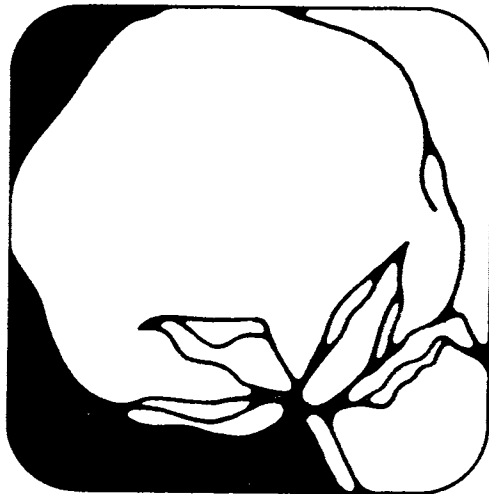


COTTON Situation



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Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1969	1970			1971 ¹	
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
GENERAL ECONOMY							
BLS wholesale price indices							
All commodities	1967=100	108.5	109.3	109.7	111.0	111.8	112.8
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	105.3	105.5	105.5	107.9	108.3	108.2
Indices of industrial production ²							
Overall including utilities	do.		(Not available)				
Textiles, apparel and leather products	do.		(Not available)				
Personal income payments ²	Bil. dol.	774.3	777.8	781.5	817.5	825.4	
Retail apparel sales ²	Mil. dol.	1,681	1,616	1,735			
COTTON							
Broadwoven goods industry							
Average gross hourly earnings	Dollars	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.54	2.53	
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders ²	Percent	42	43	45	38	37	
Consumption of all kinds by mills							
Total (4-week period except as noted)	1,000 bales	³ 717	635	626	¹ 722	644	663
Cumulative since August 1	do.	3,435	4,071	4,697	3,349	3,993	4,656
Daily rate							
Seasonally adjusted ⁴	do.	30.9	30.9	30.2	31.2	31.3	32.0
Unadjusted	do.	28.7	31.8	31.3	28.9	32.2	33.2
Spindles in place on cotton system ⁵	Thousands	20,133	20,206	20,113	19,559	19,500	19,476
Consuming 100 percent cotton	do.	12,440	12,378	12,213	11,649	11,645	11,625
Consuming blends	do.	5,068	5,116	5,178	4,989	5,027	5,036
Mill margin data, expanded series							
Average gray goods price	Cents	68.87	68.90	68.88	69.84	70.12	70.48
Average cotton price	do.	24.95	24.98	25.02	25.86	26.18	20.77
Margin	do.	43.92	43.92	43.86	43.98	43.94	43.71
Prices of American upland							
Received by farmers (mid-month)	do.	19.95	19.09	20.73	20.96	21.00	21.47
Parity (effective following month)	do.	48.31	48.18	48.56	49.82	50.35	50.86
Farm as percentage of parity	Percent	41	40	42	42	42	42
Stocks							
Mill, end of month	1,000 bales	1,281.8	1,344.2	1,469.1	1,157.3	1,307.5	1,479.9
Public storage and compresses	do.	9,660.2	8,839.4	7,989.4	9,261.5	8,131.6	6,921.2
Trade							
Raw cotton							
Exports							
Total	do.	176.1	382.3	324.6	362.1	441.2	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	753.7	1,136.0	1,460.6	967.4	1,408.6	
Imports							
Total	Bales	966	3,187	7,517	499	3,413	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	25,195	28,381	35,899	10,479	13,892	
Textile manufactures (equivalent raw cotton)							
Exports							
Total	1,000 bales	48.2	40.1	35.9	30.7	31.0	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	220.3	260.3	296.3	157.8	188.8	
Imports							
Total	do.	73.7	93.4	82.9	68.6	79.7	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	411.9	505.3	588.2	382.5	462.2	
MAN MADE FIBERS							
Consumption, daily rate by mills ⁶							
Non-cellulosics	1,000 pounds	3,406	3,345	3,354	3,529	3,468	3,659
Rayon and acetate	do.	2,237	2,271	2,047	1,925	1,909	1,855
Prices							
Non-cellulosic staple, 1.5 denier							
Acrylic	Dollars	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.56	0.56	0.56
Polyester	do.	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61
Rayon viscose							
Staple							
Modified, 1.5 and 3.0 denier	do.	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38
Regular, 1.5 denier	do.	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
Yarn, 150 denier	do.	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93	.93

¹ Preliminary. ² Seasonally adjusted. ³ 5-week period. ⁴ Combined upland and extra-long staple. ⁵ End of month. ⁶ On cotton-system spinning spindles, seasonally adjusted.

COTTON SITUATION

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

	<i>Page</i>
OUTLOOK FOR 1971/72	
Planting Intentions	4
Cotton Legislation	5
OUTLOOK FOR 1970/71	
Overview	5
Disappearance	5
Domestic Market Outlook	5
Mill Use May Increase: Cotton's Market Share Steady	
1970 Crop: Staple Shorter, Prices Higher Greater Plantings and Reduced Carryover for ELS	
Export Market Outlook	10
Little Change in World Output and Use Larger U.S. Exports Reflect Smaller Output Abroad Funds Available for Government Financing Prices Strengthen in Import Markets	
SPECIAL ARTICLE:	
U.S. Demand for Cotton:	
Trends and Prospects	13
Raw Cotton Demand Consumer Cotton Demand and Interfiber Competition Prospective Fiber Use in the 1970's	
INDEX OF TABLES	42

Farmers intend to plant about 12 million acres of upland cotton and 111,000 acres of extra-long staple cotton in 1971. For upland cotton, this is about 0.2 million more acres than indicated in the preliminary January intentions survey and compares with 1970 plantings of nearly 11.9 million.

The cotton carryover this summer will total around 4½ million bales, compared with 5¼ million last August. Although the 1970 cotton crop increased slightly to 10.1 million running bales, total use should moderately exceed the 10.8 million level of 1969/70, primarily reflecting improved export prospects.

U.S. cotton exports may gain one-fourth during 1970/71—to about 3½ million bales. This improvement over last season's 2.8 million bales is indicated by a sharp decline in foreign Free-World cotton production and reduced stocks along with slightly higher consumption. Output in these countries may fall 2½ million bales from the 1969/70 level as both acreage and yields are down in many areas.

U.S. cotton mill use during 1970/71 will match or slightly exceed last season's 8 million bales. Consumption has increased above year-earlier levels during recent months and may trend higher during the remainder of 1970/71. In contrast, use of total man-made staple fiber on cotton-system spindles, which had increased in previous years, is down from last year.

Cotton's share of the U.S. fiber market in calendar 1970 remained near the previous year's 40 percent despite a decline in total fiber use. Total domestic fiber consumption of 10.1 billion pounds was about 2 percent below the previous 2 years. This included a net import trade balance of fiber products of nearly 0.6 billion equivalent pounds, slightly above 1969. Per capita domestic fiber use dropped below 50 pounds for the first time since 1967 as cotton, wool, and rayon and acetate use declined. Non-cellulosic per capita use gained slightly.

The 1970 cotton crop totaled 10,116,096 running bales (10,058,965 bales upland cotton) according to the preliminary ginnings report. This was slightly below the December 1 estimate and compares with 1969 ginnings of 9.9 million bales. The production gain in 1970 was limited primarily due to continued adverse growing and harvesting conditions. The staple length of ginnings averaged a little shorter than in 1969.

Spot market prices for most qualities of upland cotton strengthened during January and February after

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released March 26, 1971

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The *Cotton Situation* is published in January, March,
May, August, and October.

declining from early-season levels. Thus, most prices are slightly to moderately above year-earlier levels, with the shorter staples showing the biggest increases.

The extra-long staple cotton carryover this summer may be only about two-thirds of last August's 107,000 bales as expected use is considerably above the below-average 1970 crop. Because of declining supplies, the 1971 national acreage allotment was increased by half. As a result, producers indicated March 1 intentions to plant 111,000 acres this year, 35,000 more than in 1970.

U.S. demand for cotton during the 1960's lagged behind the generally expanding market for fibers. Major factors included intensifying competition from man-made fibers, high levels of U.S. textile imports, and fluctuating cotton supplies and prices. Although cotton's share of the market will continue under pressure during the 1970's, prospects are brighter than in recent years. A growing population, higher personal incomes, and expanding cotton research and promotion may enable domestic mill use of cotton to increase moderately from the 8 million bales of 1970. Also, cotton textile imports may continue upward. (See Special Article beginning on page 13.)

OUTLOOK FOR 71/72

PLANTING INTENTIONS

Farmers indicated March 1 intentions to plant about 12 million acres of upland cotton and 111,000 acres of extra-long staple cotton in 1971. For upland cotton, this represents about 0.2 million more acres than were previously indicated in the preliminary January intentions survey and compares with 1970 upland plantings of nearly 11.9 million (table 1). If these

planting intentions materialize, 1971 planted acreage of upland cotton will exceed the national base acreage allotment by almost 4 percent. Intentions in the Southwest and West show slight to moderate gains over 1970 planted acreage. Producers in the Southeast and Delta indicate cuts of about 2 percent (table 13). Smaller intentions in the eastern half of the Cotton Belt apparently are related to increasing competition from other crops, particularly soybeans and sorghum.

Table 1.—Cotton: Acreage planted, by States, average 1964-68, annual 1969 and 1970, indicated 1971, and 1971 as a percent of 1970

States	Planted acres				
	1964-68 average	1969	1970 ¹	1971 ²	1971 as a Percent of 1970
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
North Carolina	283	184	173	175	101
South Carolina	413	350	346	350	101
Georgia	477	410	405	390	96
Tennessee	429	420	425	400	94
Alabama	667	566	565	550	97
Missouri	303	312	310	310	100
Mississippi	1,222	1,225	1,235	1,260	102
Arkansas	1,066	1,090	1,120	1,070	96
Louisiana	438	440	465	460	99
Oklahoma	498	500	525	530	101
Texas	4,950	5,175	5,252	5,371	102
New Mexico	162	163	154	160	104
Arizona	305	311	276	298	108
California	685	707	666	711	107
Other States ³	41	29	26	26	100
United States	11,939	11,882	11,942	12,061	101
American Pima ⁴					
Texas	28.9	27.5	26.8	41.0	153
New Mexico	16.4	16.0	15.5	21.0	135
Arizona	35.0	33.6	33.1	48.0	145
California	0.6	.5	.5	.7	140
Total	80.9	77.6	75.9	110.7	146

¹ Crop Reporting Board Report of December 8, 1970. ² Indicated March 1, 1971. ³ Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada. ⁴ Included in State and United States totals. American-Egyptian prior to July 1, 1970.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board.

COTTON LEGISLATION

The intended acreage increase for upland cotton primarily reflects the more liberal provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1970, especially the suspension of marketing quotas and penalties. Other major features of the 3-year program include:

- A national average 1971-crop price-support loan rate of 19.50 cents per pound (Middling 1-inch basis, micronaire 3.5 through 4.9), net weight basis at average location—down about 2 cents from the comparable 1970 level.
- A guaranteed support price of 35 cents per pound or

65 percent of parity, whichever is higher, on production from the national base acreage allotment of 11.5 million acres—up from the 1970 domestic allotment of 11.1 million.

- A price support payment of 35 cents less the market price, but in no event less than 15 cents per pound—compared with 16.80 cents in 1970—and a 30 percent payment bonus for small farms.
- An annual payment limitation of \$55,000 to any producer.
- A cropland set-aside requirement of 20 percent of the farm base acreage allotment.
- An expanded cotton research and promotion program.

OUTLOOK FOR 1970/71

OVERVIEW

The outlook for the remainder of 1970/71 is for continuing strong cotton exports and possibly a slight recovery in mill use. Despite a slightly larger 1970 crop, combined mill use and exports likely will exceed production by 1 to 1½ million bales, meaning the cotton carryover this summer will be cut to around 4½ million—smallest in nearly 2 decades.

This season's cotton supply also is small. A sharp drop in the beginning carryover more than offset slightly larger production, resulting in a total supply of about 16 million bales, ½ million below 1969/70, and the smallest since 1947.

DISAPPEARANCE

Combined mill use and exports of cotton may total about 11½ million bales during 1970/71, ¾ million above last season. The gain mainly reflects improved exports, which will likely increase to about 3½ million bales from the small 1969/70 level of 2¾ million (table 14). Even though U.S. supplies are reduced, foreign supplies are down even more and cotton use abroad is expected to increase slightly.

DOMESTIC MARKET OUTLOOK

U.S. Mill Use Erasing Downtrend; Cotton's Market Share Holds Steady

Use of cotton by U.S. mills during 1970/71 will match or slightly exceed last year's level of 8 million bales, marking the first time since the mid-1960's that cotton use has not declined. Also, in contrast to recent years, cotton's share of the textile market steadied in calendar 1970 as competition from man-made fibers moderated. But declining military purchases of cotton textiles and lagging general economic activity if continued will likely limit expansion in cotton use.

The daily rate of mill consumption of cotton has continued to increase slightly in recent months. The seasonally adjusted rate was 31,558 bales in February, slightly above the previous month and the year-earlier level (table 2). Use during the remainder of 1970/71 may trend higher. This is based, in part, on a higher level of unfilled orders of cotton cloth in recent months in conjunction with lower inventories. Thus, the ratio of stocks to orders, normally a reliable short-term indicator of future cotton use, trended lower during the last half of 1970 and has generally remained below the year-earlier level (table 3). As a result, a pickup in orders could soon be reflected in the rate of mill use.

Reduced supplies of some of the shorter staples may have had some impact on mill use of cotton during recent months. However, mills have generally shifted to the more abundant medium and longer staples according to mill reports. For instance, consumption of cotton stapling less than 1-inch slipped below 10 percent in recent months as these supplies held near 15 percent of the total, near last year's low level. At the same time, consumption of most medium and longer staples generally increased as percentages of total use (tables 4 and 22).

Man-made fiber competition apparently has lessened in recent months. Cotton-system spinning spindles data indicate that cotton-equivalent consumption of man-made staple fiber dropped 6 percent below year-earlier levels during the first 7 months of this crop year, while cotton use declined 1 percent. Rayon and acetate use, in particular, dropped sharply (table 5).

Cotton's share of the textile market in calendar 1970 remained near the previous year's 40 percent. Cotton mill use accounted for 3.8 billion pounds of the 9.6 billion pound textile market. The general economic slowdown and increasing textile imports held total fiber use 2½ percent below the 1969 level. Cotton mill use declined 3 percent, compared with declines of 23

Table 2. Cotton and man-made staple fiber: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1969 to date

Month	Upland cotton				Man-made staple							
	1969/70		1970/71 ¹		1969/70				1970/71 ¹			
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic ²		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic ²	
					Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
Bales ³	Bales ³	Bales ³	Bales ³	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
August	30,997	30,330	29,271	28,641	2,580	2,525	3,419	3,365	2,027	1,976	3,314	3,264
September ...	31,255	31,318	30,038	30,098	2,644	2,592	3,416	3,389	1,946	1,906	3,243	3,217
October	31,913	30,923	31,262	30,322	2,638	2,517	3,385	3,290	2,013	1,921	3,373	3,278
November	31,851	30,893	31,623	30,702	2,552	2,426	3,391	3,398	2,006	1,909	3,447	3,454
December	28,314	30,544	28,537	30,784	2,098	2,237	3,076	3,406	1,806	1,925	3,187	3,529
January	31,355	30,501	31,792	30,926	2,298	2,271	3,372	3,345	1,932	1,909	3,496	3,468
February	30,874	29,772	32,726	31,558	2,160	2,047	3,435	3,354	1,952	1,855	3,747	3,659
March	30,724	29,373			2,206	2,127	3,411	3,206				
April	30,330	30,059			2,150	2,187	3,375	3,332				
May	30,022	29,035			2,100	2,045	3,449	3,235				
June	28,817	28,363			1,967	1,955	3,386	3,297				
July	26,274	32,041			1,678	2,121	2,954	3,504				

¹ Preliminary. ² Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other man-made fibers. ³ Running bales.

Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, M22P Supplement, April 29, 1970, and subsequent monthly reports.

Table 3.—Cotton broadwoven goods at U.S. cotton mills: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted

Month ¹	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
January	0.20	0.26	0.37	0.43	0.43	0.37
February ...	.19	.29	.42	.43	.45	
March .....	.18	.32	.42	.41	.44	
April .....	.17	.33	.41	.39	.43	
May .....	.17	.37	.42	.40	.41	
June .....	.17	.40	.42	.39	.37	
July .....	.17	.41	.40	.38	.38	
August .....	.18	.36	.42	.40	.38	
September ..	.18	.37	.44	.41	.36	
October ....	.21	.38	.41	.42	.37	
November ...	.23	.34	.40	.39	.34	
December ...	.25	.35	.40	.42	.38	

¹ End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

percent for wool and 12 percent for rayon and acetate. Non-cellulosic use gained 4 percent (table 1, Special Article).

Per capita mill use of all fibers dropped almost 2 pounds last year—to 46½ pounds, the second consecutive year in which use has declined. Cotton use totaled 18.6 pounds, down from 19.4 pounds the previous year. Total man-made fiber use of 26.7 pounds was about half a pound below 1969, the first such decline in a decade (figure 1 and table 1, Special Article).

U.S. domestic fiber consumption (mill use adjusted for the raw fiber equivalent of U.S. foreign trade in textile manufactures) also declined slightly in 1970. Domestic use totaled 10.1 billion pounds, 0.2 billion

below the previous 2 years. Cotton consumption of 4.1 billion pounds was about 2½ percent below the 1969 level. On a cotton-equivalent basis—where differences in manufacturing waste and yards of fabric obtainable from a unit of fiber are considered—total domestic fiber use is considerably greater. In 1970, consumption totaled about 13.4 billion pounds, equivalent to 28 million bales of cotton, near the year-earlier level (table 2, Special Article).

Cotton textile imports also influence the quantity of cotton consumed by U.S. mills. After trending upward during most of the 1960's, imports have leveled off in recent years at close to 1 million equivalent bales annually. On a raw cotton equivalent basis, imports of cotton manufactures totaled 79,700 bales in January, near the average level of recent months. Cotton textile exports, which generally average less than half U.S. imports, also have remained stable in recent months (tables 15 and 16).

Man-made fiber textile imports, which also increase the supply of competitive products, have increased rapidly in recent years. They are now running about one-third above the year-earlier level. These imports totaled 329 million pounds in 1970, probably equivalent to about 1 million bales of cotton (tables 17 and 18).

Textile deliveries to U.S. military forces have declined sharply in recent years following a major buildup in the mid-1960's. Military use of cotton textiles, which usually comprises a substantial portion of total deliveries, has paralleled this decline. On a raw fiber equivalent basis, cotton deliveries have continued to drop during recent months and now are running about one-tenth of the year-earlier level (tables 19, 20, and 21).

Table 4.—American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length, by month, August 1969 to date

Year and month ¹	Mill consumption by staple length									Total consumption ²
	Less than 1"		1" and 1-1/32"		1-1/16" and 1-3/32"		Longer than 1-3/32"		Total	
	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	Share of total	Quantity	
	1,000 bales ³	Pct.	1,000 bales ³	Pct.	1,000 bales ³	Pct.	1,000 bales ³	Pct.	1,000 bales ³	1,000 bales ³
1969/70										
Aug. (4)	79.0	13.2	169.5	28.3	321.5	53.6	29.6	4.9	599.6	618.6
Sept. (5)	76.7	12.7	165.8	27.3	322.1	54.8	31.8	5.2	606.4	624.0
Oct. (4)	100.4	13.0	211.5	27.5	416.7	54.2	41.1	5.3	769.7	796.7
Nov. (4)	73.1	12.0	162.0	26.7	337.7	55.5	35.4	5.8	608.2	635.8
Dec. (5)	81.3	12.0	183.9	27.2	373.4	55.3	36.8	5.5	675.3	706.1
Jan. (4)	66.9	11.1	163.2	27.0	336.3	55.7	37.3	6.2	603.7	625.2
Feb. (4)	66.7	11.3	160.8	27.3	319.4	54.3	41.9	7.1	588.8	617.5
Mar. (5)	86.7	11.7	198.9	26.8	404.7	54.6	51.1	6.9	741.5	766.5
Apr. (4)	67.4	11.5	159.9	27.2	322.3	54.8	38.2	6.5	587.8	605.6
May (4)	69.4	12.0	153.5	26.7	314.5	54.6	38.5	6.7	575.9	599.6
June (5)	82.1	11.9	183.4	26.7	376.4	54.7	46.3	6.7	688.1	719.0
July (4)	53.5	10.6	145.6	28.8	275.0	54.4	31.2	6.2	505.2	524.9
1970/71										
Aug. (4)	59.7	10.7	154.4	27.6	309.0	55.3	35.8	6.4	558.9	584.2
Sept. (5)	74.0	10.3	196.5	27.4	402.3	56.2	43.9	6.1	716.6	749.6
Oct. (4)	56.0	9.4	167.5	28.1	335.8	56.4	36.3	6.1	595.7	624.3
Nov. (4)	56.0	9.2	166.0	27.3	352.6	58.0	33.1	5.5	607.8	631.5
Dec. (5)	65.5	9.6	193.3	28.3	389.0	57.0	35.1	5.1	682.9	712.4
Jan. (4)	58.2	9.6	173.6	28.5	345.2	56.8	31.1	5.1	608.1	634.9
Feb. (4)	60.8	9.7	173.5	27.7	357.6	57.2	34.0	5.4	625.9	653.6

¹Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. ²Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. ³Running bales. ⁴Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

**Table 5.—Upland cotton and man-made staple fibers¹:
Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning
spindles, by months, 1969/70 to date**

Year and month ²	Cotton	Cotton equivalent man-made staple fibers ³		
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Bales ⁴	Bales ⁵	Bales ⁵	Bales ⁵
1969/70				
August (4)	619,941	118,241	195,176	313,417
September (4)	634,267	121,181	194,997	316,178
October (5)	797,825	151,110	241,551	392,661
November (4)	637,019	116,953	193,584	310,537
December (5)	707,848	120,200	219,494	339,694
January (4)	627,099	105,334	192,465	297,799
February (4)	617,482	98,986	196,070	295,056
March (5)	768,100	126,411	243,398	369,809
April (4)	606,616	98,542	192,682	291,224
May (4)	600,431	96,239	196,889	293,128
June (5)	720,439	112,690	241,585	354,275
July (4)	530,097	76,901	168,601	245,502
Total ⁶	7,857,998	1,342,788	2,476,492	3,819,280
1970/71				
August (4)	585,416	92,916	189,177	282,093
September (5)	750,943	111,467	229,224	340,691
October (4)	625,241	92,260	192,531	284,791
November (4)	632,455	91,971	196,738	288,709
December (5)	713,426	103,441	227,400	330,841
January (4)	635,842	88,534	199,555	288,089
February ⁷ (4)	654,510	89,723	213,880	303,603

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. ⁷ Preliminary.

The average mill margin for cotton cloth has remained firm in recent months after trending upward since early 1970/71. Both raw cotton prices and the wholesale value of fabric produced from a pound of cotton have recently advanced. In February, the margin averaged 43.71 cents per pound, slightly below the previous month and February 1970.

Cloth values have trended up in recent months, reaching their highest level in February since the series originated almost 5 years ago. However, rising raw cotton prices offset the higher fabric values. In February, cotton prices jumped over half a cent to 26.77 cents per pound, 1¼ cents above the year-earlier level (table 6).

1970 Ginnings Near Previous Estimate; Staple Shorter

Preliminary ginnings indicate that the 1970 crop of all kinds of cotton totaled 10,116,096 bales (including 57,131 bales of extra-long staple cotton) (table 7). This is down only slightly from the December 1 crop estimate and compares with 1969 ginnings of 9.9 million running bales. The production gain was limited primarily due to 1970 being a second consecutive year of adverse growing and harvesting conditions. Based on the December crop

report, yields averaged 441 pounds per acre, only 2 percent above the below-average 1969 yield; harvested acreage was up 1 percent (table 13).

According to the Consumer and Marketing Service, the average staple length of preliminary ginnings was 33.4 thirty-seconds inches, down from last season's 33.6 and the record average length of 33.9 thirty-seconds inches for the 1968 crop. Almost two-thirds of ginnings stapled 1-1/16 inches and longer, near the year-earlier proportion (tables 8 and 22).

The average fiber strength of the 1970 crop was about the same as for the preceding crop. However, the grade index, at 91.5 (Middling White equals 100), was above the 91.1 achieved in 1969. Cotton "miking" in the 3.5 to 4.9 premium category also was up slightly at 84 percent of ginnings.

The 1970 cotton crop held against outstanding price support loans by the Commodity Credit Corporation totaled about 1.4 million bales as of March 19. This compares with 2.8 million bales of the 1969 crop held on approximately the same date last year. About 1.5 million bales of CCC-owned cotton have been sold this season, leaving a current inventory of around 1.7 million (including extra-long staple cotton) (tables 9 and 23).

Upland cotton farm prices have strengthened this season, averaging above year-earlier prices each month.

Table 6.—U.S. price of unfinished cloth (expanded series), price of raw cotton, and mill margin

Year and month	Cotton fabric		
	Fabric values ¹	Price of raw cotton ²	Mill margins ³
	Cents		
1969			
August	68.62	25.11	43.51
September	68.79	24.76	44.03
October	68.81	24.75	44.06
November	68.84	24.88	43.96
December	68.87	24.95	43.92
January	68.90	24.98	43.92
February	68.88	25.02	43.86
March	68.85	25.06	43.79
April	68.76	25.11	43.65
May	68.58	25.17	43.41
June	68.56	25.23	43.33
July	68.46	25.35	43.11
Average	68.74	25.03	43.71
1970			
August	68.47	25.49	41.98
September	68.81	25.52	43.29
October	69.12	25.59	43.53
November	69.48	25.52	43.96
December	69.84	25.86	43.98
January	70.12	26.18	43.94
February	70.48	26.77	43.71

¹ Estimated value of fabric obtainable from a pound of raw fiber. ² Monthly average prices per pound for four territory growths, even running lots, mike 3.5-4.9, prompt shipment delivered Group 201. Mill Points (Group B). ³ Difference between fabric values and fiber prices.

Consumer and Marketing Service.

Table 7.—Cotton ginned: United States, crops of 1968, 1969, and 1970¹

State	1968	1969	1970 ²	1968	1969	1970 ²
	<i>1,000 running bales</i>	<i>1,000 running bales</i>	<i>1,000 running bales</i>	<i>1,000 500-lb. bales³</i>	<i>1,000 500-lb. bales³</i>	<i>1,000 500-lb. bales³</i>
United States	10,917	9,937	10,116	10,948	10,008	10,186
Alabama	402	466	514	400	468	516
Arizona	725	625	494	724	626	495
Arkansas	1,033	1,141	1,041	1,034	1,147	1,050
California	1,594	1,336	1,176	1,580	1,320	1,164
Florida	10	9	8	10	9	7
Georgia	269	277	287	262	276	287
Louisiana	545	482	521	545	483	523
Mississippi	1,519	1,308	1,622	1,523	1,321	1,605
Missouri	197	326	223	196	323	224
New Mexico	165	147	129	165	148	130
N. Carolina	130	106	162	125	102	158
Oklahoma	260	271	187	265	278	192
S. Carolina	264	211	216	250	205	211
Tennessee	323	417	386	323	420	391
Texas	3,473	2,807	3,144	3,537	2,874	3,225
All other	8	8	6	9	8	6

¹Totals were made from unrounded data. ²Preliminary.
³Gross weight bales.

compared with 76,838 for 1969, 78,182 for 1968, and 64,779 for 1967.

The United States total for 1970 includes 6,021 bales of the crop of 1970, ginned prior to August 1 which were counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1969-70, compared with 79,784 for 1969, 6,065 for 1968, and 256,540 for 1967. Also included are 57,131 bales of American Pima cotton for 1970,

The average gross weight per bale for 1970 is 503.5 pounds compared with 503.6 for 1969 and 501.5 for 1968. The number of active cotton gins for the crop of 1970 is 3,754 compared with 3,943 for 1969 and 4,218 for 1968.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.—Upland cotton: Ginnings, by staple length, crops of 1969 and 1970

Staple	Upland ginnings ¹			
	Quantity		Share of total	
	1969	1970 ¹	1969	1970 ¹
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
7/8" and shorter	140.5	37.6	1.4	0.4
29/32"	416.1	305.4	4.2	3.5
35/16"	628.9	1,020.7	6.4	10.1
31/32"	498.9	561.4	5.1	5.6
1"	552.4	499.6	5.6	5.0
1-1/32"	1,037.3	1,028.9	10.5	10.2
1-1/16"	3,050.2	3,833.8	31.0	38.2
1-3/32"	2,849.7	1,996.4	28.9	19.8
1-1/8"	527.1	615.7	5.3	6.1
1-5/32" and longer	165.5	115.7	1.6	1.1
Total	9,866.7	10,060.2	100.0	100.0

¹Preliminary. Unrevised data.
 Consumer and Marketing Service.

The support price for the 1970 crop of upland cotton (average of the crop) is 20.15 cents, almost half a cent above the previous crop. Prices received by farmers do not include the direct price support payment on domestic allotments (65 percent of the farmer's final allotment) which was 16.80 cents this season. The 1969 payment was 14.73 cents per pound.

Average spot market prices for most qualities of upland cotton strengthened during January and February after declining from early-season levels. As a result, most prices now are slightly to moderately above year-earlier levels, with the shorter staples showing the biggest increases. For instance, the average spot market price for Middling 15/16-inch cotton was 22.10 cents per pound in February, almost 2 cents above February 1970. Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton in February averaged 25.22 cents, compared with 24.90 cents last year (table 24).

Greater Plantings and Reduced Carryover Highlight ELS Outlook

Acreage planted to the 1971 crop of extra-long staple cotton will be largest since 1964, according to March 1 intentions. Producers indicated they planned to plant 111,000 acres, slightly above January intentions and about one-third above 1970 plantings (table 1). Larger acreage reflects a 50 percent increase in the national

to December 1, prices averaged 22.4 cents per pound, compared with 20.94 cents during 1969/70. The February price was 21.47 cents, slightly above the previous month and February 1970 (table 24).

Table 9.—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1970 to date

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple ¹		
		Owned ²	Under loan	Total	Owned ³	Under loan	Total
<i>1,000 bales</i>							
August 1	3,030	2,957	---	2,957	73	---	73
August 7	2,944	2,881	---	2,881	63	---	63
August 14	2,942	2,881	---	2,881	61	---	61
August 21	2,918	2,858	---	2,858	60	---	60
August 28	2,918	2,858	---	2,858	60	---	60
September 4	2,819	2,751	9	2,760	59	---	59
September 11	2,826	2,751	16	2,767	59	---	59
September 18	2,673	2,595	19	2,614	59	---	59
September 25	2,672	2,595	18	2,613	59	---	59
October 2	2,619	2,542	20	2,562	57	---	57
October 9	2,625	2,542	26	2,568	57	---	57
October 16	2,525	2,419	49	2,468	57	---	57
October 23	2,564	2,419	89	2,508	56	---	56
October 30	2,531	2,318	157	2,475	56	---	56
November 6	2,584	2,318	211	2,529	55	(⁴)	55
November 13	2,569	2,242	272	2,514	55	(⁴)	55
November 20	2,764	2,242	466	2,708	54	2	56
November 27	2,907	2,210	641	2,851	53	3	56
December 4	3,111	2,210	845	3,055	52	4	56
December 11	3,204	2,168	982	3,150	47	7	54
December 18	3,417	2,168	1,194	3,362	47	8	55
December 25	3,417	2,036	1,326	3,362	47	8	55
January 1	3,528	2,036	1,434	3,470	47	11	58
January 8	3,862	2,012	1,795	3,807	43	12	55
January 15	3,994	2,012	1,925	3,937	39	18	57
January 22	3,959	1,977	1,929	3,906	34	19	53
January 29	3,939	1,977	1,909	3,886	32	21	53
February 5	3,816	1,876	1,887	3,763	31	22	53
February 12	3,754	1,876	1,827	3,703	30	21	51
February 19	3,447	1,639	1,758	3,397	30	20	50
February 26	3,372	1,639	1,682	3,321	30	21	51
March 5	3,075	1,433	1,591	3,024	30	21	51
March 12	2,993	1,433	1,510	2,943	30	20	50
March 19	2,796	1,349	1,397	2,746	30	20	50

¹ Includes American Pima and Sea Island. ² Excludes cotton sold September 4 to date for delivery in the 1969 marketing year.

³ Includes American Pima cotton transferred to CCC from the national stockpile. ⁴ Less than 500 bales.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

acreage allotment—to 117,791 acres—because of rapidly dwindling supplies.

The ELS carryover this summer may total about two-thirds of last August's stocks of 107,000 bales. A much smaller carryover is likely despite slightly smaller mill use, as 1970 production fell sharply (table 14). As a result, USDA announced a "shortfall" this year of 43,000 bales, all of which has now been sold at market prices.

Smaller production—57,131 running bales, down from 76,800 last season due to lower yields—has resulted in stronger cotton prices this year. Farmers' prices for ELS cotton to December 1 averaged 44.6 cents per pound, compared with 40.5 cents a year earlier. In February, prices averaged 43.6 cents, slightly below early-season levels. The support price for the current crop is 40.5 cents, half a cent above a year earlier. Producers are eligible for a direct price support payment of 9.29 cents a pound, compared with 8.88 cents for the 1969 crop.

EXPORT MARKET OUTLOOK

Little Change in World Output and Use

Global cotton production and consumption are projected to remain near last year's levels of 51.7 and 53.2 million bales, respectively. A small gain is possible for cotton use with perhaps a slight decline in output. Consumption may increase a little in communist and foreign Free-World countries, with little change likely in the United States. World cotton production could decline slightly despite record-high USSR output. Sharply lower foreign Free-World prospects are responsible (table 25).

Little change also is expected from last season's world exports of 17.2 million bales. U.S. shipments may account for about one-fifth of total trade, up from 17 percent in 1969/70.

Brighter U.S. Export Prospects Reflect Smaller Competitive Supplies

U.S. cotton shipments may increase $\frac{3}{4}$ million bales this season to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million. A $2\frac{1}{2}$ million-bale decline in foreign Free-World production, along with slightly higher consumption and reduced stocks, increased the demand for U.S. cotton. During August-February of the 1970/71 season, shipments totaled 1.9 million bales, up about one-fourth from the year-earlier level (table 26).

Foreign Free-World production is projected at 23.4 million bales in 1970/71, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compares with last season's 25.9 million bales and the 1964-68 average of 23.9 million. Both acreage and yields are down in many countries. Brazil shows the sharpest decline. Its production prospects are almost 1 million bales below 1969/70. Significantly smaller output also is likely in Mexico, India, Nigeria, and the United Arab Republic (tables 10 and 25). Major factors include poor growing conditions, a tight credit supply, and farmers' disappointment with returns from last season's cotton crops.

Foreign Free-World consumption has trended steadily upward in recent years and a further slight increase is expected this season. Use may total about 27.3 million bales, fractionally above 1969/70, and a little over 1 million above the 1964-68 average (table 10). As in the United States, man-made fiber competition is limiting gains in cotton use abroad.

Because of declining output, the gap between foreign Free-World production and consumption is widening

substantially during 1970/71. The difference may increase to about 4 million bales, triple the year-earlier deficit, and the greatest in a decade (table 10).

Funds Available for Government Export Financing

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 1971) would cover shipments of around $1\frac{1}{4}$ million bales. Currently available authorizations under P.L. 480 for financing cotton exports during 1970/71 are below last year's total, while Export-Import Bank credits issued are about the same (table 11).

Prices Strengthen in Import Markets

Prices for most qualities of U.S. and foreign-grown cotton, c.i.f. Liverpool, have increased during the past year and now exceed year-earlier levels by 2 to 3 cents per pound in most instances. Recent prices for U.S.-grown cotton generally have averaged near those of competitive growths (tables 12 and 27).

U.S. Strict Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton prices averaged 31.52 cents per pound in February, about half a cent above the previous month and almost 3 cents above February 1970. The U.S. price was slightly above the c.i.f. Liverpool index for similar qualities in February (table 12).

U.S. and foreign average spot export prices are shown in table 29.

Table 10.—Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign Free World, 1959-70

Item	Year beginning August 1											
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 ²	1970 ³
	<i>Million bales</i>											
Starting carryover ¹	8.9	9.0	9.9	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.9	12.2	13.1	12.8
Production	16.6	19.0	19.5	21.9	22.0	22.9	23.6	22.8	23.9	26.0	25.9	23.4
Imports from United States	7.1	6.4	4.8	3.2	5.5	4.0	2.9	4.6	4.1	2.6	2.7	3.4
Total	32.6	34.4	34.2	34.4	37.0	36.9	36.9	37.8	38.9	40.8	41.7	39.6
Consumption	22.2	23.4	23.6	23.4	24.5	25.0	25.0	25.5	25.7	26.5	27.2	27.3
Exports to United States, net exports to communist countries, and destroyed	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.0
Total	23.6	24.5	24.9	24.9	27.0	26.5	26.5	26.9	26.7	27.7	28.9	28.3
Ending carryover ¹	9.0	9.9	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.9	12.2	13.1	12.8	11.3

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

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 11.—Special programs of the U.S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years 1968-71¹

Program	1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71 ²	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. bales³</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. bales³</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. bales³</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. bales³</i>
Export-Import Bank ⁴	67.4	0.6	50.1	0.4	71.1	0.6	75.0	0.6
P.L. 480 sales								
Foreign currencies	120.9	.9	83.9	.7	130.3	1.0	86.1	.6
Dollar credit	12.1	.1	3.4	(⁵)	8.1	.1	1.0	
Total ⁶	200.3	1.6	137.5	1.1	209.6	1.7	162.1	1.3
Barter	41.9	.4	30.8	0.3	77.7	0.7	⁷ 52.6	⁷ 0.4
CCC credit	47.9	.4	46.8	.4	48.2	.4	⁸ 24.2	⁸ .2

¹ Authorized for delivery and shipment. Data may differ slightly from actual shipments due to shipping time lags. ² Preliminary. Data through March 17, 1971. ³ Running bales, partly estimated. ⁴ Includes amounts advanced by participants or disbursed by others at Export-Import Bank risk. ⁵ Less than 50,000 bales. ⁶ Totals made from unrounded data. ⁷ Data through December 31, 1970. ⁸ Data through February 26, 1971.

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

Table 12.—Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool, England

Month	1969		1970		1971	
	Index ¹	U.S. SM 1-1/16" ²	Index ¹	U.S. SM 1-1/16" ²	Index ¹	U.S. SM 1-1/16" ²
	<i>Cents</i>					
January	28.19	29.01	28.19	28.75	30.91	30.95
February	27.78	28.79	28.08	28.81	31.15	31.52
March	27.83	28.60	28.19	29.00		
April	28.31	28.60	28.38	29.31		
May	28.64	28.60	28.50	29.40		
June	28.19	28.49	28.50	29.45		
July	27.74	28.13	28.58	29.70		
August	27.09	28.00	28.84	29.75		
September	26.99	28.00	29.32	30.26		
October	27.15	28.15	29.66	30.70		
November	27.74	28.56	30.20	30.58		
December	³ 28.75	³ 28.75	30.68	30.39		
Average	27.82	28.47	28.93	29.68		

¹ Average of the 6 cheapest growth of SM 1-1/16 inch cotton activity 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 Agriculture Service records and the weekly *Cotton and General Economic Review*, Liverpool, England.

U.S. DEMAND FOR COTTON: TRENDS AND PROSPECTS ¹

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ABSTRACT: Demand for cotton by U.S. mills declined during the 1960's as competition from man-made fibers intensified. Use of 8 million bales in 1970 was only slightly below the 1960 level, but cotton's share of the market, at 40 percent, was down substantially from a decade ago. In addition to suffering competitive losses from man-made fibers, U.S. cotton encountered increasing levels of textile imports and fluctuating supplies and prices of cotton during most of the decade. However, prospects for use are brighter than in recent years. An increasing population and higher incomes as well as expanding cotton research and promotion may stimulate mill use to 8½ to 9 million bales, compared with 8 million in 1970. Larger mill use together with increasing cotton textile imports could mean a total U.S. market for cotton goods of about 10 million bales in 1980, compared with 8½ million at present.

KEY WORDS: Cotton, fiber demand, domestic use, inter-fiber competition, 1980 prospects.

INTRODUCTION

Cotton consumption in the 1960's contrasted sharply with the generally expanding U.S. market for fibers. Although mill use of 8 million bales in 1970 was only slightly below the 1960 level, cotton's share of the market, at 40 percent, fell substantially. Factors contributing to smaller cotton use during recent years include intensifying competition from man-made fibers, high levels of U.S. textile imports, smaller military use, and fluctuating cotton supplies and prices. Also, lagging general economic growth during the past 2 years has hurt cotton use.

However, these adverse factors have been partially offset by an expanding population, higher consumer incomes, more research and improved cotton products, and increasing promotion efforts.

This article examines the impact of these factors on consumer cotton demand for major apparel, household, and industrial end uses, and the derived demand by mills. Also, cotton and other fiber prospects for the 1970's are analyzed.

RAW COTTON DEMAND

MILL CONSUMPTION

Impact of Man-made Fibers

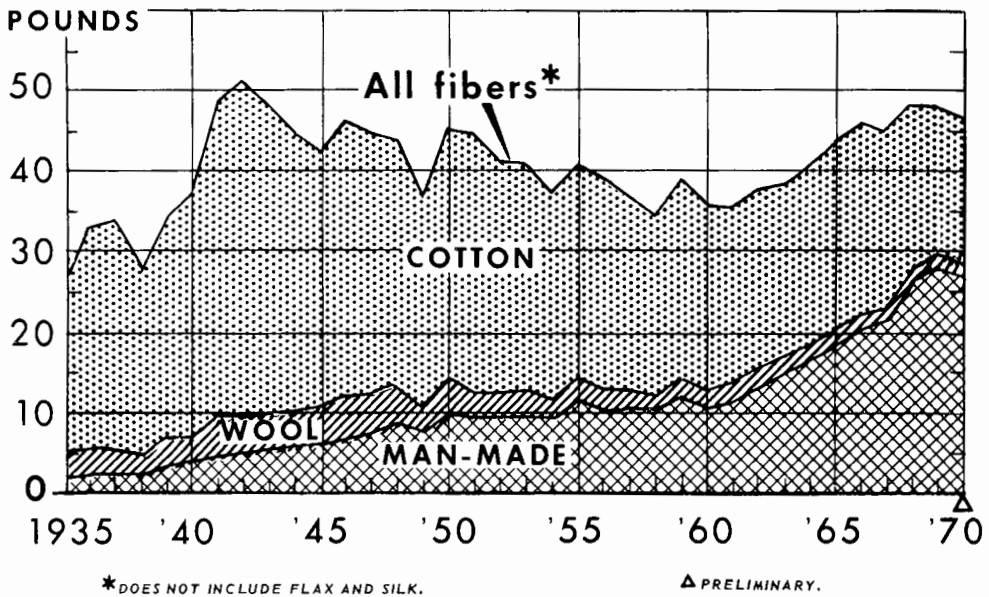
Consumption of cotton by U.S. mills totaled nearly 4 billion pounds in 1970, down less than a tenth from 1960. However, per capita use dropped about a fifth. Since total per capita fiber use rose during the 1960's, cotton's share of the textile market declined sharply. This was in contrast to rising use of man-made fibers (figure 1 and table 1). On a per capita basis, use of rayon and acetate and non-cellulosic fibers during the 1960's increased at an average annual rate of 3.1 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively, while cotton use trended downward by 1.1 percent.

Textile Trade Cuts Into U.S. Mill Use

Larger imports of cotton textiles also appeared to cut into U.S. mill consumption of cotton during 1960-70. Imports averaged the equivalent of around 1 million

¹This article is the third in a series on the domestic cotton industry's structure and the supply and demand for raw cotton. The first article, "The Cotton Fiber-Textile-Apparel Complex: Structure and Outlook for the 1970's," was published in the May 1970 *Cotton Situation*, CS-246; the second article, "Yield and Acreage Implications for U.S. Cotton," appeared in the August 1970 *Cotton Situation*, CS-247.

MILL CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS, PER CAPITA



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NEG. ERS 953-71 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

bales of cotton a year during the late 1960's, about double the 1960 level. These imports probably displaced significant quantities of domestically produced cotton products, thereby reducing demand for raw cotton by U.S. mills. For example, 1970 imports accounted for about 12 percent of the total domestic market for cotton, up from 6 percent in 1960.

Cotton textile imports increased despite the Long-Term Textile Agreement. Under this 1962 agreement, U.S. imports of cotton textiles may be restricted when domestic markets are threatened or subjected to disruption. However, certain provisions, such as a 5-percent annual growth factor and reciprocal agreements, provide for increasing levels of imports. Since 1960, cotton textile imports have increased at an average annual rate of 10 percent.

A relatively low and declining level of U.S. cotton textile exports also has hampered domestic mill output of cotton goods. Textile exports were equivalent to about 0.4 million bales of cotton in 1970, down from about 0.5 million in 1960.

Larger imports of man-made fiber manufactures also had an adverse effect on domestic mill use of cotton in recent years by increasing the supply of competitive fabrics. These imports jumped from 31 million equivalent pounds of raw fiber in 1960 to 329 million in 1970, probably equivalent to about 1 million bales of cotton. Wearing apparel accounted for most of the increase.

DOMESTIC COTTON USE

Domestic Use Exceeds Mill Use

U.S. foreign trade in cotton textiles must be considered in measuring the quantity of cotton used by U.S. consumers. This domestic use is estimated by adding the raw fiber equivalent of imported textile manufactures to mill use of raw cotton and deducting the raw fiber equivalent of exported textile products. On this basis, domestic use has been a little higher than mill use in recent years because of an import trade balance. Since 1966, the cotton textile import balance has averaged slightly over half a million bales. Thus, 1970 per capita domestic cotton use was near 20 pounds, over 1 pound greater than mill consumption. However, per capita use still was 15 percent below 1969 (table 2).

Cotton's Market Share Drops to One-third on Cotton-Equivalent Basis

Fibers do not substitute on a pound-for-pound basis. This results from differences in waste involved in manufacturing fabric from various fibers and from differences in the yards of fabric obtainable from an equal poundage of the various fibers. Thus, when these differences are considered, a more meaningful comparison of fibers is possible.

As man-made fibers generally have higher utility factors than cotton, the conversion of fibers into

Table 1.—Mill consumption of fibers: Total and per capita, 1940-70

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1 ¹	Cotton ²			Wool ³			Rayon and acetate ⁴			Non-cellulosic man-made fibers ⁵			Man-made fiber waste ⁶			All fibers ⁷	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total ⁸	Per capita ⁹
		Mil. lb.	Pct.	lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.4	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	9.8	3.6	4.3	0.1	(10)	12.3	0.2	0.1	4,925.3	37.3
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.0	38.9	648.0	10.0	4.9	591.9	9.1	4.4	11.6	.2	0.1	14.0	.2	.1	6,492.8	48.7
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.4	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	9.0	4.6	23.1	.3	.2	15.0	.2	.1	6,918.8	51.3
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.5	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	9.9	4.8	35.3	.5	.3	21.4	.3	.2	6,633.2	48.5
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.3	34.6	622.8	10.0	4.5	704.8	11.4	5.1	45.8	.7	.3	21.9	.4	.2	6,195.2	44.8
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.1	32.3	645.1	10.7	4.6	769.9	12.8	5.5	49.8	.8	.4	25.4	.4	.2	6,014.4	43.0
1946	141.4	4,809.1	73.7	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.5	13.4	6.2	53.2	.8	.4	25.6	.4	.2	6,527.0	46.2
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.5	32.4	689.2	10.8	4.9	987.9	15.4	6.9	51.4	.8	.4	18.6	.3	.1	6,433.7	44.6
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.7	30.4	693.1	10.8	4.7	1,149.4	17.9	7.8	71.7	1.1	.5	18.6	.3	.1	6,409.2	43.7
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.4	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	994.5	18.2	6.7	92.8	1.7	.6	15.6	.3	.1	5,451.5	36.5
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.3	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,350.0	19.7	8.9	140.5	2.0	.9	28.0	.4	.2	6,857.5	45.2
1951	154.3	4,868.6	71.1	31.6	484.2	7.1	3.1	1,274.6	18.6	8.3	195.5	2.8	1.3	8.4	.1	.1	6,849.6	44.4
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.4	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,214.7	18.8	7.7	249.0	3.9	1.6	26.4	.4	.2	6,446.6	41.1
1953	159.6	4,456.1	68.7	27.9	494.0	7.6	3.1	1,222.5	18.9	7.7	279.3	4.3	1.8	21.8	.3	.1	6,489.1	40.7
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.4	25.4	384.1	6.4	2.4	1,154.7	19.1	7.1	328.6	5.4	2.0	25.0	.4	.2	6,035.2	37.2
1955	165.3	4,382.4	65.2	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.1	21.1	8.6	432.2	6.4	2.6	51.1	.8	.3	6,717.6	40.6
1956	168.2	4,362.6	66.6	25.9	440.8	6.7	2.6	1,200.8	18.3	7.1	484.1	7.4	2.9	42.4	.7	.3	6,551.2	38.9
1957	171.3	4,060.4	65.1	23.7	368.8	5.9	2.2	1,177.0	18.9	6.9	567.5	9.1	3.3	48.0	.8	.3	6,237.2	36.4
1958	174.1	3,866.9	64.8	22.2	331.1	5.5	1.9	1,127.2	18.9	6.5	575.3	9.6	3.3	61.7	1.0	.4	5,971.5	34.3
1959	177.1	4,334.5	63.3	24.5	435.3	6.4	2.5	1,252.4	18.3	7.1	741.4	10.8	4.2	70.9	1.0	.4	6,846.3	38.7
1960	180.7	4,190.9	64.6	23.2	411.0	6.3	2.3	1,055.4	16.3	5.8	761.6	11.7	4.2	57.7	.9	.3	6,488.3	35.9
1961	183.8	4,081.5	62.2	22.2	412.1	6.3	2.2	1,128.0	17.2	6.1	861.4	13.1	4.7	65.2	1.0	.4	6,560.9	35.7
1962	186.7	4,188.0	59.5	22.4	429.1	6.1	2.3	1,263.4	17.9	6.8	1,075.6	15.3	5.8	73.8	1.0	.4	7,042.3	37.7
1963	189.4	4,040.2	55.8	21.3	411.7	5.7	2.2	1,440.2	19.9	7.6	1,257.5	17.3	6.6	77.3	1.1	.4	7,240.0	38.2
1964	192.1	4,244.4	54.6	22.1	356.7	4.6	1.9	1,516.3	19.5	7.9	1,554.8	20.0	8.1	91.1	1.2	.5	7,777.5	40.5
1965	194.6	4,477.5	52.7	23.0	387.0	4.6	2.0	1,550.4	18.2	8.0	1,961.5	23.1	10.1	102.2	1.2	.5	8,491.9	43.6
1966	196.9	4,630.5	51.4	23.5	370.2	4.1	1.9	1,591.1	17.7	8.1	2,299.1	25.5	11.7	98.8	1.1	.5	9,004.4	45.7
1967	199.1	4,423.0	49.2	22.2	312.5	3.5	1.6	1,500.2	16.7	7.5	2,620.1	29.1	13.2	124.0	1.4	.6	8,990.2	45.1
1968	201.2	4,146.5	42.3	20.6	329.7	3.4	1.6	1,688.0	17.2	8.4	3,462.0	35.4	17.2	155.4	1.6	.8	9,793.8	48.6
1969	203.2	3,932.7	40.1	19.4	312.8	3.2	1.5	1,614.9	16.5	7.9	3,798.0	38.7	18.7	136.4	1.4	.7	9,804.7	48.3
1970 ¹	205.4	3,814.8	39.9	18.6	240.4	2.5	1.2	1,413.6	14.8	6.9	3,948.6	41.3	19.2	132.7	1.4	.6	9,558.0	46.5

¹Bureau of the Census. Population continental United States as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas ²Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census For American cotton, tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton, 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted, (20 pounds beginning August 1, 1958) Since 1950, data have been adjusted to year ended December 31 ³Includes apparel and carpet wool on a

scoured basis Data from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census ⁴Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated Includes filament and staple fibers Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption ⁵Textile Organon Nylon, acrylic, polyester, glass fiber, etc United States producers' shipment plus

imports for consumption ⁶Producers' man-made fiber waste consumed by mills ⁷Includes flax and silk imports for consumption ⁸Totals made from unrounded data ⁹Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers ¹⁰Less than 0.05 pound ¹¹Preliminary

Table 2.—Domestic consumption¹ of fibers,² actual and cotton equivalent³: Total and per capita, 1955-1970

Year beginning Jan. 1	Population July 1 ⁴	Cotton			Wool			Rayon and acetate ⁵			Non-cellulosic man-made fibers ⁵			All fibers ²	
		Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Percentage of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita ⁶
		Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Actual															
1955	165.3	4,206.6	64.5	25.4	489.6	7.5	3.0	1,395.2	21.4	8.4	426.3	6.6	2.6	6,517.8	39.4
1956	168.2	4,216.0	66.0	25.1	526.2	8.2	3.1	1,166.5	18.3	6.9	477.3	7.5	2.8	6,386.0	38.0
1957	171.3	3,878.0	64.3	22.6	449.4	7.4	2.6	1,145.8	19.0	6.7	558.5	9.3	3.3	6,031.7	35.2
1958	174.1	3,729.0	63.8	21.4	416.7	7.1	2.4	1,123.4	19.2	6.5	579.4	9.9	3.3	5,848.5	33.6
1959	177.1	⁷ 4,274.4	62.4	24.1	557.3	8.1	3.1	1,266.9	18.5	7.2	752.6	11.0	4.2	6,851.2	38.7
1960	180.7	⁷ 4,232.8	64.3	23.4	538.5	8.2	3.0	1,049.2	15.9	5.8	766.0	11.6	4.2	6,586.4	36.4
1961	183.8	⁷ 4,048.5	61.6	22.0	535.0	8.1	2.9	1,121.1	17.1	6.1	870.6	13.2	4.7	6,575.3	35.7
1962	186.7	4,277.5	59.4	22.9	570.4	7.9	3.1	1,259.9	17.5	6.7	1,093.0	15.2	5.9	7,200.8	38.6
1963	189.4	4,136.7	55.8	21.8	558.7	7.5	2.9	1,440.6	19.5	7.6	1,273.6	17.2	6.7	7,409.6	39.1
1964	192.1	4,331.3	54.6	22.5	490.8	6.2	2.6	1,528.6	19.3	8.0	1,575.1	19.9	8.2	7,925.9	41.3
1965	194.6	4,664.4	53.3	24.0	530.5	6.1	2.7	1,572.0	17.9	8.1	1,992.1	22.7	10.2	8,759.0	45.0
1966	196.9	4,951.3	52.5	25.1	502.9	5.3	2.6	1,616.7	17.2	8.2	2,355.4	25.0	12.0	9,426.3	47.9
1967	199.1	4,678.0	50.0	23.5	425.6	4.5	2.1	1,522.4	16.3	7.6	2,727.7	29.2	13.7	9,353.7	47.0
1968	201.2	4,432.2	43.2	22.0	466.3	4.5	2.3	1,730.4	16.9	8.6	3,639.3	35.4	18.1	10,268.2	51.0
1969	203.2	4,188.5	40.7	20.6	433.6	4.2	2.1	1,655.1	16.1	8.1	4,005.5	39.0	19.7	10,282.7	50.6
1970 ⁸	205.4	4,087.5	40.4	19.9	349.5	3.5	1.7	1,471.4	14.5	7.2	4,205.5	41.6	20.5	10,114.0	49.2
Cotton equivalent ³															
1955	165.3	4,206.6	58.5	25.4	269.3	3.8	1.6	1,961.9	27.3	11.9	750.6	10.4	4.5	7,188.4	43.5
1956	168.3	4,216.0	60.2	25.1	289.4	4.1	1.7	1,649.7	23.6	9.8	845.2	12.1	5.0	7,000.3	41.6
1957	171.3	3,878.0	57.5	22.6	247.2	3.7	1.4	1,613.3	23.9	9.4	1,001.6	14.9	5.8	6,740.1	39.3
1958	174.1	3,729.0	56.7	21.4	229.2	3.5	1.3	1,574.3	23.9	9.0	1,043.1	15.9	6.0	6,575.6	37.8
1959	177.1	⁷ 4,274.4	55.4	24.1	306.5	4.0	1.7	1,786.0	23.1	10.1	1,355.3	17.5	7.7	7,722.2	43.6
1960	180.7	⁷ 4,232.8	57.2	23.4	296.2	4.0	1.6	1,481.0	20.0	8.2	1,393.5	18.8	7.7	7,403.4	41.0
1961	183.8	⁷ 4,048.5	54.2	22.0	294.3	3.9	1.6	1,554.9	20.8	8.5	1,576.0	21.1	8.6	7,473.7	40.7
1962	186.7	4,277.5	51.6	22.9	313.7	3.8	1.7	1,726.6	20.8	9.2	1,968.5	23.8	10.5	8,286.3	44.4
1963	189.4	4,136.7	47.9	21.8	307.3	3.5	1.6	1,930.9	22.4	10.2	2,263.9	26.2	12.0	8,638.7	45.6
1964	192.1	4,331.3	45.9	22.5	270.0	2.8	1.4	2,070.1	21.9	10.8	2,777.4	29.4	14.5	9,448.8	49.2
1965	194.6	4,664.4	44.3	24.0	291.8	2.8	1.5	2,126.7	20.2	10.9	3,443.3	32.7	17.7	10,526.2	54.1
1966	196.9	4,951.3	43.1	25.1	276.6	2.4	1.4	2,169.3	18.9	11.0	4,088.4	35.6	20.8	11,485.6	58.3
1967	199.1	4,678.0	40.3	23.5	234.1	2.0	1.2	2,028.7	17.5	10.2	4,655.9	40.2	23.4	11,596.7	58.2
1968	201.2	4,432.2	33.7	22.0	256.5	2.0	1.3	2,292.5	17.4	11.4	6,176.3	46.9	30.7	13,157.5	65.4
1969	203.2	4,188.5	31.2	20.6	238.5	1.8	1.2	2,177.5	16.2	10.7	6,806.6	50.8	33.5	13,411.1	66.0
1970 ⁸	205.4	4,087.5	30.5	19.9	192.2	1.4	.9	1,960.2	14.7	9.5	7,146.9	53.4	34.8	13,386.9	65.2

¹"Domestic" consumption data derived by adjusting mill consumption for raw fiber equivalent of U.S. foreign trade in textile products and for consumption of man-made waste fiber. The trade balance for man-made textile fiber products was allocated on the basis of relative production figures computed from Textile Economics Bureau reports. The man-made fiber waste was allocated on the basis of information provided by Stanley Hunt of the Textile Economics Bureau. ² Does

not include flax and silk. ³Based on cotton equivalent factors as follows: (a) regular and intermediate tenacity rayon and acetate filament yarn—1.51; (b) rayon and acetate staple fiber—1.10; (c) high tenacity rayon yarn—prior to 1953-1.53, 1954-1.64, 1955-1.71, 1956-1.74, 1957-1.77, 1958 to date—1.80; (d) non-cellulosic fiber for uses other than tires—1.74; (e) non-cellulosic fiber used in tires—2.73; (f) non-cellulosic staple fiber—1.37; and (g) glass fiber—1.70. Wool fiber

based on cotton equivalent factor—0.55. ⁴Bureau of the Census. Population continental United States as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. ⁵Includes man-made producers' waste fiber. ⁶Total divided by population and not a summation of per capita data. ⁷Includes picker lap reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton. ⁸Preliminary.

cotton-equivalent pounds results in a much larger total fiber market and a smaller cotton share. For instance, cotton's 1970 share of the 13.3 billion-pound equivalent domestic textile market was only 31 percent, compared with 57 percent in 1960 (figure 2). This reflects recent

growth in man-made fibers, a pound of which generally displaces more than a pound of cotton (table 2). A pound of non-cellulosic man-made fiber, for example, displaces an estimated average of 1.7 pounds of cotton.

CONSUMER DEMAND AND INTERFIBER COMPETITION

Many factors have caused demand for cotton to decline. An important one has been the emergence of many new and improved substitute products, particularly man-made fiber products. These products have entirely displaced cotton in some end uses, such as tire cord. More recently, partial displacement has become increasingly evident, generally through blending. This displacement has resulted from both price and nonprice factors.

PRICE COMPETITION

Cotton and man-made fibers have long competed on the basis of price. Perhaps the most intense competition has involved cotton and rayon and acetate staple fibers.² This competition probably has intensified with the development of modified rayon staples.

Non-cellulosic man-made staple fiber prices, after having declined sharply during recent years, now are also very close to cotton on an equivalent fiber basis. For example, the list price of 1.5 denier polyester staple, a common noncellulosic fiber, declined from \$1.29 per pound in 1960 to 61 cents in 1970—a drop of more than half. During the same period, the price for SM 1-1/16-inch cotton declined from 38 cents to 30 cents.

Superficially, polyester in 1970 appeared to be roughly twice as expensive as cotton. However, on a cotton-equivalent basis, the price gap narrows considerably: The adjusted cotton price is 34 cents and the polyester price is 51 cents (table 3). Furthermore, as list prices for polyester reportedly are discounted by about one-fourth or more, only a small real difference now is implied between cotton and polyester prices.

Recent experience suggests that perhaps the short-run price elasticity of demand for cotton, estimated at 0.1 to 0.2³, is understated when cotton prices are rising and overstated when prices are declining. For example, cotton prices rose sharply in 1967 and 1968 in response to an anticipated supply shortage occasioned by a short 1967 crop. During this period, prices rose and cotton use dropped sharply—from about 9-1/2 million bales in 1966/67 to 8-1/4 million in 1968/69. Although a small part of this drop can be attributed to reduced military demand for cotton products, most was due to a substantial market loss to man-made fibers. For instance, man-made fiber blend output jumped more than 50 percent as cotton broadwoven goods production declined almost one-fifth. Man-made fiber's relatively stable supplies, and declining prices during the 2-year period, were in contrast to cotton. Although cotton

²Waugh, Frederick. *Demand and Price Analysis*. Econ. Res. Ser. USDA Tech. Bul. No. 1316, 1964, Washington, D.C.

³Donald, James R., Lowenstein, Frank, and Simon, Martin. *The Demand for Textile Fibers in the United States*. Econ. Res. Ser. USDA Tech. Bul. No. 1301; 1963, Washington, D.C.

Table 3.—Cotton and man-made staple fibers: Price of cotton landed Group B mill points, list prices of man-made f.o.b. producing plants, actual and cotton equivalent, 1960-70

Year beginning January 1	Cotton ¹		Rayon				Non-cellulosic ²			
	Actual	Cot. equiv. ⁵	Regular ³		Modified ⁴		Polyester		Acrylic	
			Actual	Cot. equiv. ⁵	Actual	Cot. equiv. ⁵	Actual	Cot. equiv. ⁵	Actual	Cot. equiv. ⁵
	Dollars									
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	.34	.39	.28	.29	.38	.40	.99	.83	.80	.67
1965	.30	.33	.28	.29	.36	.38	.84	.71	.80	.67
1966	.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
1969	.31	.35	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.68	.57
1970	.30	.34	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.65	.55

¹SM 1-1/16", Group B mill points ÷ 0.96, to convert to a net-weight basis. ²1.5 denier. ³1.5 denier, viscose. ⁴1.5 and 3.0 denier, viscose. ⁵Actual prices converted to cotton equivalents as follows: Cotton, ÷ 0.88, Rayon, ÷ 0.96, and non-cellulosic, ÷

1.19. ⁶Prices for August 1964-July 1966 exclude equalization payments.

Consumer and Marketing Service and *Modern Textiles Magazine*.

prices later declined, cotton was not able to recoup many of the market losses suffered during the period.

NONPRICE COMPETITION

Several studies indicate that cotton and man-made fiber price competition is overshadowed by nonprice factors.⁴ In addition to fashion and style, these factors include technology, promotion and advertising, and availability and stability of supplies.

Technological Developments Aid Man-made Fibers: Blends a Result

Significant gains in man-made fiber use can be attributed to technological developments in the textile industry. Durable press, for example, revolutionized the industry. Man-made fibers quickly capitalized on this development through blends and mixtures—blends through the combining of staple fibers of different properties prior to spinning, and mixtures where fabrics are made from 2 or more different yarns.

Such blends and mixtures, hereafter referred to as blends, have increased dramatically in recent years. The leading blend is polyester and cotton, usually 50-65 percent polyester. Substantial quantities of 65/35 and 50/50 polyester-cotton blends are used in such end uses as men's shirts and bedsheeting, respectively.⁵ Production of polyester-cotton blends in 1969 was more than 10 times that of 1960. This blend now accounts for about half of total blend production (table 4).

Blend production slightly exceeded 5 billion square yards in 1969, accounting for about one-third of the U.S. broadwoven fabric market. This was up from less than 2 billion square yards in 1960 when blends accounted for only 12 percent of the total market. The sharp expansion reflects significant substitution of blends for 100-percent fabric. All-cotton goods dropped from three-fourths to half the total broadwoven fabric market during the 1960's (table 4).

Large Expenditures for Research and Promotion

The development and marketing of improved man-made fiber products resulted from massive industry expenditures on research and promotion. Such expenditures have been estimated by several private sources at an aggregate annual level of \$250 million, far above similar expenditures for cotton.

To help counter erosion of cotton's markets and to improve its competitive position, the Cotton Research and Promotion Act was enacted in 1966. Under auspices of the Act, Cotton, Incorporated (formerly Cotton

⁴Ward, Lionel E. *Interfiber Competition with Emphasis on Cotton*, Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, 1968, University of California at Davis; Barlowe, Russell G. *Analysis of Cotton and Man-made Fiber Substitution in End-use Item Consumption in the United States*, Unpublished Masters Thesis, 1967, Univ. of Md.

⁵Barlowe, Russell G. and Donald, James R. "Recent Changes in Selected Cotton End Uses." *Econ. Res. Ser. Cotton Situation*. CS-243, October 1969.

Table 4.—Cotton and man-made fiber broadwoven fabric production

Item	1960	1969
	<i>Million square yards</i>	
Cotton	11,197	9,181
100 percent	10,677	8,481
Blends	520	700
Man-made fiber	3,267	7,614
100 percent	2,025	2,717
Blends	1,242	4,897
Polyester	391	3,182
Polyester/cotton	219	2,604
Polyester/other	172	578
Other	851	1,715
Total	14,464	16,795

¹Estimated.

Compiled from Current Industrial Reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Producers' Institute) now is allocating each year about \$10 million of producers' contributions to research and promotion. Research is aimed at developing new and improved cotton products as well as reducing farm production costs. Promotion, of course, is aimed at increasing demand for cotton.

Cotton research and promotion will likely receive increased attention during the 1970's. And greater emphasis likely will be placed on research. Cotton, Incorporated's \$10 million budget for 1971 calls for about an equal division of expenditures between research and promotion, compared with previous budgets in which about one-third was allocated to research. The 1971 program emphasizes cooperation with textile mills and manufacturers in advertising as well as in coordinating market development and technical research activities. Reduction of farm production costs also will receive major attention.

Moreover, the Agricultural Act of 1970 provides for additional funds for cotton research and promotion. For each of the 1971, 1972, and 1973 crops, the law authorizes up to \$10 million. Also, for both the 1972 and 1973 crops, the Secretary has the discretion to make an additional \$10 million available.

Production Variability Hurts Cotton

A third nonprice factor which has probably hurt cotton use in its battle with man-made fibers may be termed production variability. In contrast to man-made fibers, cotton output has fluctuated greatly. Also, there have been imbalances among the various staple lengths and grades. As mentioned earlier, the extremely small 1967/68 cotton crop and trade expectations for reduced supplies of longer staples were particularly damaging.

Man-made fiber production, on the other hand, is not subject to factors such as weather, insects, and plant disease, so output can more easily be adjusted to changing market conditions. Because of exceptionally

strong demand for man-made fibers, particularly non-cellulosic fibers, production capacity has more than doubled since the early 1960's. Further expansion is projected for the early 1970's by the Textile Economics Bureau, a private trade organization. It expects producing capacity to reach 8.5 billion pounds by November 1972, an increase of about 18 percent from November 1970.

Planned increases are sharpest for man-made staple fibers, some of which compete directly with cotton. Non-cellulosic staple capacity may increase almost one-fifth by November 1972 with capacity for polyester staple, one of cotton's fiercest competitors, increasing about one-fourth. Producing capacity for rayon and acetate staple may gain slightly.

Over the next few years, cotton growers will have greater flexibility in tailoring production to market needs. Under provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1970, acreage allotments and marketing quotas are suspended for each of the 1971 through 1973 crops. Cotton producers, after meeting "set-aside" requirements and maintaining their soil conserving base, may increase plantings and not be subject to marketing quota penalties. However, price-support payments will be made only on the base acreage allotment, while price-support loans will be available on total production in 1971. Also, in 1972 and 1973, loans on total production will be available if the carryover does not exceed 7.2 million bales.

COTTON'S COMPETITIVE LOSSES

Although domestic cotton use of a little over 4 billion pounds in 1969 approximated the 1960 level, cotton's share of the total fiber market on a cotton-equivalent basis fell sharply (figure 2). In general, this meant that cotton failed to capture any of the rapidly expanding market for textiles during the 1960's. Cotton indirectly lost perhaps up to one-fourth of its textile market to man-made fibers. If cotton had been able to maintain its 1960 share of all end uses in which it is competitive, and assuming the same expansion in the total fiber market during the 1960's, domestic cotton use would have been about 1-1/4 billion pounds or 2-1/2 million bales greater in 1969.⁶

Cotton Apparel Use Falters

Apparel is cotton's largest market, accounting for almost half of end-use consumption. In 1969, about 1.9 billion pounds of cotton (9.5 pounds per person) were consumed in apparel items, according to National

⁶Cotton was judged competitive in all end uses in which its 1969 market share exceeded 10 percent. Some uses in which cotton's share was less than 10 percent were excluded altogether from the competitive-loss computation; others were included only to the extent that cotton suffered direct displacement from man-made fibers, i.e. some carpets and rugs.

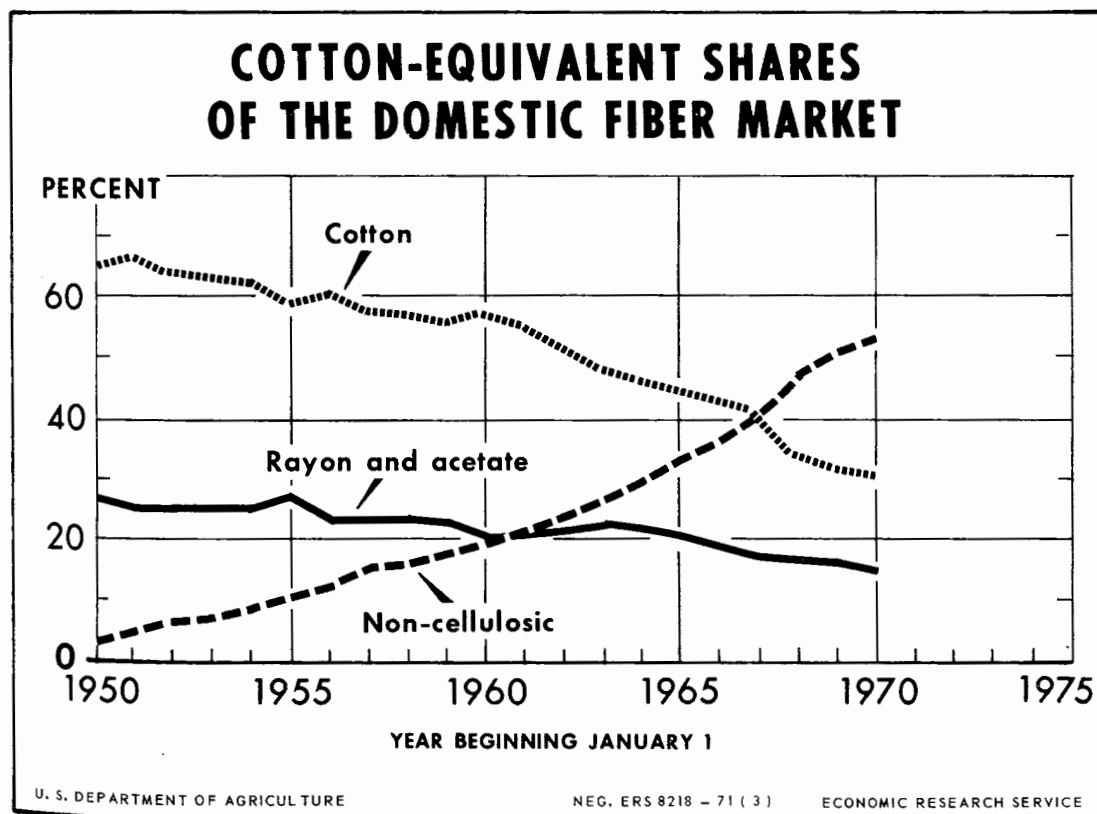


Figure 2

Cotton Council estimates.⁷ This was down from 11.8 pounds per capita at the beginning of the decade. Use in 1969 represented about 45 percent of the total apparel market on a cotton-equivalent basis, down from 64 percent in 1960. If cotton had been able to maintain its 1960 share throughout the decade, total cotton apparel use possibly would have been over three-fourths billion pounds greater in 1969. Thus, cotton lost perhaps almost one-third of its apparel market during the 1960's (table 5).

In terms of per capita use, men's and boy's clothing is the largest apparel category. Men purchased the equivalent of about 28 pounds of fiber in 1969, about half cotton. This compares with total use of 23 pounds per capita in 1960, of which about three-fourths was cotton. As a result, cotton's declining share of the market implies an indirect loss of about half a billion pounds, or about one-third of its market between 1960 and 1969.

In contrast to men's and boys' apparel, per capita use of women's and misses' apparel declined slightly during the decade. About a 3 pound loss in cotton use more than offset increased man-made fiber use. Thus, cotton suffered its greatest percentage loss in this market, losing over one-third during the 1960's.

The only apparel market cotton still dominates is girls' and children's clothing. Cotton's share was 60 percent in 1969; however, this was 15 percentage points below the 1960 level. Thus, cotton lost about one-fifth of this market to man-made fibers during 1960-69 (table 5).

PROSPECTIVE FIBER USE DURING THE 1970'S

FACTORS AFFECTING DEMAND

Consumer demand for fibers in the United States during the 1970's will depend largely on the level of disposable personal income, the size and age-sex composition of the population, tastes and preferences, and technological developments in the textile industry. Also, increased leisure will have positive implications for fiber use, as demand increases for sportswear and vacation home furnishings. Textile product performance characteristics, such as comfort, durability, and easy care, will likely receive increased emphasis during the 1970's. Improved blends of cotton and man-made fibers probably will comprise a larger part of the apparel and household markets by 1980.

Population and Income of Greatest Significance

Population and income likely will affect fiber use most in the next decade. During the 1970's, the U.S. population is expected to increase 10 to 15 percent.⁸

⁷Based on data published in *Cotton Counts Its Customers*, National Cotton Council of America, June 1970, and adjusted for the estimated net trade balance of textile manufactures.

Cotton Lags in Household Market

The past decade saw a rapid growth in the household textile market, cotton's second largest end use. Increasing demand for carpets, rugs, sheets, towels, drapery, and upholstery pushed use from 11.6 cotton-equivalent pounds per capita in 1960 to 18.2 pounds in 1969. However, as in the case of the apparel market, cotton failed to keep pace. Although use of cotton expanded 15 percent during the decade, its market share slipped from 57 to 37 percent. Much of this slippage was due to increasing use of man-made fibers in carpets and rugs, an end use apparently not as well suited to cotton and one in which less price competition is evident. Taking this into consideration (see footnote 6), cotton's actual losses amounted to about one-fifth of the household market—far less than in the apparel market (table 5).

Smallest Cotton Losses in Industrial Market

The third largest use for cotton is industrial products, a market in which cotton experienced its smallest losses during the 1960's as its share declined from 27 percent to 22 percent. After adjusting for non-competitive uses, such as tire cord and bags, cotton's loss amounted to about 17 percent of the market—less than in either the apparel or household markets (table 5). Smaller industrial cotton losses during the 1960's, however, also indicated that cotton had already lost most of this market prior to 1960; the tire cord market is a good example.

The lower end of this range conforms fairly close to current birth rates and prospective growth. If other factors remain constant, this would imply about a 10-12 percent increase in aggregate fiber use by 1980.

In addition, the continually changing age-sex composition of the population has important ramifications. For instance, a larger proportion of the U.S. population will be in the higher consuming 25-45 age group by 1980.

The average consumer's real disposable income may increase about one-third during the 1970's. This should result in greater total fiber use. Past studies have indicated an income elasticity of demand for fibers in the range of 0.5 to 1.0.⁹ This means that a 10-percent increase in per capita disposable personal income elicits a 5-10 percent expansion in fiber use, assuming other

⁸For 1980, the Census Bureau's Series "C" U.S. population projection indicates 235.2 million; the Series "D" projection indicates 227.5 million.

⁹Donald, James R., Lowenstein, Frank, and Simon, Martin S. *The Demand for Textile Fibers in the United States*. Tech. Bul. 1301 (Nov. 1963) USDA, ERS; *Cotton and Other Fiber Problems and Policies in the United States*, National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, Washington, D.C. July 1967.

Table 5.—Domestic consumption of cotton and all fibers, by end use, in cotton-equivalent pounds, 1960 and 1969¹

Item	1960					1969					Cotton's competitive losses ²	
	Cotton use		Total fiber		Cotton's market share	Cotton use		Total fiber		Cotton's market share	Total	Percentage
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita		Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita			
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
Apparel	2,132	11.8	3,351	18.6	64	1,918	9.5	4,257	21.1	45	³ 850	31
Men's and boys'	1,294	16.5	1,780	22.7	73	1,267	14.2	2,511	28.1	50	577	31
Women's and Misses'	511	8.0	1,134	17.8	45	355	4.8	1,254	16.9	28	197	36
Girls' and Childrens'	327	8.6	437	11.5	75	296	7.7	492	12.8	60	76	20
Household	1,181	6.6	2,085	11.6	57	1,360	6.7	3,667	18.2	37	314	19
Industrial	741	4.1	2,695	15.0	27	703	3.5	3,188	15.8	22	133	17
Total	4,054	22.5	8,131	45.2	50	3,981	19.7	11,112	55.0	36	³ 1,297	25

¹Data of National Cotton Council converted to pounds and adjusted for the estimated net trade balance of textile manufactures. ²Cotton's competitive losses were calculated by holding cotton's 1960 market share constant throughout the decade for each major end-use

category. Some specific end uses in which cotton's 1969 share was below 10 percent, such as sweaters, men's tailored coats and jackets, automotive floor covering, industrial tape, and machine ribbons, were excluded; others, such as women's gloves and hosiery, carpets and rugs,

tire cord, bags, nets, and electrical insulation, were included only to the extent that cotton suffered direct displacement from man-made fibers during 1960-69. ³Sum of categories.

Source: Based on *Cotton Counts Its Customers*, National Cotton Council of America.

factors remain about constant. If this relationship holds through the next decade—where real disposable personal income is expected to increase about one-third to about \$3,500 per capita—consumption by U.S. mills would total about one-fourth above the 46.5 pounds per capita consumed in 1970.

Sharp Decline in Fiber Prices May Halt

Fiber consumption during the 1970's also will be influenced by fiber prices, but the impact on aggregate use probably will be less than in the 1960's. Although cotton and man-made fiber prices, particularly the non-cellulosic staples, dropped sharply during the past decade, further substantial price declines are less likely in future years. Both man-made fiber prices, which are reportedly discounted a fourth or more from list prices, and cotton prices now may be near production costs.¹⁰ Relative prices, of course, will continue to influence the final composition of fiber demand.

Further Technological Advances

Technological developments, which played such an important role in textile fiber use during the 1960's, will continue to receive a great deal of emphasis. The trend from 100-percent cotton fabric to man-made fiber blends will likely continue in the 1970's, although it may slow since the penetration of blends has reached the point where further substantial substitution may not be feasible for many end uses. Also, the cotton proportion may increase for some blends, such as men's shirts, where cotton currently accounts for about 35 percent of the average blend.

Greater Research and Promotion Expenditures

Finally, continued large expenditures on textile research and promotion are probable during the 1970's. As in the 1960's, sizable funds for man-made fibers will likely be devoted to product development and advertising, although the cost-price squeeze for some man-made fibers may limit larger expenditures. Funds currently available for man-made fiber research and promotion are perhaps 10 times the total spent on cotton. In response to the prospect of continuing stiff competition from man-made fibers, cotton research and promotion likely will expand during the next few years. As pointed out earlier, there are indications that cotton interests will attempt to reduce man-made fiber's advantage in this important area through both private and government-supported programs. For instance, the Agricultural Act of 1970 provides additional funds for cotton research and promotion during the early 1970's.

¹⁰ Actually, cotton prices are now near or below the cost of production on some farms. However, producers receive direct payments of about 15 cents per pound on cotton produced on their share of the national base acreage allotment.

Fiber Use to Keep Expanding

By 1980, the average American consumer may use 10-15 more pounds of fiber processed in U.S. mills than he did in 1970. Total per capita fiber use may grow about 2 percent annually during the 1970's, compared with an annual growth rate of nearly 4 percent during the past decade. This would mean total mill use of fibers of 55 to 60 pounds per capita in 1980, compared with 46.5 pounds in 1970.¹¹ Most of this increase will likely be man-made fibers, particularly the non-cellulosics. Although per capita mill use of rayon and acetate leveled off in the late 1960's, portending little change for the 1970's, non-cellulosic consumption may expand about 5 percent a year during the next decade. However, this would be less than one-third the rate of the past 2 decades, reflecting limited prospects for further substantial displacement of natural fibers. Still, per capita non-cellulosic use may reach 30 to 35 pounds by 1980, over 50 percent above the present level (table 6).

Prospective Cotton Use Brighter

The outlook for U.S. mill use of cotton during the 1970's is brighter than in recent years. Since World War II, per capita use has steadily trended downward. However, assuming supplies are available at competitive prices, the downward trend may moderate further as increased cotton research and promotion stimulate consumption. A Gompertz curve fit to per capita mill use since 1941 shows a gradually slower decline in use over the past 3 decades (figure 3). Projection to 1980 indicates a further small decline in per capita cotton consumption. The annual rate of decline over the next 10 years will likely average less than half of 1 percent, compared with declines of 1.1 percent during the 1960's and 3.4 percent in the 1950's. As a result, per capita cotton use by U.S. mills may total about 18 pounds in 1980, compared with 18.6 pounds in 1970 (figure 3 and table 6). But a tenth larger population will more than offset this decline. Thus, with a growing population, prospective cotton use of 8-1/2 to 9 million bales is indicated for 1980, compared with 8 million in 1970.¹²

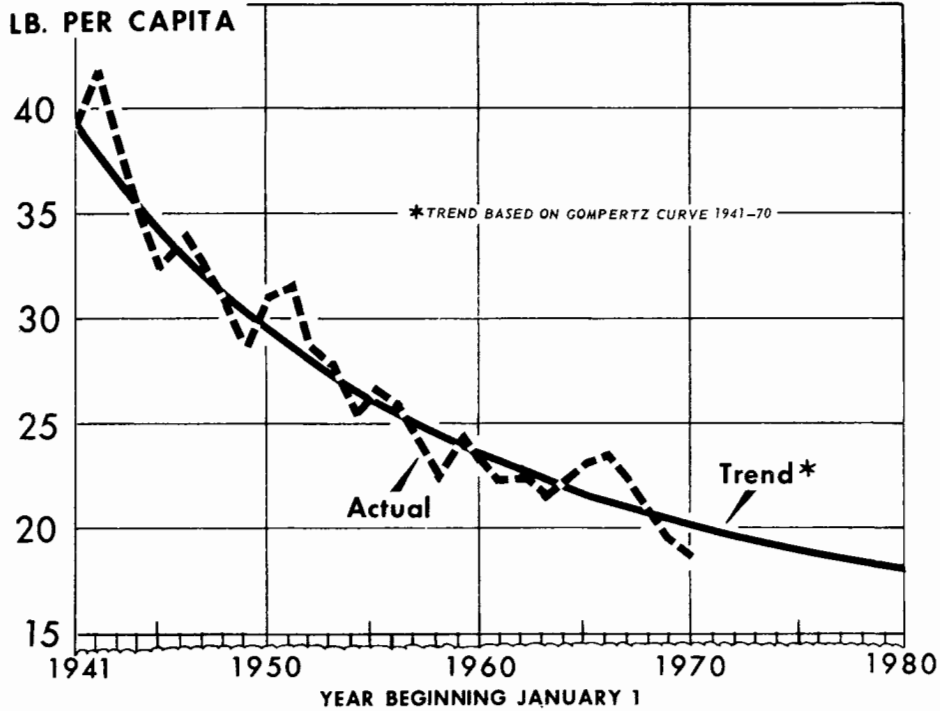
Textile Imports May Increase

Imports of cotton manufactures captured an additional 1 percent of the domestic market every 2

¹¹ This is a little higher than the estimate of 54 pounds per capita for the domestic fiber market published in *Cotton and Other Fiber Problems and Policies in the United States*, National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, Washington, D.C., July 1967. A greater projected increase in non-cellulosic use is primarily responsible.

¹² Based on the Census Bureau's Series "D" U.S. population projection for 1980, use would total about 8.5 million bales; the Series "C" projection indicates use of 8.8 million.

COTTON MILL USE PER CAPITA



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 8219-7(3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 3

Table 6.—Per capita mill use of fibers:
Actual 1950-70 and projected 1980

Fibers	Annual growth rates			Per capita use		
	1950-59	1960-69	Projected 1970-79	1960	1970 ¹	1980
	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Pounds</i>		
Cotton	-3.4	-1.1	(²)	23.2	18.6	18
Rayon/acetate . .	-2.5	+3.1	0	6.0	6.9	7
Non-cellulosic . .	+16.6	+18.6	+4-6	4.4	19.8	30-35
Total ³	-2.3	+3.9	+1.5-2.5	35.9	46.5	55-60

¹ Preliminary. ² Less than 0.5 percent decline. ³ Includes historical data for wool, silk, and flax.

years on the average during the past decade. This expanding U.S. use of foreign cotton products is largely related to labor cost differentials which allow imported items to be priced below many domestically produced products. If recent trends continue, imports during the 1970's will increase their share of the domestic market about 0.5 percentage point annually.^{1 3} This would raise cotton textile imports' share of the domestic market to about 17 percent in 1980, compared with 12 percent in 1970 (table 7).

Man-made fiber manufactured imports have gained rapidly in recent years, both in terms of quantity and as a share of the domestic market. However, these imports still accounted for less than 6 percent of the total domestic market in 1970. But, like cotton, man-made fiber imports may increase their share of the domestic market about 0.5 percentage point annually during the next decade. Thus, imports of man-made fiber textiles in 1980 may total a little over 1 billion equivalent pounds, or around 10 percent of the domestic man-made fiber market (table 7).

In contrast to imports, exports of textile products from the United States showed little change in the 1960's, after trending downward in the 1950's. Cotton exports averaged about 200 million equivalent pounds during 1965-69 and little change is expected from this level during the 1970's. Man-made fiber textile exports trended up slightly during the past decade. However,

^{1 3} This assumes an extension of the cotton Long-Term Textile Agreement, which has been in effect since 1962.

foreign man-made fiber production is increasing rapidly. Thus, U.S. exports of man-made fiber products may remain near the 1970 level, meaning shipments of about 150 million equivalent pounds in 1980 (table 7).

As a result of larger prospective textile imports and relatively stable exports, the net import trade balance for both cotton and man-made fibers is projected to rise substantially by 1980. The cotton import balance may total over half a billion equivalent pounds, about double the 1970 level, while the man-made fiber import balance may increase to almost 1 billion equivalent pounds, about 5 times the current level (table 7).

Increasing Imports and Mill Use to Boost Domestic Consumption

Boosted by larger mill use and increasing cotton textile imports, domestic cotton consumption (mill use adjusted for textile trade) may expand over 1 million bales during the 1970's. This would place total domestic use at around 10 million bales in 1980, compared with 8-1/2 million in 1970.

Man-made fiber domestic use may nearly double during the next decade, reaching about 10 billion pounds by 1980. This compares with 5.7 billion pounds in 1970 and less than 2 billion in 1960.

As a result, total domestic use of cotton and man-made fibers may increase by half during the 1970's, reaching a projected 15 billion pounds by 1980 (table 7). This would mean an increase of over 15 pounds per capita in domestic fiber use.

Table 7.—Mill use, textile trade, and domestic use for cotton and man-made fibers: 1960, 1965-70, projected 1980

Fiber and year	Mill use	Textile trade			Domestic use
		Imports	Exports	Net	
<i>Million pounds</i>					
COTTON					
1960	4,191	¹ 275	233	+42	4,233
1965	4,477	361	174	+187	4,664
1966	4,631	510	190	+321	4,951
1967	4,423	443	188	+255	4,678
1968	4,147	474	188	+286	4,432
1969	3,933	488	232	+256	4,183
1970 ²	3,815	472	200	+273	4,088
1980	4,100	³ 800	200	+600	4,700
MAN-MADE					
1960	1,875	31	91	-59	1,815
1965	3,614	79	129	-50	3,564
1966	3,989	123	140	-17	3,972
1967	4,244	139	133	+6	4,250
1968	5,305	193	129	+64	5,370
1969	5,549	257	146	+111	5,661
1970 ²	5,495	329	147	+182	5,677
1980	9,100	³ 1,050	150	+900	10,000
TOTAL⁴					
1960	6,477	439	329	+110	6,586
1965	8,479	596	315	+280	8,759
1966	8,990	776	340	+437	9,426
1967	8,980	704	330	+374	9,354
1968	9,782	813	327	+487	10,268
1969	9,795	875	387	+488	10,283
1970 ²	9,550	918	354	+564	10,114
1980 ⁵	13,275	³ 1,850	350	+1,500	14,775

¹ Includes picker laps imported as raw cotton. ² Preliminary. ³ Data based on continued annual import penetration of 0.5 percent. ⁴ Includes wool. ⁵ Excludes wool.

Compiled from unrounded data.

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

Crop year beginning August 1	West ¹		Southwest ²		Delta ³		Southeast ⁴		Total	
	1,000 acres	Percent of total	1,000 acres	Percent of total	1,000 acres	Percent of total	1,000 acres	Percent of total		
Planted acreage ⁵										
1960	1,619	10.1	7,455	46.3	4,433	27.6	2,573	16.0	16,080	
1961	1,446	8.7	7,785	46.9	4,639	28.0	2,718	16.4	16,588	
1962	1,454	8.9	7,595	46.6	4,573	28.1	2,671	16.4	16,293	
1963	1,353	9.1	6,845	46.1	4,165	28.1	2,480	16.7	14,843	
1964	1,338	9.0	6,839	46.1	4,182	28.2	2,477	16.7	14,836	
1965	1,274	9.0	6,435	45.5	4,094	28.9	2,349	16.6	14,152	
1966	1,031	10.0	4,712	45.5	2,989	28.9	1,617	15.6	10,349	
1967	977	10.3	4,385	46.4	2,720	28.8	1,366	14.5	9,448	
1968	1,158	10.6	4,871	44.7	3,343	30.6	1,540	14.1	10,912	
1969	1,183	9.9	5,675	47.8	3,495	29.4	1,529	12.9	11,882	
1970 ⁶	1,098	9.2	5,777	48.4	3,560	29.8	1,507	12.6	11,942	
1971 ⁷	1,171	9.7	5,901	48.9	3,508	29.1	1,481	12.3	12,061	
Harvested acreage										
1960	1,577	10.3	6,955	45.4	4,284	28.0	2,493	16.3	15,309	
1961	1,409	9.0	7,205	46.1	4,404	28.2	2,616	16.7	15,634	
1962	1,418	9.1	7,112	45.7	4,434	28.5	2,605	16.7	15,569	
1963	1,310	9.2	6,440	45.3	4,042	28.5	2,420	17.0	14,212	
1964	1,306	9.3	6,250	44.5	4,080	29.0	2,421	17.2	14,057	
1965	1,241	9.1	6,120	45.0	3,974	29.2	2,280	16.7	13,615	
1966	1,006	10.5	4,348	45.5	2,774	29.1	1,424	14.9	9,552	
1967	957	11.8	3,895	49.2	2,262	27.8	883	11.2	7,997	
1968	1,138	11.2	4,505	44.3	3,049	30.0	1,468	14.5	10,160	
1969	1,159	10.5	5,140	46.5	3,358	30.3	1,401	12.7	11,058	
1970 ⁶	1,081	9.7	5,301	47.5	3,395	30.4	1,391	12.4	11,168	
Production										
	1,000 bales ⁸	Percent of total	1,000 bales ⁸	Percent of total	1,000 bales ⁸	Percent of total	1,000 bales ⁸	Percent of total	1,000 bales ⁸	
1960	3,086	21.6	4,804	33.7	4,448	31.2	1,934	13.5	14,272	
1961	2,823	19.7	5,155	36.0	4,497	31.4	1,843	12.9	14,318	
1962	3,128	21.0	5,037	33.9	4,724	31.8	1,978	13.3	14,867	
1963	2,830	18.4	4,753	31.0	5,423	35.4	2,328	15.2	15,334	
1964	2,822	18.6	4,410	29.0	5,483	36.1	2,467	16.3	15,182	
1965	2,714	18.2	5,037	33.6	5,066	33.8	2,156	14.4	14,973	
1966	1,928	20.1	3,396	35.5	3,086	32.2	1,165	12.2	9,575	
1967	1,655	22.2	2,961	39.7	2,184	29.3	658	8.8	7,458	
1968	2,488	22.7	3,789	34.6	3,621	33.1	1,050	9.6	10,948	
1969	2,109	21.1	3,141	31.4	3,699	36.9	1,060	10.6	10,009	
1970 ⁶	1,793	17.5	3,432	33.4	3,859	37.6	1,186	11.5	10,270	
Yield per acre on harvested acreage										
	West ¹		Southwest ²		Delta ³		Southeast ⁴		United States	
	Pounds ⁹	Pounds ¹⁰	Pounds ⁹	Pounds ¹⁰	Pounds ⁹	Pounds ¹⁰	Pounds ⁹	Pounds ¹⁰	Pounds ⁹	Pounds ¹⁰
1960	937	982	331	345	497	494	371	376	446	454
1961	959	992	343	339	489	537	338	384	438	464
1962	1,056	1,004	339	341	510	556	363	404	457	475
1963	1,034	1,026	354	354	642	579	461	421	517	491
1964	1,035	1,018	338	360	643	587	488	431	517	500
1965	1,047	972	394	365	610	578	453	430	527	498
1966	918	975	375	375	532	563	392	406	480	497
1967	828	942	364	366	462	540	356	381	447	481
1968	1,047	891	404	349	569	527	342	372	516	464
1969	871	293	293		528		362		434	
1970 ⁶	796		310		546		409		441	

¹ 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 Preliminary.

⁷ Indicated March 16, 1971. ⁸ 500-pound gross weight bales. ⁹ Actual yield per acre. ¹⁰ Yield trend—the 5-year centered average.

Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 14.—Cotton: Supply and distribution, by types, United States, 1955 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply						Distribution		
	Carry-over August 1	Ginnings		Net imports	City crop	Total	Mill consumption ³	Net exports	Total
		Current crop less ginnings ¹	New crop ²						
1,000 bales ⁴									
All kinds									
1955	11,205.4	14,228.1	404.8	136.6	47.0	26,021.9	9,209.6	2,214.7	11,424.3
1956	14,528.8	12,746.4	230.8	136.4	50.0	27,692.4	8,608.4	7,597.7	16,206.0
1957	11,322.6	10,649.6	212.6	141.2	58.0	22,384.0	7,999.2	5,716.8	13,716.0
1958	8,737.0	11,222.8	150.5	136.5	51.0	20,297.8	8,702.8	2,789.5	11,492.3
1959	8,884.9	14,364.6	139.8	130.7	50.0	23,570.0	9,016.7	7,182.4	16,199.1
1960	7,558.7	14,125.2	227.7	⁵ 127.2	63.0	22,101.8	8,279.3	6,632.4	14,911.7
1961	7,227.8	14,096.8	287.4	⁵ 152.4	64.0	21,828.5	8,953.8	4,912.9	13,866.7
1962	7,831.4	14,576.8	244.7	136.6	68.0	22,857.5	8,418.9	3,350.9	11,769.8
1963	11,215.6	15,045.3	152.1	⁶ 134.8	102.0	26,649.8	8,608.7	5,662.4	14,271.1
1964	12,378.3	14,996.9	180.1	118.2	70.0	27,743.5	9,170.9	4,059.6	13,230.5
1965	14,290.6	14,752.8	9.9	118.4	87.6	29,259.3	9,496.8	2,942.1	12,438.9
1966	16,862.5	9,552.5	265.5	104.6	50.0	26,826.1	9,484.9	4,668.8	14,153.7
1967	12,533.3	7,182.1	6.1	149.1	30.0	19,900.6	8,981.5	4,205.6	13,187.1
1968	6,448.3	10,910.5	79.8	67.6	40.0	17,546.2	8,242.2	2,731.4	10,973.6
1969	6,520.8	9,857.3	6.0	51.9	40.0	16,476.0	7,990.6	2,768.2	10,758.8
1970 ⁹	5,760.5	¹⁰ 10,116.1	---	50.0	40.0	15,966.6	8,005.0	3,515.0	11,520.0
Other than extra-long staple									
1955	11,028.5	14,186.6	404.8	50.7	47.0	25,717.6	9,084.7	2,194.4	11,279.1
1956	14,399.0	12,697.3	230.8	43.3	50.0	27,420.4	8,496.2	7,539.8	16,036.0
1957	11,269.3	10,569.9	212.6	96.6	58.0	22,206.4	7,899.8	5,707.1	13,606.8
1958	8,615.3	11,140.9	150.5	51.0	51.0	20,008.7	8,593.7	2,766.0	11,359.6
1959	8,732.6	14,295.5	139.8	47.5	50.0	23,265.4	8,879.4	7,178.2	16,057.6
1960	7,404.3	14,059.2	277.7	⁵ 41.5	63.0	21,795.7	8,131.2	6,625.0	14,756.3
1961	7,089.5	14,035.8	287.4	⁵ 68.2	64.0	21,544.9	8,783.2	4,905.8	13,689.0
1962	7,741.0	14,467.0	244.7	54.5	68.0	22,575.2	8,258.3	3,348.2	11,606.5
1963	11,016.0	14,884.1	152.1	⁶ 54.4	102.0	26,208.6	8,468.0	5,660.8	14,128.8
1964	12,125.1	14,880.2	180.1	35.5	70.0	27,290.9	9,018.6	4,038.4	13,057.0
1965	14,031.3	14,667.2	9.9	30.8	87.6	28,826.8	9,355.9	2,936.4	12,292.3
1966	16,574.0	9,481.3	256.5	28.9	50.0	26,390.7	9,349.9	4,655.9	14,005.8
1967	12,279.5	7,113.8	6.1	57.6	30.0	19,487.0	8,854.0	4,161.3	13,015.3
1968	6,257.6	10,832.3	79.8	37.9	40.0	17,247.6	8,115.9	2,722.9	10,838.8
1969	6,365.5	9,780.5	6.0	30.9	40.0	16,222.9	7,879.0	2,753.3	10,632.3
1970 ⁹	5,653.1	¹⁰ 10,059.0	---	30.0	40.0	15,782.1	7,900.0	3,500.0	11,400.0
Long staple (other than upland) ⁷									
1955	176.9	41.5	---	85.9	---	304.3	124.9	20.3	145.2
1956	129.8	49.1	---	93.1	---	272.0	112.2	57.9	170.1
1957	53.3	79.7	---	44.6	---	177.6	99.4	9.7	109.1
1958	121.7	81.9	---	85.5	---	289.1	109.1	23.5	132.6
1959	152.3	69.1	---	83.2	---	304.6	137.3	4.2	141.5
1960	154.4	66.0	---	85.7	---	306.1	148.1	7.4	155.4
1961	138.3	61.0	---	84.2	---	283.6	170.6	7.1	177.7
1962	⁸ 90.4	109.8	---	82.1	---	282.3	160.6	2.7	163.3
1963	⁸ 199.6	161.2	---	⁶ 80.4	---	441.2	140.7	1.6	142.3
1964	⁸ 253.2	116.7	---	82.7	---	452.6	152.3	21.2	173.5
1965	⁸ 259.3	85.6	---	87.6	---	432.5	140.9	5.7	146.6
1966	⁸ 288.5	71.2	---	75.7	---	435.4	135.0	12.9	147.9
1967	⁸ 253.8	68.3	---	¹¹ 91.5	---	413.6	127.5	44.3	171.8
1968	190.7	78.2	---	29.7	---	298.6	126.3	8.5	134.8
1969	155.3	76.8	---	21.0	---	253.1	111.6	14.9	126.5
1970 ⁹	107.4	¹⁰ 57.1	---	20.0	---	184.5	105.0	15.0	120.0

¹ Current crop less ginnings prior to August 1 beginning of season. ² Ginnings prior to August 1 end of season. ³ Adjusted to cotton marketing year basis, August 1-July 31. ⁴ Running bales except "net imports" which are in bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. ⁵ Does not include picker laps reported as raw cotton by the Bureau of the Census. ⁶ Imports for consumption beginning 1963. ⁷ Includes American-Egyptian, Sea Island, and foreign-grown cotton. In some years prior to 1962, small amounts of foreign-grown long-staple upland cotton are included. ⁸ Foreign stockpile cotton included by the Bureau of the Census as of August 1 was 7,168 bales in 1962, 61,168 in

1963, 27,474 in 1964, 18,307 in 1965, 12,500 in 1966, and 884 in 1967. In bond cotton is not included: 116,609 bales as of August 1 in 1963, 60,297 in 1964, 38,022 in 1965, and 33,284 in 1966. ⁹ Preliminary and estimated. ¹⁰ Bureau of the Census ginnings report of March 22, 1971. ¹¹ 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 1-3/8 inches.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1965 to date

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products												Total	
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Cloth		Total		Pile fabrics and mfrs.	Table damask and mfrs. ²	Bed-clothes and towels ³	Gloves hosiery and hdkf	Other wearing apparel ⁴	Lace fabric and articles ⁵	Household and clothing articles ⁶	Misc. products ⁷	Floor covering	Total				
			Primarily cotton	Other ¹	Weight	Bales										Weight	Bales			
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales ⁸	1,000 bales ⁸	1,000 bales ⁸	1,000 bales ⁸	1,000 bales ⁸	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales ⁸	1,000 bales ⁸	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales ⁸
1965	24,414	324	173,359	5,038	203,235	523.2	5,349	3,315	16,885	2,944	116,947	1,198	6,682	2,295	1,960	157,575	328.3	360,710	751.5	
1966	101,919	345	218,210	10,012	330,486	688.5	5,929	3,174	27,302	3,090	124,910	1,306	9,498	2,913	1,689	179,811	374.6	510,297	1,063.1	
1967	43,620	277	201,531	12,385	257,813	537.1	6,162	2,410	28,577	3,126	129,966	1,323	9,178	3,386	1,444	185,572	386.6	443,385	923.7	
1968	57,217	456	194,143	16,775	268,591	559.6	7,080	1,857	34,539	3,555	136,492	1,610	12,002	4,633	3,487	205,255	427.6	473,846	987.2	
1969	31,049	337	220,245	23,531	275,162	573.3	8,269	2,511	34,339	3,320	139,396	1,852	13,213	5,756	4,079	212,735	443.2	487,897	1,016.5	
1970 ⁹	24,345	376	211,801	24,262	260,784	543.3	8,671	1,943	32,349	2,861	139,854	1,471	12,126	8,177	4,078	211,530	440.7	472,314	984.0	
1969																				
Jan.	1,584	12	5,188	933	7,717	16.1	160	66	1,906	204	8,355	146	576	321	226	11,960	24.9	19,677	41.0	
Feb.	1,581	8	11,690	941	14,220	29.6	302	114	1,995	227	9,802	165	603	175	125	13,508	28.1	27,728	57.8	
Mar.	2,812	56	24,492	1,856	29,216	60.9	476	237	4,160	324	14,776	174	1,632	384	446	22,609	47.1	51,825	108.0	
Apr.	4,623	29	27,005	2,805	34,462	71.8	811	179	3,073	301	11,503	236	1,318	448	459	18,328	38.2	52,790	110.0	
May	3,017	42	17,231	2,486	22,776	47.4	759	218	4,697	302	12,522	169	1,361	597	505	21,130	44.0	43,906	91.5	
June	3,758	40	23,625	3,060	30,483	63.5	936	218	3,104	315	12,839	133	1,271	644	341	19,801	41.3	50,284	104.8	
July	3,126	27	16,431	2,271	21,855	45.5	922	253	2,934	234	15,837	116	1,068	498	337	22,199	46.2	44,054	91.8	
Aug.	2,397	16	22,876	2,191	27,480	57.2	800	185	2,513	281	14,641	162	1,178	462	353	20,575	42.9	48,055	100.1	
Sept.	1,592	24	18,369	1,706	21,691	45.2	850	235	2,287	273	11,531	111	1,024	543	214	17,068	35.6	38,759	80.7	
Oct.	1,821	30	16,935	1,952	20,738	43.2	1,003	315	2,258	251	10,154	180	1,101	639	413	16,314	34.0	37,052	77.2	
Nov.	2,128	17	19,621	1,706	23,472	48.9	559	261	2,790	283	8,964	139	1,072	494	440	15,002	31.3	38,474	80.2	
Dec.	2,589	36	16,872	1,619	21,116	44.0	691	230	2,625	327	8,446	123	1,049	552	219	14,262	29.7	35,378	73.7	
1970 ⁹																				
Jan.	2,341	27	21,110	1,796	25,274	52.7	535	284	3,378	175	12,918	133	1,153	598	366	19,540	40.7	44,814	93.4	
Feb.	2,461	40	19,901	1,527	23,929	49.9	503	74	2,312	131	10,899	144	1,008	466	327	15,864	33.0	39,793	82.9	
Mar.	2,674	46	19,971	2,338	24,975	52.0	606	238	3,287	196	12,244	146	1,093	647	362	18,819	39.2	43,794	91.2	
Apr.	2,373	24	15,040	2,098	19,535	40.7	603	121	1,927	129	99,181	136	835	653	320	14,905	31.1	34,440	71.7	
May	1,978	46	19,803	3,119	24,946	52.0	823	109	3,374	419	9,707	123	1,179	837	303	16,874	35.2	41,820	87.1	
June	1,745	37	15,552	2,894	20,228	42.1	1,014	154	2,493	324	12,056	110	1,051	728	394	18,324	38.2	38,552	80.3	
July	2,315	23	19,856	3,012	25,206	52.5	1,167	193	2,443	229	13,696	135	1,228	901	328	16,902	35.2	34,745	72.4	
Aug.	1,506	28	14,505	1,821	18,213	37.9	801	197	1,968	182	11,325	97	938	686	225	16,419	34.2	34,632	72.1	
Sept.	1,875	12	14,505	1,821	18,213	37.9	801	197	1,968	182	11,325	97	938	686	225	16,419	34.2	34,632	72.1	
Oct.	957	39	14,867	1,139	17,002	35.4	746	141	2,268	213	10,065	132	889	620	359	15,433	32.2	32,435	67.6	
Nov.	2,350	14	21,666	1,326	25,356	52.8	534	209	2,774	273	17,551	101	1,081	640	329	23,492	48.9	48,848	101.8	
Dec.	1,770	40	15,558	909	18,277	38.1	368	79	2,709	222	9,125	99	953	656	427	14,638	30.5	32,915	68.6	
1971 ⁹																				
Jan.	1,974	27	15,714	1,357	19,072	39.7	544	112	2,946	262	13,192	125	854	730	423	19,188	40.0	38,260	79.7	

¹Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. ²Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. ³Includes blankets, quilts, and bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. ⁴Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests,

robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). ⁵Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. ⁶Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, loom harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabrics with fast edges, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres, etc. ⁷Includes

belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled or waterproof fabrics. ⁸480 pound net weight bales. ⁹Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufacturers, 1965 to date

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and cloth							Manufactured products										Total		
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crocket, darning and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Cloth		Total		House furnishings				Wearing apparel		Other house hold and clothing articles ⁶	Industrial products ⁷	Total				Weight	Bales
				Standard constructions and tire cord ¹	Other ²	Weight	Bales	Blan-kets	Quilts, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other ³	Knit ⁴	Other ⁵			Weight	Bales ⁸			
																		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
1965	7,104	1,832	1,237	85,509	24,792	120,474	251.0	851	4,955	6,370	2,838	2,838	15,197	9,953	10,256	53,258	111.0	173,732	361.9	
1966	6,518	2,049	1,303	95,473	27,370	132,713	276.4	724	5,128	6,514	3,037	2,962	17,451	10,155	10,842	56,813	118.4	189,526	394.8	
1967	5,737	1,806	1,342	86,244	33,553	128,682	268.1	691	5,885	6,435	3,104	2,694	20,458	11,216	9,234	59,717	124.4	188,399	392.5	
1968	4,442	1,754	1,464	79,302	35,900	122,862	256.0	593	5,671	5,536	3,878	2,809	24,666	11,914	10,271	65,338	136.1	188,200	392.1	
1969	37,432	1,821	1,193	85,344	32,827	158,617	330.5	523	4,670	5,176	3,686	2,756	33,014	12,081	11,540	73,446	153.0	232,063	483.5	
1970 ⁹	15,178	1,641	920	85,458	28,473	131,670	274.3	597	4,665	5,289	3,620	2,770	27,200	10,661	12,932	67,734	141.1	199,404	415.4	
1969																				
Jan.	300	79	36	3,103	300	3,818	8.0	28	209	171	200	179	1,557	682	533	3,559	7.4	7,377	15.4	
Feb.	471	128	108	5,794	893	7,394	15.4	23	160	203	234	185	1,492	924	473	3,694	7.7	11,088	23.1	
Mar.	3,749	188	149	8,060	4,808	16,954	35.3	42	526	659	488	307	4,315	1,714	1,112	9,163	19.1	54.4	43.6	
Apr.	3,291	181	125	7,104	3,374	14,075	19.3	75	454	377	491	226	3,125	1,057	1,041	6,846	14.3	20,921	43.6	
May	5,728	179	124	6,672	3,382	16,085	33.5	35	473	506	355	261	4,064	894	1,134	7,722	16.1	23,807	49.6	
June	3,904	168	147	6,210	3,093	13,522	28.2	46	432	445	223	225	2,821	819	9953	5,964	12.4	19,486	40.6	
July	2,043	112	58	7,114	2,027	11,354	23.7	37	313	432	231	238	2,747	1,257	943	6,198	12.9	17,552	36.6	
Aug.	2,066	145	110	7,590	3,116	13,027	27.1	47	447	414	346	251	2,145	1,242	1,188	6,080	12.7	19,107	39.8	
Sept.	902	190	82	8,606	2,846	12,626	26.3	51	405	500	225	243	2,142	1,161	1,146	5,873	12.2	18,499	38.5	
Oct.	2,255	177	93	7,997	3,708	14,230	29.6	63	449	586	263	250	2,634	877	1,107	6,229	13.0	20,459	42.6	
Nov.	5,538	115	75	10,019	3,037	18,784	39.1	48	426	458	309	202	2,622	731	930	5,726	11.9	24,510	51.1	
Dec.	7,185	158	88	7,077	2,245	16,753	34.9	29	378	426	322	185	3,351	724	980	6,395	13.3	23,148	48.2	
1970 ⁹																				
Jan.	3,301	121	108	7,293	2,701	13,524	28.2	32	290	348	177	205	2,716	1,015	935	5,718	11.9	19,242	40.1	
Feb.	2,345	148	34	6,852	1,702	11,081	23.1	32	256	322	288	209	3,275	897	887	6,166	12.8	17,247	35.9	
Mar.	2,548	126	102	8,841	2,364	13,981	29.1	27	371	368	222	196	3,502	737	1,070	6,493	13.5	20,474	42.7	
Apr.	2,849	133	73	7,297	3,092	13,444	28.0	34	350	344	250	219	2,683	807	954	5,641	11.8	19,085	39.8	
May	1,634	118	59	6,886	3,319	12,016	25.0	25	494	443	319	274	1,983	834	1,010	5,382	11.2	17,398	36.2	
June	325	116	110	7,094	2,508	10,153	21.2	43	387	362	315	221	2,265	999	1,149	5,741	12.0	15,894	33.1	
July	220	125	75	7,085	1,745	9,250	19.3	41	324	459	400	290	1,841	779	1,129	5,263	11.0	14,513	30.2	
Aug.	288	135	71	5,490	1,922	7,906	16.5	81	372	607	209	215	1,739	886	1,228	5,337	11.1	13,243	27.6	
Sept.	363	150	59	6,126	2,212	8,910	18.6	88	333	426	266	225	1,509	956	1,100	4,903	10.2	13,813	28.8	
Oct.	392	185	61	8,162	2,253	11,053	23.0	67	503	642	332	291	2,036	972	1,080	5,923	12.3	16,976	35.4	
Nov.	465	153	101	7,489	2,689	10,897	22.7	92	648	529	364	240	1,898	959	1,157	5,887	12.3	16,784	35.0	
Dec.	448	131	67	6,843	1,966	9,455	19.7	35	337	439	478	185	1,753	820	1,233	5,280	11.0	14,735	30.7	
1971 ⁹																				
Jan.	425	160	39	7,067	2,036	9,727	20.3	31	356	339	334	157	1,749	877	1,319	5,162	10.8	14,889	31.0	

¹ Includes fabrics, tire cord, and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwise manufactured 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, armbands and suspenders, neckties and cravats). ⁶ Includes canvas articles and manufactures, knit fabric in the piece, braids and narrow fabrics,

elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and lace and lace articles. ⁷ Includes ribberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. ⁸ 480 pound net weight bales. ⁹ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of man-made fiber manufactures, 1965 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth							Primarily manufactured products								Total manufactured imports
	Sliver tops and roving	Yarns thrown or plied	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabric	Fabric woven	Total	Wearing apparel		Handkerchiefs	Laces and lace articles ²	Narrow fabrics ³	Knit fabric in the piece	Other manufactures ⁴	Total	
								Knit ¹	Not knit							
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>															
1965	53	279	503	389	569	26,094	27,887	12,832	17,749	217	1,587	4,960	2,634	11,166	51,145	79,032
1966	759	926	2,596	334	1,739	44,198	50,552	18,788	19,636	189	2,119	4,132	3,370	24,279	72,513	123,065
1967	147	4,604	3,957	328	990	32,714	42,740	30,692	30,194	170	2,185	4,057	4,441	24,339	96,078	138,818
1968	70	11,032	6,526	709	5,298	38,086	61,721	50,310	41,019	182	2,344	4,752	5,169	27,828	131,604	193,325
1969 ⁵	780	4,510	10,848	700	3,419	48,322	68,579	76,851	66,696	507	2,778	5,292	7,213	29,544	188,881	257,460
1970 ⁵	1,790	10,449	11,114	2,569	2,120	54,989	83,031	96,583	91,337	346	4,783	5,327	19,615	28,370	246,361	329,392
1969																
Jan.	16	96	518	24	47	2,023	2,724	2,658	3,601	19	103	227	715	2,202	9,525	12,249
Feb.	6	513	958	52	129	3,288	4,946	4,307	4,821	25	132	344	541	1,922	12,092	17,038
Mar.	108	258	1,282	59	732	4,433	6,872	5,184	6,012	44	123	692	513	2,951	15,519	22,391
Apr.	31	262	1,041	59	1,086	4,663	7,142	5,033	4,764	37	193	571	586	2,474	13,658	20,800
May	63	286	16,56	36	763	4,148	6,952	6,409	4,791	39	222	500	540	2,979	15,480	22,432
June	56	272	829	63	79	4,237	5,536	8,243	5,816	54	193	435	452	2,669	17,862	23,398
July	54	129	1,090	39	00	4,768	6,080	9,618	7,153	56	325	438	509	2,749	20,848	26,928
Aug.	76	578	618	75	109	4,116	5,572	8,894	6,444	35	328	392	584	2,852	19,619	25,191
Sept.	158	352	781	61	245	4,647	6,244	7,980	6,033	48	310	438	596	2,667	18,072	24,316
Oct.	83	807	826	82	1	4,650	6,449	8,597	5,896	64	404	442	607	2,555	18,565	25,014
Nov.	37	552	641	63	142	3,790	5,225	4,897	4,720	53	266	411	688	1,826	12,861	18,086
Dec.	91	449	609	88	85	3,578	4,900	4,916	6,652	34	181	402	882	1,701	14,768	19,668
1970 ⁵																
Jan.	127	394	1,070	182	203	4,830	6,806	5,011	8,060	57	232	548	1,094	2,238	17,240	24,046
Feb.	43	449	673	168	138	3,006	4,477	5,050	6,783	48	148	347	836	2,006	15,218	19,695
Mar.	265	954	1,348	102	450	4,842	7,961	5,852	7,274	34	189	488	1,299	2,207	17,343	25,304
Apr.	373	898	1,220	231	363	4,701	7,786	6,104	6,378	27	226	502	1,309	2,366	16,912	24,698
May	275	1,001	838	197	488	4,352	7,151	7,261	6,322	17	219	431	1,307	2,197	17,754	24,905
June	88	1,105	1,126	269	41	4,527	7,156	9,609	7,721	29	376	480	1,626	2,024	21,865	29,021
July	143	1,002	1,073	288	1	4,966	7,473	10,607	8,902	24	512	436	1,636	2,303	24,420	31,893
Aug.	149	953	1,139	188	103	5,274	7,806	11,113	9,225	20	629	425	1,541	2,745	25,698	33,504
Sept.	155	767	631	231	147	4,745	6,676	9,900	8,655	16	663	462	1,747	2,767	24,210	30,886
Oct.	58	1,129	573	218	40	5,133	7,151	9,710	8,007	20	730	358	2,128	2,662	23,615	30,766
Nov.	104	936	642	215	146	4,187	6,230	7,538	6,665	26	512	377	2,497	2,783	20,398	26,628
Dec.	10	861	781	280	0	4,426	6,358	8,828	7,345	28	347	473	2,595	2,072	21,688	28,046
1971 ⁵																
Jan.	43	744	786	430	209	5,552	7,764	8,829	8,255	22	257	446	3,437	2,359	23,605	31,369

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. ³ 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 Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic man-made fiber manufactures, 1965 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products									Grand total
	Sliver tops and roving ¹	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Cloth woven	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and night-wear	Outerwear	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted fabrics	Narrow fabrics ²	Other manufactures ³	Total		
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>															
1965	4,809	2,451	364	24,982	62,739	95,345	766	2,462	4,169	4,521	5,252	2,535	14,006	33,711	129,056	
1966	6,384	1,481	528	26,742	66,379	101,514	888	2,456	4,209	6,418	5,754	3,299	15,438	38,462	139,976	
1967	4,500	2,141	465	16,460	67,758	91,324	1,146	1,978	4,831	8,766	6,796	4,080	14,057	41,654	132,978	
1968	5,042	2,872	540	9,794	65,372	83,620	1,303	2,111	6,316	10,406	6,683	4,543	14,012	45,374	128,994	
1969	6,002	5,286	683	9,609	69,736	91,316	1,403	2,327	8,891	10,441	9,138	4,266	18,448	54,914	146,230	
1970 ⁴	5,644	5,357	1,380	8,313	67,871	88,565	1,038	2,162	9,602	12,455	12,146	4,131	17,327	58,861	147,426	
1969																
January	265	202	31	611	2,650	3,759	75	127	552	435	271	197	936	2,593	6,352	
February	369	342	43	655	3,986	5,395	75	132	684	536	247	238	1,172	3,084	8,479	
March	297	606	87	1,465	8,400	10,855	129	299	980	1,239	597	479	1,969	5,692	16,547	
April	513	519	80	1,402	7,177	9,691	170	205	902	1,000	676	392	1,922	5,267	14,958	
May	558	309	50	623	7,012	8,552	111	188	842	745	710	435	1,748	4,779	13,331	
June	563	374	51	503	5,698	7,189	162	143	716	812	756	338	2,194	5,121	12,310	
July	474	282	58	1,102	5,197	7,113	85	168	735	943	672	280	1,313	4,196	11,309	
August	872	496	66	862	6,312	8,608	105	235	753	1,172	798	439	2,101	5,603	14,211	
September	720	483	50	783	5,082	7,118	116	203	652	756	674	353	1,073	3,827	10,945	
October	424	495	64	846	6,855	8,684	123	261	813	1,003	1,215	409	1,701	5,525	14,209	
November	493	640	58	431	5,560	7,182	139	207	674	971	1,310	472	1,216	4,989	12,171	
December	453	539	46	325	5,673	7,036	113	161	588	830	1,214	235	1,175	4,316	11,352	
1970 ⁴																
January	623	553	87	739	4,832	6,834	110	159	571	1,184	1,069	313	1,580	4,986	11,820	
February	400	439	38	408	6,039	7,324	117	232	695	1,141	1,026	277	1,353	4,841	12,165	
March	503	544	81	651	6,604	8,383	120	168	773	1,077	1,108	341	1,453	5,040	13,423	
April	471	476	43	639	5,988	7,617	91	194	869	1,181	920	278	1,689	5,222	12,839	
May	431	528	161	684	5,790	7,594	58	193	819	957	926	428	1,531	4,912	12,506	
June	397	455	333	550	6,277	8,012	70	175	862	921	1,096	333	1,593	5,050	13,062	
July	573	357	334	615	4,581	6,460	72	149	775	894	720	287	1,348	4,245	10,705	
August	544	334	70	792	4,654	6,394	99	211	862	1,570	857	407	1,301	5,307	11,701	
September	228	248	72	760	5,505	6,813	80	158	860	935	953	429	1,080	4,495	11,308	
October	644	357	81	1,375	5,986	8,443	83	204	862	896	1,223	456	1,516	5,240	13,683	
November	421	482	47	542	6,131	7,623	70	205	874	808	1,144	300	1,417	4,818	12,441	
December	409	584	33	558	5,484	7,068	68	114	780	891	1,104	282	1,466	4,705	11,773	
1971 ⁴																
January	481	608	40	654	5,527	7,310	36	118	727	903	1,148	429	1,624	4,985	12,295	

¹ Includes products made from waste. ² Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). ³ Not elsewhere classified. ⁴ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content, by major fiber, by months 1969 to date

Year and month	Cotton				Wool				Total		
	100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures		Total	100 percent wool fabric	Wool and man-made fiber mixtures		Total			
		50 percent or more cotton	Less than 50 percent cotton			50 percent or more wool	Less than 50 percent wool				
<i>1,000 pounds</i>											
1969											
January	4,365	195	48	4,608	239	0	0		239		
February	6,028	249	67	6,344	312	0	14		326		
March	7,366	66	82	7,514	487	0	10		497		
April	6,639	117	80	6,836	368	0	17		385		
May	8,299	57	59	8,415	183	0	65		248		
June	7,016	180	80	7,276	121	0	86		207		
July	2,884	26	73	2,983	204	0	49		253		
August	2,210	44	42	2,296	448	0	7		455		
September	2,109	37	38	2,184	792	0	17		809		
October	3,285	255	70	3,610	1,064	0	34		1,098		
November	3,409	351	105	3,865	1,062	0	34		1,096		
December	4,223	375	127	4,725	1,646	0	34		1,680		
Total	57,833	1,952	871	60,656	6,926	0	367		7,293		
1970											
January	4,739	323	156	5,218	1,591	0	233		1,824		
February	4,846	356	46	5,248	985	0	182		1,168		
March	4,063	222	100	4,385	1,131	0	177		1,308		
April	2,870	224	70	3,164	998	0	296		1,294		
May	2,710	287	32	3,029	588	0	111		699		
June	2,270	273	37	2,580	655	5	141		801		
July	801	323	24	1,148	643	0	109		752		
August	866	394	0	1,260	313	0	43		355		
September	510	225	0	735	227	0	65		292		
October	408	209	0	617	216	0	41		257		
November	320	372	0	692	106	0	68		174		
December	275	268	0	543	31	0	-22		9		
Total	24,678	3,476	465	28,619	7,484	5	1,444		8,933		
1971											
January	117	349	0	466	-4	0	13		9		
Man-made											
Cellulosic			Non-cellulosic			Total			Glass	Total all fibers	
Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total			
<i>1,000 pounds</i>											
1969											
January	0	0	0	1,278	166	1,444	1,278	166	1,444	41	6,332
February	0	0	0	689	241	930	689	241	930	0	7,600
March	1	0	1	1,105	126	1,231	1,106	126	1,232	24	9,267
April	0	0	0	987	179	1,166	987	179	1,166	64	8,451
May	0	0	0	491	171	662	491	171	662	-1	9,324
June	1	0	1	1,031	391	1,422	1,032	391	1,423	1	8,907
July	0	0	0	509	201	710	509	201	710	15	3,961
August	0	0	0	393	90	483	393	90	483	16	3,250
September	0	0	0	370	92	462	370	92	462	3	3,458
October	15	0	15	450	344	794	465	344	809	2	5,519
November	2	2	4	448	460	908	450	462	912	6	5,879
December	2	0	2	630	496	1,126	632	496	1,128	20	7,553
Total	21	2	23	8,381	2,957	11,338	8,402	2,959	11,361	191	79,501
1970											
January	1	0	1	841	728	1,569	842	728	1,570	5	8,617
February	41	0	41	645	605	1,150	686	605	1,291	1	7,708
March	0	0	0	639	612	1,251	639	612	1,251	10	6,954
April	8	1	9	594	754	1,348	602	755	1,357	3	5,818
May	0	0	0	208	516	724	208	516	724	3	4,455
June	0	1	1	240	530	770	240	531	771	0	4,152
July	0	1	1	145	504	649	145	505	650	0	2,550
August	0	1	1	21	424	445	21	425	446	1	2,062
September	0	1	1	175	310	485	175	311	486	0	1,513
October	0	0	0	-30	247	217	-30	247	217	0	1,091
November	0	0	0	3	449	452	3	449	452	0	1,318
December	0	0	0	2	211	213	2	211	213	0	765
Total	50	5	55	3,483	5,890	9,373	3,533	5,895	9,428	23	47,003
1971											
January	0	0	0	11	338	349	11	338	349	0	824

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

Table 20.—Cotton and man-made fiber fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric, by months, November 1969 to date

Fiber and fabric	1969		1970													1971	
	Nov.	Dec.	Total ¹	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.
<i>Thousand square yards</i>																	
COTTON																	
Airplane cloth . . .	0	0	57	4	0	12	9	0	1	6	1	2	10	0	9	54	0
Artificial leather . .	26	5	53	0	0	0	4	0	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	40	0
Balloon cloth	224	119	1,425	1,016	236	742	-39	185	118	166	0	0	0	0	0	2,424	0
Bedsread	1	20	193	18	0	0	9	37	30	11	5	-1	1	0	0	110	0
Broadcloth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunting	59	19	176	0	17	0	0	10	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
Chambray	25	0	74	0	11	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
Cheesecloth	118	121	1,453	131	122	80	157	136	233	88	95	4	0	0	0	1,046	0
Damask	14	7	182	24	8	10	4	9	23	3	18	22	20	0	0	141	0
Denim	0	0	25	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0
Drill	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duck	834	571	10,064	808	937	1,020	581	945	435	55	164	50	0	0	0	4,995	0
Flannel	0	0	38	12	0	0	3	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
Mustin	0	0	46	0	8	0	0	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0
Osnaburg	149	294	2,104	191	160	232	236	107	264	0	0	0	63	0	0	1,253	0
Oxford	527	220	2,234	373	345	339	168	611	462	68	30	0	0	71	45	2,512	0
Poplin	1,797	2,186	57,444	1,443	1,231	312	130	150	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,267	0
Sateen (satin)	957	2,463	19,240	2,678	3,756	2,537	1,716	1,133	843	126	111	7	-1	0	0	12,906	0
Sheeting (sheets)	192	484	5,444	688	681	1,269	1,281	1,012	1,701	1,212	1,377	1,202	1,089	825	568	12,905	325
Terry and toweling	188	292	3,051	448	322	334	442	268	301	160	183	65	0	0	0	2,523	0
Ticking	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0
Twill	191	36	1,524	119	16	23	37	0	31	0	76	0	22	0	110	434	10
Other broad-woven fabrics	33	50	192	51	47	45	49	3	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	219	0
Webbing	135	110	744	168	73	87	35	9	10	14	3	9	4	4	6	422	2
Knit	1	0	267	0	31	44	57	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0
Total cotton	5,471	6,997	106,091	8,172	8,001	7,188	4,879	4,690	4,488	1,970	2,064	1,360	1,208	913	738	45,671	337
MAN-MADE																	
Cellulosic																	
Broadwoven fabrics	1	7	76	2	175	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0
Webbing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-cellulosic																	
Ballistic	378	529	7,856	753	666	590	559	195	151	0	0	197	0	0	0	3,111	0
Bunting	13	5	100	8	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	20	0
Duck	43	126	427	85	24	92	74	0	156	204	38	0	-66	0	0	607	23
Netting	0	0	865	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0
Oxford	0	0	1,264	0	20	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0
Parachute cloth	7	3	41	3	6	27	16	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twill	349	158	514	290	124	330	42	184	68	34	13	52	0	31	0	1,268	0
Other	14	20	336	44	13	86	43	14	11	25	0	0	0	10	8	254	8
Webbing	9	9	120	20	5	9	9	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
Knit cloth	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-cellulosic	813	850	11,610	1,203	865	1,134	857	418	389	266	51	250	-66	41	11	5,419	31
Glass	15	38	225	15	1	16	11	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	51	0
Total man-made	829	895	11,912	1,220	1,041	1,151	868	421	390	266	56	250	-66	41	11	5,649	31

¹ January-December.

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

Table 21.—Wool and fiber mixture fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric, November 1969 to date

Fiber and fabric	1969			1970													1971
	Nov.	Dec.	Total ¹	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.
<i>Thousand square yards</i>																	
WOOL																	
Blanketing	311	1,010	1,915	876	503	513	245	118	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,336	0
Flannel	14	0	118	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	0
Gabardine	265	365	1,396	165	92	195	539	446	169	365	116	71	0	0	0	2,158	0
Melton	218	174	1,983	176	176	210	137	96	122	127	35	96	105	74	25	1,379	0
Serge	711	611	4,441	895	544	669	554	243	614	522	344	174	223	82	0	4,864	-6
Tropical	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Total wool	1,519	2,160	9,947	2,112	1,320	1,589	1,475	903	986	1,014	495	350	328	156	27	10,755	-6
MIXED FIBER																	
Cotton and cellulosic	6	0	7	0	0	0	26	1	7	4	4	3	0	0	0	45	0
Cotton and non-cellulosic	1,764	2,089	13,640	2,249	1,564	1,546	1,511	1,423	1,611	1,287	1,402	803	864	1,445	1,120	16,825	1,463
Wool and non-cellulosic	223	192	1,993	1,289	978	1,010	1,764	673	868	692	272	412	252	442	-97	8,555	57
Cellulosic and non-cellulosic	20	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total mixed fiber	2,013	2,281	15,661	3,538	2,542	2,556	3,301	2,097	2,486	1,983	1,678	1,218	1,116	1,887	1,023	25,425	1,520
COTTON AND NON-CELLULOSIC																	
Broadcloth	212	236	4,339	338	128	425	505	137	361	335	0	0	0	0	0	2,229	0
Duck	0	0	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	338	150	2,079	480	223	201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	904	0
Poplin	78	279	448	517	298	153	494	560	736	0	0	0	84	0	173	3,015	374
Sateen	703	847	3,254	206	684	433	348	562	399	828	1,003	566	305	720	377	6,431	488
Twill	276	261	998	320	0	255	71	56	10	124	399	237	474	725	570	3,241	601
Tropical	152	285	1,879	343	228	80	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	741	0
Other broadwoven fabrics	0	27	298	40	0	0	0	107	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	0
Webbing	4	3	22	4	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total cotton and non-cellulosic ...	1,763	2,088	13,642	2,248	1,565	1,547	1,511	1,422	1,612	1,287	1,402	803	863	1,445	1,120	16,825	1,463

¹ January-December.

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

Table 22.—American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, disappearance, and CCC inventory, by staple length, 1961-70

Year beginning August 1	Shorter than 1 inch		1 inch and 1 ¹ / ₂ inches		1 ¹ / ₁₆ inches and over		All staple lengths
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>
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	4,245	67	6,347
1970 ¹	329	6	1,002	18	4,278	76	5,609
Ginnings							
1961	3,854	27	3,075	22	7,334	51	14,263
1962	3,842	26	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	1,684	17	1,590	16	6,593	67	9,867
1970 ¹	1,970	20	1,528	15	6,562	65	10,060
Supply ²							
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	9,913	58	17,085
1969	2,505	15	2,871	18	10,838	67	16,214
1970 ¹	2,299	15	2,530	16	10,840	69	15,669
Disappearance ³							
1961	3,074	23	3,951	29	6,591	48	13,616
1962	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
1968	3,003	28	2,067	19	5,667	53	10,737
1969	2,176	20	1,869	18	6,560	62	10,605
CCC Inventory							
1961	3	(⁴)	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	4,814	40	4,513	37	2,750	23	12,077
1967	3,900	70	1,390	25	310	5	5,600
1968	6	11	14	25	37	64	57
1969	93	3	466	17	2,240	80	2,799
1970 ¹	2	(⁴)	129	4	2,826	96	2,937

¹ Preliminary. ² Carryover at beginning of season, plus ginnings.
³ Supply minus carryover at end of season. ⁴ Less than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 23.—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1969 - July 31, 1970

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple ¹		
		Owned ²	Under loan	Total	Owned ³	Under loan	Total
<i>1,000 bales</i>							
1969							
August 1	2,911	2,799	---	2,799	112	---	112
August 8	2,911	2,799	---	2,799	112	---	112
August 15	2,911	2,799	---	2,799	112	---	112
August 22	2,911	2,799	6	2,805	106	---	106
August 29	2,931	2,793	39	2,832	99	---	99
September 5	2,936	2,786	56	2,842	94	---	94
September 12	3,035	2,786	65	2,943	92	---	92
September 19	2,938	2,775	72	2,847	91	---	91
September 26	2,941	2,775	77	2,852	89	---	89
October 3	2,881	2,700	94	2,794	87	---	87
October 10	2,910	2,700	123	2,823	87	---	87
October 17	2,939	2,653	200	2,853	86	---	86
October 24	3,056	2,653	318	2,971	85	(⁴)	85
October 31	3,162	2,558	519	3,077	85	(⁴)	85
November 7	3,374	2,558	730	3,288	85	1	86
November 14	3,422	2,333	1,004	3,337	83	2	85
November 21	3,736	2,333	1,317	3,650	83	3	86
November 28	3,859	2,237	1,534	3,771	83	5	88
December 5	4,078	2,237	1,749	3,986	83	9	92
December 12	4,215	2,142	1,982	4,124	82	9	91
December 19	4,421	2,142	2,188	4,330	82	9	91
December 26	4,509	2,112	2,306	4,418	81	10	91
1970							
January 2	4,590	2,112	2,387	4,499	81	10	91
January 9	4,998	2,105	2,799	4,904	78	16	94
January 16	5,179	2,105	2,983	5,088	72	19	91
January 23	5,229	2,101	3,035	5,136	71	22	93
January 30	5,240	3,101	3,045	5,146	71	23	94
February 6	5,236	2,086	3,055	5,141	71	24	95
February 13	5,222	2,086	3,040	5,126	71	25	96
February 20	5,158	2,063	2,997	5,060	71	27	98
February 27	5,095	2,063	2,934	4,997	71	27	98
March 6	5,049	2,045	2,905	4,950	71	28	99
March 13	4,996	2,045	2,853	4,898	71	27	98
March 20	4,885	2,019	2,769	4,788	71	26	97
March 27	4,815	2,019	2,700	4,719	71	25	96
April 3	4,742	1,999	2,647	4,646	71	25	96
April 10	4,673	1,999	2,579	4,578	71	24	95
April 17	4,606	1,994	2,517	4,511	72	23	95
April 24	4,522	1,994	2,435	4,429	72	21	93
May 1	4,434	1,980	2,362	4,342	72	20	92
May 8	4,313	1,980	2,243	4,223	72	18	90
May 15	4,215	1,968	2,158	4,126	72	17	89
May 22	4,137	1,968	2,081	4,049	72	16	88
May 29	4,045	1,954	2,003	3,957	72	16	88
June 5	3,962	1,954	1,921	3,875	72	15	87
June 12	3,817	1,928	1,803	3,731	72	14	86
June 19	3,711	1,928	1,700	3,628	71	12	83
June 26	3,624	1,906	1,638	3,544	71	9	80
July 3	3,562	1,906	1,576	3,482	71	9	80
July 10	3,472	1,895	1,498	3,393	71	8	79
July 17	3,404	1,895	1,430	3,325	71	8	79
July 24	3,316	1,895	1,343	3,238	71	7	78
July 31 ⁵	3,030	1,890	1,067	2,957	71	2	73

¹Includes American-Egyptian and Sea Island. ²Excludes cotton sold September 9 to date for delivery in the 1969 marketing year. ³Includes American-Egyptian cotton transferred to CCC

from the national stockpile. ⁴Less than 500 bales. ⁵Preliminary.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 24.—Cotton: American Middling White, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, August 1967 to date

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound					Prices per pound received by farmers for upland cotton ¹
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inches	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	
	<i>Cents</i>		<i>Cents</i>			
1967						
August	20.37	22.77	24.16	26.19	26.89	22.00
September	20.15	23.22	24.91	27.13	27.83	21.27
October	20.01	23.40	25.95	28.49	29.26	27.27
November	20.74	24.98	29.79	32.54	33.58	30.48
December	22.00	27.02	32.40	34.80	35.86	27.61
January	21.17	26.19	30.60	33.12	33.99	22.45
February	20.42	25.40	29.30	31.87	32.80	20.45
March	20.29	25.21	28.75	31.39	32.30	20.29
April	20.14	25.06	28.45	30.86	31.75	20.22
May	20.17	24.93	28.18	30.32	31.25	21.59
June	20.32	24.83	28.04	30.14	31.04	21.12
July	20.61	24.94	28.13	30.33	31.22	21.46
Average	20.53	24.83	28.22	30.60	31.48	² 25.39
Loan rates ³	17.81	20.36	21.61	22.91	23.76	⁴ 19.47
1968						
August	21.11	25.05	28.30	30.59	31.47	26.00
September	21.20	24.97	28.09	30.34	31.17	26.36
October	⁵ 21.24	24.29	26.89	28.98	29.74	26.50
November	20.55	23.27	25.17	27.01	27.66	24.10
December	19.95	22.67	24.37	26.27	26.85	21.53
January	19.68	22.47	24.16	26.12	26.67	19.37
February	19.49	22.21	23.76	25.65	26.16	19.70
March	19.33	22.09	23.66	25.61	26.10	20.57
April	19.23	21.99	23.56	25.60	26.05	20.68
May	19.46	21.93	23.51	25.66	26.11	20.12
June	19.54	21.89	23.51	25.64	26.10	21.32
July	19.53	21.92	23.57	25.67	26.13	21.65
Average	20.03	22.90	24.88	26.93	27.52	² 22.02
Loan rates ³	17.79	20.34	21.84	23.84	24.54	⁴ 19.69
1969						
August	19.24	21.59	23.19	25.24	25.75	20.51
September	19.05	21.43	22.96	24.98	25.54	19.39
October	19.39	21.68	23.17	24.99	25.55	21.70
November	19.79	21.94	23.37	25.07	25.58	21.36
December	20.50	22.02	23.35	24.92	25.38	19.95
January	20.23	22.00	23.25	24.83	25.28	19.09
February	20.31	22.11	23.35	24.90	25.36	20.73
March	20.36	22.19	23.46	24.89	25.35	21.14
April	20.59	22.44	23.70	25.11	25.52	21.61
May	20.76	22.60	23.83	25.23	25.64	22.12
June	21.04	22.78	23.98	25.39	25.80	22.14
July	21.22	22.96	24.20	25.59	25.99	22.47
Average	20.17	22.15	23.49	25.09	25.57	20.94
Loan rates ³	17.89	20.34	21.94	23.94	24.64	⁴ 19.71
1970						
August	21.27	22.99	24.20	25.55	25.94	22.65
September	21.28	22.98	24.04	25.31	25.68	21.86
October	21.54	23.00	23.99	25.05	25.41	22.83
November	21.39	22.82	23.83	24.77	25.10	22.09
December	21.06	22.58	23.61	24.55	24.86	20.96
January	21.54	22.81	23.85	24.80	25.08	21.00
February	22.10	23.22	24.21	25.22	25.45	21.47
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
Average						⁶ 22.4
Loan rates ³	18.17	20.37	21.92	23.52	24.67	⁴ 20.15

¹Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. ²Weighted average. ³Spot market loan rates exclude 14-point premium in 1965, 20-point premium in 1966, 30-point premium in 1967, 35-point premium in 1968, and 45-point premium in 1969 and 1970 for 3.5-4.9 micronaires. Spot prices are for cotton with micronaire

readings of 3.5 through 4.9. ⁴Average of the crop. ⁵Average of six markets, October 1968 to date. ⁶Average price to Dec. 1, 1970.

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

Table 25.—Cotton: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1964-68, annual 1969 and 1970¹

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production ²		
	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ³	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ³	Average 1964-68	1969	1970 ³
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	11,076	11,058	11,168	504	434	441	11,641	10,009	10,271
Costa Rica	17	13	5	508	222	576	18	6	6
El Salvador	164	122	145	673	818	745	230	208	225
Guatemala	233	182	175	702	633	658	341	240	240
Honduras	33	12	10	625	600	672	43	15	14
Mexico	1,822	1,340	1,100	618	627	676	2,345	1,750	1,550
Nicaragua	348	240	215	674	620	648	489	310	290
Total ⁴	13,797	13,072	12,923	526	461	469	15,129	12,560	12,617
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	986	1,100	1,000	235	279	264	483	640	550
Brazil	5,670	6,800	6,000	215	219	176	2,540	3,100	2,200
Colombia	437	635	600	462	405	400	421	590	500
Ecuador	54	30	50	228	320	336	26	20	35
Paraguay	130	125	125	185	288	288	51	75	75
Peru	550	420	410	442	446	468	507	390	400
Venezuela	118	120	120	264	280	280	65	70	70
Total ⁴	7,962	9,313	8,323	247	254	222	4,10	4,901	3,846
EUROPE:									
Bulgaria	117	115	115	295	313	313	72	75	75
Greece	342	375	330	514	653	640	366	510	440
Italy	29	20	20	248	192	192	15	8	8
Spain	444	340	240	385	374	480	356	265	240
Yugoslavia	24	28	30	240	240	224	12	14	14
Total ⁴	1,016	938	795	398	460	481	843	892	797
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	6,060	6,300	6,500	711	678	798	8,980	8,900	10,800
AFRICA:									
Angola	98	135	135	201	320	320	41	90	90
Cameroon	205	265	225	199	254	128	85	140	60
Central Africa Republic	275	300	300	106	136	144	61	85	90
Chad	737	750	750	119	128	112	182	200	175
Kenya	154	150	150	56	58	58	18	18	18
Malawi	76	85	85	145	198	198	23	35	35
Morocco	43	45	50	368	267	288	33	25	30
Mozambique	906	800	800	96	120	120	181	200	200
Nigeria	840	1,000	1,000	117	192	96	204	400	200
Rhodesia	103	250	250	377	461	461	81	240	240
South Africa, Republic of	90	110	110	421	327	436	79	75	100
Sudan	1,161	1,300	1,325	355	369	362	858	1,000	1,000
Tanzania	495	500	500	286	312	350	295	325	365
Uganda	2,125	2,000	2,000	78	94	91	345	390	380
United Arab Republic	1,756	1,680	1,650	591	714	640	2,161	2,500	2,200
Total ⁴	9,865	10,386	10,376	239	285	259	4,906	6,156	5,601
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Afghanistan	310	300	300	175	160	160	113	100	100
Australia	57	78	80	876	751	960	104	122	160
Burma	500	350	350	69	69	69	72	50	50
China, Mainland	12,080	12,300	12,500	261	265	265	6,580	6,800	6,900
India	19,706	19,400	19,400	118	126	114	4,860	5,100	4,700
Iran	890	940	790	314	363	389	582	710	640
Iraq	75	75	75	269	288	288	42	45	45
Israel	55	82	85	986	1,077	875	113	184	155
Korea, Republic of	48	45	45	190	213	213	19	20	20
Pakistan	4,059	4,345	4,400	250	273	273	2,116	2,475	2,500
Southern Yemen	45	40	40	203	240	240	19	20	20
Syria	662	700	675	518	470	498	714	685	700
Thailand	222	150	55	255	256	349	118	80	40
Turkey	1,733	1,575	1,350	474	559	645	1,710	1,835	1,815
Total ⁴	40,498	40,417	40,180	203	215	212	17,104	18,154	17,735
World Total ⁴	79,255	80,504	79,177	310	308	312	51,157	51,685	51,496
Foreign Free World ⁴	49,778	50,586	48,749	230	245	230	23,853	25,858	23,408
Communist countries ⁴	18,401	18,860	19,260	409	403	444	15,677	15,818	17,818

¹Harvest season beginning August 1. ²Bales of 480 pounds net. ³Preliminary. ⁴Includes estimates for minor-producing 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 Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information. February 1971.

Table 26.—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destinations, United States, December 1970, January 1971, and cumulative totals since August 1, 1970

Country of destination	December 1970				January 1971				Cumulative totals since Aug. 1, 1970			
	1-1/8 inches and over ¹	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over ¹	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over ¹	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
<i>Running bales</i>												
Europe												
United Kingdom	125	5,923	0	6,048	400	6,155	1,652	8,207	875	30,532	2,152	33,559
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,079	4,609	857	10,545	850	3,327	418	4,595	7,679	13,053	1,375	22,107
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Ireland (Eire)	0	0	0	0	0	2,150	0	2,150	0	3,149	0	3,149
Finland	0	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
France	448	2,009	142	2,599	1,457	6,627	222	8,306	3,500	11,715	432	15,647
Germany (West)	1,157	2,902	108	4,167	1,818	7,904	0	9,722	6,075	25,127	130	31,332
Italy	3	4,187	30	4,220	753	8,982	1,439	11,174	756	21,635	1,545	23,936
Netherlands	1,755	1,030	0	2,785	1,484	4,652	0	6,136	5,476	8,569	0	14,045
Norway	0	199	0	199	0	100	102	202	0	299	102	401
Portugal	0	10	0	10	0	230	0	230	0	240	0	240
Spain	0	1,003	0	1,003	119	3,815	0	3,934	169	4,868	0	5,037
Sweden	0	3,646	815	4,461	100	2,470	269	2,839	490	10,071	1,834	12,395
Switzerland	4,411	3,393	0	7,804	840	3,917	1,286	6,043	7,112	12,269	1,486	20,867
Other	0	653	97	750	0	26,245	103	26,348	0	26,898	200	27,098
Total Europe	12,978	29,764	2,049	44,791	7,821	76,574	5,491	89,886	32,132	168,630	9,256	210,018
Other Countries												
Canada	1,632	17,948	5,010	24,590	2,529	20,712	6,919	30,160	8,998	87,098	32,493	128,589
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	881	0	891
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
India	407	280	0	687	11,727	11,781	0	23,508	16,636	13,188	0	29,824
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	510	25,866	9,485	35,861	0	1,321	445	1,766	1,415	58,424	11,019	70,858
Korea	1,935	37,905	18,360	58,200	814	29,627	13,338	43,779	5,648	154,718	66,309	226,675
Hong Kong	359	3,144	10,350	13,853	204	3,825	25,955	29,984	1,074	8,846	51,844	61,764
Taiwan	204	10,515	4,599	15,318	399	12,076	6,694	19,169	1,903	39,940	22,612	64,455
Japan	824	71,280	52,590	124,694	404	73,094	58,429	131,927	2,182	219,565	175,673	397,420
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	124	0	124	0	124	0	124
Morocco	0	6,264	0	6,264	0	2,622	0	2,622	0	11,076	52	11,128
Republic of South Africa	418	344	31	793	0	3,221	801	4,022	418	5,086	2,044	7,548
Other	4,030	25,005	8,019	37,054	11,775	35,392	17,074	64,241	21,952	140,651	36,678	199,281
World Total	23,297	228,315	110,493	362,105	35,673	270,369	135,146	441,188	92,368	908,249	407,980	1,408,597

¹ Includes American Pima and Sea Island Cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.—Cotton: Average prices¹ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, 1968-70, and January 1970 to date

Year and month	M 1"		SM 1/16"							SM 1 1/8"	
	U.S.	Pakistan 289F	U.S.	Mexico	Nicaragua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyl 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
<i>Equivalent U.S. cents per pound</i>											
1968	28.22	28.28	33.07	30.89	29.40	32.29	32.22	32.00	31.14	34.85	37.74
1969	25.53	27.15	28.47	28.45	26.70	² 20.21	29.39	28.52	27.88	29.97	33.55
1970	27.46	29.61	29.67	30.71	28.45	² 29.26	32.47	29.22	28.35	31.32	33.15
1970											
January	26.50	27.89	28.75	29.65	27.52	² 28.60	31.58	28.50	27.50	30.25	31.55
February	26.62	29.55	28.81	29.56	27.20	² 28.60	31.15	28.62	27.50	30.31	32.06
March	27.00	29.55	29.00	29.80	27.45	² 28.75	32.15	28.75	27.40	30.50	32.25
April	27.31	29.75	29.31	30.02	27.90	² 28.88	31.99	28.75	27.78	30.81	32.25
May	27.40	29.44	29.40	30.14	27.81	² 28.81	31.75	28.75	28.32	30.90	32.62
June	26.95	29.75	29.45	30.21	27.75	² 28.88	31.44	28.75	28.14	31.20	32.75
July	27.06	29.40	29.70	30.49	27.92	² 29.00	31.53	28.80	27.94	31.50	33.60
August	27.31	28.84	29.75	30.96	28.20	² 29.15	³ 33.75	29.25	28.06	31.50	32.69
September ..	28.16	29.00	30.26	31.38	29.15	² 29.44	33.75	29.25	28.62	32.01	34.20
October	28.60	29.76	30.70	31.64	29.66	29.77	34.00	29.54	28.87	32.45	34.50
November ..	28.82	30.85	30.58	32.16	30.38	30.48	33.50	30.31	29.36	32.28	34.31
December ..	27.83	31.40	30.39	32.50	30.50	30.80	33.00	31.17	30.75	32.09	35.00
1971											
January ³ ...	28.85	31.57	30.95	33.00	30.50	30.80	32.92	32.05	30.92	32.75	35.42
February ...	29.68	³ 32.02	31.52	33.44	30.85	30.96	32.69	32.22	30.88	33.21	36.62

¹ Generally for prompt shipment. ² Including War Risk surcharge. ³ Average of 3 quotations.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 28.—Cotton: Average prices¹ of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Bremen, Germany, annual 1968-70, and January 1970 to date

Year and month	M Lt. Spot 1/32"		SM 1 1/16"							SM 1 1/8"	
	U.S.	Brazil Type 4/5	U.S.	Mexico	Nicaragua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
<i>Equivalent U.S. cents per pound</i>											
1968	26.32	27.63	32.10	30.52	28.72	30.87	32.00	30.80	30.31	(⁴)	36.71
1969	24.33	24.64	28.48	27.80	26.14	28.71	28.81	28.64	27.76	31.21	33.46
1970	26.51	26.76	29.54	30.20	28.05	29.00	31.86	29.17	28.49	31.28	33.08
1970											
January	25.09	25.48	29.01	28.96	26.99	27.85	(⁴)	29.12	27.72	31.05	31.86
February	25.46	25.44	28.99	29.22	26.96	28.51	(⁴)	28.98	27.55	31.14	31.92
March	25.71	26.22	29.02	29.60	27.61	² 28.90	(⁴)	28.48	27.67	31.05	32.12
April	25.95	27.44	29.30	29.70	27.65	³ 28.15	⁵ 31.07	28.80	28.31	31.40	32.20
May	26.19	27.62	29.45	29.72	27.76	28.75	31.15	28.99	27.94	31.40	31.82
June	26.38	27.00	29.26	30.05	27.64	28.90	31.15	28.87	28.10	30.95	31.98
July	26.38	(⁴)	29.30	30.12	27.98	28.90	31.15	(⁴)	28.26	30.90	32.70
August	26.45	(⁴)	29.38	30.35	28.15	29.01	31.15	³ 28.65	28.45	30.98	33.29
September ...	26.81	(⁴)	29.79	30.66	28.54	29.28	32.40	28.94	28.65	31.39	34.58
October	27.49	(⁴)	30.11	31.18	28.93	29.47	32.68	29.34	29.04	31.57	34.71
November ..	27.65	(⁴)	30.25	31.40	29.12	29.97	32.83	29.92	29.47	31.68	34.95
December ⁵ ..	28.58	28.15	30.60	31.42	29.32	30.30	32.35	30.25	30.72	31.80	34.95
1971											
January	28.05	29.99	30.48	31.82	29.71	30.48	32.60	30.71	30.70	32.19	35.55
February ...	28.51	30.80	30.95	32.20	30.20	30.54	32.62	31.00	30.08	32.60	35.85

¹ Generally for prompt shipment. ² Average of 3 quotations. ³ One quotation. ⁴ Not quoted. ⁵ Average of 2 quotations.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 29.—Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes¹ and U.S. average spot export prices, December 1970, January and February 1971

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound ³	Price per pound ⁴	Quality ⁵
<i>Cents</i>				
December 1970				
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	48.43	21.40	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Flnd S G	N.A.	22.23	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	26.07	25.57	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	29.95	21.83	SLM 31/32"
Torreón-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	⁶ 28.76	25.57	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	29.73	⁷ 26.93	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	⁸ 26.91	M 1-1/8"
January 1971				
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	60.26	21.93	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	22.56	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	27.08	25.83	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	30.84	22.30	SLM 31/32"
Torreón-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	⁶ 29.34	25.83	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	30.24	⁷ 27.00	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	⁸ 26.96	M 1-1/8"
February 1971				
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	52.18	22.50	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	23.19	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	28.82	26.27	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	30.51	22.82	SLM 31/32"
Torreón-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	⁶ 28.89	26.27	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis Type 5	31.43	⁷ 27.67	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	⁸ 27.95	M 1-1/8"

¹Includes export taxes where applicable. ²Quotations on net weight basis. ³Averages of prices collected once each week. ⁴Average spot market gross weight price divided by 0.96 to convert price to a net weight basis. ⁵Quality of U.S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the

foreign cotton. ⁶Torreón-Coahuila District cotton delivered uncompressed ex-warehouse Brownville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. Net weight price-actual price divided by 0.96. ⁷Based on El Paso market. ⁸Based on average of Fresno, Greenwood, Memphis and El Paso markets. N.A. Not available.

INDEX TO TABLES

	<i>Table</i>	<i>Page</i>
COTTON		
Acreage		
Harvested, by country and world, average 1964-68, 1969 and preliminary 1970	25	38
Harvested and planted, U.S. by region, 1960-70 and indicated 1971	13	26
Planted, by State and United States, average 1964-68, 1969, 1970 and indicated 1971	1	4
Consumption, United States		
Annual totals, adjusted to marketing year, by type, 1955 to date	14	27
Daily rate, upland, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1969 to date	2	6
Domestic, all fibers, actual and cotton equivalent, per capita and total, 1955 to date	2	16
Mill, all fibers, per capita and total, calendar years, 1940 to date	1	15
Mill, American Upland, by staple length, August 1969 to date	4	7
Mill, upland, monthly totals, August 1969 to date	5	8
Exports		
Annual totals, by type, United States, 1955 to date	14	27
U.S., by country of destination, by staple length, December 1970, January 1971, and cumulative August 1, 1970 to date	26	39
Government financed, United States, fiscal years, 1968 to date	11	12
Textile manufactures, raw cotton equivalent, U.S. 1965 to date	16	29
Imports into the United States		
Annual totals, by type, 1955 to date	14	27
Textile manufactures, raw cotton equivalent, 1965 to date	15	28
Loan rates, average of the crop and spot market by staple, U.S. 1967-70		
Military deliveries of textiles, United States		
All fabrics, by major raw fiber content, in pounds, January 1969 to date	19	32
Cotton and man-made fiber fabrics, in equivalent square yards, November 1969 to date	20	33
Wool and fiber mixture fabrics, in equivalent square yards, November 1969 to date	21	34
Prices, monthly and annual averages		
By staple length at spot markets, U.S., August 1967 to date	24	37
C.i.f. selected growths and qualities		
Bremen, Germany, 1968 to date	28	40
Liverpool, England, 1968 to date	27	40
Cloth values, raw fiber prices and mill margins, carded yarn goods, U.S., August 1969 to date ...	6	8
Foreign spot market prices and equivalent U.S. spot export prices, December 1970, January and February 1971	29	41
Received by farmers for upland cotton, United States, August 1967 to date	24	37
Selected growths and qualities, average index price and U.S. price SM 1-1/16", c.i.f., Liverpool, England, January 1969 to date	12	12
Production		
Annual totals, by type, United States, 1955 to date	14	27
By country and world, average 1964-68, 1969, preliminary 1970	25	38
By region, United States, 1960 to date	13	26
Ginnings, upland cotton, by staple length, United States, crops of 1969 and preliminary 1970	8	9
Ginnings, all cotton, by State and United States, crops of 1968, 1969 and preliminary 1970	7	9
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods, January 1966 to date		
Stocks, United States		
By type, beginning of season, 1955 to date	14	27
CCC weekly totals, upland and extra-long staple, August 1, 1969-July 31, 1970	23	36
CCC weekly totals, upland and extra-long staple, August 1, 1970 to date	9	10
Supply and distribution		
American upland, by staple length, 1961 to date	22	35
Foreign Free World, 1959 to date	10	11
United States, by type, 1955 to date	14	27
Yield per harvested acre		
By country and world, average 1964-68, 1969 and 1970	25	38
By region, U.S., actual and trend, 1960 to date	13	26

MAN-MADE FIBERS

Consumption, United States		
Daily rate, on cotton system, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1969 to date	2	6
Monthly totals, on cotton system, staple fibers, in cotton equivalent bales, August 1969 to date	5	8
Prices, staple fibers, annual, 1960 to date	3	17
Textile manufactures, raw fiber equivalent		
Exports 1965 to date	18	31
Imports, 1965 to date	17	30

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Mill consumption of fibers: Total and per capita, 1940 to 1970	1	15
Domestic consumption of fibers: Actual and cotton equivalent, total and per capita, 1955 to date	2	16
Cotton and man-made staple fibers: Price of cotton landed group B mill points, list prices of man-made, f.o.b. producing plants, actual and cotton equivalent, 1960-70	3	17
Cotton and man-made broadwoven fabric production, 1960 and 1969	4	18
Domestic consumption of cotton and all fibers, by end-use, in cotton- equivalent pounds, 1960 and 1969	5	21
Per capita mill use of fibers: Actual 1950-70 and projected 1980	6	23
Mill use, textile trade, and domestic use for cotton and man-made fibers, 1960, 1965-70, projected 1980	7	25

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