## COTTON Situation




## The Cotton Situation

## CONTENTS

Outlook for 1969/70 ..... 4
Stock reduction expected ..... 4
Disappearance down slightly ..... 4
Crop smaller; prices mixed ..... 5
Domestic Market Developments ..... 7
1970 program set ..... 7
1969 crop highlights ..... 7
Cotton fabric situation ..... 8
Other developments ..... 9
World Developments and Outlook ..... 12
Trade may expand ..... 12
Foreign Free-World outlook ..... 12
Other developments ..... 12
Index of 1969 issues ..... 42
Index of tables ..... 44
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## SUMMARY

Next summer's cotton carryover, estimated at the 6 -million-bale level, would be half a million bales below last August's stocks and the smallest since the early 1950's. Although disappearance during 1969/70 will be under last year's 11 million bales, it will still cut into a supply which is almost 1 million short of the $17-1 / 2$ million of $1968 / 69$.

Cotton exports likely will not exceed 2-1/2 million bales this marketing year, down at least a quarter million from last year's low level. Weaker prospects mainly reflect the intensifying competition from foreign-grown cotton and the continuing substitution of man-made fibers for cotton in most consuming countries.

World cotton trade rebounds. Total exports in 1969/70 may increase moderately from last season's low level of 16.3 million, with most of the activity benefiting foreign Free-World countries.
U.S. mill consumption of cotton, at a depressed level in recent months, is expected to nearly match 1968/69's below-average use of $8-1 / 4$ million bales. This low level of use reflects the continuing impact of man-made fibers on cotton's markets, large cotton textile imports, and reduced military purchases of cotton textiles.

Man-made fibers are cotton's primary competitors. With use growing rapidly, manmade fiber producing capacity has expanded. Furthermore, an expansion of one-fourth in capacity, now at 6.7 billion pounds, is probable by late 1971. Most of the increase likely will be devoted to non-cellulosic fibers, particularly those which compete directly with cotton. Rayon and acetate capacity may increase slightly.

Domestic fiber consumption (mill use adjusted for the fiber equivalent of the net trade balance in textile manufactures) totaled a record 10.5 billion pounds in calendar 1969, or 51.5 pounds per capita. Estimated consumption of man-made fibers increased; cotton and wool use declined. Cotton's share of the market slipped
to about 40 percent, with per capita use dropping a little more than a pound--to 20.7 pounds. Domestic use of all fibers exceeded mill consumption by about 5 percent, reflecting near-record imports of cotton textiles and record imports of man-made fiber manufactures.

The 1969 cotton crop estimate is 10 million running bales, down about 1 million bales from the previous crop and well below the 1963-67 average of $12-1 / 2$ million. Adverse weather and insect damage caused yields to drop sharply and more than offset an increase in harvestedacreage.

The 1970 national upland cotton allotment is increased 1 million acres. This increase to 17 million acres, to encourage greater plantings, was brought about by the reduced 1969 crop. The 1970 loan rate for Middling l-inch cotton (at average location) remains 20.25 cents per
pound. However, the price support payment of 16.80 cents is up sharply from 14.73 cents in 1969.

During recent months, spot market prices for most longer staples declined slightly, while prices for shorter staples strengthened, reflecting their relatively tighter supplies. The price differential between the shorter and longer staples narrowed slightly during the past year. For example, the average spot market price for Midding 1-1/16-inch cotton in December was 24.92 cents, down slightly from the previous month, and almost $1-1 / 2$ cents below December 1968. In contrast, the December price for Middling $15 / 16$-inch cotton at 20,05 cents, was slightly above both the previous month and December 1968. The average price received by farmers to December 1 was 21.3 cents per pound, slightly below the $1968 / 69$ average of 22.15 cents.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

OUTLOOK FOR 1969/70

## Slight Stock Reduction Expected

The 1969/70 cotton supply totals 16.6 million bales ( 16.4 million of upland), down from 17.5 million in 1968/69 and the least since 1947. Since beginning stocks were about the same as a year earlier, the smaller supply is due to a below-average 1969 crop. Expected disappearance this season of nearly $10-3 / 4$ million bales is a little lower than last year and the smallest since 1938. Even so, the carryover next August may fall to the 6 million-bale level--about onehalf million below a year earlier, and the least since the 5.6 million bales of 1953. (See figure 1 and table 6.)

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) stocks may increase slightly this season. Despite the smaller 1969 crop, farmers may place 4-1/2 million bales under loan, same as last year. About $2 / 3$ of this volume likely will be redeemed. Consequently, new.crop acquisitions next August plus unsold inventory likely will amount to slightly over 3 million bales, up about a quarter million from last August. Accordingly, private stocks could fall moderately from the relatively large holdings of last summer.

## Mill Consumption Still Low

Consumption of all kinds of cotton by U.S. mills during $1969 / 70$ is estimated at near $8.1 / 4$ million bales. This is about the same as last season's small use and almost 1 million bales under 1964-68 average consumption. The depressed level of daily use and recent stability in the ratio of inventories to unfilled orders: for cotton cloth ( normally a reliable forecaster of cotton use) point to a continued low rate of cotton use the next several months. (See tables 6 and 7.)

The main cause is competition from manmade fibers; other factors include large textile imports and smaller military purchases of cotton textiles. Daily mill use of non-cellulosic man-made staple fibers on cotton-system spindles now is well above that of a year ago, although rayon and acetate use is down substantially. (See tables 8 and 9.)

Cotton's chief competitor, the man-made fiber fabric blend, continues to cut into mans of cotton's traditional end-use markets. Bed. sheeting is a good example. Just 5 years ago, all-cotton sheets accounted for 99 percent of the bedsheeting market. By mid-1969, cotton's share had dropped to 60 percent--reflecting the emergence and expanded use of 50.50 polyester cotton durable-press blended sheets. Appar.


Figure 1
ently, many consumers believe that the blends' ladvantages over cotton (wrinkle-free, little shrinking, durability) outweigh disadvantages (such as feel).

Cotton Export Prospects Weaken; Drastic Losses in European Market
U.S. cotton exports during 1969/70 may total near $2-1 / 2$ million bales, the lowest since 1955/56. Exports have done poorly in recent months, totaling about 0.6 million bales during August-November 1969, almost 30 percent below the same period a year earlier. (See tables 11 and 12.) However, increased exports are likely over the next several months, especially if total foreign imports increase and competitive supplies of foreign-grown cotton decline as expected.

Small U.S. cotton exports thus far this season have resulted from continued intense competition from both foreign-produced cotton, especially old-crop stocks, and man-made fibers. Also, the anticipated recovery in cotton use by major cotton importing countries and regions has not yet materialized.

A case in point is Europe. U.S. upland cotton exports to Europe, where demand has been sluggish, were down sharply for the first 4 months of this crop year. August-November exports totaled only 69,000 bales, compared with 187,000 for the year-earlier period-a decline of 63 percent. Especially heavy export losses occurred in France, Poland, and Italy. Our exports to the Far East also were off sharply.

Smaller U.S. exports to Europe reflect increased competition from foreign-grown cotton and static cotton consumption. The latter situation is due to man-made fibers capturing a growing share of the expanding textile fiber market in many European countries, where man-made fiber producing capacity is rising sharply.

## Smaller Crop Reflects Lower Yields

The 1969 crop of all kinds of cotton was estimated at 10 million running bales as of December 1. This compares with the previous crop of 11 million bales and the $1963-67$ average of 12.5 million. (See figure 1.) A decline
of 16 percent in the national yield more than offset larger harvested acreage. (See figure 2 and tables 13 and 14.)

The indicated U.S. yield for the 1969 crop is 436 pounds per acre versus 516 pounds in 1968. Adverse weather and insect damage were generally responsible. Texas was especially hard hit; its planted acreage was up significantly, but yields dropped to 298 pounds, down more than 25 percent from 1968. (See tables 14 and 15.)

## Cotton Prices Mixed as Supplies Vary

During recentmonths, average spot market prices for most longer staples have declined slightly, while prices for the shorter staples have strengthened, reflecting the current tighter supplies of the shorter staples. The price differential between the shorter and longer staples narrowed slightly for the better grades and significantly for the lower grades during 1969.

The average spotmarket price for Middling $1-1 / 16$-inch cotton in December was 24.92 cents
a pound, compared with 25.07 cents the previous month, and 26.27 cents in December 1968. On the other hand, the December price for Middling $15 / 16$-inch cotton averaged 20.05 cents, up slightly from both the previous month and December 1968. (See table 16.) Data for early January indicate prices for longer staples have weakened further while prices for shorter staples have continued to strengthen slightly.

The 1969/70 average price received by farmers for all kinds of cotton to Decemberl was 21.3 cents per pound, compared with the 1968/69 average price of 22,15 cents. The December price of upland cotton, at 19.95 cents, was about $1-1 / 2$ cents below both the previous month's price and December 1968's price. (See table 16.) The support price for the 1969 crop of upland cotton (average of the crop) is 19.71 cents a pound, about the same as the 1968 support price. The direct price support payment rate is 14.73 cents per pound on domestic allotments, up from 12.24 cents in 1968. The domestic allotment is 65 percent of the farm's total effective allotment.


Figure 2

## DOMESTIC MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

## 1970 Program Set to Obtain Larger Plantings

The 1970 upland cotton program is designed to encourage greater plantings. The national acreage allotment was increased 1 million acres-to 17.0 million. Acreage diversion will not be required and no payment will be made for voluntary diversion.

The 1970 loan rate for Middling 1 -inch cotton (at average location) remains 20.25 cents per pound. However, the price support payment of 16.80 cents per pound is up sharply from 14.73 cents in 1969. Rules for measuring cotton planted in skip-row patterns against the allotment will remain the same as for the 1969 crop. The 1970 upland cotton program was approved by over 96 percent of producers voting in a national referendum early in December.

## 1969 Cotton Loan Maturity Date and 1970/71 Sales Policy Announced

USDA announced on January 16 that the price-support loan maturity date for 1969-crop cotton will be July 31, the same date as in effect since 1956. The announcement, in part, stated:

> "CCC stocks of cotton will be offered for sale for unrestricted use during the 1970/71 marketing year on a competitive bid basis at not less than 110 percent of the loan rate plus carrying charges or current market price, whichever is higher, but in no event at less than 120 points above the loan rate. This is the pricing policy now in effect. It will be continued during the $1970 / 71$ season unless changes in the supplydemand situation, legislation, or basic program provisions make adjustments necessary.
"In recent weeks, the Department has carefully considered proposals for extending the July 31 maturity date for three to five months beyond the end of the marketing year or for changing the procedure so that maturity dates would be on a monthly basis dating 14 months from the month the cotton was placed under loan. The study indicates that in a year when production is about equal to consumption and CCC holds substantial stocks a deferred variable maturity date would increase Government costs
slightly with only minor benefits to producers. But in a year such as 1969/70, when production is substantially below probable disappearance, inauguration of a variable maturity date system might endanger the achievement of cotton program objectives. These objectives are (1) to have adequate supplies freely available on a continuing basis at prices that are fully competitive with man-made fibers and foreign production, (2) to maintain farm income from cotton at favorable levels, and (3) to reduce Government expenditures."

Upland Cotton 'Shortfall" Announced
On December 22, 1969, USDA announced an upland cotton "shortfall" of 850,000 bales. This is the amount by which estimated requirements for upland cotton for exports and domestic use during the 1969/70 marketing year will exceed production. It was based on estimated upland cotton disappearance of 10.8 million bales and indicated production of 9,950,000 from the 1969 crop. Thus, USDA stated it would make available a quantity of cotton equal to the " shortfall" for unrestricted use at current market prices in a manner which would not unduly affect market prices. However, the " shortfall" may be revised later in the year if there are substantial changes in the estimated requirements or production. About 651,000 bales of cotton were sold from August through January 5 and applied to the "shortfall"'

## Ginnings Near Completion; <br> Staple Shorter But Stronger

Ginnings from the 1969 crop are nearing completion after lagging earlier in the season because of the late crop and unfavorable weather for mechanical harvesting. (About 96 percent of the 1968 crop was harvested mechanically and this percentage probably increased in 1969). Ginnings from the 1969 crop through midJanuary totaled $9,826,453$ running bales.

The average staple length of ginnings to December 1 was 33.8 thirty-second inches, down slightly from the record average length of 34.1 thirty-seconds inches for the same period last season. About three-fourths of ginnings stapled 1-1/16 inches and longer--near last year's proportion. (See table 1.) However, the longer staples' share of final ginnings likely will be slightly less because of delayed harvesting in some areas of the Southwest where most shorter staples are produced. (See table 17.)

Despite the shorter average staple length, the crop is stronger than last season's crop. The average fiber strength is 86,800 pounds per square inch, up from 86,300 pounds, in 1968. However, the grade index for 1969 crop ginnings, at 92.0 (Middling White equals 100 ), is down from 93.4 during August-November 1968. Also, the average mike reading has risen.

Table 1.--Cotton, upland: Ginnings, by staple length, crops of 1968 and 1969


1/ Preliminary.
Consumer and Marketing Service.
Loan Activity a Little Greater
Stocks of cotton from the 1969 crop held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) against outstanding price support loans totaled about 2.8 million bales as of January 9, up from about 2.7 million on approximately the same date a year ago.

Sales of CCC-owned cotton have totaled about 690,000 bales this season. About 2.2 million bales (including extra-long staple cotton) remain in inventory. (See tables 18 and 19.)

## Cloth Prices Remain Firm; <br> Mill Margins Steady

The average wholesale value of fabric produced from a pound of cotton has remained firm
in recent months. In December, the average fabric price was 68.87 cents--the highest level since the expanded price series was initiated in April 1966. This was up slightly from November and 0.42 cent above December 1968. (See table 20.)

The average price paid by mills for raw cotton changed little during early 1969/70, remaining near 25 cents a pound. Consequently, the average mill margin for cotton fabric has remained steady. However, the mill margin for December was about 2 cents above the yearearlier margin.

Average prices for 3 constructions of 65/35 polyester-cotton blended fabric have shown little change in recent months. The average cloth value was 110.76 cents in December, up very slightly from the previous month, but 0.29 cent below December 1968. Blended fiber list prices also have remained almost constant in recent months. Therefore, mill margins for blended fabric have held near 60 cents a pound since mid-1969. (See table 20.)

Steady Ratio of Mill Fabric Stocks
to Unfilled Orders
During recent months, the seasonally adjusted ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton broadwoven goods has generally held steady at close to the 0,42 average of the postwar period. However, the ratio of 0.39 at the end of November was down slightly from both the previous month and November 1968. (See table 2.)

Neither stocks nor unfilled orders changed substantially during the past year. November inventories were down 2.3 percent from a year earlier; unfilled orders were up 1.3 percent.

The stock/unfilled order ratio is generally a good indicator of future changes in the rate of cotton consumption. Thus, the recent stability in the ratio points to little change in the rate of cotton use during the next several months. For 1969/70, mill use of cotton is estimated at near 8-1/4 million bales.

## Military Demand Continues To Drop

Deliveries of cotton textiles to our military forces have dropped to new lows during recent months. Cotton deliveries were equivalent to only about 17,000 bales during August-October 1969. This is a decline of about 60 percent from yearearlier deliveries. The drop appears to have been the result of reduced demand for all textiles

Table 2 ,--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 | . 43 |
| March |  | . 23 | . 18 | . 32 | . 42 | . 41 |
| April | : | . 21 | . 17 | . 33 | . 41 | . 39 |
| May |  | . 20 | . 17 | . 37 | . 42 | .40 |
| June |  | . 20 | . 17 | . 40 | . 42 | . 39 |
| July |  | . 21 | . 17 | . 41 | . 40 | . 38 |
| August |  | . 21 | . 18 | . 36 | . 42 | . 40 |
| September |  | . 21 | . 18 | . 37 | . 44 | . 41 |
| October |  | . 22 | . 21 | . 38 | . 41 | . 42 |
| November |  | . 22 | 23 | . 34 | . 40 | . 39 |
| December |  | . 23 | . 25 | . 35 | . 40 |  |

## 1/ End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.
by the military. However, demand for wool textiles has increased dramatically in recent months. For instance, August-October wool textile deliveries to the military were double those for the same period of 1968. (See table 21.)

Cotton deliveries, which historically have accounted for about 80 percent of total textile deliveries to the military, now account for about 65 percent. Man-made fiber's share has changed little during recent months, while wool's share has jumped to about 20 percent.

## Textile Trade Activity Increased In 1969 Despite Dock Strike

Trade in both cotton and man-made fiber textiles picked up considerably in calendar 1969 despite the dock strike early in the year. For cotton, textile imports likely were up over 3 percent while exports possibly were up about 20 percent from 1968. For man-made fibers, record highs are estimated for both imports and exports in 1969 , as imports jumped about 35 percent and exports were almost 15 percent higher.
U.S. imports of cotton textiles during 1969 apparently totaled slightly over 1.0 million equivalent bales of cotton, a little above the previous year but slightly below record imports in 1966. Textile imports during JanuaryNovember 1969 totaled 943,000 equivalentbales,
compared with 921,000 for the same months of the previous year. In comparison, cotton textile exports totaled about 436,000 equivalent bales during January-November 1969, up about 75,000. (See tables 24 and 25.)

During the past several years, cotton textile imports have increased not only in quantity, but also in proportion to cotton's domestic market. Textile imports accounted for an estimated 11.6 percent of the market in 1969, compared with 10.7 percent the previous year, and 10.3 percent in 1966 --when cotton textile imports were record large.

Man-made fiber textile imports and exports have also increased markedly in recent years. Imports are estimated to have totaled about 260 million pounds in 1969, a gain of about 67 million from 1968, while exports are projected at almost 150 million, compared with the year-earlier total of 129 million. (See tables 26 and 27.) As a share of the domestic market, man-made fiber imports represented about 4.5 percent of total man-made fiber consumption last year, up from 3.6 percentin 1968.

## Larger Man-Made Fiber <br> Producing Capacity Planned

The domestic man-made fiber industry's capacity has more than doubled since 1963, and further expansion is projected for 1970 and 1971 by the Textile Economics Bureau, a private trade organization. Its annual survey shows a current capacity of 6.7 billion pounds. Producing capacity is expected to reach 8.4 billion pounds by November 1971, an increase of about 25 percent from November 1969. (See table 3.)

Most of the growth in man-made fiber capacity will be realized by non-cellulosic fibers, whose capacity is expected to increase 30 percent over the 2 -year period. Rayon and acetate's producing capacity may rise about 5 percent, while textile glass capacity is projected to be one-third larger than in November 1969.

For man-made staple fibers, which compete directly with cotton, planned increases in capacity during 1970 and 1971 are even more dramatic. For example, non-cellulosic staple capacity is expected to increase 31 percent by November 1971 while capacity for its major component, polyester staple, may rise almost 40 percent. Also, producing capacity for rayon and acetate staple fiber likely will gain 8 percent.

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. The further expansion planned indicates industry's anticipation of continuing firm demand: However, these capacity estimates cannot be regarded as production forecasts because they are based on the current ' $\mathrm{mix}^{\prime}$ ' of deniers, filament counts, erc., which may change; also, capacity usually is not fully utilized.

Table 3 .--Man-made fiber producing capacity: Actual November 1969, projected November 1971, and percentage changes

| Item | : November : <br> $: 1969$ I/ $:$ | November 1971 2/ | Percentage change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | :-- Million pounds -- |  | - Percent |
| Rayon and Acetate |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,729 | 1,822 | +5 |
| Staple | 858 | 925 | +8 |
| Non-Cellulosic |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,421 | 5,769 | +30 |
| Staple | 2,146 | 2,820 | +31 |
| Polyester | 1,187 | 1,647 | +39 |
| Other | : 959 | 1,173 | +22 |
| Man-made fibers |  |  |  |
| Total | : 6,738 | 8,379 | +24 |
| Staple | : 3,004 | 3,745 | +25 |

[^0]
## Domestic Fiber Use Climbs to Record

Domestic use of major textile fibers (mill consumption adjusted for the fiber equivalent of the net trade balance in textile manufactures) is estimated to have reached a record-high 10.5 billion pounds in calendar 1969, a slight gain over the previous year and 0.5 billion pounds above mill consumption. On a per capita basis, this converts to 51.5 pounds, up $1 / 2$ pound from 1968 and 15 pounds above 1960 use--when cotton accounted for almost $2 / 3$ of the U.S. fiber market. Since then, cotton's market share has steadily declined, and for 1969, its share probably fell to about 40 percent of total consumption. (See table 4.)

Domestic cotton consumption totaled about 4.2 billion pounds in 1969, down about 0.2 billion from the previous year, and the smallest since 1963. The decline in domestic cotton use reflected a drop of about 5 percent in mill consumption; the net trade balance changed little. Competitive losses to man-made fibers were mainly responsible. Per capita domestic cotton consumption in 1969, estimated at 20.7 pounds, was about $1-1 / 4$ pounds higher than mill use because of the net import trade balance in cotton textiles.

Man-made fiber domestic consumption totaled an estimated 5.8 billion pounds in 1969 , up 8 percent from 1968. Per capita use of 28.6 pounds represents an increase of about 2 pounds from the previous year. Man-made's share of the domestic fiber market likely reached 55 percent in 1969, about double its share in 1960. Wool's share of the domestic market fell to around 4 percent. (See table 4.)

## Extra-Long Staple Cotton

Stocks May Fall Sharply
Stocks of extra-long staple cotton may decline substantially during 1969/70 from last August's total of 154,800 bales. Reduced supplies and slightly larger disappearance are likely during 1969/70.
U.S. production of extra-long staple cotton is an estimated 75,900 running bales, down from 78,200 in 1968/69. (See table 6.) A 13 percent drop in yield per acre was responsible; harvested acreage was up about 12 percent. (See table 14.) The national acreage allotment for the 1970 crop has been setat 78,398 acres-1.6 percent below 1969.
U.S. disappearance of extra-long staple cotton in 1969/70 may be up moderately, reflecting larger exports. Because foreign markets for extra-long staple cotton have been more attractive for foreign-grown cotton, little cotton has been shipped to the United States.

Farmers received an average price of 41.2 cents a pound for American-Egyptian cotton in mid-December, a shade below both November 1969 and December 1968. The support price for the 1969 crop is unchanged at 40 cents. Producers are eligible for a direct price support payment of 8,88 cents a pound, slightly above last season's payment of 8.69 cents.

In December USDA raised the "shortfall" (amount by which domestic use and exports are

Table 4.--Mill and domestic consumption of fibers: Total, per capita,
and percentage distribution, by fiber, 1960 to date


[^1] liminary and estimated.
expected to exceed U.S. production of extralong staple) from 29,600 bales to 39,100 . Of this amount, 34,509 bales had been sold by January 8.

## Little Change Expected in <br> Cotton Linters Supply and Use

The supply of cotton linters during 1969/70 is expected to be little different from last season's 1.8 million bales. Larger beginning stocks may about offset an expected decline in production, while imports may total close to the 1968/69 level. (See table 28.)

Linters disappearance is projected at close to 1.3 million bales, with little change likely in consumption and exports.

Prices for both felting and chemical linters fell substantially during early 1969/70 from year-earlier levels. However, prices for felting linters strengthened slightly in November and December.

## WORLD DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK

## World Cotton Trade May Expand

World cotton exports in 1969/70 are projected by the Foreign AgriculturalService to increase moderately from last season's reduced total of 16.3 million. This places total export prospects about in line with the 1963-67 average. Increased trade activity likely will be captured by foreign Free-World countries; exports by the United States and by communist countries may decline slightly.

World cotton consumption is expected to exceed production by about 1.3 million bales during $1969 / 70$. Consumption of 52.6 million bales would be about the same as last season. Production of 51.3 million bales would be down nearly 2.0 million. (See table 29.)

## FFW Use and Production Gap To Widen

According to the Foreign Agricultural Service, cotton consumption in foreign FreeWorld (FFW) countries may top production by about 0.9 million bales during 1969/70. This represents a widening of 0.5 million bales over last season. (See figure 3.)

Foreign Free-World cotton use is projected to reach 26.6 million bales, up slightly
from the $1968 / 69$ record of 26.4 million, (See table 30.) Larger consumption is based on the likelihood of increased use by cotton exporting countries. As in recent years, however, competition from man-made fibers will limit the rise.

Cotton production may slip to about 25.7 million bales in $1969 / 70$, down slightly from 26.0 million last year. (See table 30.) Smaller projected yields are responsible; acreage may rise a little.

Cotton stocks in foreign Free-World coun. tries likely will decline slightly during 1969/70, reflecting reductions by exporting countries. The carryover last summer totaled 13.8 million bales, up from 12.9 million a year earlier,

## Cotton Prices Strengthen

in Import Markets
Price quotations for most qualities of U.S. and foreign-grown cotton, c.i.f, Liverpool have strengthened in recent months. Prices if December generally averaged a cent or mor above early-season levels. Prices for U.S. grown cotton generally have strengthened less than those for most foreign-grown cotton. (See table 32.)

The average price of U.S. Strict Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, was 28.74 cents in December, $1 / 2$ cent above the c.i.f Liverpool index price for similar qualities. (See table 5.) Both the U.S. price and the index were up from recent months as they averaged close to year-earlier prices. This recent activity may reflect prospects for greater world cotton consumption than production.
U.S. and foreign average spot marke: prices are shown in table 34.

## Increased Funds for Financing Exports

Through mid-January, funds available fo: financing U.S. cotton exports under specified Government programs (including authorizations and loans issued but not used in previous years and those which may not be used in fiscal $1969 / 70$ ) would cover shipments of around 1. million bales of cotton, up 0.7 million from estimated actual shipments under special pro. grams for all of fiscal 1968/69. (See table 31,

Authorizations for financing cotton exports under Export-Import Bank credits issued this
fiscal year are substantially above those for 1968/69, while P.L. 480 credits are at about year-earlier levels.

CCC export credit sales, not included in the above programs, totaled 65,000 bales through

December 31. Under this program, CCC finances cotton exports on a short-term basis with risks being assumed by commercial banks. CCC requires an acceptable, irrevocable standbytype letter of credit from a commercial bank assuring payment in dollars plus interest to CCC.

## FOREIGN FREE-WORLD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Figur- 3

Table 5.--Cotton: Index of prices of selected growths and qualities, and price of U.S. SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpooi, 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 Corton and General Economic Review, Liverpool, England.

Single copies of Supplement for 1969 to Statistical Bulletin No. 417 Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67 issued January 1970, may be obtained from:

The Office of Information
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D.C. 20250

Table 6 .--Cotton: Supply and aistribution, by types, United States, 1950 to date


1/ Beginning 1956, re-exports no longer published. 2/ Running bales except "net imports" which are in bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. 3/ Adjusted to cotton marketing year basis, August 1-July 31. 4/ Includes small amount of destroyed cotton. $5 /$ Does not include picker laps reported as rav cotton by the Bureau of the Census. 6/ Imports for consumption. I/ Includes American-Esyptian, Sea Island, and foreign-grown cotton. In some years prior to 1962, small amounts of foreign-grown long-staple upland cotion are included. 8/ Less than 50 bales. 9/ Foreign stockpile cotton included by the Bureeu 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 in in 1963, 60,297 in 1964, 38,022 in 1965, and 33, 284 in 1966. 10/ Preliminary and estimated. 11/ Grop Reporting Board estimate of December 8, 1969. 12/ Iuports exceed quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because fmport data are not adjusted to August 1-July 30-marketing year. Also, may include 6,000 or more bales or cotton stapling less than $1-3 / 8$ inches.

Table 7.--Upland cotton: Daily rate of mill consumption, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1967 to date
 niñg bales.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 8:-Man-made staple fiber: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1967 to date


Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.--Upland cotton and men-made staple fibers 1/: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spinales, by months, $1966 / 67$ to dete

| Year and month 2/ |  | Cotton | Cotton equivalent man-made staple fibers 3/ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | , |  | Rayon and acetate | Non-cellulosic | Total |
|  | : | Bales 4/ |  | -- Bales 5/ - |  |
| 1966/67 | : |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. (4) | : | 758,035 | 113,016 | 107,828 | 220,844 |
| Sept. (5) | : | 918,701 | 136,757 | 128,089 | 264,846 |
| oct. (4) |  | 770,549 | 111,304 | 106,038 | 217,342 |
| Nov. (4) | : | 748,907 | 112,949 | 111,107 | 224,056 |
| Dec. (5) |  | 840,106 | 121,357 | 120,914 | 242,271 |
| Jan. (4) |  | 758,489 | 104,702 | 111,655 | 216,357 |
| Feb. (4) | : | 738,313 | 101,365 | 110,622 | 211,987 |
| Mar. (5) |  | 892,929 | 117,631 | 144,412 | 262,043 |
| Apr. (4) |  | 737,624 | 94,511 | 123,677 | 218,188 |
| May (4) | : | 720,667 | 93,582 | 126,448 | 220,030 |
| June (5) |  | 875,649 | 118,770 | 152,652 | 271,422 |
| July (4) |  | 554,268 | -73,019 | 102,359 | 175,378 |
| Total 6/ |  | 9,134,237 | 1,298,\%63 | 1,445,807 | 2.744 .764 |
| 1967/68 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 711,951 | 102,197 | 127,755 |  |
| Sept. (5) |  | $839,251$ | 121,429 | $164,822$ | $289,251$ |
| Oct. (4) |  | 734,495 | 106,352 | 144,669 | 251,021 |
| Nov. (4) | : | 708,426 | 108,263 | 136,329 | 244,592 |
| Dec. (5) |  | 813,264 | 123,074 | 160,601 | 283,675 |
| Jan. (5) |  | 867,623 | 130,911 | 185,712 | 316,623 |
| Feb. (4) | : | 718,047 | 112,945 | 157,447 | 270,392 |
| Mar. (4) | - | 717,086 | 113,408 | 169,035 | 282, 443 |
| Apr. (5) |  | 826,988 | 129,078 | 201,284 | 330,362 |
| May (4) | : | 680,710 | 119,137 | 167,540 | 286,677 |
| June (4) | : | 671,187 | 120,193 | 171,704 | 291,897 |
| July (5) |  | -659.362 | -117,556 | 176,847 | 294,403 |
| Total 6/ |  | 8,942,390 | 1,404, 543 | 1,963,745 | 3,368,288 |
| 1968/69 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. (4) | : | 654,006 | 125,982 | 171,364 | 297,346 |
| Sept. (4) | , | 633,253 | 127,566 | 173,639 | 301,205 |
| Oct. (5) |  | 799,933 | 158,503 | 223,164 | 381,667 |
| Nov. (4) | : | 647,643 | 129,060 | 178,477 | 307,537 |
| Dec. (4) |  | 567,883 | 117,297 | 160,544 | 277,841 |
| Jan. (5) | : | 793,287 | 160,946 | 224,611 | $385,557$ |
| Feb. (4) |  | 639,960 | 131,679 | 181,708 | 313,387 |
| Mar. (4) | . | 652,928 | 131,131 | 188,392 | 319,523 |
| Apr. (5) | : | 781,075 | 155,141 | 224,885 | 380,026 |
| May (4) |  | 647,853 | 131,466 | 194,451 | 325,917 |
| June (4) |  | 634,414 | 122,345 | 189,585 | 311,930 |
| July (5) |  | 639,532 $8,088,767$ | -123,624 | 2,317,816 | 324,640 $3,926,576$ |
| Total 6/ |  | 8,088,767 | 1,614,740 | 2,311,836 | 3,926,576 |
| 1969/70 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. (4) | : | 619,941 | 118,241 | 195,176 | 313,417 |
| Sept. (4) | : | 634,267 | 121,181 | 194,997 | 316,178 |
| oct. (5) | : | 797,825 | 151,110 | 241,500 | 392,610 |
| $\text { Nov. }(4)$ | : | 637,019 | 116,953 | $193,584$ | $310,537$ |
| Dec. (5) | : | 712,328 | 127,891 | 218,187 | 346,078 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jan. } & (4) \\ \text { Feb. } & (4) \end{array}$ | - |  |  |  |  |
| Feb. (4) | : |  |  |  |  |
| Mar. (5) | : |  |  |  |  |
| Apr. (4) | : |  |  |  |  |
| May (4) | : |  |  |  |  |
| June (5) |  |  |  |  |  |
| July (4) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

1/ In cotton-equivalent bales. 2/ Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in period. 3/Based on a cotton-equivalent factor of 1.10 for rayon and acetate and 1.37 for non-cellulosic. 4/Running bales. 5/ Cotton equivalent of monthly consumption divided by 480. 6/ Sum of monthly consumption not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year basis.

Table 10.-American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length, by month, May 1967, and Jamuary 1968 to date


1/ Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. 2/ Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Data for May 1967 based on industry survey. 5/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 11.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States,
October and November 1968 and cumulative totals August-November 1968


1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton,

Table 12.--Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States,
October and November 1969 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1969


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

Table $13 .-$ Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions, 1960 to date



I/ California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. $2 /$ Texas and Oklahoma. 3/Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. 4 Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. 5/ Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. 6/ Crop Reporting Board report of December 8, 1969. 7/ 500 -pound gross weight bales. 8/ Actual yield per acre. 9/Yield trend--the 5 -year centered average.

Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 14 .--Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States, 1963-67 average, 1968, and 1969 forecast with comparisons


Tablel5.--Cotton: Acreage planted, by States, average percent not harvested 1963-67, average acreage 1963-67 and annual 1968 and 1969

$1 /$ From all causes, including removed for compliance. 2/Crop report of December 8, 1969. 3/ Sums for "other States" rounded for inclusion in United States totals. 4/ Included in State and United States totals.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board.

Tabiel6.--Cotton: American Middiing White, spot prices in detignated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, Augast 1966 to dste


1/ Prices exclude equalization payments which vere eliminated August 1, 1966. $2 /$ Bxcludes domestic allotarent payments, price support and diversion payments. 3/ Weighted average. 4/ Spot mariret loan rates exclude $14-p o i n t$ preaium in 1965 , 20 rpoint premium in 1966, 30-point premivm in 1967, 35-point premius in 1968, and 45-point premiun in 1969 for 3.5-4.9 micronaire. 8pot prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. 5/ Average of the crop. 6/ Average of aix markets.

Agriculturel Stabilization and Conservation Service, Consumer and Marketing Service, and Statiatical Reporting Service.

Table 17 .--American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, disappearance, and CCC inventory, by staple length, 1961-68

| Year beginning August 1 | Shorter than 1 inch |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { inch and } \\ & 1-1 / 32 \text { inches } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1-1/16 inches and over |  | All staple lengths |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | Percentage of totel | Quantity | Percentege of total | Quantity | Percentage of total | Quantity |
|  | : 1,000 beleat | Eercent | 2,000 b87es | Fercent | 1,000 bales | Percent | 1,000 beless |
|  | Carryover |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | $: 598$ | 9 | 3,030 | 43 | 3,450 | 48 | 7,078 |
| 1962 | : 1,378 | 18 | 2,154 | 28 | 4,193 | 54 | 7,725 |
| 1963 | : 2,855 | 26 | 3,189 | 29 | 4,961 | 45 | 11,005 |
| 1964 | : 3,686 | 31 | 4,253 | 35 | 4,171 | 34 | 12,110 |
| 1965 | : 4,339 | 31 | 4,576 | 33 | 5,103 | 36 | 14,018 |
| 1966 | : 5,932 | 36 | 5,791 | 35 | 4,842 | 29 | 16,565 |
| 1967 | : 4,921 | 40 | 4,244 | 35 | 3,105 | 25 | 12,270 |
| 1968 | : 2,189 | 35 | 1,641 | 26 | 2,416 | 39 | 6,246 |
| 1969 | : 821 | 13 | 1,281 | 20 | 4,232 | 67 | 6,334 |
|  | Ginnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | $: 3,854$ | 27 | 3,075 | 22 | 7,334 | 51 | 14,263 |
| 1962 | : 3,842 | 6 | 3,645 | 25 | 7,267 | 49 | 14,754 |
| 1963 | : 3,872 | 26 | 4,199 | 28 | 7,058 | 46 | 15,129 |
| 1964 | : 3,439 | 23 | 4,338 | 29 | 7,255 | 48 | 15,032 |
| 1965 | : 3,999 | 27 | 3,555 | 24 | 7,293 | 49 | 14,847 |
| 1966 | : 2,556 | 27 | 1,642 | 17 | 5,293 | 56 | 9,491 |
| 1967 | : 1,705 | 23 | 1,109 | 15 | 4,556 | 62 | 7,370 |
| 1968 | : 1,635 | 15 | 1,707 | 16 | 7,496 | 69 | 10,838 |
| 1969 1/ | : 1,692 | 17 | 1,492 | 15 | 6,766 | 68 | 9,950 |
|  | Supply 3/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | $: 4,452$ | 21 | 6,105 | 29 | 10,784 | 50 | 21,341 |
| 1962 | : 5,220 | 23 | 5,799 | 26 | 11,460 | 51 | 22,479 |
| 1963 | : 6,729 | 26 | 7,388 | 28 | 12,017 | 46 | 26,134 |
| 1964 | : 7,126 | 26 | 8,591 | 32 | 11,426 | 42 | 27,143 |
| 1965 | : 8,338 | 29 | 8,131 | 28 | 12,397 | 43 | 28,866 |
| 1966 | : 8,488 | 33 | 7,433 | 28 | 10,135 | 39 | 26,056 |
| 1967 | : 6,626 | 34 | 5,353 | 27 | 7,662 | 39 | 19,641 |
| 1968 | : 3,824 | 22 | 3,348 | 20 | 9,912 | 58 | 2/17,084 |
| 1969 1/ | : 2,513 | 15 | 2,773 | 17 | 10,998 | 68 | 16,284 |
|  | Disappearance 4/ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | : 3,074 | 23 | 3,951 | 29 | 6,591 | 48 | 13,616 |
| 186 | : 2,365 | 21 | 2,610 | 23 | 6,499 | 56 | 11,474 |
| 1963 | : 3,042 | 22 | 3,135 | 22 | 7,846 | 56 | 14,023 |
| 1964 | 2,786 | 21 | 4,015 | 31 | 6,323 | 48 | 13,124 |
| 1965 | : 2,405 | 20 | 2,341 | 19 | 7,554 | 61 | 12,300 |
| 1966 | : 3,567 | 26 | 3,189 | 23 | 7,030 | 51 | 13,786 |
| 1967 | : 4,436 | 33 | 3,712 | 28 | 5,246 | 39 | 13,394 |
| 1969 | : 3,003 | 28 | 2,067 | 19 | 5,680 | 53 | 10,750 |
|  | : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | CCC Inventory |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 | $: \quad 3{ }^{3}$ | -- | 211 | 15 | 1,232 | 85 | 1,446 |
| 1962 | : 678 | 14 | 1,127 | 24 | 2,883 | 62 | 4,688 |
| 1963 | : 2,300 | 19 | 1,970 | 24 | 3,746 | 47 | 8,017 |
| 1964 | : 3,362 | 33 | 3,099 | 30 | 3,771 | 37 | 10,232 |
| 1965 | : 3,904 | 34 | 4,033 | 36 | 3,460 | 30 | 11,397 |
| 1966 1967 | $: 4,814$ | 40 | 4,513 | 37 | 2,750 | 23 | 12,077 |
| 1967 1968 | : 3,900 | 70 | 1,390 | 25 | 310 37 | 5 6 | 5,600 |
| 1988 | : 6 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 37 | 64 | 57 |

[^2]Table 18.--Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1968, to date


I/ Includes American-Egyptian and Sea Island. 2/Excludes cotton sold April 29,1968, to date, for delivery in the 1968 marketing year. 3/ Includes American-Egyptian cotton transferred to CCC from the national stockpile. 4/Less than 500 bales.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 19.--Conmodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1969 to date


1/ Includes American-Egyptian and Sea Island.
Excludes cotton sold September 9 to date for dellvery in the 1969 marketing year. Includes American-Egyptian cotton transferred to CCC from the national stockpile.
Iess than 500 bales.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 2Q. --Cloth values, raw fiber prices, and mill margins for unfinished cotton carded yarn goods and blended fabric (palyester and cotton), August 1967 to date


1 Ifxpanded construction series. $2 / 65$ percent polyester-35 percent cotton (average of 3 constructions). 3/The eatimated value of fabric obtainable from a pound of raw fiber. 4/ Konthly average price 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 praetices.

Conmmer and Marketing Service.

Table 23.-Nextile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content, by major fiber, by months 1968 to date


1/ Totals do not always equal the total of the components due to rounding.
Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.


1／Less than 500 square yards．


Table 24.- -Raw cotton equivalent of United States imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1964 to date


[^3]Table 22. -Raw cotton equivalent of United States exports of domestic cotton manufactures, 1964 to date

tapestry gloves and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. 3/ Includes cur and girdles
 bales. 2/For annual data prior to 1964 and monthly data beginning July 1959 , see Statistics on Cotton and Related pata $1030-67$ issued g may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report. 11/ Preliminary $\frac{\text { Rela, } 1930-67 \text {, issued March } 1968 \text {. } 10 / \text { Monthly data }}{}$
of composition changes. 196 , a new classification system for exports was adopted by the Bureau of the Census. Minor differences from earlier grouping may occur because
of composition changes.
Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census

$1 /$ Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. $2 /$ Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. 37 Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubings, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. $4 /$ Not elsewhere classified. 5/ For annual data prior to 1964 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 $\frac{\text { annual report. } 7 / \text { Preliminary. }}{\text { *Revised. }}$


1/ Includes products made from waste. 2/ Includes ribbons, trirmings, and braids (except hat braids). $3 /$ Not elsewhere classified. $4 /$ For annual data prior to 1964 and monthly data beginning July 1959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1968. $5 /$ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the annual report. 6f Preliminary.

Table 28.--Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950 to date

1/ Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants. Beginning 1965, such data not available.
$2 /$ Running bales. 3/Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter. 4/ Bales of 500 pounds. 5/ Imports for consumption. 6/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--Cotton: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1968 and 1969 1/

$1 /$ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-proaucing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign
source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Forelgn Service Officers, results of office research and related
information information.

Table 30.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign Free-World, 1965-69

Foreign Agricultural Service.
Table 31.--Special programs of the U.S. Govermment for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years 1967.70 1/


I/ Authorized for delivery and shipment. 2/ Preliminary. Estimated data through Jenuery 16, 1969. 3/. Running bales partly estimated. 4/ Data from disbursements. 5/ Less than 50,000 bales 6/ Less than $\$ 50,000$. I/ Includes amounts advanced by participants or disbursed by others at Expart-Import Bank risk. 8/ Totals made from unrounded data. 9/Data through September 30, 1969 10/ Data through December 31, 1969.

Estimates compiled from Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Foreign Agricultural Service reports and other from Export-Import Bank reports.

Table 32 .-Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, hagland, anmual 1966-68, October, November, December, 1968, JGnuary-December 1969

$\frac{1}{5}$ Generalify for pramet shipment.
$\frac{1}{2}$ Including War Risk surcharge beginning January 1969.
3/ Average of less than 4 quotations.
4) Not quoted.

Poreign Agricultural Service.

Table:33-Cotton: Average prices $1 /$ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Bremen, Germany, annual 1966-68, October, November, December 1968, January-December 1969

| : | M Lt. Spot I-1/32" |  | SM 1-1/16 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | SM 1-1/8" |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year and montin | U.S. 2) | : Brazil <br> : Type 4/5 <br> : $\qquad$ | U.S. | Mexico | Nicaraqua | Syria | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S.S.R. } \\ & \text { Pervyi } \\ & 31 / 32 \text { men. } \end{aligned}$ | Iran | : Turkey <br> : (Irair <br> $:$ | U.S. | Uganda BP 52 |
| : | Equivaient U.S. cents per pound |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1966 | 24.40 | 24.53 | 27.93 | 27.32 | 26.49 | 27.01 | 27.90 | 27.56 | 27.46 | 31.23 | 30.53 |
| 1967 | 24.59 | 26.47 | 29.89 | 29.94 | 28.76 | 29.54 | 30.43 | 29.48 | 29.59 | 31.61 | 33.27 |
| 2968 | 26.32 | 27.63 | 32.10 | 30.52 | 28.72 | 30.87 | 32.00 | 30.80 | 30.31 | 3/ | 36.71 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 26.68 | 26.95 | 32.00 | 29.32 | 27.86 | 30.68 | 31.33 | 30.94 | 29.50 | 3. | 37.66 |
| November 4/: | 25.88 | 26.70 | 31.00 | 28.70 | 26.92 | 30.28 | 30.63 | 29.35 | 29.17 | $3 /$ | 36.93 |
| $\therefore$ December 4/: | 25.03 | 26.18 | 29.87 | 27.93 | 26.37 | 30.25 | 30.35 | 28.88 | 29.03 | $3 /$ | 35.62 |
| \$969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 24.35 | 24.30 | 29.60 | 27.92 | 25.72 | 30.18 | 29.62 | 29.05 | 29.30 | 32.42 | 36.32 |
| February | 24.25 | 23.45 | 29.28 | 27.78 | 24.45 | 29.80 | 28.98 | 29.02 | 28.81 | 31.86 | 36.22 |
| ${ }^{4}$ March | 23.82 | 23.85 | 28.59 | 27.50 | 24.84 | 29.82 | 28.30 | 29.74 | 28.65 | 31.02 | 35.41 |
| 18 | 24.01 | 24.51 | 28.53 | 27.77 | 25.76 | 29.80 | 28.30 | 30.05 | 28.7 | 31.01 | 35.15 |
| \% Kay : | 24.45 | 25.29 | 28.58 | 28.58 | 26.98 | 29.51 | 28.40 | 30.15 | 28.75 | 31.35 | 34.86 |
| \% June | 24.68 | 25.09 | 28.46 | 28.12 | 26.86 | 28.80 | 28.46 | 28.45 | 28.16 | 31.05 | 33.72 |
| ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | 24.46 | 24.61 | 27.73 | 27.26 | 26.29 | 28.53 | 28.22 | 28.25 | 27.36 | 30.95 | 32.79 |
| August : | 23.96 | 24.65 | 27.32 | 26.64 | 25.76 | 28.30 | 28.12 | 27.72 | 26.91 | 30.95 | 32.04 |
| September : | 24.11 | 24.70 | 27.82 | 27.30 | 26.03 | 27.35 | 28.20 | 27.31 | 25.95 | 31.05 | 31.20 |
| October | 24.40 | 24.76 | 28.32 | 27.66 | 26.58 | 27.20 | 4/29.37 | 27.82 | 26.20 | 30.88 | 30.88 |
| Noveriber ${ }_{\text {December }}$ 4/ | 24.59 | 25.04 | 28.54 | 28.21 | 27.08 | 27.21 | 5/30.90 | 27.56 | 26.50 | 30.95 | 31.23 |
| December 4/: | 24.93 | 25.38 | 28.95 | 28.90 | 27.30 | 28.03 | 3/ | 28.53 | 27.77 | 31.05 | 31.68 |

[^4]Table 34.--Foreign apot prices per pound including export taxes $1 /$ and U.S. average spot export prices, October, November, December 1969 2/


Table 35 ..-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
 foll, viscose. 4/ 1.5 and 3.0 denier, viscose. 2/ Actual prices converted to cotton equivalents as follows: Cotton, Fo.88; Rayon, $\div 0.96$, and non-celㅍulosic, $\div 1.19$. 6/ Prices for August-July 1966 exclude equalization payments.

Consumer and Marketing Service and Modern Textiles Magazine.

Index to 1969 Issues of Cotton Situation
Item
Issue

Acreage:
Allotments
Harvested-
In foreign countries
U.S., by region and by State

Planted, U.S., by region
U.S. by State

Skip-row patterns

## Carryover:

By type
Comminist areas
Foreign Free World
Commodity Credit Corporation Inventory:
By staple length - upland
orned and under loan
Consumption of cotton:
Commist areas
Foreign Free World
United States
All kinds, by month
American upland, by staple, by month
Calendar year, mill and domestic
Baily rate
M111, by type
Per capita
Upland, monthly totals
Cotton program
Cotton research and promotion
Cottonseed and productz
Bxports:
By country of destination from the United States
By months, total and cumalative
Government finenced
Textiles (raw cotton equivalent)
Total lint, by type
Giminge:
By staple length
By States

Imports:
Textile (raw cotton equivalent)
Total lint, by type
Linters:
Prices
Supply and distribution
Loan differentiale
Loan rates

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Man-made fibers:
    Consmuption--
            Daily rate, on cotton system
            Domestic
            Mill, total and per capita
            Staple fibers, cotton equivalent, monthly, on cotton system
```

| October |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January, October |  |  |
| January, May, August, October |  |  |
| January, May, August, October |  |  |
| January, March, May, AugustOctober |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| January, March, May, August, October |  |  |
| October |  |  |
| January, March, October |  |  |
| January | March, May, August, | October |
| October |  |  |
| January | March, May, August, | October |
| January, March, May, Angast, October |  |  |
| January, October |  |  |
| Jamuary, March, October |  |  |
| January, March, May, August, October |  |  |
| January, March, May, August, October |  |  |
| January, March, October |  |  |
| January |  |  |
| January |  |  |
| March |  |  |
| Nay |  |  |
| Jamuary, March, Nay, Angust, October |  |  |
| August |  |  |
| January, March, May, August, October |  |  |
| January, March, May, Augast, October |  |  |
| Januery, March, May, Axgust, October |  |  |
| Jenuary, March, October March |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| January, March, May, August, October Jamary, March, May, August, October |  |  |
| August |  |  |
| May, Auguet, October |  |  |
| Hey |  |  |
| January, March, May, August, Octobet |  |  |
| January, March, May, August, Octobet Jantuary, March Narch, October Jemuary |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Index to 1969 Ismes of Cotton Situation - Contimed

Item
ymamade fibers - Continued
Prices-af;o.b. producing plants
Producing eapacity
Textiles, exports and imports
World production-ectual and cotton equivalent

## Methods of harvesting cotton

Military demand for cotton

Mill margins and fiber prices
Blended fabrics and cotton cloth

Prices, cotton:
Domestic-
American-Egyptian
Gray goods and blends
Landed group B nill points-SM 1-1/16"
Parity percentage
Parity price
Premium and discounts
Received by farmers
Spot-by apecified qualities
Foreign-c.1.f. and spot
Production of cotton:
Anerican-Egyptian
In foreign countries
Lint, all kinds
Percent sold, by State
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders
Skip-row planting

Situation at a Glance

Special articles:
Sand Bag Purchases
Fecent Changes in Selected Cotton Fad Uses
Stocks of cotton, begiming of season:
All kinds, by locations, and "free"
By type
CCC
In foreign countries
Supply and distripution of cotton:
All kinde, by type
By staple length, upland
Commalat areas
Foreign Free World
Textiles:
Exports (cotton equivalent)
Deliveries to Military Forces
Ingorts (cotton equivelent)
Jalue of production: Cotton lint and seed
Tields:
Per harvested acre-
By region, actual and trend, and by State
In foreign countries
Per planted acre-by State and U.S.

Issue

January, March, May, August, October March
January, Kay, August, October
Auguat
Angust
January, March, May, Augast, October

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May, October
January, March, May, August, October
January, March, May, Augast, October May
January, March, May, August, October May
January, March, May, August, October
January, March, May, August, October
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Jamary, March, May, August, October May

January, March, May, August, October October

January, March, May, August, October

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January, March, Nay, August, October January, March, October October
January, Narch, May, August, October

January, March, May, August, October January, March, May, Augast, October January, March, May, Angust, October

May

January, May, August, October
January, October
January, Narch, May

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[^0]:    1/ Actual producing capacity as of November 1969.
    2/ Projected producing capacity planned as of November 1969.

    Textile Economics Bureau.

[^1]:    1/ Net import trade balance indicated by plus; net export balance, by minus. 2/ May not add to 100 percent because of rounding. 3/ Includes picker laps imported as raw cotton. 4/ Includes fiber waste. 5/ Excludes flax and silk. 6/ Pre-

[^2]:    4 / Preliminary. $2 /$ Does not include imports and city crop. 3 Carryover at beginning of season, plus gimings. 4 Supply minus carryover at end of season.
    Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Agricuitural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

[^3]:    $1 /$ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. $2 /$ Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ormamented wearing apparel). 5/ Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. 6/ Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, locan harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabrics with fast edges, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres, etc. 7/ Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled or waterproof fabrics. 8/480 pound net weight bales. 9/For annual data prior to 1964 and monthly data beginning July l959, see Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1930-67, issued March 1968. 10/ Monthly data may not always agree with the annual because of rounding and minor revisions in the anmual report. 11/ Preliminary. *Revised.

[^4]:    $1 /$ Generaldy for prompt shipment.
    2/ Middling Light Spotted l-inch prior to July 25, 1967.
    3) Hot quoted.

    4/ Average of 3 quotations.
    5/ 1 quotation.
    Foreign Agricultural Service.

