# cotton SITUATION 

U.S. mill consumption of exile fibers per capita inreased to 48.7 pounds incalmar 1968, up nearly 8 perent from 1967 and the highest se since 1942. However, cotin use, at 20.6 pounds per erson, was down over 7 perent from 1967 and was the west in 36 years.

Cotton's share of mill se slipped to 42.4 percent, hile man-made fiber's share opped 50 percent for the first me. The largest category of an-made fibers, non-cellusics, showed the sharpest ain-rising about 6 percentge points to 35 percent of the ber market.


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## Per Capita Fiber Consumption

Cotton Situation ai a Glance.

| Iiem | Unit | 1967 | 1968 |  |  | 1969 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | : December | January | February | December | January | February 1 1/ |
| GENERAL ECONOMY |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| BLS wholesale price indices |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| All cormodities | 1957-59-100 | 106.8 | 207.2 | 108.0 | 109.8 | 110.7 |  |
| Cotton broadwoven goods. | do. | 103.7 | 104.1 | 103.8 | 104.2 | 103.8 |  |
| Indices of industrial production a/ |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indices of industrial production 2/ |  | : 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Overall including utilities..................... | do. | 162.1 | 161.2 | 162.0 | 168.7 | 169.1 | 169.5 |
| Textiles, apparel and leather products........ | do. | 346.0 | 141.0 | 141.9 | 145.7 | 144.5 | 144.0 |
| Personal income payments $2 / \ldots .$. | Bil. dol. | 652.6 | 654.9 | 663.0 | 713.5 | 716.1 | 7214 |
| Retail apparel sales 2 | Mil. dol. | 1,473 | 1,520 | 1,558 | 1,573. | 1,660 |  |
| COTTON |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadwoven goods industry |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average gross hourly earnings.................. | Dollers | 2.14 | 2.14 | 2.15 | 2.27 | 2.25 |  |
| Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders $2 / . . .$. | Percent | 35 | 37 | 42 | 40 | 43 |  |
| Consumption of all kinds by mills |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption of all kinds by mills |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (4-week period except as noted).........Cunulative since August $1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 1,000 bales | : 3/825.0 | $3 / 880.0$ | 728.7 | 577.1 | 3/806.4 | $646.0$ |
|  | do. | : $3,859.6$ | 4,739.6 | 5,468.2 | 3,356.5 | 4,162.9 | $4,809.0$ |
| Daily rate |  | 3, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seasonally adjusted. | do. | 35.8 | 34.2 | 35.3 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 31.3 |
| Unadjusted..................................... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ :Spindles in place on cotton system 4 /...... | do. | 33.0 | 35.2 | 36.4 | 28.9 | 32.3 | 32.3 |
|  | Thousends | 20,605 | 20,648 | 20,734 | 20,513 | 20,381 | 20,448 |
|  | do. | 14,397 | 14,220 | 14,131 | 13,052 | 13,018 | 13,086 |
| Consuming blends................................... | do. | 4,250 | 4,293 | 4,438 | 5,028 | 4,933 | 4,858 |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mill margin data, expanded series |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average gray goods price | Cents | : 67.50 | 67.71 | 67.64 | 68.45 | 68.58 | 68.60 |
| Average cotton price. <br> Margin................... | do. | : 35.14 | 33.99 | 32.28 | 26.43 | 26.05 | 25.52 |
|  | do. | 32.36 | 33.72 | 35.36 | 42.02 | 42.53 | 43.08 |
| Prices of Arerican upland |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received by farmers (mid-montb) | do. | 27.61 | 22.45 | 20.45 | 21.55 | 19.23 | 19.60 |
| Parity (effective following month)............. | do. | 43.16 | 43.53 | 43.78 | 45.29 | 46.43 | 46.68 |
| Farm as percentage of parity.................... | Percent | 64 | 52 | 47 | 48 | 41 | 42 |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stocks |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mill, end of month....................................... <br> Public storage and compresses. | 1,000 bales | : 1,639.9 | 1,794.9 | 3,906.7 |  | 1,736.9 | 1,844.9 |
|  | do. | : $3.1,413.9$ | 10,114.4 | 9,007.6 | 9,837.6 | $9,343 \cdot 3$ | $8,667.9$ |
| Trade |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw cotton |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | do. | 330.7 | 474.3 | 447.2 | 275.7 | 54.8 | 55.4 |
| Curnulative since August 1.................. | do. | $: 1,424.3$ | 1,898.6 | 2,345.7 | 1,088.2 | 1,143.0 | 1,198.4 |
| Imports : |  | : 1,10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : | Bales | : 9,816 | 10,248 | 3,034 | 1,267 | 331 |  |
| Cumulative since August l................Textile manufactures (equivalent raw cotton) | do. | 123,084 | 1.33,332 | 136,366 | 47,043 | 47,374 |  |
|  |  | da3, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,000 bales | 38.7 | 29.3 | 33.4 | 31.6 | 15.4 |  |
| Cumulative since August 1................. | do. | 166.3 | 195.6 | 229.0 | 173.0 | 188.4 |  |
| Imports : |  | 16.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | do. | 65.5 | 92.0 | 84.7 | 65.2 | 40.3 |  |
| Cumulative since August 1.................. | do. | 357.6 | 449.6 | 534.3 | 406.5 | 446.8 |  |
| $\qquad$ |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAN-MADE FIBERS |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consumption, daily rate by mills 5/Non-cellulosics............................ |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,000 pouncos | 2,541 | 2,603 | 2,662 | 3,175 | 3,148 |  |
| Rayon and acetate................................ : | do. | 2,32? | 2,322 | 2,367 | 2,766 | 2,855 | 2,819 |
| Prices |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prices : |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-cellulosic staple, 2.5 denier |  | : 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acrylic. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . : | Dollars | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.68 |
| Polycster................................................... | do. | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 |
| Rayon vjecose |  | : 0.61 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staple |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Modified, 1.5 and 3.0 denier............... | do. | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 |
| Regular, 1.5 denier......................... | do. | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| Yarn, 1.50 denier............................... | 0. | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.93 |
|  |  | : |  |  |  |  |  |
| If Preliminary. 2/Seasonally adjusted. 3/5-w aily adjusted. | ek period. | End of mo | $\text { h. } 5 / 0 n$ | cotton-sys | m spinning | spindles | season- |



## The Cotton Situation

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 25, 1969

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## SUMMARY*

Prospects for cotton mill use and exports, already below those of last season, have weakened further in recent months. Also, ginnings of the 1968 crop exceed prior estimates. Thus, the August 1 carryover is now expected to about equal the $6-1 / 2$ million bales of 1968.
U.S. mill consumption for $1968 / 69$ is now expected to total about $8-1 / 4$ million bales, $3 / 4$ million below the $1967 / 68$ level. The rate of use during August-February ran 9 percent below the year-earlier period. A pickup, indicated earlier, has not materialized. Market losses to man-made fibers are mainly responsible.

Earlier estimates were that cotton exports this season would be substantially below those of $1967 / 68$. Further weakness in export prospects primarily reflects the prolonged dock strike. Exports in January amounted to only 54,840 bales--and in February likely remained at this low level. For all of 1968/69 they are expected to total about 1-1/2 million bales below last season's 4.2 million. Exports in August 1968-January 1969 were only l. 1 million bales, down 40 percent from the same months of last season. Also, exports were smaller before the

[^0]dock strike began in late December because of sluggishness in world cotton trade and the price disparities between U.S. and foreign-grown cotton.

Preliminary ginnings indicated that the 1968 crop of all kinds of cotton totaled about $10,915,200$ bales ( $10,837,000$ upland cotton). This is over 0.1 million bales above the December 1 estimate and 3.5 million above the very small 1967 crop. Both the average yield and acreage were higher for the 1968 crop.

March 1 intentions indicate that cotton producers in 1969 plan to plant about 12.0 million acres. This would be about 1.1 million acres above plantings for the 1968 crop. The increase is due mainly to changes in the 1969 upland cotton program. Acreage diversion will not be required and there will be no payments for voluntary diversion, Last year, a 5-percent diversion was required, with up to an additional 30 percent veluntary diversion accompanied by a payment rate of 6 cents per pound. The national acreage allotment for upland cotton is 16.2 million acres, the same as for 1968. The loan rate for Middling l-inch cotton, at average location, remains at 20.25 cents per pound, but the direct price-support payment will be higher--14.73 cents, up from 12.24 cents in 1968--because of larger permitted acreage and a higher parity price.

Cotton prices have moved down closer to loan levels in recent months and loan activity has increased sharply. Stocks of 1968-crop cotton held by CCC against outstanding pricesupport loans totaled 3.6 million bales as of mid-March. CCC-owned cotton stocks were very small--totaling only 0.1 million bales, mostly extra-long staple cotton.

Spot market prices for cotton have been mostly steady in recent weeks, after trending downward most of the season. The average spot market price for Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton averaged 25.61 cents per pound during March 1-24, reaching a high of 25.64 cents on March 13. Prices received by farmers in February averaged 19.60 cents per pound, up from 19.23 cents in January.

The 1968 cotton crop was of generally more desirable quality. The crop had the longest average staple length on record--33.9
thirty-second inches. Also, the crop contained a record percentage of cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and longer--69.5 percent, up from the previous high of 62 percent in 1967. In addition, the average fiber strength was higher for the 1968 crop and a larger percentage of the crop was of good micronaire.

The cotton textile net import balance increased in calendar 1968 as a result of larger imports. Cotton textile exports were about the same as the previous year. As a result, the U.S. net import trade balance was nearly 0.6 million bales, up from 0.5 million in 1967.

Textile fiber consuinption increased significantly in calendar 1968. Mill consumption increased 9 percent, and net imports of manufactures gained 27 percent. These increases resulted in record-high domestic consumption of 10.2 billion pounds-- 0.9 billion above 1967 . Total per capita use of 51 pounds exceeded the previous high recorded in 1942 and rose 8 percent over 1967. A. 33 -percent increase in non-cellulosic use was primarily responsible. Use of wool and rayon and acetate also was up. However, cotton's per capita use dropped to 22 pounds, 1.5 pounds below 1967. Cotton's share of the domestic fiber use fell to 43.2 percent, compared with 50 percent the previous year.

The capacity to produce man-made fibers in the United States is likely to continue increasing during 1969 and 1970 at close to the same rates as during $1960-68$. During that period, noncellulosic staple capacity increased at an average annual rate of almost 25 percent, while rayon and acetate staple capacity increased by 5 percent a year. Total man-made fiber capacity is expected to reach about $7-1 / 2$ billion pounds a year by mid-1970. In 1960, it was only 2.6 billion pounds.

Increasing supplies of man-made fibers have led to lower prices and intensified price competition among the fibers. To illustrate, on a cotton-equivalent basis, polyester staple is now only 15 cents per pound more than cotton. Furthermore, if the recently reported 20 percent discounts on the man-made staple are considered, the difference may be only about 5 cents per pound. This compares with a price difference of $25-30$ cents just 2 years ago.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

## OUTLOOK FOR 1968/69

## Planting Intentions Higher

Based on March 1 intentions, cotton producers will plant about 12.0 million acres to the 1969 crop of cotton, including about 77,000 acres of extra-long staple cotton. Intentions for upland cotton are 1.1 million acres above 1968 planted acreage. (See table 6.)

The increase for upland cotton is primarily in response to changes in provisions of the 1969 upland cotton program. Acreage diversion will not be required for program cooperators under the 1969 program and there will be no payment for voluntary diversion. In contrast, a $5-\mathrm{per}-$ cent acreage diversion was required for cooperators under the 1968 program. Also, up to an additional 30 -percent diversion was permitted, with a payment rate of 6 cents per pound. As a result, acreage diversion totaled about 3.3 million acres in 1968 . Thus, about one-third of 1968 's diverted acreage may be planted to cotton in 1969. Most of the remaining acres probably will be devoted to nonallotment crops or left idle.

Other provisions of the 1969 program include: A direct price support payment of 14.73 cents per pound, up from 12.24 cents in 1968; a loan rate for Middling l-inch cotton, at average location, of 20.25 cents per pound, unchanged ${ }^{\circ}$ from 1968; and a national acreage allotment including the national acreage reserve, of 16.2 million acres, also unchanged. Also, producers again have the option of not participating in the program. But if so, they are not entitled to program benefits and their entire production must be exported. This nonprogram acreage is limited to 187,500 acres; producers' applications have been approved for about 64,400 acres under the provisions. In 1968, about 32,450 acres were finally allocated to be planted for export, mostly in California and Arizona.

## 1968 Ginnings 0.1 Million Bales <br> Above December Crop Estimates

Preliminary ginnings indicate that the 1968 crop of all kinds of cotton totaled about $10,915,200$ bales (including 78,180 bales of extra-long staple cotton). This is about 0.1 million bales above the December 1 crop estimate and about 3.5 million larger than the very small 1967 crop. (See table 7.) Both' acreage and the average yield rose. The indicated
yield per harvested acre, based on the December crop report, was $51 l$ pounds, up from 447 pounds in 1967.

## U.S. Mill Consumption Estimate Lowered

Use of all kinds of cotton by mills during 1968/69 is now projected to total 8-1/4 million bales, $1 / 4$ million below that estimated in the January 1969 Cotton Situation and $3 / 4$ million below actual use in 1967/68. (See table 8.) Market losses to man-made fibers account for this reduced prospect. Also, purchases of cotton textiles for military forces are lower. (See tables 9, 10, and 11.)

Projected consumption is in line with the rate of use in recent months. (See figures 1 and 2, tables 12 and 13.) Earlier prospects for some pickup during the remaining months of this crop year have not materialized. Any substantial recovery in the rate of use now appears to be several months away. Cotton consumption this marketing year is currently running almost 9 percent below the $1967 / 68$ rate for AugustJanuary. For all 1968/69, use may be down about 8 percent.

Competition from man-made fibers has intensified. Blends, primarily polyester-cotton, are continuing to make inroads into all-cotton markets. Also, there is evidence now that cotton is meeting increased competition from rayon in blends with polyester.

## Cotton Export Prospects Weaker

U.S. cotton exports during 1968/69 are projected to fall about 1.5 million bales below last season's 4.2 million. Projected $1968 / 69$ shipments are 0.3 million bales below the level estimated in the January Cotton Situation.

The prolonged dock strike sharply reduced shipments in recent months and apparently led to a reduction in new orders, which will reduce the level of exports in future months. Exports in January amounted to only 54,840 bales and probably remained at a low level in February, since movement was limited to West Coast ports and Canada. For August 1968 through January 1969, U.S. exports totaled 1.1 million bales, down from 1.9 million for the same months of $1967 / 68$. (See tables 14 and 15.)


Figure 1


Pigure 2

Reduced exports for the first half of this season not only reflect the dock strike but also the sluggishness in world cotton trade and the price disparities between U.S. and foreigri-grown cotton. Given more competitive prices for U.S. cotton in world markets and the settlement of the dock strike, U.S. cotton exports should pick up. Trade sources have reported that around 300,000 bales of cotton have accumulated at the ports during the strike. The precise impact of the dock strike on cotton exports for this season is difficult to assess, either in terms of canceled orders for part of this cotton or losses in orders for future business.

## Little Stock Change Expected

Due to larger than expected ginnings from. the 1968 crop and smaller disappearance prospects, cotton stocks next August 1 now are projected to differ little from the approximately $6-1 / 2$ million bales on hand last August.

## DOMESTIC MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

## Staple for 1968-Crop <br> Ginnings Longest on Record

Based on Consumer and Marketing Service records, the average staple length of preliminary ginnings from the 1968 crop was a record 33.9 thirty-seconds inches. This compares with the previous record length of 33.4 thirty-seconds inches for ginnings from the 1967 crop. About 69.5 percent of the crop stapled $1-1 / 16$ inches and longer. (See tables 1 and 16.) The grade index for the 1968 crop at 92.5 (Middling White equals 100) was a little lower than the 92.8 a year earlier. Cotton miking in the 3.5 to 4.9 category rose to 77 percent of ginnings, upfrom 70 percent a year earlier; also, the average fiber strength was higher--86,000 pounds per square inch for the 1968 crop, up from 83,000 pounds a year ago.

Prospects for premium prices for longer staples this season caused many producers to plant longer-stapled strains and varieties to the 1968 crop. In view of the better balanced supply of the various qualities of cotton this season and a narrowing of market price differentials between short and longer staples, the trend toward planting longer staples is unlikely to continue in 1969. Actually, trade reports indicate there even may be some switching back to shorter-stapled varieties.

Table 1.--Upland cotton: Ginnings, by staple length, crops of 1967 and 1968

| Staple | Upland ginnings |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity |  | Share of total |  |
|  | : 1967 | 1968 1/ | 1967 | : $19681 /$ |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | : - 1,000 bales - - -- Percent -- |  |  |  |
| 7/8'' and shorter | : 44.6 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| $29 / 32^{\prime \prime}$ | : 338.9 | 123.7 | 4.6 | 1.1 |
| 15/16" | : 780.6 | 789.8 | 10.6 | 7.3 |
| 31/32' | : 540.7 | 720.9 | 7.3 | 6.7 |
| 1 ' | : 391.2 | 752.4 | 5.3 | 6.9 |
| 1-1/32'' | : 715.2 | 920.3 | 9.7 | 8.5 |
| 1-1/16"' | : 2,109.0 | 2,872.7 | 28.7 | 26.5 |
| 1-3/32'' | : 1,696.7 | 2,842.0 | 23.0 | 26.2 |
| 1-1/8'' | : 461.1 | 1,480.2 | 6.3 | 13.7 |
| 1-5/32' ${ }^{\prime}$ and | : |  |  |  |
| longer | 288.4 | 326.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 |
| Total | : 7,366.4 | 10,837.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1/Preliminary.
Consumer and Marketing Service.
Loan Activity Heavy
Loan activity picked up sharply as the 1968/69 season progressed and cotton prices moved down closer to loan levels. Lower prices during the current season have ree flected lagging demand and large beginning stocks in private hands. Stocks of cotton from the 1968 crop held by Commodity Credit Corporation against outstanding price support loans totaled 3.6 million bales as of March 14, up sharply from 0.9 million bales on approximately the same date a year ago. (See tables 17 and 18.)

CCC-owned cotton amounts to only 0.1 million bales, most of which is extra-long staple cotton. In mid-March of 1968, CCC owned about 0.9 million bales. However, by August 1, 1968, CCC stocks had fallen to only 0.2 million bales (including about 150,000 bales of extra-long staple). Because of the short 1967 crop and above-average disappearance, CCC sales were large in 1967/68--totaling about 7.5 million bales, including cotton sold for delivery on August 1, 1967.

## Spot Market Prices Steady

Spot market prices have been steady in recent weeks, after trending downward during
most of the current season. Prices steadied as they moved down to near loan levels.

For March 1-24, the average spot market price for Middling $1-1 / 16$-inch cotton averaged 25.61 cents per pound. The daily average price ranged from 25.54 cents on March 3 to 25.64 cents on March 13.

The average price received by farmers during February was 19.60 cents per pound, up seasonally from 19.23 cents for January, but down from 20.45 cents for February 1968. (See table 19.) Prices received by farmers to December 1 for the current season averaged 25.30 cents per pound, ranging from 25.99 cents in August to 24.16 cents in November. However, prices since December 1 have been well below the average to December 1 .

The support price for the 1968 upland cotton crop (average of the crop) is 19.69 cents a pound, up slightly from the 19.47 cents for the 1967 crop. Also, the direct price support payment rate for the 1968 crop was higher--12.24 cents a pound, up from 11.53 cents for the 1967 crop.

## Cotton Fabric Prices Advance

## Slightly; Weaken for Blends

The average wholesale value of the cotton fabric made from a pound of cotton has continued to rise slightly during recent months. This price rise, however, appears to be more a reflection of reduced supplies of all-cotton fabrics, rather than an improvement in demand. The average fabric price of 68.60 cents in February compares with 68.58 cents in January and 67.64 cents in February 1968. (See table 2.)

Raw cotton prices have declined substantially during the past year. The average price paid by mills was 25.52 cents per pound in February, down from 26.05 cents the previous month, and 7 cents below a year earlier. Consequently, the average mill margin for cotton cloth has widened considerably in recent months, and in February was the highest since the expanded series was initiated in April 1966. The February margin was 43.08 cents, up slightly from January, and almost 8 cents above February 1968.

Prices for $65 / 35$ polyestermcotton blended fabric have weakened slightly in recent months. The February cloth value was 105.18 cents, down almost 4 cents from the previous month, and more than 21 cents below February 1968.

Still, fabric prices and mill margins for blended fabric remain above those for cotton fabric. (See table 2.)

## Ratio of Mill Fabric Stocks to <br> Unfilled Orders Steady

The seasonally adjusted ratio of stocks to unfilled orders of cotton cloth has generally held steady during recent months at close to the 0.42 average postwar level. The ratio at the end of January was 0.43 , up from 0.40 the previous month and 0.37 in January 1968. (See table 3.)

The relatively constant ratio during the past year has resulted from declines in both inventories and unfilled orders. However, inventories increased in January, causing the ratio to rise slightly.

Recent stability in the ratio probably indicates little change in the rate of cotton use during the remainder of this crop year. For all of $1968 / 69$, cotton consumption is now projected to total about $8-1 / 4$ million bales, down $3 / 4$ million from a year earlier.

## Cotton Textile Import Trade <br> Balance Rises Again

U.S. imports of cotton textiles during calendar 1968 were equivalent to 970,500 bales of cotton, up from 913,600 bales in 1967, but below the record 1,056,200 bales imported in 1966. While most major categories increased, imports of cotton cloth declined nearly 4 percent from the previous year. (See table 20.)
U.S. exports of cotton textiles during 1968 totaled 392,100 equivalent bales, about the same as in 1967. (See table 21.) This left an import trade balance of 578,800 bales, up 11 percent from 1967. This was the seventh consecutive year that cotton textile imports exceeded exports.

Data for imports and exports of manmade textile manufactures are shown in tables 22 and 23.

## Textile Mill Consumption Rises

To Record Level; Cotton Use Falls
U.S. mill consumption of textile fibers during calendar 1968 totaled 9.8 billion pounds, 0.8 billion above 1967 and 9 percent above the previous high in 1966. All fibers except cotton shared in the gain. Cotton use dropped 6.3

Table 2.--Cloth values, raw fiber prices, and mill margins for unfinished cotton carded yarn goods and blended fabric (polyester and cotton), August 1966 to date


1/ Expanded construction series. $2 / 65$ percent polyester-35 percent cotton (average of 3 construc $=$ tions). $3 /$ The estimated value of fabric obtainable from a pound of raw fiber. 4/Monthly average prices per pound for four territory growths, even running lots, prompt shipments, delivered at Group 201 (Group B) mill points including landing costs and brokerage. 5/ Difference between fabric values and fiber prices. 6/ Monthly average prices per pound for polyester and raw cotton delivered at mills. However, these prices (list) for polyester are reported to be higher than actual prices paid by mills because of discounting practices.

Consumer and Marketing Service.
percent while wool, rayon and acetate, and non-cellulosics were up 5.5, 12.5 , and 31.5 percent, respectively. These increases pushed man-made fiber consumption to record-high levels. (See table 24.)

Table 3 .--Cotton broadwoven goods at U.S. cotton mills: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted, January 1965 to date $1 /$

| Month | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 0.27 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.37 | 0.43 |
| February | . 25 | . 19 | . 29 | . 42 |  |
| March | . 23 | . 18 | . 32 | . 42 |  |
| April | . 21 | . 17 | . 33 | . 41 |  |
| May | . 20 | . 17 | . 37 | . 42 |  |
| June | . 20 | . 17 | . 40 | . 42 |  |
| July | . 21 | . 17 | . 41 | . 40 |  |
| August | . 21 | . 18 | . 36 | . 42 |  |
| September | . 21 | . 18 | . 37 | . 44 |  |
| October | . 22 | . 21 | . 38 | . 41 |  |
| November | . 22 | . 23 | . 34 | . 40 |  |
| December | . 23 | . 25 | . 35 | . 40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 1/ End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

Cotton's share of mill use slipped to 42.4 percent-a drop of 7 percentage points from 1967. At the same time, man-made fiber's share topped 50 percent for the first time.

Per capita mill use of cotton totaled 20.6 pounds in 1968. This was 1.6 pounds below the previous year and the least since 1932. Non-cellulosic per capita use in 1968 rose 4 pounds above 1967, while wool and rayon and acetate had slight to moderate gains.

Two areas of growth in man-made fiber use appear to have significantly affected mill use of cotton in 1968.

First, increasing non-cellulosic blends, particularly polyester and cotton, continued to displace formerly 100 -percent cotton goods. A prime example is bedsheeting. While pro duction of 100 -percent cotton bedsheets declined 22 percent between the second and third quarters of 1968 (the latest data available), production of polyester-cotton bedsheets increased over 50 percent and accounted for one-fifth of the
sheeting market in the third quarter, compared with 11 percent the previous quarter.

Second, there are now strong indications that cotton is being displaced by rayon in polyester blends. This was evident during the latter half of 1968. For example, 100 -percent synthetic fibers on cotton-system spindles have increased relatively more than blends of manmade fibers and cotton in recent months. More specifically, output of all fabric blends of polyester and rayon increased 12 percent between the second and third quarters of 1968 , while polyester-cotton blends declined 2 percent.

## Imports Help Push 1968 Domestic

Fiber Use Above 10 Billion Pounds
Net imports of textile manufactures, primarily cotton, in combination with increased mill use of man-made fibers caused domestic fiber consumption to reach 10.2 billion pounds in calendar 1968-a 10 -percent gain over 1967. A 33-percent increase in non-cellulosic use was the major contributor. Wool and rayon and acetate increased moderately, while cotton declined to its average $1960-67$ level of about 4.4 billion pounds. (See table 25)

Both cotton's per capita consumption and share of the domestic market dropped significantly last year. At 22 pounds, per capita use was 1.5 pounds below the previous year and the lowest since 1963. Cotton accounted for 43.2 percent of total fiber consumption in 1968, compared with 50 percent a year earlier. Manmade fibers increased their share to 52 percent. Non-cellulosic per capita use of 18 pounds was 4.3 pounds above its 1967 level; rayon and acetate was up 1 pound.

## Man-Made Fiber Capacity Growing

The capacity to produce man-made fibers in the United States increased from 2.6 billion pounds in 1960 to 5.8 billion in 1968. This expansion reflected mainly a 19 percent annual rate of growth in non-cellulosic capacity; the annual growth rate for rayon and acetate was only 3 percent. (See table 4.)

For man-made staple fibers, which directly compete with cotton, the annual rates of change have been even more dramatic. For example, non-cellulosic staple capacity has increased almost 25 percent a year since 1960 while its major component, polyester staple, has grown at close to 34 percent a year. Capacity for rayon and acetate staple fiber has increased about 5 percent a year.

These increasing trends in man-made fiber capacity are likely to continue during 1969 and 1970, based on data published by the Textile Economics Bureau. Total non-cellulosic capacity is expected to increase at close to the same rate as during 1960-68. However, the growth in staple capacity, particularly that for polyester, may show a slight drop from the $1960-68$ rate. Projections for rayon and acetate capacity in 1970 indicate expansion slightly below the earlier rate. Nevertheless, total man-made fiber capacity is expected to total 7.6 billion pounds by mid-1970, a 32 -percent gain over 1968. However, these capacity estimates should notberegarded as forecasts of actual production because they are based on the current 'mix" of deniers, filament counts, etc., which may change; also, capacity usually is not fully utilized.

Much of the substantial growth in manmade fiber producing capacity over the last several years has resulted from an exceptionally strong demand for man-made fibers, particularly non-cellulosics.

Table 4 .--Man-made fiber producing capacity: Rates of change, 1960-68; actual 1968 capacity and projected 1969 and 1970 1/

|  |  |  | rojected capacity |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | $\begin{aligned} & : 1960-68: \\ & : \text { rate }: \\ & : \end{aligned}$ |  | 1969 | 1970 |
|  | Pct. | - | Mil, ${ }^{\text {l }}$. |  |
| Rayon and acetate |  |  |  |  |
| Total | +2.7 | 1,705 | 1,730 | 1,783 |
| Staple | +4.6 | 840 | 858 | 917 |
| Non-cellulosics | : |  |  |  |
| Total | +18.6 | 4,083 | 4,885 | 5,832 |
| Staple | +24.4 | 1,716 | 2,114 | 2,522 |
| Polyester | +33.5 | 897 | 1,196 | 1,468 |
| Man-made | : --- | 5,788 | 6,615 | 7,615 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

1/ Based on mid-year data.
Compiled from data published by the Textile Economics Bureau.

Price Competition for Fiber Markets Intensifies

Cotton and man-made fibers compete in many ways, including relative prices. Price competition between cotton and rayon has ex-
isted for many years, but it has intensified with the development of modified rayon staples. More recently, prices of non-cellulosic fibers have declined to the point where they may be considered more competitive with cotton.

The current list price of 1.5 denier polyester is 61 cents per pound, compared with 32 cents for SM 1-1/o-inch cotton, (See table 26.) On the surface, there appears to be a considerable discrepancy between these prices. However, if converted to a cotton-equivalent basis, the price gap narrows considerably. (That is, where differences in manufacturing waste and yards of fabric obtainable from a unit of fiber are considered.) For example, the adjusted cotton price is 36 cents and the polyester price is 51 cents. (See table 26.) Furthermore, list prices for polyester are reportedly being discounted by 20 percent or more. So, a realistic price for this staple may very well fall within the $40-41$ cent range. This implies an adjusted price difference between cotton and polyester staple of about 5 cents per pound--a far cry from the margin of $25-30$ cents just 2 years ago.

## Cotton Research and

Promotion Funds Higher
Fibers also compete for markets on the basis of technological developments stemming from research. Promotion and advertising of fibers and products also affect their demand. A budget of $\$ 10$ million has been approved for the 1969 cotton research and promotion program. This is only the second full year of the program, and the budget for 1969 represents an increase of 25 percent from 1968. The budget includes $\$ 6.7$ million for promotion and $\$ 3.3$ million for research. The heaviest concentration of research funds will be spent in an effort to develop a satisfactory durable-press finish for goods made of 100 percent cotton.

Funds for the research and promotion program are collected from upland cotton producers, under the Cotton Research and Promotion Act of 1966. For the 1968 program, producers requested refunds on only 3 percent of total collections.

## Loan Rate Unchanged for 1969 <br> Extra-Long Staple Cotton

The national average price-support loan rate for 1969-crop extra-long staple cotton is 40 cents per pound and the price-support payment rate is 8.88 cents per pound. The pricesupport loan rate is unchanged from last year
while the price-support payment rate is upfrom 8.69 cents per pound for the 1968 crop. Producers who comply with their farm's acreage allotment will be eligible for price-support loans and payments. Pricemsupport payments will be made on actual 1969 production, as in 1968.

Acrual loan rates for the various qualities and other details of the program will be announced later.

## WORLD DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

## Foreign Free-World Cotton

## Production Reaches New Record

Foreign Free-World cotton production during the $1968 / 69$ season is estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service at a record 25 million bales, about 5 percentabove the previous record crop of $1967 / 68$. This increase reflects both larger acreages and higher yields. Over 1.0 million bales of the increased production is in Central and South American countries, with the largest rise in Brazil. Partially offsetting is a decline of 0.3 million bales in India. Also, production in Europe and Africa is down slightly.

Cotton acreage in foreign Free-World countries for 1968/69 is estimated at a record 51.3 million acres, 3 percent above the previous year and about 2 percent above the previous record in 1964/65. Most of the acreage increase is in South America, with a 0.9-million acre increase in Brazil. Part of the acreage increase abroad was in response to the rise in world prices and reduced supplies during 1967/ 68.

The use of cotton in foreign Free-World countries during 1968/69 also may rise to a record high, although increased use of manmade fibers is moderating the rise in cotton use. Foreign Free-World cotton consumption is expected to total near 26.3 million bales for $1968 / 69$, compared with the previous high of 25.6 million bales in $1967 / 68$. (See table 27.) Net importing countries will account for most of the increased use, with exporting countries consuming only about 0.2 million bales more.

Foreign Free-World cotton stocks in 1968/ 69 are expected to be reduced slightly from the August 1, 1968, record level of 12.6 million bales,
which was up 1.6 million bales from a year earlier. The stock increase during 1967/68 apparently reflected uncertainties about world supplies and prices for the $1968 / 69$ season in importing countries, while the increase in exporting countries reflected large 1967 crops in Brazil and India.

## Prices Mixed in Import Markets

Prices for U.S. and most foreign-grown cotton in import markets have eased further in recent months to levels sharply below a year earlier. World prices increased sharply last season as a result of tightening world supplies and in December 1967 reached their highest levels since the late $1950^{\circ}$ s. Since December 1967, prices generally have trended down.

Prices for U.S.-grown cotton during 1968 were generally above those for most foreign growths of the same grade and staple. In recent weeks, prices for U.S. cotton have declined more sharply, making them more competitive with prices of foreign growths. The Liverpool index in February was 27.78 cents a pound for Strict Middling $1-1 / 16$-inch cotton, compared with a price of 28.79 cents for the same grade and staple of U.S.-grown cotton. (See tables 5, 29, and 30.)
U.S. and foreign average spot export prices are shown in table 31.

## Government Financing of Cotton <br> Exports Little Changed

Through mid-March, funds available for financing U.S. cotton exports under special Government programs (including authorizations and loans issued but not used in previous years and those which may not be used in fiscal 1968/69) would cover shipments of around 1.5 million bales of cotton, compared with 1.6 million for all of fiscal 1967. (See table 28.)

Authorizations under P.L. 480 for financing cotton exports during 1968/69 are down from a year earlier, while Export-Import Bank credits issued are higher.

CCC export credit sales through March 14 totaled 0.2 million bales. Sales for all of fiscal $1967 / 68$ totaled 0,4 million bales.

Table 5.--Cotton: Index of prices of selected growths and qualities, and price of U.S. SM $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, January 1967 to date


1/ Average of the 6 cheapest growths of SM 1-1/16 inch cotton actively traded for the period in Liverpool market. 2/ Based on offers of minimum micronaire of 3.5 to 4.9. 3/ Average of 3 quotations.

Compiled from Foreign Agricultural Service records and the weekly Cotton and General Economic Review, Liverpool, England.


Table 6.--Cotton: Acreage planted, by States, 1967, 1968, indicated 1969 and 1969 as percent of 1968


I/ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada.
2/ Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board, report of March 14, 1969.

Table 7.--Cotton ginned: United States, crops of 1966, 1967, and 1968 1/


1/ Totals were made from unrounded data. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Gross weight bales. 4/Less than 500 bales. *Revised.

The United States total for 1968 includes 6,065 bales of the crop of 1968, ginned prior to August 1 which were counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1967/68 compared with 256,540 for 1967 and 9,916 for 1966. Included are 13,218 bales from the crop of 1968 which ginners estimated would be ginned after the March canvass compared with 5,474 for 1967 and 2,419 for 1966. Also, included are 78,180 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1968 compared with 68,322 for 1967 and 71,154 for 1966.

The average gross weight per bale for 1968 is 501.5 pounds compared with 501.3 for 1967 and 500.7 for 1966. The number of active cotton gins for the crop of 1968 is 4,218 compared with 4,203 for 1967 and 4,608 for 1966.

Bureau of the Census report of March 20, 1969.

Table 8.-Coctor: Supply and distribution, by types, Inited States, 1950 to date


[^1]Bureau of the census.

Table 9.--Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content, by major fiber, by months 1968 to date


[^2]Table 10.--Cotton and man-made fiber fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. mılıtary forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric, by months, 1968 to date


Based on data froin the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.


Table 12.--Upland cotton: Daily rate of mill consumption, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1966 to date

| Month | : | 1966/67 |  |  | 1.967/68 1/ |  |  |  | 1968/69 1/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | Unadjusted | $:$ Adjusted 2/ |  | Unadjusted |  | Adjusted $2 /$ |  | Unadjusted |  | Adjusted 2/ |
|  | : | Bales 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | : | 37,901 | 36,726 |  | 35,598 |  | 34,494 |  | 32,700 |  | 31,686 |
| September | : | 36,748 | 36,638 |  | 33,570 |  | 33,470 |  | 31,662 |  | 31,567 |
| October | : | 38,527 | 37,369 |  | 36,726 |  | 35,622 |  | 31,997 |  | 31,035 |
| November | : | 37,445 | 36,319 |  | 35,421 |  | 34,356 |  | 32,382 |  | 31,408 |
| December | : | 33,605 | 36,848 |  | 32,530 |  | 35,669 |  | 28,394 |  | 31, 134 |
| January | : | 37,925 | 37,291 |  | 34,705 |  | 34,125 |  | 31,731 |  | 31,201 |
| February | : | 36,916 | 35,633 |  | 35,903 |  | 34,655 |  | 31,789 |  | 30,684 |
| March | : | 35,717 | 34,744 |  | 35,554 |  | 34,586 |  |  |  |  |
| April | : | 36,881 | 36,193 |  | 33,079 |  | 32,462 |  |  |  |  |
| May | : | 36,034 | 34,681 |  | 34,036 |  | 32,758 |  |  |  |  |
| June | : | 35,026 | 34,577 |  | 33,560 |  | 33,129 |  |  |  |  |
| Juiy | : | 27,713 | 33,070 |  | 26,374 |  | 31,473 |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ See March 2967 Cotton Situation, CS-229, for seasonal adjustment factors. 3/ Kunning bales.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.--Man-made staple fiber: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1966 to date

| Month | 1966/67 |  |  |  | 1967/68 I/ |  |  |  | 1968/69 1/ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rayon } \\ \text { and } \end{gathered}$ |  | Noncellulosic |  | Rayon |  | Noncellulosic |  | Ray and ace |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} \\ \text { cellu } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | :Unadj. | Adj. <br> 3/ | Inadj. | Adj. <br> 3/ | Unadj. | : Adj. | Unadj | Adj. 3/ | Unadj. | $\begin{aligned} & : \text { Adj. } \\ & : \quad 3 / \end{aligned}$ | nadj. | Adj. <br> 3/ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : 1,000 pounds |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August | : 2,466 | 2,387 | 1,889 | 1,802 | 2,230 | 2,159 | 2,238 | 2,135 | 2,749 | 2,661 | 3,002 | 2,864 |
| September | : 2,387 | 2,368 | 1,795 | 1,811 | 2,119 | 2,102 | 2,310 | 2,331 | 2,783 | 2;761 | 3,042 | 3,070 |
| October | : 2,428 | 2,355 | 1,858 | 1,847 | 2,320 | 2,250 | 2,535 | 2,520 | 2,767 | 2,684 | 3,127 | 3,108 |
| November | : 2,464 | 2,344 | 1,947 | 1,975 | 2,362 | 2,247 | 2,388 | 2,242 | 2,816 | 2,679 | 3,126 | 3,170 |
| December | : 2,118 | 2,290 | 1,695 | 1,913 | 2,148 | 2,322 | 2,251 | 2,541 | 2,559 | 2,766 | 2,813 | 3,175 |
| January | : 2,284 | 2,321 | 1,956 | 1,956 | 2,285 | 2,322 | 2,603 | 2,603 | 2,809 | 2,855 | 3,148 | 3,148 |
| February | : 2,212 | 2,125 | 1,938 | 1,871 | 2,464 | 2,367 | 2,758 | 2,662 | 2,935 | 2,819 | 3,188 | 3,077 |
| March | : 2,053 | 1,999 | 2,024 | 1,969 | 2,474 | 2,409 | 2,962 | 2,881 |  |  |  |  |
| April | : 2,062 | 2,036 | 2,167 | 2,106 | 2,253 | 2,224 | 2,821 | 2,741 |  |  |  |  |
| May | : 2,042 | 1,998 | 2,215 | 2,080 | 2,599 | 2,543 | 2,935 | 2,756 |  |  |  |  |
| June | : 2,073 | 2,052 | 2,139 | 2,087 | 2,622 | 2,596 | 3,008 | 2,935 |  |  |  |  |
| July | : 1,593 | 1,870 | 1,793 | 1,990 | 2,052 | 2,408 | 2,478 | 2,750 |  |  |  |  |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other man-made staple fibers. 3/ See March 1967 Cotton Situation, CS-229, for seasonal adjustment factors.

Table 14.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States,
December 1967, January 1968, and cumulative totals, August 1967-January 1968

|  |  | December 1967 |  |  |  | January 1968 |  |  |  | Cumulative totals Aug. 1967-Jan. 1968 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : | ```1-1/8 inches and over 1/``` | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { inch } \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1-1 / 8 \\ & \text { inches } \end{aligned}$ | Under 1 inch | Total | ```1-1/8 inches and over 1/``` | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { inch } \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1-1 / 8 \\ & \text { inches } \end{aligned}$ | Under 1 inch | Total | $\begin{gathered} 1-1 / 8 \\ \text { inches } \\ \text { and over } \\ 1 / \end{gathered}$ | 1 inch <br> $: 1-1 / 8$ <br> $:$ inches | Under <br> 1 inch | Total |
|  | : | Running bales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Europe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | : | 0 | 5,199 | 2,749 | 7,948 | 0 | 7,799 | 5,751 | 13,550 | 50 | 38,715 | 22,226 | 60,991 |
| Austria | : | 0 | 232 | 0 | 232 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 903 | 0 | 903 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg |  | 0 | 1,725 | 0 | 1,725 | 0 | 2,843 | 113 | 2,956 | 100 | 17,841 | 113 | 18,054 |
| Denmark |  | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1,247 | 0 | 1,247 | 0 | 5,375 | 0 | 5,375 |
| Ireland (Eire) | , | 0 | 1,522 | 100 | 1,622 | 0 | 1,655 | 0 | 1,655 | 0 | 6,699 | 100 | 6,799 |
| Finland |  | 0 | 500 | 813 | 1,313 | 0 | 502 | 0 | 502 | 0 | 5,291 | 813 | 6,104 |
| France |  | 0 | 10,522 | 2,776 | 13,298 | 0 | 13,183 | 2,023 | 15,206 | 100 | 55,723 | 12,163 | 67,986 |
| Germany (West) |  | 0 | 5,169 | 660 | 5,829 | 92 | 6,342 | 598 | 7,032 | 260 | 40,924 | 4,466 | 45,650 |
| Italy |  | 200 | 21,063 | 2,915 | 24,178 | 0 | 23,006 | 2,302 | 25,308 | 355 | 109,586 | 17,481 | 127,422 |
| Netherlands | : | 0 | 1,306 | 0 | 1,306 | 0 | 1,545 | 0 | 1,545 | 0 | 8,037 | 45 | 8,082 |
| Norway |  | 0 | 125 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 400 | 550 | 950 | 0 | 2,126 | 550 | 2,676 |
| Portugal |  | 0 | 0 | 133 | 133 | 220 | 0 | 589 | 809 | 220 | 0 | 1,154 | 1,374 |
| Spain |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 503 | 165 | 668 | 0 | 709 | 540 | 1,249 |
| Sweden |  | 0 | 6,892 | 907 | 7,799 | 0 | 4,763 | 1,994 | 6,757 | 0 | 31,190 | 10,208 | 41,398 |
| Switzerland |  | 293 | 3,644 | 703 | 4,640 | 0 | 4,702 | 1,348 | 6,050 | 753 | 28,960 | 4,465 | 34,178 |
| Yugoslavia |  | 0 | 6,867 | 8,393 | 15,260 | 0 | 6,742 | 6,621 | 13,363 | 0 | 17,520 | 15,414 | 32,934 |
| Other |  | 0 | 0 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 5,729 | 0 | 5,729 | 0 | 30,794 | 1,642 | 32,436 |
| Total Europe |  | 493 | 64,775 | 20,399 | 85,667 | 312 | 80,961 | 22,054 | 103,327 | 1,838 | 400,393 | 91,380 | 493,611 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canade | : | 224 | 5,640 | 5,369 | 11,233 | 57 | 5,088 | 9,678 | 14,823 | 1,578 | 59,178 | 26,290 | 87,046 |
| Col.orabia |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chile | . | 0 | 0 | 65 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 333 | 133 | 466 |
| India |  | 3,518 | 33,392 | 0 | 36,910 | 20,217 | 91,016 | 14,014 | 125,247 | 25,102 | 197,233 | 33,853 | 256,188 |
| Pakistan | : | 0 | - 0 | 6,130 | 6,130 | 6,012 | 737 | 0 | 6,749 | 6,012 | 942 | 6,130 | 13,084 |
| Indonesia |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 196 | 0 | 196 |
| Korea |  | 1,112 | 22,220 | 15,327 | 38,659 | 702 | 21,770 | 20,739 | 43,211 | 5,505 | 114,899 | 102,500 | 222,904 |
| Hong Kong |  | 0 | 3,146 | 13,832 | 16,978 | 155 | 3,926 | 20,233 | 24,314 | 571 | 14,767 | 96,287 | 111,625 |
| Taiwan |  | 48 | 10,153 | 16,374 | 26,575 | 0 | 10,122 | 24,206 | 34,328 | 48 | 46,959 | 81,132 | 128,139 |
| Japan |  | 0 | 31,671 | 56,822 | 88,493 | 298 | 21,197 | 54,366 | 75,861 | 306 | 126,162 | 304,504 | 430,972 |
| Australia |  | 0 | 1,452 | 0 | 1,452 | 0 | 979 | 0 | 979 | 51 | 12,938 | 70 | 13,059 |
| Morocco | : | 0 | 2,337 | 0 | 2,337 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6,368 | 0 | 6,368 |
| Republic of South Africa |  | 132 | 342 | 0 | 474 | 185 | 1,371 | 827 | 2,383 | 485 | 4,873 | 1,219 | 6,577 |
| Other | . | 204 | 9,569 | 5,906 | 15,679 | 104 | 29,616 | 13,125 | 42,845 | 611 | 84,144 | 43,601 | 128,356 |
| World Total | : | 5,73I | 184,697 | 140,224 | 330,652 | 28,042 | 266,990 | 179,242 | 474,274 | 42,107 | 1,069,385 | 787,099 | 1,898,591 |

1/ Includes American-Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton,
Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States,
December 1968, January 1969, and cumulative totals since August 1, 1968


1) Includes American-Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton,

Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, disappearance, and CCC inventory, by staple length, 1961-68


1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include imports and city crop. 3/Carryover at beginning of season, plus ginnings. 4/ Nupply minus carryover at end of season.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 17.--Conmodity Credit Corporation stocks or cotton, Uiited Strtes, August 1, 2967, to July 31, 1968


Table 18. --Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1968, to date


Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 19.--Cotton: American Midding White, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, August 1965 to date


I/Prices include equalization payments which were eliminated August 1, 1966. 2 / Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. 3/Weighted average. 4/ Spot market lcan rates exclude 14-point premium in 1965, 20-point premium in 1966 , 30 -point premium in 1967, and 35 -point premium in 1968 for 3.54 .9 micronaire. Spot prices are for cotton with micronaire readiags of 3.5 through 4.9. 5/ Average of the crop. 6/ Average of six markets.

Agricultural Stabilization ard Conservation Service, Consumer and Marketing Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 20.--Raw cotton equivalent of United States imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1962 to date


I/ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chier value colton containing other fibers. $2 /$ Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures or pile fabrics. 3/ Includes blankets, quilts, and bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. $4 /$ Includes knit and woven undervear and



 11/ Preliminary.


1/ Includes fabrics and tire cord and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwist ianufactired and returned to the United States. $2 /$ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. 3/ Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. $4 /$ Includes gloves and mitts of woven fabric. 5/ Includes underwear and outerwear of woven fabric, handkerchiefs, and wearing apparel containing mixed fibers (corsets, brassieres, and girdles, garters, armbends and suspenders, neckties and cravats). 6/ Includes canvis articles and manufactures, knit fabric in the piece, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and lace and lace articles. 7/ Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. $8 / 430$ pound net weight bales. 9/For annual data pnior to 1962 and monthly data beginning Juis - 359 , see Statistias on Cotton and Related Data, I930-67, issued March i968. Jo! Monthly data, may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report. II/ Preliminary.
Beginning January 1, 1965, a new classification system for exports was adopted by the Bureau of the Census. Minor differences from earlier groupings may occur because of composition changes.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

allovers, etc., embroideries, underwear, outervear, and hats. $2 /$ Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, pendcrs, braces, tubings, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. 4/ Not elsewhere classified. $5 /$ For annual data prior to l962 and monthly data beginning July 1959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1968. 6/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report. 7/ Preliminary.

[^3]Tabie 23.--Man-mace fiber e juivalent of United State. exports of domestic man-made fiber manufactures, igr to oate

$\frac{1}{d}$ Includes products nade from waste. $2^{\prime}$ Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). $\frac{3}{6}$ Not elsewhere classified. $4 /$ For annual data prior to lice and montnly caia beganning July 1959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1908 . $5 /$ Monthly data may not alvays agree vitn the annual kecause *Under revasion. Incluades unknown quantıties of non-textile man-maae fibers.


[^4]Table 25.--Domestic consumption of fibers: Total and per capita, 1940-1968


[^5][^6]Table 26.--Cotton and man-made staple fibers: Price of cotton landed Group B mill points, price of man-made f.o.b. producing plants, actual and cotton equivalent, annual, 1960-68, monthly, January 1967 to date

| Year beginning January 1 | Cotton 1/ |  | Rayon |  |  |  | Non-cellulosic 2/ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Regular 3/ |  | Modi | $4 /$ | Polyester |  | Acrylic |  |
|  | Actual | cot. equiv 5 | Actual | cot. equiv. 5 | Actual | Cot. quiv. 5) | Actual | Cot. equiv 5/ | Actual |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dol |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 | 0.38 | 0.43 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 1.29 | 1.08 | 1.14 | 0.96 |
| 1961 | . 38 | . 43 | . 27 | . 28 | . 40 | . 42 | 1.17 | . 98 | 1.04 | . 87 |
| 1962 | . 40 | . 45 | . 27 | . 28 | . 40 | . 42 | 1.14 | . 96 | . 93 | . 78 |
| 1963 | . 39 | . 44 | . 27 | . 28 | . 40 | . 42 | 1.14 | . 96 | . 80 | .67 |
| 1964 | 6/.34 | . 39 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 99 | . 83 | . 80 | .67 |
| 1965 | 6/.30 | . 34 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 84 | . 71 | . 80 | . 67 |
| 1966 | 6/.29 | . 33 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 81 | . 68 | . 80 | . 67 |
| 1967 | . 31 | . 35 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 63 | . 53 | . 78 | . 66 |
| 1968 | . 35 | . 40 | . 28 | . 29 | . 37 | . 39 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1967 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | . 28 | . 32 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 72 | . 61 | . 80 | . 67 |
| February | . 28 | . 32 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 72 | . 61 | . 80 | . 67 |
| March | . 28 | . 32 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 72 | . 61 | . 80 | .67 |
| April | . 28 | . 32 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 72 | . 61 | . 80 | . 67 |
| May | . 29 | . 33 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 58 | . 49 | . 80 | . 67 |
| June | . 29 | . 33 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 58 | . 49 | . 80 | . 67 |
| July | . 29 | . 33 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 58 | . 49 | . 80 | . 67 |
| August | . 30 | . 34 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 58 | . 49 | . 80 | .67 |
| September | . 32 | . 36 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 58 | . 49 | . 80 | . 67 |
| October | . 33 | . 37 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 58 | . 49 | . 80 | .67 |
| November | . 38 | . 43 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 58 | . 49 | . 68 | . 57 |
| December | . 41 | .47 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | .61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | . 39 | . 44 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| February | . 37 | . 42 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| March | . 37 | . 42 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| April | . 36 | .41 | . 28 | . 29 | . 36 | . 38 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| May | . 35 | . 40 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| June | . 35 | . 40 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| July | . 35 | . 40 | . 28 | . 29 | - 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| August | . 35 | . 40 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| September | . 35 | . 40 | . 28 | . 39 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| October | . 34 | . 39 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| November | . 32 | . 36 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| December | . 32 | . 36 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | . 32 | . 36 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | .61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| February | . 32 | . 36 | . 28 | . 29 | . 38 | . 40 | . 61 | . 51 | . 68 | . 57 |
| March : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/ SM l-1/16", Group B mill points $\div 0.96$, to convert to a net-weight basis. $2 / 1.5$ denier. $3 / 1.5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| denier, viscose. 4/1.5 and 3.0 denier, viscose. 5/ Actual prices converted to cotton equivalents as |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| follows: Cotton, 70.88 ; Rayon, $\div 0.96$, and non-celIulosic, $\div 1.19$. 6/ Prices for August-July 1966 exclude equalization payments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^7]Table 27.-Cotton: Supply and distribution in the forelgn Free World, 1965-68


1/ Preliminary. 2/Estimated. 3/ Includes cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports.

Foreign Agricultural Service.
Table 28.--Special programs of the U.S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years 1966-69 I/

| , Program | 1965/66 |  | 1966/67 |  | 1967/68 |  | 1968/69 2/ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : Quan- } \\ & \text { : tity } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : Quan- } \\ & \text { : tity } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : Quan- } \\ & \text { : tity } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Valu | : Quan- <br> : tity |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { dol. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { boles 3/ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { dol. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { bales } 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { dol. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & \text { bales } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mil. } \\ & 3 / \mathrm{dol} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mil. } \\ \text { bales 3/ } \end{gathered}$ |
| Public Law 87-195 (AID) 4/ | 0.9 | 5/ | 6/ | 5/ | 6/ | 2/ |  |  |
| Export-Import |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank 7/ | 71.6 | 0.6 | 103.7 | 0.9 | 67.4 | 0.6 | 86.2 | 0.7 |
| P.L. 480 sales Foreign currencies | 42.6 | . 3 | 85.4 | . 6 | 120.9 | . 9 | 92.7 | . 7 |
| Dollar credit | 27.0 | . 2 | 53.1 | . 5 | 12.1 | . 1 | 8.0 | . 1 |
| Total 8/ | 142.1 | 1.2 | 242.1 | 2.0 | 200.3 | 1.6 | 185.9 | 1.5 |
| Barter | 53.7 | . 4 | 44.7 | . 4 | 41.9 |  | 9/17.5 | 9/0.2 |
| CCC credit | 16.1 | . 1 | 38.4 | . 3 | 47.9 |  | 10/29.7 | 10/0.2 |

[^8]Table 29.--Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected growths and qualities, c.j.f. Liverpool, England, annual 1966-68, January-February 1968, 1969

|  | M 2' |  | SM $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | SM $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and month | : U.S | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pakistan } \\ & : 289 \mathrm{~F} \\ & : \end{aligned}$ | : U.S. | Mexico | Nicarequa | Syria | $\begin{gathered} \text { U.S.S.R. } \\ \text { Pervyi } \\ \text { 31/32 mm. } \end{gathered}$ | Iran | Turkey (Izmir) | U.S | Uganda BP 52 |
| Equivalent U.S. cents per pound |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | : 25.40 | 27.30 | 28.05 | 28.16 | 26.97 | 27.18 | 29.06 | 28.28 | 28.17 | 30.80 | 31.60 |
| 1967 | : 25.7 | 26.02 | 30.40 | 30.60 | 29.19 | 29.69 | 31.22 | 29.90 | 29.58 | 33.20 | 33.80 |
| 1968 | : 28.22 | 28.28 | $33.0 \%$ | 30.89 | 29.40 | 32.29 | 32.46 | 32.00 | 31.14 | 34.85 | 37.74 |
| 1968 | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | : 29.10 | 30.64 | 36.31 | 32.61 | 32.24 | 33.24 | 34.37 | 34.24 | 33.86 | 38.64 | 38.45 |
| February | : 28.61 | 28.46 | 34.27 | 32.44 | 31.41 | 33.97 | 34.07 | 33.37 | 32.62 | 36.28 | 38.14 |
| 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | : 26.12 | 27.37 | 29.01 | 28.35 | 26.18 | 2/30.60 | 30.40 | 29.80 | 29.25 | 30.51 | 36.85 |
| February | : 25.69 | 28.10 | 28.79 | 28.50 | 25.25 | $\overline{2} / 30.44$ | 29.59 | 29.88 | 28.75 | 30.29 | 36.31 |
| March | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| April |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| November |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1/ Genera <br> ᄅ̄/ Inc.1.ua | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for pr } \\ & \text { War Rs. } \end{aligned}$ | t shipment surcharge. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 30.--Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Bremen, Germany, annual 1966-68, January-February 1968, 1969


Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 31.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes I/ and U.S. average spot export prices, December 1968, January and February 1969 2/

| Market | Foreign |  | United States |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | Quality | : Price per <br> : pound 3/ | : Price per <br> : pound 4/ | Quality 5 |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | : | Cents | Cents |  |
|  | : |  |  |  |
|  | December 1968 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Digvijay, fine $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ | 27.57 | 19.49 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | : 289 F Sind Find S G | 23.02 | 21.18 | SLM ${ }^{\text {I' }}$ |
| Izmir, Turkey | : Standard II | 24.10 | 27.36 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | : Type 5 | 21.46 | 20.30 | SLM 31/32" |
| Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico | : M 1-1/16" | 6/23.86 | 27.36 | M 1-1/16" |
| Lima, Peru | : Tanguis type 5 | 24.45 | 7/26.97 | SLM 1-3/16" |
| Alexandria, UAR | : Giza 66 good | 34.50 | 8/28.80 | M $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | January 1969 |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Digvijay, fine 7/8" | 28.51 | 19.29 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | : 289 F Sind Find S G | 23.77 | 20.98 | SLM 1 " |
| Izmir, Turkey | : Standard II | 24.38 | 27.21 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | : Type 5 | 20.98 | 20.05 | SLM 31/32" |
| Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico | : M 1-1/16" | 6/23.97 | 27.21 | M 1 -1/16" |
| Lima, Peru | : Tanguis type 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 25.96 \end{array}$ | 7/26.93 | SLM $1-3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Alexandria, UAR | : Giza 66 good | $34.50$ | 8/28.60 | M 1-1/8" |
|  | February 1969 |  |  |  |
| Bombay, India | : Digvijay, fine 7/8' | 28.88 | 19.05 | SLM 15/16" |
| Karachi, Pakistan | : 289 F Sind Fine S G | 24.85 | 20.74 | SLM 1 " |
| Izmir, Turkey | : Standard II | 23.81 | 26.71 | M 1-1/16" |
| Sao Paulo, Brazil | : Type 5 | 20.13 | 19.81 | SLM 31/32" |
| Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico | : M 1-1/16 | 6/23.62 | 26.71 | M $1-1 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Lima, Peru | : Tanguis type 5 | 25.49 | 7/26.93 | SLM $1-3 / 16^{\prime \prime}$ |
| Alexandria, UAR | : Giza 66 good | 34.50 | 8/28.28 | M $1-1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ |

I/ Includes export taxes where applicable. 2/ Quotations on net weight basis. 3/Averages of prices collected once each week. 4/ Average spot market gross weight price 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/ Torreon-Ccahuila District (replaced Mampico-Altamira District) cotton delivered uncompressed ex-warehouse Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. Net weight price--actual price divided by 0.96. I/ Based on El Paso market. 8/Based on average of Fresno, Greenwood, Memphis and El Faso markets.
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[^0]:    *The summary of this report was released on March 25, 1969.

[^1]:    lf Beginning l956, re-exports no longer published. $2 /$ Running bales except "net imports which are in bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. $3 /$ Adjusted te cotiton marketing year basis, August l-July 3l. $4 /$ IncJudes small amount of destroyed cotton. $5 /$ Does not include picker laps reported as raw cotton by the Bureau of the Census. б/ Imports for conswmption. I/ Includes American-Egyptian, Sea Island, and foreign-grown cotton. In some years prior to 1962, small amounts of foreign-grom long-staple upland cotton are included. $8 /$ Less than 50 bales. $9 /$ Foreign stockpile cotton included by the Bureau of the census as of August 1 was 7,168 bales in 1962 , 61,168 bales in $1963,27,474$ bales in 1964 , 18,307 bales in 1965 , 12,500 bales in 1966 , and 884 bales in 1967 . In bond cotton is not included; 116,609 bales as of august 1 in 1963 , 60,297 in $3964,38,022$ in 1965, and 33,284 in 1966 . 10/ Preliminary and estimated. 11/ Ginnings report of March 20, 1969. 12 / Import quota, not an estinate of actual inports. 13/ Imports exceed quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because import data are not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. Also, may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than l-3/8 inches. * Under revision.

[^2]:    1/ Totals do not always equal the total of the components due to roundıng.

[^3]:    Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

[^4]:    1/ Bureau of the Census. Population continental Unıted States as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census For American cotton, tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for roreign cotton, 3 percent ( 15 pounds) was deducted, ( 20 pounds beginming August 1 , 1958). Since 1950, data have been adjusted to year ended December 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Data from Wool consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated. Includes filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, acrylic, glass riber, etc. United States producers' shipment plus imports for consumption. 6/ Producers' man-made fiber waste consumed by mills. 7/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1948. $1949-1952$ produc$\overline{\mathrm{l}}$ ion was estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon, office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 8/ Silk. Bureau of the Census imports for consumption. $9 /$ Totals made from unrounded data. 10/Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of ribers. $11 /$ Less than 0.05 pound 12/ Preliminary.

[^5]:    1/ Bureau of the Census. Population continental United States as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. $2 /$ Includes fiber waste. $3 /$ Does not include silk and flax. 4/Totals made from unrounded data. 5/ Total consumption divided by population. 6/ Less than 0.05 pound. 7 / Includes picker lap.

[^6]:    

[^7]:    Agricultural Marketing Service and Modern Textiles Magazine.

[^8]:    Authorized for delivery and shipment. 2/ Preliminary. Data through January 15, 1969, based on authorizations. 3/ Running bales partly estimated. 4/ Data from disbursements. 2/Less than 50,000 bales. 6/ Less than \$50,000. I/ Includes amounts advanced by participants or disbursed by others at Export-Import Bank risk. 8/Totals made from unrounded data. 2/ Data through December 31, 1968. 10/ Data through March 14, 1969.

