

## The

# Cotton Situation 

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Foreign Trade in Manmade Fiber Manufactures

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## The Cotton Situation

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## SUMMARY

The 1960 cotton crop was down about 200,000 bales from a year earlier and disappearance in 1960-61 is expected to exceed production. The carryover on August 1, 1961, therefore, probably will be about 200,000 bales smaller than a year earlier.

Dis appearance during $1960-61$ is estimated at about 14.7 million bales. This compares with 16.2 million bales in 1959-60 and includes declines in both domestic mill consumption and exports. Although exports may fall below the very high level of 7.2 million bales of 1959-60, they still are expected to be relatively large. At about 6.5 million bales, they would comparefavorably with the preceding 4-year average of 5.8 million bales; and would be higher than during any season from the end of World War II to 1956-57. Registrations under the payment-in-kind program through January 20 were about $5,070,710$ bales, approximately 175,000 bules below registrations through approximately the same date in the preceding season. Actual exports from

August I through November 1960 were about 1.5 million bales, some 100,000 bales larger than in the same months of 1959.

High level exports are being maintained for the following reasons: Relatively high consumption of cotton in the foreign free world, larger exports from the foreign free world to the Communist countries because of smaller crops behind the Iron Curtain, an increase in foreign free world stocks during the current season, and larger United States Government financing of U. S. cotton exports.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton during 1960-61 probably will be around $8-1 / 4$ million bales compared with about 9 million bales in 1959-60. Indications of this decline are: Steady increases in the stock-unfilled order ratio for cotton broadwoven goods for several months, decreases in prices for fabrics for several months, large imports of cotton textiles, and lower

| Item | Unit | : | 1959 |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $:$ | October | November | December |  | October | November | December 1/ |
| ( |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month) | Cents | : | 32.47 | 30.86 | 30.05 |  | 31.55 | 30.06 | 28.73 |
| Parity price for Am. Upland ................................. | Cents | : | 37.80 | 37.93 | 37.93 |  | 38.37 | 38.37 | 38.50 |
| Farm price as a percentage of parity....................... | Percent | : | 86 | 81 | 79 |  | 82 | 78 | 75 |
| Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch.............. | Cents | : | 31.66 | 31.61 | 31.78 |  | 30.22 | 30.19 | 30.16 |
| Average price for 20 constructions, gray goods........... | Cents | : | 64.81 | 65.59 | 66.37 |  | 61.99 | 61.16 | 59.61 |
| Average price cotton used in 20 constructions.............: | Cents | : | 32.20 | 32.55 | 33.17 |  | 31.48 | 31.38 | 31.48 |
| Mill margins for 20 constructions........................... | Cents | : | 32.61 | 33.04 | 33.20 |  | 30.51 | 29.78 | 28.13 |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BLS wholesale price index |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities.............................................. | 1947-49 = 100 | : | 119.1 | 118.9 | 118.9 |  | 119.6 | 119.6 | --- |
| Cotton broadwoven goods..................................... | do. | : | 90.7 | 92.2 | 93.9 |  | 90.5 | 88.7 | --- |
| Index of industrial production |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overall including utilities (adjusted) .................. | $1957=100$ | : | 102 | 103 | 109 |  | 107 | 105 | --- |
| Textiles, apparel and leather products (aajusted)......: | do. | : | 115 | 116 | 117 |  | 112 | 110 | --- |
| Personal income payments (adjusted)......................... | Billion dollars | : | 384.3 | 388.7 | 393.9 |  | 409.5 | 409.5 | --- |
| Retail store sales (apparel group, adjusted). | Million dollars | : | 1,079 | 1,119 | 1,150 |  | 1,110 | 1/1,101 | --- |
| Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton $2 / 1$ | 1,000 bales | : | 732.2 | 725.5 | 3/799.9 |  | 666.8 | 644.4 | 3/726.0 |
| Mill consumption, daily rate (unadjusted) 4/. | 1,000 bales | : | 36.6 | 36.3 | 32.0 |  | 33.3 | 32.2 | - 29.0 |
| Mill. consumption, daily rate (adjusted) 4/................. | 1,000 bales | : | 34.5 | 34.5 | 35.0 |  | 32.4 | 30.6 | 31.8 |
| Spindles in place end of month in cotton system.......... | Thousands | : | 20,269 | 20,317 | 20,111 |  | 19,958 | 19,951 | 19,916 |
| Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton.................... | Thousands | : | 17,648 | 17,696 | 17,709 |  | 17,618 | 17,507 | 17,471 |
| Spindles idle................................................. | Thousands | : | 996 | 1,009 | 785 |  | 717 | 800 | 831 |
| Gross hourly earnings in broadwoven goods 5/..............: | Doplars | : | 1.54 | 1.54 | 1.54 |  | 1.58 | 1.58 | --- |
| Mill stocks t unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods 6/: | Percent | : | 21 | 23 | 21 |  | 52 | 66 | --- |
| Exports of cotton................................................ | 1,000 bales | : | 391.9 | 651.3 | 726.2 |  | 438.8 | 720.7 | --- |
| Exports of cotton since August l............................. | 1,000 bales | : | 720.0 | 1, 371.3 | 2,097.5 |  | 745.5 | 1,466.2 | --- |
| Imports of cotton................................................ | Bales | - | 1.550 | 216 | 1,541 |  | 1,397 | 125 | --- |
| Imports of cotton since August l.............................. | Bales | : | 123,288 | 123,504 | 125,045 |  | 113,442 | 113,567 | _-_ |
| Mill stocks end of month | 1,000 bales | : | 976.3 | 1,263.6 | 1,572.7 |  | 1,053.3 | 1,282. 4 | 1,511.7 |
| Stocks, public storage, etc.................................... | 1,000 bales | : | 12,468.4 | 14,235.5 | 13.690 .6 |  | 10,010.6 | 12,161.1 | 12,010.5 |
| Linters prices 7/ |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grade 2, Staple 2............................................... | Cents | : | 7.88 | 7.89 | 7.96 |  | 8.13 | 8.03 | 8.00 |
| Grade 4, Staple 4................................................. . . | Cents | : | 5.88 | 5.90 | 6.08 |  | 6.49 | 6.44 | 6.40 |
| Grade 6, Staple 6.............................................. | Cents | : | 3.94 | 3.91 | 4.12 |  | 4.89 | 4.88 | 4.77 |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rayon prices : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viscose yarn, 150 denier.................................... | Cents | : | 82 | 82 | 82 |  | 82 | --- | --- |
| Staple fiber, viscose $1 \frac{1}{2}$ denier........................... | Cents | : | 33 | 33 | 33 |  | 28 | 28 | --- |
| Acetate yarn, 150 denier ..................................... | Cents | : | 74 | 74 | 74 |  | 74 | --- | --- |
| : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

rates of mill consumption of cotton. Imports of cotton textiles during 1960 continued at a record high level-an annual rate of around 555,000 bales for 1960 . For the first time, imports of such textiles are larger than exports which were at an annual rate of about 493,000 bales in the first 10 months of 1960.

During December 1960 the average 14 spot market price for Middling 1 -inch cotton was 30.16 cents per pound. This is very close to the minimum sales level of local sales agents and compares with 31.78 cents in 1959. In December the minimum sales price for Middling 1 -inch cotton by local sales agents for CCC at the 14 spot markets averaged about 30.11 cents per pound.

Stocks of cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (owned and held as collateral against outstanding price support loans) as of January 13 were about
5.2 million bales, about a million bales below those of a year earlier. About 7.3 million bales of Choice A cotton were purchased by CCC through January 13. Of this total, 5.6 million bales had been sold, most of them by local sales agents.

Although the supply of cotton linters in 1960-61 is expected to decline more than 100,000 bales from that of the preceding season, disappearance will probably decline almost 300,000 bales. Causes for the decline in supply are a smaller starting carryover and smaller production. Both the consumption and exports of cotton linters are expected to be lower than a year earlier. Most of the decline in consumption of cotton linters is coming in consumption for chemical uses. During the first four months of the 1960-61 season consumption for such uses was about 28 percent smaller than that in the same months a year earlier.

## RECENTDEVELOPRENTS

## DISAPPEARANCE LARGER THAN THAN PRODUCTION

Disappearance of cotton from the United States during the 1960-61 marketing year is estimated at about 14.7 million bales, compared with production of about 14.3 million. With disappearance exceeding production, the carryover on August 1, 1961 probably will be about 200,000 bales smaller than the 7.6 million bales of 1960. Although disappearance estimates are about 400,000 bales larger than production, a decline in the carryover of only about 200,000 bales is expected because imports and the city crop add about 200,000 bales to the supply. Estimates for disappearance were previously set at about 15 million bales, but prospects for domestic mill consumption have weakened recently. Prospects for domestic mill consumption in 1960-61 are about 8-1/4 million bales, and exports may be about 6.5 million bales.


## EXPORTS RELATIVELY LARGE BUT <br> SMALLER THAN A YEAR EARLIER

Even though exports for the current season may be about 700,000 bales smaller than the 7.2 million of a year earlier, they will be the third largest since the
end of World War II, and higher than the preceding 4 -year average of about 5.8 million bales. (See Table 1.)

Table 1.--Cotton: Total expurts, 1940-46 to 1959-60
$\left.\begin{array}{ccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Year beginning } \\ \text { August }\end{array} & : & \text { Total exports }\end{array}\right]$

Exports of cotton from August 1 through November 1960 (the last month for which data are available) were about 1.5 million bales compared with 1.4 million bales in the same period a year earlier. (See Table 9.) Exports during November 1960 were abour 721,000 bales, the largest for any November since 1951. Exports in November 1960 were about 70,000 bales larger than in November 1959.

Registrations under the payment-in-kind program through January 20,1961 were about $5,070,710$ bales, 175,520 bales less than those in the same period last season. From August 27 through December 2 registrations were recorded at a rapid rate, averaging about 219,000 bales per week. A year earlier over the same period registrations were smaller, averaging approximately 194,000 bales per week. In December 1960 registration declined to less than 150,000 bales per week, averaging about 109,000 bales. They were even smaller during the first two weeks in January--45,332 and 108,356 bales, but increased to 217,198 bales in the week ending January 20, 1961. A year earlier registrauions were extremely heavy during the latter part of November and the first half of December. Because of the shift in the rates of registrations, the total at the end of November 1960 was larger than a year earlier, but smaller by the end of December than a year ago. It is expected that registrations during the rest of the current season will be somewhat smaller than those in the corresponding period a year earlier. (See Tables 10 and 11.)

## SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON ABROAD

Estimated supply and distribution of cotton in the foreign free world indicate U. S. exports of cotton of around 6.5 million bales. Although foreign free world production of cotton is estimated at a record high of about 18 million bales, consumption also is a record high level. (See Figure 1.) Net exports to Communist countries are expected to increase by about 200,000 bales because of short crops in the Communist countries. Foreign free world stocks of cotton at the end of the current season are expected to increase by about 400,000 bales. The increase in occurring because of the replenishment of very low stocks in India at the start of the season and because of prospects for slightly larger ending stocks in exporting countries.

Current consumption levels in the large consuming countries of the foreign free world are high. Cotton producing countries are also increasing their consumption of cotton. Therefore, total consumption of the foreign free world is expected to be maintained at a high level. (See Table 2.)

## COTTON: FOREIGN PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION



Figure 1

Foreign free world cotton consumpion is also being stimulated by record large exports of cotton textiles to the United States as discussed on page 9 . These exports require larger use of cotton -- 200,000 bales more than the quantity consumed to manufacture such exports in 1959.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FINANCING COTTON EXPORTS LARGE

United States Government financing of cotton exports during the 1960-61 season is expected to be the largest since 1958-59. Funds available for this purpose in the 1960-6l fiscal year, as of January 17, were about 240 million dollars. If completely used, they will finance the export of about 1.8 million bales of cotton, compared with approximately 1.4 million bales financed a year earlier. The increase is being caused by larger exports under the Public Law 480 program and ExportImport Bank loans, up about 0.5 and 0.1 million bales from those of the preceding season. These increases more than counterbalance the decline in shipments under the Mutual Security Act of around 200,000 bales. The increase of about 400,000 bales in Government financed exports also helps to maintain the relatively high level of $U . S$. exports of cotton. (See Table 3.) The distribution by country of Government financing for cotton exports for fiscal years 1958-59 and 1959-60 is shown in Table 12.

The data shown in Table 3 do not include information on barter. Cotton exports under barter during the current fiscal year are expected to be smaller than the 112,000 bales exported under barter in the 1959-60 fiscal year. Barter transactions covered 42 thousand bales from July 1, 1960 through November 30, 1960. For the same period a year earlier such transactions covered 31,000 bales.

Table 2.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1957-58 to date

| Item | 1957-58 | : | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | : | $\begin{gathered} 1960-61 \\ \underline{1} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mil. bales |  | Mil. bales | Mil. bales |  | Mil. bales |
| Starting carryover | 9.6 |  | 10.2 | 9.1 |  | 9.2 |
| production | 16.8 |  | 17.4 | 16.5 |  | 18.0 |
| Imports from U.S. | 5.7 |  | 2.8 | 7.2 |  | 6.5 |
| Total supply | 32.1 |  | 30.4 | 32.8 |  | 33.7 |
| Consumption- | 20.4 |  | 20.2 | 21.8 |  | 22.1 |
| Exports to U.S., net exports <br> to Communist countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and destroyed | 1.5 |  | 2/1.1 | $\underline{2 / 1.8}$ |  | $\underline{2 / 2.0}$ |
| Total disappearance | 21.9 |  | 21.3 | 23.6 |  | 24.1 |
| Ending carryover | 10.2 |  | 9.1 | 9.2 |  | 9.6 |

1/ Preliminary, estimate. 2 / Includes adjustment of .2 to .3 million bales as balancing item. Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 3.--Special programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years, 1957-58 to date $1 /$

|  | 1957-58 |  | 1958-59 |  | 1959-60 |  | 1960-61 2/ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Program | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quan- } \\ & \text { tity } \end{aligned}$ | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quan- } \\ & \text { tity } \end{aligned}$ | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quan- } \\ & \text { tity } \end{aligned}$ | Value | Quantity |
|  | Mil. dol. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mil. } \\ \text { bales } 3 / \end{gathered}$ | Mil. dol. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mil. } \\ \text { bales } 3 \end{gathered}$ | Mil. dol. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MiI. } \\ & \text { bales } 3 / \end{aligned}$ | Mil. dol. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mil. } \\ \text { bales } 3 / \end{gathered}$ |
| Mutual Security Act | 99.4 | 0.7 | 106.2 | 0.8 | 49.0 | 0.4 | 31.9 | 0.2 |
| Export-Import Bank | 61.1 | . 5 | 49.2 | . 4 | 36.0 | . 3 | 43.5 | . 4 |
| Public Law 480 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Title I | 128.0 | . 9 | 98.8 | . 7 | 92.6 | . 7 | 5/164. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 5/1.2 |
| Title II | 4.8 | 4/ | 1.3 | 4/ | 1.5 | $4 /$ | . 5 | 4/ |
| Total | 293.3 | 2.1 | 255.6 | 1.9 | 179.0 | 1.4 | 240.0 | 1.8 |

1 / Authorized for delivery, shipment and disbursements. 2/ Incomplete, data to January 17, 1961, only. 3/Running bales partly estimated. 4/Less than 50,000 bales. 5/ Does not include agreements with Chile totaling 4.3 million dollars for which authorizations have not been made.

## C.I.F. PRICES FOR UNITED STATES COTTON COMPETITIVE

Prices for United States cotton c.i.f. Liverpool and Bremen in December were below those of most comparable qualities of foreign grown cotton.In Tables 13 and 14 prices for United States cotton are compared with

13 prices for foreign grown cotton at Bremen and Liverpool. In only two of the 13 comparisons were prices for United States cotton higher than those paid for foreign grown cotton. This position resulted from recent sharp rises in foreign cotton prices relative to U. S. cotton prices.

Export prices for United States cotton in recent months have also been competitive with spot prices for foreign grown cotton. In 6 of 7 comparisons shown in Table 16, prices for United States cotton were below prices for foreign grown cotton for the past 3 months.

The competitive position of prices for cotton mancates that foreign producers do not have large supplies available for export. Importing countries have to turn to the United States to fill their import requirements.


DOMESTIC MILL CONSUMPTION DECLINING

Consumption of cotton by mills in the United States is running at a rate of about 8-1/4 million bales.

This compares with about 9 million bales during 195960. Consumption during the first 5 months of the current season plus projections, based on a seasonal adjustment of average daily rate of consumption during December, indicate a total of about $8-1 / 4$ million bales during the entire $1960-61$ season. The seasonally adjusted rates of consumption during 1959-60 indicated consumption of about 9 million bales from the start of the season. The average daily rates of consumption during the current season have been well below those of a year earlier on both a seasonally adjusted and unadjusted bısis. (See Table 4.)

## IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES CONTINUE LARGE

The cotton equivalent of imported cotton textiles during 1960 are at a record high level and are larger than exports of such textiles for the first time since records began in 1920. Data are now available for the first 10 months of 1960 and indicate essentially the same picture as described in the November Cotton Situation when data for only the first 7 months of 1960 were available. (See Table 17.)

Imports of cotton textiles during the first 10 months of the current season were at an annual rate equivalent

Table 4.--Daily rate of mill consumption of cotton unadjusted and adjusted, August 1959 to date


1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised series.
Compiles from data from Bureau of the Census.
to about 555,000 bales. Exports were equivalent co about 493,000 bales. Thus, imports are exceeding exports by about 62,000 bales a year. Although exports are about the same as in 1959 the annual rate of imports of textiles in 1960 has increased very sharply, up about 54 percent over the 1959 total. As explained in the November Cotton Situation the largest increase in cotton textiles occurred in cotton fabrics, yarn, and thread.

Imports of cotton picker laps are continuing at a relatively high rate, about 51,000 bales per year during 1960. This compares with imports equivalent to about 9,800 bales in 1959. Imports during the first 11 months of 1960 were approximately $22,110,000$ pounds, equivalent to about 47,000 bales. Most of these are coming from Mexico and Canada. Imports during the first 11 months of 1960 were about 6.5 times those during the same period of 1959. (See Table 5.)

The cotton equivalent of imports of cotton texties and picker laps during 1960 is about a quarter million bales more than in 1959. Although this quantity is
added to consumption of cotton in the foreign free world and therefore to United States exports of cotton, it also substitutes for consumption of about a quarter million bales of cotton by United States mills. Thus, foreign trade in textiles is supporting large exports of United States cotton (see page 6) and depressing consumption of cotton by United States mills.

## EXPORTS OF COTTON TEXTLLES

Exports of cotton textiles during the first 10 months of 1960 were at an annual rate equivalent to about 493,000 bales of cotton, compared with approximately 496,000 equivalent bales in 1959. The raw cotton equivalent of textile exports in January-October 1960 was 411,000 bules compared with 400,000 bales for the same period a year earlier. (See Table 18.)

Cotton products payments under the cotton products export program from August 1 through December 1960 were larger than those over the same period a year earlier, about $\$ 7.2$ million in 1960 and $\$ 6.8$ million in 1959. The number of pounds exported also was larger--

Table 5.--Imports: Manufactured waste including picker laps, JanuaryNovember 1959 and 1960


[^0]97.0 and 85.7 million pounds. In most individual categories export payments and the quantities covered were larger in 1960 than in the same period a year earlier. (See Table 19.)

## STOCK-UNFILLED ORDER RATIO FOR COTTON BROADWO VEN GOODS INCREASES

At the end of November, the seasonally adjusted
ratio for stocks to unfilled orders of cotton broadwoven goods was 0.66. This marks the ninth month in which this ratio has increased. The November ratio compares with 0.52 for October and 0.23 for November 1959. (See Table 6.) Usually increases in this ratio indicate declines in cotton consumption for some months in the future. During the current year the ratio started increasing in March. Consumption began to decline in August. (See Figure 2.)

Table 6.--Ceston broadwoven goods at cotton mills. Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted, January 1947 to date 1/

| Year | $:$ | January | : | February | : | March |  | April |  | May | June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 | : | 0.13 |  | 0.13 |  | 0.11 |  | 0.12 |  | 0.13 | 0.12 |
| 1948 | : | . 10 |  | . 11 |  | . 13 |  | . 16 |  | . 16 | . 20 |
| 1949 | : | . 99 |  | 1.04 |  | 1.10 |  | 1.13 |  | 1.18 | 1.14 |
| 1950 | : | . 17 |  | . 14 |  | . 18 |  | . 20 |  | . 19 | . 20 |
| 1951 | : | . 11 |  | . 13 |  | . 13 |  | . 14 |  | . 18 | . 30 |
| 1952 | : | . 76 |  | . 81 |  | . 78 |  | . 76 |  | . 70 | . 48 |
| 1953 | : | . 32 |  | . 27 |  | . 30 |  | . 24 |  | . 23 | . 24 |
| 1954 | : | . 60 |  | . 57 |  | . 54 |  | . 58 |  | . 49 | . 51 |
| 1955 | . | . 37 |  | . 38 |  | . 38 |  | . 37 |  | . 37 | . 35 |
| 1956 | : | . 24 |  | . 23 |  | . 27 |  | . 28 |  | . 33 | . 41 |
| 1957 | : | . 57 |  | . 58 |  | . 56 |  | . 58 |  | . 54 | . 56 |
| 1958 | : | . 64 |  | . 70 |  | . 69 |  | . 67 |  | . 69 | . 65 |
| 1959 | : | . 41 |  | . 33 |  | . 29 |  | . 25 |  | . 22 | . 21 |
| 1960 | : | . 19 |  | . 19 |  | . 22 |  | . 25 |  | . 25 | . 30 |
|  | -- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : | July | $:$ $:$ $:$ | August | : | September | : | October | : | November | : December <br> : |
| 1947 | : | 0.12 |  | 0.11 |  | 0.10 |  | 0.10 |  | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| 1948 | : | . 29 |  | . 38 |  | . 49 |  | . 61 |  | . 72 | . 83 |
| 1949 | : | . 80 |  | . 41 |  | . 24 |  | . 20 |  | . 18 | . 19 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1950 | : | . 15 |  | . 13 |  | . 12 |  | . 12 |  | . 13 | . 12 |
| 1951 | : | . 49 |  | . 59 |  | . 70 |  | . 74 |  | . 64 | . 60 |
| 1952 | : | . 41 |  | . 37 |  | . 34 |  | . 33 |  | . 32 | . 31 |
| 1953 | : | . 25 |  | . 28 |  | . 37 |  | . 42 |  | . 50 | . 58 |
| 1954 | : | . 52 |  | . 53 |  | . 44 |  | . 47 |  | . 48 | . 41 |
| 1955 | : | . 32 |  | . 27 |  | . 26 |  | . 26 |  | . 24 | . 25 |
| 1956 | : | . 46 |  | . 50 |  | . 50 |  | . 42 |  | . 50 | . 54 |
| 1957 | : | . 59 |  | . 60 |  | . 60 |  | . 66 |  | . 61 | . 59 |
| 1958 | : | . 55 |  | . 56 |  | . 55 |  | . 52 |  | . 48 | . 44 |
| 1959 | : | . 21 |  | . 21 |  | . 21 |  | . 21 |  | . 23 | . 21 |
| 1960 | : | . 34 |  | . 38 |  | . 44 |  | . 52 |  | . 66 |  |

1/ End of month

## Cotton Broadwoven Goods

## STOCKS-UNFILLED ORDER RATIO, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Figure 2

## VALUE OF FABRICS DECLINE

The average wholesale value of fabric ( 20 constructions) in the United States has declined each month since February 1960. In December the average value was about 59.61 cents for the amount of fabric made from a pound of cotton. This compares with 61.16 cents in November and 66.37 cents in December a year earlier. Declines in the value of fabric usually indicate future declines in mill activity. Prices paid by mills for cotton used in the 20 constructions also declined in December, averaging 31.48 cents per pound, compared with 33.17 cents a year earlier. The price of cotton declined less than the value of fabric. Therefore, mill margins also declined. Since February, mill margins have shown a generally downward movement, though in a few months of 1960 they rose slightly. (See Table 20.)

## PRODUCTION OF FABRIC DECLINES

The production of fabric in July-September 1960 was about $2,192,000,006$ linear yards, about 180 million yards smaller than that for the same quarter of 1959 and about 230 million yards less than production in April-June 1960. Print-cloth yarn fabrics accounted for more than 35 percent of production in July-September 1960, the largest proportion of the total of any category reported. Although this situation has prevailed for many years, the proportion of print-cloth yarn fabrics has been declining generally since 1954 when they comprised 40.8 percent of the total. For 1959 they comprised 35.2 percent of the total.

The next largest category was sheetings which in July-September 1960 accounted for 26.4 percent of total ${ }^{\circ}$
production. The importance of this category has been gradually increasing in recent years. In 1954 it accounted for 25.2 percent of total production and in 1959 it accounted for 27 percent of total production.

Fine cotton fabric (combed yarn) accounted for about 18 percent of total production in July-September 1960. The proportion that this category is of the total has also been increasing in recent years. It rose from 12.6 percent in 1954 to 16.8 percent in 1959. Other categories accounted for a relatively small percentage of total broadwoven goods production. The three principle categories memtioned above accounted for about 80 percent of total production in recent years. (See Table 21.)


## PRODUCTION OF COTTON DECLINES

As of December 1 the 1960 cotton crop was estimated at $14,270,000$ running bales ( $14,309,000$ bales of 500 pounds each). This compares with $14,504,000$ bales in the 1959 crop, the largest crop since 1955.

About 21 percent of the 1960 crop is being produced in the West. This percentage compares with 20 percent in 1959 and 1960 marks the first year since 1953 that the West has produced more than 3 million bales. The Southwest and the Delta States are producing 34 and 31 percent of the 1960 crop, respectively, compared with 33 percent for both areas in 1959. The Southeast's proportion of the 1960 crop is about the same as in 1959--14 percent. (See Table 22.) The average yield per harvested acre for the United States in 1960 is estimated at 448 pounds. This is the lowest yield of the past 3 years and compares with the record high of 466 pounds in 1958 and 462 pounds in 1959. The average yield in the Southwest was slightly above that of 1959 , but the yields in all the other geographical regions were below those of a year ago. A decline in production occurred despite an increase in harvested acreage in all of the geographical regions except the Southwest and because of lower yields. (See Table 23.)

Through January 15 about 14.1 million bales had been
ginned from the 1960 crop. This was about 98.6 percent of the estimated crop and marks the lowest percentage of ginnings for this date since 1958. In 1958 the percentage as of January 15 was 97.7 percentand this was the lowest percentage as of this date since 1952.

## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION STOCKS DECLINE

Stocks of cotton held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (owned and held as collateral against outstanding price support loans) as of January 13, 1961 were about 5.2 million bales. This compares with about 6.1 million bales a year earlier. Of the 1961 total, stocks of upland cotton owned by CCC were smaller than a year earlier by about 1.1 million bales and upland cotton held as collateral against outstanding loans was about 280,000 bales compared with 160,000 a year earlier. Stocks of extra-long staple cotton included in the total were about 60,000 bales in mid-January 1961 or about 11,000 bales smaller than such stocks at the end of 1959. (See Table 24.

Purchases of Choice A cotton by CCC through January 13, 1961 were about 7.3 million bales. Of this total, about 5.6 million bales have been sold. The sales made by local sales agents accounted for about 5.4 million bales of the total bales.

## SPOT MARKET PRICES DECLINE

The average 14 spot market price for Midaling 1-inch cotton in December was 30.16 cents per pound, compared with 30.19 cents in November and 31.78 cents in December 1959. On January 23 the spot market price was 30.14 cents per pound. Recent market prices reflect the minimum sales price for Choice A cotton by local sales agents for CCC. This price is 110 percent of the Choice B loan rate plus carrying charges. The average Choice B loan rate at the 14 spot markets for Middling 1 -inch cotton is 26.92 cents per pound and the carrying charges through December were 0.5 cent. The minimum sales price for local sales agents in December was 30.11 cents per pound.

The average price received by farmers for upland cotton in December was 28.73 cents per pound. This was the lowest price received by farmers in any December since 1957 and compares with 30.05 cents per pound in 1959. In November 1960 the average price received by farmers was 30.06 cents per pound.


## LINTERS SUPPLY AND DISAPPEARANCE SMALLER

Because stocks at the start of the 1960-61 season and the 1960 crop were smaller than those of a year earlier, the supply of linters in the 1960-61 marketing year is expected to be smaller than that of the preceding season by more than 100,000 bales. This will be the smallest supply since 1957-58. The total supply during the current season is expected to be about 2.3 million bales. Imports during the current season are also expected to be slightly below those of a year earlier. From August 1 through October they were about 29,000 bales, compared with approximately 42,000 in the same period a year earlier.

Disappearance of linters is expected to decline more than the supply. Consumption is likely to be about 200,000 bales smaller than a year earlier and exports may be off close to 100,000 bales. The primary cause of the decline in consumption is a drop in bleacher activity (chemical uses). From August 1 through December bleachers consumed only about 73 percent of the quantity of linters used in the comparable period of 1959. Consumption during 1959-60 was the largest since 1956-57. However, declines in activity of the rayon industry and other chemical industries are affecting the activity of bleachers during the current season. Consumption by other users (primarily felting uses) held close to last year's level during the first 5 months of the current season. There may be a slight decline in the consumption of linters by other users, but the decline is not likely to be as sharp as the decline in consumption by bleachers.

Exports of linters from August 1 through November 1960 were about 92,000 bales, about 83 percent of such exports during the same period a year earlier. Exports during the 1959-60 year were relatively large, about 329,000 bales, but during 1960-61 they may decline about 75,000 bales. (See Table 25.)

Since the decline in disappearance is expected to be sharper than the decline in supply, the carryover of linters on August 1, 1961 is likely to be considerably larger than that on August 1, 1960, which was about 488,000 bales. It was the smallest since 1951. The August 1, 1961 carryover probably will be between 800,000 and 900,000 bales.

## PRICES FOR LINTERS DECLINE

During the past several months prices for linters have declined. Prices for felting linters fell--Grade 3, Staple 3 dropped from about 7.81 cents in June and July to 7.27 cents in December. Grade 7, Staple 7 declined from 4.13 cents per pound to 4.03 cents per pound over the same period. Prices for chemical grade linters also have tended to decline and over the period under discussion fell from 3.39 cents to 3.13 cents per pound. The cellulose differential remained the same, about . 05 cent. Prices in November 1960 were above those of November 1959 despite the recent declines. (See Table 26.)


## PRODUCTION OF RAYON AND ACETATE SMALLER; PRODUCT ION OF NON-CELLULOSIC MANMADE FIBERS LARGER

The production of rayon and acetate during the first three quarters of 1960 was smaller than that of the comparable period a year earlier by almost 11 percent. On the other hand, production of non-cellulosic fibers, including textile glass, was larger by about 11 percent. Production in all segments of rayon and acetate industry except acetate filament yarn was smaller in all of the first three quarters of 1960 than a year earlier. (See Table 27.)

The Textile Organon for December 1960 shows projected capacity for the manmade fiber industry through 1962. Capacity for all types of rayon is expected to be smaller in November 1962 than it was in November 1959; but for producing acetate filament yarn and staple it is expected to be slightly higher in November 1962 than in November 1959. In total, the producing capacity of the rayon and acetate industry is expected to decline about 10 million pounds from 1959 to 1962.

In November 1962 the producing capacity of the rayon and acetate industry is expected to be about 1,453 million pounds, while the capacity of the non-cellulosic and textile glass fiber industry is slated to increase rapidly. The total capacity for this industry is expected to increase from the 969 million pounds of November 1959 to 1,546 million in November 1962. All segments of
the industry are expected to show a substantial increase. (See Table 28.)

Data on production and capacity for the manmade fibers indicate that the demand for the non-cellulosic fibers is much stronger in relation to production or producing capacity than is that for the cellulosic fibers. The relative demand position of the two segments of the industry is reflected in the prices for the products of the two segments. Recently, the price for rayon
staple fiber dropped from 33 cents to 28 cents per pound and recently prices for viscose tire yarn (1,650 denier) also declined. In November it was quoted at 49 cents per pound compared with 50 cents from January through September and 55 cents in November 1959. On the other hand, prices for the non-cellulosic manmade fibers have remained strong. Dacron staple fiber has been 1.36 cents a pound since January 1959. Nylon staple fiber ( 3 denier) has been 1.28 cents a pound since December 1956.

# Foreign Trade in Manmade Fiber Manufactures 

Frank Lowenstein and Charles H. Wittmann

Quantitative measures of U. S. Foreign trade in textile products for cotton and wool manufactures have previously been published. 1 / The present study completes the research phase of the project for determining the equivalent pounds of basic raw fibers, wool, cotton, and manmade, consumed in the manufacture of textile products exported from, and imported into the United States. Current data will be published in future issues of the Cotton Situation.

Exports of manufactures of manmade fiber products in the 1920-59 period have always exceeded imports, measured in equivalent pounds of raw fiber. Based on 10 -year averages, exports generally were about twice as large as imports during the decade of 1920-29. They averaged about four times higher between 1930-39, about 60 times larger in 1940-49, and about 10 times as great in 1950-59. The ratio of exports to imports has narrowed considerably in recent years, being but 3 to 1 in 1959. This change was caused primarily by the rapid rise in imports since $195 \dot{4}$ while exports remained relatively stable. As a result, the trade balance (the difference between exports and imports) declined to the lowest level since 1946. (See Figure 3.)

Annual exports averaged less than 3 million pounds from 1920 to 1935. A gradual increase to 31 million pounds in 1945 was followed by a sharp rise to a record high of 111.5 million in 1947. Thereafter, exports leveled off somewhat but maintained an average of about 92 million pounds for the 10 years 1950-59. (See Table 7.)

With the exception of 1937, imports of manmade fiber manufactures did not exceed 2 million pounds in any year over the period 1920-49. Between 1950 and 1954 they averaged approximately 4.3 million pounds annually. Thereafter, imports rose sharply, reaching a peak of 33.6 million pounds in 1959. (See Table 8.)

The broadwoven fabrics category has consistently been the largest single group exported since 1930. They accounted for about 60 percent of the total between 1930-35, 75 percent during the next 10 years and about 85 percent annually during the decade 1945-55. During the past 5 years, exports of cloth accounted for about
70 percent of the total. Together with such semi-manufactures as sliver, tops and roving, thrown and spun yarns, and sewing thread, this group constitutes approximately 80 percent of total exports.

Hosiery, which was the dominant export commodity until 1928, declined rapidly thereafter to become of relatively minor importance.

Broadwoven fabric imports constitute a much smaller proportion of the total imports than of total exports, averaging about 35 percent during the last 8 years. Semi-manufactures, products processed from raw fiber through the fabric stage, were approximately 45 percent of the total, while fabricated products accounted for the remainder. Finished products, those which have passed' through the final stage of manufacture to the form in which they are consumed directly by the ultimate consumer, comprise a much larger proportion of imports than of exports.

The increase in total imports in 1958 over 1957 was caused primarily by rises of approximately $1-1 / 2$ million pounds in each of two categories, woven fabrics and laces and lace articles. The total of 33 million pounds in 1959, the highest on record, was $2-1 / 2$ times larger than the previous year. This rise of 20 million pounds over the previous year was the result

1/ The Wool Situation, TWS-47, May 1959. The Cotton Situation, $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$-188, May 1960.

## U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

Fiber Equivalent of Manmade Fiber Manufactures

mainly, of increases of 5.5 million pounds in tire fabric, 6.3 million pounds in woven fabrics, 2.4 million pounds in wearing apparel not knit, and 5 million pounds in laces and lace articles. Within the latter group, ornamented wearing apparel accounted for most of the rise.

Techniques used in deriving conversion factors for estimating pounds of equivalent fiber when manufactured
products are reported in units other than pounds, or in terms of value only, are similar to those devised in an earlier analysis pertaining to cotton manufactures. These are discussed in detail in The Cotton Situation for May 1960 (CS-188), pages 20-23. For manmade fibers allowances are made for textile manufacturing waste amounting to $1-1 / 2$ percent when products are made from filament yarns and 4 percent when made from staple fiber.

Table 7 .--Manmade fiber equivalent of United States exports of domestic manmade fiber manufactures, 1920-60


[^1]Table 8.--Manmade fiber equivalent of United States imports for consumption of manmade fiber manufactures, 2920-60


 cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. 4/ Not elsewhere classified. 5/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, October and November 1960 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1960


Table 10.--Registrations under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind, 1959-60 marketing year

| Date | : | Number <br> registered | Cumulative from May 7, 1959 | : |  | Date |  | : | Number registered | : | Cumulative from May 7, 1959 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1959-60 | : | Bales | Bales | : |  | 1959-60 |  | : | Bales |  | Bales |
| May 7-May 11 | : | 19,184 | 19,184 | : | Oct. | 3 - Oct. | 9 | : | 154,236 |  | 2,460,519 |
| May i2 - May 25 | : | 153,671 | 172,855 | : | Oct. | 10 - Oct. | 16 | : | 144,929 |  | 2,605,448 |
| May 26 - June 1 | : | 132,989 | 305,844 | : | Oct. | 17 - oct. | 23 | : | 191,599 |  | 2,797,047 |
|  |  |  |  | : | Oct. | 24 - oct. | 30 | : | 185,384 |  | 2,982,431 |
| June 2 - June 12 | : | 128,286 | 434,130 | : | Oct. | 31 - Nov. | 6 | : | 181,154 |  | 3,163,585 |
| June 13-June 26 | : | 144,055 | 575,185 | : |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| June 29 - Juay 10 | : | 164,902 | 740,087 | : | Nov. | 7 - Nov. | 13 | : | 179,198 |  | 3,342,783 |
| July 13-July 31 | : | 270,000 | 1,010,087 | : | Nov. | 14 - Nov. 27 - Nov. | 20 | : | 257,150 224,754 |  | $3,599,933$ $3,824,687$ |
| Aug. 1 - Aug. 7 | : | 80,657 | 1,090,744 | :: | Nov. | 28-Nov. | 27 4 | : | 224,754 317,777 |  | $3,824,687$ $4,142,464$ |
| Aug. 8 - Aug. 14 | : | 101,810 | 1,192,554 | : |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Aug. 15 - Aug. 21 | : | 90,317 | 1,282,871 | : | Dec. | 5 - Dec. | 11 | : | 200,554 |  | 4,343,018 |
| Aug. 22 - Aug. 28 |  | 149,329 | 1,432,200 | : | Dec. | 12-Dec. | 18 | : | 319,150 |  | 4,662,168 |
| Aug. 29 - Sept. 4 | : | 198,196 | 1,630,396 | : | Dec. | 19-Dec. | 25 | : | 137,811 |  | 4,799,979 |
|  | : |  |  | : | Dec. | 26 - Jan. | 1 | : | 186,778 |  | 4,986,757 |
| Sept. 5-Sept. 11 | : | 109,594 | 1,739,990 | : |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
| Sept. 12 - Sept. 18 | : | 223,628 | 1,963,618 |  | Jan. | 2 - Jan. | 8 | : | 95,431 |  | 5,082,188 |
| Sept. 19 - Sept. 25 | : | 178,330 | 2,141,948 | : | Jan. | 9 - Jan. | 15 | : | 61,788 |  | 5,143,976 |
| Sept. 26 - Oct. 2 | : | 164,335 | 2,306,283 | : | Jan. | 16 - Jan. | 22 | : | 102,254 |  | 5,246,230 |
|  | : |  |  | : |  |  |  | : |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  | : |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 11.--Registrations under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind, 1960-61 marketing year


Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 12.--Cotton exports: Total and under specified programs by country of destination, fiscal years 1958-59, 1959-60 1/


1/ Data based on: Liftings under Mutual Security Act authorizations, reported shipments under Titles I and II of Public Iaw 480, reports on distribution of exports under barter contracts and Export-Import Bank loans. 2/ Totals were made before rounding. 3/Total exports and those financed under the specifled export programs are not directly comparable because of differences in reporting periods and techniques. Over the long run the differences tend to cancel out. 4/Ruming bales, party estimated. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/Less than $\$ 500,000$. 7/ Includes Export-Import Bank loans as follows: 46 million dollars to Japan and 3 million dollars to Austria estimated to represent 395 thousand bales and 24 thousand bales, respectively. 8/ Includes Export-Import Bank loans as follows: 32 miliion dollars to Japan and 4 million dollars to Austria estimated to represent 270 thousand bales and 32 thousand bales, respectively. $9 /$ Includes 2 million dollars representing 19 thousand bales which were delivered to barter contractors but for which destination reports have not been received.

Table 13.--Cotton: Average prices 1/ of selected growths and qualities, c.if. Liverpool, England, annual 1957-59, January-December 1960

$1 /$ Generally for prompt shipment. Prices for certain qualities were computed using value differences.
$\bar{F}$ oreign Agricultural Service.
Table 14.--Cotton: Average prices 1/ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Bremen, Germany, annual 1957-59, January-December 1960


1 / For prompt shipment. Prices for certain qualities were computed using value difference.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 15 .--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and U. S. average spot export prices, October, November and December 1959 2/


1/ Includes export taxes where applicable.
$\overline{2} /$ Quotations on net weight basis.
$\overline{3} /$ Average of prices collected once each week.
4/ Average 14 sppt market gross weight price less export payment-in-kind rate per pound, divided by 0.96 to convert price to a net weight basis.

5/ Quality of U.S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton.
6/ One quotation.
$\overline{7} /$ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price $=$ actual price divided by 0.96 .
8/ No quotation.

* Discounts of varying amounts are offered on export sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 16.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes $1 /$ and U. S. average spot export prices, October, November and December 1960 2/

| Market | Foreign |  | United States |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quality | Price per pound 3 / | Price per pound 4/ | Quality 5/ |
|  | : | Cents | Cents |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | October 1960 |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Broach, Vijay, fine | 27.30 | 21.31 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | : 289 F Sind Fine S G | 26.51 | 23.06 | SLM 1" |
| Izmir, Turkey | : Standard II | 6/26.31 | 26.64 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | : Type 5 | 23.02 | 22.22 | SLM 31/32'* |
| Matamoros, Mexico | : M 1-1/32' | 7/27.43 | 25.91 | M 1-1/32" |
| Lima, Peru | : Tanguis type 5 | 28.31 | 26.00 | SLM 1-3/16" |
| Alexandria, UAR * | : Ashmouni good | 40.73 | 27.50 | M 1-1/8' |
|  | November 1960 |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Broach Vijay, fine | 27.47 | 21.47 | SLM 15/16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Karachi, Pakistan | : 289 F Sind Fine S G | 27.04 | 23.19 | SLM 1" |
| Izmir, Turkey | : Standard II | 26.50 | 26.68 | M $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | : Type 5 | 23.20 | 22.32 | SLM 31/32" |
| Matamoros, Mexico | : M 1-1/32'' | 7/27.13 | 25.91 | M 1-1/32' |
| Lima, Peru | : Tanguis type 5 | 28.69 | 26.05 | SLM 1-3/16" |
| Alexandria, UAR * | : Ashmouni good | 41.32 | 27.60 | M $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | December 1960 |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Broach Vijay, fine | 27.30 | 21.42 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | : 289 F Sind Fine S G | 28.02 | 22.94 | SLM 1' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |
| lzmir, Turkey | : Standard II | 26.36 | 26.67 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | : Type 5 | 22.50 | 22.15 | SLM 31/32" |
| Matamoros, Mexico | : M 1-1/32'* | 7/26.49 | 25.90 | M 1-1/32'' |
| Lima, Peru | : Tanguis type 5 | 28.05 | 25.59 | $\text { SLM } 1-3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Alexandria, UAR * | : Ashmouni good | 40.75 | 27.75 | M $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |

1 / Includes export taxes where applicable.
$\overline{2} /$ Quotations on net weight basis.
$\overline{3} /$ Average of prices collected once each week.
4/ Average 14 spot market gross weight price less export payment-in-kind rate per pound, divided by 0.96 to convert price to a net weight basis.

5/ Quality of U.S Cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton.
6. Average for 2 weeks.

7 / Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price $=$ actual price divided by 0.96 .

* Discounts of varying amounts are offered on export sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 17.--Raw cotton equivalent of United States imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1940-60


[^2]
 tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remants. 3/ Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. 4/ Includes
 elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and laces and lace articles. 7 Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. 8 , braids and narrow fabrics, 480 and net weight beles 9/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments, December l959, December 1960 and cumulation August-December 1959, August-December 1960

| Class | Principal item of export | Equalization payments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Value | : Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | : Quantity | Value | : Quantity |
|  |  | Dollars | Pounds | Dollars | Pounds | Dollars | Pounds | Dollars | Pounds |
| A | Card strips, comber noils, spinners laps and roving waste | 279,892 | 3,923,700 | 1,705,639 | 25,329,661 | 142,045 | 2,630,467 | 1,655,864 | 25,225,322 |
| B | Picker laps and cotton batting | 161 | 2,012 | 1,180 | 15,577 | 213 | 3,349 | 1,687 | 24,612 |
| C | Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver | 9 | 100 | 252 | 2,850 | 34 | 500 | 105 | 1,558 |
| D | Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope | 59,694 | 679,912 | 330,026 | 3,992,900 | 39,143 | 570,647 | 349,059 | 4,505,263 |
| E | Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn | 165,90́2 | 1,821,793 | 786,332 | 9,211,021 | 82,597 | 1,223,738 | 738,958 | 9,539,575 |
| F | Knitted articles | 3,789 | 42,070 | 42,832 | 538,243 | 5,271 | 73,393 | 71,088 | 804,913 |
| G | Finished fabrics | 525,935 | 5,549,701 | 2,506,281 | 28,169,826 | 346,513 | 4,876,144 | 2,843,357 | 34,514,819 |
| H | Articles mfrd. from fabrics | 118,532 | 1,083,861 | 596,892 | 5,915,364 | 100,751 | 1,239,451 | 750,802 | 7,998,241 |
| I | Coa.ted and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics, consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50 pct. by weight of cotton | 35,352 | 670,931 | 144,097 | 2,864,031 | 13,891 | 325,808 | 159,617 | 3,395,723 |
| J | Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles mfrd. from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50 pct. by weight of cotton | 10,927 | 170,504 | 80,335 | 1,325,083 | 6,328 | 124,339 | 75,106 | 1,305,423 |
| K | Gray or finished fabrics 1 yd. or more but less than 10 yd in length | 88,445 | 1,247,357 | 406,589 | 6,837,555 | 74,2u3 | 1,449,159 | 456,199 | 7,923,479 |
| L | Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50 pct. by weight of cotton 1 yd.or more but less than $10 y d$. in length | 4,603 | 111,581 | 16,250 | 423,809 | 2,596 | 31,730 | 17,442 | 492,008 |
| M | Articles mfrd. from gray fabrics; bags; and mops | 41,370 | 418,541 | 103,073 | 1,093,552 | 7,133 | 99,071 | $39,497$ | 1,089,925 |
| N | Finished fabrics |  |  |  |  | 735 | 10,452 | 11,212 | 143,847 |
|  | Total | 1,334,671 | 15,722,063 | 6,780,327 | 85,724,472 | 821,515 | 12,708,743 | 7,220,051 | 97,024,708 |

Table 20.--Fabric value, cotton price and mill margin, per pound, United States, by months, August 1956 to date


I/ The estimated value of a pound of cotton with adjustments for salable waste.
2/ Monthly average prices for four territory growths, even running lots, prompt shipments, delivered at Group 201 (Group B) mill points including landing costs and brokerage. Prices are for the average quality of cotton used in each kind of cloth.

3/ Difference between cloth prices and cotton prices.
4/ Starts Augusi 1 of the year indicated.
Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 21.--Cotton broadwoven goods: Production and percentage distribution by kinds, calendar years, 1950 to date


[^3]Bureau of the Census.

Table 22.--Production of cotton by regions, United States, 1930 to date

| Crop | Production |  |  |  |  | Percentage of U. S. crop |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| year beginning Aug. 1 | : West | Southwest 2/ | Delta States 3/ | Southeast 4/ | United <br> States | West $1 /$ | Southwest 2/ | Delta States 3/ | Southeast 4/ |
|  | : 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  | : bales | bales | beles | bales | bales |  |  |  |  |
|  | : 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |  |  |  |  |
|  | : 1b. | lb. | 1 l. | lb. | 1b. |  |  |  |  |
|  | : gr.wt. | gr.wt. | gr.wt. | gr.wt. | gr.wt. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. | Pct. |
| 1930 | : 519 | 4,892 | 3,589 | 4,933 | 13,932 | 4 | 35 | 26 | 35 |
| 1931 | : 393 | 6,582 | 5,464 | 4,658 | 17,097 | 2 | 39 | 32 | 27 |
| 1932 | : 270 | 5,584 | 3,921 | 3,228 | 13,003 | 2 | 43 | 30 | 25 |
| 1933 | : 407 | 5,694 | 3,389 | 3,556 | 13,047 | 3 | 44 | 26 | 27 |
| 1934 | : 466 | 2,722 | 3,157 | 3,291 | 9,636 | 5 | 28 | 33 | 34 |
| 1935 | : 449 | 3,523 | 3,171 | 3,495 | 10,638 | 4 | 33 | 30 | 33 |
| 1936 | : 774 | 3,223 | 4,724 | 3,708 | 12,399 | 6 | 26 | 38 | 30 |
| 1937 | : 1,214 | 5,927 | 6,787 | 5,017 | 18,946 | 6 | 31 | 36 | 27 |
| 1938 | : 716 | 3,649 | 4,572 | 3,007 | 11,943 | 6 | 31 | 38 | 25 |
| 1939 | : 747 | 3,372 | 4,645 | 3,052 | 11,817 | 6 | 29 | 39 | 26 |
| 1940 | : 868 | 4,036 | 4,122 | 3,540 | 12,566 | 7 | 32 | 33 | 28 |
| 1941 | - 691 | 3,370 | 4,265 | 2,417 | 10,744 | 6 | 31 | 40 | 23 |
| 1942 | : 706 | 3,746 | 5,108 | 3,256 | 12,817 | 6 | 29 | 40 | 25 |
| 1943 | : 580 | 3,207 | 4,502 | 3,138 | 11,427 | 5 | 28 | 39 | 28 |
| 1944 | : 579 | 3,280 | 4,939 | 3,432 | 12,230 | 5 | 27 | 40 | 28 |
| 1945 | : 576 | 2,079 | 3,644 | 2,716 | 9,015 | 7 | 23 | 40 | 30 |
| 1946 | : 758 | 1,931 | 3,413 | 2,539 | 8,640 | 9 | 22 | 39 | 30 |
| 1947 | : 1,185 | 3,767 | 4,192 | 2,716 | 11,860 | 10 | 32 | 35 | 23 |
| 1948 | : 1,532 | 3,527 | 6,282 | 3,536 | 14,877 | 10 | 24 | 42 | 24 |
| 1949 | : 2,087 | 6,650 | 4,878 | 2,512 | 16,128 | 13 | 41 | 30 | 16 |
| 1950 | : 1,639 | 3,188 | 3,518 | 1,667 | 10,014 | 16 | 32 | 35 | 17 |
| 1951 | : 2,842 | 4,536 | 4,467 | 3,304 | 15,148 | 19 | 30 | 29 | 22 |
| 1952 | : 3,098 | 4,072 | 5,068 | 2,901 | 15,139 | 21 | 27 | 33 | 19 |
| 1953 | : 3,167 | 4,754 | 5,646 | 2,899 | 16,465 | 19 | 29 | 34 | 18 |
| 1954 | : 2,716 | 4,233 | 4,507 | 2,240 | 13,697 | 20 | 31 | 33 | 16 |
| 1955 | : 2,201 | 4,502 | 5,313 | 2,705 | 14,721 | 15 | 31 | 36 | 18 |
| 1956 | : 2,578 | 3,876 | 4,629 | 2,227 | 13,310 | 19 | 29 | 35 | 17 |
| 1957 | : 2,539 | 3,895 | 3,011 | 1,520 | 10,964 | 23 | 36 | 27 | 14 |
| 1958 | : 2,644 | 4,621 | 2,883 | 1,364 | 11,512' | 23 | 40 | 25 | 12 |
| 1959 | ; 2,973 | 4,797 | 4,784 | 2,004 | 14,558 | 20 | 33 | 33 | 14 |
| 1960 5j | : 3,081 | 4,830 | 4,475 | 1,943 | 14,309 | 21 | 34 | 31 | 14 |

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. 2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas. 3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. 4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. 5/ Preliminary, Srop Reporting Board report of December 8, 1960.

Table 23 --Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, 1950 to date


I/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.
2 Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Mllinois, and Kentucky.
4) Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

5 / Crop Reporting Board report of December 8, 1960.
6) Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.

Table 24.--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton United States, August I, 1958 and 1959 and August 1960 to date

| Date |  | Upland |  |  | Extra-long staple I/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Owned 2/ | Under <br> loan | Total | Owned | Under loan | Total |
|  | : 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
|  | : bales | bales | bales | bales | bales | bales | bales |
| 1958 | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. 1 | : 2,922 | 2,884 | --- | 2,884 | 38 | --- | 38 |
| 1959 | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. 1 | : 7,043 | 6,971 | --- | 6,971 | 72 | --- | 72 |
| 1960 | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. 1 | : 5,042 | 4,973 | 3 | 4,976 | 42 | 24 | 66 |
| Aug. 5 | : 4,877 | 4,809 | 2 | 4,811 | 42 | 24 | 66 |
| Aug. 12 | : 4,680 | 4,615 | --- | 4,615 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Aug. 19 | : 4,704 | 4,639 | --- | 4,639 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Aug. 26 | : 4,589 | 4,524 | --- | 4,524 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Sept. 2 | : 4,605 | 4,540 | --- | 4,540 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Sept. 9 | : 4,645 | 4,580 | --- | 4,580 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Sept. 16 | : 4,502 | 4,437 | -- | 4,437 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Sept. 23 | : 4,377 | 4,312 | 3/ | 4,312 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Sept. 30 | : 4,367 | 4,302 | $3 /$ | 4,302 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Oct. 7 | : 4,257 | 4,192 | 3/ | 4,192 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Oct. 14 | : 4,882 | 4,816 | 1 | 4,817 | 65 | --- | 65 |
| Oct. 21 | : 4,972 | 4,877 | 31 | 4,903 | 64 | --- | 64 |
| Oct. 28 | : 5,135 | 5,013 | 58 | 5,071 | 64 | 3/ | 64 |
| Nov. 4 | : 5,241 | 5,085 | 93 | 5,178 | 63 | 3/ | 63 |
| Nov. 11 | : 5,583 | 5,393 | 127 | 5,520 | 63 | $3 /$ | 63 |
| Nov. 18 | : 5,640 | 5,423 | 156 | 5,579 | 61 | $3 /$ | 61 |
| Nov. 25 | : 5,789 | 5,538 | 190 | 5,728 | 61 | 3/ | 61 |
| Dec. 2 | : 5,625 | 5,338 | 226 | 5,564 | 61 | 3/ | 61 |
| Dec. 9 | : 5,499 | 5,209 | 229 | 5,438 | 60 | 1 | 61 |
| Dec. 16 | : 5,436 | 5,114 | 261 | 5,375 | 60 | 1 | 61 |
| Dec. 23 | : 5,432 | 5,106 | 266 | 5,372 | 60 | 3/ | 60 |
| Dec. 30 | : 5,234 | 4,901 | 273 | 5,174 | 59 | 1 | 60 |
| 1961 | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. 6 | : 5,218 | 4,878 | 280 | 5,158 | 59 | 1 | 60 |
| Jan. 13 | : 5,165 | 4,825 | 280 | 5,105 | 59 | 1 | 60 |

I/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island. 2/ Estimated stock. Less than 500 bales.
Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 25.--Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, averages
1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

| Year beginning August 1 | Supply |  |  |  | Disappearance |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Stocks : Prọduction <br> August 1 $1 /$ <br>   <br>   |  | Imports | $:$ Total | Consumption: | Exports | Destroyed | Total |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1,000$ <br> bales $2 /$ | $1,000$ $\text { bales } 2 /$ | $1,000$ | $1,000$ | $1,000$ | $1,000$ | $1,000$ | $1,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-39 | 548 | 1,132 | 45 | 1,725 | 836 | 264 | 5 | 1,105 |
| 1940-44 | 687 | 1,237 | 160 | 2,084 | 1,399 | 37 | 2 | 1,438 |
| 1945-49 | 405 | 1,326 | 150 | 1,881 | 1,243 | 138 | 1 | 1,382 |
| 1950 | 452 | 1,244 | 103 | 1,800 | 1,396 | 92 | 1 | 1,489 |
| 1951 | 264 | 1,767 | 114 | 2,144 | 1,306 | 226 | 2 | 1,534 |
| 1952 | 548 | 1,799 | 341 | 2,688 | 1,359 | 107 | 2 | 1,468 |
| 1953 | 1,111 | 2,003 | 164 | 3,278 | 1,324 | 237 | 2 | 1,563 |
| 1954 | 1,543 | 1,699 | 185 | 3,410 | 1,474 | 256 | 25 | 1,755 |
| 1955 | 1,491 | 1,703 | 204 | 3,382 | 1,789 | 396 | --- | 2,185 |
| 1956 : | 1,025 | 1,507 | 135 | 2,667 | 1,438 | 334 | --- | 1,772 |
| 1957 | 824 | 1,256 | 139 | 2,219 | 1,102 | 185 | --- | 1,287 |
| 1958 | 810 | 1,347 | 172 | 2,329 | 1,210 | 243 | --- | 1,451 |
| 1959 4/ | 569 | 5/1,653 | 181 | 2,403 | 1,351 | 339 | --- | 1,690 |
| 1960 4/ | 488 | $5 / 1,640$ | 150 | 2,278 | 1,150 | 250 | --- | 1,400 |

[^4]Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.--Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by months, 1959 to date $1 /$

| Year and month | Felting grade |  |  |  |  |  | Chemical grade |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Grade and staple 2/ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Differential |
|  | : 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Base |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cents per pound | Cents per pound | Cents per pound |  |  |  |  | Cents per pound |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | : 8.24 | 7.26 | 6.11 | 5.36 | 4.43 | 3.25 | 1.99 | 0.03 |
| February | : 3/ | 7.30 | 6.11 | 5.34 | 4.43 | 3.28 | 2.00 | . 03 |
| March | : $\quad \overline{3} /$ | 7.33 | 6.14 | 5.33 | 4. 44 | 3.31 | 1.92 | . 03 |
| April | : $\quad \overline{3} /$ | 7.14 | 5.97 | 5.19 | 4.32 | 3.19 | 1.91 | . 03 |
| May | : $\overline{3} /$ | 7.02 | 5.85 | 5.11 | 4.19 | 3.06 | 1.88 | . 03 |
| June | : 3/ | 6.98 | 5.80 | 5.13 | 4.12 | 3.04 | 1.86 | . 03 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | : 3/ | 6.83 | 5.50 | 4,92 | 4.00 | 2.92 | 1.84 | . 03 |
| August | : 7.50 | 7.00 | 5.79 | 5.08 | 3.94 | 2.94 | 1.79 | . 03 |
| September | : 7.75 | 7.06 | 5.84 | 4.09 | 3.90 | 2.89 | 1.79 | . 03 |
| October | : 7.88 | 7.06 | 5.88 | 5.03 | 3.94 | 2.81 | 1.77 | . 03 |
| November | : 7.89 | 7.12 | 5.90 | 5.05 | 3.91 | 2.82 | 1.77 | .03 |
| December | : 7.96 | 7.29 | 6.08 | 5.31 | 4.12 | 2.82 | 1.96 | . 04 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | : 8.00 | 7.39 | 6.18 | 6.13 | 4.74 | 3.55 | 3.47 | . 05 |
| February | : 3/ | 7.58 | 5.94 | 6.56 | 5.13 | 4.13 | 4.11 | . 06 |
| March | : $\quad 3 /$ | 7.58 | 6.63 | 6.51 | 5.13 | 4.13 | 4.11 | . 06 |
| April | : $\overline{3} /$ | 7.58 | 6.94 | 6.44 | 5.13 | 4.13 | 4.07 | . 06 |
| May | : $\overline{3} /$ | 7.58 | 6.94 | 6.44 | 5.13 | 4.13 | 3.45 | . 05 |
| June | : $\underline{3}^{\prime}$ | 7.81 | 6.75 | 6.31 | 5.13 | 4.13 | 3.39 | . 05 |
|  | : ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | : 3/1 | 7.81 | 6.75 | 6.31 | 5.13 | 4.13 | 3.37 | . 05 |
| August | : 8.00 | 7.71 | 6.68 | 6.16 | 5.07 | 4.17 | 3.25 | . 05 |
| September | 8803 | 7.56 | 6.60 | 6.03 | $4{ }_{6} 81$ | 4.00 | 3.31 | . 05 |
| October | - 8.13 | 7.49 | 6.49 | 5.93 | 4.89 | 4.10 |  |  |
| November | -8.03 | 7.34 | 6.44 | 5.84 | 4.88 | 4.08 | 3.33 3.28 | . 05 |
| December | - 8.00 | 7.27 | 6.40 | 5.72 | 4,77 | 4.03 | 3.28 | .05 |

1 / Monthly averages of prices quoted at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas and Los Angeles, for linters uncompressed in carlots f.o.b. cottonseed oil mill points, excluding ports.

2/ Grade 2, staple 2; grade 3 , staple 3 etc.

3/ Not available.

Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 27 .--Manmade fiber: Production, United States, by quarters, 1959-60


1/ Not available by quarters.
Textile Organon.

Table 28.--Manmade fiber production and producing capacity, United States
annual rate, specified dates


1) Acetate includes triacetate and saponified acetate.
2) "Total Reg Ten" means regular + intermediate tenacity rayon yarm and monofilaments plus all acetate yarn.

3/ The acetate production and producing - capacity data include diacetate, triacetate and saponified acetate. All acetate capacity is shown on a diaceate - equivalent basis, i. e. the slower triacetate spinning speed, and the resulting lower capacity, is not taken into account. Since 1954, the acetate staple and tow data do not include the bulk of the production or producing - capacity pounda $s$ for filtration purposes.

4/ Textile glass fiber of all types, including some staple.
5/ The non-cellulosic fibers included are those listed on pages $151-153$ of the September 1960 Organon issue; yarn includes monofilaments and staple includes tow. Saran, olefin or TFE-fluorocarbon staple and tow is tabulated as yarn.
6/ Grand total yarn means all yarn and monofilaments shown plus textile glass fiber.

Table 29.--Rayon and cotton: Actual prices of yarn and equivalent prices of raw fiber, United States, average 1930-34, and 1935-39, 1940 to date


I/ Wholesale price of Viscose on skeins first quality yarm, 150 denier until June 1947, since July 1947 "on cones."
3) Wholesale price of Single 40's carded until July 1946; August 1946, through December 1951, twisted carded; January 1952 to date, carded, knitting, singles 30.
$3 /$ Wholesale price of Viscose, l-1/2 denier. Assumes net waste multiplier of 1.04.
4/ Price of Memphis Territiory growths, landed Group B mill points and assuming net waste multiplier of 1.12.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 30.--Cotton cloths: Exports by destination, United States, average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, annual 1950 to date 1/

| Year | $:$ $:$ <br> $:$ $:$ <br> $:$ Canada $:$ <br> $:$ $:$ | : $:$ <br> : Philippine  <br> :  <br> : Republic  <br> $:$ $:$ | Cuba | :Venezuela | Union <br> of <br> - South <br> - Africa | : Other <br> : Latin <br> : America | : Europe | Other Asia | All <br> other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : Million } \\ & : \frac{\text { yards }}{2 /} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{2 /} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{2 /} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{2 /} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{2 /} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{\sqrt{ }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{2 \int} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Million } \\ & \frac{\text { yards }}{2 /} \end{aligned}$ |
| Average $1920-29$ | : 52.1 | 79.5 | 76.4 | 10.5 | 9.6 | 260.4 | 25.7 | 31.0 | 18.1 | 563.3 |
| 1930-39 | : 26.9 | 75.1 | 57.4 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 114.2 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 5.4 | 299.7 |
| 1935-39 | : 23.5 | 77.7 | 58.5 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 85.8 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 261.9 |
| 19440-44 | : 157.9 | 32.5 | 42.6 | 10.3 | 18.7 | 109.5 | 34.9 | 21.2 | 86.2 | 513.8 |
| 1945-49 | : 201.3 | 76.1 | 38.7 | 22.2 | 60.6 | 139.5 | 77.6 | 182.6 | 148.7 | 947.3 |
| 1950 | : 1.51 .5 | 35.1 | 65.3 | 22.8 | 13.0 | 118.9 | 12.0 | 117.7 | 20.0 | 556.3 |
| 1951 | : 143.0 | 120.1 | 44.6 | 34.7 | 72.5 | 121.4 | 27.4 | 200.4 | 38.4 | 802.5 |
| 1952 | : 199.7 | 94.9 | 54.7 | 33.5 | 27.1 | 155.0 | 10.7 | 154.8 | 30.3 | 760.7 |
| 1953 | : 179.5 | 116.4 | 44.9 | 34.0 | 14.7 | 108.5 | 4.9 | 109.3 | 8.6 | 620.8 |
| 1954 | : 165.5 | 121.3 | 62.7 | 35.1 | 30.3 | 126.3 | 5.1 | 48.2 | 10.6 | 605.1 |
| 1955 | : 180.8 | 99.7 | 57.3 | 28.6 | 26.2 | 90.0 | 3.9 | 48.7 | 7.2 | 542.4 |
| 1956 | : 192.1 | 67.1 | 50.5 | 32.9 | 25.2 | 85.6 | 4.6 | 38.7 | 14.9 | 511.6 |
| 1957 | : 207.3 | 79.4 | 51.8 | 30.8 | 38.3 | 95.7 | 12.2 | 26.6 | 11.0 | 553.1 |
| 1956 | : 213.8 | 43.8 | 45.0 | 34.2 | 30.1 | 88.4 | 14.3 | 17.3 | 11.3 | 503.2 |
| 1959 | : 231.0 | 39.1 | 54.6 | 20.7 | 23.0 | 67.6 | 11.9 | 15.7 | 10.7 | 474.3 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| I/ Includes duck, tire fabrics, all other cotton cloths, printed, bleached, unbleached, yarn dyed an $\bar{d}$ colored and mixtures made largely of cotton yarns. <br> 2/ Linear yards for 1920 and 1921 - square yards 1922 to date. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Bureau of the Census.

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[^0]:    Bureau of the Census

[^1]:    
     7/ Preliminary.

    Compiled from reports of the United States Department of Commerce.

[^2]:    1/ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value colton contanning other fibers. Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manuractures of pile fabrics.
    $3 /$ Includes bankets, quilts, and bedspreads, sheets and pıllow cases.
    4/ Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coass, vests, ropes, pajamas, and ornanented wearing apparel).
    5 Includes nets and nettings, veils and vellings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtalns.
    
    7f Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled, or waterproof fabrics
    7) Includes belts and belting,

    9/ Preliminary.

[^3]:    1/Preliminary.

[^4]:    1/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.
    $\frac{2}{3}$ / Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter.
    4/ Preliminary, partly estimated.
    Production at gins and delinting plants not available.

