
OCT 6-1961

## The

# Cotton Situation 

Published bimonthly by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In This Issue:<br>United States Foreign Trade<br>in Textiles.

| $:$ | Fibers Used in Textile Manufactures |
| :--- | :--- |
| $:$ | Fntering United States Foreign Trade, |
| $:$ | Marketing Research Report No. 491, now |
| $:$ | Reilable on request from Economics |
| $:$ |  |
|  |  |


| $:$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $:$ | The next issue of the Cotton Situation |
| $:$ | is scheduled for release November 15, |
| $:$ |  |



## The Cotton Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 15, 1961

## CONTENTS

|  | Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| Summary | 6 |
| Recent Developments | 5 |
| Carryover Declines | 5 |
| Commercial Stocks Relatively Larg | 5 |
| CCC Held Stocks Small | 6 |
| Grade Index of Carryover Lower; |  |
| Average Staple Length Higher -- | - 7 |
| Cotton Production | - 7 |
| Consumption of Cotton Increasing | - 8 |
| Rate of Cotton Consumption Rising | 8 |
| Stable Ratio of Stocks to Unfilled |  |
| Orders for Broadwoven Goods | - 9 |
| Value of Fabric High ---.-- | 9 |
| Cotton Used in Textiles Delivered to Military Forces $\qquad$ | 9 |
| Imports of Cotton Textiles Smaller; |  |
| Exports Larger | 10 |

Page

International Textile Agreement --.-------- 10
Proclamation on Picker Lap

Exports of Cotton Expected to Decline ....-.- 12
Registrations for Export Large .-.-....-...-- 12
Government Financing of Cotton

Cotton Prices in Import Markets

Spot Market Prices Up -....-........................ 13
Prices Received by Farmers Higher --w----- 14
Supply and Distribution of Cotton Linters --.- 14

Special Article: United States Foreign Trade



## SUMMARY

The carryover of cotton on August 1, 1962, is expected to be about 7.0 million bales, about... 200,000 bales smaller than on August 1, 1961. This will be the smallest carryover since 1953 and less than half of the peak carryover in 1956 of 14.5 million bales.

Production of cotton in the United States in 1961 is estimated at about 14.2 million running bales ( 14.3 million bales of 500 pounds each), approximately 0.1 million smaller than a year earlier. The slight decline in production is occurring because of lower yield, down about 9 pounds from the 446 pound average yield per harvested acre of 1960. Although the average yield per harvested acre in the West is estimated at a record high, acreage in the West declined. Acreage in the Southeast and the Delta increased, but the yields per acre in these areas for 1961 are considerably smaller
than the yields of 1960 because of less favorable growing conditions.

The 1961 crop is expected to be about 300,000 bales smaller than estimated disappearance. Because an additional 100,000 to 200,000 bales is added to the supply by imports and the city crop, the carryover is expected to decline by only about 200,000 bales. Disappearance during the current season is estimated at about 14.5 million bales, roughly 400,000 bales smaller than disappearance during 1960-61, and about equal to the average annual disappearance of the past 5 seasons. Mill consumption is expected to be around $8-3 / 4$ million bales compared with about 8.3 million bales in 1960-61; exports are expected to be about 850,000 bales smaller than the 6.6 million of last season.

Cotton Situation at a Glance

| Item $\quad \vdots$ | Unit | : | 1960 |  |  | 1961 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | : | June | July | August | June | July | August 1/ |
| - |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month) | Cents | : | 29.60 | 31.39 | 32.35 | 30.88 | 31.45 | 32.64 |
| Parity price for Am. Upland ............................. | Cents | : | 38.63 | 38.50 | 38.50 | 38.70 | 38.70 | 38.83 |
| Farm price as a percentage of parity...................... | Percent | : | 77 | 82 | 84 | 80 | 81 | 84 |
| Average 14 spot market price Midding 1 inch.............: | Cents | : | 32.24 | 31.96 | 30.75 | 32.22 | 32.65 | 33.11 |
| Average price for 20 constructions, gray goods $2 / . . . . .$. : | Cents | : | 63.87 | 63.48 | 62.86 | 57.60 | 57.88 | 58.68 |
| Average price cotton used in 20 constructions $27 . . . . . .$. | Cents | : | 33.48 | 33.36 | 32.52 | 34.09 | 34.45 | 34.84 |
| Mill margins for 20 constructions $2 / . . .$. ................. | Cents | : | 30.39 | 30.12 | 30.34 | 23.51 | 23.43 | 23.94 |
| BLS wholesale price index |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All commodities............................................: | $1947-49=100$ | : | 119.5 | 119.7 | 119.2 | 118.2 | 118.6 | 119.0 |
| Cotton broadwoven goods. .................................... | do. | : | 93.3 | 93.1 | 92.6 | 86.4 | 86.6 | --- |
| Index of industrial production |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overall including utilities (adjusted) 2/..............: | $1957=100$ | : | 109.4 | 109.5 | 108.4 | 110.4 | 112.4 | --- |
| Textiles, apparel and leather products (adjusted) 2/..: | do. | : | 118.9 | 118.7 | 117.1 | 115.7 | 118.4 | 118.0 |
| Personal income payments (adjusted) 2/...................: | Billion dollars | : | 404.4 | 404.7 | 405.2 | 417.3 | 421.8 | --- |
| Retail store sales (apparel group, adjusted) $2 / \ldots .$. | Million dollars | : | 1,137 | 1,134 | 1,180 | 1,148 | --- | --- |
| Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton $2 / 3 / 1 . . . . . . . .$. : | 1,000 bales | : | $3 / 860.4$ | 562.0 | 684.5 | 3/824.1 | 539.6 | 690.2 |
| Mill consumption, daily rate (unadjusted) 2 /.............: | 1,000 bales | : | 34.4 | 28.1 | 34.2 | 33.0 | 27.0 | 34.5 |
| Mill consumption, daily rate (adjusted) $2 / \cdots . .$. | 1,000 bales | : | 35.3 | 34.7 | 33.4 | 33.8 | 33.3 | 33.7 |
| Spindles in place end of month in cotton system.........: | Thousands | : | 19,989 | 19,956 | 19,961 | 19,697 | 19,605 | 19,614 |
| Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton...................: | Thousands | : | 17,579 | 17,521 | 19,266 | 18,992 | 18,992 | 19,065 |
| Spindles idle.............................................. | Thousands | : | 684 | 734 | 695 | 731 | 613 | 549 |
| Gross hourly earnings in broadwoven goods 5/.............: | Dollars | : | 2.29 | 2.29 | 2.27 | $1 / 2.35$ | 1/2.35 | --- |
| Mill stocks ${ }^{\text {a }}$ unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods..: | Percent | : | 31 | 34 | 38 | - 50 | - 47 | --- |
| Exports of cotton............................................: | 1,000 bales | : | 501.8 | 675.3 | 113.5 | 249.8 | 306.4 | --- |
| Exports of cotton since August l.......................... | 1,000 bales | : | 6,507.1 | 7,182.4 | 113.5 | 6,333.0 | 6,639.4 | --- |
| Imports of cotton............................................ | Bales | : | 1,716 | 718 | 90,272 | 3,537 | 864 | --- |
| Imports of cotton since August l........................... | Bales | : | 134,862 | 135,580 | 90,272 | 128,619 | 129,483 | --- |
| Mill stocks end of month 2/................................. | 1,000 bales | : | 1,594.6 | 1,407.7 | 1,166.0 | 1,962.1 | 1,903.2 | 1,810.7 |
| Stocks, public storage, etc 2/ | 1,000 bales | : | 6,681.1 | 5,937.5 | 5,931.4 | 5,459.7 | 4,770.3 | 4,288.6 |
| Linters prices 6/ |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grade 2, Staple.2........................................... | Cents | : |  |  | 8.00 | 7.50 |  | 8.00 |
| Grade 4, Staple 4........................................... | Cents | : | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.68 | 6.38 | 6.28 | 6.53 |
| Grade 6, Staple 6........................................... | Cents | : | 5.13 | 5.13 | 5.07 | 4.94 | 4.94 | 5.19 |
| Rayon prices |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Viscose yarn, 150 denier.................................. | Cents | : | 82 | 82 | 82 | --- | --- | -- |
| Staple fiber, viscose $1 \frac{1}{2}$ denier......................... | Cents | : | 33 | 33 | 33 | 28 | 28 |  |
| Acetate yarn, 150 denier.................................. | Cents | : | 72 | 74 | 74 | --- | --- | --- |
| 1/ Preliminary. 2/Revised. 3/4-week period except 7/ Not available. | noted. 4/5-w |  | period. | Cotton, | and synt | fibers. | Average | markets. |

An increase in consumption in 1961-62 is indicated by a rising rate of mill consumption in recent months, lower levels of the stock-unfilled order ratio for cotton broadwoven goods since February, slight increases in the value of fabric, and an expected continued higher consumer income. The rate of mill consumption reached a low point in February 1961. Since then, the seasonally adjusted daily rate of consumption has been increasing. The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods reached a peak in December 1960 and then declined for several months. For the past few months the seasonally adjusted ratio has been between 0.47 and 0.50 , as compared with a high of 0.66 in December 1960. Fabric prices have increased at a rather slow rate. Because of the recent rise in cotton prices, mill margins have remained at very low levels.

The cotton equivalent of imports of cotton textiles in fiscal 1961 was close to 96,000 bales smaller than such imports in calendar 1960, about 429,200 and 525,500 bales, respectively.

In July, a tentative international agreement to be used in limiting international trade in textiles was developed at a conference in Geneva. The quantity of textiles imported in fiscal 1961 is to be used as the basis for developing limitations of textile imports in the coming year.

On September 1, the Tariff Commission recommended and on September 11, the President proclaimed an import quora of 1,000 pounds per annum for "cotton products produced in any state preceding the spinning into yarn (chiefly cotton picker laps)." Imports of such
products will be drastically reduced. Picker lap imports have increased to relatively large volumes over the past year or two, equivalent to about 58,000 bales of cotton in fiscal 1961.

Exports of U. S. cotton this year are expected to be somewhat smaller than last year, because the foreign free world is not expected to build up cotton stocks as it did last year. Production and consumption of cotton in the foreign free world is expected to be close to the levels of 1960-61. Also, Government financing of cotton exports during the current fiscal year does not appear to be as large as it was during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961.

The average price for Middling 1 -inch cotton at the 14 spot markets during August 1961 was 33.11 cents per pound. This compares with the average support price at these markets of 33.34 cents per pound. Prices were close to the support level because the large quantity of stocks in commercial hands on August 1 reduced the immediate demand in 1961 crop cotton. On that date, CCC held only 1.5 million bales of cotton compared with about 5 million a year earlier. Stocks held in commercial hands were equivalent to about 5.7 million bales and compare with 2.6 million bales a year earlier. The increase in commercially held stocks resulted from an anticipated rise in the market price based on a rise in the support level for upland cotton. The loan rate for Middling 1 -inch cotton at average location is 33.04 cents per pound compared with the minimum CCC sales price of 29.29 cents per pound during September 1960.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



## CARRYOVER DECLINES

The carryover of cotton August 1, 1961, was reported by the Bureau of the Census at approximately 7.2 million bales. This was less than half of the record high of 14.5 million bales of 1956 and compares with 7.6 million bales a year earlier. The carryover on August 1 , 1962, is expected to decline about another 200,000 bales. (See figure 1.)

Although the disappearance in the 1961-62 season is expected to be slightly below disappearance of 1960-61, the 1961 crop is smaller than disappearance. Total disappearance in 1961-62 is estimated at about 14.5 million bales--approximately 400,000 bales below disappearance in 1960-61. The 1961 crop of about 14.2 million running bales ( 14.3 million bales of 500 pounds each), is approximately 300,000 bales smaller than disappearance and about 100,000 bales below the crop of 1960. (See table 9.)

## COMMERCIAL STOCKS RELATIVELY LARGE

Of the total carryover of 7.2 million bales on August 1 , about 5.7 million bales were held in commercial hands. CCC-held stocks (owned and held as collateral against outstanding price support loans) were only about 1.5 million bales. (See table 1 and figure 2.)


Figure 1

Table 1.--Stocks of all kinds of cotton held by CCC and "free," United States, 1947-47 to date

| Date | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CCC-held } \\ & \text { stocks } \\ & \text { 1/ } \end{aligned}$ | 'Free"' | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { bales } 2 / \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { bales 2/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { bales 2/ } \end{aligned}$ |
| August 1 |  |  |  |
| 1946 | 786 | 6,540 | 7,326 |
| 1947 | 55 | 2,475 | 2,530 |
| 1948 | 41 | 3,039 | 3,080 |
| 1949 | 3,819 | 1,468 | 5,287 |
| 1950 | 3,540 | 3,306 | 6,846 |
| 1951 | 79 | 2,199 | 2,278 |
| 1952 | 285 | 2,504 | 2,789 |
| 1953 | 2,000 | 3,605 | 5,605 |
| 1954 | 7,035 | 2,693 | 9,728 |
| 1955 | 8,133 | 3,072 | 11,205 |
| 1956 | 9,857 | 4,672 | 14,529 |
| 1957 | 5,184 | 6,139 | 11,323 |
| 1958 | 2,923 | 5,814 | 8,737 |
| 1959 | 7,042 | 1,843 | 8,885 |
| 1960 3/ | 5,041 | 2,519 | 7,560 |
| 1961 3/ | 1,509 | 5,655 | 7,164 |

[^0]Commercially held stocks were the largest since July 31, 1958, when about 5.8 million bales were in
commercial hands. On July 31, 1957, commercial stocks were about 6.1 million bales. But prior to that time they had not been above 4.7 million bales since 1946 , Commercially held stocks were large in 1958 for the same reason that they were large on July 31 of this year. The support level for the 1958 crop was considerably higher than the support level for the 1957 crop, up about 2.77 cents per pound for Middling 1 -inch cotton. The support level for middling 1 -inch cotton of the 1961 crop is about 3.75 cents per pound above the minimum resale price for such Choice A cotton in September 1960. In both situations CCC-held stocks diminished as commercial interests acquired cotton in anticipation of price rises.

Stocks of cotton held in consuming establishments on July 31, 1961, were estimated by the Bureau of the Census at about 1.9 million bales. These were the largest stocks held in consuming establishments since July 31, 1946, when 2.3 million bales were held. A year earlier, stocks held in such locations were about 1.4 million bales. Stocks held in public storage on July 31, 1961, were about 4.8 million bales, approximately 1.2 million bales smaller than on the same date a year earlier. The July 31, 1961, stocks in public storage were the smallest on that date since 1953. (See table 2.)


Figure 2

## CCC HELD STOCKS SMALL

CCC held stocks (owned and held as collateral against outstanding price support loans) on August 1, 1961, were about 1.5 million bales, These stocks compare with about 5.0 million bales a year earlier and are the smallest stocks held by CCC on August 1 since 1952. Stocks of cotton held by CCC during the season just ended reached a peak of about 5.8 million bales on November 25,1960 . Since that time stocks held by CCC have declined rather steadily to their low point on August 1 , 1961. (See table 10.) Cotton held as collateral against outstanding loans from the 1961 crop was only 79,313

Table 2.--Cotton, all kinds: Stocks in all locations, beginning of season, 1946 to date

| Year August 1 | : Mills | $:$ Public storage | Elsewhere | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
|  | : bales | bales | bales | bales |
|  | : 1 | $1 /$ | $1 /$ | $1 /$ |
| 1946 | : 2,282.4 | 4,463.6 | 580.0 | 7,326.0 |
| 1947 | : 1,406.1 | 904.0 | 220.0 | 2,530.1 |
| 1948 | : 1,471.9 | 1,333.9 | 274.0 | 3,079.9 |
| 1949 | : 884.7 | 4,146.4 | 256.0 | 5,287.1 |
| 1950 | : 1,307.2 | 5,188.9 | 350.0 | 6,846.1 |
| 1951 | : 1,370.7 | 773.2 | 134.0 | 2,277.9 |
| 1952 | : 1,035.1 | 1,534.3 | 220.0 | 2,789.4 |
| 1953 | : 1,491.8 | 3,854.0 | 259.0 | 5,604.8 |
| 1954 | : 1,217.5 | 8,255.4 | 255.0 | 9,727.9 |
| 1955 | $: 1,400.6$ | 9,584.7 | 220.0 | 11,205.4 |
| 1956 | : 903.9 | 12,833.9 | 791.0 | 14,528.8 |
| 1957 | : 1,150.7 | 9,875.0 | 297.0 | 11,322.6 |
| 1958 | : 1,604.2 | 6,841.8 | 291.0 | 8,737.0 |
| 1959 | : 1,095.0 | 7,569.9 | 220.0 | 8,884.9 |
| 1960 | : 1,407.7 | 5,937.5 | 215.0 | 7,560.2 |
| 1961 2/ | : 1,903.2 | 4,770.3 | 490.0 | 7,163.5 |

1/ Running bales. 2/Preliminary.
bales as of September 8, 1961. However, gininings from the 1961 crop have been relatively small and considerably more cotton is expected to be put in the loan as the crop Is harvested and ginned. By the end of the 1961-62 season, stocks held by CCC may be around 4 million bales. Entries into the loan during the first 6 months of the 1961-62 season probably will be considerably larger than the net increase in CCC stocks of around 2.5 million bales estimated above. However, withdrawals by farmers of loan stocks during the latter half of the current season probably will be relatively large.

## GRADE INDEX OF CARRYOVER LOWER; AVERAGE STAPLE LENGTH HIGHER

The grade index for the carryover of upland cotton on August 1, 1961 ; was 97.6 (Middling White $=100$ ), compared with 97.9 a year earlier. In 1960 and 1961 the grade index of the carryover was the highest it has been since 1941. The grade index of CCC stocks of upland cotton of 100.8 in 1961 was higher than the grade index for the total carryover.

The average staple length of 1961 carryover was 33.3 thirty-seconds inches, the longest since 1949. In 1960, the average staple length was 33.0 thirty-seconds inches. The average staple length of CCC-held stocks on August 1, 1961, was 33.9 thirty-seconds inches.

Details of the quality of the carryover, supply, and disappearance are available from: Corton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Memphis, Tennessee. The publication containing the data is entitled Cotton Quality, Supply - Disappearance - Carryover 1960-61.

## COTTON PRODUCTION

The 1961 cotton crop was estimated at 14.2 million rumning bales ( 14,3 million bales of 500 pounds each) as of September 1, 1961,--0.1 million bales less than the 1960 crop of 14.3 million running bales.

Harvested and planted acreage for the 1961 crop was larger than in 1960. Harvested acreage for the 1961 crop is estimated at about 15.7 million acres, compared
with 15.3 million for the crop of 1960 . The smaller production in 1961 is being caused by lower yields than a year earlier. (See table 11.) The average yield per harvested acre for the 1961 crop is estimated at about 437 pounds. This compares with about 446 pounds for the 1960 crop and the record yield of 466 pounds for the crop of 1958. This yield would be the lowest since the record high of 1958 .

Average yields per harvested acre by regions indicates a record high yield for the West and an increase for this region over 1960 of about 56 pounds. The average yield in the Southwest was slightly above a year earlier and the yields in the Delta and Southeast were lower than a year earlier. Yields in the Delta and Southeast in 1961 were about 15 and 22 pounds per acre lower than yields in 1960, because of less favorable growing conditions. (See table 12.)

Acreage harvested in the West, the highest yielding area of the Cotton Belt, declined about 177,000 acres in 1961 and the proportion of total U.S. acreage in the West was 9 percent--the lowest since 1956. Acreage in all other regions of the Cotton Belt was larger in 1961 than in 1960 as were their proportions of total U.S. acreage. Acreage in the southwestern and southeastern regions of the Cotton Belt increased by 4 percent or better in 1961 as compared with 1960. These two regions also showed the lowest average yield per harvested acre of the four regions of the Cotton Belt. Although acreage in the Delta States, the second highest yielding region of the Cotton Belt, increased about 3 percent in 1961 over 1960, acreage in the West, the highest yielding region of the Cotton Belt, declined by more than 11 percent. (See table 13.)

As of September 1, about 686,000 bales had been ginned from the 1961 crop. This represented about 4.8 percent of the estimated 1961 crop and was the smallest percent ginned to this date since 1941. In 1960, about 5.7 percent of the crop had been ginned by September 1. (See table 15..)


## CONSUMPTION OF COTTON INCREASING

Consumption of cotton by U.S. mills in the 1961-62
marketing year is expected to be around $8-3 / 4$ million bales compared with 8.3 million during 1960-61. The average daily rate of consumption in recent months has been increasing on a seasonally adjusted basis. The ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods for the same period has been declining and the value of gray goods has been increasing. All of these factors indicate a somewhat larger consumption this season than last.

The foreign trade situation is not expected to cause further declines in mill consumption of cotton within the United States. Any increase in textile imports will probably be counterbalanced by a decrease in picker lap imports.

During the current marketing year, imports of cotton textiles may well increase above the 429,200 bales of the 1960-61 marketing year. Picker lap imports probably will be much smaller. (See page 11.) At the same time, textile exports are expected to be maintained at a level equivalent to almost 500,000 bales of cotton.

Use of cotton in textiles delivered to the military forces may be larger in 1961-62 than it has been for some time. The build-up of defense forces probably indicates some increase in procurement over the relatively low level of the past several years. General economic activity in the United States over the coming year is expected to be somewhat higher than during the year ended July 31, 1961.

## RATE OF COTTON CONSUMPTION RISING

The seasonally adjusted average daily rate of mill consumption of cotton in the United States in August was 33,700 bales. This was a continuation of the increase in the rate of consumption which has been occurring since February 1961 when it was 30,138 bales. The February rate marked the low point of a decline which started with July 1960. The previous low in the average daily rate of cotton consumption was in April 1957. (See table 16.)

Mill consumption of cotton in August 1961 was 690,188 bales. Projection of consumption during the remaining 11 months of the 1961-62 season was made in the following manner:

1. The August daily rate of mill consumption was adjusted for normal seasonal variation in each month.
2. The number of working days in each of the 11 months was determined.
3. The adjusted August rate was multiplied by the number of working days in each month to project monthly consumption.
4. Consumption during August and the projected consumption for the remaining 11 months were summed to obtain a total for the year.

The resulting projection for the 1961-62 marketing year was about 8.8 million bales. Of course, such a projection makes the assumption of normal seasonal variation in each month. This may or may not be correct, but other indications, explained in later sections, also indicate consumption close to the same magnitude.

## STABLE RATIO OF STOCKS TO UNFILLED ORDERS FOR BROADWOVEN GOODS

At the end of July, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods at mills was about 0.47 compared with 0.50 at the end of June. The ratio has been between the July level and 0.50 since the end of February 1961. The current level represents a substantial decline from the very high levels of November through February. In December, the peak month, the ratio was 0.66 . (See table 3.)

> Table 3.--Cotton broadwoven goods at cotton mills. Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted, January 1959 to date $1 /$


|  | $:$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| January | $:$ | 0.41 | 0.19 | 0.63 |
| February | $:$ | .34 | .20 | .57 |
| March | $:$ | .29 | .22 | .49 |
| April | $:$ | .26 | .24 | .48 |
| May | $:$ | .23 | .27 | .49 |
| June | $:$ | .21 | .31 | .50 |
| July | $:$ | .21 | .34 | .47 |
| August | $:$ | .21 | .38 |  |
| September | $:$ | .21 | .44 |  |
| October | $:$ | .20 | .50 |  |
| November | $:$ | .21 | .60 |  |
| December | $:$ | .19 | .66 |  |
|  | $:$ |  |  |  |

1/ End of month.

Although the current level is a decline from the peak highs of the past year, it is still above the postWorld War II average of 0.40 and considerably above the levels of July 1960 and July 1959. It is expected that the ratio will decline some in the next few months.

## VALUE OF FABRIC HIGH

Revised USDA series for mill margins, fabric values, and prices paid by mills for cotton were released in September 1961 by the Agricultural Marketing Service. The new series are still based on data for 20 constructions of fabric, but some of the fabric specifications are changed.

In publishing the revised series, AMS stated, "The number of standard print cloth constructions is reduced from five to four. No significant changes are being made in the broadcloths and sheeting constructions. The only change made in the two drills is a shift to slightly wider cloth. In the twills, a somewhat heavier three-leaf pocketing twill is being introduced. In the revised series both four-leaf twills are in the 44" width. An osnaburg is being included in the 'mill margin' series for the first time. Thedncks remain unchanged."

The average value of the amount of fabric made from a pound of cotton ( 20 constructions) has increased since April 1960, when it was 57.46 cents, the lowest since November 1958. By August 1961, the average value had risen to 58.78 cents. (See table 17.)

Mill margins arso increesed and in August 1961 avr eraged 23.94 cents compared with 23.43 qents in July. In April the average mill margin was $\$ 4.00$ cents. In August 1960, the average mill margin was 6.40 cents higher than in August 1961. Prices paid by mills for cotton assumed to have been used in the 20 constructions have increased in recent months and in August 1961 averaged 34.84 cents per pound for the cotton used in producing the 20 constructions. This was the highest price paid by mills for cotton since July 1959 and compares with 32.52 cents in August 1960. The higher cotton prices reflect the increase in the 1961 support level discussed on page 13.

## COTTON USED IN TEXTILES <br> DELIVERED TO MILITARY FORCES

Cotton used in textiles delivered to the military forces in April-June 1961 is estimated at about 35,000 bales. This is slightly above the quantity used in JanuaryMarch 1961 and the largest quantity used in any quarter year since January-March 1957. The increase in the quantity of cotton used was accompanied by declines in the use of manmade fibers and wool. Manmade fiber use declined from about 538 million pounds in JanurayMarch 1961 to approximately 273 million pou nds in April-June. Wool use declined from about $3,663,000$ pounds to 2,204,000 pounds (See table 4.)

Deliveries of cotton sateen were especially large in the April-June 1961 period, exceeding January-March 1961 deliveries and topping those for all of 1959 and 1960 combined. More than 8 million square yards were delivered to the military forces in this period. Deli-
veries in January-March were also larger than deliveries in all of 1959 and 1960. (See table 18.)

Deliveries of all categories of acetate and rayon fabrics were smaller in April-June then in JanuaryMarch 1961. Deliveries of some of the noncellulosic manmade fibers were larger, but the volume of such deliveries was still in relatively small quantities. (See table 19.)

## IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES <br> SMALLER; EXPORTS LARGER

Cotton used to manufacture cotton textiles imported into the United States in January-June 1961 is estimated at about 182,300 bales. This was approximately 96,000 bales smaller than the cotton equivalent of imports in the first 6 months of 1960. For the fiscal year 1960-61, imports were equivalent to approximately 429,200 bales of cotton. This was about 96,000 bales smaller than imports during the calendar year 1960 and approximately 58,000 bales smaller than imports during the fiscal year 1959-50. (See the special article starting on page 15 and table 20.) The decline in cotton textile imports in the first 6 months of 1961 probably was associated with the textile recession which prevailed in this country during the last cotton marketing year. As the market for cotton textiles improves, it appears likely that imports of cotton textiles will increase. If the multlateral agreement, explained in the next section, is implemented, the expected increase may be small.

At the same time that imports of cotton textiles declined, exports of cotton textiles were maintalned at a slightly higher level. Cotton used in manufacturing cotton textiles exported from the United States in the first 6 months of 1961 was equivalent to about 259,400 bales, compared with about 250,600 bales in the same period a year earlier. For the fiscal year 1960-61 cotton textiles exported were equivalent to about 494,000 bales, roughly 9,000 bales larger than for the calendar year 1960 and about 11,000 bales smaller than fiscal 1959-60. The maintenance of a high level of cotton textile exports was probably associated with the strong position of the textile industry in the rest of the world. Demand for textiles abroad remained strong while the textile industry in the United States was in a recession. (See table 21.)

## INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE AGREEMENT

On July 26, 1961, the Department of State released the text of a proposed international cotton textile agreement reached at Geneva in an international conference held from July 17 to 21 . The agreement was reached under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and is subject to approval by the participating countries.

Table 4 --Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, 1957 to date

| Year | Quantity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cotton |  | Manmade <br> fibers | Wool clean basis |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & : 1,000 \\ & : \text { bales } \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { pounds } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1957 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan.-Mar. | : 43.9 | 21,083 | 2,119 | 4,445 |
| Apr.-June | : 27.7 | 13,281 | 1,273 | 1,715 |
| July-Sept. | : 14.3 | 6,862 | 425 | 3,174 |
| Oct.-Dec. | : 20.4 | 9,769 | 263 | 1,370 |
| Total 1/ | : 106.2 | 50,995 | 2/5.519 | 10,704 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan.-Mar. | : 24.6 | 11,808 | 137 | 1,929 |
| Apr.-June | : 24.1 | 11,568 | 135 | 1,816 |
| July-Sept. | : 23.2 | 11,144 | 752 | 3,803 |
| Oct.-Dec. | : 25.3 | 12,135 | 803 | 3,377 |
| Total 1/ | $: 97.2$ | $46,655$ |  | $10,925$ |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan.-Mar. | : 20.7 | 9,946 | 484 | 2,764 |
| Apr.-June | : 22.6 | 10,869 | 460 | 950 |
| July-Sept. | : 13.8 | 6,609 | 222 | 355 |
| Oct.-Dec. | : 20.1 | 9,630 | 378 | 329 |
| Total 1/ | : 77.2 | 37,054 | 2/2,865 | 4,398 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan.-Mar. | : 12.9 | 6,179 | 402 | 363 |
| Apr.-.June | : 12.8 | 6,148 | 265 | 1,390 |
| July-Sept. | : 13.3 | 6,363 | 646 | 1,142 |
| Oct.-Dec. | : 21.9 | 10,498 | 785 | 1,338 |
| Total 1/ : | : 60.8 | 29,188 | 2/3,193 | 4,233 |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |
| Jan.-Mar. : | 34.9 | 16,750 | 539 | 3,663 |
| Apr.-June 35 | 35.0 | 16,820 | 273 | 2,204 |

1/ Totals made before data were rounded to thousands.
$\overrightarrow{2}$ / Includes certain items partly estimated from annual reports. Not available on a quarterly basis. 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.
Sixteen countries participated in the proposed agreement. They are: Australia, Austria, Canada, India, Japan, Paklstan, Porrugal, Spain, Sweden United Kingdom (also representing Hong Kong), United States, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Netherlands.

The Department of State stated:
"In effect, the proposed agreement announced today sets out certain basic principles and objectives, makes short-term arrangements for cotton textile trade problems during the 12 -month period beginning October 1 , 1961, and provides for the establishment of a Cotton Textile Committee to develop a longer term solution by April 30, 1962.


#### Abstract

"1. Basic Principles and Objectives, The agreement recognizes the need for cooperative and constructive action for the development of world trade, notes the 'disruption' a spects of the cotton-textile market, and sets the goal of dealing with the trade problems in such a way as to provide growing export opportunities, but in a reasonable and orderly manner. "2. Short-Term Arrangement. An arrangement for the 12 -month period beginning October 1, 1961, is made to deal with the immediate problems pending development of a longer term solution ......... If, during this period shipments of cotton textiles from a participating country cause or threaten disruption in an importing country's markets, the latter country may call for restraints by this exporting country for any of the 64 categories of cotton textiles specified in the agreement The requested level of restraint may not be lower than the level during the 12 -month period ending June 30 , 1961. If agreement on restraint is not reached within 30 days the importing country may take a unilateral action to limit the imports in question.


"To widen the world marker for cotton textiles participating countries which now quantitatively restrict imports of these products will 'significantly increase access to their markets' by January 1, 1962. A specific statement on this point is expected to be made by certain of the countries concerned.
"3. Long-Term Arrangement, A Cotton Textile Committee is to be established. It would be charged with the responsibility of making recommendations, by April 30, 1962, on a long-term solution to the problems in the field of cotton textiles on the basis of specified guiding principles. This committee is to meet on October 9 at Geneva to begin consideration of the long-term problem.

[^1]This agreement would appear to have the result of limiting cotton textile imports in the next year to about the level of the fiscal year 1960-61 mentioned above. Under such circumstances, exports of cotton textiles from the United States probably will exceedimports of such textiles into the United States.

## PROCLAMATION

## ON PICKER LAP <br> IMPORTS APPROVED

On September 1 the United States Tariff Commission recommended and on September 11 the President proclaimed an import quota of 1,000 pounds per annum for "cotton products produced in any stage preceding the spinning into yarn (chiefly cotton picker laps)." Imports for picker lap during the past 2 years were large. They amounted to roughly $22,390,258$ pounds in 1960. In the first 6 months of 1961 they were imported at an annual rate 28 percent above that of 1960.(See table 5.)

Table 5.--Imports: Manufactured waste including picker lap, 1/ January-June 1960 and 1961


1/ Schedule A number 3230360 from Canada and Mexico and picker lap imported through the Foreign Trade zone at New Orleans reported under Schedule A number 3001020.

Picker lap imports in calander 1960 and the first six months of 1961 were equivalent to approximately 47,598 and 30,427 bales of cotton, respectively. In the fall of 1960, a new development in the imports of picker lap started. Foreign grown cotton was imported into the foreign trade zone in New Orleans and processed into picker lap and then passed through customs for consumption in the United States. Such imports avoided import duties and import quotas on raw cotton. As
the months passed, the volume of such imports increased and for the 8 months from November 1960 to June 1961 picker laps manufactured in the foreign trade zone in New Orleans were made from 20,586,859 pounds of cotton or about 43,765 bales. Additional capacity was planned for such processing at New Orleans and at other foreign trade zones in the United States.


## EXPORTS OF COTTON EXPECTED TO DECLINE

Exports of cotton from the United States during the 1961-62 marketing year are expected to be about 5-3/4 million bales compared with about 6.6 million bales during 1960-61. Consumption of cotton in the foreign free world is expected to be close to the level of 1960-61 which was a record high of 22.8 million bales. Production of cotton in the foreign free world is not expected to be significantly larger than the 18.8 million bales of 1960-61. However, the foreign free world probably will not increase its stocks of cotton from August 1, 1961, to August 1, 1962, as it did in the 196061 season. The lack of increase in foreign free world stocks is reflected in the expected decline in exports from the United States. (See table 6 and 23.)

Production of cotton abroad is expected to increase in Central America, the Middle East, and perhaps in South America. However, there has been a decline in acreage in Mexico and the 1961 crop is smaller than the crop of 1960. Egypt is suffering from a heavy insect infestation and its crop is expected to decline. Furthermore, it seems highly unlikely that the relatively high yield of 1960 in India will be maintained in 1961. The Indian crop is likely to be smaller than in 1960 despite larger acreage.

## REGISTRATIONS FOR EXPORT LARGE

As of September 15, 1961, registrations for export during the 1961-62 marketing year totaled about 1,954,560 bales. This was about 160,575 bales larger than registrations on approximately the same date a year earlier for export in the 1960-61 marketing year. (See tables 24 and 25.)

Registrations for the current season were particularly heavy during the first 3 weeks in which they were received. By May 19, 1961, registrations for export in 1961-62 were about 912,000 bales. A year earlier they were only about 148,000 bales. The volume of registrations during the current season declined after the first 3 weeks and, in general, were smaller than during the same weeks a year earlier. The rate of registrations in recent weeks has increased. For example, the average weekly rate for the 4 weeks ending September 15 was 100,118 bales, compared with 176,480

Table. 6 .--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1957-58 to date


Foreign Agricultural Service.
bales for the same four weeks a year earlier. For the four weeks preceding August 12, 1961, the average rate was 49,524 bales, compared with 79,463 bales in the same period a year earlier.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCING OF COTTON EXPORTS SMALLER

As of September 15, authorizations for Government financing of cotton exports from the United States in 1961-62 totaled about $\$ 171$ million and covered an estimated 1.2 million bales. This compares with about $\$ 264$ million and 2.0 million bales in 1960-61 fiscal year. However, additional authorizations could be made as the current season progresses, Government financed exports in 1960-61 were the largest since 1957-58, when about 2.4 million bales were exported under these programs. (See table 7.)

The data mentioned above do not include cotton exported under barter arrangements and during 1960-61 such exports were about 104,000 bales. The 1960-61 figure was slightly below the figure for 1959-60. The peak year for barter shipments was reached in 195657 when about 970,000 bales were exported.

## COTTON PRICES IN IMPORT MARKETS INCREASE

Prices for cotton in import markets in Europe have tended to increase over the past few months. For ex-
ample, U.S. Middling 1-inch cotton at Liverpool in August was quoted at 28.25 cents per pound. This compares with 27.67 cents per pound in January 1961. Prices for foreign grown cotton have also tended to increase and despite the price increase, U.S. cotton is still priced competitively with foreign grown cotton.

The same situation has existed in Bremen as indicated above for Liverpool. However, in Bremen some foreign grown cotton is quoted below prices for some qualities of U.S. cotton. In general, however, prices for U.S. cotton at Bremen are close to or lower than the prices for foreign grown cotton of comparable quality. (See tables 26 and 27.)

Comparison of foreign spot market prices with United States average spot export prices have shown the same type of variation. Prices for United States cotton in general were competitive with spot export prices for foreign grown cotton of comparable quality. (See table 28.)

## SPOT MARKET PRICES UP

The average 14 spot market price for Middling 1-inch cotton in August 1961 was 33.11 cents per pound. This was the highest average price for any month since July 1959 and compares with the average price in the preceding month of 32.65 cents per pound. By September 18, this price was 33.39 cents per pound. A year earlier, the average 14 spot market price was 30.75 cent per pound. (See table 8.)

Tajle 7.--Special programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years, 1959-60 to date I/


Table 8 .--Cotton: American Middling l-inch, price per pound at 14 markets, monthly average, 1958-59 to date

| Month | : | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | $: 1960-61$ | 1961-62 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | Cents per ib. | Cents per lb. | Cents per lb. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cents } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { lb. } \end{aligned}$ |
| August |  | 34.83 | 31.95 | 30.75 | 33.11 |
| September |  | 34.70 | 31.77 | 30.52 |  |
| October |  | 34.75 | 31.66 | 30.22 |  |
| November |  | 34.75 | 31.61 | 30.19 |  |
| December | : | 34.41 | 31.78 | 30.16 |  |
| January | : | 34.31 | 31.91 | 30.14 |  |
| February | : | 34.28 | 32.01 | 30.41 |  |
| March | : | 34.37 | 32.04 | 31.07 |  |
| April | : | 34.56 | 32.10 | 31.41 |  |
| May |  | 34.62 | 32.18 | 31.80 |  |
| June | : | 34.52 | 32.24 | 32.22 |  |
| July | : | 33.55 | 31.96 | 32.65 |  |
| Average | : | 34.47 | 31.93 | 30.96 |  |

Despite the increase in prices, the average 14 spot market price was close to the support level at these markets. The support level for Middling 1-inch at the 14 spot market price averages 33.34 cents per pound. This compares with the support price at average location of 33.04 cents per pound. Stocks of cotton held by merchants and mills at the start of August were large and probably were the reason why there was not much demand for new crop cotton. (See page 5.)

## PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS HIGHER

The average price received by farmers for upland cotton in August 1961 of 32.64 cents was 1.19 cents per pound higher than the average price received in mid-July and about 0.29 cent per pound above the price received in mid-August 1960. The support level for cotton during the current season of 33.04 cents per pound for Middling 1 inch at average location is about 0.62 cent above the Choice A purchase pricefor Middling 1 inch at average location in 1960. However, it is 6.41 cents above the Choice B loan level of 1960 at average location.

The parity price for upland cotton for September 1961 (based on data collected in mid-August) was 38.83
cents per pound. This was an increase of about $\overline{0}_{.13}$, cent over the price of a month earlier and reflects an increase in the parity index of 1 point. A year earlier the parity price was 38.50 cents per pound. This increase from September 1960 to September 1961 reflects a higher parity index (prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes, and wage rates 1910-14 =100), up about 3 points to 301 . The adjusted base price for upland cotton in 1961 is about 0.02 cent lower than the adjusted base price for 1960.


## SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON LINTERS

On July 31, 1961, stocks of cotton linters in the United States were estimated at about 469,000 bales, slightly larger than stocks on July 31, 1960, but smaller than any other carryover since 1951. Consumption of linters in 1960-61 was about 1.3 million bales, approximately 140,000 bales smaller than consumption in 1959-60. Exports at about 356,000 bales were the largest exports since 1955-56. Imports of about 123,000 bales, on the other hand, were smaller, and were the smallest volume imported since 1951-52. (See table 29.)

The supply of linters in the coming season probably will be about the same as in the 1960-61 marketing year, 2.2 million bales. This includes production estimated at about 1.6 million bales and imports of around
150,000 bales, in addition to the carryover discussed above. Consumption of cotton linters probably will increase slightly to about 1.4 million bales and exports probably will be around 350,000 bales. Total distribution may total about 1.8 million bales. The ending carryover probably will be around 0.4 million bales or about 69,000 bales smaller than that of July 31, 1961. The expected carryover may be the smallest carryover since 1951.

## PRICES FOR LINTERS

Prices for felting quality linters which have tended to decline in the past several months, increased in August to levels approximately the same to slightly higher than those in April. For example, the average price for Grade 3, Staple 3, in April was 7.35 cents per pound, declined in July to 7.16 cents and increased
to 7.35 cents in August. Prices for Grade 7, Staple 7 declined from 4.33 cents per pound in May and June to about 4.27 cents in July and increased to 4.55 cents in August.

Prices for chemical linters have moved in about the same manner as prices for felting quality linters, declining slightly from April to July. In August, prices of chemical linters increased to levels substantially, above those of the past year. (See table 30.)

# UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE IN TEXTILES Frank Lowenstein By Charles H. Wittmann 

A research project summarizing the major fibers used in U.S. foreign trade of textile manufactures has recently been completed by the Economic Research Service of the Deparment of Agriculture. The analysis is published as Marketing Research Report No. 491, entitled "Fibers Used in Textile Manufactures Entering United States Foreign Trade:" 1/

This bulletin converts into equivalent pounds of raw fiber the exports and imports of manufactures of the basic textile fibers--cotton, wool, and manmade, during the 41-year period 1920-60. The methodology used in the development of conversion factors required to convert the various units of quantity as reported by the Bureau of the Census into pounds is described in the bulletin. Some of the major findings of this research project are indicated below.

When measured in equivalent pounds of raw fiber, exports of manufactures of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers were, in the aggregate, greater than imports for . every year of the 1920-60 period, except 1960. In terms of 10 -year averages, exports were about 3 times larger than imports in the 1920-29 period, almost 2-1/2 times larger during 1930-39 and 1950-59, and 10 times larger in 1940-49.

The export trade balance, which is the excess of exports over imports, average 165 million pounds annually during 1920-29, dropped to 84 million during 1930-39, rose to 392 million during the war decade 1940-49, then dropped to 216 million pound in 1950-59. In 1960 the balance. shifted to an import excess of 58 million pounds.

Although cotton was the dominant fiber used in exported fiber manufactures during the past 41 years, it has declined in importance since the 1930's. Cotton' made up 97 percent of total fibers in these manufactures for the decade 1920-29; 96 percent for 1930-39; 81 percent for 1940-49; and only 74 percent for 1950-59.

In 1960, cotton accounted for only 65 percent of total fibers in exported textile manufactures. Wool fiber exports reached 8 percent of the total in 1940-49 which. includes the war years, and since then have accounted for less than 2 percent of the total. Manmade fiber. exports, on the other hand, rose sharply during and after the war period. They accounted for 11 percent of the total in 1940-49; 24 percent in 1950-59, and 34 percent in 1960.

During 1920-40; imports of cotton textile manufactures were relatively stable, while imports of manufactures made of wool declined. For the $1949-60$ period, imports of textile manufactures were marked by sharp upward trends. Cotton, wool, and manmade manufactures increased by average annual rates of 24 percent; 8 percent; and 30 percent, respectively. For the aggregate of all three major fibers, the increase during 1940-60 averaged 17 percent annually.

Monthly data since the end of 1960 indicate that the 1940-60 trends were not maintained during the first 6 months of 1961. Imports of cotton manufactures have trended downward since the peak reached in the middle of 1960. For 8 consecutive months--February through September 1960-manufactures of cotton imports exceeded exports. Beginning with October 1960, however, exports were larger than imports, the export balance amounting to about 6.6 million pounds in June of 1961. (See figure 3.)

No significant change in the volume of imports or exports of wool manufactures has occurred during the past 12 months. In the case of manmade fiber manufacture, a slight decline in both is apparent. (See figures 4 and 5.)

1/ Available on request from Economic Research Service, U. S. Deparment of Agriculture, Washington $25, D . C$.

## U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

## Cotton Equivalent of Cotton Manufactures



* monthly average


## U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

Fiber Equivalent of Manmade Fiber Manufactures


## U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

Wool Equivalent of Wool Manufactures


Table 9.--Cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, 1925 to date


[^2]Table 1 of Annual Report of the Bureau of the Census "Cotton Production and Distribution" except for 1959 and 1960 which are from subsequent Census Reports.

Table 10.-Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States,
August 1, 1960 to date


1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island. 2/ Estimated stock. 3/ Less than 500 bales.
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

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


[^3]Crop Reporting Board.

Table 12 .--Cotton: Yield per acre on harvested acreage, United States and regions, 1930 to date



1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada,
2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Mlinois and Kentucky.
4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.
5 / Trend yield is 9 -year centered average yield.
6/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of September 8, 1961.
Crop Reporting Board.

Table 13.--Cotton: Harvested acreage by regions and each region as a percentage of total harvested acreage, United States, 1930 to date


1/ Includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.
2/ Includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.
3/ Includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Minois and Kentucky.
4/ Includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.
5/ Preliminary, CropReporting Board report of September 8, 1961.
Crop Reporting Board.

Table 14.--Cotton: Acreage, production and yield forecast, by States, crop of 1961 with comparisons


1. August 1 estimate.
$2 /$ Production ginned and to be ginned.
3 Bales of 500 pounds gross weight. A 500 -pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.

4/ Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas and Nevada.
5 Included in State and United States totals.
Crop Reporting Board, September 8, 1961.

Table $\mathbf{1 5}$.--Cotton: Ginnings to specified dates as a percentage of total 1945 to date


Bureau of the Census.

Table 16. --Daily rate of mill consumption of cotton, adjusted and unadjusted, August l, 1957 to date


1/ Preliminary
Based on records of Bureau of the Census..

> Table 17 .--Fabric value, cotton price and mill margin, per pound, United States, by months, August 1957 to date 1


Cotton Division, AMS.

Table 18.--Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected
fabrics, by quarters, 1959 to date $1 /$

| Fabric | 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1960 |  |  | 1961 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan.- <br> Mar. | Apr.June | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July- } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | Oct.- <br> Dec. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ 2 / \end{gathered}$ | Jan.- <br> Mar. | Apr.June | July- <br> Sept. | Oct.- <br> Dec. | Total 2/ | Jan. <br> Mar. | Apr.- <br> June 6/ |
|  |  | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
|  |  | sge yd. | sg. yd. | sg. $\mathrm{yd}^{\text {d }}$ | sg. $\mathrm{yd}_{\text {d }}$ | sg. $\mathrm{yd}_{\text {- }}$ | sg. yd. | sge yd. | sgeyd. | sg. $\mathrm{yd}^{\text {d }}$ | sg. $\mathrm{yd}_{\text {d }}$ | sg. $\mathrm{yd}_{\text {d }}$ | sq。yd. |
| Airplane cloth | : | 690.4 | 518.6 | 21.3 | 4.3 | 1,234.5 | 4.6 | 0 | 4.2 | 0 | 8.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Birdseye |  | 29.9 | 0 | 0 | 30.4 | 60.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brattice cloth | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bunting |  | 68.6 | 1 | 26.0 | 314.7 | 409.4 | 48.3 | 0 | 222.6 | 127.2 | 398.1 | 14.9 | 99.7 |
| Chambray |  | 136.0 | 109.5 | 0 | 57.5 | 302.9 | 1.6 | 0 | 63.4 | 33.2 | 98.2 | 29.5 | 0 |
| Cheese cloth | - | --- | --- | 25.5 | 401.0 | 426.5 | 0 | 256.3 | 171.9 | 246.7 | 675.0 | 584.2 | 227.6 |
| Cord cloth |  | 0 | 4/20.3 | 0 | 4/197.0 | 217.2 | 4/ 266.9 | 0 | 4/100.3 | 4/103.1 | 470.4 | / 68.0 | 0 |
| Batiste | - | --- | - | --- | - | , | - | 2.1 | $-0$ | - 0 | 2.1 | - 0 | 0 |
| Damask |  | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 50.3 | 0 | 0 | 50.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Denim |  | 203.6 | 40.6 | 0 | 0 | 244.2 | 88.1 | . 3 | 0 | 0 | 88.5 | 0 | 0 |
| Drill |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duck |  | 272.6 | 1,123.0 | 1,335.5 | 3,096.8 | 5,827.9 | 747.7 | 606.7 | 742.4 | 1,933,2 | 4,030.0 | 2,436.2 | 56.0 |
| Flannel | : | 0. | 0 | 0 | 60.1 | 60.1 | 20.2 | 0 | 122.7 | 0 | 142.8 | 0 | 73.1 |
| Garbardine | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 513.6 | 513.6 | 0 | 0.2 |
| Jean | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Osnaburg | : | 54.0 | 459.3 | 379.4 | 589.1 | 1,481.8 | 1,029.3 | 276.6 | 0 | 0 | 1,306.0 | 254.3 | 419.3 |
| Oxford |  | 483.9 | 708.1 | 841.2 | 615.5 | 2,648.6 | 5/1,363.8 | 168.4 | 77.9 | 5/518.0 | 2,128.2 | 5/569.0 | 561.0 |
| Poplin |  | 502.6 | 1,946.6 | 684.9 | 0 | 3,134.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - 0 | 0 | - 0 | 0 |
| Print cloth | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sateen |  | 2,123.6 | 242.8 | 0 | 0 | 2,366.4 | 0. | 42.8 | 87.4 | 985.6 | 1,115.8 | 5,779.9 | 8,029,6 |
| Sheeting |  | 608.0 | 1,756.9 | 1,008.1 | 62.3 | 3,435.4 | 40.8 | 71.4 | 0 | 124.7 | 236.9 | 137.2 | 376.0 |
| Silesia | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.9 |
| Terry cloth | : | 170.3 | 162.1 | 46.8 | 184.8 | 564.0 | 176.4 | 60.0 | 17.0 | 0 | 253.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Twill |  | 1,132.3 | 1,742.7 | 1,305.3 | 1,746.0 | 5,926.3 | 1,101.8 | 936.4 | 1,129.7 | 811.4 | 3,979.3 | 607.0 | 841.1 |
| Webbing 3/ |  | 40.6 | 67.9 | 11.5 | 192.1 | 312.1 | 107.7 | 122.7 | 99.8 | 138.2 | 468.4 | 356.7 | 233.9 |
| Total 2/ |  | 6,516.3 | 8,898.4 | 5,685.5 | 7,551.5 | 28,651.7 | 4,997.4 | 2,594.0 | 2,839.3 | 5,534.9 | 15,965.7 | 10,836.9 | 0,921.4 |

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Totals were made before data were rounded. 3/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling. 4/ Cotton warp, dacron filling. 5/ Contains small percentage of nylon. 6/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.


1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products. 2/ Totals were made before data were rounded. 3/ Includes mall percentage of wool. 4/ Including Oxford with rayon filling. 5/ Rayon warp, cotton filling. 6/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 20.--Raw cotton equivalent of United States imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, $1940-61$

$1 /$ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. $2 /$ Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. 3/ Includes blankets, quilts, and bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. $4 /$ Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). $5 /$ Includes nets and nettings, vellis and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. 6/ Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacings, wicking, loom harness, table and and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled, or waterproof fabrics. 8/ 480 pound net weight bales. 9/ Preliminary.

Table 21,-Raw cotton equivalent of United States exports of domestic cotton manufactures, 1940-61


|  | List of Categories | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc. | 1b. |
|  | Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc. |  |
|  | Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc. | " |
|  | Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc. | " |
| 5. | Ginghams, carded yarn | Sq. yds. |
|  | Ginghams, combed yarn |  |
| 7. | Velveteens | " " |
|  | Corduroy | " " |
|  | Sheeting, carded yarn | " " |
|  | Sheeting, combed yarn |  |
|  | Lawns, carded yam | " " |
|  | Lawns, combed yarn | " " |
|  | Voiles, carded yarn |  |
|  | Voiles, combed yarn |  |
|  | Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn |  |
|  | Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn |  |
|  | Typewriter ribbon cloth |  |
|  | Print cloth type shirting, $80 \times 80$ type, carded yarn |  |
|  | Print cloth type shirting, other than $80 \times 80$ type, carded yarn |  |
|  | Shirting, carded yarn |  |
|  | Shirting, combed yarn |  |
|  | Twill and sateen, carded yarn |  |
|  | Twill and sateen, combed yarn | " " |
|  | Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn |  |
|  | Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn |  |
|  | Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn |  |
|  | Frabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn |  |
| 28. | Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn | Numbers |
|  | Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn |  |
|  | Dish towels |  |
|  | Towels, other than dish towels | " |
| 32. | Handkerchiefs | Dozen |
|  | Table damasks and manufactures of | lb. |
|  | Sheets, carded yarn | Numbers |
|  | Sheets, combed yarn |  |
|  | Bedspreads |  |
|  | Braided and woven elastics | 1 lb . |
|  | Fishing nets |  |
|  | Gloves and mittens | Doz. |
|  | Hose and half hose | Doz. prs. |
|  | Men's and boys' all white T. shirts, knit or crocheted | Doz. |
|  | Other T. shirts | Doz. |
|  | Knitshirts, other than T. shirts and Sweatshirts (including infants) | Doz. |
|  | Sweaters and cardigan | Doz. |
|  | Men's and boys' shirts, not knit or crocheted | Doz. |
|  | Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted | Doz. |

List of Categories Unit
47. Men's and boys! shirts, work, not knit or crocheted Doz.48. Raincoats, $3 / 4$ length or over
Doz.49. All other coatsDoz.50. Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and shorts (outer),not knit or crocheted
Doz.
51. Women's, misses' and children's trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted
52. Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts
Doz.
Doz.
53. Women's, misses', children's and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted
Doz.
54. Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trousers; or blouse, shorts and skirts sets
55. Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, dusters and housecoats, not knit or crocheted
Doz.
56. Men's and boy's undershirts, (not T. shirts) Doz.
57. Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts
58. Drawers, shorts and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted

$$
71
$$

59. All other underwear, not knit or crocheted Doz.
Doz.
60. Nightwear and pyjamas
61. Brassieres and other body supporting garments
Doz.
62. Brassleres and Other body supporting gaments Doz.
63. Other knitted or crocheted clothing
64. Other clothing, not knit or crocheted
Units or lbs.
65. All other cotton textile items

Units or lbs.
Units or Ibs.

Table 23.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States,
June and July 1961 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1960


Bureau of the Census.

Table $\mathbf{2 0}_{4}$--Registrations under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind, 1960-61 marketing year


Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 25 .--Registrationș under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind
1961-62 marketing year

|  | Date |  |  | Number registered | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cumulative } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { April } 29,1961 \end{aligned}$ | : | Date |  | Number $: \begin{gathered}\text { regis- } \\ \text { tered }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cumulative } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { April 29, } 1961 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1961-62 |  |  | Bales | Bales |  |  |  | Bales | Bales |
| April | 29 - May | 5 |  | 393,039 | 393,039 | : Aug. | 5 - Aug. | 11 | : 66,581 | 1,417,504 |
| May | 6 - May | 12 | : | 436,829 | 829,868 | : Aug. | 12 - Aug. | 18 | 136,583 | 1,554,087 |
| May | 13 - May | 19 |  | 81,725 | 911,593 | : Aug. | 19 - Aug. | 25 | : 83,832 | 1,637,919 |
| May | 20 - May | 26 |  | 39,496 | 951,089 | : Aug. | 26 - Sept. | 1 | : 124,758 | 1,762,677 |
| May | 27 - June | 2 | - | 32,447 | 983,536 | : |  |  | : 113,100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | : Sept. | 2 - Sept. | 8 | 113,100 | 1,875,777 |
| June | 3 - June | 9 | : | 50,063 | 1,033,599 | : Sepr. | 9 - Sept. | 15 | 78,783 | 1,954,560 |
| June | 10 - June | 16 | : | 39,915 | 1,073,514 | : |  |  | : |  |
| June | 17-June | 23 | : | 35,964 | 1,109,478 | : |  |  | : |  |
| June | 24 - June | 30 |  | 54,256 | 1,163,734 | : |  |  | : |  |
| July | 1 - July | 7 | : | 22,672 | 1,186,406 | : |  |  | : |  |
| July | 8 - July | 14 | : | 33,001 | 1,219,407 | : |  |  | : |  |
| July | 15 - July | 21 | : | 42,651 | 1,262,058 | : |  |  | : |  |
| July | 22 - July | 28 | : | 43,708 | 1,305,766 | : |  |  | : |  |
| July | 29 - Aug. | 4 | : | 45,157 | 1,350,923 | : |  |  | : |  |

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 26 -Cotton: Average prices 1/ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, annual, 1957-60, January-August 1961

| Date year and month | M 1', |  | M 1-1/32'' |  |  | SM 1-1/32'' |  |  | SM 1-1/16" |  | SM 1-1/8" |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : US | Pākisía 289 F | - | Mex | --- |  | Syria | US. | US | Iran | U.S. | Jganda sPs 52 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957 | : 30.62 | 34.55 | 31.54 | 31.95 | 31.53 | 33.41 | 32.81 | 33.79 | 34.46 | 33.15 | 36.75 | 41.44 |
| 1958 | : 30.48 | 33.06 | 31.77 | 30.18 | 29.11 | 33.92 | 32.41 | 33.09 | 34.88 | 32.29 | 36.34 | 35.75 |
| 1959 | : 26.92 | 29.20 | 28.29 | 27.08 | 26.11 | 29.78 | 27.62 | 27.87 | 30.49 | 28.57 | 31.72 | 33.56 |
| 1960 | : 27.03 | 31.66 | 27.78 | 28.18 | 27.41 | 28.96 | 29.34 | 29.78 | 29.83 | 30.08 | 31.05 | 38.44 |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | : 27.67 | 33.33 | 28.16 | 28.44 | 28.67 | 29.49 | 30.14 | 31.00 | 30.29 | 30.78 | 31.47 | 38.74 |
| February | : 28.27 | 32.88 | 28.73 | 29.46 | 29.01 | 30.09 | 30.66 | 30.92 | 30.96 | 31.44 | 32.12 | 37.82 |
| March | : 28.97 | 32.34 | 28.63 | 29.31 | 29.08 | 29.94 | 30.99 | 31.10 | 31.78 | 31.48 | 33.27 | 36.90 |
| April | : 29.47 | 33.22 | 28.48 | 29.25 | 28.80 | 29.56 | 31.22 | 31.20 | 31.92 | 31.48 | \$3.55 | 36.45 |
| May | : 29.60 | 33.02 | 28.47 | 29.52 | 28.64 | 29.46 | 30.58 | 31.26 | 31.09 | 31.00 | 33.50 | 36.28 |
| June | : 29.10 | 32.08 | 28.57 | 29.25 | 28.48 | 29.51 | 29.78 | 31.15 | 30.15 | 30.58 | 32.55 | 35.77 |
| July | : 28.22 | 30.28 | 28.63 | 29.12 | 28.70 | 29.56 | 29.81 | 31.01 | 30.20 | 30.48 | 31.30 | 35.99 |
| August | : 28.25 | 30.83 | 28.63 | 29.11 | 28.97 | 29.62 | 29.50 | 31.25 | 30.23 | 30.16 | 31.35 | 36.68 |

1/ Generally for prompt shipment. Prices for certain qualities were computed using value differences.
Foreign Agricultural Service.
Table 27.--Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected gnowths and qualities, ceif. Bremen, Germany, annual, 1957-60, January-August 1961

| Date year and month | M 1-1/32'' |  |  | SM 1-1/32' |  |  | SM 1-1/16" |  | SM 1-1/8' |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | US. | Mexic | Nicar | U | Syria | USS.S. | US. | Iran | U.S. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { :Uganda } \\ & \text { : B, P. } 52 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957 | 31.67 | 32.71 | 30.12 | 33.39 | 33.02 | 34.31 | 34.56 | 34.14 | 36.58 | 42.40 |
| 1958 | 31.11 | 30.67 | 28.69 | 33.64 | 31.76 | 33.21 | 34.78 | 31.60 | 36.64 | 36.12 |
| 1959 | 28.58 | 27.11 | 25.78 | 30.45 | 28.13 | 27.41 | 31.31 | 28.37 | 33.67 | 33.89 |
| 1960 | 27.25 | 27.77 | 27.49 | 28.57 | 30.33 | 29.76 | 29.50 | 29.28 | 31.78 | 37.24 |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 27.62 | 28.02 | 28.15 | 28.65 | 30.95 | 30.40 | 29.50 | 29.55 | 31.42 | 37.05 |
| February | 27.98 | 28.20 | 28.22 | 29.15 | 31.30 | 30.82 | 30.05 | 29.70 | 31.92 | 36.95 |
| March | 29.15 | 29.41 | 28.97 | 30.51 | 31.78 | 31.58 | 31.34 | 3/ | 32.88 | 36.62 |
| April | 29.45 | 29.82 | 28.96 | 30.64 | 31.98 | 31.52 | 31.50 | 3/ | 33.01 | 36.39 |
| May | 29.80 | 29.75 | 28.72 | 30.69 | 32.20 | 31.55 | 31.58 | 3/ | 33.20 | 35.80 |
| June | 29.80 | 29.47 | 28.79 | 30.70 | 32.32 | 31.54 | 31.65 | 30.90 | 33.28 | 35.44 |
| July | 29.18 | 29.10 | 28.82 | 30.00 | 31.50 | 31.08 | 31.00 | 30.42 | 33.18 | 35.32 |
| August | 28.60 | 29.19 | 28.75 | 29.62 | 31.03 | 30.73 | 30.44 | 30.33 | 32.79 | 35.22 |

[^4]is considered to be more nearly equivalent to $U_{S_{n}} S_{M} M_{0} 11 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ than to $U S_{\infty} S_{\infty} M_{.} 11 / 32^{\prime \prime}$, as previously listed. 3 / Not quoted.
Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 28.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes $1 /$ and $U_{0}$. . average spot export prices, 1960-61 crop year and July and August 1961 2/


1/ Includes export taxes where applicable.
$2 /$ Quotations on net weight basis.
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.neariy comparable to the foreign cotton.
6/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price - actual price divided by 0.96.
$7 /$ One quotation.
8/ Average for 4 weeks.

* Discounts of varying amounts are offered on export sales.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 29.--Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, averages
1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date


I/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.
2/ Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter.
3/ Bales of 500 pounds.
4/ Preliminary, partly estimated.
5/ Production at gins and delinting plants not available.
Bureau of the Census.

Table 30.--Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by months, 1960 to date $1 /$

$1 /$ 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.

## LIST OF TABLES

Title

Table Page
Cotton Situation at a Glance ..... 4
1
Stocks of all kinds of cotton held by CCC and "free", beginning of season, 1946 to date ..... 6
2 Cotton, all kinds: Stocks in all locations, beginning of season, 1946 to date ..... 7
3 Cotton broadwoven goods at cotton mills: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders,seasonally adjusted, Jemuary 1959 to date9
4 Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States,by quarters, 1957 to date10
5 Imports: Manufactured waste including picker lap, January-June 1960 and 1961 ..... 11
6 Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world 1957-58 to date ..... 12
7 Special programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years, 1959-60 to date ..... 13
8 Cotton: American Midaling l-inch, price per pound at 14 markets, monthlyaverage, 1958-59 to date14
9 Cotton, all kinds: Supply and distribution, United States, 1925 to date ..... 19
10 Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, 1960 to date. ..... 20
11 Production of cotton by regions, United States, 1930 to date ..... 21
12 Cotton: Yield per acre on harvested acreage, United States and regions, 1930 to date ..... 22
13 Cotton: Harvested acreage by regions and each region as a percentage of total harvested acreage, United States, 1930 to date ..... 23
14 Cotton: Acreage, production and yield forecast, by States, crop of 1961 with comparisons ..... 24
15 Cotton: Ginnings to specified dates as a percentage of total, 1945 to date ..... 25
16 Daily rate of mill consumption of cotton, unadjusted and adjusted, August 1, 1957 to date ..... 26
17 Fabric value, cotton price and mill margin, per pound, United States, by months, 1957 to date ..... 27
18 Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, 2959 to date ..... 28
19 Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, 1959 to date ..... 29
20 Raw cotton equivalent of United States imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1940-61 ..... 30
21 Raw cotton equivalent of United States exports of domestic cotton manufactures, 1940-61 ..... 31
22 Cotton textile categories of Geneva Agreement ..... 32
23
Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, June and July and cumulative totals since August 1, 1960 ..... 34
24 Registrations under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind, 1960-61 marketing year ..... 35
25
Registrations under cotton export program: Payment-in-kind, 1961-62 marketing year ..... 35
26 Cotton: Average prices of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, annual 1957-60, January-August 1961 ..... 36
27 Cotton: Average prices of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Bremen, Germany, annual 1957-60, January-August 1961 ..... 36
28 Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes and U. S. average spot export prices, 1960-61 crop year and July and August 1961 ..... 37
29 Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date ..... 38
30 Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by months, 1960 to date ..... 39

# U. S. Department of Agriculture <br> Washington 25, D. C. 

## OFFICLAL BUSINESS

## NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here -7 return this sheet, and your name will be droppedfrom the mailing.list.
If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Division of Administrative Services (ML) Management Operations Staff
Agricultural Economics
U. S. Department of Agriculture Washington 25, D. C.

CS-196 - The Cotton Situation


[^0]:    1/ Includes cotton pooled, owned and loans outstanding.
    $\overline{2} /$ Running bales.
    $\overline{3}$ / Preliminary.

[^1]:    "Agreement was reached on an 'as referendum basis by the representatives of the 16 governments .... The agreement now goes before those governments for consideration and final acceptance. It will also be open to acceptance by other major textile exporting or importing countries."

    The 64 categories of cotton textiles contained in the agreement are listed in table 22. Bilateral negotiations were subsequently conducted with Japan.

[^2]:    1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.
    2) Running bales except "Net imports" which is in bales of 500 pounds each.

    Adjusted to period August l-July 31.
    4) Preliminary.

    5 Does not include picker lap imports reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton.
    Pertly estimated.
    7/ Crop Reporting Board, September 8, 1961.

[^3]:    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/ Crop Reporting Board report of September 8, 1961.

[^4]:    1/ For prompt shipment. Prices for certain qualities were computed using value differences. 2/ In this market Russian Pervyi $31 / 32 \mathrm{~mm}$. cotton

