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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

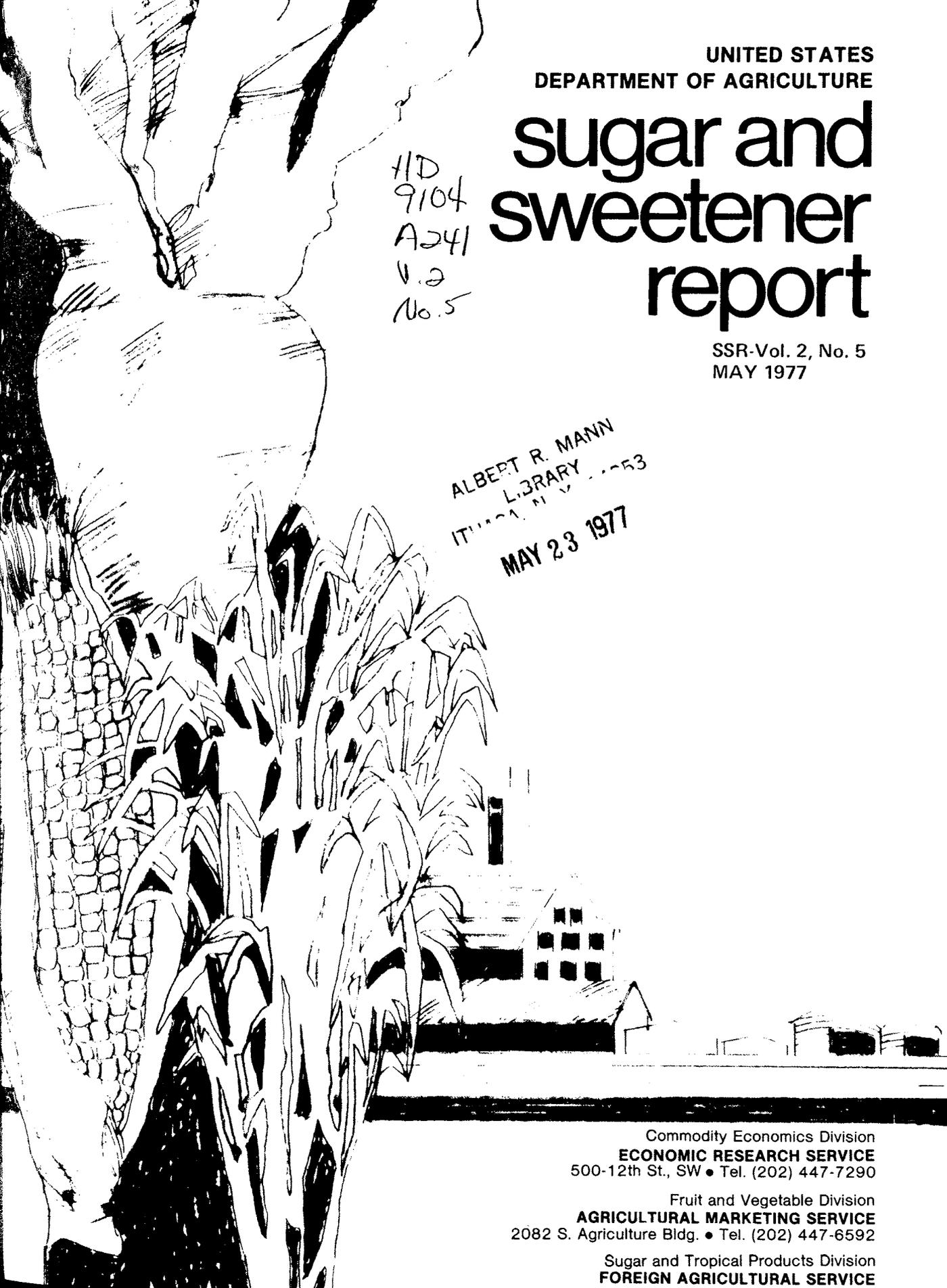
sugar and sweetener report

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Sugar and Tropical Products Division
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Sugar: World and U.S. situation at a glance

| Item | Unit | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| World¹ | | | | |
| Production | Mil. tons, raw value | 86.8 | 90.4 | 94.4 |
| Consumption | do. | 88.2 | 89.1 | 91.3 |
| Ending stocks | do. | 17.7 | 19.0 | 22.1 |
| U.S.² | | | | |
| Production³ | | | | |
| Beet | Thou. tons, raw value | 3,221 | 3,473 | 3,987 |
| Cane ⁴ | do. | 2,442 | 2,829 | 2,806 |
| Consumption ³ | | | | |
| Total | do. | 10,946 | 10,304 | 10,895 |
| Per capita | Pounds, refined | 96.6 | 90.2 | 94.7 |
| Ending stocks³ | | | | |
| Beet | Thou. tons, raw value | 1,406 | 1,596 | 1,761 |
| Cane ⁴ | do. | 1,448 | 1,260 | 1,721 |
| U.S. imports | do. | 5,770 | 3,882 | 4,660 |
| | | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Prices | | | | |
| World, stowed Caribbean | | | | |
| January | Cts. per lb., raw sugar | 38.32 | 14.04 | 8.37 |
| February | do. | 33.72 | 13.52 | 8.56 |
| March | do. | 26.50 | 14.92 | 8.93 |
| New York spot | | | | |
| January | do. | 40.15 | 15.42 | 10.95 |
| February | do. | 36.07 | 15.04 | 11.06 |
| March | do. | 28.52 | 16.27 | 11.67 |
| Northeast, cane | | | | |
| January | Cts. per lb. wholesale refined | 52.95 | 21.31 | 16.70 |
| February | do. | 48.96 | 20.86 | 16.94 |
| March | do. | 40.50 | 22.20 | 17.45 |
| Chicago-West, beet | | | | |
| January | do. | 46.69 | 18.30 | 14.26 |
| February | do. | 41.99 | 18.30 | 15.02 |
| March | do. | 33.88 | 18.30 | 15.15 |

¹ Year beginning September 1. ² Calendar year. ³ Preliminary for 1976. ⁴ Includes Hawaii.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

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SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

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SUMMARY

World Sugar Prices Firm

Raw sugar prices firmed in recent months, reflecting the poor sugar outturn in the USSR and a slight tightening in available supplies. Despite recent price increases, current prices are still below production costs in most countries. Both world and U.S. prices will likely remain near recent levels, depending on the 1977/78 crop and related policy developments. In 1975 and 1976, sugar prices reacted significantly about midyear (July) to early forecasts of the world sugar crop. An average 1977/78 crop would tend to keep sugar prices ranging near current levels.

Average yields would result in a world sugar crop in 1977/78 totaling $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 million metric tons above consumption. High yields could push world production up some 2 to 4 million tons above consumption. Conversely, poor yields could result in a mediocre world sugar crop exceeding consumption by less than 500,000 tons or even creating a short-fall.

With planted acreage largely unchanged, the 1977/78 world sugar crop could range from 3 to 6 million metric tons (raw value) above last year, barring generally unfavorable growing conditions.

The outlook for 1977/78 U.S. beet sugar production is expected to be down a fifth to a fourth from the 3.9-million-short ton-1976/77 crop (raw value). Prospects are for a 12-percent reduction in beet plantings in the United States, with high-yielding California down one-third. The U.S. cane sugar crop is expected to nearly match the 1976/77 crop of 2.7 million tons. U.S. cane areas in general are starting the year with good field moisture levels, though cane growth in Florida and Louisiana was injured by freeze. In contrast, sugarbeet plantings this spring were discouraged by low sugar prices and limited by extreme water shortages in many growing areas.

The 1976/77 world sugar crop is estimated to total around 85.6 million metric tons, about 4 percent above the 1975/76 crop. This estimate reflects a recent reduction in the size of the Soviet sugar crop from 8.7 million to 7.5 million metric tons. The Soviets reportedly produced a record beet crop, but sucrose recovery was very low mainly because of wet, freezing weather at harvest and high spoilage during storage.

World consumption for the current marketing year (1976/77) is estimated at 83 million metric tons, up 2 million tons. As a result, carryover stocks will rise about 2.8 million tons to about 20 million metric tons by the end of the 1976/77 marketing year.

U.S. imports this calendar year are expected to range between 4.5 to 4.8 million short tons (raw value), matching the 1976 import level. Smaller imports this year than in calendar 1976 could result if refiners reduce their currently high stocks.

On March 17, the U.S. International Trade Commission reported to the President the threat of serious injury facing the domestic sugar industry from increased imports. Consequently, on May 4 the President announced a new program of direct payments to processors designed to supplement grower incomes when sugar prices are low. Since the program places no quotas on sugar imports, both world and U.S. sugar price levels will continue to reflect the world supply/demand balance for sugar and competing substitutes such as high-fructose corn sirup.

The program, effective with the 1977 harvest, provides for a payment of no more than 2 cents per pound to be shared by U.S. processors with growers in accord with provisions of processor-producer contracts. Specifically, the program would:

Have little immediate impact on 1977 sugar plantings, now largely completed, but could influence the level of sugar crop plantings next year.

Supplement grower incomes when the U.S. raw price drops below \$13.50 per cwt. Payments would not be made when the price exceeds \$13.50.

Have little, if any, impact this year on the level of sugar imports, deliveries, consumption, or prices.

Another recent development affecting the sweetener market is the proposed ban on saccharin announced April 14 by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The proposal, which would eliminate an estimated 90 percent of current saccharin use, recommends banning saccharin use in commercially prepared foods and beverages. The only permissible use of saccharin under consideration is as an over-the-counter single ingredient drug. About half of the estimated 750,000-ton saccharin consumption (sugar sweetener equivalent) in calendar 1976 might be captured by

sugar and other caloric sweeteners in the future if the FDA ban becomes effective. If so, this would add possibly 2 to 3 percent to total caloric sweetener demand.

The negotiating conference for a new International Sugar Agreement opened April 18 and is scheduled to last through May 27. A draft agreement text was presented to the Conference, sponsored by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Refined sugar deliveries for use in commercially prepared foods and beverages are expected to nearly match last year's 6.3-million short-ton level. Deliveries for use in soft drinks, cereal, bakery, and dairy products are expected to increase in 1977. Sugar use in confectionery items containing cocoa will probably slip some because of very high cocoa prices.

The U.S. corn sweetener grind is expected to total around 375 million bushels, up from 350 million in calendar 1976. High fructose corn sirup shipments are expected to increase to near 1 million short tons (dry basis). Dextrose shipments may total slightly over 500,000 tons. Conventional corn sirup shipments are expected to approach 2 million tons (dry basis), up slightly from last year's level. Recently corn prices have increased slightly, and with the industry seasonally approaching maximum operating capacity in the second and third quarters, corn sweetener prices may edge up from recent levels.

The recent cold dry winter may result in both honey and maple sirup production declining from 1976 levels. Many beekeepers report a substantial loss of honeybees from the severe cold winter. The price support for honey was recently increased 3.3 cents per pound to 32.7 cents.

SUGAR

THE WORLD SUGAR OUTLOOK FOR 1977¹

1977/78 World Sugar Crop Potentials²

Since much of the world's cane crop was planted prior to the recent period of low sugar prices, not much change is expected in global harvested sugarcane acreage in 1977/78. The Southern Hemisphere is now preparing to start its fall campaign. Normally, about 20 to 25 percent of the world's sugar is produced in the Southern Hemisphere, which contains several major exporting countries and accounts for about a third of world exports.

Except for the United States, world wide sugarbeet plantings this year will be near 1976 levels. Price supports and other incentives will encourage an increase in beet acreage of about 1 percent in Europe, including the Soviet Union. The largest increase will likely occur in the USSR and Eastern Europe. Slightly reduced beet acreage is expected in the European Community, while acreage in the rest of Western Europe is likely to be near 1976/77 levels.

U.S. sugarbeet planting intentions as of April 1 are down 12 percent. This reflects grower shifts to alternative crops because of reduced water supplies

and low sugar prices.

With planted acreage rather firmly committed worldwide, weather will be a dominant factor determining actual sugar production. Prospects for the 1977/78 sugar crop focus on three possible levels of production. With a high outturn, world production could total from 2 to more than 4 million tons (raw value) above consumption. With average production, world output could exceed consumption by ½ to 2 million tons. Finally, low production could result in a mediocre world crop exceeding consumption by less than ½ million tons or even creating a shortfall. Thus, the 1977/78 world sugar crop could range from 3 to 6 million tons above last year, depending on yields.

Outlook for World Sugar Prices

World sugar prices have increased from a December 1976 average of \$7.54 per cwt. to \$10.12 per cwt. in April. The market is currently assessing recent announcements of reduced 1976/77 USSR production and crosschecking potential world sugar supplies in 1977 with prospective consumption. Assuming no change in present Government policies, world sugar prices will likely remain near recent levels, until 1977/78 world crop prospects become better known.

With average yields, the 1977/78 world sugar crop would probably increase about ½ to 2 million tons (raw value) above world consumption, with resulting world raw sugar prices likely ranging near current levels. Another high level of world production like 1976/77 would tend to push world raw sugar prices down some from current levels.

¹Values shown in "The World Sugar Outlook" for 1977 are metric values. To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply metric tons by the factor 1.1023. ²The years discussed here are on a September/August basis, but also include the outturn of sugar from the harvest campaigns of Southern Hemisphere countries which begin before September.

Selected raw and retail sugar price comparisons

| Year and month | World sugar price stowed Caribbean ¹ | World price New York basis | U.S. sugar price (New York spot) | U.S. average retail |
|----------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound |
| 1973 | 9.61 | 10.99 | 10.29 | 15.10 |
| 1974 | 29.99 | 31.62 | 29.50 | 32.34 |
| 1975 | 20.49 | 21.92 | 22.47 | 37.24 |
| 1976 | 11.58 | 13.36 | 13.31 | 23.96 |
| 1976: | | | | |
| January | 14.04 | 15.42 | 15.42 | 25.54 |
| February ... | 13.52 | 14.90 | 15.04 | 25.38 |
| March | 14.92 | 16.37 | 16.27 | 25.04 |
| 1977: | | | | |
| January | 8.37 | 11.03 | 10.95 | 21.04 |
| February ... | 8.56 | 11.22 | 11.06 | 21.42 |
| March | 8.98 | 11.69 | 11.67 | 21.86 |

¹ Sugar stowed at greater Caribbean ports including Brazil.

Source: U.S. average retail, BLS; all other prices, AMS, USDA.

But, low world production with consumption in near balance, or with a significant shortfall, would be expected to result in world raw sugar prices increasing some from current levels.

U.S. SUGAR OUTLOOK³

The Domestic Price Outlook

U.S. raw sugar prices are expected to remain near current levels until production estimates on the 1977/78 world sugar crop are more certain, barring unexpected policy developments.

1977 U.S. Beet Planting Intentions Down

U.S. sugarbeet acreage will be down about 12 percent in 1977 from the 1976 level according to the USDA's Statistical Reporting Service *Prospectively Plantings Report*, released April 14 (table S-4). This is a further decline from the 7-percent reduction previously reported January 21. Some beet contracts were still being negotiated in California and Arizona on April 1, which could influence final plantings.

Sugarbeet production in 1977 will likely decline more than reduced planting intentions indicate. Growers in California, Idaho, and Washington (States with high per acre yields) indicate they intend to reduce acreage significantly. The current

³Values shown in "U.S. Sugar Outlook" are short tons (2,000 pounds per ton). To convert short tons to metric tons, multiply short tons by the factor .9072.

water problem in California is reflected in its prospective sugarbeet acreage being reduced one-third from 1976. In contrast, growers are expanding acreage in the lower yielding States of Minnesota and North Dakota (Red River Valley).

Starting in very dry California and moving eastward, soil moisture levels increase. Generally, areas cutting back severely on planted sugarbeet acreage this year face water shortages and have several crop alternatives. Conversely, areas reducing acreage the least generally have adequate soil moisture (at least for planting) and few crop alternatives.

Based on prospective plantings for 1977—and assuming beet yields and sugar recovery rates consistent with current field moisture conditions—U.S. beet sugar production in 1977/78 could range between 2.9 and 3.2 million tons (raw value). Although soil conditions were good enough for planting in all areas, additional rainfall could still boost crop yields. Moreover, the processing campaigns will be shorter in most States because of the smaller crop resulting from less acreage.

1977 U.S. Sugarcane Acreage Unchanged

U.S. sugarcane acreage for harvest this year is not expected to change much from 1976. The 1977/78 U.S. cane sugar crop is expected to nearly match the 1976/77 crop of 2.7 million tons (raw value). Early indications suggest Hawaiian production will likely total near 1.05 million tons (raw value) this year, about the same as in 1976. The severe drought seems to have partly eased.

All mainland areas start the growing season with very good moisture levels reflecting abundant rainfall last winter. The 1977 mainland cane sugar crop may approach last year's 1.7 million tons, if adequate soil moisture can offset the late start. Sugarcane growth in Florida and Louisiana is now expected to lag behind last year because of freeze injury from the severe winter. In Texas, some cane acreage may be carried over for early fall harvest.

U.S. Imports Near 1976

U.S. sugar imports in calendar 1977 are expected to remain near the 4.7 million tons (raw value) of 1976. Influencing imports will be domestic use, U.S. cane and beet production, and beet sugar processor and cane sugar refiner stock policies. A significant increase in high fructose corn sirup production could reduce imports. From March 1976 through February 1977, imports totaled 4.8 million tons. U.S. imports could be held below this level in 1977 if there is a substantial decline in refiner sugar stocks.

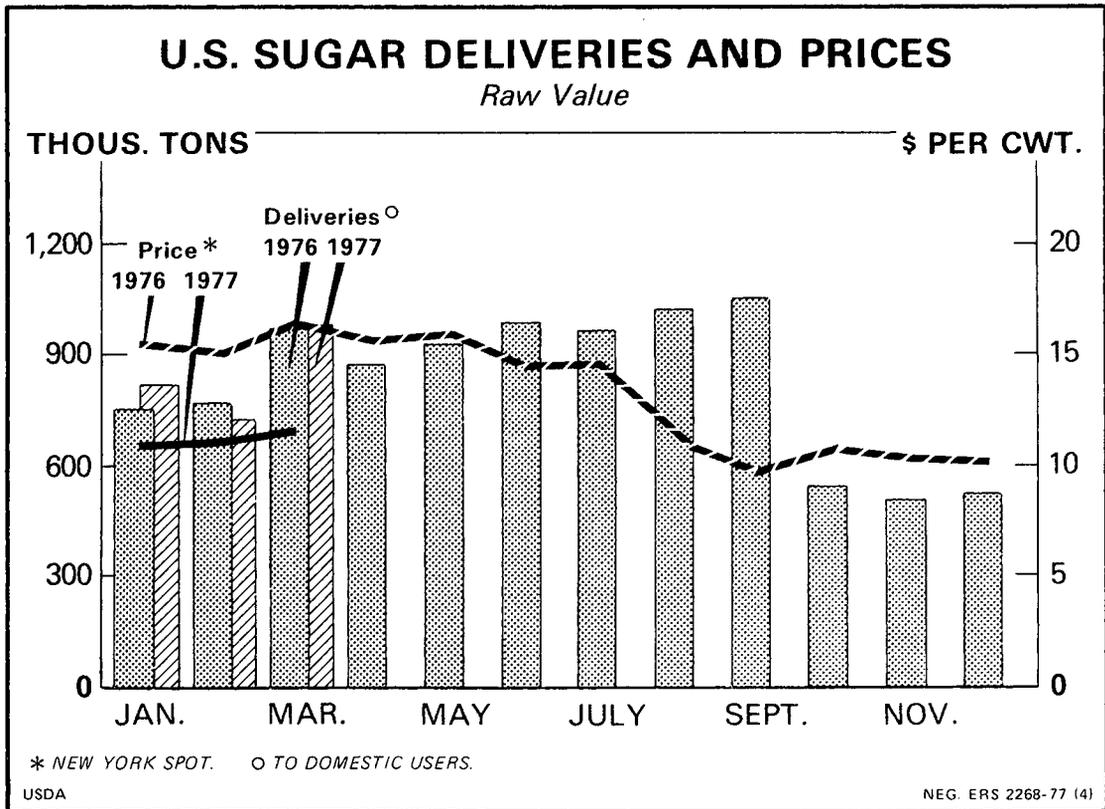


Figure S-1

U.S. Deliveries To Continue Strong

U.S. sugar deliveries in calendar 1977 are expected to total near 11 million short tons (raw value—including Hawaii), about the same as last year. At least one more year may be needed before sugar deliveries return to a more normal pattern after the severe drop caused by the abnormally high sugar prices recorded in late 1974 and early 1975. U.S. sugar deliveries from April 1976 through March 1977 totaled over 10.95 million tons.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION⁴

World Production Exceeded Consumption in 1976/77

World sugar output in 1976/77 is now estimated at 85.6 million metric tons (raw value)—an all-time record despite a recent sizeable reduction in the size of the Soviet crop from 8.7 to 7.5 million tons (table S-1). The recent estimate is 4 percent above the revised 1975/76 outturn of 82.0 million tons.

⁴Values shown in the "The World Sugar Situation" are metric values. To convert metric tons to short tons, multiply metric tons by the factor 1.1023.

The 1976/77 world sugar crop will be about 2.8 million tons larger than consumption. This will increase world carryover stocks to an estimated 20 million tons by the end of 1976/77, or about one-fourth of annual world consumption. At the beginning of 1976/77, world stocks amounted to about one-fifth of consumption.

Sugar production in the Philippines and Colombia, as well as U.S. cane output, has been revised downward. Cuba's 1976/77 sugar crop is still estimated at 5.8 million tons, but unfavorable weather may necessitate lowering this estimate in future months (table S-3). Production in the People's Republic of China is still placed at 2.6 million tons. However, China has been purchasing sugar heavily on the world market, suggesting that some of its producing areas may have been hit by drought.

In India, output was better than expected due to price encouragements. Estimates were increased for Italy and the Dominican Republic. Production was also better than previously expected in the European Community as the beet crop recovered well from severe drought early in the season. Brazil's sugar outturn of 7.5 million tons was a new record for the country.

Table S-1—Sugar: World production, consumption, and stocks, raw value, 1970-76¹

| Year beginning May 1 | Production | | | | Consumption | | Ending stocks | | Ending stocks as a percent of con- sumption |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | Cane | Beet | Total | Change from pre- vious year | Total | Change from pre- vious year | Total | Change from pre- vious year | |
| | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Million short tons</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 1970 | 45.7 | 32.0 | 77.7 | -1.7 | 80.2 | 2.1 | 22.9 | -2.5 | 28.55 |
| 1971 | 44.1 | 33.7 | 77.8 | .1 | 82.6 | 2.4 | 18.1 | -4.8 | 21.91 |
| 1972 | 49.4 | 33.2 | 82.6 | 4.8 | 83.2 | .6 | 17.5 | -6 | 21.03 |
| 1973 | 52.8 | 36.0 | 88.8 | 6.2 | 87.2 | 4.0 | 19.1 | 1.6 | 21.90 |
| 1974 | 54.9 | 31.9 | 86.8 | -2.0 | 88.2 | 1.0 | 17.7 | -1.4 | 20.07 |
| 1975 | 54.8 | 35.6 | 90.4 | 3.6 | 89.1 | .9 | 19.0 | 1.3 | 21.32 |
| 1976 ² | 58.1 | 36.3 | 94.4 | 4.0 | 91.3 | 2.2 | 22.1 | 3.1 | 24.21 |
| | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Million metric tons</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 1970 | 41.5 | 29.0 | 70.5 | -1.6 | 72.8 | 2.0 | 20.8 | -2.3 | 28.57 |
| 1971 | 40.0 | 30.6 | 70.6 | .1 | 74.9 | 2.1 | 16.5 | -4.3 | 22.03 |
| 1972 | 44.8 | 30.1 | 74.9 | 4.3 | 75.5 | .6 | 15.9 | -6 | 21.06 |
| 1973 | 47.9 | 32.7 | 80.6 | 5.7 | 79.1 | 3.6 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 22.00 |
| 1974 | 49.8 | 28.9 | 78.7 | -1.9 | 80.0 | .9 | 16.1 | -1.3 | 20.12 |
| 1975 | 49.7 | 32.3 | 82.0 | 3.3 | 80.8 | .8 | 17.3 | 1.2 | 21.41 |
| 1976 ² | 52.7 | 32.9 | 85.6 | 3.6 | 82.8 | 2.0 | 20.1 | 2.8 | 24.28 |

¹ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from harvests of several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. ² Preliminary.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

The 1976/77 Soviet sugarbeet crop was a paradox! The weather was excellent for a 1976 record beet production of 99 million tons. However, rain and freezing weather during harvesting and apparent spoilage cut the Soviet beet sugar outturn by at least a million tons from what would have been obtained with favorable weather. Problems encountered in beet harvesting, improper storage, and processing in 1976 caused two to three times more spoilage than normal. Beet sugar production from the 1976 sugarbeet crop totaled an estimated 7.5 million tons (raw value). Refined beet sugar production likely will fall some 4 million tons short of domestic requirements.

World Sugar Trade

Soviet sugar imports in 1977 are forecast at 4 million tons (raw value), including 3.5 million from Cuba and about half a million tons—purchased early in 1977—from the Philippines. Cuba is expected to supply about a million tons more to the USSR than the current annual quota of 2.5 million calls for in the 1975 trade agreements between the two countries. Cuba's ability to expand its sugar exports in 1977 depends on the final outcome of the 1976/77 campaign that has been plagued by poor weather.

U.S. sugar imports during 1976 were finally placed at 4.2 million tons (4.7 million short tons), raw value, and could match this level in 1977.

Japan's sugar imports in 1976 totaled 2.4 million tons, compared with 2.5 million tons the previous year. Japan's imports of sugar declined because of sluggish consumption, which has prompted Japan to ask Australia to renegotiate their 600,000-ton annual agreement. Australia's exportable surplus in 1976/77 is placed at 2.6 million tons. Despite India's good outturn in 1976/77, exports are likely to be down due to higher sugar consumption.

Reflecting its prospective larger crop this year, Brazil is likely to increase its total sugar exports in 1977 above the 1.3 million tons exported in 1976. Brazil's sugar stocks on December 31, 1976 totaled 2.4 million tons.

Colombia recently purchased three cargoes of raw sugar from Cuba for delivery later this year. Normally an exporter, Colombia is now importing sugar because it is suffering from drought. Likewise, Mexico may also have negotiated to import some sugar from Cuba.

On March 15, 1977, the Peruvian sugar industry was declared in a state of emergency by the Peruvian Government, due to serious economic problems. A decline in world market prices, plus administrative and labor problems in the cooperatives were cited as reasons.

World Prices Slightly Firmer

After declining during most of 1976, world prices (sugar stowed at Greater Caribbean Ports, includ-

ing Brazil) increased from an average of 7.54 cents per pound in December 1976 to 10.12 cents per pound in April. However, this level is still not high enough to cover production costs in many countries. Reflecting current low sugar prices, planting intentions for 1977/78 were 12 percent below a year earlier in the United States.

Also because of low world sugar prices, the Philippines is still encouraging farmers to diversify into other crops. It is reported that sugarcane acreage could be down more than 10 percent in 1977/78.

International Sugar Agreement Negotiating Conference

The negotiating conference for a new International Sugar Agreement opened on April 18 and is scheduled to last through May 27. A draft agreement text, prepared in earlier meetings, was presented to the conference, sponsored by the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The main features of the draft agreement include: export quotas, minimum and maximum prices, and minimum and maximum export stock levels, in addition to domestic stock requirements. All members of UNCTAD have been invited to attend the

conference—including the United States and the European Community (EC) both of which were not members of the last agreement.

THE U.S. SUGAR SITUATION⁵

Prices

U.S. Raw Sugar Prices Firmed in Early 1977

The U.S. raw sugar price has continued to firm in recent months. Since reaching a low of \$9.80 per cwt. (New York Spot) last September, (down from \$16.27 per cwt. in March 1976), it has increased to a monthly high of \$12.57 in April—a net increase of \$2.77 per cwt. in seven months.

Factors Influencing Sugar Prices in Early 1977

The recent strengthening of U.S. raw sugar prices is the result of several developments:

⁵Values shown in "The U.S. Sugar Situation" are short tons (2,000 pounds per ton). To convert short tons to metric tons, multiply by the factor .9072.

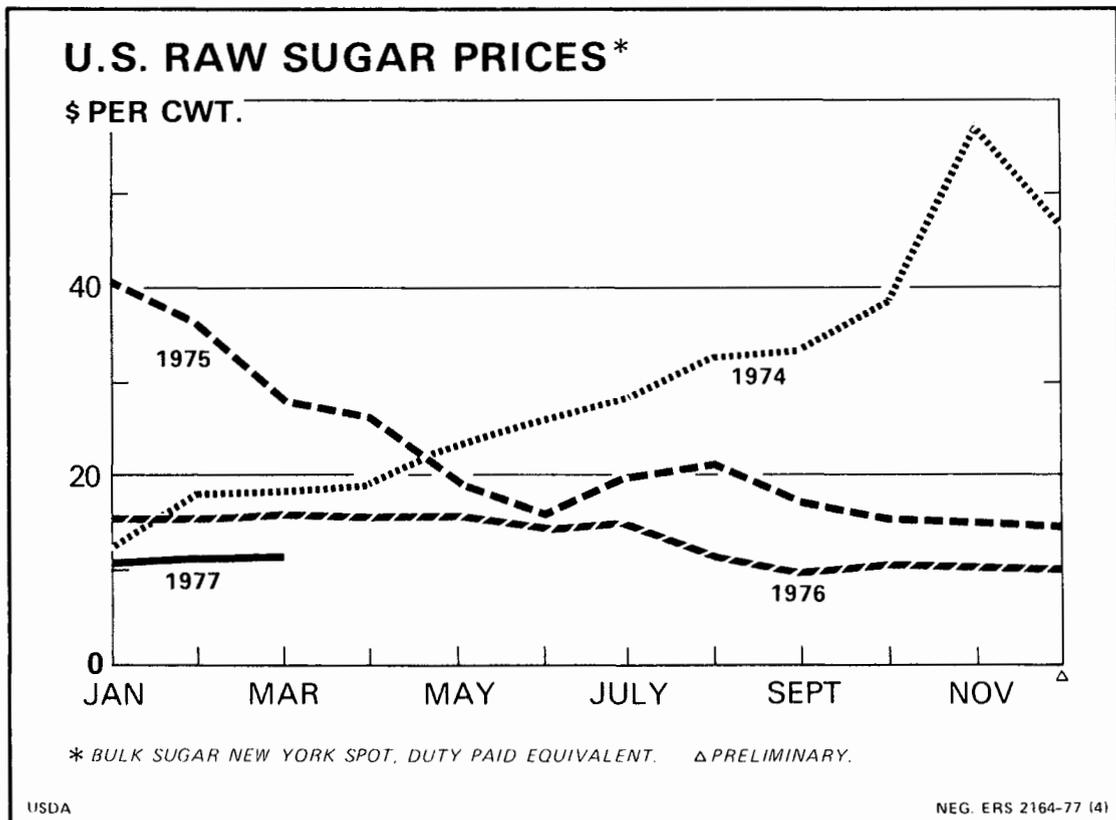


Figure S-2

1. The President tripled the duty on imported raw sugar (96°) from \$0.625 to \$1.875 per cwt. last September.

2. Reports of large purchases of Philippine sugar by the Soviet Union and Mainland China have reduced "free market" supplies.

3. Cuba's announced withdrawal from the Free World Export Market until August 1977.

4. A recent report that the Soviet crop totaled only 7.5 million metric tons (raw value)—down from an earlier forecast of 8.7 million tons—despite a record beet production of nearly 100 million tons.

5. Florida and Louisiana lost about 200,000 short tons of sugar (raw value) due to severe freezes in late 1976 and early 1977.

6. U.S. cane sugar refiners are continuing to buy more sugar than needed for marketing purposes and are maintaining substantial stocks.

7. Reports from trade sources indicating an adequate world sugar supply, but limited supplies of "free raw sugar" (supplies not yet contracted for).

8. U.S. sugarbeet planting intentions were down 7 percent on January 21 and declined further to 12 percent on April 14, with acreage in high-yielding California down one-third.

9. Less effort made by the U.S. beet sugar industry to market sugar aggressively in early 1977 in anticipation of a significantly smaller crop this fall.

10. The U.S. International Trade Commission recommended to the President on March 17, that sugar imports be limited to relieve the threat of serious injury to the domestic sugar industry. This recommendation will not affect U.S. sugar import prices following the President's announcement of a new program on May 4. This new program is designed to supplement grower and processor incomes and will not limit U.S. sugar imports.

11. The negotiating conference on an International Sugar Agreement began on April 18. If an agreement is negotiated and adopted by a sufficient number of countries, the earliest world trade could be affected is January 1, 1978.

The above factors counteract the price effect of:

1. The large 1976/77 world sugar crop of 85.6 million metric tons, which exceeded consumption by about 2.8 million tons and helped build stocks back to nearly normal levels, and

2. The potential for another substantial sugar crop in 1977/78.

U.S. Wholesale Refined Prices Strengthen in First Quarter

Wholesale refined sugar prices bottomed out in December when raw prices weakened and have since increased in the first quarter of 1977. Present wholesale refined list prices range from current lows of around \$16-\$17 per cwt. for beet sugar in

the Chicago-West and Pacific Coast marketing territories to a high of \$18-\$19 per cwt. for cane sugar in the Northeast. Actual prices are reportedly discounted below list prices because of competition.

U.S. Grower Prices Drop Again

The preliminary estimate of the 1976 average mainland cane price received by U.S. growers was \$13.40 per ton—down from the 1975 price of \$19.60 and off sharply from the \$48.50 per ton posted in 1974 (table S-6). The most recent average cane price was 41 percent of parity, compared with 61 percent in 1975, and 230 percent in 1974.

The preliminary estimate of U.S. sugarbeet grower's 1976 season average price was \$19.80 per ton, down considerably from last year's \$27.60 and sharply below the 1974 record high of \$48 per ton. The season average price for 1976 could change somewhat since a significant part of the 1976 crop remains to be marketed. The most recent U.S. average price for sugarbeets was 46 percent of parity, down from 66 percent in 1975 and a high of 151 percent of parity in 1974.

The recent unfavorable parity price relationships for domestically grown cane and beets reinforce reports about the price/cost squeeze facing U.S. growers. Current prices are high enough to cover variable costs. However, a continuation of low sugarbeet and sugarcane prices near recent 1976 levels will result in a significant reduction in sugar crop acreage. The latest survey of sugarbeet planting intentions suggests growers in many areas are already reacting to low prices, though it is difficult to separate the cutback caused by recent low prices from the prevailing drought conditions and low water supplies in many States.

Retail Prices Have Bottomed Out in 1977

The U.S. average retail price for a 5-lb. package of sugar declined from 25 cents per pound last August to 21 cents per pound in January 1977, and then increased slightly to 22 cents per pound in March. The U.S. average retail price for sugar is expected to increase further, reflecting the recent increases in raw sugar prices (with normal time lags).

Production

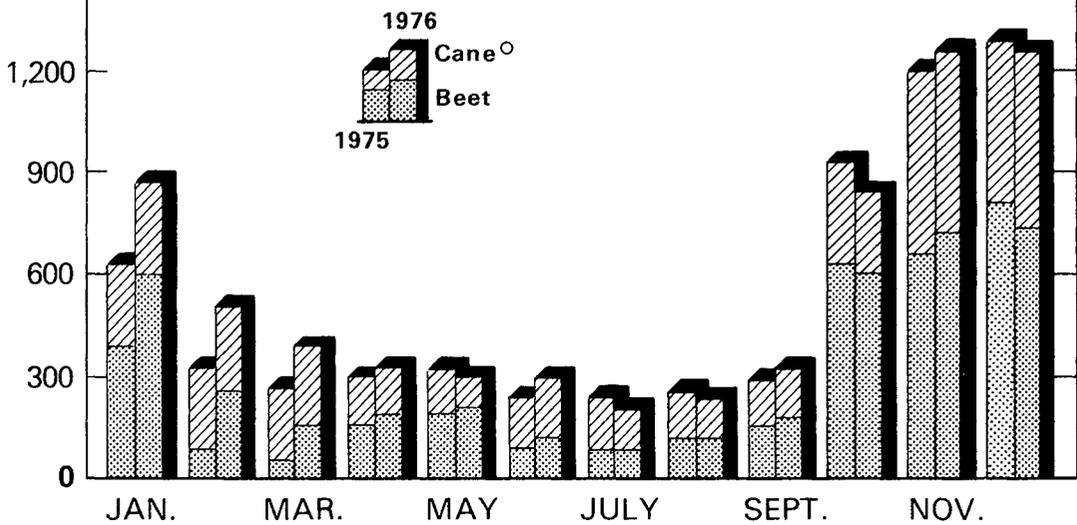
1976/77 U.S. Sugarbeet Crop Near Record

The 1976/77 U.S. sugarbeet crop is estimated at 29.4 million tons—second to the record 1975/76 crop of 29.7 million tons (table S-6). Relatively good growing and harvesting conditions throughout most beet areas in 1976 provided yields averaging 19.9 tons per acre over 1.48 million acres of sugarbeets.

U.S. DOMESTIC SUGAR PRODUCTION*

Raw Value

THOUS. TONS



* CALENDAR YEAR BY MONTHS. ○ INCLUDES HAWAII.

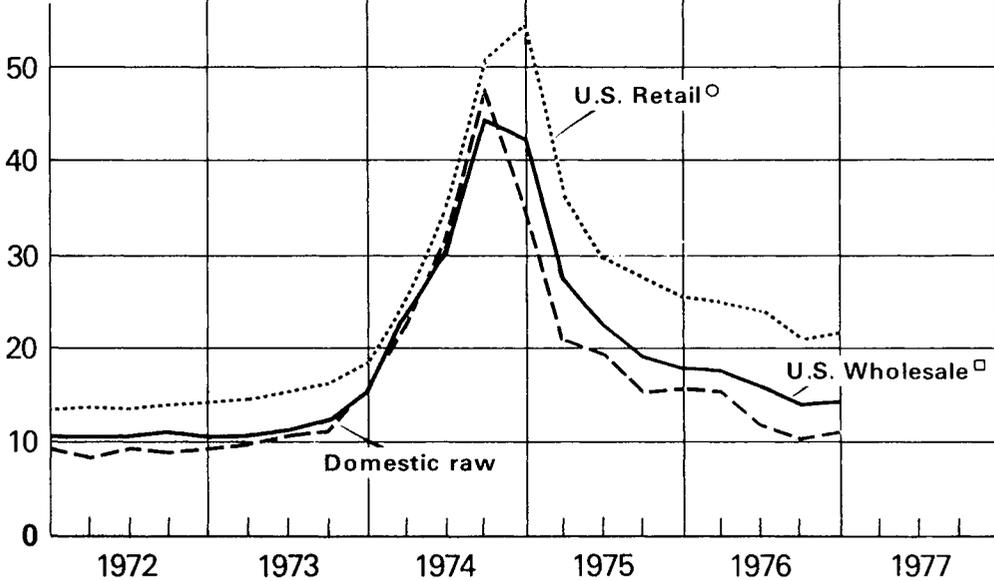
USDA

Figure S-3

NEG. ERS 2723-77 (4)

U.S. SUGAR PRICES

¢ PER LB.



BULK RAW SUGAR - NEW YORK DUTY PAID EQUIVALENT. ○ FIVE POUND PACKAGE - BLS DATA.
 □ BULK, DRY BEET SUGAR, f.o.b. PLANT IN COLORADO - BLS DATA.

USDA

Figure S-4

NEG. ERS 768-77 (4)

Beet sugar output from the 1976/77 crop is expected to total about 3.9 million tons (raw value)—about 100,000 tons less than the record output in 1975/76 (table S-5). Through February 1977, 3.1 million tons of sugar had been produced. Processing will continue in California and Arizona for another 3 months. Excellent harvesting and processing conditions resulted in high sucrose recovery.

Freeze Reduces Prospects for 1976/77 Sugarcane Crop

A total domestic crop of about 2.7 million tons is anticipated for 1976/77. Mainland cane sugar production is estimated at 1.7 million tons (raw value) in 1976/77—a level reduced by late November freezes in Louisiana and mid-January freezes in Florida. Hawaiian production totaled 1.05 million tons in 1976.

Sugarcane acreage harvested for sugar totaled about 716,000 acres in 1976/77—down 3 percent from 1975/76. The Louisiana crop produced about 645,000 tons (raw value). Due to severe freezes during January, the final crop in Florida will likely total about 927,000 tons.

Unseasonably heavy winter rains reduced production prospects in Texas. With wet fields during most of the winter, the Texas raw cane mill did not operate until February 22, but processing is expected to continue until sucrose recovery rates decline below acceptable levels. The mill should produce about 100,000 tons. Since sucrose recovery is likely to drop in June, 5,000 to 10,000 acres of Texas sugarcane may be processed later during the 1977/78 campaign beginning in October.

Foreign Trade

Imports Up Sharply in 1976

U.S. sugar imports in calendar 1976 totaled 4.7 million tons (raw value), up significantly from the 3.9 million tons imported in 1975, but still below the 5-million-ton-plus record years of 1968-74 (tables S-9, S-10, and S-11). Imports increased in response to last year's higher consumption and an expanded demand by refiners to increase stock levels.

Of our largest and most dependable foreign suppliers, only the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, and Peru remained in the top five in 1976. Australia retained its top five ranking gained in 1975, while Guatemala replaced the West Indies (including Guyana).

U.S. Duty-Free Sugar Imports Increased Significantly in 1976

U.S. imports from 17 countries supplying sugar to the United States became duty-free March 1,

1976. A preferential duty rate of zero (duty-free) was established for Designated Beneficiary Countries, under the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) authority in Title V of the Trade Act of 1974. Sugar is just one of many commodities designated eligible for preferential rates. Authority to apply preferential rates is scheduled to expire January 4, 1985.

The Trade Act of 1974 specifically excludes economically developed countries by name, (such as Australia, Canada, South Africa, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and West Germany) from preferential treatment for any commodity (including sugar) since they are not considered Beneficiary Developing Countries (see Section 502(b)). The Trade Act also excludes certain other countries, such as members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Beneficiary Developing Countries otherwise eligible are excluded when U.S. imports of a commodity from a country in the previous calendar year amounted to either 50 percent of all U.S. imports of that commodity or more than a specified value fixed each year in relation to the U.S. Gross National Product (GNP). The value for 1976 was \$26.6 million. Thus, 15 beneficiary developing countries were not eligible for GSP treatment in calendar 1976 because U.S. imports of sugar from each country exceeded \$26.6 million in calendar 1975.

Current U.S. duties are \$1.9875 per cwt. for refined sugar and \$1.8750 per cwt. for 96° sugar (raw value). The quantity of sugar imported into the United States duty-free under GSP in calendar 1976 totaled nearly 751,000 tons (net weight—as is basis). The dollar value of these imports totaled nearly \$200 million, equivalent to about 17 percent of total U. S. sugar imports.

Nearly 60 percent of U.S. imports of duty-free sugar under GSP last year came from Central America (table S-11). Imports from Guatemala alone accounted for about 39 percent of U.S. GSP imports. Guatemala was automatically removed from the list of GSP duty-free countries for sugar effective March 1, 1977, because its exports to the United States exceeded \$29.9 million in calendar 1976. All other countries eligible for GSP treatment for sugar in 1976 continue eligible in 1977.

Eight countries—Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Taiwan, and Thailand—are eligible to be reinstated for U.S. GSP duty-free treatment effective March 1, 1977, since U.S. sugar imports from none of the eight exceeded \$29.9 million dollars in calendar 1976. But the change in eligibility for beneficiary developing countries, from not eligible to eligible, is not automatic. Proclamation by the President is

Table S-2—Sugar, cane and beet: Supply and utilization, United States, calendar years, 1966-76¹

| Year | Supply | | | | | | | | Utilization | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------------------|------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Production | | | Offshore receipts | | | Begin- ning stocks | Total supply | Total use | Exports | Net change in invisible stocks | Balanc- ing items ³ | Domestic disappearance | | |
| | Cane ² | Beet | Total | Foreign | Terri- tories | Total | | | | | | | Live- stock, feed, and alcohol | Military and civilian | |
| | | | | | | | Total | Per capita | | | | | | | |
| | ----- 1,000 short tons, raw value ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <i>pounds, refined</i> |
| 1966 | 2,447 | 2,832 | 5,279 | 4,495 | 717 | 5,212 | 2,805 | 13,296 | 10,538 | 65 | 101 | 58 | 79 | 10,235 | 97.2 |
| 1967 | 2,567 | 2,730 | 5,297 | 4,804 | 705 | 5,509 | 2,758 | 13,564 | 10,623 | 72 | -188 | 66 | 199 | 10,474 | 98.3 |
| 1968 | 2,588 | 3,039 | 5,627 | 5,130 | 505 | 5,635 | 2,941 | 14,203 | 11,160 | 79 | 291 | 51 | 82 | 10,657 | 99.0 |
| 1969 | 2,237 | 3,246 | 5,483 | 4,886 | 342 | 5,228 | 3,043 | 13,754 | 10,885 | 82 | -273 | 57 | 68 | 10,951 | 100.7 |
| 1970 | 2,363 | 3,511 | 5,874 | 5,296 | 353 | 5,649 | 2,869 | 14,392 | 11,557 | 66 | 185 | 60 | 83 | 11,163 | 101.9 |
| 1971 | 2,386 | 3,429 | 5,815 | 5,587 | 144 | 5,731 | 2,835 | 14,381 | 11,558 | 89 | -7 | 70 | 61 | 11,345 | 102.4 |
| 1972 | 2,481 | 3,534 | 6,015 | 5,459 | 149 | 5,608 | 2,823 | 14,446 | 11,623 | 50 | -21 | 45 | 62 | 11,487 | 102.8 |
| 1973 | 2,707 | 3,353 | 6,060 | 5,329 | 79 | 5,408 | 2,823 | 14,291 | 11,645 | 26 | 91 | 69 | 31 | 11,428 | 101.5 |
| 1974 | 2,442 | 3,221 | 5,663 | 5,770 | 157 | 5,927 | 2,646 | 14,236 | 11,382 | 77 | 300 | 51 | 8 | 10,946 | 96.6 |
| 1975 | 2,829 | 3,473 | 6,302 | 3,882 | 96 | 3,978 | 2,854 | 13,134 | 10,278 | 206 | -267 | 29 | 6 | 10,304 | 90.2 |
| 1976 ⁴ | 2,806 | 3,987 | 6,793 | 4,660 | 205 | 4,865 | 2,856 | 14,514 | 11,032 | 70 | -5 | 72 | 0 | 10,895 | 94.7 |

¹ Deliveries by primary distributors for consumption in the United States can be derived by adding the net change in invisible stocks to quantities used for food by military and civilians. ² Includes Hawaii. ³ Calculated as a residual. ⁴ Preliminary.

Specific listing of countries which typically supply the United States with sugar; some of which qualify as Beneficiary Developing Countries eligible for duty-free treatment under U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP)

| Countries not eligible for United States GSP duty-free treatment on any product | Beneficiary Developing Countries not currently eligible for GSP duty-free treatment on sugar as of March 1, 1977 ¹ | Beneficiary Developing Countries currently eligible for GSP duty-free treatment on sugar as of March 1, 1977 ² |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Europe: Belgium³ France¹ Netherlands¹ Sweden³ Switzerland¹ United Kingdom³ West Germany³</p> <p>Other Countries: Australia³ Canada³ China, Mainland⁴ Ecuador⁵ South Africa³ Venezuela⁵</p> | <p>North America: Dominican Republic Guatemala⁶ El Salvador Jamaica⁷ Nicaragua Panama⁷</p> <p>South America: Argentina⁷ Brazil⁷ Colombia⁷ Guyana⁷ Peru</p> <p>Asia: China, Taiwan⁷ India Philippines Thailand⁷</p> | <p>North America: Barbados Belize (British Honduras) Costa Rica⁸ Haiti Honduras Mexico St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla Trinidad</p> <p>South America: Bolivia Paraguay Uruguay</p> <p>Africa: Malagasy Republic Malawi Mauritius Mozambique Swaziland</p> <p>Asia: South Korea</p> |

¹Trade Act Section 504(c) excludes beneficiary developing countries otherwise eligible from GSP on particular commodities—such as sugar—when U.S. imports of a commodity in the previous calendar year amounted to either 50 percent of the value of all U.S. imports of that commodity or to a specified value fixed each year, in relation to the Gross National Product (GNP). This value against which U.S. imports of any commodity (including sugar) from a particular country is measured for purposes of U.S. granting the preferential rate in 1977 is \$29.9 million. U.S. imports of sugar from each country listed in this category exceeded that value in calendar 1976, except for the eight countries discussed in footnote 7, which now technically qualify for U.S. duty-free treatment from March 1, 1977 through February 28, 1978 (see footnote 7). ²All of these countries—excluding Costa Rica (retroactively) and Mexico which both became eligible March 1, 1977—received U.S. GSP duty-free treatment for sugar in calendar 1976 and January-February 1977 as well. ³These countries were specifically excluded by name in Trade Act of 1974 (see Trade Act Section 502(b)). ⁴Communist countries are specifically excluded from

GSP duty-free treatment for any commodity. Only Poland and Yugoslavia are specifically excepted (see Trade Act Section 502(b)). ⁵These two countries are excluded because they are currently members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); (see Trade Act Section 502(b)(2)). ⁶Guatemala was previously eligible for GSP duty-free treatment for sugar from March 1, 1976 through February 29, 1977, when it was automatically removed from the list because the United States imported nearly \$72 million from Guatemala, far exceeding the \$29.9 million limit necessary for it to maintain its GSP duty-free status, beginning March 1, 1977. ⁷These eight countries now technically qualify for GSP duty-free treatment for sugar beginning March 1, 1977, because the United States imported less than \$29.9 million from each country in calendar 1976. However, the President has withheld his GSP proclamation for sugar from these eight countries. ⁸Costa Rica received GSP treatment (partly) retroactively for the 10 month period, March 1 through December 31, due to revaluation of U.S. sugar imports from Costa Rica when requested by the Costa Rican Government.

required, who has withheld his GSP proclamation for sugar.

The President Announces New Sugar Support Program

On March 17, the U.S. International Trade Commission reported to the President the threat of serious injury facing the domestic sugar industry from increased imports.⁶ Consequently, on May 4 the President announced a new program of direct payments to processors designed to supplement grower incomes when sugar prices are low. Since the program places no quotas on sugar imports, both world and U.S. sugar price levels will continue to reflect the world supply/demand balance for sugar and competing substitutes such as high fructose corn sirup. The program, effective with the 1977 harvest, provides for a maximum 2 cents-per-pound subsidy to be shared by U.S. processors with growers in accordance with provisions of processor-producer contracts.

The recent action was taken under the authority of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The President decided it would not be in the national overall economic interest of both producers and consumers to reduce the current nonrestrictive annual import quota of 7 million short tons (raw value) to a lower level that may impact on prices. The United States imported 4.7 million short tons of sugar last year. Imports this calendar year are expected to nearly match last year's level.

The President's May 4 action of limited direct Government payments may have little impact on 1977 plantings, now largely completed, but could influence the level of sugar crop plantings next year. Grower/processor sugar price expectations and economic competitiveness of alternative crops are important factors in decisions concerning total U.S. acreage of cane and beets.

The new payments program will eliminate some of the risk of low sugar prices (up to 2 cents per pound), and will supplement grower and processor incomes when the U.S. raw price is below \$13.50/per cwt. The new program is not designed to guarantee high incomes to the U.S. sugar industry but it will help to maintain grower returns.

Since the new payments program does not restrict or interfere with either U.S. imports or domestic deliveries, it will have little, if any, effect this year on the level or movement of sugar imports, deliveries, consumption, or prices. Both world and U.S. sugar

⁶Note: Copies of the Commission's report, *Sugar*, (USITC publication 807, 262 pages) containing the views of the Commissioners and supporting information developed during the course of investigation No. TA-201-16, may be obtained from the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20436. (202) 523-0161.

prices will continue to reflect the relative balance of freely available world sugar supplies and prospective consumption.

Calendar 1976 Sugar Exports Down from 1975 Level

Based on Census Bureau data, refined sugar exports totaled 70,000 tons (raw value) in calendar 1976—down sharply from 206,000 tons in 1975. Reports from primary distributors, which are less inclusive, show sugar exports of 65,000 tons in 1976.

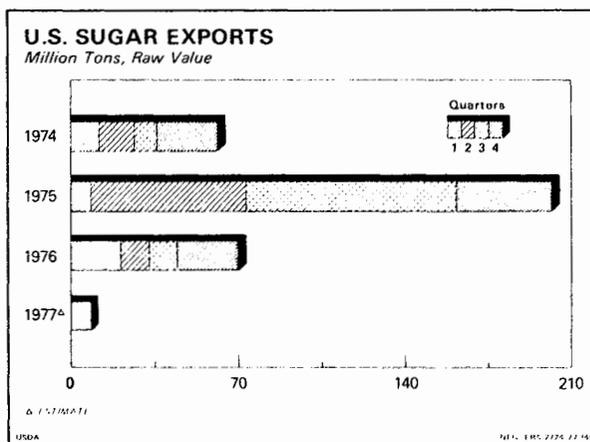


Figure S-5

U.S. Sugar Deliveries

U.S. sugar deliveries in calendar 1976 totaled 10.9 million tons (raw value)—up 900,000 tons from the very low level of 1975 (table S-7). Due to increased availability, beet sugar deliveries were a record 3.82 million tons, up 542,000 tons from calendar 1975. Cane sugar deliveries of 7.1 million tons in 1976 were up 333,000 tons from a year earlier. Consumer package purchases increased only 1 percent, while all other uses combined increased 11 percent (table S-8).

April 1 U.S. Sugar Stocks A Record High

On April 1, total U.S. sugar stocks totaled 3.4 million short tons (raw value), up over 400,000 tons

Quarterly per capita consumption of refined sugar

| Quarter | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ¹ | 1977 ² |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| I | 24.2 | 16.2 | 21.9 | 22.3 |
| II | 25.1 | 23.5 | 24.4 | |
| III | 27.0 | 28.0 | 26.7 | |
| IV | 20.3 | 22.5 | 21.7 | |
| Annual | 96.6 | 90.2 | 94.7 | |

¹ Preliminary. ² Estimate.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

from a year ago (table S-13). U.S. stocks have followed a seasonal pattern even though they were at record levels. Stocks increased from a seasonal low of 1.32 million tons on October 1, to a high of 3.76 million tons on March 1. U.S. sugar stocks then began a seasonal decline, to 3.4 million tons on April 1, a new record for the month.

Since January 1, U.S. refiners have been rebuilding raw sugar stocks. Refiners with "participating" contracts with foreign countries apparently are willing to carry larger stocks than previously since much of the price risk on the downward side is borne by the foreign country. U.S. refiners without "participating" contracts, however, are also apparently stockpiling sugar.

THE U.S. CORN SWEETENER SITUATION

Corn Sweetener Outlook

The U.S. corn refiner grind will likely total a new record 375 million bushels in calendar 1977 and is expected to top 400 million bushels in 1978. Based on recent trends, the annual U.S. corn grind could exceed 500 million bushels by the early 1980's.

Corn sweetener prices were somewhat weak during the winter, but have now begun to improve. The price of conventional corn sirup in Chicago averaged \$8.72 per cwt. (dry basis) during the first quarter, down slightly from the last quarter and down sharply from \$12.45 for the first quarter of 1975. The change in the New York price was similar.

The reported New York dextrose price averaged \$15.27 per cwt. (dry basis) during the first quarter this year, unchanged from the last quarter of 1975, and down only slightly from a year ago. Dextrose list prices have been relatively stable in recent months compared to changing prices for other sweeteners.

The price of high fructose corn sirup (HFCS) in Decatur, Illinois, averaged \$12.11 per hundredweight (dry basis) in first quarter 1977, up from \$11.51 in the last quarter of 1976, but down \$3.03 from the first quarter of 1976. The first quarter HFCS price was 89 percent of the Chicago-West beet sugar list price (\$15), and about 84 percent of the reported bulk dry sugar price in the Chicago-West area (\$14.47). Trade sources report HFCS is discounted 10 to 15 percent below sugar prices to encourage industrial food and beverage users to replace sugar with HFCS where technically feasible.

According to recent information from trade sources, the estimated U.S. corn grind was about

Corn sweetener price comparisons (dry basis)

| Year or quarter | Corn sirup | | High fructose corn sirup | Dextrose |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| | Chicago | New York | Decatur, Illinois | New York |
| | Dollars per cwt. | Dollars per cwt. | Dollars per cwt. | Dollars per cwt. |
| 1971 | 6.43 | 8.77 | (¹) | 10.71 |
| 1972 | 4.52 | 5.78 | (¹) | 10.07 |
| 1973 | 7.06 | 8.53 | (¹) | 10.79 |
| 1974 | 11.43 | 13.21 | (¹) | 25.50 |
| 1975 | 15.39 | 18.07 | 23.11 | 22.44 |
| 1976 | 11.10 | 14.44 | 13.85 | 16.36 |
| 1977 | | | | |
| Quarters: | | | | |
| I | 8.72 | 11.53 | 12.11 | 15.27 |
| II | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| III | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| IV | --- | --- | --- | --- |

¹ Price data on high-fructose corn sirup not available before 1975.

Source: Corn sirup, Chicago, from BLS; all other data from *Journal of Commerce*.

350 million bushels in calendar 1976, up from around 325 million in 1975. In calendar 1972, the U.S. grind totaled no more than 265 million bushels.

Much of the expanded grind last year reflected increased corn sweetener shipments (particularly HFCS). In addition, corn starch shipments were also up considerably in 1976, as the pulp and paper industry bounced back from the economic recession in early 1975.

Corn supplies for wet milling continued abundant in calendar 1976. The 1975 crop of 5.8 billion bushels was followed by a 6.2 billion bushel crop in 1976. Corn used for wet milling was equivalent to less than 6 percent of the 1976 corn crop.

Corn Refiner Shipments Up Again in 1977

Based on recent trends, HFCS shipments for food use will likely range from 900,000 to 1.1 million tons (dry basis) in calendar 1977, up from 750,000 tons in 1976. Conventional corn sirup shipments are expected to fall short of 2 million tons this year, although remaining slightly above the 1976 level of 1.9 million tons. Dextrose shipments for food use in calendar 1977 will probably remain near the 1976 sales level of 500,000 tons (dry basis), perhaps increasing modestly.

Corn refiners report that first quarter shipments of corn sweeteners were generally good. Conventional corn sirup and dextrose sales were reportedly both moving well. HFCS sales were also expanding, as expected. Moreover, the second and

third quarters seasonally are the large output quarters.

Much of the seasonal pickup for corn sweeteners is expected to come from increased HFCS use in soft drinks and both HFCS and low D.E. corn sirup use in ice cream. Similarly, pickle packers and salad dressing manufacturers are reportedly increasing purchases of corn sweeteners. Moreover, while California is extremely short on water supplies, fruit processors are expecting a near normal fruit pack this year.

Several corn refiners announced they have the capacity to manufacture commercial quantities of the new "second generation" 55 percent fructose product. The 42 percent and the new 55 percent fructose products typically compare as follows (dry basis):

| Saccharide component(s) | 42 percent product (percent) | 55 percent product (percent) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Dextrose | 50 | 42 |
| Fructose | 42 | 55 |
| Other | 8 | 3 |
| Total | 100 | 100 |

The new second generation sweetener is said to be more comparable with sucrose for use in soft drinks. It may also be more competitive in fermentation uses (wines, yeast-leavened breads, rolls, doughnuts, etc.).

SWEETENER-CONTAINING PRODUCT SITUATION

Total refined sugar deliveries for use in commercially prepared food and beverages in 1977 should match last year's level of nearly 6.3 million tons, but will likely fall short of the 6.9-million-ton average during 1970-74. Sugar use in 1977 could be curtailed somewhat both by high cocoa prices being paid by the confectionery industry and drought conditions which could affect the California fruit pack, now expected to be near normal.

Retail prices of sweetener-containing products are expected to average higher in 1977 than a year ago, though for many items the increase may not be large (table S-15). While sweetener costs this year will likely be near those of 1976, the cost of energy, labor, processing, packaging, boxing, promotion, and distribution will increase.

Soft Drink Trends

Caloric soft drink shipments are expected to increase again this year along with per capita consumption in calendar 1977. Consequently, caloric sweetener deliveries to U.S. soft drink manu-

facturers are almost certain to increase. The major question for refiners is, how much of the increase will consist of HFCS, and how much will consist of sugar? Retail prices of soft drinks will likely increase, but will probably have only a limited impact on slowing the prospective increase in caloric soft drink consumption. However, the proposed FDA ban on saccharin could slow the rate of growth in total soft drink consumption.

Caloric Sweetener Deliveries by Type of Use

The total value of shipments by caloric sweetener manufacturers is projected to total slightly over \$7 billion in this calendar year, compared with over \$9 billion in 1974 according to recent projections by the U.S. Department of Commerce.⁷ The projected value is down because of recent declines in sweetener prices.

Caloric sweetener deliveries for use in confectionery products are expected to decline because of higher cocoa prices.

Presently it is uncertain whether caloric sweetener deliveries for use in processed foods will increase much this year. Refined sugar deliveries of 736,000 tons for use in processed foods last year were at their lowest level since 1955. A good fruit pack is needed later this year in California to increase sugar deliveries much in this category.

Refined Sugar Deliveries, by type of Container

| Year or period | Industrial | | | Consumer size packages ³ |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Liquid sugar ¹ | Bulk dry | Large packages ² | |
| | 1,000 tons | | | |
| Calendar year: | | | | |
| 1971 | 2,716 | 3,003 | 2,280 | 2,610 |
| 1972 | 2,709 | 3,290 | 2,163 | 2,557 |
| 1973 | 2,706 | 3,417 | 2,168 | 2,530 |
| 1974 | 2,436 | 3,320 | 2,203 | 2,581 |
| 1975 | 2,032 | 2,965 | 1,549 | 2,409 |
| 1976 | 2,124 | 3,223 | 1,758 | 2,440 |
| 1975-76 | | | | |
| Change | 92 | 258 | 209 | 31 |
| Percent change . | 4.5 | 8.7 | 13.5 | 1.3 |

¹ Sugar solids basis. ² 50 lb. and over. ³ Under 50 pounds.

Source: AMS, USDA.

⁷"Food and Kindred Products, Trends and Projections, 1975-85." See table—pp. 243-244,—U.S. Industrial Outlook 1977, With Projections to 1985, Domestic and International Business Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, January 1977, (512 pp.). For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash., D.C., 20402—\$5.85, Stock No. 003-008-00174-2.

Caloric sweetener deliveries for use in dairy products, cereal, and bakery products will likely increase in 1977. An increasing share of bakery items consists of sweetened items like doughnuts, pastries, cakes and pies.

**Lower U.S. Imports and Use, Continuing
High Prices Expected for Cocoa
and Chocolate**

The 1976/77 world cocoa crop is now expected to total about 1.4 million metric tons, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Sharply higher cocoa prices are expected to reduce world grindings in calendar 1977, well below the 1.5-million-ton level in 1976. Because of the shortfall in production, there will be a significant drawdown in global stocks despite the prospective decline in consumption.

Due to a tightening supply situation, cocoa bean prices (New York Spot "Accra") averaged \$2.06 per pound in March, nearly triple prices last March. Comparable cocoa butter prices averaged a record high \$3.02 per pound in March, double the level of a year ago (table S-24).

With cocoa prices now record high, U.S. imports, grindings, and consumption could decline some from 1976. But because of the time lag between purchases and shipments, the decline may be tempered during the first half of 1977. The U.S. cocoa grind may only total about 460 million pounds, down 7 percent from calendar 1976. Per capita consumption totaled 3.8 pounds (bean equivalent) in 1976—up slightly from the previous year—but is expected to decline this year (table S-25). Higher cocoa prices, coupled with prospective lower consumption, suggest that sweetener deliveries for use in confectionery in 1977 could decline significantly from the 1976 level.

**U.S. Confectionery Shipments
Increased in 1976**

Based on a limited sample of manufacturers, confectionery shipments of 2.38 billion pounds in calendar 1976 were up over 6 percent from 1975. July is typically the low delivery month, seasonally, whereas September is normally the high month.

¹Table 3.—"Poundage and Dollar Sales of Selected Manufacturer-Wholesaler and Chocolate Manufacturers, By type of Confectionery," page 3, CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS—*Confectionery, Including Chocolate Products*, Series M20C, published monthly. For sale by the Subscriber Services Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Monthly U.S. confectionery shipments¹

| Month | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | ... 1,000 pounds ... | | | |
| January | 193,341 | 197,193 | 173,998 | 197,346 |
| February . . . | 204,078 | 220,809 | 182,764 | 210,877 |
| March | 217,935 | 239,987 | 161,489 | 216,343 |
| April | 174,678 | 197,805 | 161,670 | 184,064 |
| May | 179,723 | 202,321 | 165,950 | 166,259 |
| June | 180,142 | 175,799 | 155,774 | 170,937 |
| July | 149,401 | 163,275 | 141,542 | 142,726 |
| August | 243,586 | 238,427 | 210,068 | 210,795 |
| September . . | 314,761 | 297,629 | 271,217 | 275,156 |
| October | 270,296 | 259,875 | 252,536 | 214,602 |
| November . . . | 253,836 | 199,788 | 191,349 | 227,890 |
| December . . . | 177,947 | 152,175 | 169,675 | 164,231 |
| Annual | 2,559,724 | 2,545,267 | 2,238,032 | 2,381,226 |

¹Reported monthly shipments from a sample of approximately 330 establishments, which account for a majority of total U.S. manufacturer sales of confectionery products from confectionery-manufacturer-wholesalers and chocolate manufacturers. The monthly data shown here are not intended to show actual level of total shipments, but rather to indicate the prospective annual trend and the seasonal pattern of U.S. monthly confectionery shipments.

Source: CURRENT INDUSTRIAL REPORTS—*Confectionery Including Chocolate Products*, Series M2CC, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept., of Commerce.

OTHER SWEETENERS

Honey

Price Support Announced

The price support program for 1977 crop honey was announced on April 1, 1977. The loan provision of the program was reinstated after a 2-year absence. The support price was kept at the legal minimum of 60 percent of parity. Due to the increase in the parity price for honey since last year's announcement, the support price of 32.7 cents was an increase of 3.3 cents per pound from the 1976 level. Beekeepers may request loans until March 31, 1978; the loans will mature on June 30, 1978.

Winter Kill Up

Production prospects for 1977 are especially difficult to project at this time. Early reports indicate substantial loss of honeybee colonies in many parts of the country due to the severe cold experienced this past winter. This is particularly true of the Northeast and North Central States. The extended period of severely cold weather resulted in unusually high losses of sick and diseased colonies. Losses ranging between 15 to 30 percent in some

apiaries were reported. The goal of most beekeepers is to hold winter colony losses to less than 10 percent.

Timely replacement of damaged colonies may be difficult. Package bee and queen producers are reporting a 7-day to 2-week delay in their shipments. Drought conditions which reduced floral and nectar sources have plagued beekeepers in Midwestern and Farwestern States. If dry conditions continue, honey production in these areas will be significantly lower.

Imports Likely to Maintain Recent High Levels

The decline in domestic honey production will likely be offset by imports. This could result in a continued high level of imports. In the first 2 months of 1977, honey imports of 6.7 million pounds are in line with the strong pattern of the last 2 years when annual imports totaled 46 and 66 million pounds.

Reports from Argentina project a 20-percent reduction in its 1977 honey production. Australian production is also likely to be lower. However, prospects in Europe appear good at the present time. On balance, both domestic and world honey prices appear likely to remain stable for the near term.

Maple Sirup—Weather Uncooperative

Similar to most areas in the United States, the weather in the maple sirup producing regions was rather irregular. In Vermont, the sap flow started in late February and ran until mid-April. A good sap flow needs cool frosty nights and sunny days. During a good production year, there will be about 20-22 days of sap flow, with only about 10 during a poor year.

The major problem last winter was that the weather was either too cold or too warm for a desirable sap flow. The season started with extremely cold temperatures—and then warm weather came in earlier than desirable to end the season.

The Statistical Reporting Service's estimate of 1977 U.S. maple sirup production will be released at 3 p.m., May 18.

Food and Drug Administration Proposes Saccharin Ban

FDA Ban Allows for Limited Use As An Over-the-Counter Drug

The Food and Drug Administration announced on April 14 its detailed proposal for banning use of saccharin in commercially prepared foods and beverages, while leaving open the option of marketing the artificial sweetener as a non-prescription drug. The action—which would eliminate nearly an esti-

mated 90 percent of the more than 5 million pounds of saccharin marketed annually in the United States each year—is intended to eliminate the risk of cancer from unnecessary uses while continuing its availability for people who may need it for medical purposes. The proposal, published in the Federal Register on April 14, is open to public comment for 60 days. A Hearing on the matter will be held May 18 and 19 in Washington, D.C.

Final regulations are expected to be issued sometime this summer. The FDA proposal includes the following provisions:

(1) The use of saccharin in foods and beverages would be prohibited when the final regulation is issued. Foods and beverages made before the ban could still be sold.

(2) Saccharin would also be banned as an ingredient in tooth pastes and mouthwashes.

(3) The only permissible use of saccharin currently under consideration is as an over-the-counter, single-ingredient drug. Such use would be allowed on an interim basis, provided it contained a "warning" label.

Manufacturers will be asked to submit new drug applications for this restrictive use. They will be given 180 days after the final regulation is published to demonstrate that saccharin is actually effective in medical uses for diabetic and obese patients.

In anticipation of the ban taking effect, consumers appear to be stocking up on saccharin and saccharin-sweetened products. Consequently, manufacturers of saccharin-containing products recently geared up to meet the sudden unexpected upswing in sales. The end result is that the sole U.S. saccharin manufacturer was operating its U.S. saccharin facility at reported full capacity to meet this new temporary expanded demand.

What Impact Would the FDA Ban on Saccharin Have on Caloric Sweetener Consumption?

Opinion is mixed concerning the impact on caloric sweetener consumption which may result from the proposed FDA ban on saccharin. Over-the-counter sale of saccharin could retain about 10 percent of the 750,000 tons (sugar sweetness equivalent) used in calendar 1976. About 40 percent of saccharin consumption could be completely lost (not replaced by any sweetener). About half of the estimated 750,000-ton saccharin consumption (sugar sweetness equivalent—assumes saccharin is 300 times as sweet as sugar) in calendar 1976 may be captured by sugar and other caloric sweeteners in the future. The potential annual increase in U.S. refined sugar consumption resulting from a ban on saccharin consumption would range from a low of 100,000 tons to a high of 200,000 tons.

In terms of substitution, sugar will have to compete with the corn sweeteners, particularly HFCS. The potential increase in corn sweetener consumption resulting from a ban on saccharin consumption, would likely vary from a low of 50,000 tons (dry basis) to a maximum of 150,000 tons, with most of the replacement coming from HFCS. Moreover, any increase in sugar consumption resulting from a ban on saccharin would largely be a one-time replacement. Increases in HFCS consumption from displacing saccharin may occur over several years as new types of HFCS appear on the market with different characteristics and different price levels.

SWEETENER BYPRODUCTS

Industrial Molasses

Trade sources indicate delayed imports and stable levels of livestock feeding kept molasses prices strong late in 1976. Ocean tankers—normally used for molasses transport—were diverted to oil transportation, thus reducing U.S. molasses imports and firming prices. Also, cold weather made the physical movement of molasses more difficult, while low market prices for feed animals decreased enthusiasm for expanded feeding.

In the later part of the first quarter this year, the industry initiated price decreases to stimulate business. In view of some recent price slippage in Europe, plus decreased feeding activities in the U.S. and an abundance of unsold molasses, lower market prices might be anticipated in the coming months. Prices have fallen \$8 per ton in recent months and may fall another \$2 to \$4 per ton.

Corn Starch and Corn Byproducts

Corn starch shipments may run about 5 percent ahead of last year's level. Starch demand began to catch up with capacity in last year's fourth quarter. Market prices slipped a bit as some corn sweetener companies expanded starch production when sweetener sales slowed late last year and early this year. Starch prices are expected to firm some in the second and third quarters as the seasonal demand for corn sweeteners rises.

According to trade sources, the market for corn gluten feed and meal looks good. Corn gluten feed prices have moved up sharply since last fall. Corn

gluten meal prices declined from last October's near \$300-per-ton average, but since have been climbing back. The recent sharp increase in soybean meal prices has pulled corn byproduct prices up. Prices may continue to increase for some time depending on the soybean meal price situation. Corn refiners report they are hard pressed to keep up with the demand for corn gluten feed and meal.

Selected price comparisons: Corn and corn refiner by-products

| Year or quarter | No. 2 yellow corn | By-products | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Corn gluten | | Crude | |
| | | Feed ¹ | Meal ² | Corn oil ³ | |
| | | Chicago, Illinois | | Decatur, Illinois | |
| | | <i>Dollars per bu.</i> | <i>Dollars per ton</i> | <i>Dollars per ton</i> | <i>Dollars per cwt.</i> |
| 1971 | 1.39 | 47.11 | 130.29 | 19.81 | |
| 1972 | 1.30 | 50.97 | 139.11 | 16.37 | |
| 1973 | 2.20 | 84.45 | 259.19 | 22.72 | |
| 1974 | 3.20 | 90.50 | 229.93 | 41.30 | |
| 1975 | 2.91 | 86.01 | 215.60 | 32.53 | |
| 1976 | 2.70 | 100.15 | 249.09 | 25.63 | |
| Quarters: | | | | | |
| 1977: | | | | | |
| I | 2.53 | 119.3 | 281.5 | 32.84 | |
| II | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| III | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| IV | --- | --- | --- | --- | |

¹ 21 percent protein. ² 60 percent protein. ³ Tank car, f.o.b. plant.

Source: No. 2 yellow corn, Chicago Board of Trade through 1976, *Grain Market News* beginning 1977; Corn gluten feed and meal, *Feed Market News*; Crude corn oil, National Provisioner.

Corn oil prices have also moved up sharply in recent months. Trade sources think corn oil prices may stay within a 35-to-45-cent-per-pound range for some time. As soybean oil prices go, so go corn oil prices and at a considerable premium.

Because of the current high prices for byproducts, the net cost of a bushel of corn to wet millers was about \$0.80 per bushel in March or about 30 percent of the corn price (No. 2, Yellow, Chicago). While corn prices changed slightly in April, byproduct prices changed even more. Thus, the net cost of starch (the raw material for corn sweeteners) has declined relatively despite recent higher corn prices.

Table S-3—World centrifugal sugar production in specified countries, raw value, 1972/73 to 1976/77¹

| Region and country | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ² |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 1,000 metric tons |
| North America: | | | | | |
| United States: | | | | | |
| Mainland cane | 1,469 | 1,253 | 1,334 | 1,657 | 1,497 |
| Hawaii | 1,024 | 944 | 1,004 | 953 | 952 |
| Puerto Rico | 231 | 263 | 271 | 278 | 272 |
| Total U.S. cane | 2,724 | 2,460 | 2,609 | 2,888 | 2,721 |
| Sugarbeets | 3,322 | 2,918 | 2,645 | 3,646 | 3,543 |
| Total U.S. | 6,046 | 5,378 | 5,254 | 6,534 | 6,264 |
| Caribbean: | | | | | |
| Cuba | 5,250 | 5,800 | 6,300 | 6,000 | 5,800 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,142 | 1,194 | 1,135 | 1,267 | 1,361 |
| Other countries | 877 | 883 | 814 | 854 | 895 |
| Total Caribbean | 7,269 | 7,877 | 8,249 | 8,121 | 8,056 |
| Other Mainland: | | | | | |
| Mexico | 2,769 | 2,834 | 2,727 | 2,722 | 2,700 |
| Canada | 146 | 114 | 93 | 120 | 130 |
| Central America | 990 | 1,152 | 1,316 | 1,537 | 1,620 |
| Total Other Mainland | 3,905 | 4,100 | 4,136 | 4,379 | 4,450 |
| Total North America ³ | 17,220 | 17,355 | 17,639 | 19,034 | 18,770 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,293 | 1,650 | 1,532 | 1,349 | 1,619 |
| Brazil | 6,163 | 6,959 | 7,400 | 6,200 | 7,500 |
| Colombia | 814 | 850 | 908 | 948 | 900 |
| Peru | 920 | 1,020 | 990 | 990 | 950 |
| Venezuela | 518 | 526 | 514 | 495 | 456 |
| Other countries | 964 | 1,013 | 1,162 | 1,406 | 1,385 |
| Total South America ³ | 10,672 | 12,018 | 12,506 | 11,388 | 12,810 |
| Europe: | | | | | |
| Western Europe: | | | | | |
| E.C.-9 | | | | | |
| Belgium-Luxemburg | 689 | 785 | 620 | 727 | 680 |
| Denmark | 342 | 367 | 415 | 423 | 435 |
| France | 2,983 | 3,255 | 2,948 | 3,231 | 2,973 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 2,250 | 2,500 | 2,438 | 2,533 | 2,609 |
| Ireland | 169 | 189 | 143 | 199 | 185 |
| Italy | 1,253 | 1,156 | 1,010 | 1,457 | 1,739 |
| Netherlands | 756 | 832 | 777 | 914 | 945 |
| United Kingdom | 963 | 1,047 | 622 | 701 | 750 |
| Total E.C.-9 ^{3, 4} | 9,405 | 10,131 | 8,973 | 10,185 | 10,316 |
| Non E.C. | | | | | |
| Austria | 388 | 370 | 397 | 512 | 391 |
| Greece | 129 | 161 | 187 | 307 | 380 |
| Spain | 832 | 804 | 598 | 934 | 1,076 |
| Sweden | 292 | 264 | 305 | 277 | 308 |
| Other countries | 185 | 196 | 172 | 166 | 198 |
| Total Non E.C. ³ | 1,826 | 1,795 | 1,659 | 2,196 | 2,353 |
| Total Western Europe ³ | 11,231 | 11,926 | 10,632 | 12,381 | 12,669 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | 779 | 810 | 850 | 750 | 700 |
| German Democratic Rep. | 720 | 705 | 700 | 650 | 600 |
| Poland | 1,829 | 1,817 | 1,557 | 1,950 | 2,000 |
| Romania | 577 | 633 | 561 | 560 | 700 |
| Yugoslavia | 427 | 483 | 554 | 489 | 663 |
| Other countries | 579 | 611 | 595 | 621 | 707 |
| Total Eastern Europe ³ | 4,911 | 5,059 | 4,817 | 5,020 | 5,370 |
| Total Europe ³ | 16,142 | 16,985 | 15,449 | 17,401 | 18,039 |
| U.S.S.R. | 8,148 | 9,568 | 7,730 | 7,700 | 7,500 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S-3--World centrifugal sugar production in specified countries, raw value, 1972/73 to 1976/77¹ --Continued

| Region and country | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ² |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <i>1,000 metric tons--</i> |
| Africa: | | | | | |
| Egypt | 590 | 649 | 540 | 620 | 675 |
| Mauritius | 686 | 697 | 696 | 496 | 731 |
| Mozambique | 365 | 390 | 400 | 243 | 350 |
| South Africa | 1,915 | 1,731 | 1,883 | 1,801 | 2,000 |
| Other countries | 1,909 | 2,071 | 2,161 | 2,338 | 2,427 |
| Total Africa ¹ | 5,465 | 5,538 | 5,680 | 5,498 | 6,183 |
| Asia: | | | | | |
| China-Peoples Republic | 1,821 | 2,630 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,600 |
| China-Rep. of Taiwan | 780 | 892 | 751 | 819 | 884 |
| India | 4,571 | 4,949 | 5,794 | 5,460 | 5,900 |
| Indonesia | 890 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,050 | 1,150 |
| Iran | 625 | 660 | 645 | 685 | 750 |
| Japan | 650 | 653 | 478 | 471 | 461 |
| Pakistan | 470 | 636 | 557 | 630 | 675 |
| Philippines | 2,424 | 2,643 | 2,465 | 2,930 | 2,600 |
| Thailand | 649 | 930 | 1,060 | 1,603 | 1,800 |
| Turkey | 811 | 833 | 834 | 986 | 1,200 |
| Other countries | 302 | 421 | 432 | 444 | 501 |
| Total Asia ¹ | 13,993 | 16,197 | 16,416 | 17,578 | 18,521 |
| Oceania: | | | | | |
| Australia | 2,870 | 2,592 | 2,920 | 2,988 | 3,390 |
| Fiji Islands | 375 | 350 | 360 | 380 | 380 |
| Total Oceania ¹ | 3,245 | 2,942 | 3,280 | 3,368 | 3,770 |
| TOTAL WORLD³ | 74,885 | 80,603 | 78,700 | 81,967 | 85,593 |

¹ Crop years are on a September/August basis, but include the outturn of sugar from harvests of several Southern Hemisphere countries which begin prior to September. ² Preliminary. ³ May not add due to rounding. ⁴ E.C. Economic Community.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table S-4—Sugarbeets: Planted acreage by states and area, 1974-76 and indicated 1977

| State and area | Planted | | | Indicated 1977 | | April as per- cent of 1976 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | January | April ¹ | |
| | <i>1,000 acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Maine | --- | --- | 10.0 | 18.0 | --- | --- |
| Michigan | 82.4 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 99 |
| Ohio | 33.5 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 35.0 | 29.0 | 76 |
| Great Lakes | 115.9 | 133.5 | 142.0 | 146.0 | 122.0 | 86 |
| Minnesota | 189.4 | 225.0 | 256.0 | 264.0 | 267.0 | 104 |
| North Dakota | 143.2 | 139.6 | 155.0 | 158.0 | 159.0 | 103 |
| Red River Valley | 332.6 | 364.6 | 411.0 | 422.0 | 426.0 | 104 |
| Colorado | 128.6 | 162.7 | 124.0 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 89 |
| Kansas | 35.9 | 46.0 | 39.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 90 |
| Nebraska | 82.5 | 98.0 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 86.0 | 100 |
| Wyoming | 54.9 | 58.3 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 57.0 | 100 |
| Montana | 44.7 | 48.7 | 46.5 | 44.0 | 47.0 | 101 |
| Texas | 22.6 | 37.2 | 26.8 | 27.0 | 21.0 | 78 |
| New Mexico | .5 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 127 |
| Great Plains | 369.7 | 451.8 | 380.4 | 350.0 | 357.4 | 94 |
| Oregon | 11.8 | 18.3 | 14.6 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 72 |
| Washington | 65.2 | 83.9 | 79.4 | 76.0 | 73.0 | 92 |
| Idaho | 93.5 | 168.7 | 145.6 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 80 |
| Utah | 17.7 | 23.2 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 13.0 | 71 |
| Northwest | 188.2 | 294.1 | 258.0 | 221.0 | 212.5 | 82 |
| Arizona ² | 11.1 | 18.0 | 17.8 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 76 |
| California ² | 234.0 | 333.0 | 318.0 | 270.0 | 210.0 | 66 |
| Southwest | 245.1 | 351.0 | 335.8 | 284.0 | 223.5 | 67 |
| Total U.S. | 1,251.5 | 1,595.0 | 1,527.2 | 1,423.0 | 1,341.4 | 88 |

¹ Estimates of planted acres include acreage contracts still under negotiations. ² Relates to year of harvest. Includes some acreage carried over to the following spring.

Source: Prospective Plantings, SRS, USDA.

Table S-5—U.S. sugarcane, sugarbeets, and sugar, raw value: Acres harvested, recovered sugar, yield per acre, production, September-August crop years 1974-76

| Area | Sugarcane and sugarbeets | | | Sugar, raw value | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ¹ | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ¹ |
| | ACRES HARVESTED | | | RECOVERED SUGAR | | |
| | <i>1,000 acres</i> | <i>1,000 acres</i> | <i>1,000 acres</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| Cane ² | | | | | | |
| Florida | 258.4 | 287.5 | 300.0 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 9.3 |
| Louisiana | 308.0 | 308.0 | 290.0 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 7.5 |
| Texas | 27.7 | 35.0 | 28.0 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 8.2 |
| Total mainland ... | 594.1 | 630.5 | 618.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 8.5 |
| Hawaii | 95.8 | 105.1 | 98.4 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| Total cane | 689.9 | 735.6 | 716.4 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 9.6 |
| Total beet | 1,212.6 | 1,516.6 | 1,480.5 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.3 |
| | YIELD PER ACRE | | | | | |
| | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> | <i>Tons</i> |
| Cane ² | | | | | | |
| Florida | 27.8 | 35.7 | 33.1 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| Louisiana | 21.3 | 21.0 | 29.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Texas | 32.4 | 35.3 | 43.4 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Total mainland ... | 24.6 | 28.5 | 31.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Hawaii | 94.8 | 90.2 | 88.6 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.7 |
| Total cane | 34.4 | 37.3 | 39.7 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Total beet | 18.2 | 19.6 | 19.9 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| | PRODUCTION | | | | | |
| | <i>1,000 short tons</i> | <i>1,000 short tons</i> | <i>1,000 short tons</i> | <i>1,000 short tons</i> | <i>1,000 short tons</i> | <i>1,000 short tons</i> |
| Cane ² | | | | | | |
| Florida | 7,184 | 10,264 | 9,919 | 803 | 1,061 | 927 |
| Louisiana | 6,558 | 6,468 | 8,599 | 594 | 640 | 645 |
| Texas | 898 | 1,236 | 1,215 | 74 | 126 | 100 |
| Total mainland ... | 14,640 | 17,968 | 19,733 | 1,471 | 1,827 | 1,672 |
| Hawaii | 9,081 | 9,485 | 8,718 | 1,041 | 1,107 | 1,050 |
| Total cane | 23,721 | 27,453 | 28,451 | 2,512 | 2,934 | 2,722 |
| Total beet | 22,123 | 29,704 | 29,427 | 2,916 | 4,019 | 3,906 |

¹ Due to freezes in Louisiana and Florida, and a delayed campaign due to excessive rainfall in Texas, crop values have been adjusted. The adjustments reflect a preliminary assessment of these weather conditions and differ from *Crop Production, 1976 Annual Summary* values. ² Excludes sugarcane for seed.

Source: Crop Production, Annual Summary, SRS, USDA.

Table S-6—Domestic sugar crops: Production, price per ton, and value of production, 1974-76¹

| State and area | Production | | | Price per ton ² | | | Value of production | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ³ | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ³ | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 ³ |
| | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | 1,000 tons | Dollars | Dollars | Dollars | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 dol. | 1,000 dol. |
| Cane for seed | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 414 | 434 | 362 | 46.50 | 19.80 | 14.30 | 19,251 | 8,593 | 5,177 |
| Louisiana | 490 | 441 | 550 | 5,200 | 19.30 | 12.40 | 25,480 | 8,512 | 6,820 |
| Texas | 26 | 14 | 4 | 39.00 | 19.80 | 11.50 | 1,014 | 277 | 46 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| mainland | 930 | 889 | 916 | 49.20 | 19.60 | 13.10 | 45,745 | 17,382 | 12,043 |
| Hawaii | 161 | 181 | 173 | 48.70 | 25.00 | N.A. | 7,841 | 4,525 | N.A. |
| Total | 1,091 | 1,070 | 1,089 | 49.10 | 20.50 | N.A. | 53,586 | 21,907 | N.A. |
| Cane for sugar | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 7,184 | 10,264 | 10,383 | 46.50 | 19.80 | 14.30 | 334,056 | 203,227 | 148,477 |
| Louisiana | 6,558 | 6,468 | 7,250 | 52.00 | 19.30 | 12.40 | 341,016 | 124,832 | 89,900 |
| Texas | 898 | 1,236 | 1,350 | 39.00 | 19.80 | 11.40 | 35,022 | 24,473 | 15,390 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| mainland | 14,640 | 17,968 | 18,983 | 48.50 | 19.60 | 13.40 | 710,094 | 352,532 | 253,767 |
| Hawaii | 9,081 | 9,485 | 8,718 | 48.70 | 25.00 | N.A. | 442,245 | 237,125 | N.A. |
| Total | 23,721 | 27,453 | 27,701 | 48.60 | 21.50 | N.A. | 1,152,339 | 589,657 | N.A. |
| Total cane | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | 7,598 | 10,698 | 10,745 | 46.50 | 19.80 | 14.30 | 353,307 | 211,820 | 153,654 |
| Louisiana | 7,048 | 6,909 | 7,800 | 52.00 | 19.30 | 12.40 | 366,496 | 133,344 | 96,720 |
| Texas | 924 | 1,250 | 1,354 | 39.00 | 19.80 | 11.40 | 36,036 | 24,750 | 15,436 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| mainland | 15,570 | 18,857 | 19,899 | 48.50 | 19.60 | 13.40 | 755,839 | 369,914 | 265,810 |
| Hawaii | 9,242 | 9,666 | 8,891 | 48.70 | 25.00 | N.A. | 450,086 | 241,650 | N.A. |
| Total | 24,812 | 28,523 | 28,790 | 48.60 | 21.40 | N.A. | 1,205,925 | 611,564 | N.A. |
| Beet | | | | | | | | | |
| Maine | — | — | 60 | — | — | N.A. | — | — | N.A. |
| Michigan | 1,364 | 1,755 | 1,536 | 47.50 | 24.80 | N.A. | 64,790 | 43,524 | N.A. |
| Ohio | 519 | 777 | 617 | 45.40 | 24.40 | N.A. | 23,563 | 18,959 | N.A. |
| Great Lakes | 1,883 | 2,532 | 2,213 | 46.90 | 24.70 | N.A. | 88,353 | 62,483 | N.A. |
| Minnesota | 2,116 | 2,783 | 3,026 | 40.90 | 23.60 | N.A. | 86,544 | 65,679 | N.A. |
| North Dakota | 1,562 | 1,820 | 2,070 | 38.70 | 28.50 | N.A. | 60,449 | 51,870 | N.A. |
| Red River Valley | 3,678 | 4,603 | 5,096 | 40.00 | 25.50 | N.A. | 146,993 | 117,549 | N.A. |
| Colorado | 2,261 | 2,661 | 2,303 | 50.30 | 28.70 | N.A. | 113,728 | 76,371 | N.A. |
| Kansas | 602 | 667 | 749 | 47.00 | 26.60 | N.A. | 28,294 | 17,742 | N.A. |
| Nebraska | 1,382 | 1,776 | 1,690 | 50.20 | 28.90 | N.A. | 69,376 | 51,326 | N.A. |
| Wyoming | 983 | 1,060 | 1,167 | 52.60 | 29.50 | N.A. | 51,706 | 31,270 | N.A. |
| Montana | 820 | 829 | 968 | 52.50 | 30.20 | N.A. | 43,050 | 25,036 | N.A. |
| Texas | 349 | 440 | 510 | 42.40 | 28.10 | N.A. | 14,798 | 12,364 | N.A. |
| New Mexico | 8 | 15 | 20 | 42.30 | 28.10 | N.A. | 338 | 422 | N.A. |
| Great Plains | 6,405 | 7,448 | 7,407 | 50.20 | 28.80 | N.A. | 321,290 | 214,531 | N.A. |
| Oregon | 267 | 426 | 356 | 39.90 | 22.00 | N.A. | 10,653 | 9,372 | N.A. |
| Washington | 1,554 | 2,142 | 1,874 | 45.50 | 26.10 | N.A. | 70,707 | 55,906 | N.A. |
| Idaho | 1,845 | 2,942 | 2,879 | 44.10 | 24.90 | N.A. | 81,365 | 73,256 | N.A. |
| Utah | 296 | 353 | 319 | 45.50 | 27.10 | N.A. | 13,468 | 9,566 | N.A. |
| Northwest | 3,962 | 5,863 | 5,428 | 44.50 | 25.30 | N.A. | 176,193 | 148,100 | N.A. |
| Arizona | 247 | 366 | 391 | 48.10 | 28.50 | N.A. | 11,881 | 10,431 | N.A. |
| California | 5,948 | 8,892 | 8,892 | 48.90 | 30.10 | N.A. | 290,857 | 267,649 | N.A. |
| Southwest | 6,195 | 9,258 | 9,283 | 48.90 | 30.00 | N.A. | 302,738 | 278,080 | N.A. |
| Total beet | 22,123 | 29,704 | 29,427 | 46.80 | 27.60 | 19.80 | 1,035,567 | 820,743 | 582,655 |

¹ Crop year beginning September 1. ² Rounded to the nearest tenth. ³ Does not reflect adjustments appearing in table 5. N.A.—Not available.

Source: Crop Production, Annual Summary, SRS and Crop Values, SRS.

Table S-7--Monthly, quarterly, and annual sugar deliveries to domestic users, change from year ago, previous month, and previous quarter, and 1977 compared with 1974-76¹

| Month and quarter | Deliveries ² | | | | | | 1977 compared with | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | Change from | | Cumulative | | | Monthly | | |
| | | | | | Year ago | Previous month & quarter | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | 1,000 short tons | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| BEET | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 249 | 152 | 275 | 282 | 7 | 12 | 113.3 | 185.5 | 102.5 | 113.3 | 185.5 | 102.5 |
| February | 226 | 165 | 268 | 254 | -14 | -28 | 112.8 | 169.1 | 98.7 | 112.4 | 153.9 | 94.8 |
| March | 214 | 208 | 366 | 315 ³ | -51 | 61 | 123.5 | 162.1 | 93.6 | 147.2 | 151.4 | 86.1 |
| 1st quarter | 689 | 525 | 909 | 851 | -58 | 59 | ... | ... | ... | 123.5 | 162.1 | 93.6 |
| April | 224 | 279 | 334 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 255 | 292 | 333 | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 228 | 313 | 365 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | 707 | 884 | 1,032 | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 306 | 446 | 370 | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 341 | 365 | 357 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 292 | 319 | 355 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd quarter | 939 | 1,130 | 1,082 | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 309 | 257 | 271 | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 254 | 193 | 251 | | | | | | | | | |
| December | 122 | 284 | 270 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | 685 | 734 | 792 | | | | | | | | | |
| January-March | 689 | 525 | 909 | 851 | -58 | ... | 123.5 | 162.1 | 93.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Annual | 3,020 | 3,273 | 3,815 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| CANE⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 715 | 366 | 488 | 549 | 61 | -13 | 76.8 | 150.0 | 112.5 | 76.8 | 150.0 | 112.5 |
| February | 644 | 390 | 509 | 510 | 1 | -39 | 77.9 | 140.1 | 106.2 | 79.2 | 130.8 | 100.2 |
| March | 711 | 478 | 607 | 667 ³ | 60 | 157 | 83.4 | 139.9 | 107.6 | 93.8 | 139.5 | 109.9 |
| 1st quarter | 2,070 | 1,234 | 1,604 | 1,726 | 122 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 83.4 | 139.9 | 107.6 |
| April | 678 | 533 | 545 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 785 | 563 | 598 | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 763 | 622 | 632 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | 2,226 | 1,718 | 1,775 | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 756 | 732 | 611 | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 795 | 635 | 680 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 709 | 614 | 700 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd quarter | 2,260 | 1,981 | 1,991 | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 736 | 655 | 584 | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 625 | 568 | 567 | | | | | | | | | |
| December | 336 | 594 | 562 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | 1,697 | 1,817 | 1,713 | | | | | | | | | |
| January-March | 2,070 | 1,234 | 1,604 | 1,726 | 122 | ... | 83.4 | 139.9 | 107.6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Annual | 8,253 | 6,750 | 7,083 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 964 | 518 | 763 | 831 | 68 | -1 | 86.2 | 160.4 | 108.9 | 86.2 | 160.4 | 108.9 |
| February | 870 | 555 | 777 | 764 | -13 | -67 | 87.0 | 148.6 | 103.6 | 87.8 | 137.7 | 98.3 |
| March | 925 | 686 | 973 | 982 ³ | 9 | 218 | 93.4 | 146.5 | 102.5 | 106.2 | 143.1 | 100.9 |
| 1st quarter | 2,759 | 1,759 | 2,513 | 2,577 | 64 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | 93.4 | 146.5 | 102.5 |
| April | 902 | 812 | 879 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 1,040 | 855 | 931 | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 991 | 935 | 997 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter | 2,933 | 2,602 | 2,807 | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 1,062 | 1,178 | 981 | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 1,136 | 1,000 | 1,037 | | | | | | | | | |
| September | 1,001 | 933 | 1,055 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd quarter | 3,199 | 3,111 | 3,073 | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 1,045 | 912 | 855 | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 879 | 761 | 818 | | | | | | | | | |
| December | 458 | 878 | 832 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter | 2,382 | 2,551 | 2,505 | | | | | | | | | |
| January-March | 2,759 | 1,759 | 2,513 | 2,577 | 64 | ... | 93.4 | 146.5 | 102.5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Annual | 11,273 | 10,023 | 10,898 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

¹ Raw value. ² Deliveries in December, 1973-74, exclude some sales contracted for at a later date and are included in January and February of the following year. ³ Preliminary. ⁴ Includes Hawaii.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-8—U.S. sugar deliveries to industrial and non-industrial users, calendar years, 1970-76

| Type of buyer | Calendar year | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| | <i>1,000 tons, refined sugar</i> | | | | | | |
| Industrial users: | | | | | | | |
| Food use | | | | | | | |
| Bakery and cereal products | 1,420 | 1,361 | 1,449 | 1,454 | 1,443 | 1,241 | 1,313 |
| Confectionery products | 1,098 | 1,056 | 1,057 | 1,035 | 1,018 | 795 | 911 |
| Processed foods | 969 | 1,027 | 987 | 1,025 | 949 | 743 | 737 |
| Dairy products | 537 | 561 | 599 | 595 | 570 | 511 | 553 |
| Other | 433 | 493 | 508 | 502 | 514 | 486 | 520 |
| Total | 4,456 | 4,498 | 4,600 | 4,611 | 4,494 | 3,776 | 4,034 |
| Beverage use | 2,356 | 2,365 | 2,437 | 2,469 | 2,350 | 2,074 | 2,253 |
| Total industrial users | 6,812 | 6,863 | 7,037 | 7,080 | 6,844 | 5,850 | 6,287 |
| Non-industrial users: | | | | | | | |
| Institutions | | | | | | | |
| Eating and drinking | 90 | 79 | 85 | 94 | 91 | 72 | 64 |
| Other ¹ | 99 | 95 | 88 | 106 | 121 | 85 | 135 |
| Total institutions | 189 | 174 | 173 | 200 | 212 | 157 | 199 |
| Wholesale and retail | | | | | | | |
| Wholesalers, jobbers, and sugar dealers | 2,206 | 2,156 | 2,103 | 2,064 | 2,002 | 1,919 | 2,144 |
| Retail grocers, chain stores, and supermarkets | 1,330 | 1,324 | 1,316 | 1,316 | 1,353 | 1,261 | 1,310 |
| Total wholesale and retail | 3,536 | 3,480 | 3,419 | 3,380 | 3,355 | 3,180 | 3,454 |
| Minus consumer size packages ² | 2,544 | 2,610 | 2,557 | 2,530 | 2,581 | 2,409 | 2,440 |
| Redistributed to industrial and other users ³ | 992 | 870 | 862 | 849 | 774 | 771 | 1,014 |
| Total non-industrial users | 3,725 | 3,654 | 3,592 | 3,580 | 3,567 | 3,337 | 3,653 |
| Total food use | 10,538 | 10,517 | 10,629 | 10,669 | 10,411 | 9,187 | 9,940 |
| Non-food use ⁴ | 84 | 93 | 91 | 111 | 128 | 86 | 103 |
| Total food and non-food use | 10,621 | 10,610 | 10,720 | 10,771 | 10,539 | 9,273 | 10,043 |

¹ Includes deliveries to government agencies and the military. ² Less than 50 pounds. ³ Includes some deliveries to eating and drinking places and institutions. ⁴ Used largely for pharmaceuticals and some tobacco.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-9—U.S. annual imports by country, 1972-76

| Country | Calendar year | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| | <i>1,000 short tons, raw value</i> | | | | |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | |
| Caribbean Islands: | | | | | |
| Bahamas | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dominican Republic | 751 | 745 | 818 | 775 | 971 |
| French West Indies .. | — | — | — | — | — |
| Haiti | 23 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 6 |
| West Indies | 174 | 41 | 282 | 238 | 244 |
| Netherlands Antilles .. | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total ¹ | 948 | 801 | 1,119 | 1,026 | 1,221 |
| Central America: | | | | | |
| Belize (British Honduras) | 40 | 48 | 63 | 46 | 14 |
| Costa Rica | 84 | 100 | 79 | 56 | 65 |
| El Salvador | 54 | 60 | 65 | 107 | 143 |
| Guatemala | 77 | 63 | 96 | 61 | 331 |
| Honduras | 13 | — | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Nicaragua | 80 | 76 | 53 | 58 | 166 |
| Panama | 42 | 52 | 66 | 98 | 95 |
| Total ¹ | 390 | 398 | 429 | 432 | 821 |
| North America: | | | | | |
| Canada | — | — | — | 40 | 51 |
| Mexico | 648 | 637 | 538 | 41 | 1 |
| Total ¹ | 648 | 637 | 538 | 81 | 52 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Argentina | 88 | 85 | 110 | 112 | 87 |
| Brazil | 637 | 652 | 783 | 197 | — |
| Colombia | 79 | 75 | 105 | 159 | 84 |
| Ecuador | 94 | 93 | 60 | 47 | 28 |
| Peru | 444 | 407 | 471 | 216 | 313 |
| Venezuela | 70 | 32 | — | — | — |
| Other | 8 | 15 | 14 | 6 | 68 |
| Total ¹ | 1,420 | 1,359 | 1,543 | 737 | 580 |
| Total Western Hemisphere ¹ | 3,406 | 3,195 | 3,629 | 2,276 | 2,674 |
| Eastern Hemisphere: | | | | | |
| Australia | 230 | 265 | 242 | 479 | 470 |
| China, Republic of .. | 86 | 86 | 90 | 140 | 87 |
| Fiji Islands | 46 | 45 | 46 | — | — |
| India | 84 | 81 | 85 | 188 | 189 |
| Korea | — | — | — | 11 | 1 |
| Malagasy, Republic of .. | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Malawi | — | 16 | 10 | 27 | 18 |
| Mauritius | 32 | 45 | 46 | 27 | 30 |
| Mazambique | — | — | — | 15 | 32 |
| South Africa | 58 | 74 | 69 | 134 | 98 |
| Swaziland | 32 | 30 | 41 | 36 | 46 |
| Thailand | 19 | 19 | 26 | 124 | 70 |
| Other | 21 | 6 | — | — | 18 |
| Total Eastern Hemisphere ex-cluding Philippines ¹ .. | 621 | 679 | 669 | 1,194 | 1,072 |
| Philippines | 1,432 | 1,454 | 1,472 | 413 | 915 |
| Total Eastern Hemisphere ¹ | 2,053 | 2,134 | 2,141 | 1,607 | 1,987 |
| Total U.S. Imports ¹ .. | 5,459 | 5,329 | 5,770 | 3,883 | 4,660 |

¹ May not add due to rounding.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-10—Sugar imports: Monthly, quarterly, and annual raw value totals 1974-77, with comparisons¹

| Month and quarter | Imports | | | | | | 1977 compared with | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | Change from | | Cumulative | | | Monthly | | |
| | | | | | Year ago | Previous month & quarter | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
| | <i>1,000 short tons</i> | | | | | | <i>Percent</i> | | | | | |
| January | 260 | 90 | 292 | 315 | 23 | -47 | 121.2 | 350.0 | 107.9 | 121.2 | 350.0 | 107.9 |
| February | 465 | 152 | 257 | 379 | 122 | 64 | 95.7 | 286.8 | 126.4 | 81.5 | 249.3 | 147.5 |
| March | 580 | 347 | 333 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st quarter ... | 1,305 | 589 | 882 | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 400 | 260 | 380 | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 602 | 323 | 373 | | | | | | | | | |
| June | 637 | 397 | 463 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd quarter .. | 1,639 | 980 | 1,216 | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 523 | 366 | 471 | | | | | | | | | |
| August | 505 | 458 | 478 | | | | | | | | | |
| September ... | 531 | 598 | 431 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd quarter .. | 1,559 | 1,422 | 1,380 | | | | | | | | | |
| October | 445 | 458 | 400 | | | | | | | | | |
| November | 386 | 225 | 420 | | | | | | | | | |
| December | 436 | 209 | 362 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th quarter .. | 1,267 | 892 | 1,182 | | | | | | | | | |
| January-February | 725 | 242 | 549 | 694 | 145 | --- | 95.7 | 286.8 | 126.4 | --- | --- | --- |
| Annual ¹ | 5,770 | 3,883 | 4,660 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

¹ May not add due to rounding.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-11—U.S. sugar imports by country compared with Generalized System of Preference (GSP) duty-free imports, calendar year 1976¹

| Country or area | U.S. sugar Imports | | | GSP sugar Imports | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Quantity | | Value | Quantity | |
| | Raw value | Tel quel basis | | Tel quel basis | Value |
| | Short tons | Short tons | 1,000 dollars | Short tons | 1,000 dollars |
| Caribbean Islands: | | | | | |
| West Indies: | | | | | |
| Barbados ² | N.A. | 34,075 | 10,036 | 34,075 | 10,036 |
| Guyana | N.A. | 47,350 | 12,601 | — | — |
| Jamaica | N.A. | 71,042 | 20,014 | — | — |
| St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla ³ | N.A. | 17,399 | 5,163 | 17,399 | 5,163 |
| Trinidad ⁴ | N.A. | 74,831 | 22,107 | 74,831 | 22,107 |
| Total West Indies | 243,978 | 244,697 | 69,922 | 126,305 | 37,306 |
| Dominican Republic | 971,309 | 924,717 | 215,219 | — | — |
| Haiti ⁵ | 6,218 | 6,023 | 1,632 | 6,023 | 1,632 |
| Total | 1,221,505 | 1,175,437 | 286,773 | 132,328 | 38,938 |
| Central America: | | | | | |
| Belize (British Honduras) ² | 14,349 | 13,996 | 3,989 | 13,996 | 3,989 |
| Costa Rica ⁴ | 65,075 | 65,162 | 18,260 | 62,918 | 17,284 |
| El Salvador ⁵ | 143,154 | 129,639 | 36,157 | 19,563 | 4,825 |
| Guatemala ² | 330,756 | 319,031 | 80,410 | 289,570 | 71,643 |
| Honduras ⁴ | 7,483 | 7,372 | 1,194 | 7,370 | 1,194 |
| Nicaragua ⁴ | 165,633 | 152,092 | 43,296 | 32,226 | 10,054 |
| Panama | 95,031 | 94,989 | 27,392 | 15,831 | 4,774 |
| Total | 821,481 | 780,280 | 210,699 | 441,476 | 113,763 |
| Other North America: | | | | | |
| Canada ⁵ | 50,568 | 30,119 | 10,055 | — | — |
| Mexico ⁵ | 551 | 129 | 77 | 123 | 74 |
| Total | 51,119 | 30,248 | 10,132 | 123 | 74 |
| Total North America | 2,094,105 | 1,985,965 | 507,604 | 573,927 | 152,775 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Argentina | 86,729 | 95,530 | 24,798 | — | — |
| Brazil ² | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bolivia | 52,990 | 38,244 | 9,873 | 38,244 | 9,873 |
| Colombia | 84,454 | 112,394 | 28,788 | — | — |
| Ecuador ² | 28,440 | 36,425 | 7,736 | — | — |
| Paraguay ² | 10,187 | 8,630 | 2,515 | 8,630 | 2,515 |
| Peru ² | 312,772 | 350,247 | 96,946 | — | — |
| Uruguay ² | 5,229 | 5,508 | 936 | 5,508 | 936 |
| Total South America | 580,801 | 646,978 | 173,592 | 52,382 | 13,324 |
| Total Western Hemisphere | 2,674,906 | 2,632,943 | 681,196 | 626,309 | 166,099 |
| Eastern Hemisphere: | | | | | |
| Europe: | | | | | |
| Austria | 16 | — | — | — | — |
| Belgium | 1,129 | 744 | 245 | — | — |
| France | 13,340 | 14,805 | 4,070 | — | — |
| Netherlands | 1,501 | 1,336 | 422 | — | — |
| Sweden | 2 | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| Switzerland | 745 | — | — | — | — |
| United Kingdom | 82 | 51 | 20 | — | — |
| West Germany | 990 | 914 | 268 | — | — |
| Total Europe | 17,805 | 17,854 | 5,029 | — | — |
| Africa: | | | | | |
| Malagasy Republic ² | 13,400 | 12,768 | 3,847 | 12,768 | 3,847 |
| Malawi | 17,659 | 17,199 | 4,003 | 17,199 | 4,003 |
| Mauritius ² | 29,811 | 29,212 | 5,042 | 29,212 | 5,042 |
| Mozambique ² | 31,847 | 31,333 | 7,552 | 31,333 | 7,552 |
| South Africa | 98,472 | 95,815 | 25,305 | — | — |
| Swaziland ² | 45,805 | 32,858 | 8,222 | 32,858 | 8,222 |
| Total Africa | 236,994 | 219,185 | 53,971 | 123,370 | 28,666 |
| Australia | 469,528 | 407,089 | 84,254 | — | — |
| Asia: | | | | | |
| China, Mainland | — | 24 | 13 | — | — |
| China, Taiwan | 86,533 | 84,993 | 24,170 | — | — |
| Hong Kong ² | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| India | 188,506 | 186,630 | 52,820 | — | — |
| Japan ² | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Korea ² | 777 | 940 | 409 | 940 | 409 |
| Philippines | 915,124 | 923,908 | 226,724 | — | — |
| Thailand ⁴ | 70,059 | 68,842 | 19,808 | — | — |
| Total Asia | 1,260,999 | 1,265,340 | 323,947 | 942 | 411 |
| Total Eastern Hemisphere | 1,985,326 | 1,909,468 | 467,201 | 124,312 | 29,077 |
| TOTAL WORLD | 4,660,232 | 4,542,411 | 1,148,397 | 750,621 | 195,176 |

¹ Data on U.S. imports of sugar vary significantly because raw value is considerably different from tel quel, the source of information is different, and scope of coverage of somewhat different. ² Received GSP duty-free treatment for 1976. ³ Costa Rica received GSP duty-free treatment retroactively due to revaluation of imports. ⁴ Received GSP duty-free treatment for the first two months of 1976. ⁵ Received GSP duty-free

treatment for the last ten months of 1976. N.A.—Not available.

Source: Imported sugar, raw value, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS. Imported sugar, tel quel basis and value. *Sugar: Report To The President On Investigation No. TA-201-16 Under Section 201 Of The Trade Act Of 1974, USITC Publication 807, U.S. International Trade Commission.*

Table S-12—Caloric and noncaloric sweeteners: Per capita U.S. consumption, 1960-76

| Calendar year | Refined cane and beet sugar | | | | | | Corn sweeteners ¹ | | | | Minor caloric ¹ | | | Total caloric | Noncaloric sweeteners ² | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | U.S. grown sugar | | | Cane sugar | | Total | Corn sirup | | Dextrose | Total | Honey | Edible sirups | Total | | Sacc-harin | Cyclamate | Total non-caloric |
| | Beet sugar | Cane sugar | Total | Im-ported | Total | | High-fructose | Other | | | | | | | | | |
| | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds |
| 1960 | 25.2 | 28.1 | 53.3 | 44.3 | 72.4 | 97.6 | — | 8.2 | 3.4 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 111.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| 1961 | 26.1 | 28.7 | 54.8 | 43.0 | 71.7 | 97.8 | — | 8.6 | 3.4 | 12.0 | 1.1 | .8 | 1.9 | 111.7 | 2.1 | .4 | 2.5 |
| 1962 | 23.9 | 28.0 | 51.9 | 45.4 | 73.4 | 97.3 | — | 9.3 | 3.6 | 12.9 | 1.1 | .9 | 2.0 | 112.2 | 2.5 | .4 | 2.9 |
| 1963 | 27.2 | 27.8 | 55.0 | 41.7 | 69.5 | 96.7 | — | 9.9 | 4.3 | 14.2 | 1.1 | .7 | 1.8 | 112.7 | 3.0 | .7 | 3.7 |
| 1964 | 28.5 | 30.3 | 58.8 | 37.9 | 68.2 | 96.7 | — | 10.9 | 4.1 | 15.0 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.7 | 113.4 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 4.8 |
| 1965 | 29.4 | 30.3 | 59.7 | 37.1 | 67.4 | 96.8 | — | 11.0 | 4.1 | 15.1 | 1.1 | .7 | 1.8 | 113.7 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 5.7 |
| 1966 | 28.3 | 28.6 | 56.9 | 40.3 | 68.9 | 97.2 | — | 11.2 | 4.2 | 15.4 | 1.0 | .7 | 1.7 | 114.3 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 6.4 |
| 1967 | 26.6 | 29.9 | 56.5 | 41.8 | 71.7 | 98.3 | — | 11.9 | 4.2 | 16.1 | .9 | .5 | 1.4 | 115.8 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 6.9 |
| 1968 | 27.8 | 26.5 | 54.3 | 44.7 | 71.2 | 99.0 | — | 12.6 | 4.3 | 16.9 | .9 | .7 | 1.6 | 117.5 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 7.2 |
| 1969 | 30.1 | 25.2 | 55.3 | 45.4 | 70.6 | 100.7 | — | 13.2 | 4.5 | 17.7 | 1.0 | .6 | 1.6 | 120.0 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 6.9 |
| 1970 | 31.4 | 25.0 | 56.4 | 45.5 | 70.5 | 101.9 | — | 14.0 | 4.6 | 18.6 | 1.0 | .5 | 1.5 | 122.0 | 6.2 | (³) | 6.2 |
| 1971 | 31.1 | 22.8 | 53.9 | 48.5 | 71.3 | 102.4 | — | 15.0 | 5.0 | 20.0 | .9 | .5 | 1.4 | 123.8 | 5.7 | (³) | 5.7 |
| 1972 | 30.4 | 25.4 | 55.8 | 47.0 | 72.4 | 102.8 | 0.9 | 15.6 | 4.4 | 20.9 | 1.0 | .5 | 1.5 | 125.2 | 5.7 | (³) | 5.7 |
| 1973 | 30.4 | 24.9 | 55.3 | 46.2 | 71.1 | 101.5 | 1.4 | 16.7 | 4.8 | 22.9 | .9 | .5 | 1.4 | 125.8 | 5.7 | (³) | 5.7 |
| 1974 | 26.1 | 21.0 | 47.1 | 49.5 | 70.5 | 96.6 | 2.3 | 17.4 | 4.9 | 24.6 | .8 | .4 | 1.2 | 122.4 | 7.0 | (³) | 7.0 |
| 1975 | 30.5 | 24.9 | 55.4 | 34.8 | 59.7 | 90.2 | 4.7 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 27.5 | .9 | .4 | 1.3 | 119.0 | 7.0 | (³) | 7.0 |
| 1976 ⁴ | 32.2 | 22.7 | 54.9 | 39.8 | 62.5 | 94.7 | 7.1 | 17.7 | 5.1 | 29.9 | 1.0 | .4 | 1.4 | 126.0 | 8.0 | (³) | 8.0 |

¹ Dry basis. Recent corn sweetener consumption may be under stated due to incomplete data.² Sugar sweetness equivalent—assumes saccharin is 300 times

as sweet as sugar, and cyclamate is 30 times as sweet as sugar. ³ Cyclamate food use was banned by the Food

and Drug Administration, effective in 1970. ⁴ Preliminary.

Table S-13—U.S. mainland sugar stocks held by primary distributors, April 1, 1960, 1965, 1970-77, and May 1-April 1, 1975-77¹

| Year and month | Cane sugar | | | | | | Beet processors | Total mainland ² |
|---|------------|-----|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| | Refiners | | | Mainland cane mills | Importers refined | Total | | |
| | Refined | Raw | Total ² | | | | | |
| --- 1,000 short tons, raw value --- | | | | | | | | |
| APRIL 1, BEGINNING STOCKS | | | | | | | | |
| 1960 | 362 | 297 | 660 | 47 | 71 | 778 | 1,174 | 1,951 |
| 1965 | 263 | 463 | 726 | 222 | 16 | 964 | 1,655 | 2,619 |
| 1970 | 264 | 532 | 796 | 404 | 8 | 1,208 | 1,553 | 2,761 |
| 1971 | 275 | 500 | 775 | 413 | 11 | 1,199 | 1,501 | 2,700 |
| 1972 | 318 | 689 | 1,007 | 407 | 2 | 1,416 | 1,482 | 2,898 |
| 1973 | 281 | 601 | 881 | 460 | 5 | 1,346 | 1,430 | 2,777 |
| 1974 | 318 | 518 | 836 | 393 | 1 | 1,230 | 1,263 | 2,493 |
| 1975 | 261 | 601 | 863 | 552 | (⁴) | 1,415 | 1,421 | 2,836 |
| 1976 | 237 | 362 | 599 | 634 | --- | 1,233 | 1,700 | 2,933 |
| 1977 ³ | 291 | 582 | 873 | 650 | --- | 1,523 | 1,860 | 3,383 |
| MAY 1, 1975 - APRIL 1, 1977, BEGINNING STOCKS | | | | | | | | |
| 1975: | | | | | | | | |
| May | 274 | 494 | 768 | 437 | --- | 1,205 | 1,316 | 2,521 |
| June | 259 | 491 | 750 | 330 | --- | 1,080 | 1,219 | 2,299 |
| July | 275 | 423 | 698 | 238 | --- | 936 | 1,010 | 1,946 |
| August | 211 | 272 | 484 | 139 | --- | 623 | 652 | 1,275 |
| September | 251 | 319 | 569 | 62 | --- | 631 | 400 | 1,032 |
| October | 265 | 434 | 699 | 13 | --- | 712 | 246 | 958 |
| November | 262 | 477 | 738 | 60 | --- | 798 | 617 | 1,415 |
| December | 275 | 493 | 768 | 238 | --- | 1,006 | 1,082 | 2,088 |
| 1976: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 250 | 427 | 677 | 458 | --- | 1,135 | 1,596 | 2,731 |
| February | 280 | 461 | 741 | 515 | --- | 1,256 | 1,915 | 3,171 |
| March | 277 | 421 | 698 | 596 | --- | 1,294 | 1,907 | 3,201 |
| April | 237 | 362 | 599 | 634 | --- | 1,233 | 1,700 | 2,933 |
| May | 261 | 410 | 671 | 545 | --- | 1,216 | 1,562 | 2,778 |
| June | 286 | 429 | 715 | 419 | --- | 1,134 | 1,435 | 2,569 |
| July | 298 | 522 | 820 | 299 | --- | 1,119 | 1,195 | 2,314 |
| August | 311 | 588 | 899 | 220 | --- | 1,119 | 919 | 2,038 |
| September | 284 | 585 | 869 | 141 | --- | 1,010 | 679 | 1,689 |
| October | 252 | 513 | 765 | 62 | --- | 827 | 496 | 1,324 |
| November | 290 | 439 | 729 | 105 | --- | 834 | 826 | 1,660 |
| December | 277 | 631 | 907 | 300 | --- | 1,207 | 1,296 | 2,504 |
| 1977: | | | | | | | | |
| January | 278 | 771 | 1,049 | 514 | --- | 1,563 | 1,761 | 3,324 |
| February | 278 | 705 | 983 | 627 | --- | 1,610 | 2,014 | 3,624 |
| March | 327 | 737 | 1,064 | 685 | --- | 1,749 | 2,009 | 3,758 |
| April | 291 | 582 | 873 | 650 | --- | 1,523 | 1,860 | 3,383 |

¹ Beginning stocks approximately first day of the month. ² May not add due to rounding. ³ Preliminary. ⁴ Less than 500 short tons.

Source: Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS, USDA.

Table S-14—Sugarbeets and sugarcane season average price received by farmers and calendar year parity price, 1966-76¹

| Year | Sugarbeets, United States | | | Sugarcane, Louisiana & Florida | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | Price received | Parity | Price as percent of parity | Price received | Parity | Price as percent of parity |
| | <i>Dol. per ton</i> | <i>Dol. per ton</i> | <i>Percent</i> | <i>Dol. per ton</i> | <i>Dol. per ton</i> | <i>Percent</i> |
| 1966 | 14.96 | 19.30 | 78 | 9.60 | 12.34 | 78 |
| 1967 | 15.72 | 19.50 | 81 | 10.54 | 12.49 | 84 |
| 1968 | 15.96 | 20.20 | 79 | 10.50 | 12.98 | 81 |
| 1969 | 14.73 | 21.50 | 69 | 11.12 | 13.90 | 80 |
| 1970 | 16.87 | 22.30 | 76 | 11.65 | 14.70 | 79 |
| 1971 | 17.45 | 23.20 | 75 | 12.23 | 15.50 | 79 |
| 1972 | 18.00 | 24.60 | 73 | 12.74 | 16.60 | 77 |
| 1973 | 31.68 | 27.80 | 114 | 21.97 | 19.20 | 114 |
| 1974 | 48.00 | 31.70 | 151 | 50.20 | 21.80 | 230 |
| 1975 | 27.60 | 41.70 | 66 | 19.60 | 31.90 | 61 |
| 1976 ² | 19.80 | 42.80 | 46 | 13.50 | 32.90 | 41 |

¹ Season average price is determined for each area on the basis of prices prevailing during the period when most of the crop of beets or cane is being sold. The pricing period begins about October, the time that harvest commences. For beets the period extends for twelve months; for Louisiana cane somewhat less than five months; and for Florida cane ten months or more. This

series differs slightly from the ones shown in *Sugar Statistics, Volume II*, in which data relate to the year of planting as used in Sugar Act administration. Prices received include Sugar Act payments through 1974 (exclusive of abandonment and deficiency payments). ² Estimate.

Table S-15—Sugar and products containing caloric sweeteners: Retail prices, U.S. average, 1966-76, and by month 1976 to date

| Year and month | Sugar, granulated, 5-pounds | Bread, white, 1-pound | Cookies, cream sandwich, 1-pound | Ice cream, ½-gallon | Chocolate bar, 1-ounce | Chocolate syrup, 16-ounces | Cola drink, 72-ounces | Carbonated fruit drink, 72-ounces | Lemonade concentrate, frozen, 6-ounces | Fruit ¹ drink, canned, 46-ounces | Fruit cocktail, canned, 303 can | Pears, canned, 2½ can | Peaches, canned, 2½ can | Grape ² jelly, 10-ounces | Relish sweet pickle, 12-ounces |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents | Cents |
| 1966 | 60.2 | 22.2 | 51.2 | 80.6 | 4.6 | 23.1 | 56.6 | 54.8 | 12.5 | 33.2 | 26.9 | 48.6 | 34.1 | 31.5 ³ | 32.5 |
| 1967 | 60.5 | 22.2 | 51.8 | 80.9 | 5.0 | 22.7 | 60.8 | 57.0 | 12.3 | 32.0 | 26.1 | 45.3 | 32.1 | 26.2 | 33.1 |
| 1968 | 60.9 | 22.4 | 50.9 | 80.7 | 5.3 | 23.2 | 65.1 | 60.5 | 12.4 | 32.2 | 28.3 | 53.4 | 35.2 | 26.6 | 33.9 |
| 1969 | 62.0 | 23.0 | 49.9 | 81.3 | 5.9 | 24.1 | 68.9 | 63.1 | 12.7 | 33.8 | 27.8 | 50.3 | 34.4 | 27.9 | 35.0 |
| 1970 | 64.8 | 24.3 | 52.2 | 84.5 | 6.5 | 25.1 | 72.6 | 69.1 | 13.2 | 35.3 | 28.3 | 49.5 | 35.2 | 29.9 | 36.9 |
| 1971 | 68.1 | 25.0 | 54.5 | 85.4 | 6.7 | 25.5 | 75.8 | 72.6 | 13.9 | 36.2 | 30.7 | 52.9 | 36.7 | 31.4 | 39.1 |
| 1972 | 69.5 | 24.7 | 55.2 | 85.8 | 6.7 | 25.2 | 83.3 | 73.2 | 14.4 | 36.8 | 31.6 | 53.5 | 37.5 | 32.9 | 41.8 |
| 1973 | 75.5 | 27.6 | 57.8 | 91.0 | 7.0 | 26.6 | 86.1 | 75.5 | 14.7 | 38.0 | 33.8 | 56.6 | 41.0 | 35.3 | 44.0 |
| 1974 | 161.7 | 34.5 | 73.5 | 107.6 | 9.8 | 36.5 | 108.9 | 93.7 | 17.2 | 43.7 | 40.8 | 65.2 | 52.2 | 45.2 | 48.9 |
| 1975 | 186.2 | 36.0 | 94.0 | 122.3 | 12.5 | 48.0 | 132.8 | 115.2 | 23.0 | 54.3 | 46.2 | 74.9 | 59.2 | 61.2 | 57.7 |
| 1976 | 119.8 | 35.3 | 95.5 | 127.1 | 12.2 | 47.8 | 127.2 | 116.6 | 22.7 | 55.6 | 46.0 | 71.4 | 59.0 | 58.6 | 60.6 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 127.7 | 35.5 | 93.2 | 124.8 | 12.7 | 48.1 | 129.8 | 116.8 | 23.6 | 55.3 | 45.7 | 73.0 | 57.9 | 59.6 | 60.4 |
| February | 126.9 | 35.2 | 95.6 | 126.8 | 12.7 | 48.1 | 129.6 | 116.8 | 23.5 | 54.9 | 45.5 | 72.4 | 58.7 | 59.5 | 61.2 |
| March | 125.2 | 35.2 | 95.0 | 125.6 | 12.6 | 47.7 | 129.0 | 116.0 | 23.6 | 55.2 | 45.3 | 71.7 | 58.6 | 59.1 | 61.7 |
| April | 125.3 | 35.1 | 95.1 | 125.8 | 12.3 | 47.8 | 129.4 | 115.9 | 23.3 | 55.3 | 45.3 | 71.4 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 61.4 |
| May | 124.0 | 35.3 | 96.0 | 125.3 | 12.2 | 47.7 | 129.9 | 116.2 | 23.0 | 54.9 | 45.1 | 70.8 | 58.1 | 58.8 | 60.0 |
| June | 124.5 | 35.6 | 96.2 | 126.7 | 12.1 | 47.7 | 130.5 | 116.7 | 22.3 | 55.4 | 45.9 | 70.8 | 58.6 | 58.8 | 59.3 |
| July | 122.4 | 35.4 | 96.4 | 125.2 | 12.1 | 47.6 | 130.8 | 116.2 | 21.9 | 55.6 | 45.9 | 71.1 | 59.1 | 58.3 | 58.7 |
| August | 123.6 | 35.3 | 94.7 | 126.3 | 12.1 | 47.5 | 130.8 | 117.1 | 21.9 | 55.8 | 46.3 | 71.3 | 59.1 | 58.0 | 59.1 |
| September | 114.4 | 35.4 | 96.4 | 128.4 | 12.0 | 47.9 | 121.0 | 116.9 | 22.1 | 56.4 | 46.9 | 71.0 | 59.4 | 58.2 | 59.6 |
| October | 109.1 | 35.3 | 96.8 | 130.2 | 12.1 | 48.0 | 121.2 | 117.4 | 22.4 | 56.2 | 46.8 | 71.0 | 59.7 | 58.4 | 61.5 |
| November | 108.4 | 35.3 | 94.6 | 128.7 | 12.0 | 48.0 | 121.7 | 116.9 | 22.7 | 56.0 | 46.3 | 70.9 | 59.7 | 58.0 | 62.4 |
| December | 106.1 | 35.2 | 96.5 | 131.1 | 12.0 | 47.5 | 122.6 | 116.9 | 22.6 | 56.7 | 47.0 | 71.2 | 60.2 | 57.5 | 62.4 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 105.2 | 35.3 | 95.6 | 130.5 | 12.2 | 48.8 | 122.9 | 117.3 | 22.8 | 56.5 | 47.0 | 71.4 | 60.3 | 57.5 | 63.3 |
| February | 107.1 | 35.3 | 96.7 | 130.7 | 13.0 | 51.3 | 105.4 | 111.5 | 23.0 | 55.4 | 47.2 | 70.7 | 60.2 | 57.2 | 63.4 |
| March | 109.3 | 35.2 | 101.2 | 131.2 | 13.4 | 51.9 | 105.7 | 112.3 | 23.2 | 56.9 | 47.1 | 70.9 | N.A. | 57.5 | 63.7 |

¹ Pineapple-grapefruit. ² 12-ounces through 1966. ³ 9-month average. n.a.—not available.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table S-16—Sweeteners and sweetener-containing products: Estimated manufacturer value of annual shipments, calendar years, 1970-77¹

| Industry or product | Value of shipments | | | | | Projection estimates | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars | Million dollars |
| Sweetener industries | | | | | | | | |
| Sweetening sirups and molasses | 149 | 145 | 167 | 174 | 254 | 274 | 295 | 320 |
| Wet corn milling (corn refining) | 728 | 753 | 787 | 1,083 | 1,772 | 1,642 | 1,828 | 2,023 |
| Cane sugar, except refining (raw cane sugar) | 364 | 408 | 440 | 559 | 1,321 | 1,416 | 1,062 | 1,083 |
| Cane sugar, refining | 1,589 | 1,640 | 1,747 | 1,925 | 4,424 | 4,305 | 2,833 | 2,890 |
| Beet sugar | 727 | 809 | 867 | 922 | 1,668 | 1,512 | 1,391 | 876 |
| Total sugar | 2,680 | 2,857 | 3,054 | 3,406 | 7,413 | 7,233 | 5,286 | 4,849 |
| Total sweetener industries | 3,557 | 3,755 | 4,008 | 4,663 | 9,439 | 9,149 | 7,409 | 7,192 |
| Sweetener-containing products industries | | | | | | | | |
| Cereal and bakery | | | | | | | | |
| Cereal breakfast foods | 822 | 867 | 935 | 1,073 | 1,364 | 1,579 | 1,800 | 2,029 |
| Flour mixes and refrigerated doughs | 167 | 152 | 144 | 156 | 240 | 252 | 277 | 306 |
| Made in flour mills | 536 | 578 | 652 | 696 | 943 | 925 | 950 | 969 |
| Not made in flour mills | 167 | 152 | 144 | 156 | 240 | 252 | 277 | 306 |
| Bread and other bakery products | 4,721 | 4,830 | 5,181 | 5,642 | 6,903 | 9,083 | 9,779 | 10,580 |
| Crackers and cookies | 1,501 | 1,578 | 1,713 | 1,890 | 2,268 | 2,902 | 3,080 | 3,270 |
| Total flour and bakery | 6,925 | 7,138 | 7,690 | 8,384 | 10,354 | 13,162 | 14,086 | 15,125 |
| Total cereal and bakery | 7,747 | 8,005 | 8,625 | 9,457 | 11,718 | 14,741 | 15,886 | 17,154 |
| Confectionery products | | | | | | | | |
| Candy and other confectionery products | 2,285 | 2,358 | 2,335 | 2,524 | 3,074 | 2,830 | 3,031 | 3,156 |
| Cocoa and chocolate products | 601 | 655 | 724 | 814 | 1,075 | 1,324 | 1,452 | 1,601 |
| Chewing gum | 407 | 429 | 385 | 405 | 439 | 639 | 656 | 727 |
| Total confectionery products | 3,293 | 3,442 | 3,444 | 3,743 | 4,588 | 4,793 | 5,139 | 5,484 |
| Processed foods | | | | | | | | |
| Canned specialties | 1,448 | 1,581 | 1,630 | 1,837 | 2,092 | 2,565 | 2,700 | 2,803 |
| Canned fruits and vegetables; jams, jellies and preserves | 3,379 | 3,569 | 3,923 | 4,480 | 5,286 | 5,784 | 6,002 | 6,242 |
| Pickled fruits and vegetables, vegetable sauces, seasonings, and salad dressings | 994 | 1,070 | 1,165 | 1,342 | 1,688 | 1,425 | 1,495 | 1,555 |
| Frozen fruits, juices, and vegetables | 1,151 | 1,308 | 1,649 | 1,824 | 2,220 | 2,145 | 2,334 | 2,575 |
| Frozen specialties | 1,477 | 1,484 | 1,742 | 2,107 | 2,373 | 2,610 | 2,871 | 3,221 |
| Total processed foods | 8,449 | 9,012 | 10,109 | 11,591 | 13,659 | 14,529 | 15,402 | 16,396 |
| Dairy products | | | | | | | | |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | 1,475 | 1,591 | 1,706 | 1,916 | 2,315 | 1,979 | 2,158 | 2,343 |
| Ice cream and other frozen desserts | 1,343 | 1,389 | 1,520 | 1,639 | 1,788 | 1,502 | 1,671 | 1,857 |
| Flavored milks | 311 | 349 | 423 | 450 | 512 | 550 | 580 | 618 |
| Total dairy products | 3,129 | 3,329 | 3,649 | 4,005 | 4,615 | 4,031 | 4,409 | 4,818 |
| Miscellaneous sweetened food preparations, not included elsewhere | 1,677 | 1,815 | 2,030 | 2,353 | 3,626 | 4,092 | 4,477 | 4,951 |
| Total sweetener-containing foods | 23,473 | 25,603 | 27,857 | 30,076 | 38,206 | 42,186 | 45,313 | 48,803 |
| Beverages and flavorings | | | | | | | | |
| Bottled and canned soft drinks | 4,178 | 4,323 | 4,807 | 4,961 | 5,901 | 7,290 | 7,829 | 8,337 |
| Flavoring extracts and sirups | 1,347 | 1,380 | 1,453 | 1,590 | 2,195 | 1,844 | 1,992 | 2,151 |
| Total beverages and flavorings | 5,525 | 5,703 | 6,260 | 6,551 | 8,096 | 9,134 | 9,821 | 10,488 |
| Total sweetener-containing products | 28,998 | 31,306 | 34,117 | 36,627 | 46,302 | 51,320 | 55,134 | 59,291 |
| Animal feed industries | | | | | | | | |
| Dog, cat, and other pet food | 1,240 | 1,343 | 1,451 | 1,891 | 2,137 | 2,885 | 3,365 | 3,846 |
| Other animals and fowl | 3,907 | 4,325 | 4,658 | 6,334 | 7,134 | 10,001 | 10,631 | 11,384 |
| Total animal feed | 5,147 | 5,668 | 6,109 | 8,225 | 9,271 | 12,886 | 13,996 | 15,230 |
| Total sweetener-containing foods, beverages, and animal feeds | 34,145 | 36,974 | 40,226 | 44,852 | 55,573 | 64,206 | 69,130 | 75,521 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 37,702 | 40,729 | 44,234 | 49,515 | 65,012 | 73,355 | 76,539 | 82,713 |

¹ The value of shipments of sweetener and sweetener-containing products shown here was not adjusted for double counting.

Source: Bureau of Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1970-74. Projections estimates for 1975-77. Domestic and International Business Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

TABLE 8 - 17 LIQUID SUGAR (SUCROSE AND INVERT): WHOLESALE LIST PRICES, SELECTED CITIES, BY MONTHS, 1974-1976 1/

| CITY | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ----- CENTS PER POUND 2/ ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 15.4 | 16.3 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 24.7 | 22.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 32.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 14.9 | 15.1 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 14.9 | 15.1 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 15.0 | 15.2 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. | 14.1 | 14.9 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 27.7 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 32.4 | 37.7 | 42.8 | 66.7 | 30.6 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 14.5 | 14.8 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 23.7 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 15.0 | 15.2 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 14.9 | 15.1 | 19.9 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 36.4 | 38.5 | 42.6 | 66.7 | 30.7 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 14.5 | 14.6 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 23.7 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 14.0 | 15.1 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 36.4 | 38.5 | 42.6 | 66.7 | 30.7 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO. | 14.1 | 14.9 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.4 | 37.7 | 42.8 | 66.7 | 30.6 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 12.4 | 14.7 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 28.0 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 43.6 | 59.3 | 29.9 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. | 14.1 | 14.9 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.4 | 37.7 | 42.8 | 66.7 | 30.6 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. | 14.1 | 14.9 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.4 | 37.7 | 42.8 | 66.7 | 30.6 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 14.7 | 15.1 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 14.9 | 15.1 | 20.5 | 20.9 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 15.0 | 15.2 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. | 14.1 | 14.9 | 20.0 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.4 | 37.7 | 42.8 | 66.7 | 30.6 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 13.4 | 14.7 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 28.0 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 43.6 | 59.3 | 29.9 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 13.4 | 14.7 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 28.0 | 29.9 | 31.3 | 34.7 | 34.7 | 43.6 | 59.3 | 29.9 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 13.4 | 14.7 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 24.2 | 23.2 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 33.6 | 33.6 | 40.8 | 59.4 | 29.1 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 14.9 | 15.1 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 24.2 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 32.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 57.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 27.3 | 23.0 | 28.1 | 23.9 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 33.0 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. | 59.4 | 44.3 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 26.1 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.1 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 54.6 | 41.1 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 20.5 | 19.0 | 32.1 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 54.6 | 41.1 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 20.5 | 19.0 | 32.1 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO. | 54.4 | 41.3 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.1 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 50.1 | 44.1 | 42.1 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 26.1 | 19.6 | 24.1 | 27.0 | 23.2 | 20.4 | 19.0 | 32.0 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. | 54.4 | 41.3 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.1 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. | 54.4 | 41.3 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.1 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. | 54.6 | 41.3 | 44.3 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 28.8 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.1 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 50.1 | 44.1 | 42.1 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 26.1 | 19.6 | 24.1 | 27.0 | 23.2 | 20.4 | 19.0 | 32.0 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 50.1 | 44.1 | 42.1 | 32.1 | 32.1 | 26.1 | 19.6 | 24.1 | 27.0 | 23.2 | 20.4 | 19.0 | 32.0 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 56.2 | 46.2 | 41.4 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 25.2 | 14.7 | 24.2 | 27.6 | 24.0 | 21.1 | 19.4 | 36.1 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 25.7 | 22.9 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 14.3 | 15.1 | 15.8 | 16.5 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 26.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 26.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 26.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. | 19.1 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.6 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 20.5 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.6 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 21.2 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.7 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 20.5 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.6 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.7 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO. | 19.0 | 18.6 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.6 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 15.1 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.5 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.6 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.6 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 21.2 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. | 15.0 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.5 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 15.1 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.5 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 15.1 | 15.1 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 13.4 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 17.5 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 14.9 | 17.5 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 21.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 19.9 | 15.4 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 16.7 |

1/ THE WHOLESALE PRICE IS THE PRICE AT WHICH REFINED SUGAR IS OFFERED TO RETAILERS AND OTHER MAJOR USERS. THE ACTUAL DELIVERED PRICE WHICH INCLUDES FREIGHT PREPAYS MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THE QUOTED PRICE DUE TO DISCOUNTS AND ALLOWANCES. THE WHOLESALE PRICE IS LAGGED TO ALLOW FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SUGARS THROUGH TRADE CHANNELS. WHOLESALE PRICE SHOWN IS FOR THE TUESDAY NEAREST THE 23RD OF THE PREVIOUS MONTH. 2/ DRY BASIS.

TABLE 8 - 18 GRANULATED SUGAR: WHOLESALE LIST PRICES, 100 POUND PAPER BAGS, SELECTED CITIES, BY MONTHS, 1974-1976 1/

| CITY | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CENTS PER POUND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 15.5 | 16.4 | 20.9 | 21.9 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.6 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.5 | 32.3 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 29.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.5 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. | 14.0 | 17.0 | 20.1 | 21.6 | 23.5 | 26.6 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 66.9 | 30.9 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 14.5 | 14.8 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 24.3 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.0 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.5 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 13.9 | 13.2 | 21.2 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 24.6 | 31.8 | 32.9 | 36.8 | 38.7 | 43.0 | 66.9 | 31.1 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 14.5 | 14.8 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 24.3 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.0 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 13.9 | 15.2 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 23.8 | 26.6 | 31.8 | 32.9 | 36.8 | 38.7 | 43.0 | 66.9 | 31.1 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO. | 14.0 | 15.0 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 66.9 | 30.9 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 13.6 | 14.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 25.1 | 29.2 | 31.1 | 31.6 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 43.8 | 59.6 | 30.1 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. | 14.0 | 15.0 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 66.9 | 30.9 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. | 14.0 | 15.0 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 66.9 | 30.9 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. | 14.0 | 15.0 | 20.1 | 21.4 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 35.6 | 37.9 | 43.0 | 66.9 | 30.9 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 13.6 | 14.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 25.1 | 29.2 | 31.1 | 31.6 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 43.8 | 59.6 | 30.1 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 13.6 | 14.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 25.1 | 29.2 | 31.1 | 31.6 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 43.8 | 59.6 | 30.1 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 13.6 | 14.9 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 24.4 | 28.4 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 33.7 | 33.7 | 41.0 | 59.6 | 29.3 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 15.4 | 15.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 32.0 | 33.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 44.4 | 71.9 | 32.3 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 57.0 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 27.7 | 23.2 | 26.3 | 24.5 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 57.1 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 57.0 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 57.0 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. | 54.9 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 25.0 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.3 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 57.0 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 57.1 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 54.8 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.3 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 57.0 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 54.8 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.3 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO. | 54.8 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.3 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 56.3 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 24.3 | 19.8 | 24.3 | 27.3 | 23.7 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 30.2 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. | 54.8 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.3 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. | 54.8 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.3 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 57.0 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 57.0 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 57.1 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. | 54.9 | 48.5 | 44.5 | 34.4 | 34.4 | 24.0 | 21.7 | 26.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 20.7 | 19.3 | 32.3 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 56.3 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 24.3 | 19.8 | 24.3 | 27.3 | 23.7 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 30.2 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 56.3 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 24.3 | 19.8 | 24.3 | 27.3 | 23.7 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 30.2 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 56.3 | 46.3 | 41.5 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 25.7 | 19.8 | 24.3 | 27.8 | 24.2 | 21.3 | 19.5 | 31.2 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 57.1 | 53.4 | 47.4 | 37.4 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 24.8 | 22.5 | 20.6 | 20.5 | 33.3 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 21.4 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 19.9 | 21.6 | 21.3 | 20.3 | 19.7 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 19.1 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.5 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.5 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.5 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 20.5 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 19.0 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.3 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 17.9 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 19.0 | 18.4 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 16.2 | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 19.5 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 17.9 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 19.4 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 17.5 | 18.9 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 17.9 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.5 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.5 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.5 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO.-ILL. | 19.0 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 16.2 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 18.2 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 19.4 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 17.9 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 19.4 | 19.4 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 17.9 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 15.2 | 15.3 | 17.7 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 21.3 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 16.6 | 19.5 |

1/ THE WHOLESALE PRICE IS THE PRICE AT WHICH REFINED SUGAR IS OFFERED TO RETAILERS AND OTHER MAJOR USERS. THE ACTUAL DELIVERED PRICE WHICH INCLUDES FREIGHT (REPAY) MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THE QUOTED PRICE DUE TO DISCOUNTS AND ALLOWANCES. THE WHOLESALE PRICE IS LARGELY TO ALLOW FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SUGARS THROUGH TRADE CHANNELS. WHOLESALE PRICE SHOWN IS FOR THE TUESDAY NEAREST THE 23RD OF THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

TABLE S - 19 BULK DRY SUGAR: WHOLESALE LIST PRICES, SELECTED CITIES, BY MONTHS, 1974-1976 1/

| CITY | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUNE | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC | AVG |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CENTS PER POUND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 15.0 | 16.0 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.5 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.9 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 14.8 | 15.0 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.8 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 14.8 | 13.0 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.8 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 14.6 | 13.9 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.8 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. - RAIL | 13.5 | 14.5 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 42.6 | 66.6 | 30.3 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. - TRUCK | 14.0 | 14.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 22.3 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 42.8 | 66.6 | 30.5 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 14.4 | 14.4 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 23.9 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 14.4 | 14.9 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 13.9 | 15.2 | 19.6 | 20.3 | 22.9 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 36.6 | 38.3 | 42.6 | 66.7 | 30.7 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 14.4 | 14.6 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 23.9 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 13.9 | 14.2 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.5 | 36.6 | 38.3 | 42.6 | 66.7 | 30.7 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO.- RAIL | 13.8 | 14.5 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 42.6 | 66.6 | 30.3 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO.- TRUCK | 14.0 | 14.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 42.8 | 66.6 | 30.5 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 13.3 | 14.6 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 24.8 | 27.9 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 43.5 | 59.2 | 29.9 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. - RAIL | 13.0 | 14.5 | 17.6 | 21.1 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 42.6 | 66.6 | 30.3 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. - TRUCK | 14.0 | 14.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 42.8 | 66.6 | 30.5 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. - RAIL | 13.8 | 14.5 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 42.6 | 66.6 | 30.3 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. - TRUCK | 14.0 | 14.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 42.8 | 66.6 | 30.5 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 14.2 | 15.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 14.8 | 15.0 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 14.6 | 14.9 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. - RAIL | 13.8 | 14.5 | 19.6 | 20.1 | 22.6 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 32.0 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 42.6 | 66.6 | 30.3 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. - TRUCK | 14.0 | 14.7 | 19.8 | 20.4 | 22.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 32.2 | 35.5 | 37.8 | 42.8 | 66.6 | 30.5 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 13.5 | 14.6 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 24.3 | 27.9 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 43.5 | 59.2 | 29.9 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 13.3 | 14.6 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 24.8 | 27.9 | 29.7 | 31.2 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 43.5 | 59.2 | 29.9 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 13.5 | 14.6 | 21.1 | 20.5 | 24.1 | 27.1 | 29.7 | 29.7 | 33.5 | 33.5 | 39.7 | 59.2 | 29.9 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 14.8 | 15.0 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 27.7 | 31.6 | 32.7 | 38.2 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 71.5 | 31.6 |
| 1974 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 27.5 | 22.2 | 27.9 | 23.9 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 32.4 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. - RAIL | 54.4 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 34.5 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 31.9 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. - TRUCK | 54.7 | 48.2 | 44.4 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 32.2 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 54.6 | 48.1 | 44.2 | 34.1 | 34.8 | 25.6 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 31.9 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 54.6 | 48.1 | 44.2 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 25.6 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 31.9 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO.- RAIL | 54.4 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 31.9 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO.- TRUCK | 54.7 | 48.2 | 44.4 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 32.2 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 51.0 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 19.5 | 22.5 | 26.9 | 23.2 | 20.3 | 18.7 | 29.8 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. - RAIL | 54.4 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 31.9 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. - TRUCK | 54.7 | 48.2 | 44.4 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 32.2 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. - RAIL | 54.4 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 31.9 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. - TRUCK | 54.7 | 48.2 | 44.4 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 32.2 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. - RAIL | 54.4 | 48.1 | 44.1 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 24.6 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 31.9 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. - TRUCK | 54.7 | 48.2 | 44.4 | 34.3 | 34.3 | 24.9 | 21.6 | 26.1 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 20.6 | 19.3 | 32.2 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 51.0 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 19.5 | 22.5 | 26.9 | 23.2 | 20.3 | 18.7 | 29.8 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 51.0 | 44.0 | 42.0 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 19.5 | 22.5 | 26.9 | 23.2 | 20.3 | 18.7 | 29.8 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 51.1 | 46.1 | 41.2 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 25.1 | 19.6 | 21.1 | 27.5 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 30.0 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 56.6 | 53.0 | 47.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 24.2 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 19.7 | 33.3 |
| 1975 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ATLANTA, GA. | 20.6 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.5 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.6 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 14.2 | 14.9 | 15.6 | 18.4 |
| BALTIMORE, MD. | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |
| BOSTON, MASS. | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |
| BUFFALO, N.Y. | 20.6 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. - RAIL | 18.5 | 18.2 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 13.5 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| CHICAGO, ILL. - TRUCK | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.8 |
| CINCINNATI, OHIO | 19.5 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.8 |
| CLEVELAND, OHIO | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |
| DALLAS, TEX. | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.4 |
| DETROIT, MICH. | 18.5 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| HOUSTON, TEX. | 18.1 | 18.1 | 18.6 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 13.8 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.4 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO.- RAIL | 18.5 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| KANSAS CITY, KANS.-MO.- TRUCK | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.8 |
| LOS ANGELES, CALIF. | 19.3 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. - RAIL | 18.5 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| MILWAUKEE, WIS. - TRUCK | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.8 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. - RAIL | 18.5 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. - TRUCK | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.8 |
| NEW YORK, N.Y. | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |
| PHILADELPHIA, PA. | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |
| PITTSBURGH, PA. | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. - RAIL | 18.5 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 19.2 | 18.5 | 13.9 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| ST. LOUIS, MO. - TRUCK | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 14.2 | 15.0 | 15.1 | 17.8 |
| SAN DIEGO, CALIF. | 19.3 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CALIF. | 19.3 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.5 |
| SEATTLE, WASH. | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 17.4 |
| WASHINGTON, D.C. | 20.5 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 17.7 |

1/ THE WHOLESALE PRICE IS THE PRICE AT WHICH REFINED SUGAR IS OFFERED TO RETAILERS AND OTHER MAJOR USERS. THE ACTUAL DELIVERED PRICE WHICH INCLUDES FREIGHT PREPAYS MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THE QUOTED PRICE DUE TO DISCOUNTS AND ALLOWANCES. THE WHOLESALE PRICE IS LAGGED TO ALLOW FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SUGARS THROUGH TRADE CHANNELS. WHOLESALE PRICE SHOWN IS FOR THE TUESDAY NEAREST THE 23RD OF THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

Table S-20—Corn sweeteners: Sales by 10 U.S. corn sweetener producers, by type, 1972-76

| Item | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Quantity (1,000 pounds)</i> | | | | | |
| Glucose sirup (corn sirup), unmixed: | | | | | |
| Type I (20 dextrose equivalent up to 38) | 384,463 | 368,207 | 383,163 | 394,145 | 435,595 |
| Type II (38 dextrose equivalent up to 58) | 1,505,565 | 1,631,493 | 1,625,365 | 1,553,450 | 1,589,176 |
| Type III (58 dextrose equivalent up to 73) | 1,518,443 | 1,843,776 | 2,209,548 | 2,362,205 | 2,279,971 |
| Type IV (73 dextrose equivalent and above) | 275,724 | 267,002 | 272,652 | 289,045 | 242,023 |
| High fructose sirup | 346,968 | 625,487 | 833,970 | 1,469,180 | 2,120,154 |
| Dextrose: | | | | | |
| Hydrous dextrose (including crude type) | 934,482 | 1,048,195 | 1,075,233 | 1,011,048 | 982,405 |
| Anhydrous dextrose | 263,924 | 299,179 | 315,814 | 318,138 | 329,476 |
| Glucose sirup solids (dried corn sirup) | 107,782 | 124,780 | 163,000 | 158,163 | 140,308 |
| <i>Value (1,000 dollars)¹</i> | | | | | |
| Glucose sirup (corn sirup), unmixed: | | | | | |
| Type I (20 dextrose equivalent up to 38) | 12,704 | 21,013 | 37,255 | 49,880 | 40,031 |
| Type II (38 dextrose equivalent up to 58) | 54,457 | 88,461 | 152,069 | 194,834 | 144,476 |
| Type III (58 dextrose equivalent up to 73) | 55,505 | 97,925 | 205,818 | 294,182 | 206,475 |
| Type IV (73 dextrose equivalent and above) | 12,320 | 13,929 | 25,727 | 36,083 | 21,355 |
| High fructose sirup | 22,008 | 41,772 | 106,810 | 235,606 | 218,644 |
| Dextrose: | | | | | |
| Hydrous dextrose (including crude type) | 71,118 | 85,997 | 147,150 | 173,749 | 123,845 |
| Anhydrous dextrose | 19,719 | 22,413 | 34,349 | 59,962 | 41,786 |
| Glucose sirup solids (dried corn sirup) | 9,790 | 12,468 | 22,687 | 27,523 | 23,010 |
| Total value | 257,621 | 383,978 | 731,865 | 1,071,819 | 819,622 |
| <i>Unit value (cents per pound)</i> | | | | | |
| Glucose sirup (corn sirup), unmixed: | | | | | |
| Type I (20 dextrose equivalent up to 38) | 3.30 | 5.71 | 9.72 | 12.66 | 9.19 |
| Type II (38 dextrose equivalent up to 58) | 3.62 | 5.42 | 9.36 | 12.54 | 9.09 |
| Type III (58 dextrose equivalent up to 73) | 3.66 | 5.31 | 9.31 | 12.45 | 9.06 |
| Type IV (73 dextrose equivalent and above) | 4.47 | 5.22 | 9.44 | 12.48 | 8.82 |
| High fructose sirup | 6.34 | 6.68 | 12.81 | 16.04 | 10.31 |
| Dextrose: | | | | | |
| Hydrous dextrose (including crude type) | 7.61 | 8.20 | 13.69 | 17.19 | 12.61 |
| Anhydrous dextrose | 7.47 | 7.49 | 10.88 | 18.85 | 12.68 |
| Glucose sirup solids (dried corn sirup) | 9.08 | 9.99 | 13.92 | 17.40 | 16.40 |

¹ Value of sales is net realized value, f.o.b. point of shipment.

Source: Reprinted from *Sugar: Report To The President On Investigation No. TA-201016 Under Section 201 Of The Trade Act Of 1974, USITC Publication 807*, U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table S-21—Trends in corn refinery exports, annual 1971-76 and first three months, 1977

| Calendar year | Primary products | | | By-products | | | | | Total corn refiners exports |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Corn starch | Glucose | Dextrose | Corn oil | Corn oil cake and meal | Other by-products | | | |
| | | | | | | Gluten feed | Other | Total | |
| | Quantity | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Thousand pounds</i> |
| 1971 | 46,311 | 15,469 | 24,968 | 15,551 | 7,090 | N.A. | N.A. | 1,244,548 | 1,353,937 |
| 1972 | 56,150 | 14,068 | 52,608 | 25,870 | 5,312 | 1,556,296 | 157,520 | 1,713,816 | 1,867,824 |
| 1973 | 69,221 | 16,080 | 66,032 | 20,608 | 78,306 | 1,761,582 | 230,362 | 1,991,944 | 2,245,191 |
| 1974 | 93,686 | 20,343 | 65,953 | 61,717 | 15,388 | 1,426,260 | 83,690 | 1,509,950 | 1,767,037 |
| 1975 | 70,730 | 12,543 | 64,875 | 45,422 | 2,799 | 1,886,662 | 163,988 | 2,050,650 | 2,247,019 |
| 1976 | 69,374 | 19,620 | 54,013 | 74,265 | 3,618 | 2,293,804 | 457,298 | 2,751,102 | 2,971,992 |
| 1977: | | | | | | | | | |
| January- | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 18,890 | 3,737 | 10,841 | 10,494 | 358 | 611,100 | 183,358 | 794,458 | 838,778 |
| | Value | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Thousand dollars</i> |
| 1971 | 5,343 | 1,104 | 2,311 | 4,213 | 223 | N.A. | N.A. | 35,010 | 48,204 |
| 1972 | 6,364 | 927 | 4,622 | 5,799 | 165 | 48,000 | 5,344 | 53,344 | 71,221 |
| 1973 | 8,676 | 1,445 | 6,608 | 5,471 | 5,330 | 84,837 | 9,537 | 94,374 | 121,904 |
| 1974 | 15,355 | 2,604 | 9,395 | 27,418 | 953 | 73,131 | 4,391 | 77,522 | 113,247 |
| 1975 | 14,652 | 2,063 | 12,590 | 22,920 | 197 | 97,985 | 9,347 | 107,332 | 159,754 |
| 1976 | 13,901 | 1,654 | 8,432 | 24,897 | 183 | 116,614 | 20,825 | 137,439 | 186,506 |
| 1977: | | | | | | | | | |
| January- | | | | | | | | | |
| March | 3,983 | 439 | 1,632 | 4,373 | 22 | 41,139 | 8,778 | 49,917 | 60,366 |

N.A.—Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table S-22—Imports of selected sweeteners and molasses, annual 1971-76 and two months total 1977

| Calendar year | Corn sweeteners | | Maple | | Honey | Saccharin | Molasses | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|-------|-------|--------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | Glucose sirup | Dextrose | Sugar | Sirup | | | Edible | Inedible |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 339 | 214 | 4,096 | 6,360 | 11,446 | 1,433 | 2,333 | 399,762 |
| 1972 | 1 | 447 | 2,223 | 7,829 | 38,960 | 1,368 | 1,623 | 407,933 |
| 1973 | 700 | 691 | 2,613 | 8,860 | 10,658 | 2,072 | 2,857 | 448,139 |
| 1974 | 326 | 2,453 | 1,179 | 8,836 | 25,999 | 3,415 | 2,469 | 415,668 |
| 1975 | 2,499 | 4,185 | 1,443 | 6,696 | 46,380 | 3,088 | 2,483 | 303,288 |
| 1976 | 4,075 | 235 | 1,375 | 9,771 | 66,497 | 2,712 | 3,188 | 430,485 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | |
| January- | | | | | | | | |
| February | 0 | 81 | 254 | 889 | 6,732 | ¹ 340 | 46 | 45,981 |

¹ January only.

Source: BLS.

Table S-23--Molasses: Blackstrap, beet, citrus, and corn (hydrol), annual average 1972-76, with first quarter average 1977, price f.o.b. tank car or tank truck¹

| Year | Blackstrap | | | Beet molasses | | | | Citrus molasses | Corn molasses |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | New Orleans | Baltimore | California Ports | Colo. ² | Mont. and Wyom. | Colo., Mont., and Wyom. | Ore., Utah and Idaho | Florida | Chicago |
| | <i>Dol. per ton</i> | <i>Dol. per ton</i> | <i>Dol. per ton</i> | <i>Dol. per ton</i> |
| 1972 | 27.10 | 29.67 | 29.50 | --- | --- | 36.55 | 37.00 | 21.75 | 32.80 |
| 1973 | 57.30 | 60.62 | 58.31 | --- | --- | 50.85 | 45.25 | 30.00 | 50.45 |
| 1974 | 68.40 | 72.15 | 70.80 | --- | --- | 78.70 | 71.25 | 45.90 | 66.25 |
| 1975 | 45.40 | 51.35 | 50.00 | --- | --- | 58.80 | 59.70 | 41.95 | 47.45 |
| 1976 ³ ... | 52.18 | 57.60 | 53.08 | --- | --- | 65.81 | 61.86 | 39.57 | 50.77 |
| 1977 ⁴ Quarter: I | 50.01 | 56.27 | 53.15 | 51.15 | 55.42 | --- | 61.00 | 50.85 | 49.15 |

¹ Per ton prices are based on 171 gallons for blackstrap, beet and corn molasses and on 175 gallons for citrus molasses. Prices represent sales f.o.b. terminal to the general feed trade and do not include sales made under various pricing arrangements above or below prices generally available to the ultimate user. Ton - 2,000 lbs; Gallon - U.S. gallon. ² Beginning 1977, Colorado

reported separately. ³ Preliminary. ⁴ Estimated.

Molasses Market News, Annual Summary, AMS, U.S.D.A. Denver, Colorado, various issues. Molasses Market News, Weekly, various issues, 1975 and 1976.

Table S-24--Imported cocoa beans and cocoa butter prices¹

| Year or quarter | Cocoa beans | | Imported cocoa butter, |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | "Bahia" | "Accra" | |
| | <i>Cents per pound</i> | | |
| 1973 | 61.1 | 64.4 | 140.2 |
| 1974 | 88.1 | 98.3 | 187.6 |
| 1975 | 65.0 | 74.9 | 140.2 |
| 1976 | 105.0 | 109.6 | 195.0 |
| 1977: | | | |
| I | 191.5 | 191.6 | 289.2 |
| II | --- | --- | --- |
| III | --- | --- | --- |
| IV | --- | --- | --- |

¹ New York Spot.

Source: New York Journal of Commerce.

Table 25--Cocoa and chocolate: Selected comparisons for U.S. imports, grind, and consumption (bean equivalent)

| Description | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 preliminary |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Million pounds</i> | <i>Million pounds</i> | <i>Million pounds</i> |
| U.S. Imports: | | | |
| Cocoa beans | 495 | 522 | 527 |
| Minus reexports | -51 | -16 | -22 |
| Net imports | 444 | 506 | 505 |
| Semiprocessed ¹ | | | |
| Unsweetened chocolate | 33 | 27 | 56 |
| Cocoa butter | 49 | 45 | 68 |
| Unsweetened cocoa | 167 | 167 | 197 |
| Other products ... | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 252 | 242 | 323 |
| Consumer products ¹ | 18 | 11 | 11 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS ² | 714 | 761 | 839 |
| U.S. grind | 506 | 458 | 497 |
| U.S. consumption .. | 781 | 690 | 811 |
| Per capita (pounds) | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 |

¹ Reexports of semiprocessed and consumer products are relatively insignificant. ² May not add due to rounding.

Source: Import and grind data, Bureau of Census; Consumption data, Economic Research Service, USDA.

MARKET NEWS

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Fruit and Vegetable Division

Agricultural Marketing Service

SUGAR MARKET HIGHLIGHTS

Deliveries

March—Sugar deliveries in March 1977 were 979,392 short tons (raw value), nearly the same as March 1976 according to preliminary data. January-March deliveries were just under 3 percent ahead of the same period in 1976.

Inventories

Month-End Stocks—Sugar stocks held by primary distributors on April 2, 1977 were 3.4 million short tons (raw value), down 10 percent from the end of last month, but over 15 percent ahead of the same time a year ago.

Domestic Production

Total sugar production, January-February, for the mainland United States was 1.2 million short tons (raw value), down 8 percent from the first 2 months of 1976. Hawaiian sugar production for the first 11 weeks of 1977 was 92,263 short tons, up nearly 2 percent from the 5-year average.

Imports

Imported raw sugar receipts for January-February 1977 were 685,471 short tons, nearly a 29-percent increase over 1976. The Philippines was the leading supplier of raw sugar to the United States

Table 1—Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors January-February 1977

| Item (1) | Beef processors (2) | Importers (3) | Mainland cane processors ¹ (4) | Refiners | | Net total (7) |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Raw (5) | Refined (6) | |
| <i>Short tons, raw value</i> | | | | | | |
| SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| Inventory Jan. 1, 1977 | 1,761,034 | 0 | 514,051 | 770,773 | 278,381 | 3,324,239 |
| Production and movement | | | | | | |
| Received direct-consumption sugar . . | 0 | 8,387 | 0 | 0 | 1,201 | 9,588 |
| Produced from beets or cane | 784,917 | 0 | 412,450 | 42,374 | 0 | |
| Less deliveries to refiners | 0 | 0 | 232,974 | 0 | 0 | ² 1,006,767 |
| Receipts of raws by refiners | 0 | 0 | 0 | ³ 1,025,961 | 0 | |
| Less raws melted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,106,310 | 0 | ⁴ -80,349 |
| Refined from raws melted | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,099,533 | 1,099,533 |
| Adjustments | -1,499 | 0 | -4,514 | +5,915 | -6,116 | -6,214 |
| Sub-total | 783,418 | 8,387 | 174,962 | -32,060 | 1,094,618 | 2,029,325 |
| Net total supply | 2,544,452 | 8,387 | 689,013 | 738,713 | 1,372,999 | 5,353,564 |
| DISPOSITION | | | | | | |
| Distribution for | | | | | | |
| Continental consumption ⁵ | 535,843 | 8,387 | 3,877 | 1,636 | 1,039,207 | 1,588,950 |
| Export | 47 | — | — | — | 6,950 | 6,997 |
| Livestock feed | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Alcohol | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sub-total | 535,890 | 8,387 | 3,878 | 1,636 | 1,046,157 | 1,595,948 |
| Inventory Jan. 31, 1977 | 2,008,562 | — | 685,135 | 737,077 | 326,842 | 3,757,616 |
| Total distribution and inventory | 2,544,452 | 8,387 | 689,013 | 738,713 | 1,372,999 | 5,353,564 |

¹ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners. ² Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners. ³ Includes 232,974 tons received from mainland cane processors. ⁴ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt. ⁵ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

with over 198,000 short tons (raw value), while Guatemala and the Dominican Republic were second and third. Sixteen different countries sent raw sugar to the United States in February.

Raw Sugar Prices

World—Compared with February, volume on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in March increased over 32 percent with a total of 99,249 transactions. The March average spot price was 8.98 cents per pound, up 0.42 from February. The high for the month was on the 23rd at 9.48 cents and the low on the 1st and 2nd at 8.45 cents. The first 2 weeks of April showed an average of 9.82 cents per pound.

Domestic—Trading volume in March decreased by 13 percent from February with a total of 1,524.

The domestic spot price for the month rose by .61 from February to 11.67 cents per pound. The high for the month was on the 23rd at 12.13 cents while the low came on the 2nd with 11.09 cents. The average for the first 2 weeks of March was 12.31 cents.

Refined Sugar Prices

Wholesale—Prices were up all across the United States in March for the third straight month. Refiners in the Northeast and Southeast showed an increase of 3 percent for March, compared to February. Cane and beet prices in the Chicago West region and the Pacific Coast were up nearly 1 percent.

Retail—The average U.S. retail price for a 5-pound bag of granulated sugar in April was 21.86 cents per pound, up 0.44 cents from last month.

Table 2—Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-February 1977 and 1976

| Item | 1977 | 1976 | Change 1976 to 1977 |
|--|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| <i>Short tons, raw value</i> | | | |
| Continental United States | | | |
| Refiners' raw | 1,636 | 1,956 | -320 |
| Refiners' refined | 1,046,157 | 773,555 | +72,602 |
| Sub-total | 1,047,793 | 975,511 | +72,282 |
| Beet processors' refined | 535,890 | 545,290 | -9,400 |
| Importers' direct consumption | 8,387 | 23,078 | -14,691 |
| Mainland sugarcane processors' | 3,878 | 2,436 | +1,442 |
| Total | 1,595,948 | 1,546,315 | +49,633 |
| For: | | | |
| Alcohol | — | — | — |
| Export | 6,997 | 12,025 | -5,028 |
| Livestock feed | 1 | — | +1 |
| Continental consumption ¹ | 1,588,950 | 1,534,290 | +54,660 |
| Puerto Rico | ² 20,000 | 19,978 | +22 |
| Hawaii | 6,199 | 5,580 | +619 |

¹ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad. ² Estimated.

Table 3—Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 1977 and February 29, 1976

| Item | 1977 | 1976 | Change 1976 to 1977 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| <i>Short tons, raw value</i> | | | |
| Refiners' raw | 737,077 | 421,405 | +315,672 |
| Refiners' refined | 326,842 | 276,751 | +50,091 |
| Sub-total | 1,063,919 | 698,156 | +365,763 |
| Beet processors' refined | 2,008,562 | 1,906,440 | +102,122 |
| Importers' direct consumption | — | — | — |
| Mainland sugarcane processors | 685,135 | 596,065 | +89,070 |
| Total | 3,757,616 | 3,200,661 | +556,955 |

Table 4—Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, March and January-March 1977 and 1976

| | 1977 ¹ | | 1976 | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | March | Jan.-Mar. | March | Jan.-Mar. |
| | <i>Short tons, raw value</i> | | | |
| Refiners | 657,267 | 1,705,060 | 602,960 | 1,578,471 |
| Beet Processors' refined | 315,125 | 851,015 | 367,887 | 913,177 |
| Importers' direct consumption | ² 6,000 | 14,387 | 8,263 | 31,341 |
| Mainland sugarcane processors' | ² 1,000 | 4,878 | 1,132 | 3,568 |
| Total | 979,392 | 2,575,340 | 980,242 | 2,526,557 |
| For: | | | | |
| Alcohol | N.A. | — | — | — |
| Export | N.A. | 6,997 | 10,375 | 22,400 |
| Livestock feed | N.A. | 1 | — | — |
| Continental consumption ³ | 979,392 | 2,575,340 | 969,867 | 2,504,157 |

¹ Preliminary. ² Estimated. ³ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5—Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 2, 1977 and March 31, 1976

| Item | 1977 ¹ | 1976 | Change 1976 to 1977 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | <i>Short tons, raw value</i> | | |
| Refiners' raw | 582,315 | 362,034 | +220,281 |
| Refiners' refined | 291,039 | 237,325 | +53,714 |
| Sub-total | 873,354 | 599,359 | +273,995 |
| Beet processors' refined | 1,859,544 | 1,699,765 | +159,779 |
| Importers' direct consumption | — | — | — |
| Mainland sugarcane processors' | ² 650,000 | 633,892 | +16,108 |
| Total | 3,382,898 | 2,933,016 | +449,882 |

¹ Preliminary. ² Estimated

Table 6—Mainland Sugar: Production and marketings January-February 1977 and 1976

| Item | 1977 | 1976 | Change 1976 to 1977 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| <i>Short tons, raw value</i> | | | |
| Production | | | |
| Cane | | | |
| Florida | 435,133 | 443,417 | -8,284 |
| Louisiana | 7,335 | 0 | +7,335 |
| Texas | 7,613 | 44,211 | -36,598 |
| Sub-total | 450,081 | 487,628 | -37,547 |
| Domestic Beet | 783,418 | 855,919 | -72,501 |
| Total | 1,233,499 | 1,343,547 | -110,048 |
| Marketings | | | |
| Mainland cane | | | |
| Florida | 214,363 | 189,059 | +25,304 |
| Louisiana | 37,342 | 70,103 | -32,761 |
| Texas | 7,265 | 58,245 | -50,980 |
| Sub-total | 258,970 | 317,407 | -58,437 |
| Beef Processors ¹ | 535,890 | 545,290 | -9,400 |
| Total | 794,860 | 862,697 | -67,837 |

¹ Includes 47 tons marketed for export in 1977 and 2,963 in 1975.

Table 7—Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

| | Production | | | | Month-end stocks | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | Cane sugar refiners | Beet sugar processors | | | Cane sugar refiners | Beet sugar processors |
| | | Old crop ¹ | New crop | Total | | |
| <i>1,000 short tons, raw value</i> | | | | | | |
| 1976 monthly average | 585 | | | 332 | 278 | 1,308 |
| 1975 monthly average | 551 | | | 268 | 261 | 1,066 |
| 1976 | | | | | | |
| April | 563 | 196 | -- | 196 | 261 | 1,562 |
| May | 612 | 207 | -- | 207 | 285 | 1,435 |
| June | 635 | 125 | -- | 125 | 298 | 1,195 |
| July | 618 | 54 | 41 | 95 | 311 | 919 |
| August | 634 | 34 | 83 | 117 | 284 | 679 |
| September | 663 | 7 | 166 | 173 | 252 | 496 |
| October | 616 | -- | 601 | 601 | 290 | 826 |
| November | 555 | -- | 721 | 721 | 277 | 1,296 |
| December | 561 | -- | 735 | 735 | 278 | 1,730 |
| 1977 | | | | | | |
| January | 542 | 535 | -- | 535 | 278 | 2,014 |
| February ² | 553 | 248 | -- | 248 | 327 | 2,009 |
| March ³ | 621 | 166 | -- | 166 | 291 | 1,860 |
| Last 12-month average | 598 | -- | -- | 327 | 286 | 1,338 |

¹ Beet sugar made from sugarbeets of the prior crop year in the month and year shown. ² Revised. ³ Preliminary.

Table 8--Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply¹ January-February 1977 and 1976

| Source of supply | Raw sugar | | Direct consumption sugar | | Total | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 |
| | <i>Short tons, raw value</i> | | | | | |
| OFFSHORE | | | | | | |
| Foreign | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 38,311 | 11,941 | -- | -- | 38,311 | 11,941 |
| Australia | -- | 59,588 | -- | -- | -- | 59,588 |
| Bolivia | 5,674 | 14,513 | -- | -- | 5,674 | 14,513 |
| Brazil | 29,724 | -- | -- | -- | 29,724 | -- |
| Canada | -- | -- | 7,947 | 8,358 | 7,947 | 8,358 |
| China, Republic of | -- | 28,653 | 2 | -- | 2 | 28,653 |
| Colombia | 14,249 | 13,458 | -- | 198 | 14,249 | 13,656 |
| Costa Rica | 18,690 | -- | -- | -- | 18,690 | -- |
| Dominican Republic | 96,046 | 42,908 | -- | -- | 96,046 | 42,908 |
| Ecuador | -- | 26,325 | -- | -- | -- | 26,325 |
| El Salvador | 7,470 | 29,572 | -- | -- | 7,470 | 29,572 |
| Guatemala | 120,712 | 38,754 | -- | -- | 120,712 | 38,754 |
| Hong Kong | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| India | -- | 21,518 | -- | 8,605 | -- | 30,123 |
| Mauritius | 12,279 | -- | -- | -- | 12,279 | -- |
| Mexico | -- | -- | 73 | 125 | 73 | 125 |
| Mozambique | 31,893 | -- | -- | -- | 31,893 | -- |
| Netherlands | -- | -- | -- | 137 | -- | 137 |
| Nicaragua | 17,910 | 51,114 | -- | 14 | 17,910 | 51,128 |
| Panama | 13,319 | 18,838 | -- | -- | 13,319 | 18,838 |
| Peru | 41,295 | 85,423 | -- | -- | 41,295 | 85,423 |
| Philippines | 198,761 | 28,446 | -- | -- | 198,761 | 28,446 |
| South Africa | 18,609 | 44,916 | -- | -- | 18,906 | 44,916 |
| Sweden | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 1 | -- |
| United Kingdom | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 13 | -- |
| West Indies | 20,529 | 16,057 | -- | -- | 20,529 | 16,057 |
| Total foreign | 685,471 | 532,024 | 8,037 | 17,437 | 693,508 | 549,461 |
| Domestic | | | | | | |
| Hawaii | 107,120 | 125,200 | -- | ¹ 1,460 | ¹ 107,120 | 126,660 |
| Puerto Rico | -- | 44,039 | 350 | 328 | 350 | 44,367 |
| Total Domestic | 107,120 | 169,239 | 350 | 1,788 | 107,470 | 171,027 |
| Total Offshore | 792,591 | 701,263 | 8,387 | 19,225 | 800,978 | 720,488 |
| Mainland cane area | 275,348 | 311,859 | -- | -- | 275,348 | 311,859 |
| Acquired for reprocessing and samples | 396 | 294 | -- | -- | 396 | 294 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 1,068,335 | 1,013,446 | 8,387 | 19,225 | 1,076,722 | 1,032,641 |

¹ Refined sugar received by refiners.

Table 9—Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by region, January-February 1977 and 1976

| Region ¹ | Cane sugar refiners | | Beet processors | | Mainland cane sugar mills | | Total all primary distributors | |
|--|---------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------------------------|------|--------------------------------|--------|
| | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 | 1977 | 1976 |
| <i>Thousands of hundredweights²</i> | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 1,035 | 1,039 | 34 | 42 | | | 1,069 | 1,081 |
| Mid-Atlantic | 4,610 | 4,452 | 259 | 500 | 11 | 4 | 4,880 | 4,956 |
| North Central | 4,434 | 3,693 | 6,389 | 5,198 | 55 | 36 | 10,878 | 8,927 |
| Southern | 8,123 | 7,773 | 445 | 431 | 8 | 4 | 8,576 | 8,208 |
| Western | 1,221 | 1,126 | 2,858 | 2,673 | | | 4,079 | 3,799 |
| Unspecified | | | | 1,293 | | | | 1,293 |
| Grand total | 19,423 | 18,083 | 9,985 | 10,137 | 74 | 44 | 29,482 | 28,264 |

¹New England State - include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Middle Atlantic States - include New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. North Central States - include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Southern States - include Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia,

Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. Western States - include Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California. ²Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 10—World and U.S. raw sugar prices: Annual, 1966-76, and monthly 1976-77 (Source of spot prices: New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange)

| Year and month | World sugar price stowed Caribbean ¹ | Transportation, Insurance and duty to New York ² | World price New York basis | U.S. sugar price (New York spot) | Difference ³ between U.S. and world prices New York basis |
|-----------------|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> |
| 1966 | 1.86 | .96 | 2.82 | 6.99 | 4.17 |
| 1967 | 1.99 | .96 | 2.95 | 7.28 | 4.33 |
| 1968 | 1.98 | .98 | 2.96 | 7.52 | 4.56 |
| 1969 | 3.37 | 1.00 | 4.37 | 7.75 | 3.38 |
| 1970 | 3.75 | 1.13 | 4.88 | 8.07 | 3.19 |
| 1971 | 4.52 | 1.13 | 5.65 | 8.52 | 2.87 |
| 1972 | 7.43 | 1.11 | 8.54 | 9.09 | .55 |
| 1973 | 9.61 | 1.38 | 10.99 | 10.29 | -.70 |
| 1974 | 29.99 | 1.63 | 31.62 | 29.50 | -2.12 |
| 1975 | 20.49 | 1.43 | 21.92 | 22.47 | .55 |
| 1976 | 11.58 | 1.78 | 13.36 | 13.31 | -.03 |
| 1976: | | | | | |
| January | 14.04 | 1.38 | 15.42 | 15.42 | — |
| February | 13.52 | 1.38 | 14.90 | 15.04 | .14 |
| March | 14.92 | 1.45 | 16.37 | 16.27 | -.10 |
| April | 14.06 | 1.45 | 15.51 | 15.58 | .07 |
| May | 14.58 | 1.45 | 16.03 | 15.97 | -.06 |
| June | 12.99 | 1.43 | 14.42 | 14.40 | -.02 |
| July | 13.21 | 1.43 | 14.64 | 14.59 | -.05 |
| August | 9.99 | 1.41 | 11.40 | 11.32 | -.08 |
| September | 8.16 | 1.89 | 10.05 | 9.80 | -.25 |
| October | 8.03 | 2.72 | 10.75 | 10.65 | -.10 |
| November | 7.91 | 2.67 | 10.58 | 10.46 | -.02 |
| December | 7.54 | 2.67 | 10.21 | 10.22 | .01 |
| 1977: | | | | | |
| January | 8.37 | 2.66 | 11.03 | 10.95 | -.08 |
| February | 8.56 | 2.66 | 11.22 | 11.06 | -.16 |
| March | 8.98 | 2.71 | 11.69 | 11.67 | -.02 |
| April | | | | | |
| May | | | | | |
| June | | | | | |
| July | | | | | |
| August | | | | | |
| September | | | | | |
| October | | | | | |
| November | | | | | |
| December | | | | | |

¹Sugar stowed at greater Caribbean ports including Brazil. ²Includes duty. ³Positive values indicate U.S. price is higher than world price.

Table 11—U.S. cane and beet sugar prices: Various marketing territories, annual 1971-76 monthly 1976-77

| Year and Month | Retail U.S. | Refined cane sugar ¹ (Wholesale) | | | | | Refined beet sugar ¹ (Wholesale) | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Northeast | Southeast | Gulf | Chicago-West | Pacific Coast | Eastern | Chicago-West | Pacific Coast | North-West |
| | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> | <i>Cents per pound</i> |
| 1971 | 13.61 | 12.48 | 12.07 | 11.57 | 11.59 | 11.37 | 11.59 | 11.59 | 11.37 | 11.32 |
| 1972 | 13.91 | 13.09 | 12.74 | 12.14 | 11.82 | 11.65 | 11.81 | 11.82 | 11.65 | 11.68 |
| 1973 | 15.10 | 14.07 | 13.78 | 13.14 | 12.48 | 12.38 | 12.36 | 12.38 | 12.38 | 12.47 |
| 1974 | 32.34 | 34.35 | 34.34 | 34.16 | 34.27 | 32.12 | 32.19 | 32.07 | 31.90 | 30.64 |
| 1975 | 37.16 | 31.42 | 31.03 | 31.44 | 31.58 | 27.97 | 27.48 | 27.61 | 27.87 | 27.82 |
| 1976 | 23.98 | 19.20 | 18.85 | 19.20 | 16.93 | 17.55 | 16.95 | 16.93 | 17.48 | 17.48 |
| 1976: | | | | | | | | | | |
| January ... | 25.88 | 21.31 | 21.33 | 21.31 | 18.30 | 19.45 | 18.30 | 18.30 | 19.45 | 19.05 |
| February .. | 25.38 | 20.86 | 20.61 | 20.86 | 18.30 | 18.95 | 18.30 | 18.30 | 18.95 | 19.05 |
| March | 25.04 | 22.20 | 21.87 | 22.20 | 18.30 | 18.95 | 18.65 | 18.30 | 18.95 | 19.05 |
| April | 25.06 | 21.41 | 21.01 | 21.41 | 18.30 | 18.95 | 18.46 | 18.30 | 18.95 | 19.05 |
| May | 24.80 | 21.87 | 21.55 | 21.87 | 18.70 | 19.37 | 18.68 | 18.68 | 19.37 | 19.40 |
| June | 24.90 | 20.22 | 19.82 | 20.22 | 18.51 | 18.86 | 18.55 | 18.47 | 18.71 | 18.80 |
| July | 24.48 | 20.46 | 20.19 | 20.46 | 18.72 | 19.56 | 18.48 | 18.76 | 19.11 | 18.83 |
| August | 24.72 | 17.04 | 16.69 | 17.04 | 16.23 | 16.64 | 16.30 | 16.30 | 16.44 | 16.64 |
| September . | 22.88 | 15.85 | 15.06 | 15.85 | 14.45 | 14.49 | 14.38 | 14.45 | 14.49 | 14.50 |
| October ... | 21.82 | 16.90 | 16.24 | 16.90 | 14.93 | 15.43 | 14.91 | 14.93 | 15.38 | 15.42 |
| November . | 21.62 | 16.28 | 15.95 | 16.28 | 14.28 | 14.94 | 14.23 | 14.28 | 14.94 | 14.94 |
| December .. | 21.22 | 15.97 | 15.89 | 15.97 | 14.12 | 14.97 | 14.13 | 14.12 | 14.97 | 14.97 |
| January ... | 21.04 | 16.70 | 16.62 | 16.70 | 14.26 | 15.42 | 14.26 | 14.26 | 15.42 | 15.42 |
| February .. | 21.42 | 16.94 | 16.85 | 16.94 | 15.02 | 16.02 | 15.02 | 15.02 | 16.02 | 16.03 |
| March | 21.86 | 17.45 | 17.41 | 17.45 | 15.15 | 16.16 | 15.15 | 15.15 | 16.16 | 16.16 |
| April | | | | | | | | | | |
| May | | | | | | | | | | |
| June | | | | | | | | | | |
| July | | | | | | | | | | |
| August | | | | | | | | | | |
| September . | | | | | | | | | | |
| October ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| November . | | | | | | | | | | |
| December .. | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, not delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices, add 'freight Prepays' and deduct discounts and allowances.

Table 12—Wholesale price quotations for sugar, corn sirup and dextrose
(Source of dextrose and corn sirup prices—Journal of Commerce)

| Period Wholesale | Refined Sugar wholesale Northeast ¹ | Corn sirup New York ³ | | Corn sirup relative to refined sugar | | Dextrose New York ⁴ | | Dextrose relative to refined sugar | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Quoted | Dry Basis ² | Quoted | Dry Basis | Quoted | Dry Basis ² | Quoted | Dry Basis |
| | | <i>Cents per pound</i> | | <i>Percent</i> | | <i>Cents per pound</i> | | <i>Percent</i> | |
| Average 1972-76* | 22.43 | 9.64 | 12.00 | 43 | 53 | 12.97 | 14.10 | 58 | 63 |
| 1976 average | 19.20 | 11.60 | 14.44 | 60 | 75 | 15.05 | 16.36 | 79 | 86 |
| 1976 | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 21.41 | 12.19 | 15.18 | 57 | 71 | 15.55 | 16.90 | 73 | 79 |
| May | 21.87 | 12.19 | 15.18 | 56 | 69 | 15.55 | 16.90 | 71 | 77 |
| June | 20.22 | 15.05 | 18.74 | 74 | 93 | 15.72 | 17.09 | 78 | 85 |
| July | 20.46 | 11.83 | 14.73 | 58 | 72 | 15.75 | 17.11 | 77 | 84 |
| August | 17.04 | 11.64 | 14.50 | 68 | 85 | 15.36 | 16.70 | 90 | 98 |
| September | 15.85 | 10.09 | 12.56 | 63 | 79 | 14.05 | 15.27 | 88 | 96 |
| October | 16.90 | 9.64 | 12.00 | 57 | 71 | 14.05 | 15.27 | 83 | 90 |
| November | 16.28 | 9.73 | 12.12 | 60 | 74 | 14.05 | 15.27 | 86 | 94 |
| December | 15.97 | 9.32 | 11.61 | 58 | 73 | 14.05 | 15.27 | 88 | 96 |
| 1977 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 16.70 | 9.23 | 11.49 | 55 | 69 | 14.05 | 15.27 | 84 | 91 |
| February | 16.94 | 9.23 | 11.49 | 54 | 68 | 14.05 | 15.27 | 83 | 90 |
| March | 17.45 | 9.31 | 11.59 | 53 | 66 | 14.05 | 15.27 | 81 | 88 |
| Last 12-month average .. | 18.09 | 10.79 | 13.43 | 60 | 74 | 14.69 | 15.97 | 81 | 88 |

¹ Gross basis price in 100-pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount. ² Assumes price is for 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup and 92 percent solids for dextrose. Thus dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.803 for corn sirup and divided by 0.92 for dextrose. ³ For regular conversion sirup (38-49 D.E. % in

tank cars, N.Y. quoted 43 degree baume unmixed. ⁴ Hydrate: commercial 600-bag carload F.O.B. New York City.

*Data incomplete for dextrose for the last five months of 1974 and the first three months of 1975.

Table 13—Weekly spot prices*and trading volume - 1976-1977. Source: (New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

| Week | Trading volume | | Average price spot | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | World sugar contract no. 11 | U.S. sugar contract no. 12 | World sugar contract no. 11 | U.S. sugar contract no. 12 |
| December: | | | | |
| 1-3 | 7,882 | 208 | 7.75 | 10.42 |
| 6-10 | 15,719 | 858 | 7.70 | 10.33 |
| 13-17 | 14,219 | 659 | 7.57 | 10.21 |
| 20-24 | 12,673 | 743 | 7.38 | 10.08 |
| 27-31 | 15,500 | 648 | 7.31 | 10.10 |
| Total December | 65,993 | 3,116 | | |
| January | | | | |
| 3-7 | 19,451 | 547 | 7.25 | 10.22 |
| 10-14 | 41,587 | 674 | 8.20 | 10.77 |
| 17-21 | 32,159 | 659 | 9.12 | 11.43 |
| 24-28 | 24,679 | 752 | 8.81 | 11.33 |
| 31 | 3,115 | 23 | 8.85 | 11.35 |
| Total January | 120,991 | 2,655 | | |
| February | | | | |
| 1-4 | 14,786 | 340 | 8.79 | 11.26 |
| 7-11 | 18,078 | 1,040 | 8.67 | 11.17 |
| 14-18 | 13,234 | 228 | 8.62 | 11.13 |
| 21-25 | 20,124 | 144 | 8.20 | 10.69 |
| 28 | 8,589 | 4 | 8.30 | 10.76 |
| Total February | 74,811 | 1,756 | | |
| March, 1977 | | | | |
| 1-4 | 15,453 | 117 | 8.56 | 11.25 |
| 7-11 | 22,197 | 194 | 8.75 | 11.54 |
| 14-18 | 13,480 | 494 | 9.00 | 11.72 |
| 21-25 | 25,251 | 537 | 9.32 | 11.96 |
| 28-31 | 22,868 | 182 | 9.21 | 11.82 |
| Total March | 99,249 | 1,524 | | |

*U.S. Sugar - No. 12 bulk contract of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, duty paid and delivered to New York. World Sugar - No. 11 bulk contract to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange - F.O.B. and stowed at greater Caribbean Ports.

SWEETENER PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by:
Larry C. Larkin

Commodity Economics Division

Economic Research Service

RECENT SWEETENER PUBLICATIONS*

*The following is a list of recent publications relevant to the sweetener industry. Listing of these articles does not necessarily constitute an endorsement by the USDA. Copies of these articles are not available from this office but should be obtained from your library or the publisher. Whenever possible, we have included the addresses of those foreign publications that may not be available in libraries in the United State. For readers not near large libraries, the addresses of the major American sugar and sweetener publishers will be listed in each February's issue of the Sugar and Sweetener Report and may carry additional references to new publishers at that time.

Readers who have articles concerning sweetener economics and wish to have them noted in this publication should submit an abstract and two copies of the article to the Sweetener Group, Economic Research Service, Room 200, 500 12th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250.

1. Andreis, Henry J. and DeStefano, Ronald P. "SILAGE MADE FROM SUGARCANE BAGASSE," *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 8, Jan. 1977, pp. 11-13.
A good quality palatable silage resulted when bagasse was treated with sodium hydroxide, mixed with appropriate quantities of molasses, urea and water and ensiled for approximately 4 weeks. Steers made satisfactory gains when fed this silage along with a low level of concentrate. Bagasse silage made as suggested in this article should be an economical cattle feed in the sugarcane producing regions of the world.
2. Bass, R. J. and Donovan, J. "MICROPROCESSOR CONTROL OF SUGAR BOILING," *La Sucrierie Belge*, vol. 95, no. 12, Dec. 1976, pp. 421-434.
Microcomputer technology has already made a dramatic impact in many sectors of industrial control. The control of a vacuum pan in undoubtedly just one small step in its potential application to the sugar industry. Contents: (1) a summary of existing systems for the automatic boiling of sugar; (2) a review of current systems; (3) the microprocessor; (4) the application of the microprocessor to sugar boiling.
3. *Beverage Industry*
Special Report, vol. 62, no. 1, whole no. 817, Jan. 7, 1977, pp. 1, 8-9.
Low sugar prices to continue in 1977; possible shortage envisioned by 1980.
4. Beyt, Bert
"USING BAGASSE AS FUEL," *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 8, Jan. 1977, p. 19.
The author discusses reasons why bagasse must be burned as a fuel and not simply incinerated. Today with the current fuel costs, and fuel shortages, bagasse must be thought of as the principal source of fuel, the only sure source of fuel, available for Louisiana sugar houses.
5. Birkett, Harold S.
"OBSERVATIONS-ON LOUISIANA FACTORY OPERATIONS," *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 10, Mar. 1977, pp. 25-27.
The author discusses the following characteristics of the Louisiana factory operations: cane sampling, cane washing, milling, pan instrumentation, boiler operations and auxiliary equipment, pollution control, chemical control.

6. Bohall, Robert et.al.
 "THE SUGAR INDUSTRY'S STRUCTURE, PRICING AND PERFORMANCE," *USDA, ERS, AER.* 363, Mar. 1977, pp. 114.
 The structure, pricing, and performance of the U.S. sugar industry were studied with special emphasis on the industry's performance during the recent years of economic stress. (Copies may be obtained from ERS Publications Unit, Room 0054, South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. (202)-447-7255).
7. Bricout, J. and Fontes, J. C.
 "ANALYTICAL DIFFERENTIATION--CANE AND BEET SUGAR," *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 10, Mar. 1977, pp. 31-32.
 The article discusses how the isotopic composition of the carbon in cane sugar and beet sugar may be used to determine the botanical origin of the sugar and to reveal in mixtures of beet and cane sugar the relative amounts when the proportion of one of the two exceeds 20 percent; may be used with a very small sample (20 to 30 mgr.), an amount which can easily be isolated from foods and beverages.
8. Brooke, D. L.
 "COSTS OF PRODUCING SUGARCANE AND PROCESSING RAW SUGAR IN SOUTH FLORIDA, 1975-76," *Economic Report 84*, Mar. 1977, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., 32611.
 Data in this report was obtained from 19 growers and seven processing mills. Average cost of producing cane in Florida ranged from \$14.53 per cwt. for 96° raw sugar using net cash rent or opportunity cost as a land charge to \$15.22 per cwt., using interest as a current market value land charge. (To obtain copies contact: Food and Resource Economics Department, Agricultural Experiment Stations, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., 32611).
9. Casey, J. P.
 "HIGH FRUCTOSE CORN SYRUP: A CASE HISTORY OF INNOVATION," *Cereal Foods World*, vol. 22, no. 2, Feb. 1977, pp. 49-52, 54-55, 76.
 Article traces and analyzes the sequences of events in the development of high fructose corn syrup from discovery and conception of product to commercialization.
10. Chemical Marketing Reporter
 "Xylitol Gaining Recognition," vol. 211, no. 3, Jan. 17, 1977, p. 22.
 Xylitol as a possible sweetening substitute in food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical uses has been gaining recognition among several U.S. companies, and a number are working with it in experimental development stages.
11. Contesso, Dennis, Gupta, Auinash, and Schoenrock, Karlheinz, W. R.
 "NEW ION EXCHANGE SYSTEMS FOR THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY," *La Sucrierie Belge*, vol. 95, no. 11, Nov. 1976, pp. 371-376.
 A practical method of waste handling has been developed which offers the simple recovery of waste as valuable byproducts--thereby eliminating one of the greatest disadvantages to any ion exchange process.
12. Durbin, Gilbert J.
 "THE WORLD WIDE PROBLEMS OF LOW SUGAR PRICES," *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 10, Mar. 1977, p. 23.
 The author states that prompt action by the U.S. government is needed to improve the short-term outlook for U.S. sugar prices and to stabilize U.S. sugar prices within a reasonable range over the long term.
13. Gemmill, Gordon
 "THE WORLD SUGAR ECONOMY: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION AND POLICIES," *Agricultural Economics Report*, no. 313, Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, Oct. 1976, 98 pp.
 This paper estimates the supply and demand for sugar in a number of countries and combines these estimates with trade barriers and transportation costs in a spatial price-equilibrium for the world's sugar. (For copies contact: Department of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.)
14. Genotelle, J., Mottard, P. L., and Bonnenfant, P. J.
 "IMPROVEMENT IN MOLASSES EXHAUSTION," *International Sugar Journal*, vol. LXXIX, no. 939, Mar. 1977, pp. 64-67, Part I.
 To ascertain the exhaustion of molasses, something other than the purity value of molasses is needed. This article discusses the Polish test, Quentin Process, supernaturation temperatures, and purity in relation to crystallization.

15. Hunwick, Richard J.
 "TREATMENT OF SUGAR CANE WASH WATER," *Sugar y Azucar*, vol. 72, no. 3, Mar. 1977, pp. 73-80.
 The author states that while the information contained in this article stems from the installation of a sugar cane wash water treatment plant, techniques may be transferred to beet sugar wash water after a case-by-case consideration of the differences involved.
16. Jesse, Edward V., and Zepp, Glenn A.
 "SUGAR POLICY OPTIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES, USDA, ERS" *Agricultural Economic Report*, No. 351, Feb. 1977, 49 pp.
 This report examines the probable impact of alternative U.S. sugar policy positions on U.S. sweetener producers, processors and consumers. (Contact ERS Publications Unit, Room 0054, South Building, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250, (202)-447-7255 for copies.)
17. Morel, Pierre
 "SUGAR AS A FOOD," *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 9, Feb. 1977, pp. 13-17.
 Sugar's Rivals, Lines of Attack--The Health Argument. The Beneficial Effects of Sugar.
18. Oldfield, J. F. et. al.
 "SUGAR BEET QUALITY--FACTORS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE U.K. INDUSTRY," *International Sugar Journal*, vol. LXXIX, no. 939, Mar. 1977, pp. 67-71.
 This article discusses factors which can affect beet quality: soil type, fertilizers, nitrogen in soil, virus yellows, variety selection, topping standards, storage and pesticides.
19. Oxnard, Ben
 "PROJECTED U.S. SUGAR BEET ACREAGE." *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 8, Jan. 1977, pp. 25-27.
 Reduction for the 1977/78 crop. Cost of growing sugar beets and producing beet sugar. Brief review of past history.
20. Peters, James
 "SACCHARIN ALTERNATIVES UNLIKELY IN '70's'," *Beverage Industry*, vol. 62, no. 1, whole no. 817, Jan. 7, 1977, pp. 1, 5, 7, 27.
 The author discusses the use of aspartame, cyclamate and other sweetening agents as sweeteners in soft drinks.
21. Schanefelt, R. U.
 "CORN SWEETENERS: PRODUCTS AND PROPERTIES," *Cereal Foods World*, vol. 22, no. 2, Feb. 1977, pp. 44-47.
 The article examines the significant developments leading up to current corn sweetener useage, selected areas of the food industry and how specific syrups fill certain functionality requirements. It looks at the near future, possible new products and their potential effects on the food industry.
22. Singh, Gurbaksh and Singh, Sangat
 "FROST RESISTANCE IN SUGAR CANE LEAVES," *Sugar y Azucar*, vol. 72, no. 1, Jan. 1977, pp. 29, 32, 37.
 Biochemical studies of some correlated characteristics.
23. Sugar y Azucar "THE FAR EAST," vol. 72, no. 3, pp. 36-37, 39-40, Mar. 1977.
 This article discusses the sugar economies of the Phillipines, Taiwan, Thailand, and Indonesia.
24. Sugar Journal
 "FERTILIZER AND SOIL FERTILITY PRACTICES FOR SUGARCANE PRODUCTION IN LOUISIANA--1977, vol. 39, no. 10, p. 40.
 General fertilizer and soil fertility recommendations based on results obtained in field experiments conducted each year throughout the sugarcane producing areas of Louisiana are made annually. Discussed in this article are: rates of application by area; time and method of application; soil fertility improvement recommendations.
25. Thomas, J. R. and Oerther Jr. G. F.
 "AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY--USED FOR ESTIMATION OF CROP CONDITION," *Sugar Journal*, vol. 39, no. 10, Mar. 1977, pp. 35-38.
 This study measures the effect of stress on sugarcane canopy reflectance and relates film optical densities to sugarcane yield.
26. Troy, John P.
 "OUTLOOK FOR SUGAR," *Food Engineering*, vol. 49, no. 1, Jan. 1977, pp. 70-71, 73.
 The author states that a price level of \$15 to \$18 per cwt. is estimated for the next 12 months. Overall, there should be a significant supply of nutritive sweeteners for the next 5 years.

27. USDA "CROP PRODUCTION-1976 ANNUAL SUMMARY," *Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service*, Jan. 17, 1977.
Annual acreage, yield per acre and production for various agricultural products including sugarbeets and sugarcane. (Copies may be obtained from: SRS Publications-USDA, Room 0005, South Building, Washington, D.C., 20250, (202)-447-7687.)
28. USDA
"HONEY: PRELIMINARY 1976 REVISED 1974-75," *Crop Reporting Board, Statistical Reporting Service*, Jan. 18, 1977.
Honey production, Beeswax production and value of production, acreage price per pound received by honey producers, commercial production of honey. (Copies may be obtained from SRS Publications-USDA, Room 0005, South Building, Washington, D.C., 20250 (202)-447-7687.)
29. United States International Trade Commission
"SUGAR," *Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-16, Under Sections 201 of the Trade Act of 1974*, USITC Publication 807, Washington, D.C., Mar. 1977, 67 pp.
The investigation was undertaken to determine whether sugar and sugar products were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic sugar industry. (To obtain copies contact: United States International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20436, (202)-523-0161.)
30. Viton, Albert
"THE CHANGING PATTERN OF SUGAR PRICES," *Sugar y Azucar*, vol. 22, no. 2, Feb. 1977, pp. 26-27, 30.
In the authors opinion, the long-term trend of "real" sugar prices is still upward; sugar can be expected to become slightly more expensive relative to the cost of living. However, in 1976 sugar averaged about 18 percent cheaper, in some countries which account for over 95 percent of the consumption outside the USSR and the communist bloc. As a result, the average consumer price in 1976 was probably only 13 to 15 percent higher than in 1970, notwithstanding the great rise in world market prices in 1974-75.

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