous season, it was lower for Bluebonnet than for Belle Patna or Nato. Prices in 1965/66 were lowest, as usual, early in the season when the harvest was in full swing. Rain during August and early September 1965 caused lodging in many fields and either delayed or interrupted harvesting. Combining was well along in Louisiana and Texas when Hurricane Betsy struck. However, crop damage was minimized by good weather following the storm. Due to harvesting delays, mill competition was fairly active, and the market gradually strengthened. Prices during most of the season averaged at or above gross loan values. Trading became light in November and December as farmers began withholding rice from the market, and buying interest slacked off as the holiday period and year-end inventory time drew near.

Rice farmers in California received about 20 cents per cwt. more for rough rice in 1965/66 than in 1964/65. The increase was due largely to the improved milling yields of the 1965 crop.

### OUTLOOK FOR 1967/68

#### Allotment Reduced

The national acreage allotment for the 1967 crop of 1.8 million acres was announced on December 6, 1966. The allotment for the 1966 crop was initially placed at this level but was increased to 2.0 million acres in February 1966. The minimum allotment permitted by law is 1,652,596 acres and was last in effect for the 1961 crop. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 specified that if the national allotment were reduced below 1.8 million acres for the 1966 to 1969 crops, acreage diversion payments would be made to maintain net farm income of rice producers.

In announcing the acreage allotment, the Department stated, "present indications are that the 1966/67 rice situation may not be as tight as in 1965/66. Estimates are for production of around 170 million tons of paddy rice in the Free World as compared to 156 million tons in 1965/66 and 168 million tons in 1964/65. Our domestic situation shows an estimated 9 million hundredweight carryout in 1966/67, an increase of 11 percent over that of a year earlier. A close watch will be maintained on the world rice situation and if conditions change enough to justify it, the Department will take another look at the 1967 national acreage allotment."

The estimated total supply of rice for the 1966/67 marketing year exceeds the computed normal supply, and marketing quotas will be in effect for the crop of rice to be produced in 1967. Producers accepted marketing quotas in a mail referendum held January 3 through January 5 by a vote of 88 percent. Quotas in the referendum for the 1966 program were approved by 92 percent. (Table 22)

Two-thirds of the rice growers must approve quotas to make price support available at a level of at least 65 percent of parity. The production on an individual grower's allotment would become his 1967-crop marketing quota. The yield of rice from the 1.8-million-acre national allotment for 1967, in turn, would result in the national marketing quota.

The normal supply of rice for 1966/67 has been figured at 91.6 million cwt. The total supply of 93.7 million cwt., which includes the estimated 1966 production of 85 million cwt. (based on the November Crop Report), a carryover of 8.2 million cwt., and a half million cwt. imports, is 2.3 percent above the normal supply.

In the allotment announcement it was estimated that the 1967 allotment would produce about 80 million cwt. of rice. A crop of this size would result in a carryout of about 9 million hundredweight for the 1967/68 marketing year, approximately the same as that anticipated for the 1966/67 year.

The apportionment of the 1967 rice acreage allotments to the States will be identical to that made in 1965 (and to that in 1966 before a subsequent 10-percent increase to 2 million acres, table 13).

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## WORLD SITUATION

World Crop Close to Record

The 1966/67 world rice crop, excluding that produced in Communist Asia, is expected to be up from last year's 159 million metric tons and may approximate the record 172 million tons produced in 1964/65.

Total world acreage in 1966/67 is placed at a record 232 million acres, compared with 227 million last year and the 1964/65 record of 230 million (table 20). Of the 1.8-million-acre expansion over the 1964/65 record, 1.1 million was in areas outside of Asia. This amounted to a 4-percent increase in non-Asian free-world acreage. In Asia, where 87 percent of the free world's rice is grown, acreage increased around 700,000 acres, amounting to less than a 1-percent increase over 1964/65. Yields in Asia are expected to recover in 1966/67, but may fall short of the good yields of 1964/65. Total production in the Asian countries other than India is expected to set a record of around 94 million tons, 2.4 million larger than in 1965/66.

Larger Crops in Exporting Countries

Thailand, the world's leading exporter of rice, is expected to harvest a record 1966/67 crop of around 10.5 million tons of rough rice. Due to increased domestic requirements and the need for stock replenishment, export availability may not exceed 1.5 million tons of milled rice. (World exports and export availability are on a calendar year basis).

The 1966/67 rice harvest in Burma, once the world's leading rice exporter but now in third place, is forecast at about the 8.2 million tons of the previous 2 years. However, exports are again expected to be down, continuing the trend of recent years.

Taiwan's 1966/67 rice crop totaled about 3.2 million metric tons compared with 3.1 million in 1965/66. The 1966/67 rice harvest in Cambodia is off from last year's harvest. Production in South Vietnam is expected to be about the same as last year.

Although the U.S. accounts for only 2 percent of the free world's rice production, during 1965 it accounted for 20 percent of the total world exports. In recent years, well over half of U.S. exports have been to the rice deficit areas of Asia.

The United Arab Republic continued its expansion of rice acreage for 1966/67 but smaller per-acre yields kept the crop below the large 1964/65 harvest. Despite the smaller crop, exports in 1966 should be near the record 1964 level of 527,000 metric tons. Africa is expecting a record rice crop this year as a result of record acreage. Australia is planting another large acreage to rice.

China's Exports Continue Large

Estimates of Mainland China's production are not included in the world total because of unreliability of available data. China is the world's largest producer of rice and normally its crop accounts for about one-third of the total world production. China's rice exports have sharply increased over the past 5 years, after having dropped to 350,000 metric tons in 1961--well below the average of 1 million metric tons during the late 1950's. Exports for 1966 were expected to exceed the 700,000 to 800,000 metric tons of the 2 preceding years. Its major customers in 1966 were Japan, Ceylon and Pakistan.

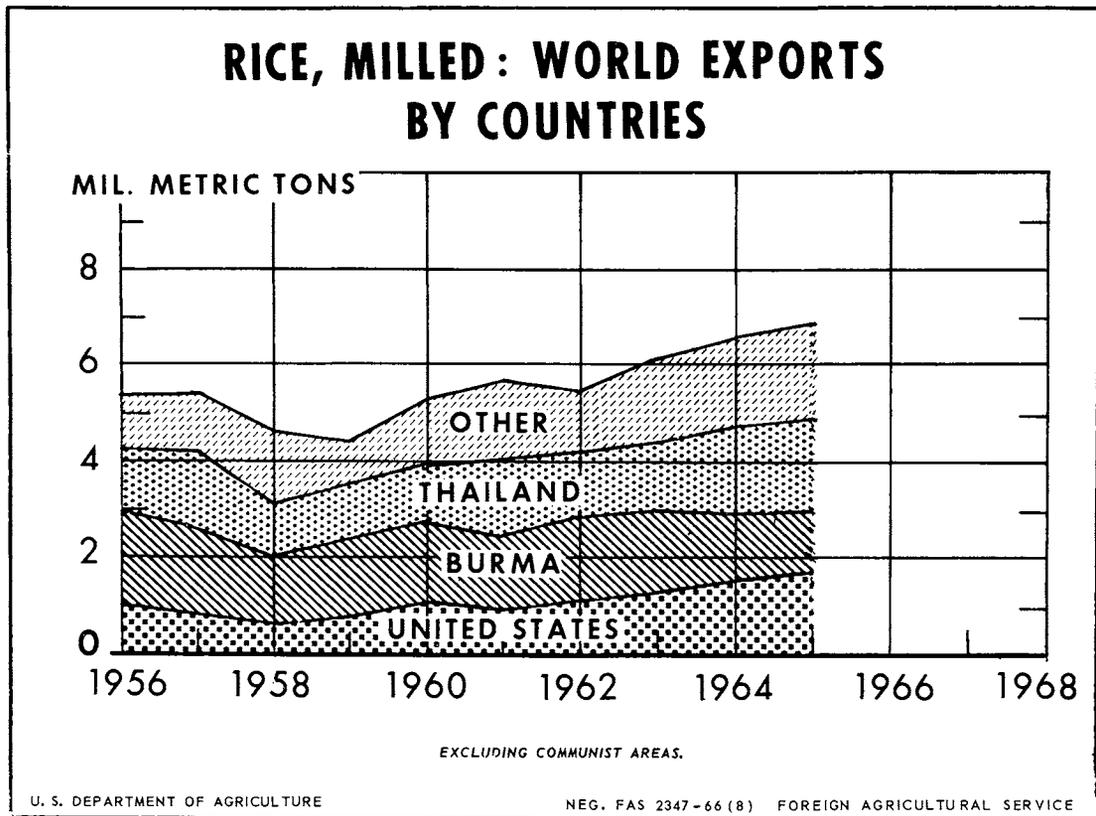
Crops in Importing Countries Up; But Demand Continues Strong

Demand for imported rice in the rice deficit areas is expected to continue strong. Increasing domestic use of rice--brought about by rapidly expanding populations and, to a lesser extent, higher per capita incomes in some countries--has reduced supplies available for export.

India has nearly 40 percent of the free world's rice acreage and produces about 37 percent of the free world's crop. This year's harvest is expected to be up from last year's poor crop but below the 1964/65 record of 58.6 million tons. South Korea's 1966/67 rice production is officially placed at a record 5.9 million tons, compared with 4.8 million last year and the 1964/65 record of 5.4 million. South Korea is normally self-sufficient in rice and in some years has had small amounts available for export. Pakistan's 1966/67 rice crop is estimated at about 17.8 million tons, unchanged from that of the 2 previous years.

In recent years, Japan's planted rice acreage has remained stable. However, improved cultivation methods and use of chemical fertilizer and insecticides have tended to maintain yields at high levels. Thus, total rice production has stayed near or above earlier levels. With a crop of around 16 million tons, somewhat above a year earlier, Japan's import requirements are expected to decline in 1966/67.

Mexico has record rice acreage and production this year. Output in Central America is expected to continue the expansion of recent years. Acreage increases are expected to continue in South America. Venezuela's acreage was maintained at the 1965/66 record, but the crop declined by 17 percent. Surinam produced a new record crop, and Argentina's harvest should be substantially larger than the small output reduced by drought in 1965/66.



#### 1965 World Trade Up; 1966 Off

In the 1965 calendar year, exports continued the rise of recent years. Thailand was the leading exporter, with the United States moving into the No. II position. Burma lost ground as exports dropped to around 1.1 million tons. Included in the "other" category is Cambodia which expanded its exports while Brazil's exports increased sharply over the year-earlier level. Taiwan increased trade while Egypt's exports dropped off some after a 2-year expansion.

World rice trade in 1966 (excluding Communist China) is expected to be down from 1965. Exports by the 3 major rice exporters--Thailand, United States and Burma--were off during 1966. Cambodia's exports were down due to a smaller crop. Taiwan's trade continued to expand during 1966.

In 1966, world import demand was up and exportable supplies were somewhat reduced. International prices rose sharply to their highest levels in 10 years. In 1967, world demand for rice is expected to again be large and international prices will likely remain relatively high.

RICE--FAMINE OR FEAST 1/

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations proclaimed 1966 as "International Rice Year". For those people most directly concerned, every year is a rice year.

Rice is the staple food and the major product of labor of more than one-third of the world's population. Much of the world's rice is grown by subsistence farmers on extremely small holdings. Their farming methods, have remained basically unchanged over the years and depend almost entirely on human and animal power with simple indigenous tools and equipment. In the principal rice-producing countries, the growth in output has barely kept up with the growth in population. Thus, any increase in the availability of rice for consumption must come from increased per capita production of rice. The only alternative is to substitute other grains and grain products for rice.

What has been done about rice production in recent years? Acreage has been expanded but this alone is not enough; more rice must come from the present acreage. Yields have generally been increasing but at different rates in developed and underdeveloped countries. A sizeable gap exists between the yields in the countries of Asia and Africa where the yields average from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds per acre and in Europe and North America where they average from 4,000 to 4,500 pounds.

Since the major portion of the free world's rice acreage--over 200 million acres-- is in the underdeveloped countries where yields are the lowest, a small increase in yields would dramatically affect total output. Recent expansions in acreages and improvements in yields outside the major rice-producing area have helped meet the world's rice needs but will offer only temporary relief until corrective measures can take place in the major rice areas. Any long-term improvement in rice supply will have to take place in the major rice-producing countries.

A number of factors must be considered and dealt with in the effort to increase the supply of rice:

The most important single factor in the success or failure of a rice harvest is the availability of an adequate and timely supply of water, either through irrigation or rainfall or a combination of both. At this time, a little more than a third of the Asian rice lands are irrigated. The development of new water conserving and distribution facilities and the improvement of existing ones will be needed to increase rice production in the underdeveloped areas. Proper drainage of both irrigated and rain-supplied areas is also important.

The increased use of fertilizers appears to be the most efficient way of increasing yields in order to obtain larger rice supplies. For centuries, rice has been grown in a more or less continuous cropping system. The only nutrients

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1/ Adapted in part from reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

returned to the soil were in the form of organic residues which supplied only a small part of the nutritional requirements of the crop. Subsequently, the yields of rice became directly related to the release of nutrients from the soil. Although organic fertilizers, such as animal waste, green manure, compost, etc., have long been employed, chemical fertilizers have only recently come into use. As the number of fertilizer-producing facilities are expanded and the supply of fertilizer increases, knowledge of the most effective fertilizer usage must also be expanded.

The development of new and improved varieties of rice is important. While increasing yields per acre is the major concern in the development of new varieties, improvement in plant and grain quality characteristics must also be considered. Some of the new varieties of rice now being tested are producing 3 times as much per acre as present rice varieties. However, much testing under actual field conditions must still be done.

There is a need for improved cultural practices, row planting, weed control, and more double cropping to help increase rice supplies. A program to control insect pests and rodents, both in transit and in storage, would increase the quantity of grain available for human consumption. Unless storage facilities and conditions are good, rice may become discolored, soft or brittle, and develop a disagreeable odor and taste. The milling quality may also drop, thus increasing the percentage of broken grains.

In the rice deficit areas, the use and adaptation of improved technology represents the best hope for increasing yields and production and the ultimate goal of increasing supplies.

#### U. S. RICE UTILIZATION by W. R. Askew

Almost all of the rice crop is milled to some degree with the bulk of it being fully milled. Fully milled rice is the polished white rice most often sold in 1 and 2 pound packages. Brown rice, which has only the hull removed, has become increasingly important as an export product with little of this rice retained for domestic use. Parboiled rice is further processed by subjecting it to steam and pressure prior to milling. This process gelatinizes the starch in the kernel and helps to retain the mineral and vitamin content of the grain. The parboiling process may be applied to both fully milled or brown rice. Pre-cooked rice is milled rice that is cooked and then has the moisture removed. As a result of pre-cooking, the final preparation time is reduced since it merely needs to have the moisture restored. Since virtually the entire crop is milled, changes in milled rice production are directly associated with crop production.

### Food Use Increasing

Domestic food use of milled rice has been trending upward for some years (table 3 ). This is particularly noticeable in the continental (50 States) civilian food use of rice, which rose from around 14.6 million cwt. in 1959/60 to nearly 17 million in 1965/66. Especially significant is the increase in per capita consumption. Year-to-year fluctuations in food use tend to obscure the uptrend. These fluctuations are probably due more to the lack of complete stock data rather than any actual change in consumer preferences or food price relationships. Rice is the only cereal in the United States to register an increase in per capita food use. Per capita consumption of total wheat and other grains has either held stable or declined. However, a few individual items made from these grains, such as macaroni products, wheat breakfast cereals, and corn sugar and syrup, have been increasing in per capita usage.

The increase in rice consumption is largely due to increased use in breakfast cereals. Use of rice in cereals approximated 1.3 million cwt. in the mid 1950's but totaled nearly 2 million cwt. in the early 1960's. Rice used in other processed products did not show such growth. Rice used in soup registered only a modest uptrend--about 100,000 cwt. to 117,000 cwt. during this period. Canned rice and rice in baby foods varied considerably from one year to the next but the overall trend has been downward, declining from about 120,000 cwt. in the mid 1950's to slightly more than 80,000 cwt. in the early part of this decade. Data on use in other processed foods are not available, but it is probable that the introduction of pre-cooked rice, and the use of rice in convenience foods, have also stimulated consumption.

Rice moving under the domestic donation programs in 1959/60 accounted for 1 million cwt., with the bulk of this going to needy persons (table 3 ). By 1965/66, the total had risen somewhat with donations to needy persons remaining as the largest single part of the program--continuing to account for about 70 percent. Donations to schools and institutions, combined, continued to comprise about 30 percent of the total. About 1 million cwt. of the rice used in donation programs remained in the continental U.S. with the balance shipped to the territories and Puerto Rico. They receive around 300,000 cwt. per year.

Total shipments of rice to the territories and Puerto Rico usually range from 2.8 to 3.0 million cwt. The exceptionally large shipments of 3.6 million cwt. shown in 1959/60 probably resulted from the difficulty of accounting for Hawaii and Alaska when they gave up their territorial status to become States in early 1959. Per capita consumption of rice in Hawaii is quite large, probably close to 100 pounds per person, but the population is small and as a result their total requirements are not large. Puerto Rico has always been a major consumer of rice. With a per capita consumption of around 130 pounds, its rice requirements total about 2.5 million cwt. a year.

### Downtrend in Industrial Use Reversed

The brewing industry accounts for most of the industrial use of rice and such use in 1965/66 was the largest since 1961/62. This use was trending

downward, reaching a low point of 2.8 million cwt. in 1963/64. Since that time brewery use has increased somewhat but continues below the earlier levels. Much of the imported rice is broken rice and is destined for brewery use. Brewer's use of rice depends on the availability of broken rice, and the price of broken rice relative to that of corn grits. On some occasions, brewers may take second heads and grind them for use in beer.

### Exports Up Sharply; Export Payment Rate Down

U.S. exports of rice have increased even more rapidly than domestic disappearance (table 2 ). From 20.3 million cwt. in 1959/60, they rose to 31.1 million last year--an increase of over 50 percent. This sharp rise was due to increased world commercial demand coupled with inadequate world supplies, a more effective export payment program, and the Food for Peace Program. The rising world commercial demand and the Payment-In-Kind Export Payment Program combined to more than double U.S. dollar sales from 1959/60 to 1965/66. During this 7-year period, world prices for rice strengthened and the U.S. export payment rate declined from \$2.73 per cwt. in 1959/60 to only \$1.80 per cwt. last year. The levels of world prices continued to rise during July-September 1966 and the export payment averaged only \$1.20 per cwt. during those months--one half that of the same period in 1965.

Prior to 1960, Cuba was the major foreign buyer of U.S. rice, making their purchases at the U.S. domestic price level. With the loss of that market, the U.S. increased commercial exports to Western Europe, Canada, and the Republic of South Africa. In 1963/64, Japan made a sizeable purchase from this country and has continued to do so every year since. Commercial exports have also been increased to a number of smaller importing nations, many of whom are relatively new customers. See tables 14 and 15.

Since its inception in 1954, the Food for Peace Program (Public Law 480) has been a major outlet for U.S. rice. Under the program, India and Indonesia took the bulk of rice shipments. In 1964/65, Indonesia was dropped from the Government financed foreign currency program (Title I, P.L. 480) and did not return as a buyer until 1965/66. In that year, it bought under the somewhat more stringent Title IV program. This program stipulates repayment in dollars but over a long-time period. In 1965/66, the Republic of South Vietnam became the major recipient of rice financed under Title I and the Agency for International Development. That war-torn nation, normally an exporter, was unable to harvest and market sufficient rice for their own use, much less for export.

### Pattern of Exports by Destination Changes Little

There was not much change in the distribution pattern of U.S. milled rice exports among the world's major continents during 1965/66, except for an increase in those to Africa. Only a negligible share of world trade or U.S. exports is in rough rice. Major changes in the pattern of milled rice exports to Western Hemisphere countries were the relatively sharp declines in shipments to the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Ecuador. However, shipment to

Mexico and Jamaica ran considerably larger in 1965/66 than the year before. Takings by El Salvador, the French West Indies and Honduras also picked up.

Exports to European countries went up 17 percent, reflecting, for the most part, substantially larger shipments to the Netherlands, France, West Germany, and Switzerland. Turkey also took some milled rice in 1965/66--the first time that country bought U. S. rice in several years. In contrast, Poland dropped out of the market entirely after taking fairly large quantities in most recent years. Exports to Belgium, Ireland, and Denmark showed moderate declines.

Milled rice exports to Asian countries in 1965/66 ran some 1.4 million cwt., or 7 percent less than in 1964/65. One of the major changes in this area was the drastic reduction in exports to India--down 7.4 million cwt. from the year before. This was nearly offset, however, by a 6.3 million cwt. increase in shipments to Vietnam. Likewise, a decline of over 1 million cwt. in exports to the Philippines was about compensated for by a similar gain in shipments to Syria. A year earlier, that country took about 400,000 cwt. of U. S. rice. A moderately smaller quantity of rice was exported to the Nansei and Nanpo Islands. Exports to Japan remained about the same with that country continuing as the largest single dollar customer for U.S. rice.

U.S. milled rice exports to Africa in 1965/66 rose to 6.6 million cwt., around 40 percent more than the year before. Shipments to African countries constituted 21 percent of the total milled rice exported from the United States during 1965/66. The Republic of South Africa took more rice, 1.7 mil. cwt., and remained the United States' biggest African customer. However, exports to Guinea, The Ivory Coast, Liberia, and the Congo were moderately larger, too. Senegal, which took no U.S. rice in 1964/65, took nearly 545,000 cwt. in 1965/66.

Almost 27.1 million cwt. of U.S. rice was inspected for export from the South during the 1965/66 marketing season, about 6 percent more than the previous season. Seventy percent of the rice inspected for export was milled rice. Brown rice accounted for nearly 13 percent of the total; parboiled rice, 12 percent; and parboiled brown rice, 5 percent.

West Germany and Canada continued to be the largest takers of southern brown rice, but substantial quantities went to Israel, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. Almost a third of the brown rice inspected for export was the Bluebonnet variety. Most of the parboiled brown rice also was Bluebonnet and was shipped to the Republic of South Africa. Nearly two-thirds of the parboiled rice inspected for export was Belle Patna. Saudi Arabia was the South's biggest customer for parboiled rice. Vietnam took about a third of the milled rice inspected for export from southern States, but a sizeable quantity also went to Japan. Medium-grain varieties comprised about 60 percent of all milled rice inspected for export from the South.

About half of the rice inspected for export from California went to Japan. Most of this was brown Calrose. The Nansei and Nanpo Islands took

nearly a third of the California rice inspected for export, and most of it was milled Calrose. Most of the Pearl was brown rice destined for Japan.

### Prices Steady

Prices of milled rice were relatively steady in the South during the 1965/66 marketing season. Like rough rice, month-to-month changes seldom deviated more than 10 or 15 cents per cwt. in either direction. The level of medium-grain milled rice prices was weaker relative to the previous season's level than was the case of the longer grain Belle Patna and Bluebonnet varieties. In fact, Bluebonnet in Louisiana was either at or above the previous year's levels most of the season.

Milled rice prices weakened during the first 2 months of the season due to a slow-up in domestic demand. Although mill stocks were low, most mills bought on a "hand-to-mouth" basis and covered urgent domestic needs from old-crop supplies. Trading with export outlets was slow, too. Most rice buyers were waiting for prices to adjust fully to a new-crop basis. Prices were firmer the next three months (October-December), supported mainly by good domestic business. Export trading continued to lag, however, largely because buyers and sellers could not agree on price. Limited export sales generally consisted of packaged white milled rice and packaged or 100-pound bags of parboiled milled rice. Prices strengthened into January and then held at the same level for the balance of the season. Trading was quiet but at a steady pace. Domestic buying to replace stocks was about normal and export business held up fairly well.

At the end of the season, prices were not much different from the year before. In fact, Bluebonnet prices were at the same levels in the New Orleans and Houston markets. Bluebonnet finished the season 25 cents per cwt. higher than a year earlier in Southwest Louisiana but closed 20 cents lower in Arkansas. Prices of medium-grain rice ranged from 5 cents per cwt. higher than the previous season's close at Houston to 30 cents lower in Southwest Louisiana.

Improved head rice milling yields of the major varieties produced in the South contributed to another season of relatively tight supplies of broken rice. Prices of long and short-grain second heads and screenings fluctuated slightly at the beginning of the 1965/66 marketing season. However, prices of these rice products generally settled down quickly and followed a steady course most of the year. The general price level during the season as well as at the close was either about the same or only slightly under the year before.

California milled rice prices held steady from October through December, went up slightly each of the next two months, and then held steady for the balance of the year. At the close of the marketing season in September, Pearl stood 25 cents per cwt. above the year before and Calrose finished 30 cents higher. Second heads and brewers' rice maintained the previous year's price level throughout the 1965/66 season. Bran strengthened steadily from August to January, and then remained unchanged for the rest of the year.

Table 2.- Rice, milled: Supply and distribution, United States, 1956-65

Year begin- ning August	Supply				Distribution						
	Begin- ning stocks 1/ :	Mill pro- duction :	Im- ports :	Total :	Ending stocks 1/ :	Used by brew- eries :	Ex- ports :	Ship- ments to Terri- tories :	Mili- tary takings 2/ :	Civilian consumption Per Total 3/ :	Per capita Pounds
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Pounds
1956	11,338	35,107	268	46,713	3,983	3,549	25,637	3,871	80	9,593	5.7
1957	3,983	30,523	164	34,670	5,343	3,348	12,754	3,960	135	9,130	5.4
1958	5,343	30,439	114	35,896	5,990	3,278	13,528	4,231	183	8,686	5.0
Beginning 50-State Basis											
1959	5,990	34,896	550	41,436	3,052	3,488	20,327	3,630	90	4/10,849	4/6.1
1960	3,052	36,928	203	40,183	1,943	3,482	20,643	2,835	127	11,153	6.2
1961	1,943	39,688	274	41,905	1,572	3,361	20,835	2,551	160	13,426	7.4
1962	1,572	43,276	27	44,875	1,478	2,911	25,190	2,970	117	12,209	6.6
1963	1,478	49,146	13	50,637	1,692	2,767	30,020	2,798	112	13,248	7.0
1964	1,692	51,041	338	53,071	1,995	3,095	30,489	2,820	154	14,518	7.6
1965	1,995	50,942	482	53,419	1,991	3,392	31,135	2,852	82	13,967	7.2

1/ Stocks at mills, warehouses and ports in major rice-producing States, only. Do not include stocks held by distributors, packagers, food processors or brewers in any State.

2/ For military use at home and abroad.

3/ Derived by dividing total civilian consumption by estimates of population eating from civilian food supplies.

4/ Beginning with the 1959-60 year, shipments do not include quantities to the States of Hawaii and Alaska, thereby allowing these quantities to fall into domestic use for food. Population including these 2 States was used to compute per capita figures.

Table 3.- Rice, milled: U. S. disappearance as food, 1956-65

Year begin- ning August 1/	Civilian use 2/					Total	Territor- ial use 3/	Military procure- ment 4/	Total
	U.S.D.A. Donations Schools	Institu- tions	Needy	Total	Commer- cial				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1956	219	108	476	803	8,790	9,593	3,871	80	13,544
1957	198	87	563	848	8,282	9,130	3,960	135	13,225
1958	200	120	808	1,128	7,558	8,686	4,231	183	13,100
Beginning 50-State Basis									
1959	212	93	695	1,000	9,849	10,849	3,630	90	14,569
1960	219	84	864	1,167	9,986	11,153	2,835	127	14,115
1961	222	81	1,110	1,413	12,013	13,426	2,551	160	16,137
1962	219	74	943	1,236	10,973	12,209	2,970	117	15,296
1963	250	89	1,016	1,355	11,893	13,248	2,798	112	16,158
1964	256	97	951	1,304	13,211	14,518	2,820	154	17,492
1965	307	91	807	1,205	12,762	13,967	2,852	82	16,901

1/ U.S.D.A. donations are on a year beginning July.

2/ Rice consumed by continental U. S. civilians, including that consumed by the military eating from civilian food supplies.

3/ Include approximately 300,000 cwt. shipped annually to the territories and Puerto Rico under the donation program.

4/ Procured by the military for military use at home and abroad.

Table 4.- Rice: Acreage, yield and production, by States, 1965 and 1966

State	Acreage				Yield per harvested acre		Production	
	Planted		Harvested		1965	1966	1965	1966
	1965	1966 1/	1965	1966 1/	1965	1966 1/	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<b>Southern States:</b>								
Missouri	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.2	4,500	4,400	212	229
Mississippi	51	56	50	55	3,700	4,300	1,850	2,365
Arkansas	438	482	434	477	4,300	4,400	18,662	20,988
Louisiana	517	567	515	565	3,550	3,750	18,282	21,188
Texas	464	508	462	505	4,600	4,200	21,252	21,210
<b>Total Southern</b>	<b>1,474.8</b>	<b>1,618.3</b>	<b>1,465.7</b>	<b>1,607.2</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>60,258</b>	<b>65,980</b>
California	329	362	327	360	4,900	5,300	16,023	19,080
<b>Total United States 2/</b>	<b>1,803.8</b>	<b>1,980.3</b>	<b>1,792.7</b>	<b>1,967.2</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>76,281</b>	<b>85,060</b>

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Total U. S. acreage and production reported by the Statistical Reporting Service. Excludes acreage and production in the minor southern States.

Table 5.- Rice, rough: Acreage, yield and production, Southern States, California and United States, 1950-66

Crop year	Harvested acreage			Average yield per harvested acre			Production		
	Southern States 1/	California	United States 1/	Southern States 1/	California	United States 1/	Southern States 1/	California	United States 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1950	1,401	238	1,639	2,182	3,475	2,370	30,570	8,270	38,840
1951	1,673	324	1,997	2,118	3,300	2,310	35,430	10,692	46,122
1952	1,666	337	2,003	2,195	3,475	2,411	36,567	11,711	48,278
1953	1,740	425	2,165	2,333	2,900	2,445	40,599	12,325	52,924
1954	2,078	477	2,555	2,507	2,550	2,515	52,090	12,164	64,254
1955	1,501	329	1,830	2,973	3,450	3,058	44,619	11,350	55,969
1956	1,285	286	1,571	2,918	4,200	3,151	37,491	12,012	49,503
1957	1,115	226	1,341	2,981	4,300	3,203	33,236	9,718	42,954
1958	1,166	249	1,415	2,890	4,450	3,164	33,695	11,080	44,775
1959	1,302	285	1,587	3,104	4,650	3,382	40,417	13,252	53,669
1960	1,307	288	1,595	3,125	4,775	3,423	40,839	13,752	54,591
1961	1,299	290	1,589	3,101	4,800	3,411	40,278	13,920	54,198
1962	1,450	323	1,773	3,452	4,950	3,726	50,057	15,988	66,045
1963	1,447	324	1,771	3,888	4,325	3,968	56,256	14,013	70,269
1964	1,459	327	1,786	3,883	5,050	4,098	56,652	16,514	73,166
1965	1,466	327	1,793	4,110	4,900	4,255	60,258	16,023	76,281
1966 2/	1,607	360	1,967	4,106	5,300	4,324	65,980	19,080	85,060

1/ Southern States consist of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Missouri reported by SRS. Include acreage and production in minor States through 1959. The acreage and production including the minor States are also used to compute yields through 1959.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Rice, rough equivalent: Support rates with comparisons, quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC, and loans outstanding, 1948-66

Crop of-	National average support rate per cwt.	Season average price: per cwt. received by farmers 1/			Placed under price support:			At year end July 31					Privately held ("free") stocks
		Actual	Above support		Loans	Purchase agreements	Total	Delivered to CCC	Total carry-over	CCC stocks and loans outstanding			
										Stocks owned by CCC 2/	Under loan 2/	Total	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
1948	4.08	4.88	.80	153	3,565	3,718	611	2,505	11	1	12	2,493	
1949	3.96	4.10	.14	1,865	6,282	8,147	3,043	3,469	459	218	677	2,792	
1950	4.56	5.09	-.53	217	575	792	26	4,519	378	17	395	4,124	
1951	5.00	4.82	-.18	4,008	1,843	5,851	518	2,040	226	1	227	1,813	
1952	5.04	5.87	.83	209	---	209	---	1,515	2	6	8	1,507	
1953	4.84	5.19	.35	1,808	2,666	4,474	3,170	7,546	917	283	1,200	6,346	
1954	4.92	4.57	-.35	17,552	12,923	30,475	25,341	26,700	15,856	2,589	18,445	8,255	
1955	4.66	4.81	.15	15,557	10,703	26,260	23,475	34,618	27,062	312	27,374	7,244	
1956	4.57	4.86	.29	13,304	10,423	23,727	16,771	20,103	12,507	48	12,555	7,548	
1957	4.72	5.11	.39	6,977	6,590	13,567	11,007	18,169	12,003	9	12,012	6,157	
1958	4.48	4.68	.20	8,306	3,280	11,586	6,575	15,669	9,421	34	9,455	6,214	
1959	4.38	4.59	.21	9,369	2,935	12,304	7,034	12,144	6,864	3	6,867	5,277	
1960	4.42	4.55	.13	7,825	5,280	13,105	4,876	10,080	4,124	8	4,132	5,948	
1961	4.71	5.14	.43	4,292	2,081	6,373	34	5,334	319	---	319	5,015	
1962	4.71	5.04	.33	5,602	6,622	12,224	1,841	7,730	1,852	8	1,860	5,870	
1963	4.71	5.01	.30	5,884	4,139	10,023	771	7,539	1,435	---	1,435	6,104	
1964	4.71	4.90	.19	7,629	99	7,728	787	7,677	1,041	3	1,044	6,633	
1965	4.50	4.93	.43	9,813	184	9,997	403	8,234	617	7	624	7,610	
1966 3/	4.50	n.a.	n.a.	4/12,957									

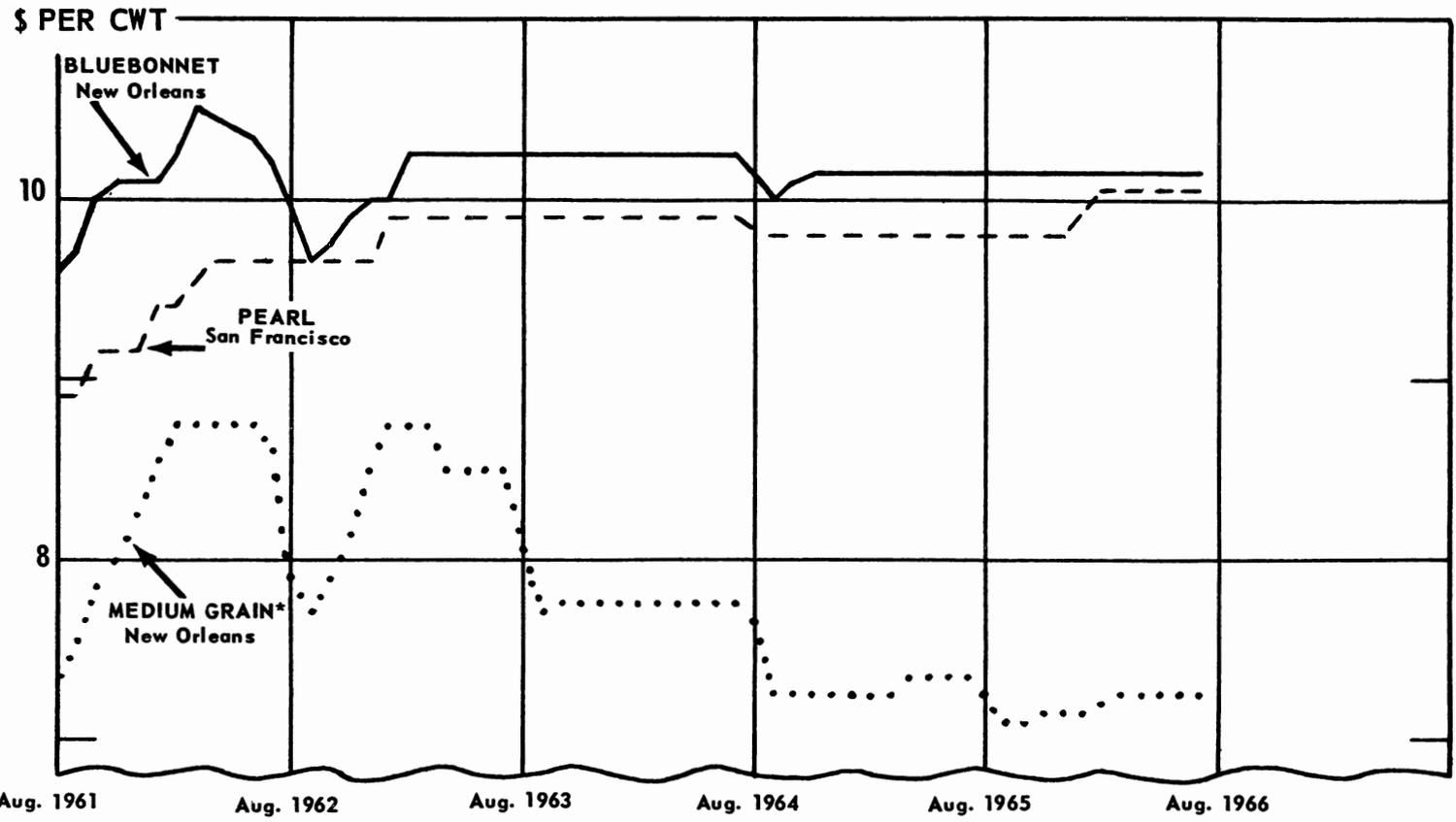
1/ U. S. season average prices are the result of weighting State season averages, including allowances for unredeemed loans at the average rate, by estimated marketings. 2/ May include small quantities of new-crop rice in last few years. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Through December 31.

Table 7.- Rice: Average price received by farmers, United States, and average wholesale price at New Orleans and San Francisco, 1959-66

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Dol.												
Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for rough rice 1/													
1959	4.54	4.52	4.73	4.71	4.71	4.79	4.86	4.83	4.76	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.59
1960	4.30	4.31	4.62	4.98	4.83	4.93	4.95	5.13	4.93	4.77	4.87	4.86	4.55
1961	4.71	4.91	5.20	5.39	5.30	5.39	5.48	5.70	5.60	5.48	5.26	5.08	5.14
1962	4.68	4.73	5.12	5.19	5.19	5.28	5.18	5.21	5.18	5.05	5.08	5.14	5.04
1963	4.97	4.94	5.01	5.03	4.96	5.08	5.14	5.17	5.25	5.20	5.10	5.03	5.01
1964	4.82	4.72	4.88	4.99	5.02	5.13	5.09	5.18	5.12	4.97	4.97	4.93	4.90
1965 2/	4.81	4.69	4.92	4.93	5.10	*5.19	*5.13	*5.12	*5.09	*5.08	*5.07	*5.15	4.93
1966 2/	*5.03	*4.69	*4.92	*5.00	*5.11								
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled Nato, U.S. No. 2 at New Orleans, f.o.b. mills 3/ 4/													
1959	8.60	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.15	8.25
1960	7.85	7.55	7.65	7.90	8.10	8.25	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.65	8.20
1961	8.35	8.55	8.85	9.00	9.25	9.55	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.60	9.30
1962	8.90	8.70	8.90	9.15	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.35
1963	9.05	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
1964	8.65	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.30
1965	8.25	8.10	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.20
1966	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.50								
Wholesale price per 100 pounds (bagged) of milled California Pearl, U.S. No. 1 at San Francisco, docks basis 3/													
1959	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.70	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.55
1960	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.95
1961	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.50	9.65	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.60
1962	9.75	9.75	9.75	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.95
1963	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1964	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90
1965	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.05	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.10
1966	10.15	10.15	10.15										

1/ Monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month. U.S. marketing-year prices are the result of weighting State season average prices, including an allowance for unredeemed loans, by estimated marketings. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Data from Grain Division, C&MS. 4/ Includes Zenith and Magnolia; mostly Nato. \*Exclude average price for California.

### U.S. NO.2 MILLED RICE PRICES 1961-65 CROPS



\*Mostly Nato.

Table 8 .- Rice, milled No. 2: Average price per 100 pounds of leading Southern varieties at milling centers, bagged, f.o.b. mills, August-December 1964-66

Variety and period	Southwest Louisiana			Houston, Texas			Stuttgart, Arkansas		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Bluebonnet 1/</u>									
August	10.05	9.90	10.10	10.15	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.10	9.90
September	9.85	9.75	10.10	10.05	9.65	10.10	9.90	9.75	9.90
October	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.05	9.80	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.90
November	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.15	10.00	10.00	9.90	9.85	9.95
December	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.15	10.00	10.00	9.90	9.85	9.90
Average Aug.-Dec.	9.90	9.85	10.00	10.10	9.90	10.00	9.95	9.85	9.90
Annual average	9.90	10.00		10.15	10.05		10.00	9.90	
<u>Belle Patna 1/</u>									
August	9.65	---	9.60	9.75	9.70	9.70	---	---	---
September	9.65	9.15	9.60	9.70	9.70	10.10	---	---	---
October	9.65	---	9.60	9.90	9.70	9.90	---	---	---
November	---	---	9.75	10.00	9.70	9.90	---	---	---
December	---	---	9.75	10.00	9.75	9.95	---	---	---
Average Aug.-Dec.	9.65	9.15	9.65	9.90	9.70	9.90	---	---	---
Annual average	9.65	9.15		10.00	9.85		---	---	
<u>Nato 2/</u>									
August	8.55	8.35	8.10	8.25	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.10
September	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.40	8.05	7.90	8.10
October	8.00	7.95	8.05	8.25	8.05	8.40	7.95	7.90	8.10
November	8.05	7.95	8.10	8.30	8.10	8.25	7.95	7.90	8.15
December	8.20	7.95	8.10	8.40	8.00	8.25	7.95	8.00	8.10
Average Aug.-Dec.	8.20	8.05	8.05	8.30	8.05	8.30	8.10	8.00	8.10
Annual average	8.30	8.10		8.35	8.15		8.20	8.10	

1/ Long-grain varieties.

2/ Quoted as medium grain, mostly Nato.

Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 9 .- Rice, rough: Average price per 100 pounds of leading Southern varieties, f.o.b. mills and driers, Louisiana and Texas, August-December 1964-66 1/

Variety and period	Louisiana			Texas		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Bluebonnet 2/</u>						
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	5.35	5.05	5.30	5.05	4.95	5.05
October	5.25	4.95	5.40	5.10	5.00	5.15
November	5.15	5.00	5.35	5.10	---	4.60
December	5.20	---	---	---	---	---
Average Aug.-Dec.	5.25	5.00	5.35	5.10	5.00	4.95
Annual average	5.25	5.10		5.15	4.95	
<u>Nato 3/</u>						
August	4.45	4.40	---	4.55	4.50	---
September	4.60	4.35	4.70	4.55	4.40	---
October	4.70	4.50	4.90	4.55	4.50	---
November	4.60	4.65	4.90	4.60	---	---
December	---	4.80	---	---	---	---
Average Aug.-Dec.	4.60	4.55	4.85	4.55	4.45	---
Annual average	4.65	4.60		4.55	4.45	

1/ For No. 1, 2, and 3 grades. Average represents all grades since each grade sold at about the same price.

2/ Long-grain variety.

3/ Quoted as medium grain, mostly Nato.

Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 10.- Rice, rough: Price per 100 pounds received by farmers, by States, 1959-66 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
beginning August	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	2/
<b>Arkansas</b>													
1959	4.65	4.35	4.50	4.60	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.60
1960	4.65	4.00	4.50	4.80	4.70	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.41
1961	4.85	4.75	5.15	5.25	5.35	5.45	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	---	5.20
1962	---	4.75	5.20	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.10
1963	4.75	4.75	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	4.92
1964	5.20	4.65	4.85	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.87
1965 <sup>3/</sup>	---	4.40	4.95	5.10	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	4.98
1966 <sup>3/</sup>	5.15	4.45	4.90	5.05	5.20								4.85
<b>Louisiana</b>													
1959	4.50	4.55	4.65	4.65	4.80	4.80	4.95	4.80	4.75	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.63
1960	4.20	4.25	4.50	4.95	4.75	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	4.90	5.10	5.10	4.50
1961	4.70	4.95	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.60	5.70	5.80	5.80	5.60	5.40	5.20	5.28
1962	4.65	4.65	4.95	5.10	5.15	5.30	5.10	5.00	5.00	4.80	4.90	4.80	4.88
1963	4.90	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.20	5.00	4.65	4.95
1964	4.65	4.75	4.90	4.90	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.00	5.00	4.70	4.84
1965 <sup>3/</sup>	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.80	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.79
1966 <sup>3/</sup>	4.60	4.70	4.90	5.00	5.10								4.80
<b>Mississippi</b>													
1959	4.50	4.60	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.80	4.80	4.70	6.00	7.00	6.00	4.20	4.71
1960	5.00	4.65	4.75	4.80	4.80	4.90	4.90	6.00	5.30	5.10	5.00	5.00	4.88
1961	5.00	5.00	5.10	4.90	4.95	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.30	5.30	---	5.38
1962	---	4.80	4.90	5.05	5.20	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.30	5.30	---	---	5.25
1963	---	4.85	4.80	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.30	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.30	---	5.24
1964	---	4.80	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.20
1965 <sup>3/</sup>	---	4.80	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90	5.06
1966 <sup>3/</sup>	4.90	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.90								4.95
<b>California</b>													
1959	3.70	3.70	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.19
1960	4.20	4.20	4.37	4.39	4.38	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.43
1961	4.48	4.49	4.67	4.74	4.78	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.81	4.78
1962	4.81	4.81	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.11	5.12	5.11	5.09	5.11
1963	5.10	5.12	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.06	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.07	5.06	5.07
1964	5.06	5.06	---	4/4.80	4/4.80	4.91	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.92	4.91	4.92
1965 <sup>3/</sup>	4.91	4.92	---	4/5.00	4/5.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.88
1966 <sup>3/</sup>	---	---	---	---	---								n.a.
<b>Texas</b>													
1959	4.65	4.60	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	4.94
1960	4.40	4.55	5.00	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.20	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85
1961	4.75	5.00	5.20	5.70	5.40	5.50	5.70	6.10	6.10	6.00	5.70	5.50	5.31
1962	4.70	4.80	5.10	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.20	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.20	5.03
1963	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.90	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.09
1964	5.00	4.75	4.90	5.00	4.90	5.20	5.10	5.30	5.10	4.80	4.80	5.00	4.94
1965 <sup>3/</sup>	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.95	5.10	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.04
1966 <sup>3/</sup>	5.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.10								5.15

<sup>1/</sup> Monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month.

<sup>2/</sup> Include allowances for unredeemed loan and pur. agreement deliveries valued at the average rate.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>4/</sup> Excludes sales through cooperatives and any adjustment on open contracts.

Note: United States prices are shown in table 7.

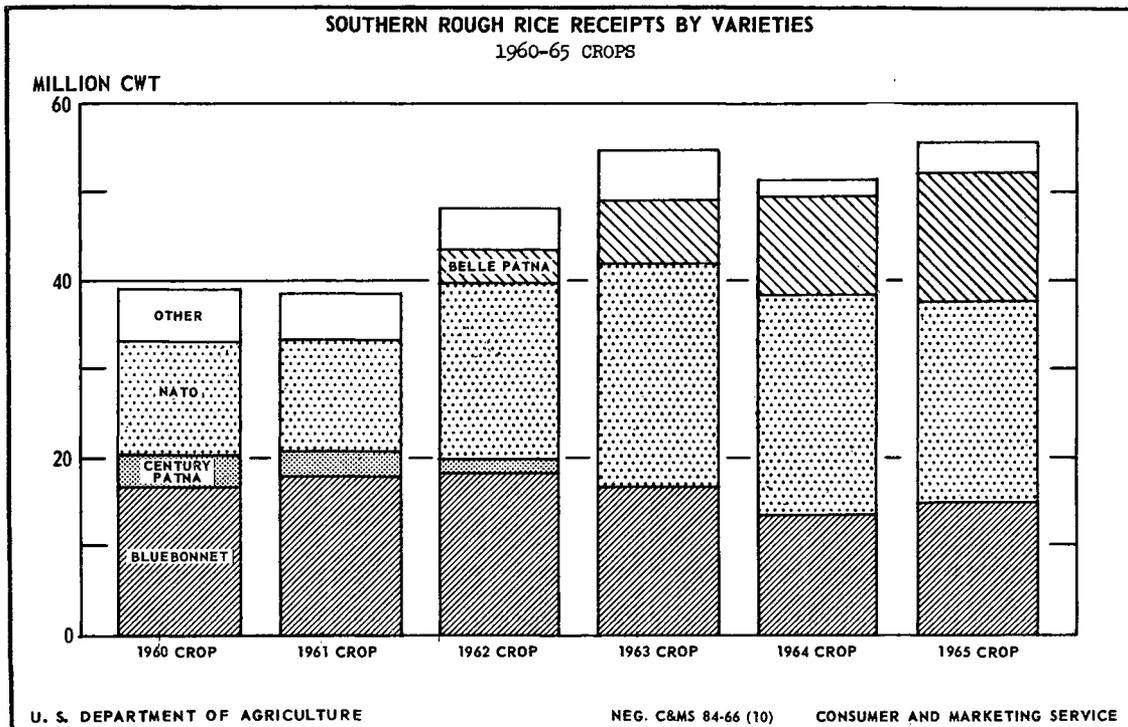


Table 11.-- Rough Rice: Receipts, dry basis, from Southern growers, by varieties, 1961-65 crops 1/

State & Year	Belle Patna	Blue-bonnet 2/	Century Patna	Nato	Rexoro & Patna	Roses 3/	Saturn	Toro	Other 4/	Total
--1,000 cwt.--										
<u>Arkansas</u>										
1961 .....	-	6,994	499	4,482	-	226	-	-	27	12,228
1962 .....	40	7,729	617	6,294	-	333	-	-	29	15,042
1963 .....	130	8,511	311	7,794	-	513	-	-	30	17,289
1964 .....	109	8,094	77	7,148	-	227	-	-	753	16,408
1965 .....	323	8,853	187	6,301	-	196	-	-	643	16,503
<u>Louisiana</u>										
1961 .....	-	5,430	6	5,816	720	270	-	894	148	13,284
1962 .....	258	5,171	-	8,687	447	736	-	797	21	16,117
1963 .....	598	3,844	-	9,801	216	1,120	-	562	12	16,153
1964 .....	975	2,920	21	11,403	26	1,027	-	454	45	16,871
1965 .....	679	3,302	6	11,544	25	790	616	786	262	18,010
<u>Mississippi</u>										
1961 .....	-	1,068	94	39	-	20	-	-	-	1,221
1962 .....	12	1,194	81	30	-	9	-	4	-	1,330
1963 .....	23	1,617	36	111	-	4	-	-	2	1,793
1964 .....	20	1,520	23	89	-	-	-	-	8	1,660
1965 .....	26	1,822	38	60	-	-	-	-	14	1,960
<u>Texas</u>										
1961 .....	-	4,559	2,449	2,187	2,028	247	-	-	22	11,492
1962 .....	3,877	4,392	991	5,201	1,382	161	-	-	-	16,004
1963 .....	6,632	2,975	153	8,224	702	197	-	-	53	18,936
1964 .....	10,163	974	43	5,686	144	105	-	-	108	17,223
1965 .....	13,271	708	28	4,581	276	64	-	4	232	19,164
<u>Total</u>										
1961 .....	-	18,051	3,048	12,524	2,748	763	-	894	197	38,225
1962 .....	4,187	18,486	1,689	20,212	1,829	1,239	-	801	50	48,493
1963 .....	7,383	16,947	500	25,930	918	1,834	-	562	97	54,171
1964 .....	11,267	13,508	164	24,326	170	1,359	-	454	94	52,162
1965 .....	14,299	14,685	259	22,486	301	1,050	616	790	1,151	55,637

1/ Estimated dry weights are based on actual "green" weights reported by rice driers and rice mills. Data does not include all rough rice dried on farms. 2/ Includes Sunbonnet. 3/ Includes Arkrose, Gulf-rose, Northrose and other roses. 4/ Includes Bluebelle, Magnolia, Nova, Saturn (prior to 1965), Southern Pearl, Vegold, and Zenith.

Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 12.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports by type of sale,  
year beginning July, 1954-65

Year beginning July	For dollars	Under Government Programs			Total exports
		For foreign currency	Barter	Other programs	
		Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	
1954	8.6	—	1/	0.5	9.1
1955	6.1	2.5	.2	3.6	12.4
1956	5.6	18.0	.7	2.8	27.1
1957	5.9	5.1	1/	1.1	12.1
1958	7.5	3.9	2.0	.8	14.2
1959	8.0	9.9	.7	2.1	20.7
1960	7.2	11.9	.3	2.1	21.5
1961	11.2	8.3	—	.9	20.4
1962	10.4	12.7	—	1.1	24.2
1963	16.5	13.6	—	1.7	31.8
1964 2/	16.1	11.2	—	1.3	28.6
1965 2/	20.5	7.2	—	2.7	30.4

1/ Less than .05 million cwt.

2/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 13.- Rice: Acreage allotments, by States, 1960-67

State	Apportionment					
	1960 and 1961	1962	1963 and 1964	1965	1966	1967
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<b>Southern States:</b>						
Missouri	4,767	5,244	5,245	5,245	5,770	5,245
Mississippi	46,674	51,343	51,354	51,354	56,489	51,354
Arkansas	399,012	438,920	439,019	439,019	482,921	439,019
Louisiana	475,008	522,517	522,635	522,635	574,899	522,635
Texas	422,313	464,552	464,657	464,657	511,123	464,657
<b>Total Southern</b>	<b>1,347,774</b>	<b>1,482,576</b>	<b>1,482,910</b>	<b>1,482,910</b>	<b>1,631,202</b>	<b>1,482,910</b>
California	299,766	329,748	329,822	329,822	362,804	329,822
<b>Total Major</b>	<b>1,647,540</b>	<b>1,812,324</b>	<b>1,812,732</b>	<b>1,812,732</b>	<b>1,994,006</b>	<b>1,812,732</b>
<b>Minor States:</b>						
Arizona	229	252	252	252	277	252
Florida	957	1,052	1,053	1,053	1,158	1,053
Illinois	20	22	22	22	24	22
North Carolina	38	42	42	42	46	42
South Carolina	2,846	3,131	3,132	3,132	3,445	3,132
Oklahoma	149	164	164	164	180	164
Tennessee	517	569	569	569	626	569
<b>Total Minor</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>5,232</b>	<b>5,234</b>	<b>5,234</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>5,234</b>
<b>Unapportioned National Reserve</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>672</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,652,596</b>	<b>1,817,856</b>	<b>1,818,166</b>	<b>1,818,638</b>	<b>2,000,502</b>	<b>1,818,638</b>

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 14.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports under Title I of P.L. 480 (for foreign currency), by country of destination, 1959-65

Country of destination	Year beginning July							
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	
Argentina	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Bolivia	---	---	61	---	---	---	---	
Ceylon	904	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Congo	---	---	272	309	661	698	896	
Egypt	934	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Ghana	---	---	---	---	---	---	387	
Guinea	---	---	280	538	919	347	413	
Iceland	6	4	7	4	4	3	---	
India	3,776	6,006	3,048	5,975	8,027	7,216	224	
Indonesia	3,278	2,677	3,318	5,608	1,958	---	---	
Israel	110	108	86	152	108	76	65	
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	234	222	---	
Pakistan	320	2,850	---	---	---	---	---	
Peru	485	---	---	---	558	---	---	
Philippines	---	---	---	---	404	2,068	824	
Poland	---	---	---	110	238	---	---	
Senegal	---	---	---	---	523	---	---	
Syria	---	---	255	---	---	---	---	
Turkey	---	228	---	---	---	---	---	
Vietnam	---	---	919	---	---	557	4,395	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,873</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>8,246</b>	<b>12,696</b>	<b>13,634</b>	<b>11,187</b>	<b>7,204</b>	

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 15.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports under commercial terms, by country of destination, 1959-65

Country of destination	Year beginning July							
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	
EEC	901	1,910	2,778	1,938	2,198	1,455	2,063	
Other	597	750	1,111	1,391	1,391	1,305	2,140	
<b>Total Western Europe</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,589</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>4,203</b>	
Canada	284	233	664	904	1,036	1,100	958	
Cuba	3,183	402	---	---	---	---	---	
Japan	2	2	1	31	2,264	4,308	5,447	
Rep. of So. Africa	299	766	945	1,025	1,268	1,211	1,586	
Other	2,708	3,113	5,712	5,106	8,305	6,657	8,302	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,974</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>11,211</b>	<b>10,395</b>	<b>16,462</b>	<b>16,036</b>	<b>20,496</b>	

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 16 .- Rice, rough and milled: U. S. Exports by country of destination, August-July years, 1960-65

Country of destination	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
<b>Rough Rice</b>						
Canada	44,970	2,071	9,039	2,125	2,925	4,037
Colombia	2,115	7,647	52	---	4,840	4,400
Costa Rica	7,421	4,950	100	825	---	859
Cuba	214,067	---	---	---	---	---
Haiti	500	1,010	---	---	2,793	150
Mexico	16,758	1,960	33,530	4,243	9,785	25,068
Nicaragua	500	1,125	500	1,230	2,660	1,650
Panama	5,410	1,754	2,395	1,250	1,000	8,319
Venezuela	84,532	57,513	94,751	90,253	58,200	120,621
Other	2,584	690	2,802	4,696	43,463	3,541
<b>Total rough</b>	<b>378,857</b>	<b>78,720</b>	<b>143,169</b>	<b>104,622</b>	<b>125,666</b>	<b>168,645</b>
<b>Milled Rice</b>						
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>						
Bahamas	70,775	72,250	84,464	109,781	92,630	94,762
Barbados	---	74	5,438	1,412	2,196	769
Bermuda	4,548	4,644	5,588	5,806	5,719	6,409
Bolivia	44,192	62,044	1,849	942	500	1,252
British Honduras	10,105	34,308	40,000	42,576	15,112	25,401
Canada	203,964	670,001	951,364	1,009,189	1,093,025	1,025,204
Chile	126,033	130,898	171,592	152,092	165,403	171,842
Colombia	216,821	7,015	7,427	11,981	12,770	11,246
Costa Rica	3,470	2,280	1,965	1,213	52,375	52,816
Cuba	77,227	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	---	---	758,789	1,047,282	490,344	173
Ecuador	---	---	---	100	121,253	800
El Salvador	100	7,936	39,980	40,000	15,155	100,180
French West Indies	11,337	9,521	3,814	4,040	18,534	60,545
Guatemala	2,139	3,314	3,835	3,445	3/ 11,164	13,423
Haiti	498	840	45,016	1,022	651	300
Honduras	122	5,388	5,312	200	782	41,253
Jamaica	47,971	81,201	146,280	208,779	311,075	419,382
Leeward & Windward Is.	1,270	2,762	6,707	1,242	3,259	7,970
Mexico	166,412	37,272	34,142	44,203	164,750	422,941
Netherlands Antilles	109,951	90,598	90,716	105,941	137,956	126,616
Nicaragua	11,557	87,137	55,877	203,098	128,723	181,786
Panama	22,069	5,813	3,555	4,513	17,080	5,713
Peru	17,368	32,665	16,805	827,600	716,504	278,618
Trinidad & Tobago	2,307	---	114,457	2,935	1,314	850
Venezuela	12,209	26,220	11,511	905	1,467	1,001
Other	12,246	87	2,130	1,417	---	2,393
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,174,691</b>	<b>1,374,268</b>	<b>2,608,613</b>	<b>3,831,714</b>	<b>3/ 3,579,741</b>	<b>3,053,645</b>
<b>Europe</b>						
Austria	3,992	3,150	3,515	6,397	12,289	8,320
Belgium & Luxembourg	228,587	235,825	311,546	346,636	193,003	134,651
Cyprus	---	362	973	1,592	2,547	3,044
Denmark	15,896	16,414	27,004	34,416	62,772	42,934
France	109	58,132	71,413	10,782	124,977	311,164
Finland	---	900	3,511	11,281	22,110	15,502
Greece	14,749	32,539	51,457	53,828	73,293	70,937
Iceland	3,625	9,050	6,273	7,634	7,327	6,607
Ireland	8,306	6,832	18,044	18,257	30,968	9,333
Netherlands	660,328	544,269	334,100	799,855	259,823	509,374
Norway	11,783	13,308	16,155	2,982	2,904	3,348
Poland	---	---	---	330,286	226,240	---
Portugal	---	---	170,679	72,978	212,461	268,794
Sweden	65,480	59,271	58,467	87,824	107,772	90,206
Switzerland	56,680	75,832	133,305	195,353	179,809	279,941
Turkey	228,135	---	---	---	---	202,783
United Kingdom	566,953	911,730	966,270	934,848	824,260	877,556
USSR	---	---	---	1,203,921	---	---
West Germany	1,044,109	1,993,395	1,192,257	1,001,735	3/ 1,017,293	1,133,431
Other	2,235	448,700	7,479	1,161	22,639	1,963
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,910,967</b>	<b>4,409,709</b>	<b>3,372,448</b>	<b>5,121,766</b>	<b>3/ 3,382,487</b>	<b>3,969,888</b>

Continued

Table 16.- Rice, rough and milled: U. S. exports by country of destination, August-July years, 1960-65--Continued

Country of destination :	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
<b>Milled Rice cont'd</b>						
<b>Asia</b>						
Aden	45,023	22,464	131,800	132,811	160,163	190,343
Arabia Pen. States	5,770	11,864	3,496	2,812	5,410	8,377
Bahrain	2,450	11,532	8,066	5,347	1,792	7,546
Hong Kong	87	84,607	1,619	7,957	3,976	10,281
India	5,542,643	3,175,019	6,201,234	7,800,885	7,376,538	17,881
Indonesia	2,677,283	3,555,428	5,608,064	1,777,872	550	1,031,196
Iran	300	6,341	2,970	14,662	2,600	1,499
Iraq	54,975	660,640	70,794	601,940	39,388	604
Israel	144,667	119,876	191,051	196,249	277,498	352,688
Japan	2,024	800	30,755	2,318,280	4,888,803	4,811,157
Jordan	7,146	933	568	4,086	10,351	6,559
Kuwait	75,527	336,471	94,702	94,746	408,093	354,598
Lebanon	65,564	4,367	8,225	12,694	26,600	10,880
Malaysia	94,022	169,582	96,212	2,312	3,411	24,721
Nansei & Nanpo Is.	326,020	610,528	1,520,820	1,408,768	1,525,060	1,255,646
Pakistan	2,850,364	---	154	2,500	3,017	---
Philippines	---	113	238	549,703	1,813,383	773,248
Saudi Arabia	130,354	348,898	585,260	957,912	678,727	1,050,519
Singapore	127,676	47,033	4,570	32	---	---
Syrian Arab Republic	150	266,792	512	---	416,873	---
Vietnam	75	1,025,532	---	---	988,130	7,337,538
Other	261	100	2,671	105	630	2,764
Subtotal	12,152,381	10,458,920	14,563,781	15,891,673	18,630,993	17,248,045
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	9,964	17,951	14,526	26,834	28,794	33,048
Br. West Pacific Is.	---	14,560	65,353	73,975	106,921	131,355
Fr. Pacific Islands	---	18,806	24,209	23,702	1,917	21,031
New Zealand	20,215	17,434	17,342	23,846	34,647	25,381
Trust Terr. of Pac.	38,923	26,876	17,981	46,998	60,290	52,243
Subtotal	69,102	92,627	139,411	195,355	232,569	263,058
<b>Africa</b>						
Angola	2,061	---	13,273	661	21,223	58,656
Br. East Africa	38,580	21,244	53,884	19,492	254	---
Br. West Africa	11,567	1,543	12,844	8,813	96	31
Cameroon	2,245	10,698	28,584	24,731	61,157	81,417
Congo	262,230	675,706	736,841	283,768	613,598	773,504
French Somaliland	5,402	---	3,028	4,335	13,079	9,278
Ghana	703,052	1,287,036	683,716	590,094	854,217	939,304
Guinea	---	---	---	931,672	220,214	654,191
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	396,943	458,423	641,304
Kenya	---	---	---	1,735	10,037	5,641
Liberia	473,441	615,986	780,787	687,962	3/ 723,883	828,221
Mauritius	---	900	448	6,652	2,887	9,923
Mozambique	15,572	7,603	8,490	5,414	3,145	17,876
Nigeria	28,670	28,396	25,229	28,992	44,774	50,210
O.W.A.F.	131,087	983,302	947,611	20,134	25,537	35,403
Rep. of So. Africa	983,342	804,376	1,072,551	1,253,916	1,321,108	1,662,079
Senegal	---	---	---	522,318	---	544,637
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	4,241	124,411	60,564
Tanzania	---	---	---	26,365	45,195	75,064
Tunisia	114,670	50,706	50,129	---	---	---
U.A.R. (Egypt)	17,302	2,085	3,220	2,402	2,131	7,755
Uganda	---	---	---	7,300	29,879	51,351
W. Portuguese Africa	---	---	67,830	101,823	50,742	20,386
Zambia	1,192	2,130	13,515	27,797	17,499	17,377
Other	9,304	4,601	4,039	22,347	19,367	56,097
Subtotal	2,799,717	4,496,312	4,506,019	4,979,907	3/4 662,856	6,600,269
Sec. 416 Donations 1/	1,535,870	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total milled 2/	20,642,728	20,834,836	25,190,272	30,020,415	30,488,646	31,134,905
Grand total, milled basis 2/	20,911,531	20,891,244	25,292,200	30,095,737	30,579,018	31,256,601

1/ Donations of 25,712 cwt. in 1961/62, 18,530 cwt. in 1962/63, 18,611 cwt. in 1963/64, 52,393 cwt. in 1964/65, and 13,527 cwt. in 1965/66 are included in breakdown by countries. 2/ No adjustment of brown and parboiled rice has been made; treated as milled rice. 3/ Corrected figures.

Bureau of the Census; adapted from table published in Rice, Annual Market Summary 1966, Consumer and Marketing Service, Grain Division.

Table 17.- Rice, milled: U. S. exports to specified countries, years beginning July 1964 and 1965 and July-October 1965 and 1966 <sup>1/</sup>

Country of destination	Year beginning July		July-October	
	1964	1965	1965	1966
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>				
Canada	49.9	43.4	6.7	11.6
Mexico	4.0	23.0	10.8	1.5
Nicaragua	4.2	7.7	4.9	8.9
Bahamas	4.2	4.5	1.4	1.4
Peru	33.4	12.7	11.7	.4
Jamaica	13.2	18.8	7.5	5.7
Dominican Republic	15.6	6.7	6.7	2/
Netherlands Antilles	5.8	5.9	1.9	1.9
Venezuela	2.0	4.0	.6	2/
Chile	7.0	8.3	1.6	2.3
Other countries	10.8	16.5	5.7	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>151.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>41.6</b>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Sweden	5.0	4.4	2.0	1.4
United Kingdom	36.7	42.1	12.3	9.5
Netherlands	11.2	23.1	4.7	6.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	10.0	6.7	1.7	1.5
Germany, West	39.2	50.6	10.2	17.6
Switzerland	8.3	12.6	2.7	1.4
France	5.5	13.2	1.6	3.1
Other countries	20.7	38.0	12.0	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>190.7</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>43.4</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
Iraq	1.8	2/	---	.2
Israel	11.5	16.9	4.1	3.9
Kuwait	15.7	17.8	8.2	3.2
Saudi Arabia	29.3	48.4	19.9	21.7
Aden	7.5	8.5	3.1	4.0
India	324.5	10.9	10.1	60.3
Vietnam	25.2	290.3	63.1	113.7
Japan	195.4	247.1	43.2	.2
Philippines	86.1	35.1	35.1	2/
Indonesia	2/	4.1	---	45.7
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	61.2	56.6	8.4	11.3
Other countries	21.7	3.1	1.5	.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>779.9</b>	<b>738.8</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>264.5</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Africa:</b>				
South Africa, Republic of	54.9	71.9	25.6	21.3
Ghana	38.7	40.2	5.1	7.9
Liberia	34.8	41.3	15.1	9.3
Congo, Republic of	32.3	40.0	6.7	.1
Guinea	15.8	23.2	4.4	6.5
Ivory Coast	20.8	23.4	2/	6.0
Senegal	---	24.7	2/	---
Other countries	20.9	24.1	6.8	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>218.2</b>	<b>288.8</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,296.0</b>	<b>1,380.9</b>	<b>370.0</b>	<b>412.6</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes small quantity of rough rice in milled equivalent.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 50 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division. From reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.- Rice, rough: Production in major producing countries and world, average 1955-59, annual 1962-66

Country and continent	Crop years					
	Average 1955-59	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66 1/	1966/67 1/
	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons
United States	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9
Total North America	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.9
Total EEC	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.8
Total Western Europe	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5
Eastern Europe	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2
U.S.S.R.	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.6
Burma	7.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	•
Cambodia	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	•
China, Taiwan	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	•
India	43.4	48.0	55.4	58.6	46.5	55.0
Indonesia	12.1	12.9	13.1	14.6	15.0	•
Japan	14.8	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.5	16.2
Korea, South	3.0	3.1	3.8	5.4	4.8	5.9
Pakistan	12.8	15.0	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.8
Philippines	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	•
Thailand	7.0	9.3	10.2	9.5	9.6	10.5
Vietnam, South	4.1	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.8	•
Total Asia excluding communist areas 2/	117.6	132.7	145.2	151.1	138.1	149.0
Egypt	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
Malagasy Republic	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	•
Total Africa	4.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.8
Brazil	4.1	5.5	5.8	7.0	6.8	•
Colombia	.4	.6	.6	.6	.7	.6
Total South America	5.5	7.6	7.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
Oceania	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
World total excluding communist countries	132.8	151.9	164.8	172.4	159.0	171.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ The FAO of the United Nations reports that Mainland China may have produced about 80 million tons in 1963. \*Firm estimates not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 19.- Rice, milled equivalent: Imports into principal importing countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-65

Importing country	Calendar years					
	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons	Mil. met. tons
Ceylon	521.7	515.0	410.7	403.0	658.0	280.1
Hong Kong	339.3	393.5	426.7	412.0	409.8	370.4
India	531.2	384.1	390.6	481.1	632.8	726.4
Indonesia	894.0	683.6	536.2	487.0	2/624.6	2/149.2
Japan	412.8	125.8	177.8	222.0	415.1	967.3
Malaya and Singapore	663.5	644.1	586.6	754.5	596.8	4/460.0
Sarawak	44.3	58.2	52.1	61.9	60.0	65.0
Pakistan	368.2	225.7	205.6	243.9	119.2	4/50.0
Philippine Republic	71.5	9.2	30.6	256.0	300.2	250.0
Near East 3/	288.4	373.5	403.1	323.5	320.0	144.2
Ruykyu Islands	66.6	77.1	75.0	92.1	4/80.0	4/75.0
Cuba	167.1	172.0	185.0	190.0	4/286.0	4/250.0
Belgium-Luxembourg	70.2	54.0	56.1	41.6	49.4	30.4
France	80.1	63.2	67.2	54.2	57.5	86.3
Germany, West	126.5	131.7	157.6	144.5	159.4	168.3
Netherlands	72.9	60.9	72.2	55.0	71.3	50.2
United Kingdom	87.2	102.0	119.6	112.6	108.8	116.0
Senegal-Sudan-Mauritania	95.0	109.8	122.3	105.6	190.6	183.3
Mauritius	59.3	67.3	68.3	69.7	68.0	67.2
Ghana	21.1	46.9	71.8	26.8	38.8	30.1
Other countries	1,695.7	1,271.4	1,431.1	1,591.0	1,615.0	1,600.0
World total	6,676.6	5,569.0	5,646.2	6,128.0	6,861.3	6,119.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Compiled from statistics of exporting countries. 3/ Includes Aden, Other Arabian Peninsula, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Syria. 4/ Based on incomplete data.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain and Feed Division.

Table 20.- Rice, rough: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	Average	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	Average	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
	1960/61 to 1964/65	2/	2/	2/ Nov. est.	1960/61 to 1964/65	2/	2/	2/ Nov. est.	1960/61 to 1964/65	2/	2/	2/ Nov. est.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000					1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	met. tons	met. tons	met. tons	met. tons
<b>North America:</b>												
Mexico .....	342	329	363	395	1,961	1,962	1,944	1,870	304.2	275.0	320.0	335.0
United States .....	1,703	1,786	1,793	1,954	3,737	4,095	4,291	4,346	2,887.1	3,317.7	3,489.6	3,852.1
Costa Rica .....	132	136	145	140	1,042	1,146	1,141	1,264	62.4	70.7	75.0	80.0
El Salvador .....	33	37	36	38	1,952	1,973	2,011	2,147	29.2	33.1	33.0	37.0
Guatemala .....	26	32	26	30	1,369	1,394	1,442	1,360	16.2	20.2	17.0	18.5
Honduras .....	33	34	41	40	1,500	1,468	1,459	1,488	22.5	22.6	27.1	27.0
Nicaragua 3/ .....	55	56	61	—	1,353	1,189	1,266	—	33.7	30.2	35.0	—
Panama .....	253	298	329	—	978	958	1,029	—	112.3	129.5	153.6	—
Cuba .....	240	—	—	—	1,700	—	—	—	185.0	—	—	—
Dominican Republic .....	160	—	—	—	1,998	—	—	—	145.0	—	—	—
<b>Total North America .....</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>3,862.9</b>	<b>4,282.0</b>	<b>4,589.1</b>	<b>4,932.0</b>
<b>South America:</b>												
Argentina .....	135	168	118	—	3,159	3,512	3,088	—	193.4	267.6	165.3	—
Bolivia .....	74	70	78	—	1,316	1,401	1,410	—	44.2	44.5	50.0	—
Brazil 2/ .....	9,235	10,600	10,400	—	1,421	1,456	1,441	—	5,951.2	7,000.0	6,800.0	—
Chile 3/ .....	82	77	78	77	2,440	2,627	2,326	2,577	90.8	91.7	82.2	90.0
Colombia .....	643	747	926	906	1,823	1,771	1,600	1,533	531.8	600.0	672.0	630.0
Ecuador .....	273	254	235	250	1,525	1,366	1,623	1,632	188.8	157.4	173.0	185.0
Guyana .....	247	290	339	—	2,000	1,970	1,897	—	224.0	259.0	290.0	—
Paraguay .....	38	40	40	—	1,950	2,040	2,040	—	33.6	37.0	37.0	—
Peru .....	194	173	200	—	3,606	3,619	3,305	—	317.3	284.0	300.0	—
Surinam .....	70	75	72	—	2,486	2,587	2,750	—	78.9	88.0	89.8	90.0
Uruguay .....	51	68	81	—	2,841	2,919	2,918	—	65.8	90.0	107.6	—
Venezuela .....	165	224	260	260	1,476	1,631	1,695	1,399	110.5	165.8	199.9	165.0
<b>Total South America .....</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>12,786</b>	<b>12,825</b>	<b>13,030</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>7,830.3</b>	<b>9,085.0</b>	<b>8,966.8</b>	<b>8,953.5</b>
<b>Europe:</b>												
France .....	77	74	73	71	3,474	3,631	2,878	3,866	121.3	121.9	95.3	124.5
Greece .....	49	61	55	43	3,704	4,079	4,205	4,409	82.3	112.9	104.9	86.0
Italy .....	299	300	300	350	4,679	4,648	3,674	4,409	634.6	624.0	500.0	700.0
Portugal .....	92	93	88	86	4,073	4,299	3,652	4,448	170.0	181.4	145.8	173.5
Spain .....	157	158	143	155	5,460	5,555	5,812	5,689	388.8	398.1	377.0	400.0
<b>Total Western Europe .....</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>4,091</b>	<b>4,641</b>	<b>1,397.0</b>	<b>1,438.3</b>	<b>1,223.0</b>	<b>1,484.0</b>
Bulgaria .....	32	28	28	—	2,497	2,439	—	—	36.2	31.0	—	—
Hungary .....	52	44	42	—	1,715	1,748	—	—	40.4	34.9	—	—
Romania .....	35	49	50	—	2,589	2,420	2,204	—	41.1	53.8	50.0	—
Yugoslavia .....	15	16	14	15	3,333	3,438	3,871	3,747	22.7	25.3	24.6	25.5
<b>Total Eastern Europe .....</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>173.5</b>
<b>Total Europe .....</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>4,171</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>4,254</b>	<b>1,544.0</b>	<b>1,591.3</b>	<b>1,373.6</b>	<b>1,657.5</b>
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .....	332	469	500	570	2,068	2,209	2,513	2,321	311.0	470.0	570.0	600.0



Table 21.- Rice, milled equivalent: Exports and reexports from principal world areas, average 1956-60, annual 1961-65

Country of origin	Calendar years					
	Average	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1956-60				1/	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	met. tons	met. tons				
<b>Asia:</b>						
Iran	3.4	0.2	0.4	70.0	70.0	11.1
Burma	1,694.8	1,591.3	1,748.2	1,713.2	1,539.7	1,452.6
Cambodia	191.1	237.4	130.1	377.6	480.9	5/ 520.0
Communist China 2/	1,154.2	350.0	563.0	660.0	800.0	750.0
Malaya and Singapore	96.7	73.3	106.4	142.6	42.8	5/ 50.0
Pakistan	45.9	130.5	155.8	115.4	155.4	155.6
Taiwan	124.3	65.0	42.1	119.4	127.5	257.3
Thailand	1,258.5	1,588.2	1,284.2	1,417.6	1,896.3	1,875.6
Vietnam	176.5	154.5	83.9	322.6	48.6	—
Other countries	171.1	121.9	183.7	88.4	108.0	150.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,916.5</b>	<b>4,312.3</b>	<b>4,297.8</b>	<b>5,026.8</b>	<b>5,269.2</b>	<b>5,222.2</b>
<b>Western Hemisphere:</b>						
United States	810.7	835.1	1,050.3	1,197.2	1,350.0	1,549.1
Argentina	18.8	10.8	37.1	14.2	6.6	9.2
Brazil	32.7	150.8	43.7	—	12.4	236.4
British Guiana	44.0	91.7	80.2	85.3	78.8	95.1
Ecuador	23.8	21.0	5.2	34.8	17.1	—
Uruguay	12.5	20.3	24.5	13.6	25.8	20.6
Other countries	25.7	41.9	119.5	28.8	35.9	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>968.2</b>	<b>1,171.6</b>	<b>1,360.5</b>	<b>1,373.9</b>	<b>1,526.6</b>	<b>1,926.8</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Italy	192.4	217.7	180.1	147.1	68.6	97.0
Spain	61.8	92.8	46.3	41.9	68.6	—
Netherlands	29.9	24.7	25.6	18.7	18.1	16.3
Other Western	50.5	32.3	51.9	26.3	10.0	15.0
<b>Total Western</b>	<b>334.6</b>	<b>367.5</b>	<b>303.9</b>	<b>234.0</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>128.3</b>
<b>Total Eastern</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4/</b>	<b>4/</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>420.8</b>	<b>398.9</b>	<b>313.5</b>	<b>249.2</b>	<b>4/</b>	<b>4/</b>
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia)	3/ 24.0	.6	11.9	12.0	4/	4/
<b>Africa:</b>						
Egypt	246.5	203.0	143.8	380.3	526.7	330.4
Malagasy Republic	33.8	25.1	49.7	27.5	27.6	10.9
Other countries	18.6	21.7	31.6	28.6	27.0	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>298.9</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>436.4</b>	<b>581.3</b>	<b>371.3</b>
Australia	45.8	71.1	76.5	63.6	88.3	63.6
<b>World total</b>	<b>6,674.2</b>	<b>6,204.3</b>	<b>6,285.3</b>	<b>7,161.9</b>	<b>*7,630.7</b>	<b>*7,712.2</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Based on incomplete data of importing countries. 3/ Less than a 5-year average. 4/ Not available. 5/ Based on incomplete data. \*Excludes allowances for countries for which data are not available.

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Table 22.- Percentage of votes in favor of rice marketing quotas, major rice-producing States and United States, 1961-67

State	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Pct.</u>						
Missouri	100.0	95.7	100.0	96.0	94.7	95.4	87.3
Mississippi	99.3	99.4	98.1	96.5	96.7	96.2	94.8
Arkansas	97.2	97.9	98.1	95.2	97.7	96.1	92.8
Louisiana	94.2	97.2	96.5	96.7	93.2	95.8	90.6
Texas	85.6	88.7	70.9	80.2	83.0	85.2	100.0
California	71.0	76.7	73.1	68.7	73.6	74.2	76.6
United States	91.2	94.2	87.8	89.9	90.9	92.1	88.0

1/ Preliminary.