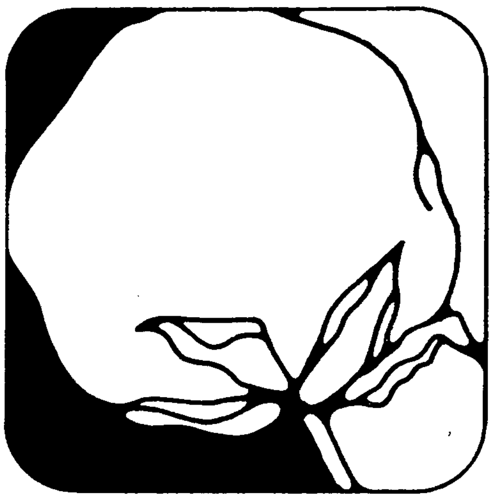
CS-260

APRIL 1973

COTTON Situation



ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1971	1972			1973[1]	
		Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
GENERAL ECONOMY							
BLS wholesale price indices							
All commodities	1967=100	115.4	116.3	117.3	122.9	124.5	126.9
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	113.1	116.9	118.0	126.4	127.7	130.3
Indices of Industrial production[2]							
Overall including utilities	do.	108.1	108.7	110.0	119.2	119.8	
Textiles, apparel and leather products	do.	102.8	102.0	101.1	110.7	111.3	
Personal income payments[2]	Bil. dol.	883.9	898.9	908.5	982.9	985.4	
Retail apparel sales[2]	Mil. dol.	1,773	1,732	1,741			
COTTON							
Broadwoven goods industry							
Average gross hourly earnings	Dollars	2.60	2.69	2.73	2.82	2.86	
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders[3]	Percent	28	26	25	19	17	
Consumption of all kinds by mills							
Total (4-week period except as noted)	1,000 bales	[4]727	632	649	544	[4]747	603
Cumulative since August 1	do.	3,409	4,041	4,690	3,177	3,924	4,527
Daily rate							
Seasonally adjusted[5]	do.	31.4	30.7	31.3	29.4	29.0	29.1
Unadjusted	do.	29.1	31.6	32.4	27.2	29.9	30.2
Spindles in place on cotton system[6]	Thousands	19,215	19,122	19,141	19,089	19,123	
Consuming 100 percent cotton	do.	11,373	11,203	11,052	10,384	10,361	10,263
Consuming blends	do.	5,009	5,023	5,088	5,600	5,639	
Mill margin data, expanded series[7]							
Average gray goods price	Cents	78.91	81.44	82.80	91.35	92.34	93.53
Average cotton price	do.	34.02	36.54	37.18	32.25	35.43	36.26
Margin	do.	44.89	44.90	45.62	59.10	56.91	57.27
Prices of American upland							
Received by farmers (mid-month)	do.	28.37	29.45	30.16	27.60	22.13	23.55
Parity (effective following month)	do.	52.50	53.51	53.89	57.20	58.62	59.52
Farm as percentage of parity	Percent	55	56	56	45	38	40
Stocks							
Mill, end of month	1,000 bales	1,237	1,356	1,604	1,002	1,144	1,307
Public storage and compresses	do.	6,428	6,205	5,160	7,927	7,326	6,521
Trade							
Raw cotton							
Exports							
Total	do.	417	337	403	534	654	528
Cumulative since August 1	do.	1,357	1,694	2,097	1,216	1,870	2,399
Imports							
Total	Bales	4,206	15,436	15,690	392	3,608	
Cumulative August 1	do.	11,698	27,134	42,824	14,507	18,115	
Textile manufactures (equivalent raw cotton)							
Exports							
Total	1,000 bales	60.6	46.2	47.1	52.7	47.9	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	215.0	261.2	308.3	259.6	307.5	
Imports							
Total	do.	130.1	125.9	103.0	80.6	113.7	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	442.8	568.7	671.7	507.5	621.2	
MAN MADE FIBERS							
Consumption, daily rate by mills[8]							
Non-cellulosics	1,000 pounds	4,136	3,968	4,146	5,190	5,030	5,104
Rayon and acetate	do.	1,939	2,042	2,113	2,086	2,188	2,071
Prices							
Non-cellulosic staple, 1.5 denier							
Acrylic	Dollars	.56	.56	.56	.56	.56	.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	.32	.32	.32
Yarn, 150 denier	do.	1.03	1.03	1.03	.95	.95	1.02

[1] Preliminary. [2] Seasonally adjusted. [3] Not seasonally adjusted. [4] 5-week period. [5] Combined upland and extra-long staple. [6] End of month. [7] Net weight. [8] On cotton-system spinning spindles seasonally adjusted. N.A.-Not available.

In This Issue

SUMMARY

Farmers plan to reduce 1973 cotton acreage. They will plant 13.1 million acres, including 96,300 acres of extra-long staple, based on March intentions. For upland cotton this is virtually the same as indicated in January and compares with 1972 plantings of 13.9 million acres. The decline primarily reflects a 13 percent cut in the national base acreage allotment and intensified competition from other crops, notably soybeans and grains, for cropland use. Planting intentions are lower in all regions, especially the Delta and Southwest.

Thus, cotton production this year may decline significantly. Assuming yields average around a bale per acre, production would total about 12¼ million bales, 1½ million below 1972. However, this should satisfy prospective 1973/74 disappearance, which may not equal this season's anticipated 12½ million bales, and stocks may increase slightly.

The big 1972 cotton crop boosted this season's supply to 17¼ million bales, nearly 2½ million above 1971/72's 24-year low. Disappearance, although larger than last season because of expanding exports, still will fall short of production. Thus, the carryover in August likely will increase to about 4¾ million bales from last summer's 3.4 million.

The 1972 cotton crop may total 13¾ million 480-pound net weight bales, based on the ginnings report of March 20, which includes ginners' estimates of cotton remaining to be ginned. However, some cotton still in the field reportedly will not be harvested because of recent flooding in the Delta. Still, production is about 3¼ million bales above 1971's poor crop, reflecting greater harvested acreage and higher yields.

The value of upland cotton production rose about a fourth as the one-third larger crop more than offset slightly lower farm prices. Spot market prices have increased sharply since last fall. While prices for the shorter staples remain below year-earlier levels, prices for the better grades and longer staples are above, primarily reflecting increased foreign demand.

Export demand for U.S. cotton is particularly strong this season. Shipments will likely total about 4.7 million bales, up from 3.4 million during 1971/72. Greater demand is originating mainly in Japan, Western Europe, and the People's Republic of China. Major factors include our larger supplies and competitive prices, stock rebuilding in foreign importing countries, larger cotton use abroad, and poor crops in a number of foreign producing countries.

Domestic mill use of U.S. cotton during 1972/73 is estimated at 7¾ million bales, down from 8.2 million

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board
and Summary released March 28, 1973

last season. Last year's tight supplies and high prices have led to more intensive competition from man-made fibers and textile imports. As a result, cotton use dropped 7 percent on cotton-system spindles during the first half of 1972/73. In contrast, man-made fiber use, particularly non-cellulosic, was up sharply.

Larger man-made fiber consumption during calendar 1972 propelled total fiber mill use to a record 11.7 billion pounds, 1 billion above 1971. Expanding general economic activity and increasing consumer spending provided the impetus. Consumer demand also boosted textile imports, and domestic fiber use rose 9 percent to 12-1/3 billion pounds. This meant that U.S. consumers used the equivalent of about 59 pounds of fiber each, over 4 pounds more than in 1971. However, cotton came to only 20 pounds, slightly below 1971. In terms of cotton-equivalent pounds, total domestic fiber use equaled 17 billion pounds or 35 million bales of cotton.

The extra-long staple cotton situation this year continues to be highlighted by nearly balanced supply and disappearance. Production plus imports may about match combined mill use and exports, so the 1972/73 carryover will likely approximate last summer's 74,000 bales.

Cotton News Briefs

U.S. Cotton Sales in West European Market

With cotton returning to the fashion forefront in Europe and U.S. prices remaining competitive, U.S. cotton is making a dramatic comeback this season in West European markets. Indications are that U.S. cotton sales during the year ending July 1973 could double their 500,000-bale level with a gain up to 20 percent of the 5-million-bale market, compared with as little as 5 percent in recent years.

Pakistan Now Top U.S. Cotton Competitor

During the past 2 years, an unprecedented rise in cotton output and exports has made Pakistan, our main competitor for short staple cotton sales in world markets, even more aggressive.

Accounting for the upswing are the availability for export of cotton previously supplied to Bangladesh (formerly East Pakistan), as well as 2 excellent crop years. In 1972/73, cotton exports are estimated at a record 1.4 million bales, sharply up from the 1 million last season, and triple the 473,000 bales shipped in 1970/71.

Monoflow Cotton Ginning

"Monoflow" is under development at the USDA Southwestern Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Mesilla Park, N. Mexico.

It is an experimental air system which provides a method of controlling the moisture content of the cotton through the entire ginning process to maintain maximum quality, and also aids in air pollution control by reducing the number of final exhaust airstreams. The number of airstreams has been reduced by connecting two or more in series—one to handle the seed cotton and one to handle the lint.

The first airstream enters the wagon suction telescope pipe and conveys seed cotton to the first separator, where the unloading fan separates the air from the cotton and blows it back outside. The final airstream carries the lint to the press condenser, where the air is separated from the lint and exhausted to the outside. The number of additional airstreams used between these two depends on the amount and configuration of the machinery used in the gin.

Forward Sales May Total 3 Million Bales

U.S. cotton exporters have already sold large quantities of cotton for export from the 1973 crop, according to a number of trade sources. Most estimates are that commitments to date already total 2.1-2.5 million bales, but there are some reports claiming that forward sales already total 3 million.

Included in the above totals are perhaps as much as 600,000 bales destined for the People's Republic of China (PRC).

It is widely accepted in the trade that present commitments to the PRC for 1973-74 are at least that large, and there is considerable feeling that the PRC will again be a major market for U.S. cotton, perhaps a million bales or more.

From USDA

OUTLOOK FOR 1973/74

PLANTING INTENTIONS

Upland cotton producers reportedly will plant 13 million acres to the 1973 crop. This is 1% above January intentions but 7% below 1972 plantings of 13.9 million acres. Smaller prospective plantings this spring primarily reflect a 13% cut in the national base acreage allotment and intensified competition from other crops, notably soybeans and grains, for use of land.

Still, continuing attractive cotton prices are encouraging producers in general to sharply overplant allotments. Although the national allotment was reduced to 10 million acres (which translates into an effective allotment of about 9 million after adjustments for productivity and other factors), producers indicate they will seed an additional 3 million. Plantings of about 13 million acres would be about 4 million or nearly 50% more than the effective U.S. base acreage allotment. In 1972, the effective allotment was overplanted by one-third, and in 1971 by one-fifth.

Planting intentions are lower in all regions. Growers in the Southwest indicate plans to reduce cotton acreage about ½ million acres or 8% from last year. Delta producers plan on planting about ¼ million less acres or 5%. Indicated plantings in the Southeast and West are off 11% and 1%, respectively (table 1).

Table 1.—Cotton: All kinds, U.S., acreage planted by States

States	1967-71 average	1972	Indicated 1973[1]	1973 as a percentage of 1972
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*
Upland				
North Carolina	188	210	200	95
South Carolina	348	400	350	88
Georgia	398	461	410	89
Tennessee	404	540	510	94
Alabama	556	600	535	89
Missouri	306	435	375	86
Mississippi	1,185	1,664	1,600	96
Arkansas	1,053	1,470	1,400	95
Louisiana	437	690	675	98
Oklahoma	463	553	530	96
Texas	4,793	5,570	5,100	92
New Mexico	137	141	130	92
Arizona	250	274	260	95
California	685	868	885	102
Other States[2]	26.9	27.3	25.0	92
Total	11,229.9	13,903.3	12,985	93
American Pima				
Texas	27.8	35.0	38.0	109
New Mexico	16.2	19.0	20.0	105
Arizona	34.0	42.0	38.0	90
California	0.5	0.4	.3	75
Total	78.5	96.4	96.3	99.9
Total (all cotton)	11,308.4	13,999.7	13,081.3	93.4

[1] Crop Reporting Board report of January 19, 1973. [2] Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada.

Compiled from reports of the Crop Reporting Board.

PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

With less acreage, 1973 upland cotton production may decline to slightly over 12 million bales, about 1½ million below 1972 output. This assumes yields of about a bale per harvested acre—or about 450 pounds per planted acre—slightly below 1972's average. However, a little over 12 million bales should satisfy next season's prospective disappearance, which may fall below 1972/73's anticipated 12.4 million, and stocks may increase slightly during 1973/74. Production indications for 1973 based on March planting intentions and various yields are shown in figure 1.

Interest in contracting the 1973 crop has picked up since mid-February. Agricultural Marketing Service field reports indicate farmers had contracted about a third of the crop as of mid-March. This compares with 32% of the entire 1972 crop and 35% of the 1971 crop.

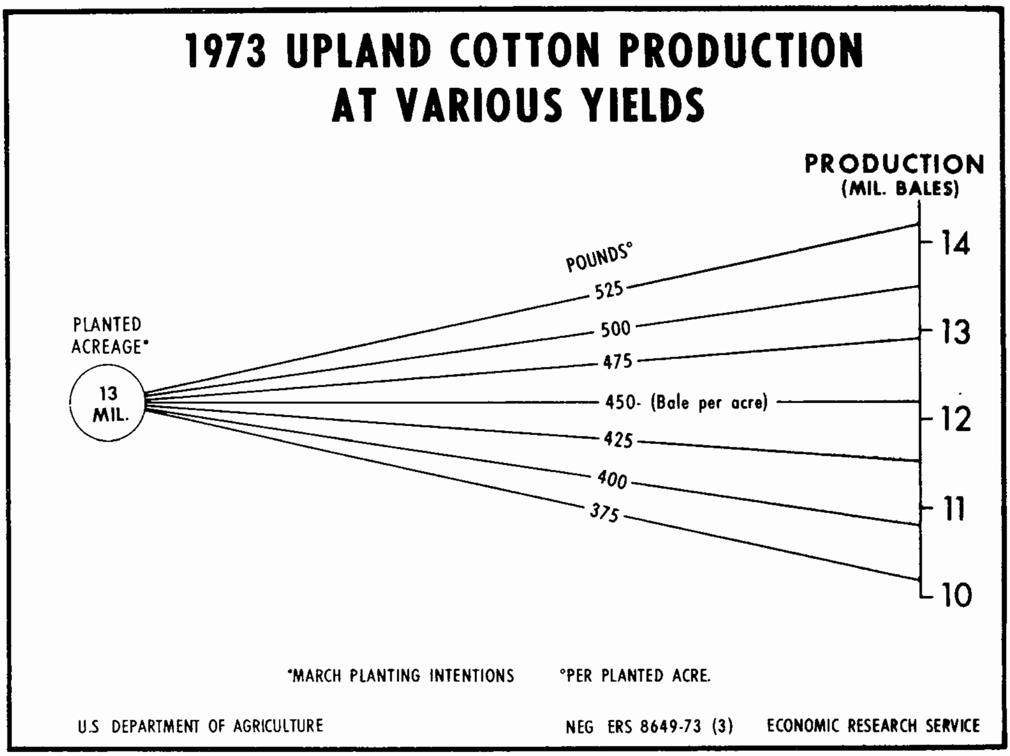


Figure 1

1972/73 OUTLOOK AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

DEMAND AND SUPPLY HIGHLIGHTS

Larger supplies and bigger export markets typify the current U.S. cotton situation. The big 1972 crop of about 13¾ million 480-pound net weight bales more than offset smaller beginning stocks, raising the 1972/73 supply to 17¼ million bales, nearly 2½ million above last season. On the demand side, expanding exports are boosting disappearance to about 12½ million bales, despite smaller anticipated cotton use by domestic mills. Still, with a crop sharply exceeding total use, the carryover next August will likely total around 4¾ million bales, up from last summer's 20-year low of 3.4 million (table 11 and figure 2).

U.S. RAW COTTON EXPORTS

Unusual Demand Factors

Several factors mark 1972/73 as a very unusual marketing year for U.S. cotton exports. Despite intensive competition from man-made fibers, world demand for cotton remains vigorous. Global stocks at

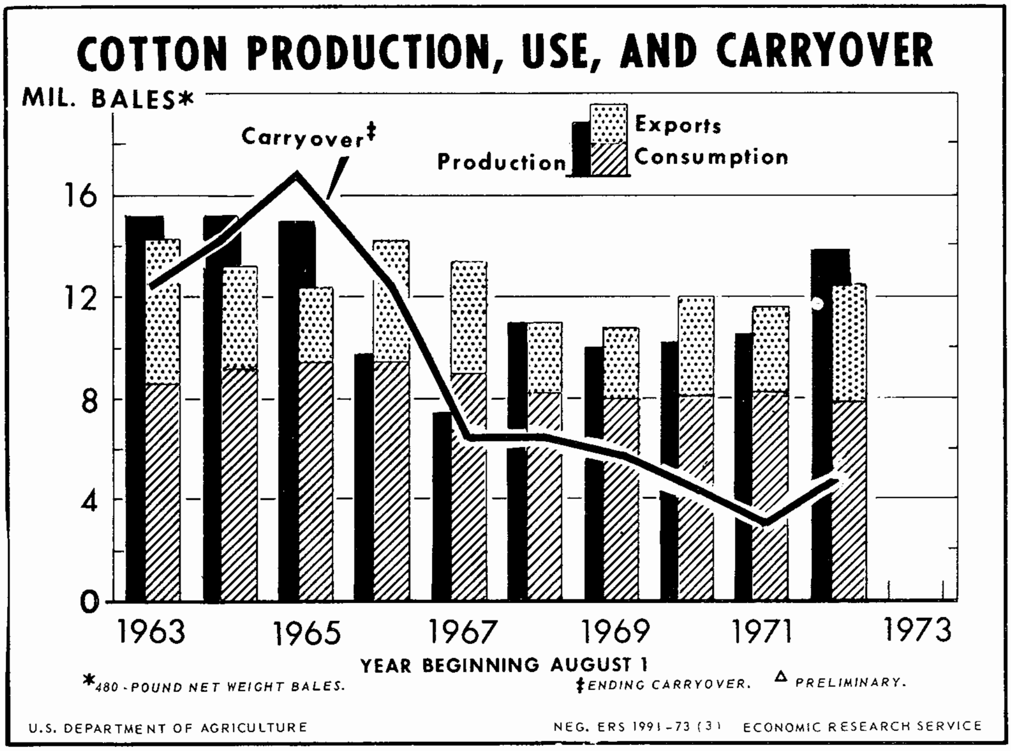


Figure 2

the beginning of this season and last season represented only about 4¼ to 4-1/5 month's consumption, well below what is generally considered a normal level. In addition, since crops were poor in a number of foreign producing countries, foreign mills turned to the United States to supply more of their needs. So our larger supplies of competitively-priced cotton placed us in a favorable position to satisfy this demand.

Larger foreign cotton consumption during 1972/73 is boosting world cotton use to an estimated 56.7 million bales, about 0.8 million above last season, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Most of the anticipated gain can be traced to foreign exporting countries, Asian countries, and the USSR. Global production, on the other hand, is likely to increase about 2.2 million bales above last year's record 57.1 million. Larger U.S. output accounted for all of this increase as foreign production dropped slightly over 1 million bales, primarily because of sharp cutbacks in India and the People's Republic of China (table 12).

China's poor harvest has forced imports of record quantities of raw cotton. Its total imports during 1972/73 now are placed at about 1.6 million bales. This includes about 1/2 million bales of U.S. cotton, the first such purchase in about 25 years.

Traditional foreign non-communist (FNC) markets also are stimulating our shipments this season. In these countries, demand is outstripping production by about 1 million bales, so U.S. cotton exports are benefiting. Primarily as the result of sharply lower prospects in India, FNC output is expected to fall nearly ½ million bales short of 1971/72's record 27.9 million. And because of larger anticipated use in Italy, South Korea, Taiwan, and Indonesia, FNC cotton consumption may total about 0.7 million bales above last year's 27.7 million. Thus, the gap between cotton production and consumption in these countries is widening to about 1 million bales from the near balance during 1971/72 (table 2).

Table 2.—Cotton: Supply and distribution in foreign non-Communist countries, 1969-72

Item	Year beginning August 1			
	1969	1970	1971[1]	1972[2]
	Million bales	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*
Starting carryover	13.6	13.0	12.0	13.5
Production	25.8	23.4	27.9	27.5
Imports from United States	2.8	3.8	3.3	4.1
Total	42.2	40.2	43.2	45.1
Consumption	27.2	27.2	27.7	28.4
Exports[3]	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.5
Total	29.2	28.2	29.7	30.9
Ending carryover	13.0	12.0	13.5	14.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Estimated. [3] Includes exports to United States, net exports to communist countries and destroyed.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

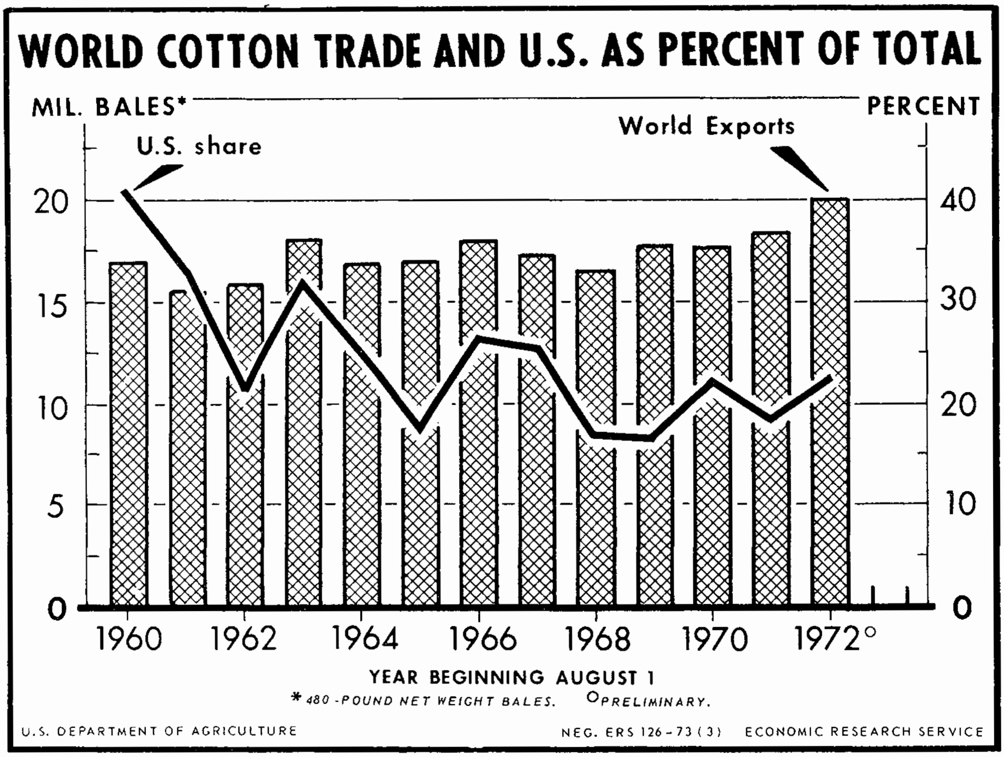


Figure 3

With increasing world demand for cotton and more abundant supplies in the United States and other exporting countries, trade is expanding sharply this year. Global shipments are expected to total over 20 million bales, about 2.2 million above 1971/72's record. The United States is accounting for nearly two-thirds of the gain, thus increasing its share of world exports to nearly one-fourth, up from less than one-fifth last year (figure 3).

After trending downward since early 1972, prices for most qualities of U.S. and foreign-grown cotton have increased since September and now exceed year-earlier levels (table 13). The price increases have been greater for the better grades, particularly Middling and higher, as there is a worldwide shortage of these cottons stemming form excessive rain during harvest in many important producing countries. Although recent quotations for U.S. cotton in international markets are a little above those of other growths, these generally represent only nominal quotations. Despite continually rising prices since last fall, actual volume of exports has increased considerably in recent months. Much of this represents cotton purchased at prices considerably lower than the current levels.

U.S. Strict Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton prices, c.i.f. Liverpool, averaged 43.50 cents per pound in February, about 3 cents above the Liverpool index for similar qualities, and nearly 2 cents above a year earlier (table 3). U.S. and foreign average spot export prices are shown in table 14.

Another factor benefiting U.S. cotton exports during 1972/73 is the greater availability of funds for export financing. According to the Export Marketing Service, P.L. 480 funds will be sufficient to cover shipments of about 0.8 million bales, up from actual

Table 3.—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	1971		1972		1973	
	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]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
January . .	30.91	30.95	39.86	41.36	39.36	42.38
February .	31.15	31.52	39.92	41.68	40.36	43.50
March	31.26	32.02	38.95	40.17		
April	31.41	32.30	37.89	37.56		
May	32.65	33.48	37.13	36.88		
June	33.32	33.48	35.91	35.15		
July	33.71	34.60	34.01	34.06		
August . . .	35.32	35.46	32.70	32.49		
September	35.92	35.10	31.78	31.28		
October . .	36.42	36.06	32.82	32.22		
November .	36.60	36.44	36.36	36.69		
December .	37.89	39.16	38.22	39.00		
Average .	33.88	34.21	36.30	36.54		

[1] Average of the 6 cheapest growths of SM 1-1/16 inch cotton actively traded for the period in Liverpool market. [2] Based on offers of minimum micronaire of 3.5 to 4.9.
Compiled from Foreign Agricultural Service records and the weekly *Cotton and General Economic Review* Liverpool, England.

1971/72 exports of 0.5 million. Shipments under the auspices of the Export-Import Bank also are expected to increase sharply. In addition, foreign customers for U.S. cotton may benefit from barter and CCC credit sales (table 4).

Table 4.—Special programs of the U.S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years 1972 and 1973

Program	1971/72 Value	1971/72 Quantity	1972/73[2] Value	1972/73[2] Quantity
	Million dollars	*Million bales*[3]	*Million dollars*	*Million bales*[3]
Export-Import Bank[4]	67.4	0.4	89.5	0.6
PL 480	75.5	.5	124.7	.8
Barter[6]	117.5	0.8	64.8	0.4
CCC Credit Sales[7]	46.6	0.3	51.4	0.3

[1] Authorized for delivery and shipment. Data may differ slightly from actual shipments due to shipping time lags. [2] Preliminary. [3] Running bales. [4] Includes amounts advanced by participants or disbursed by others at Export-Import Bank risk. [5] Totals made from unrounded data. [6] July-December. [7] July-February.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Export Marketing Service, and Export-Import Bank.

Exports May Total 4.7 Million Bales

After a sluggish start this season, U.S. cotton shipments picked up sharply in recent months and will likely total about 4.7 million bales by the end of the 1972/73 marketing year. This compares with 3.4 million bales last season and is the most since 1966/67. Shipments during January hit an 8-year high of 654,000 bales, boosting exports for the first half of the season to 1.9 million bales, a tenth above a year ago (table 15). And the margin over last year is expected to widen during the balance of the season as the factors mentioned above become more effective. In addition to the People's Republic of China, Japan and Western Europe are buying more U.S. cotton.

MILL CONSUMPTION

Reasons for Downturn

U.S. mill consumption of cotton is declining during 1972/73 for several reasons. Cotton prices have been relatively high since early 1971/72, primarily reflecting last season's tight supplies. So competition from domestically produced man-made fibers and foreign produced textiles, both cotton and man-made, has increased. Still, domestic cotton use continues to benefit from fashion trends such as the natural look for cotton denim and corduroy.

With higher cotton prices in recent months, man-made fiber competition has intensified. Synthetics, which penetrated many markets for cotton in the late 1960's, are once again displacing cotton. Mills are increasingly turning to man-made fibers which are generally characterized by more stable supplies and prices than cotton (table 16). This is illustrated by the fact that man-made fiber use on cotton-system spindles is running sharply ahead of a year ago in contrast to cotton use which has stabilized in recent months about 7% below year-earlier levels (tables 5

Table 5.—Cotton and man-made fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1971 to date

Month	Upland cotton				Man-made staple							
	1971/72		1972/73[1]		1971/72				1972/73[1]			
					Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]	
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted
	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	31,495	30,817	28,974	28,350	2,005	1,954	3,733	3,678	1,969	1,919	4,520	4,452
September	30,507	30,568	28,212	28,269	2,013	1,972	3,579	3,551	2,013	1,971	4,516	4,480
October	31,256	30,316	29,251	28,371	2,168	2,069	3,849	3,741	2,145	2,047	4,788	4,653
November	31,702	30,779	29,176	28,326	2,001	1,904	4,048	4,056	2,095	1,993	4,825	4,835
December	28,692	30,951	26,839	28,953	1,819	1,939	3,735	4,136	1,957	2,086	4,687	5,190
January	31,195	30,345	29,482	28,659	2,067	2,042	4,000	3,968	2,214	2,188	5,070	5,030
February	32,071	30,927	29,814	28,750	2,229	2,113	4,245	4,146	2,185	2,071	5,226	5,104
March	31,969	30,563			2,186	2,108	4,351	4,089				
April	30,656	30,383			2,131	2,168	4,317	4,262				
May	30,985	29,966			2,198	2,140	4,503	4,224				
June	30,510	30,030			2,094	2,082	4,534	4,415				
July	24,369	29,718			1,640	2,073	3,885	4,608				

[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.

and 17). During August-February, use of non-cellulosic staple rose 24% and rayon and acetate staple was up 2½% (table 6.)

Cotton textile imports also are up sharply. Shipments from abroad during August-January totaled the equivalent of 621,000 bales of cotton, a tenth more than during the year-earlier period (table 18). Shipments have increased sharply from both non-quota countries and some quota countries that had not been filling their quotas. But U.S. cotton textile exports have also expanded, largely in response to increased demand for cotton denim and corduroy fabrics in Western Europe and Japan. During the first 6 months of this crop year, shipments to foreign countries were equivalent to over 300,000 bales, nearly a fifth above a year ago (table 19).

U.S. cotton mill use this season is also facing increased competition from man-made fiber textile imports. Such shipments increased 5% during August-January from a year earlier. Exports of man-made fiber textiles were up even more (tables 20 and 21).

However, there are some bright spots in cotton use. Cotton denim and corduroy remain the "in" fabrics with a large segment of our population. This trend continues to benefit cotton. And demand is expected to remain strong as orders continue to substantially outpace inventories.

The ratios of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton cloth and polyester-cotton blends remain low. Ratios for both cotton fabric and blends are below 0.20, a relationship which indicates fairly stong demand for cotton broadwoven goods during the balance of 1972/73 (table 7). The importance of this situation is emphasized by the fact that these fabrics account for about three-fourths of total cotton use.

Mill margins for cotton cloth remain relatively high. The average margin between the wholesale

Table 6.—Upland cotton and man-made staple fibers[1]: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

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]
1971/72				
Aug. (4) ...	629,888	91,887	213,089	304,976
Sept. (5) ...	762,678	115,319	255,399	370,718
Oct. (4) ...	625,121	99,392	219,705	319,097
Nov. (4) ...	634,037	91,713	231,062	322,775
Dec. (5) ...	717,309	104,202	266,494	370,696
Jan. (4) ...	623,901	94,742	228,356	323,098
Feb. (4) ...	641,413	102,149	242,347	344,496
March (5) ...	799,228	125,251	310,442	435,693
April (4) ...	613,119	97,666	246,423	344,089
May (4) ...	619,704	100,753	257,063	357,816
June (5) ...	762,762	119,960	323,548	443,508
July (4) ...	487,382	75,148	221,763	296,911
Total[6]	7,916,542	1,218,182	3,015,691	4,233,873
1972/73				
Aug. (4) ...	579,482	90,266	257,994	348,260
Sept. (5) ...	705,306	115,310	322,235	437,545
Oct. (4) ...	585,016	98,301	273,341	371,642
Nov. (5) ...	729,396	120,005	344,258	464,263
Dec. (4) ...	536,772	89,694	267,570	357,264
Jan. (5) ...	737,044	126,869	361,731	488,600
Feb. (4)[7] ..	596,277	100,160	298,323	398,483
1971				
Aug.Feb.	4,634,347	699,404	1,656,452	2,355,856
1972				
Aug.-Feb.[7] ...	4,469,293	740,605	2,125,452	2,866,057

[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.

Compiled from the Bureau of the Census reports.

Table 7.—Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders for cotton[1] and polyester-cotton[2] blended fabrics[3]

Month[4]	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends	Cotton	Blends
January	0.43	0.36	0.37	0.54	0.26	0.28	0.17	
February	.43	.38	.37	.52	.26	.27		
March	.43	.41	.34	.43	.24	.25		
April	.42	.41	.34	.34	.23	.21		
May	.41	.41	.31	.39	.22	.22		
June	.38	.45	.32	.39	.22	.20		
July	.38	.46	.30	.38	.23	.21		
August	.39	.48	.33	.38	.22	.22		
September	.37	.49	.33	.36	.20	.19		
October	.37	.52	.34	.36	.20	.16		
November	.34	.52	.30	.34	.18	.16		
December	.36	.51	.27	.29	.18	.15		

[1] Cotton broadwoven fabrics. [2] Polyester blends with cotton. [3] Not seasonally adjusted. [4] End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute and the Bureau of the Census.

value of fabric produced from a pound of cotton and raw cotton prices was 57.27 cents in February, slightly over a dime above a year earlier. Despite ups and downs in cotton prices during the past year, margins trended higher as cloth values increased sharply (table 8).

Defense Department purchases for military needs also are running sharply ahead of last year (table 22).

Table 8.—U.S. price of unfinished cloth, price of raw cotton, and mill margin, net weight

Year and month	Cotton fabric		
	Fabric values[1]	Price of raw cotton[2]	Mill margins[3]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*
1971/72			
August	76.51	30.87	45.64
September	76.62	31.30	45.32
October	76.66	31.84	44.82
November	77.21	32.40	44.81
December	78.91	34.02	44.89
January	81.44	36.54	44.90
February	82.80	37.18	45.62
March	83.81	37.55	46.26
April	84.86	39.48	45.38
May	87.81	40.52	47.29
June	89.51	39.41	50.10
July	89.90	37.78	52.12
Average	82.17	35.74	46.43
1972/73			
August	90.00	36.19	53.81
September	89.85	31.21	58.64
October	90.15	28.50	61.65
November	90.56	30.04	60.52
December	91.35	32.25	59.10
January	92.34	35.43	56.91
February	93.53	36.26	57.27

[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), net weight terms. [3]Difference between fabric values and fiber prices.

Agricultural Marketing Service.

Use Estimated at 7¾ Million Bales

Based on the rate of consumption during the first half of the 1972/73 season and the probable future impact of the factors previously discussed, cotton use for the full season probably will total about 7¾ million bales. This compares with 8.2 million bales last year and would be lowest since 1948/49 (table 11).

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION REVIEW

Fiber consumption advanced along with expansion in general economic activity and consumer spending during calendar 1972. Unfortunately for cotton, man-made fibers captured all the market growth. Boosted by larger man-made fiber consumption, total U.S. mill use of fibers increased to a record 11.7 billion pounds, 1 billion above the 1971 level (table 23). And with larger textile imports, domestic fiber use (mill use adjusted for the raw fiber equivalent of U.S. foreign trade in textile manufactures) increased 9% to 12-1/3 billion pounds. This meant that U.S. consumers on the average each used the equivalent of about 59 pounds of fiber from both domestic and foreign mills (figure 4). As in the previous 2 years, about 95% of this use originated in U.S. mills.

Despite only a 1% decline in consumption, cotton's share of the domestic textile market slipped about 3 percentage points to just over a third. Man-made fiber use in 1972 rose about 15% to 7.9 billion pounds, or 64% of total fiber consumption.

Per capita domestic cotton use in 1972 slipped about half a pound to 19.9 pounds. This matched the decline in use of rayon and acetate, but contrasted with a 5½ pound gain in use of non-cellulosic fibers. Wool use changed little (table 24).

Textile trade, an increasingly important component of the domestic fiber picture, was particularly volatile during the past year. As discussed earlier, both cotton textile imports and exports jumped sharply. Imports increased most and their share of the domestic market for cotton rose to 15%, up from 12% in 1971. Imports of wool and man-made fibers accounted for 33% and 6% of their respective domestic markets (tables 18 to 21).

Domestic fiber use is considerable greater when viewed in terms of cotton equivalents—where differences in manufacturing waste and yards of fabric obtainable from a unit of fiber are considered. On this basis, calendar 1972 consumption mounted to 17 billion pounds, equivalent to about 35 million bales of cotton. This was a tenth above 1971 and more than double the level a decade earlier when cotton's share of the market was much higher (table 24).

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

Ginnings Continue to Lag

Ginnings from the 1972 crop continue to lag the pace of recent years. The ginnings report of March 20 indicated that 12.9 million running bales, about 97% of the estimated crop of 13.3 million running bales (13¾ million in terms of 480-pound net weight bales), had been ginned. Usually by this time of the year, virtually all cotton has been ginned. Harvesting was delayed by unusually wet weather which plagued many areas of the Cotton Belt, particularly the Delta.

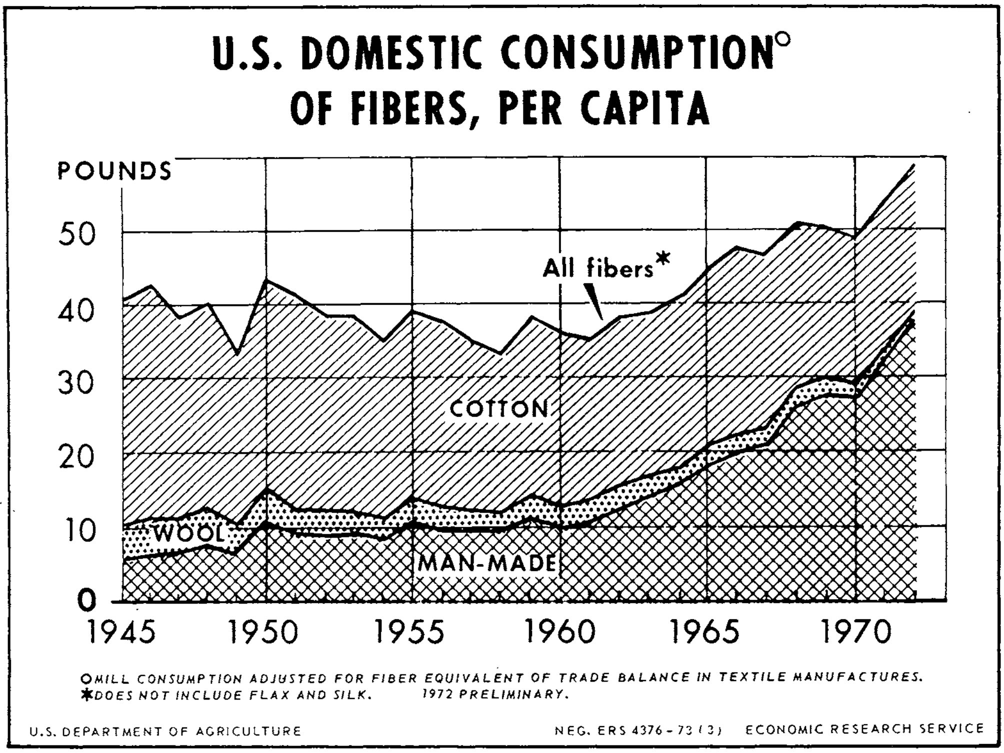


Figure 4

Based on ginnings to early March and ginners' estimates of cotton remaining to be ginned, the 1972 upland cotton crop totaled about 13-2/3 million 480-pound net weight bales. However, some cotton still in the field reportedly will not be harvested bacause of recent flooding in the Delta. Still, production is up nearly one-third because of larger harvested acreage and higher yields. Indicated yields averaged over a bale per acre, sharply above 1971's 438 pounds, and moderately above the 1967-71 average of 455 pounds.

An examination of table 9 reveals a greater proportion of cotton ginned stapling in the medium lengths. About 16% of ginnings stapled 1-inch and 1-1/32 inches, double last season's record-low share (tables 9 and 25). However, cotton ginned subsequent to January 14 will likely be composed primarily of shorter staple cotton. Thus, the proportion of the longer staples will decline as more information becomes available.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is now holding under loan about 1 million bales of the 1972 upland cotton crop and about 50,000 bales of the 1971 crop. This combined total is nearly 50% above the year-earlier level (table 10). USDA announced last fall that CCC loans on 1971-crop cotton, scheduled to mature the last day of each month from September 1972 through February 1973, would be carried in a past-due status through July 31, 1973. However, it is unlikely that CCC will acquire any 1971-crop cotton in view of current high cotton prices.

Table 9.—Upland cotton: Ginnings by staple length, crops of 1971 and 1972

Staple	Season through January 14			
	Quantity		Share of total	
	1971	1972[1]	1971	1972[1]
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*Percent*
7/8" and shorter (26—28) .	43	6	0.4	([2])
29/32" (29)	239	87	2.5	0.7
15/16" (30)	752	539	7.8	4.6
31/32" (31)	448	853	4.6	7.2
1" (32)	278	845	2.9	7.2
1-1/32" (33)	490	1,098	5.1	9.3
1-1/16" (34)	2,483	4,547	25.8	38.7
1-3/32" (35)	3,314	2,837	34.4	24.0
1-1/8" (36)	1,472	914	15.3	7.7
1-5/32" and longer (37—40) .	117	80	1.2	.6
Total	9,635	11,805	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Less than 0.05 percent.
Agricultural Marketing Service.

Big Output and Relatively High Prices Boost Income

The farm value of upland cotton production increased about a fourth this season as the larger 1972 crop more than offset slightly lower prices—the preliminary value is up about $1/3 billion to $1¾

Table 10.—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States

Date	Total	Upland: Owned	Upland: Under loan	Upland: Total	Extra-long staple[1]: Owned	Extra-long staple[1]: Under loan	Extra-long staple[1]: Total
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*
1972							
July 28	271	1	228	229	23	19	42
August 4	257	1	214	215	23	19	42
11	249	1	207	208	23	18	41
18	239	1	198	199	23	17	40
25	226	1	185	186	23	17	40
September 1	211	1	170	171	23	17	40
8	198	1	[2] 158	159	23	16	39
15	223	1	[2] 183	184	23	16	39
22	221	1	[2] 182	183	23	15	38
29	213	1	[2] 175	176	23	14	37
October 6	201	1	[2] 163	164	23	14	37
13	186	1	[2] 148	149	23	14	37
20	251	1	[2] 214	215	23	13	36
27	322	1	[2] 286	287	23	12	35
November 3	403	1	[2] 368	369	23	11	34
10	476	1	[2] 442	443	23	[2] 10	33
17	542	1	[2] 508	509	23	[2] 10	33
24	602	1	[2] 568	569	23	[2] 10	33
December 1	630	1	[2] 598	599	23	[2] 9	32
8	729	1	[2] 687	688	23	[2] 18	41
15	795	1	[2] 749	750	23	[2] 22	45
22	820	1	[2] 774	775	23	[2] 22	45
29	958	1	[2] 911	912	23	[2] 23	46
1973							
January 5	996	1	[2] 946	947	23	[2] 26	49
12	1,160	1	[2] 1,107	1,108	23	[2] 29	52
19	1,180	1	[2] 1,126	1,127	23	[2] 30	53
26	1,247	1	[2] 1,193	1,194	23	[2] 30	53
February 2	1,230	1	[2] 1,175	1,176	23	[2] 31	54
9	1,207	1	[2] 1,150	1,151	23	[2] 33	56
16	1,186	1	[2] 1,131	1,132	23	[2] 31	54
23	1,196	1	[2] 1,141	1,142	23	[2] 31	54
March 2	1,138	1	[2] 1,085	1,086	23	[2] 29	52
9	925	1	[2] 871	872	23	[2] 30	53
16	1,055	1	[2] 1,002	1,003	23	[2] 29	52
1972							
March 17	728	4	668	672	25	31	56

[1] Includes American Pima and Sea Island. [2] Includes cotton from 1971 and 1972 crops.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

billion. During August-December, prices averaged 26.7 cents per pound, nearly 1½ cents below a year earlier (table 26). But farmers received direct payments of about $0.8 billion (or 15 cents per pound on their allotment), boosting total income from cotton lint to about $2½ billion.

Average spot market prices for upland cotton have increased sharply since last fall. Prices for the better grades and longer staples have increased most, primarily reflecting tighter supplies in relation to demand (figure 5). Export demand is particularly strong—shipments of cotton stapling 1 inch and longer during August-January accounted for 84% of total exports (table 15). The spot market price for Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton in late March averaged 38.22 cents per pound, about 11 cents above October and nearly 3 cents above the year-earlier level. In comparison, Middling 15/16-inch cotton averaged 31.17 cents in late March, about 9 cents above October, but nearly 2 cents below March 1972 (table 26).

Futures prices continue to advance. Rising prices apparently reflect some uncertainty over plantings to the 1973 crop as well as prospective export demand.

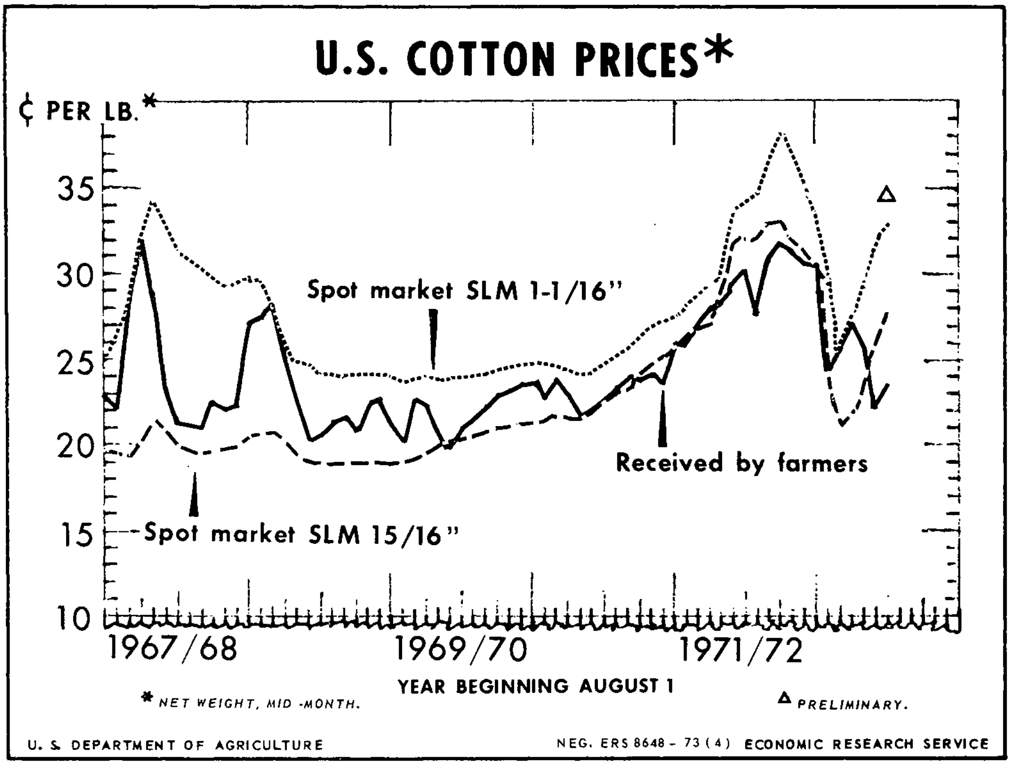


Figure 5

EXTRA-LONG STAPLE COTTON SITUATION

Extra-long staple cotton supplies have stabilized since 1970/71 in contrast to the volatility of the late 1960's. This season's supply remains stable as the larger beginning carryover is being offset by smaller production and imports. Still, combined output and imports should satisfy demand this season, meaning little change in ending stocks from last summer's 74,000 bales (table 11).

The 1972 crop totaled 95,700 bales, down 2% from the previous crop because of fewer harvested acres. Imports may total about half last season's 30,200 bales. On the demand side, while exports may change little, mill use may increase to about 100,000 bales, primarily in response to this season's lower ELS prices.

Farm prices for ELS cotton to January 1 averaged 42.8 cents per pound, 2 cents below the 1971/72 price. The loan level for the 1972 crop is 38.5 cents, nearly identical to 1971. Producers are eligible for direct payments of 12.85 cents a pound on production attributed to 69.12% of the farm allotment.

The loan rate for the 1973 ELS cotton crop has been set at 38.2 cents per pound; the payment rate will be 16.01 cents a pound. Based on March 1 planting intentions, producers plan to plant 96,300 acres, nearly identical to last year's acreage (table 1).

Table 11.—Cotton: Supply and distribution, by type in 480-pound net weight bales, U.S. 1960 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply: Carry over August 1[1]	Supply: Ginnings: Current crop less ginning[2]	Supply: Ginnings: New crop[3]	Supply: Imports	Supply: City crop	Supply: Total[4]	Distribution: Mill consumption[5]	Distribution: Exports	Distribution: Total[4]
	1,000 480-pound net weight bales[6]								
	All kinds								
1960	7,567	14,098	227	[7]129	63	22,084	8,272	6,857	15,129
1961	7,213	14,056	287	[7]153	64	21,772	8,928	5,056	13,984
1962	7,809	14,541	245	137	68	22,799	8,400	3,429	11,829
1963	11,190	15,049	152	[8]135	102	26,628	8,610	5,775	14,385
1964	12,381	14,992	180	118	70	27,741	9,169	4,195	13,364
1965	14,288	14,771	10	118	88	29,275	9,501	3,035	12,536
1966	16,869	9,546	257	105	50	26,826	9,479	4,832	14,311
1967	12,526	7,187	6	149	30	19,898	8,987	4,361	13,348
1968	6,452	10,920	80	68	40	17,560	8,249	2,825	11,074
1969	6,526	9,910	6	52	40	16,534	8,034	2,878	10,911
1970	5,792	10,186	125	37	40	16,180	8,123	3,897	12,020
1971	4,285	10,352	42	72	40	14,792	8,178	3,385	11,563
1972[12]	3,383	[13]13,758	---	40	50	17,231	7,800	4,707	12,507
	Upland (other than extra-long staple)								
1960	7,410	14,031	227	[7]44	63	21,774	8,121	6,849	14,971
1961	7,073	13,993	287	[7]69	64	21,485	8,754	5,049	13,803
1962	7,717	14,428	245	55	68	22,513	8,236	3,427	11,662
1963	10,988	14,885	152	[8]54	102	26,181	8,467	5,772	14,240
1964	12,125	14,873	180	36	70	27,283	9,013	4,173	13,186
1965	14,021	14,683	10	31	88	28,833	9,356	3,030	12,386
1966	16,575	9,474	257	29	50	26,384	9,343	4,818	14,162
1967	12,270	7,117	6	58	30	19,481	8,857	4,345	13,202
1968	6,259	10,841	80	38	40	17,258	8,122	2,816	10,938
1969	6,370	9,833	6	30	40	16,279	7,921	2,862	10,783
1970	5,683	10,129	125	11	40	15,989	8,025	3,886	11,911
1971	4,223	10,253	42	42	40	14,601	8,082	3,378	11,460
1972[12]	3,309	[13]13,662	---	25	50	17,046	7,700	4,700	12,400
	Extra-long staple (other than upland)[9]								
1960	156.7	67.1	---	85.7	---	309.5	150.6	7.8	158.4
1961	140.2	62.3	---	84.2	---	286.7	173.9	7.0	181.0
1962	[10]91.6	112.3	---	82.1	---	286.0	164.3	2.7	167.0
1963	[10]202.3	163.8	---	[8]80.4	---	446.5	143.0	2.6	145.6
1964	[10]256.3	119.5	---	82.7	---	458.5	156.0	21.7	177.6
1965	[10]266.4	87.8	---	87.6	---	441.8	144.5	5.8	150.3
1966	[10]294.5	71.7	---	75.7	---	441.9	136.0	13.2	149.2
1967	[10]255.2	69.5	---	[11]91.5	---	416.2	129.7	16.3	146.0
1968	193.4	78.9	---	29.7	---	302.1	127.4	8.7	136.1
1969	156.6	77.4	---	21.8	---	255.8	112.5	15.2	127.7
1970	108.1	57.3	---	25.6	---	191.1	98.1	11.7	109.8
1971	62.7	98.1	---	30.2	---	191.0	95.7	6.9	102.7
1972[12]	73.9	[13]95.7	---	15.0	---	184.6	100.0	7.0	107.0

[1] As reported by the Bureau of the Census adjusted to 480-pound net weight bales. [2] Current crop less ginnings prior to August 1 beginning of season. [3] Ginnings prior to August 1 end of season. [4] Totals made from unrounded data. [5] Adjusted to cotton marketing year basis, August 1-July 31. [6] Factors used to convert running bales to equivalent 480-pound net weight bales for carryover, preseason ginnings, city crop, and consumption of domestic cotton are based on the relationship between 480 pounds and the weight of a running bale as reported by the Bureau of the Census. [7] Does not include picker laps reported as raw cotton by the Bureau of the Census. [8] Imports for consumption, 1963 to date. [9] Includes American Pima, Sea Island, and foreign grown cotton. In some years prior to 1962, small smounts of foreign-grown long-staple upland cotton are included. [10] Foreign cotton released from the National Stockpile 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. [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. [12] Preliminary and estimated. [13] Bureau of the Census ginnings report of March 20, 1973.

Table 12.—Cotton, area, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1966-70, annual 1971 and 1972[1]

Region and country	Area			Yield			Production[2]		
	Average 1966-70	1971	1972[3]	Average 1966-70	1971	1972[3]	Average 1966-70	1971	1972[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:									
El Salvador	125	173	220	769	874	709	200	315	325
Guatemala	204	175	220	718	1,015	764	304	370	350
Honduras	23	9	19	584	533	505	28	10	20
Mexico	1,519	1,140	1,210	626	720	651	1,980	1,710	1,640
Nicaragua	300	270	300	649	818	680	406	460	425
United States	9,985	11,471	13,156	463	438	495	9,629	10,477	13,758
Other	99	100	105	96	101	105	20	21	23
Total[4]	12,256	13,338	15,230	492	481	515	12,567	13,363	16,541
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	900	984	1,200	245	200	240	460	410	600
Bolivia	21	120	120	563	280	339	24	70	120
Brazil	6,000	6,400	5,800	214	233	248	2,680	3,100	3,000
Colombia	534	540	680	474	520	473	527	585	670
Ecuador	44	50	60	249	240	280	23	25	35
Paraguay	109	125	200	203	230	240	46	60	100
Peru	460	400	335	443	420	466	425	350	325
Venezuela	117	114	114	259	253	253	63	60	60
Other	3	2	2	172	240	240	1	1	1
Total[4]	8,188	8,735	8,561	249	256	245	4,249	4,661	4,901
EUROPE:									
Bulgaria	114	100	95	299	240	278	71	75	55
Greece	346	325	410	611	783	644	440	530	550
Italy	20	12	15	207	200	256	9	5	8
Spain	366	235	215	409	368	380	312	180	170
Yugoslavia	27	30	30	260	256	240	14	16	15
Other	76	60	60	227	240	240	36	30	30
Total[4]	949	762	825	446	511	482	882	811	828
U.S.S.R.	6,260	6,845	7,200	732	778	824	9,540	11,100	11,500
AFRICA:									
Angola	152	200	200	296	324	192	93	135	80
Cameroon	228	200	200	196	168	168	93	70	70
Cent African Rep.	284	300	300	142	144	144	84	90	90
Chad	768	800	800	117	105	120	186	175	200
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	1,694	1,580	1,610	620	711	713	2,187	2,340	2,390
Kenya	111	42	44	94	240	273	22	21	25
Malawi	80	85	85	148	198	198	25	35	35
Morocco	44	42	44	305	423	434	28	37	38
Mozambique	857	800	800	110	135	120	196	225	200
Nigeria	900	1,000	1,000	130	84	96	244	175	200
Rhodesia	184	250	250	370	461	384	142	240	200
Somali Republic	32	34	34	120	113	113	8	8	8
South Africa, Rep. of	100	110	110	370	305	327	77	70	75
Sudan	1,233	1,250	1,250	386	419	422	992	1,090	1,100
Tanzania	495	500	500	297	288	288	306	300	300
Uganda	2,055	2,500	2,500	81	66	62	345	345	325
Zaire (Congo, K)	230	250	250	157	184	192	75	96	100
Other	673	781	805	198	264	264	277	429	443
Total[4]	10,120	10,724	10,780	255	263	262	5,380	5,881	5,879
ASIA:									
Afghanistan	300	300	300	180	176	192	112	110	120
Burma	408	400	400	73	78	78	62	65	65
China-Mainland	11,360	11,100	11,100	329	329	281	7,780	7,600	6,500
India	19,320	19,700	20,000	120	144	122	4,830	5,900	5,100
Iran	860	790	915	355	413	459	636	680	875
Iraq	75	75	75	269	288	288	42	45	45
Israel	74	84	84	959	971	1,057	148	170	185
Korea, Rep. of	126	40	40	76	240	240	20	20	20
Pakistan	4,291	4,800	4,980	264	325	318	2,364	3,250	3,300
Southern Yemen	39	40	40	219	264	240	18	22	20
Syrian Arab Rep.	638	620	580	501	542	600	666	700	725
Thailand	205	187	200	261	321	216	112	125	90
Turkey	1,634	1,700	1,850	542	678	597	1,844	2,400	2,300
Other	111	136	136	196	184	184	45	52	52
Total[4]	39,440	39,972	40,700	227	254	229	18,678	21,139	19,391
OCEANIA:									
Australia	69	98	105	825	965	983	118	197	215
Total[4]	69	98	105	825	965	983	118	197	215
FOREIGN NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES[4]	49,401	50,813	51,705	236	263	254	24,335	27,872	27,405
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES[4]	17,895	18,190	18,040	468	496	482	17,450	18,803	18,108
WORLD TOTAL[4]	77,282	80,474	82,901	319	341	342	51,414	57,152	59,271

[1] Harvest season beginning August 1. [2] Bales of 480 lb. net. [3] Preliminary. [4] As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 13.—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, annual 1969-72, and January 1972 to date

Year and month	M 1"		SM 1-1/16"							SM 1-1/8"	
	U.S.	Pakistan 289F	U.S.	Mexico	Nicara- gua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound										
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
1971	32.64	33.25	34.21	35.45	33.68	34.30	35.06	34.47	33.62	35.37	39.49
1972	34.66	32.63	36.55	37.52	35.34	37.82	37.01	37.66	37.05	37.44	39.89
1972											
January	40.55	38.40	41.45	40.02	39.12	40.68	40.42	40.62	39.94	41.95	43.50
February ...	40.78	39.19	41.68	40.58	38.38	41.88	40.75	41.25	39.92	42.18	44.00
March	39.23	36.10	40.17	39.50	37.73	42.00	40.65	41.05	38.75	40.87	44.00
April	36.57	33.48	37.56	39.25	36.98	41.06	38.84	40.25	38.25	38.56	41.66
May	35.88	33.68	36.88	39.00	36.38	39.45	37.66	40.25	37.44	37.88	39.62
June	33.75	32.55	35.15	37.73	34.97	37.39	36.46	37.40	37.75	35.95	38.58
July	32.25	30.92	34.06	35.45	32.62	35.88	34.88	35.69	35.31	34.81	37.04
August	30.50	29.58	32.49	33.50	31.35	34.39	34.40	34.55	33.50	33.24	35.35
September ..	29.09	27.92	31.28	33.31	31.18	32.45	33.00	32.19	31.88	32.16	35.98
October	29.46	27.40	32.22	35.38	32.45	32.98	32.78	33.02	33.69	33.25	37.19
November ..	33.11	29.21	36.69	37.25	35.49	36.41	36.83	36.89	38.55	37.91	39.85
December ..	34.81	33.11	39.00	39.25	37.44	39.28	37.44	38.81	39.62	40.50	41.88
1973											
January	38.38	38.00	42.38	40.81	38.69	40.22	38.44	39.19	40.25	43.88	43.69
February ...	39.38	39.25	43.50	41.12	39.00	41.31	40.94	40.75	41.06	45.00	45.12

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

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 14.—Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes[1] and U.S. average spot prices, November, December 1972 and January 1973

Market	Foreign: Quality	Foreign: Price per pound[3]	United States: Price per pound[4]	United States: Quality[5]
		Cents		
		November 1972		
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	44.72	22.11	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	23.85	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	N.A.	30.01	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	26.79	22.84	SLM 31/32"
Sinaloa-Sonora, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 30.11	30.01	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis Type 5	40.30	[7] 30.89	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	34.92	[8] 31.36	M 1-1/8"
		December 1972		
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	43.65	23.57	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	25.72	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	N.A.	32.21	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	27.98	24.31	SLM 31/32"
Sinaloa-Sonora, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 27.62	32.21	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	40.30	[7] 32.28	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	36.91	[8] 33.32	M 1-1/8"
		January 1973		
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	41.21	26.41	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Find S G	N.A.	28.05	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	N.A.	35.08	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	30.10	27.04	SLM 31/32"
Sinaloa-Sonora, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 32.61	35.08	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	38.40	[7] 35.55	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	38.24	[8] 36.40	M 1-1/8"

[1] Includes export taxes where applicable. [2] Quotations on net weight basis. [3] Averages of prices collected once each week. [4] Average spot market net weight price. [5] Quality of U.S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. [6] Sinaloa-Sonora District cotton delivered uncompressed ex-warehouse Brownsville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. Net Weight. [7] Based on El Paso market. [8] Based on average of Fresno, Greenwood, Memphis and El Paso markets.

N.A.-Not available.

Table 15.—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, December 1972, January 1973 and cumulative August 1972-January 1973

Country of destination	December 1972				January 1973				Cumulative August 1972-January 1973			
	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
	Running bales	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*
Europe												
United Kingdom	650	7,396	418	8,464	401	9,239	922	10,562	1,351	24,142	1,439	26,932
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,064	21,126	0	22,190	755	15,994	0	16,749	2,983	44,161	0	47,144
Ireland (Erie)	0	0	0	0	0	382	0	382	0	2,231	0	2,231
France	4,191	23,410	0	27,601	2,033	26,162	50	28,245	8,481	67,252	181	75,914
Germany (West)	4,743	28,646	111	33,500	3,068	28,215	0	31,283	12,320	93,342	261	105,923
Italy	1,133	23,661	104	24,898	3,790	26,570	270	30,630	7,080	66,684	827	74,591
Netherlands	1,463	6,062	0	7,525	428	7,788	0	8,216	4,307	16,615	73	20,995
Norway	0	683	100	783	0	1,037	100	1,137	0	2,105	500	2,605
Portugal	0	2,725	257	2,982	0	4,369	0	4,369	661	8,181	514	9,356
Spain	6,100	12,074	0	18,174	2,202	7,516	0	9,718	10,477	21,274	0	31,751
Sweden	0	2,574	350	2,924	0	1,950	691	2,641	0	7,011	1,041	8,052
Switzerland	5,395	8,900	181	14,476	1,954	17,130	257	19,341	13,377	34,159	438	47,974
Greece	2,205	159	0	2,364	0	459	0	459	2,653	810	0	3,463
Rumania	0	0	0	0	0	37,022	0	37,022	0	37,022	0	37,022
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	6,842	0	6,842	0	13,951	700	14,651	0	27,219	700	27,919
Total Europe	26,944	144,258	1,521	172,723	14,631	197,784	2,990	215,405	63,690	452,208	5,974	521,872
Other Countries												
Canada	1,221	9,148	3,263	13,632	2,291	15,919	1,601	19,811	6,144	71,055	20,136	97,335
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	508	2,732	3,408	6,648	193	9,592	3,170	12,955	1,692	15,670	15,280	32,642
South Viet Nam	255	6,701	0	6,956	2,793	4,974	0	7,767	6,959	29,666	0	36,625
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Paskistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	0	158
Indonesia	2,776	36,578	3,158	42,512	6,955	49,472	4,866	61,293	10,779	108,038	12,961	131,778
Korea	5,043	36,163	2,519	43,725	3,995	51,208	7,651	62,854	22,526	180,692	30,644	233,862
Hong Kong	536	4,197	6,297	11,030	842	5,122	5,006	10,970	3,263	18,431	26,311	48,005
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,344	16,470	5,388	23,202	2,705	22,574	5,770	31,049	6,448	49,969	22,943	79,360
Japan	2,199	166,010	21,228	189,437	1,440	163,234	19,832	184,506	8,257	421,109	64,932	494,298
Ghana	0	5,283	0	5,283	0	12,837	0	12,837	0	18,549	0	18,549
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	5,822	0	5,822	0	7,979	0	7,979
Republic of South Africa	0	2,841	0	2,841	0	2,772	0	2,772	0	7,271	387	7,658
Republic of the Philippines	1,469	9,158	1,170	11,797	703	5,641	2,553	8,897	2,172	30,338	8,868	41,378
Other	102	3,703	294	4,099	1,316	13,294	2,496	17,106	1,715	18,036	99,220	118,971
World total	42,397	443,242	48,246	533,885	37,864	560,245	55,935	654,044	133,803	1,429,021	307,656	1,870,480

[1] Includes American Pima cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.—Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill points, cotton prices and man-made staple fiber list prices at f.o.b. producing plants, actual and cotton equivalent, 1960 to date

Year beginning January 1	Cotton[1]		Rayon				Non-cellulosic[2]			
			Regular[3]		Modified[4]		Polyester		Acrylic	
	Actual	Cot. equiv.[5]	Actual	Cot. equiv.[5]	Actual	Cot. equiv.[5]	Actual	Cot. equiv.[5]	Actual	Cot. equiv.[5]
	Dollars	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*	*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	[6] .34	.39	.28	.29	.38	.40	.99	.83	.80	.67
1965	[6] .30	.33	.28	.29	.36	.38	.84	.71	.80	.67
1966	[6] .29	.33	.28	.29	.36	.38	.81	.68	.80	.67
1967	.31	.35	.28	.29	.36	.38	.63	.53	.78	.66
1968	.35	.40	.28	.29	.37	.39	.61	.51	.68	.57
1969	.31	.35	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.68	.57
1970	.30	.34	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.65	.55
1971	.32	.36	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
1972	.38	.43	.31	.32	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
1971										
January	.30	.34	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
February	.30	.34	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
March	.30	.34	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
April	.31	.35	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
May	.31	.35	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
June	.32	.36	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
July	.32	.36	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
August	.32	.36	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
September	.33	.38	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
October	.33	.38	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
November	.34	.39	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
December	.35	.40	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
1972										
January	.38	.43	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
February	.39	.44	.28	.29	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
March	.39	.44	.31	.32	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
April	.42	.48	.31	.32	.39	.40	.61	.51	.56	.46
May	.43	.49	.31	.32	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
June	.42	.48	.31	.32	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
July	.40	.45	.31	.32	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
August	.38	.43	.32	.33	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
September	.33	.38	.32	.33	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
October	.31	.35	.32	.33	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
November	.33	.38	.32	.33	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
December	.36	.41	.32	.33	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
1973										
January	.40	.45	.32	.33	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47
February	.41	.47	.32	.33	.38	.40	.61	.51	.56	.47

[1] SM 1-1/16", Group B mill points, net-weight. [2] 1.5 denier [3] 1.5 denier, viscose. [4] 1.5 and 3.0 denier, viscose. [5] Actual prices converted to cotton equivalent as follows: Cotton, ÷ 0.88, Rayon, ÷ 0.96, and non-cellulosic, ÷ 1.19. [6] Prices for August 1964-July 1969 exclude equalization payments.

Agricultural Marketing Service and *Modern Textiles Magazine*.

Table 17.—American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length, August 1970 to date

Year and month[1]	Less than 1": Quantity	Less than 1": Share of total	1" and 1-1/32": Quantity	1" and 1-1/32": Share of total	1-1/16" and 1-3/32": Quantity	1-1/16" and 1-3/32": Share of total	Longer than 1-3/32": Quantity	Longer than 1-3/32": Share of total	Total ([3]): Quantity	Total consumption[2 3]
	1,000 bales[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[4]	*1,000 bales*[4]
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)	62.2	9.9	174.9	27.8	357.1	56.9	33.7	5.4	627.9	655.7
Mar. (5)	78.4	10.2	207.2	27.0	437.7	57.0	44.5	5.8	768.0	803.8
Apr. (4)	60.7	10.1	161.2	26.9	342.9	57.3	34.0	5.7	598.8	628.1
May (4)	66.1	10.8	159.9	26.1	351.7	57.5	34.0	5.6	611.7	638.1
June (5)	76.5	10.2	197.7	26.3	433.5	57.7	43.4	5.8	751.0	786.6
July (4)	47.8	9.9	126.0	26.1	282.2	58.6	25.8	5.4	481.9	509.3
Total[3]	761.3	10.0	2,078.4	27.3	4,339.0	57.0	430.7	5.7	7,609.5	7,958.4
1971/72										
Aug. (4)	59.9	10.0	156.1	26.0	348.8	58.2	34.6	5.8	599.4	629.2
Sept. (5)	66.9	9.2	186.0	25.5	434.6	59.7	40.9	5.6	728.4	761.7
Oct. (4)	54.6	9.1	156.3	26.2	350.0	58.6	36.4	6.1	597.3	624.3
Nov. (4)	50.4	8.4	149.6	24.9	364.5	60.5	37.6	6.2	602.1	633.3
Dec. (5)	56.7	8.3	170.6	25.0	412.5	60.5	42.6	6.2	682.4	716.4
Jan. (4)	46.7	7.9	150.5	25.4	360.4	60.7	35.7	6.0	593.3	622.9
Feb. (4)	50.2	8.3	153.1	25.3	366.3	60.5	35.7	5.9	605.3	640.2
Mar. (5)	65.4	8.6	179.7	23.6	470.9	62.0	43.7	5.8	759.7	797.7
Apr. (4)	51.6	8.9	143.8	24.8	350.3	60.3	34.9	6.0	580.6	612.3
May (4)	53.2	9.1	147.7	25.2	350.5	59.7	35.0	6.0	586.4	618.5
June (5)	62.3	8.6	178.5	24.6	439.4	60.6	45.0	6.2	725.2	761.3
July (4)	41.2	9.0	113.5	24.9	273.1	59.9	28.4	6.2	456.2	486.3
Totals[3]	659.2	8.8	1,885.4	25.1	4,521.3	60.1	450.5	6.0	7,516.3	7,904.1
1972/73										
Aug. (4)	48.0	8.7	136.3	24.8	330.9	60.1	35.2	6.4	550.4	577.6
Sept. (5)	55.1	8.2	172.3	25.7	398.7	59.4	44.7	6.7	670.8	704.0
Oct. (4)	47.3	8.6	144.4	26.1	323.9	58.7	36.4	6.6	552.0	583.7
Nov. (5)	61.4	9.0	169.5	24.7	408.3	59.6	45.9	6.7	685.1	726.2
Dec. (4)	46.3	9.2	125.6	24.8	298.0	59.0	35.4	7.0	505.2	535.7
Jan. (5)[5]	58.7	8.6	177.7	26.0	405.3	59.3	41.4	6.1	683.1	734.9

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. [2] Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. [3] Totals made from unrounded data. [4] Running bales. [5] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 18.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1970 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.[2]	Table damask and mfrs.	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	Weight	Bales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1970	24,338	377	211,792	24,260	260,767	543.3	8,671	1,943	30,691	2,953	132,270	1,472	12,156	8,176	4,078	202,410	421.7	463,177	965.0
1971	31,734	296	226,995	14,343	273,368	569.5	9,375	1,184	32,114	2,166	147,238	1,241	13,470	8,356	4,064	219,208	456.7	492,576	1,026.2
1972	39,421	334	293,460	19,817	353,032	735.5	11,706	952	34,422	3,003	174,890	1,795	16,056	9,275	5,572	257,671	536.8	610,703	1,272.3
1971																			
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
Feb.	1,331	26	16,499	1,205	19,061	39.7	562	114	2,993	222	12,897	90	1,060	615	307	18,860	39.3	37,921	79.0
Mar.	2,091	17	14,685	1,256	18,049	37.6	560	78	2,644	170	13,456	120	1,176	761	362	19,327	40.3	37,376	77.9
Apr.	2,690	27	18,760	1,726	23,203	48.3	882	115	3,299	124	10,903	162	1,207	830	448	17,970	37.4	41,173	85.8
May	2,020	24	16,438	1,649	20,131	41.9	1,048	116	3,252	164	10,340	89	1,262	861	385	17,517	36.5	37,648	78.4
June	2,851	40	20,131	1,589	24,611	51.3	1,013	107	3,328	153	14,202	112	1,330	827	381	21,453	44.7	46,064	96.0
July	2,988	24	18,968	1,153	23,133	48.2	953	98	2,027	192	13,034	96	1,068	704	313	18,485	38.5	41,618	86.7
Aug.	3,703	19	20,236	1,102	25,060	52.2	970	80	2,072	179	12,781	97	1,042	576	345	18,142	37.8	43,202	90.0
Sept.	5,077	37	30,469	1,011	36,594	76.2	744	154	2,405	176	14,827	80	1,429	633	265	20,713	43.2	57,307	119.4
Oct.	1,536	22	10,883	657	13,098	27.3	750	91	1,891	129	9,553	87	808	546	307	14,162	29.5	27,260	56.8
Nov.	1,746	12	7,843	592	10,193	21.2	632	37	1,721	124	7,922	87	824	572	187	12,106	25.2	22,299	46.5
Dec.	3,737	21	36,341	1,046	41,145	85.7	721	83	3,534	268	14,131	96	1,412	701	342	21,288	44.4	62,433	130.1
1972																			
Jan.	4,988	22	29,546	1,435	35,991	75.0	676	148	3,607	180	16,591	130	1,704	853	569	24,458	51.0	60,449	125.9
Feb.	3,642	26	23,549	1,148	28,365	59.1	679	81	3,250	347	14,388	90	1,117	773	360	21,085	43.9	49,450	103.0
Mar.	3,854	8	22,879	1,350	28,091	58.5	916	102	3,220	226	17,639	133	1,216	946	472	24,870	51.8	52,961	110.3
Apr.	2,783	20	28,779	1,604	33,186	69.1	847	55	3,308	175	11,592	101	1,571	830	482	18,961	39.5	52,147	108.6
May	2,885	16	22,003	1,755	26,659	55.5	814	106	3,523	378	12,874	142	1,274	819	466	20,396	42.5	47,055	98.0
June	3,852	16	28,407	1,997	34,272	71.4	1,041	68	3,156	271	16,044	172	1,358	949	455	23,514	49.0	57,786	120.4
July	3,057	25	20,697	1,695	25,474	53.1	1,242	52	2,292	150	15,673	142	1,236	631	379	21,797	45.4	47,271	98.5
Aug.	2,392	25	28,202	1,986	32,605	67.9	1,276	71	2,455	241	19,151	221	1,493	745	684	26,337	54.9	58,942	122.8
Sept.	2,460	28	20,604	1,703	24,795	51.7	1,383	72	2,138	251	14,688	167	1,484	608	217	21,008	43.8	45,803	95.4
Oct.	3,704	47	25,507	1,739	30,997	64.6	1,124	67	2,949	300	13,451	144	1,284	674	431	20,424	42.5	51,421	107.1
Nov.	2,947	25	25,543	1,997	30,512	63.6	950	70	2,479	307	11,520	180	1,334	740	655	18,235	38.0	48,747	101.6
Dec.	2,856	50	17,750	1,411	22,067	46.0	760	60	2,055	179	11,302	175	987	707	403	16,628	34.6	38,695	80.6
1973[9]																			
Jan.	2,974	50	27,154	2,457	32,635	68.0	1,058	41	2,606	328	15,100	195	1,273	772	550	21,923	45.7	54,558	113.7

[1] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. [2] Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. [3] Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. [4] Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). [5] Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. [6] Includes 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. [7] Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled, or waterproof fabrics. [8] 480 pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufactures, 1970 to date

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and cloth							Manufactured products										Total	
				Cloth		Total		House furnishings				Wearing apparel				Total			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Standard constructions and tire cord[1]	Other[2]	Weight	Bales	Blankets	Quilts, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other[3]	Knit[4]	Other[5]	Other household and clothing articles[6]	Industrial products[7]	Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 bales*[8]	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]
1970	15,180	1,641	921	85,459	28,473	131,674	274.3	596	4,666	5,290	3,635	2,769	27,200	10,661	12,695	67,512	140.6	199,186	415.0
1971	16,245	1,872	1,092	107,515	23,326	150,050	312.6	415	4,584	5,940	5,271	2,732	27,505	12,427	17,387	76,261	158.9	226,311	471.5
1972[9]	17,875	2,835	1,251	146,120	28,442	196,523	409.4	355	4,657	6,786	7,116	3,301	30,988	24,083	16,717	94,003	195.8	290,526	605.3
1971																			
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
Feb.	310	108	110	7,352	1,968	9,848	20.5	13	265	376	479	224	2,083	851	1,092	5,383	11.2	15,231	31.7
Mar.	1,545	166	101	8,439	2,180	12,431	25.9	20	491	565	489	252	3,212	1,098	1,964	8,091	16.9	20,522	42.8
Apr.	1,651	180	134	8,699	1,514	12,178	25.4	37	427	503	366	228	2,354	895	1,419	6,229	13.0	18,407	38.3
May	3,077	143	96	7,536	1,758	12,610	26.3	23	413	489	417	228	2,525	918	1,942	6,955	14.5	19,565	40.8
June	2,039	142	107	7,644	1,351	11,283	23.5	25	440	612	617	193	2,234	1,026	1,332	6,479	13.5	17,762	37.0
July	421	117	112	9,061	2,022	11,733	24.4	22	336	460	363	201	1,606	1,027	1,000	5,015	10.4	16,748	34.9
Aug.	1,361	133	81	9,534	2,375	13,484	28.1	32	410	659	521	223	2,462	851	2,456	7,614	15.9	21,098	44.0
Sept.	1,902	187	102	12,793	2,425	17,409	36.3	40	494	746	421	247	2,382	1,207	1,549	7,086	14.8	24,495	51.0
Oct.	741	157	30	4,515	776	6,219	13.0	41	218	294	271	162	1,447	878	935	4,246	8.8	10,465	21.8
Nov.	1,183	175	55	8,630	1,350	11,393	23.7	66	308	344	369	260	2,762	1,373	1,171	6,653	13.9	18,046	37.6
Dec.	1,589	205	124	16,251	3,571	21,740	45.3	64	425	553	623	355	2,688	1,427	1,210	7,345	15.3	29,085	60.6
1972[9]																			
Jan.	724	205	155	12,621	2,548	16,253	33.9	40	279	538	429	286	1,789	1,303	1,238	5,902	12.3	22,155	46.2
Feb.	1,130	162	124	11,631	2,128	15,175	31.6	35	248	683	464	389	2,645	1,471	1,522	7,457	15.5	22,632	47.1
Mar.	1,449	166	93	13,189	3,193	18,090	37.7	38	309	592	572	329	3,529	1,354	1,378	8,101	16.9	26,191	54.6
Apr.	1,909	231	119	11,230	2,032	15,521	32.3	12	360	441	415	249	3,384	2,259	1,111	8,231	17.1	23,752	49.5
May	1,548	276	85	12,313	1,993	16,215	33.8	19	442	541	667	246	3,376	2,101	1,242	8,634	18.0	24,849	51.8
June	2,036	320	99	12,569	2,178	17,202	35.8	12	296	510	539	212	1,912	2,347	1,354	7,182	15.0	24,384	50.8
July	1,821	215	51	9,888	2,285	14,260	29.7	23	327	449	552	232	3,154	1,822	1,112	7,671	16.0	21,931	45.7
Aug.	2,199	233	71	11,871	2,035	16,409	34.2	39	356	568	532	229	2,905	2,792	1,751	9,172	19.1	25,581	53.3
Sept.	1,337	231	110	11,452	1,894	15,024	31.3	28	446	728	788	271	2,171	2,208	1,285	7,925	16.5	22,949	47.8
Oct.	1,399	234	147	14,294	2,661	18,735	39.0	40	514	590	758	283	2,194	2,533	1,444	8,356	17.4	27,091	56.4
Nov.	1,029	405	141	12,096	2,683	16,354	34.1	37	553	674	524	255	1,924	1,946	1,448	7,361	15.3	23,715	49.4
Dec.	1,294	157	56	12,966	2,812	17,285	36.0	32	527	472	876	320	2,005	1,947	1,832	8,011	16.7	25,296	52.7
1973[9]																			
Jan.	1,170	363	64	12,408	1,493	15,498	32.3	15	399	436	738	217	1,678	2,432	1,562	7,477	15.6	22,975	47.9

[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 laces and lace articles. [7] Includes rubberized 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 20.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of man-made fiber manufactures, 1970 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth: Sliver, tops, and roving	Yarns thrown or plied[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabric	Fabric woven	Total	Primarily manufactured products: Wearing apparel: Knit[2]	Wearing apparel: Not knit	Hand-ker-chiefs	Laces and lace arti-cles[3]	Narrow fabrics[4]	Knit fabric in the piece	Other manu-fac-tures[5]	Total	Total manu-fac-tured imports
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	1,790	10,449	11,114	2,562	2,121	54,968	83,004	96,523	91,311	345	4,782	5,313	19,610	28,370	246,254	329,258
1971	777	6,387	12,450	4,125	9,384	66,569	99,692	150,000	105,798	196	5,669	5,491	57,388	26,838	351,380	451,072
1972	2,894	11,609	11,984	3,700	11,177	72,327	113,691	190,294	93,195	122	6,790	6,413	42,525	27,423	366,762	480,453
1971																
Jan.	43	744	786	430	209	5,552	7,764	8,829	8,255	22	257	470	3,437	2,359	23,629	31,393
Feb.	26	681	817	313	369	4,405	6,611	9,681	8,481	23	141	446	3,445	2,072	24,289	30,900
Mar.	80	657	1,406	503	412	5,352	8,410	11,191	8,492	15	212	584	4,674	2,411	27,579	35,989
Apr.	42	581	1,270	346	338	5,822	8,399	10,624	7,727	19	223	506	5,644	2,635	27,378	35,777
May	16	513	1,311	305	1,021	5,396	8,562	12,053	7,985	11	348	484	5,447	2,544	28,872	37,434
June	9	538	1,364	350	643	6,115	9,019	14,847	10,925	15	512	480	5,798	2,919	35,496	44,515
July	84	361	1,067	305	1,174	5,472	8,463	16,243	9,433	17	597	464	5,044	1,920	33,718	42,181
Aug.	150	604	1,194	403	867	4,936	8,154	14,176	9,603	14	732	383	4,600	2,113	31,621	39,775
Sept.	53	522	2,066	251	1,242	5,053	9,187	16,844	11,791	19	810	532	4,737	2,956	37,689	46,876
Oct.	257	341	489	188	1,053	4,503	6,831	12,750	7,577	16	787	286	4,486	1,679	27,581	34,412
Nov.	5	265	136	317	990	5,580	7,293	9,827	6,387	9	499	319	4,603	1,199	22,843	30,136
Dec.	11	583	545	415	1,066	8,315	10,935	13,003	9,187	17	552	518	5,473	2,032	30,782	41,717
1972[6]																
Jan.	140	752	897	458	1,148	8,346	11,741	15,616	10,042	14	364	626	4,518	3,298	34,478	46,219
Feb.	128	422	568	345	858	6,243	8,564	11,846	7,808	14	302	429	3,655	2,191	26,245	34,809
Mar.	21	1,274	682	475	986	6,441	9,879	13,353	8,342	10	427	631	4,208	2,616	29,587	39,466
Apr, ...	335	719	737	376	709	5,782	8,658	12,546	5,912	8	311	497	3,411	1,995	24,680	33,338
May	94	950	699	255	623	5,513	8,134	13,640	6,949	4	444	506	3,046	2,475	27,064	35,198
June	508	980	1,276	167	480	5,261	8,672	17,016	8,052	8	462	563	3,256	2,504	31,861	40,533
July	232	979	1,033	184	688	4,952	8,068	18,945	8,992	9	628	452	2,880	1,924	33,830	41,898
Aug.	198	1,062	1,200	286	680	6,631	10,057	20,681	9,051	10	961	658	3,883	2,318	37,562	47,619
Sept.	225	1.055	1,268	199	748	4,829	8,324	15,149	7,741	8	865	466	3,641	1,848	29,718	38,042
Oct.	406	929	1,389	437	941	6,212	10,314	21,371	7,783	13	793	583	3,290	2,392	36,225	46,539
Nov.	334	1,478	1,199	271	2,204	6,812	12,298	15,925	6,502	10	710	541	3,725	1,958	29,371	41,669
Dec.	273	1,009	1,057	247	1,113	5,361	9,060	14,014	6,059	13	524	453	3,040	1,905	26,008	35,068
1973[6]																
Jan.	201	1,185	1,514	479	1,145	5,643	10,167	17,607	7,152	9	577	554	3,717	2,358	31,974	42,141

[1] Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch. In terms of thousands of pounds, the quantities of such yarn imported since 1969 are: (1) 310.0115 (valued not over $1/pound) 1970, 9,939; 1971, 15,654; 1972, 75,106; Jan. 1972 1,114; Jan. 1973 7,657; (2) 310.0215 (valued over $1/pound) 1970, 57,097; 1971, 120.893; 1972, 42,857; Jan. 1972, 6,761; Jan. 1973 7,548. [2] Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. [3] Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allover, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. [4] 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. [5] Not elsewhere classified. [6] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic man-made fiber manufactures, 1970 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products								Total manufactured exports
	Sliver, tops, and roving[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Cloth woven	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted fabrics	Narrow fabrics[2]	Other manufactures[3]	Total	
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1970	5,644	5,357	814	8,316	68,088	88,219	1,038	2,159	9,603	12,453	12,148	4,131	17,301	58,833	147,052
1971	4,541	5,060	789	5,570	64,616	80,576	733	2,097	13,307	11,496	9,186	5,260	24,022	66,101	146,677
1972[4]	5,143	6,555	924	4,452	79,090	96,164	604	2,999	17,185	15,746	6,089	5,386	33,273	81,282	177,446
1971															
January	481	608	40	654	5,527	7,310	36	118	727	903	1,159	429	1,593	4,965	12,275
February	350	648	81	580	4,677	6,336	75	194	938	777	872	397	1,416	4,669	11,005
March	376	403	51	565	5,538	6,933	89	180	1,136	1,062	841	338	2,209	5,855	12,788
April	249	266	96	548	5,375	6,534	72	151	1,060	990	855	386	1,780	5,294	11,828
May	321	448	76	489	5,132	6,466	79	149	1,036	881	779	391	1,563	4,878	11,344
June	219	453	68	564	4,914	6,218	43	176	1,039	830	732	390	2,078	5,288	11,506
July	436	325	38	576	4,251	5,626	48	146	1,010	908	494	518	2,040	5,164	10,790
August	291	424	53	531	5,151	6,450	81	173	1,104	1,200	633	388	2,363	5,942	12,392
September	375	539	99	526	7,499	9.038	55	196	1,269	1,277	1,031	957	2,629	7,414	16,452
October	506	229	70	45	2,961	3,811	47	238	1,360	638	423	269	1,461	4,436	8,247
November	474	232	43	220	5,583	6,552	52	194	1,195	944	553	381	1,739	5,058	11,610
December	461	483	74	272	8,008	9,298	56	182	1,430	1,086	812	417	3,150	7,133	16,431
1972[4]															
January	153	623	53	406	6,192	7,427	47	173	753	422	490	369	2,598	4,852	12,279
February	348	727	59	343	6,035	7,512	47	231	1,639	1,571	578	390	3,110	7,566	15,078
March	440	446	76	447	6,916	8,325	61	192	1,663	1,267	602	541	2,378	6,704	15,029
April	519	523	119	568	6,404	8,133	47	251	1,368	1,106	571	453	3,189	6,985	15,118
May	574	623	100	289	5,752	7,338	35	206	1,724	1,366	535	430	2,352	6,648	13,986
June	636	407	58	299	5,862	7,262	51	284	1,474	1,449	539	445	2,986	7,228	14,490
July	413	235	86	249	5,120	6,103	45	222	1,155	926	354	359	2,481	5,542	11,645
August	554	585	85	432	6,543	8,199	53	276	1,613	1,298	426	524	3,231	7,421	15,620
September	261	514	55	391	7,217	8,438	62	300	1,615	1,534	565	518	2,377	6,971	15,409
October	434	527	64	362	7,591	8,978	54	315	1,596	1,468	495	543	3,082	7,553	16,531
November	296	818	65	270	7,965	9,414	54	284	1,403	1,772	442	429	2,211	6,595	16,009
December	515	527	104	396	7,493	9,035	48	265	1,182	1,567	492	385	3,278	7,217	16,252
1973[4]															
January	330	621	85	581	7,044	8,661	41	212	1,327	1,675	601	525	6,547	10,928	19,589

[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 22.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces raw fiber content, by major fiber, by months, January 1972 to date

Year and month	Cotton: 100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures: 50 percent or more cotton	Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures: Less than 50 percent cotton	Cotton: Total	Wool: 100 percent wool fabric	Wool and man-made fiber mixtures: 50 percent or more wool	Wool and man-made fiber mixtures: Less than 50 percent wool	Wool: Total
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972								
January	973	3	12	988	226	0	50	276
February	868	0	90	958	597	0	65	662
March	978	221	26	1,225	583	3	158	744
April	835	343	31	1,209	342	1	67	410
May	1,201	269	17	1,487	559	0	37	596
June	836	485	0	1,321	411	0	55	466
July	1,023	347	4	1,374	365	0	80	445
August	606	341	4	951	405	11	0	416
September	3,608	1,006	17	[2]4,646	1,412	0	258	[2]1,686
October[1]								
November	2,045	583	38	2,666	739	0	137	876
December	1,200	369	12	1,581	653	0	122	775
Total	14,173	3,967	251	[2]18,406	6,292	15	1,057	[2]7,380
1973								
January	2,429	562	23	3,014	1,646	0	160	1,806

Year and month	Man-made: Cellulosic: Filament yarn	Cellulosic: Staple fiber	Cellulosic: Total	Non-cellulosic: Filament yarn	Non-cellulosic: Staple fiber	Non-cellulosic: Total	Total: Filament yarn	Total: Staple fiber	Total: Total	Glass	Total all fibers
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
1972											
January	0	0	0	49	81	130	49	81	130	3	1,397
February	1	0	1	85	197	282	86	197	283	0	1,903
March	66	0	66	25	283	308	91	283	374	1	2,344
April	87	0	87	73	271	344	160	271	431	5	2,055
May	69	0	69	43	298	341	112	298	410	10	2,503
June	147	2	149	62	219	281	209	221	430	0	2,217
July	38	0	38	39	374	413	77	374	451	0	2,270
August	56	0	56	56	314	370	112	314	426	8	1,801
September	158	0	158	255	1,062	1,317	413	1,062	1,475	18	7,825
October[1]											
November	32	7	39	71	667	738	103	674	777	5	4,324
December	0	0	0	103	501	604	103	501	604	1	2,961
Total	654	9	663	861	4,267	5,128	1,515	4,276	5,791	51	31,628
1973											
January	7	6	13	182	668	850	189	674	863	3	5,686

[1] Included with September. [2] Includes small amount of "other" mixtures.

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

Table 23.—Mill consumption of fibers: Total and per capita, 1950-72

Year beginning January 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]
	Million	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
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	183.7	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	186.5	4,188.0	59.5	22.5	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	37.8
1963	189.2	4,040.2	55.8	21.4	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	38.3
1964	191.8	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	194.2	4,477.5	52.7	23.1	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	43.7
1966	196.5	4,630.5	51.4	23.6	370.2	4.1	1.9	1,591.1	17.7	8.1	2,300.2	25.5	11.7	98.8	1.1	.5	9,005.5	45.8
1967	198.6	4,423.0	49.2	22.3	312.5	3.5	1.6	1,500.2	16.7	7.6	2,621.1	29.1	13.2	124.0	1.4	.6	8,991.2	45.3
1968	200.6	4,146.5	42.3	20.7	329.7	3.4	1.6	1,688.0	17.2	8.4	3,462.1	35.4	17.3	155.4	1.6	.8	9,793.9	48.8
1969	202.6	3,933.0	40.1	19.4	312.8	3.2	1.5	1,614.9	16.5	8.0	3,798.1	38.7	18.7	139.2	1.4	.7	9,808.0	48.4
1970	204.8	3,814.6	39.9	18.6	240.3	2.5	1.2	1,414.4	14.8	6.9	3,948.5	41.3	19.3	138.4	1.4	.6	9,564.1	46.7
1971[10]	207.0	3,946.3	37.0	19.1	191.5	1.8	.9	1,489.4	13.9	7.2	4,859.6	45.5	23.5	185.0	1.7	.9	10,679.0	51.6
1972[10]	208.8	3,841.3	33.0	18.4	219.2	1.9	1.0	1,413.3	12.1	6.8	5,970.3	51.2	28.6	204.4	1.8	1.0	11,656.3	55.8

[1] Bureau of the Census Population continental United States as of July 1, including Armed Forces overseas. [2] Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted; for foreign cotton, 3 percent (15pounds) was deducted, (20 pounds beginning August 1, 1958). Since 1950, data have been adjusted to year ended December 31. [3] Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Data from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. [4] *Textile Organon,* publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated. Includes filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. [5] *Textile Organon.* Nylon, acrylic, polyester, glass fiber, etc. United States producers' shipments plus imports for consumption. [6] Producers' man-made fiber waste consumed by mills. [7] Includes flax and silk imports for consumption. [8] Totals made from unrounded data. [9] Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. [10] Preliminary.

Table 24.—Domestic consumption[1] of fibers,[2] actual and cotton equivalent[3]: Total and per capita, 1955-1972

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]
	Million	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pound*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
	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	183.7	[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	186.5	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	189.2	4,136.7	55.8	21.9	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	191.8	4,331.3	54.6	22.6	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	194.2	4,664.4	53.3	24.0	531.0	6.1	2.7	1,572.0	17.9	8.1	1,992.1	22.7	10.3	8,759.6	45.1
1966	196.5	4,951.3	52.5	25.2	504.3	5.3	2.6	1,616.7	17.2	8.2	2,356.5	25.0	12.0	9,428.8	48.0
1967	198.6	4,678.0	50.0	23.6	427.3	4.6	2.2	1,522.4	16.3	7.7	2,728.7	29.1	13.7	9,356.4	47.1
1968	200.6	4,432.2	43.2	22.1	466.3	4.5	2.3	1,730.4	16.9	8.6	3,639.4	35.4	18.1	10,268.3	51.2
1969	202.6	4,188.9	40.7	20.7	433.6	4.2	2.1	1,655.1	16.1	8.2	4,008.4	39.0	19.8	10,285.9	50.8
1970	204.8	4,078.6	40.3	19.9	349.4	3.5	1.7	1,472.2	14.6	7.2	4,211.3	41.6	20.6	10,111.5	49.4
1971	207.0	4,212.6	37.2	20.4	269.1	2.4	1.3	1,575.6	13.9	7.6	5,259.7	46.5	25.4	11,317.0	54.7
1972[8]	208.8	4,161.5	33.8	19.9	277.5	2.2	1.3	1,486.1	12.1	7.1	6,405.1	51.9	30.9	12,330.2	59.1
	Cotton equivalent														
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	183.7	[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	186.5	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	189.2	4,136.7	47.9	21.9	307.3	3.5	1.6	1,930.9	22.4	10.2	2,263.9	26.2	12.0	8,638.7	45.7
1964	191.8	4,331.3	45.9	22.6	270.0	2.8	1.4	2,070.1	21.9	10.8	2,777.4	29.4	14.5	9,448.8	49.3
1965	194.2	4,664.4	44.3	24.0	292.1	2.8	1.5	2,126.7	20.2	10.9	3,443.3	32.7	17.7	10,526.5	54.2
1966	196.5	4,951.3	43.1	25.2	277.4	2.4	1.4	2,169.3	18.9	11.0	4,090.6	35.6	20.8	11,488.6	58.5
1967	198.6	4,678.0	40.3	23.6	235.0	2.0	1.2	2,028.7	17.5	10.2	4,658.9	40.2	23.5	11,600.6	58.4
1968	200.6	4,432.2	33.7	22.1	256.5	2.0	1.3	2,292.5	17.4	11.4	6,176.5	46.9	30.8	13,157.7	65.6
1969	202.6	4,188.9	31.2	20.7	238.5	1.8	1.2	2,177.2	16.2	10.7	6,810.4	50.8	33.6	13,415.0	66.2
1970	204.8	4,078.6	30.6	19.9	192.2	1.4	.9	1,956.5	14.7	9.6	7,098.9	53.3	34.7	13,326.2	65.1
1971	207.0	4,212.6	27.5	20.4	148.0	1.0	.7	2,104.2	13.8	10.2	8,828.6	57.7	42.7	15,293.4	73.9
1972[8]	208.8	4,161.5	24.5	19.9	152.6	.9	.7	1,954.3	11.5	9.4	10,738.8	63.1	51.4	17,007.2	81.5

[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, Inc. [2] Does not include flax and silk. [3] Based 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. [4] Bureau of the Census. Population continental United States as of July 1, including Armed Forecs overseas. [5] Includes man-made producers' waste fiber. [6] Total divided by population and not a summation of per capita data. [7] Includes picker lap reported by the Bureau of the Census as raw cotton. [8] Preliminary.

Table 25.—American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, disappearance, and CCC inventory, by staple length, 1961-72

Year beginning August 1	Shorter than 1 inch		1 inch and 1-1/32 inches		1-1/16 inches and over		All staple lengths
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity
	1,000 bales	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*
				Carryover			
1961	598	9	3,030	43	3,450	48	7,078
1962	1,362	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	329	6	1,001	18	4,305	76	5,635
1971	288	7	496	12	3,400	81	4,184
1972	722	23	430	13	2,078	64	3,230
				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	6,586	67	9,860
1970	2,021	20	1,541	15	6,493	65	10,055
1971	1,814	18	819	8	7,499	74	10,133
1972[1]	1,984	15	2,117	16	9,127	69	13,228
				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	2,506	15	2,871	18	10,830	67	16,207
1970	2,350	15	2,542	16	10,799	69	15,691
1971	2,102	15	1,315	9	10,900	76	14,317
1972[1]	2,706	16	2,547	16	11,205	68	16,458
				Disappearance[3]			
1961	3,074	23	3,951	29	6,591	48	13,616
1962	2,365	21	2,610	23	6,499	56	11,171
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	1,870	18	6,526	62	10,572
1970	2,062	18	2,046	18	7,399	64	11,507
1971	1,380	12	885	8	8,822	80	11,087
				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	2	([4])	129	4	2,826	96	2,937
1971	([5])	([4])	2	1	269	99	271

[1] Estimated. [2] Carryover at beginning of season, plus ginnings. [3] Supply minus carryover at end of season. [4] Less than 0.5 percent. [5] Less than 500 bales.

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

Table 26.—Cotton: American Middling White, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, August 1970 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[2]	1 inch	1-1/32 inch	1-1/16 inches	1-3/32 inches	
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
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	22.77
November	21.39	22.82	23.83	24.77	25.10	22.09
December	21.06	22.58	23.61	24.55	24.86	20.92
January	21.54	22.81	23.85	24.80	25.08	21.11
February	22.10	23.22	24.21	25.22	25.45	21.76
March	22.45	23.56	24.57	25.67	25.90	22.51
April	22.84	23.79	24.86	25.98	26.21	23.09
May	23.65	24.46	25.48	26.53	26.76	22.92
June	24.28	25.07	26.09	27.13	27.36	23.11
July	24.59	25.31	26.33	27.35	27.58	22.78
Average	22.33	23.55	24.59	25.66	25.94	[3]21.86
Loan rates[4]	18.17	20.37	21.92	23.52	24.67	[5]20.15
1971[6]						
August	26.14	26.78	27.85	28.91	29.15	26.00
September	26.69	27.27	28.34	29.37	29.61	26.12
October	27.20	27.71	28.80	29.82	29.99	27.04
November	27.50	28.05	29.14	30.18	30.34	27.95
December	29.57	30.12	31.19	32.02	32.20	28.37
January	32.27	32.88	33.87	34.61	34.79	29.45
February	32.67	33.42	34.39	35.14	35.29	30.16
March	32.93	33.80	34.83	35.56	35.80	27.60
April	33.72	35.18	36.78	37.85	38.01	30.75
May	33.85	35.60	37.89	39.34	39.51	31.71
June	32.51	34.32	36.26	37.77	37.93	31.29
July	31.24	33.01	34.74	36.23	36.39	30.54
Average	30.52	31.51	32.84	33.91	34.08	28.07
Loan rates	17.80	19.70	21.05	22.45	22.90	[7]19.50
1972[6]						
August	29.45	31.14	32.74	34.21	34.37	30.55
September	24.33	26.81	27.87	29.20	29.36	24.35
October	22.37	24.92	25.99	27.37	27.54	25.56
November	22.33	26.05	28.04	30.01	30.19	27.18
December	24.94	27.71	30.22	32.21	32.41	25.57
January	27.56	30.03	32.78	35.08	35.28	22.13
February	29.85	31.40	33.95	36.04	36.24	23.55
March 23	31.17	33.27	35.97	38.22	38.42	
Average						[8]26.7
Loan rates	18.01	19.71	21.01	22.31	22.71	[7]19.50

[1] Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. [2] Average of six markets. [3] Weighted average. [4] Spot market loan rates exclude 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. [5] Average of the crop. [6] Net weight. Prices and loan rates published prior to August 1, 1971, are on gross weight terms. The factor to convert from gross to net weight is 1.0438 for spot market prices (Agricultural Marketing Service) and 1.04167 for farm prices (Statistical Reporting Service). [7] Middling 1", average location. [8] Average price to January 1 with no allowance for unredeemed loans.

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

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