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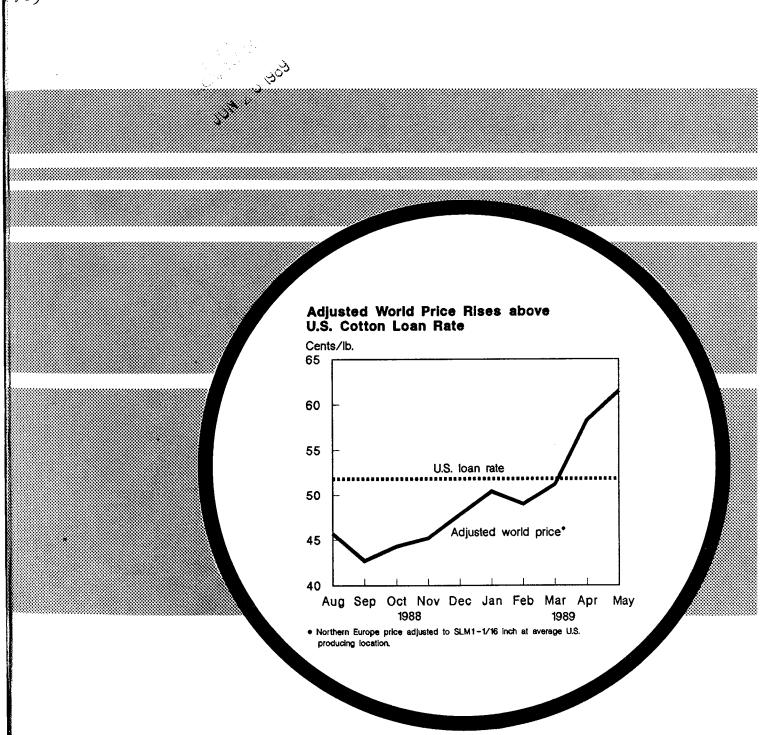
Economic Research Service

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Cotton and Wool

Situation and Outlook Report



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Summary

Demand prospects for U.S. cotton in 1989/90 indicate offtake could increase 1.8 million bales from the current marketing year's estimated 13.2 million. Domestic mill use is expected to rise to 7.5 million bales, a 200,000-bale increase. Declining textile inventories, increased denim production, and competitive cotton prices should boost consumption next season. However, the continuing growth of cotton textile imports will likely limit domestic gains.

U.S. cotton exports in 1989/90 are expected to exceed this season's level because of reduced foreign supplies and stronger foreign mill demand. The initial U.S. cotton export forecast equals 7.5 million bales, implying an increase in the U.S. share of world cotton trade. Next season, the United States could capture about a 29-percent share, compared with 24 percent in 1988/89.

Foreign consumption in 1989/90 is forecast to rise 2.5 percent (about the historical growth rate) to 77.5 million bales. Major foreign producers are expected to maintain their consumption growth, primarily because of continued expansion in their populations and incomes. Rising consumption is also expected among foreign cotton importers. Foreign imports are projected to go up 600,000 bales to 25.5 million. Despite improved demand, foreign exports will probably drop nearly 1 million bales to 18 million because of tight supplies.

The 1989 U.S. cotton crop is projected at 13.5 million bales, 12 percent below last year. The March U.S. planting intentions survey indicated 11.0 million acres could be planted this year, down 12 percent from 1988. Participation in the 25-percent upland cotton acreage reduction program for 1989 is estimated at 87 percent, down slightly from 1988. The preliminary 1989 U.S. upland cotton base is estimated at 14.6 million acres, compared with 14.5 million in 1988 and in 1987.

Foreign production in 1989/90 is projected at 69 million bales, virtually unchanged from this year. Except for the Soviet Union, gains are likely in most of the major producers—China, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt, and Australia. Production may drop in areas where the 1988/89 crop was especially good—Mexico, Turkey, Greece, Spain, and the French-speaking countries of West Africa—but good returns in 1988/89 should still encourage large crops here too. Growth is expected in yields, but foreign area is forecast to drop about 1.5 percent to 29 million hectares.

Domestic mill use will likely decrease in 1988/89 after 3 straight years of rising cotton consumption. Larger textile inventories, slower denim business, and increased demand for more fine-count yarn products are contributing to the

decline. Lower cotton prices relative to manmade fibers have led to higher consumption rates since January. For the first 9 months of the 1988/89 marketing year, the seasonally adjusted rate for annual consumption averaged 7.3 million bales. However, the consumption rate for January-April rose nearly 600,000 bales over last November. During the last 4 months, consumption rates have averaged 7.6 million bales. In addition, cotton share of fibers used on the cotton system increased to over 69 percent of total fibers in March, the highest level since 1971. In April, it equaled 70 percent. Based on increased usage the past few months and continued lower cotton prices relative to manmade fibers, mill use is expected to reach 7.3 million bales, only 300,000 bales below last season.

Foreign consumption, at 75.6 million bales in 1988/89, changed little from 1987/88. Slack demand for textile products, particularly denims, cut the cotton demand of major importers in Asia and Western Europe. Consumption among foreign cotton producers, however, generally continued rising because their population and income growth remains strong. Foreign stocks are expected to drop about 1 million bales by the end of 1988/89. Very competitive prices early in the season enabled foreign exporters to capture a large share of exports, pulling forecast year-end stocks to the lowest level in 5 years. Sharp gains in world prices and reduced foreign offerings (despite higher prices in the last 2 months) suggest foreign supplies are tight. Stocks to use ratios have dropped to 33.6 percent, the lowest since 1982/83.

U.S. prices for 1988-crop cotton delivered on the Northern European market have averaged 5-7 cents per pound above foreign quotations in the A index for most of this season. Nevertheless, during March, foreign competitors' prices began to rise faster than U.S. prices. Since April, Memphis Territory cotton has been included in the A index. Similarly, for coarse count cotton, Orleans/Texas prices have been included in the B index since mid-March. Total 1988/89 exports of U.S. cotton are forecast at 5.9 million bales, down 10 percent from last season. Export commitments (shipments plus outstanding sales) for 1988/89 have lagged last season's by 1-2 million bales through March. However, competitive U.S. prices and large stocks have increased export sales. At the beginning of May, 1988/89 upland commitments totaled 6.1 million bales, compared with 6.7 million the previous year.

U.S. cotton stocks at the end of the 1988/89 marketing year are estimated at 8.1 million bales, twice the desired amount specified in the 1985 Food Security Act. Reduced export demand and lower cotton prices earlier this season have resulted in record Commodity Credit Corporation loan entries. Producers have placed 11.2 million bales of 1988-

crop cotton under Government loan. The previous record for one crop year was set in 1963, when 8.1 million bales were entered. About half of the 1988 cotton crop placed under loan in the West and Delta has been redeemed, but only one-third of the crop under loan in the Southern Plains has been repaid.

U.S. production of shorn wool in 1988 was 89 million pounds, greasy, 5.4 percent above 1987. The weighted aver-

age price was \$1.38 per pound, up 50 percent from 1987. The support price was \$1.78 in 1988 and the payment rate was 29 cents per pound. Sheep producers will receive about \$40 million in Federal price support payments on shorn and pulled wool for 1988. The support price for 1989 marketings will be \$1.77 per pound. Mill consumption for the first quarter was 39 million pounds, clean, 14 percent above the fourth quarter and 2 percent above a year earlier.

Textiles and the Economy

In early 1989, the U.S. economy continues to expand. Real Gross National Product jumped 4.3 percent (\$43.1 billion) in first-quarter 1989, compared with a 2.4-percent (\$24.0 billion) advance in the previous quarter and a 3.4-percent (\$33.1 billion) increase for first-quarter 1988. The expansion in the economy was largely attributable to higher demand for equipment and increases in exports—two areas in which growth had diminished in the second half of 1988.

The composite index of leading economic indicators decreased 0.7 percent in March—following a 0.3-percent decline in February and a 0.8-percent rise in January. Real disposable personal income increased 2 percent in first-quarter 1989, compared with a 1-percent gain in fourth-quarter 1988. Personal savings as a percentage of disposable personal income was 5.8 percent in the first 3 months of 1989—up sharply from the previous quarter's 4.3 percent rate, and above the 1987 and 1988 annual averages of 3.2 and 4.2 percent, respectively.

In first-quarter 1989, real personal consumption expenditures advanced a slight \$7.4 billion, after increasing \$22.4 billion in the previous quarter; compared with first-quarter 1988, expenditures in 1989 have risen \$73.8 billion. Expenditures on nondurable goods increased \$4 billion, compared with \$2.9 billion in Fourth-quarter 1988. Durable expenditures, however, have declined \$4.6 billion in the first 3 months, contrasted to a \$6.1-billion advance in the last quarter. The first-quarter decrease in durables represents the first drop in expenditures since fourth-quarter 1987.

In March, U.S. merchandise exports reached a seasonally adjusted \$30.8 billion—a record. Combined with imports of \$39.6 billion, the nominal merchandise trade deficit was an unexpectedly low \$8.8 billion. U.S. trade in agricultural commodities continues to yield net trade surpluses, with March 1989 exports exceeding previous March exports for corn, wheat, rice, and soybeans by 61, 55, 28 and 13 percent in value, respectively. March raw cotton exports dropped 28 percent in value from the previous March level. For the calendar year through March, cumulative 1989 exports of all merchandise increased 17 percent and imports rose 7 percent by value over the comparable 1988 period.

During the first quarter of 1989, U.S. imports (square meter equivalent basis) of cotton, wool, manmade fiber, silk blends, and non-cotton vegetable fiber textiles and apparel increased 8.5 percent over their first-quarter 1988 levels. This increase represents a 7-percent rise in apparel imports and a 10-percent rise in textile imports. Cotton imports were up 4.5 percent, and manmade fiber imports were up 10.3 percent. By value, cotton imports decreased 5 percent, while manmade fiber imports rose 12 percent.

U.S. industrial production increased 0.4 percent in April as the index rose to 141.1 percent of the 1977 annual average. This was 4.2 percent above last April. In March, the latest month for which data are available, clothing production decreased 0.6 percent, the second straight monthly decline, but first-quarter figures exceeded those of a year ago by 1.8 percent. Output of textile materials rose 2.2 percent in March; first-quarter figures show only a slight (0.4 percent) advance over the first quarter a year earlier.

During the first quarter of 1989, U.S. industries operated at 83.9 percent of capacity—down slightly from the 84.1 percent rate of the previous quarter. Most of the downturn is attributable to lower utilization rates among durable manufacturing industries—particularly iron and steel and automobiles. Lower operating rates were observed in lumber and furniture and other building-related industries.

Nondurable manufacturing industries continued to operate at an average rate of 86.4 percent of capacity. Among nondurable manufacturing industries, the rate of capacity utilization remained high for textile mill products, at 91.3 percent for March. While the rate for the textile mill products industry has risen through the first 3 months of this year, most industries have slackened their rates since January. Nonetheless, most industries continued to operate at a higher rate than during the first quarter of last year.

In April, the U.S. unemployment rate for the civilian labor force climbed 0.3 to 5.3 percent, the highest level since January but the average rate since June 1988. In 1989, the national unemployment rate and the monthly unemployment figures for textile mill products and apparel industries moved similarly, except in April when the apparel industry's unemployment declined. In March, unemployment in the textile

mill products sector fell to 3.4 percent, the lowest observed in the 1980's, while the apparel sector held solid an 8.5- percent unemployment rate. By April, unemployment in the textile products sector rose to 4.9 percent, paralleling the national rate, but the apparel sector decreased slightly to 8.3 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.7 percent in April, exceeding the first quarter monthly average of 0.5 percent. After a 0.2-percent decline in February in the CPI-U for apparel and upkeep, increases of 1.4 and 0.3 percent were reported for March and April, respectively. For the 3 months ending in April, the apparel and upkeep index compounded at an annual rate equaled 5.9 percent, compared with 3.4 percent for a 6-month period ending in April.

U.S. Cotton Situation and Outlook

Upland Cotton Situation

Final Acreage Revised Up, Yields Down

Upland cotton production in 1988 totaled 15.1 million bales, 4 percent above the 1987 crop and the largest since 1981's 15.6 million (table A). Harvested area, at 11.8 million acres, was 19 percent above 1987. Abandonment in 1988 equaled 4.6 percent of the planted area, compared with 3.6 percent the previous year. Yields averaged 616 pounds per harvested acre, down 86 pounds from the 1987 record of 702 pounds, but 69 pounds above the 1986 yield.

The 1988 upland crop began with dry conditions generally prevailing, but moisture conditions slowly improved. All States reported lower yields than in 1987, except for New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Final production exceeded the initial crop estimate made last August by over 500,000 bales.

Planted acreage was 12.3 million, up 2.1 million acres from the previous season. Participation in the 12.5-percent acreage reduction program (ARP) is projected at 89 percent,

Table A--Final 1988 and 1987 upland cotton

	acreage,	yield, and	production 1/		
Region		Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
		1,000	acres	lbs./acre	1,000 bales
Southeast 1987 1988 Delta 3/:	2/:	832 1,047	823 988	571 515	979 1,061
1987 1988 Southwest	41.	2,810 3,435	2,784 3,277	791 689	4,587 4,707
1987 1988 West 5/:	٠,٠	5,121 6,061	4,801 5,736	498 462	4,982 5,518
1987 1988 Total:		1,506 1,777	1,491 1,753	1,264 1,038	3,927 3,791
1987 1988		10,269 12,320	9,899 11,754	702 616	14,475 15,077

1/ Based on May Crop Production Report. 2/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Missispipi, and Tennessee. 4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 5/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

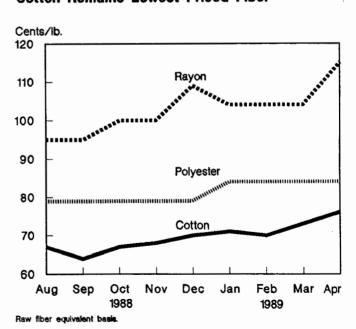
down slightly from 1987, when 93 percent of the upland base was enrolled. Participants idled 1.6 million acres under the ARP, and an additional 626,000 acres were enrolled under the 50/92 provision of the 1985 farm bill. Of the total acreage idled, 55 percent (1.2 million acres) were in the Southern Plains.

Cotton/Polyester Price Spread Narrows

Domestic mill use will likely decrease this season after 3 consecutive years of rising cotton consumption. Larger textile inventories, slower denim business, and increased demand for more fine-count yarn products are contributing to the decline. Lower cotton prices relative to manmade fibers have led to higher consumption rates since January. The mill-delivered price of strict low middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch cotton, on a raw fiber equivalent basis, averaged 76 cents per pound in April, compared with 84 cents for polyester and \$1.15 for rayon (figure 1). Although the cotton/polyester price spread has narrowed during the past 3 months, several companies have announced price increases for polyester staple during May and June.

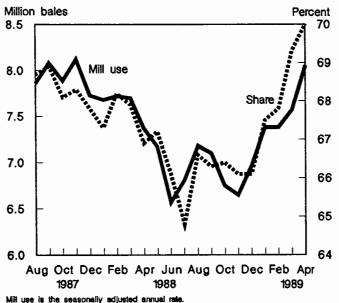
For the first 9 months of the 1988/89 marketing year, the seasonally adjusted rate for annual upland consumption averaged 7.2 million bales. However, the consumption rate for January through April increased nearly 600,000 bales over last November (figure 2). During the last 4 months, consumption rates have averaged 7.6 million bales. In addition, cotton's share of fibers used on the cotton system increased to over 69 percent of total fibers in March, the highest level since 1971. In April, cotton's share equaled 70 percent. Based on increased usage the past few months and continued

Figure 1
Cotton Remains Lowest Priced Fiber



5

Figure 2
Upland Mill Use and Share of Fibers on the Cotton System Increase



lower cotton prices relative to manmade fibers, upland mill use is expected to reach 7.2 million bales, only 300,000 bales below last season.

U.S. Export Prospects Increasing

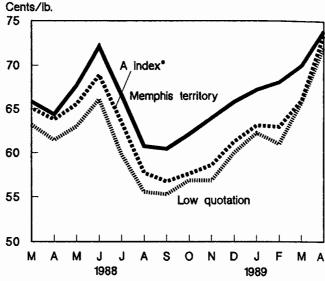
U.S. prices for 1988-crop cotton delivered on the Northern European market have averaged 5-7 cents per pound above foreign quotations in the A index for most of this season. However, during March, foreign competitors' prices began to rise faster than U.S. prices because of dwindling supplies (figure 3). Since April, Memphis Territory cotton has been included in the A Index. Similarly, for coarse count cotton, Orleans/Texas prices have been included in the B Index since mid-March (figure 4). As a result, U.S. export prospects are improving.

Total 1988/89 exports of upland cotton are forecast at 5.6 million bales, a decrease of 11 percent from last season (table B). Export commitments (shipments plus outstanding sales) for 1988/89 have lagged last season's by 1-2 million bales through March. However, competitive U.S. prices and large stocks have increased export sales. At the beginning of May, 1988/89 upland commitments totaled 6.1 million bales, compared with 6.7 million the previous year (figure 5).

Cotton Prices Continue To Rise

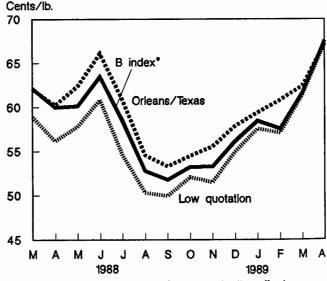
U.S. upland cotton prices generally declined last season, and continued to fall through August. The adjusted world price (U.S. equivalent of world prices) remained below the U.S. upland loan rate of 51.8 cents per pound for base quality during the first 7 months of the 1988/89 marketing year. During the last week in March, the adjusted world price (AWP) rose

Figure 3
U.S. A-Type Cotton Prices and
Foreign Quotes Move Back in Line



 Average of the cheapest five types of M1-3/32 inch staple length offered on the European market

U.S. Coarse Count Cotton Prices
Are Competitive

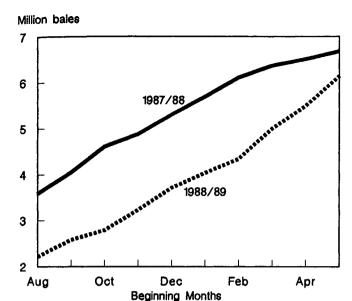


 Average of the cheapest three types of coarse count cottons offered on the European market.

above the loan rate. Since March, the AWP increased to over 62 cents per pound (table C).

The U.S. average spot price and July futures have followed a similar pattern. However, the spread between futures, basis July, and the AWP has decreased from 9-11 cents per pound earlier the season to 5 cents in May. Similarly, the spread between the average spot price and the AWP has narrowed

Figure 5
Upland Export Sales Pace Quickens



Shipments plus outstanding sales.

from 10 cents per pound during late August to nearly 2 cents in May. Prior to March, when the AWP was below the base quality loan rate, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) did not require payment of interest and paid the warehouse charges when upland cotton pledged as loan collateral was redeemed with cash. After March, when the AWP exceeded the loan rate, CCC required payment of that portion of interest and accrued warehouse charges determined necessary to permit the loan collateral to be redeemed at the AWP. As a result, these price relationships have changed recently.

Large Carryover Supplies

U.S. upland cotton stocks are expected to increase for the second consecutive season. Last season carryover supplies increased 776,000 bales, and this year excess production may boost stocks by an additional 2.3 million bales. Upland stocks at the end of the 1988/89 marketing year are estimated at 8.1 million bales, twice the desired level specified in the 1985 Food Security Act.

Reduced export demand and lower cotton prices earlier this season have resulted in record CCC loan entries. Producers have placed 11.2 million bales of 1988-crop cotton under Government loan (table D). The previous record for one crop year was set in 1963, when 8.1 million bales were entered. About half of the 1988 cotton crop placed under loan in the West and Delta has been redeemed, but only one-third of the crop under loan in the Southern Plains has been repaid.

Table B--U.S. cotton export shares to selected countries

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	
		Percent		
Japan Korea Taiwan Hong Kong Italy France Germany Portugal Indonesia Thailand China	56 77 56 20 15 23 11 43 24	47 76 57 27 29 33 7 35 20 0	39 70 15 7 19 4 17 5 32 11 1/ 53	
World	26	28	24	

1/ Based on May 25, 1989, Export Sales report and May World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.

Table C--U.S. cotton prices, 1988/89

Month	Average	July	Adjusted
and	spot market	futures	world
day	price 1/	price 1/	price 2/
		Cents/lb.	
Aug. 4	57.23	54.97	48.27
11	57.27	54.80	47.49
18	56.08	52.10	43.24
25	51.93	49.90	41.62
Sept. 1	50.93	52.00	41.80
8	51.08	53.35	42.67
15	52.06	54.35	43.61
22	51.66	52.15	42.95
29	50.42	51.70	42.19
Oct. 6	50.56	52.45	43.25
13	52.07	55.75	44.07
20	52.13	54.00	44.70
27	53.51	56.18	45.07
Nov. 3	53.99	56.70	44.92
10	53.61	56.85	45.08
17	52.73	55.25	45.87
23	52.74	54.88	44.90
Dec. 1	54.31	56.90	45.96
8	54.78	58.06	47.37
15	55.02	58.55	48.66
22	55.25	59.30	49.02
29	54.07	57.90	49.33
Jan. 5	54.27	58.20	48.91
12	55.55	59.65	50.72
19	56.11	59.35	51.11
26	56.48	59.70	50.90
Feb. 2	56.09	59.70	50.08
9	54.49	58.31	49.05
16	54.74	58.25	47.71
23	55.50	59.70	47.37
Mar. 2	55.39	61.00	48.83
9	56.91	62.50	49.44
16	57.48	62.55	51.05
23	58.58	62.70	52.80
30	58.96	62.61	53.72
Apr. 6	60.25	64.27	56.32
13	62.33	65.67	58.53
20	62.02	65.73	58.87
27	61.56	64.89	59.50
May 4	63.54	67,20	59.76
11	64.09	67.63	61.95
18	64.19	67.81	61.97
25	63.75	67.15	62.24

1/ Spot and July futures prices are for SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton, the U.S. base quality. 2/ Adjusted world price is the Northern European price adjusted to SLM 1-1/16 inch at average U.S. producing location. Adjusted world prices are applicable for the week following the date shown.

	•••••	Loans made			Loans repaid		Loans outstanding			Loans forfeited			
Region	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	
1,000 running bales													
Southeast 2/	550.2	281.0	665.4	546.1	240.2	264.2	2.5	40.0	401.2	1.6	0.8		
Delta 3/	2,553.8	1,811.5	3,992.4	2,530.4	1,766.9	2,122.7	18.2	41.5	1,869.7	5.1	3.1		
Southern Plains 4/	1,860.5	2,195.9	4,611.7	1,848.6	1,829.2	1,591.3	7.4	364.8	3,020.4	4.6	1.9		
West 5/	1,204.2	1,073.4	1,931.2	1,200.7	956.0	962.1	3.1	117.4	969.1	0.4	6/		
United States	6,168.7	5,361.8	11,200.8	6,125.8	4,792.3	5,769.3	31.2	563.7	5,431.5	11.7	5.8		

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1/ Producer and cooperative loans through April 30, 1989. Regional statistics do not reflect a backlog of loan repayments of 1987 and 1988 crops.
2/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee.
4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 5/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico. 6/ Less than 100 bales have been forfeited.

Lower Acreage and Program Participation in 1989/90

The U.S. planting intentions survey conducted in March indicated 10.8 million acres of upland cotton could be planted this year (table E). Upland acreage was 12.3 million in 1988 and 10.3 million in 1987. Participation in the 25-percent ARP for 1989 is estimated at 87 percent, down slightly from 1988. The preliminary 1989 U.S. upland cotton base is estimated at 14.6 million acres, compared with 14.5 million in 1988 and in 1987. Since 1986, almost 1.2 million acres of upland cotton base have been enrolled in the 10-year Conservation Reserve Program (CRP).

Participants in the 1989 upland cotton program will be eligible for target price protection of 73.4 cents per pound.

Lower target prices, increasing spot prices, and the larger ARP required for the 1989/90 marketing year reduced program enrollment.

A regional breakdown of prospective planting indicates that growers in the Southeast intend to plant 933,000 acres, 11 percent below last year. In the Southeast, total cotton acreage (planted plus idled under annual program) has risen in recent years. The cotton base in the Southeast is above 1.2 million acres, a 43-percent increase from 1982 (table F). The boll weevil eradication has been partly responsible for the higher acreage.

Delta cotton growers intend to plant 3.1 million acres, down 10 percent. Cotton planted plus diverted acreage has risen in the 1980's as the acreage of competing crops, primarily soybeans, has been reduced (figure 6).

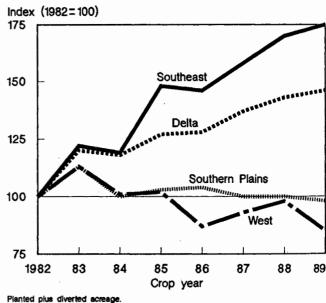
Cotton growers in the Southern Plains revealed plans to plant 3.1 million acres, 12 percent below last year. Cotton planted plus considered planted has dropped in recent years. Since 1982, this region's cotton base has dropped by 1.6 million acres. As a result, most of the base in the Southern Plains has been accounted for in the past 2 years.

Table E--Estimated upland cotton acreage, 1988-89

Region 1/	1988	Percentage decrease		
	1	,000 acres		
Southeast Delta Southern Plains West	1,047 3,435 6,061 1,777	933 3,090 5,331 1,400	11 10 12 21	
Total	12,320	10,754	13	

1/ Southeast: AL, GA, SC, NC, VA, FL; Delta: MS, LA, AR, TN, MO; Southern Plains: TX, OK, KS; West: CA, NM, AZ. 2/ Based on March 31, 1989 Prospective Plantings report.

Figure 6
Cotton Acreage Continues Upward in Southeast and Delta



Upland cotton growers in the West indicated they would plant 1.4 million acres, 21 percent less than last year. The largest percentage decrease could occur in California, where prospective acreage is down 22 percent. Although the region's acreage base has declined slightly, growers are expected to underplant their permitted acreage by 19 percent in 1989.

	Southeast 1/Delta 2/		ta 2/	-Southern	Plains 3/-	West 4/		
Year	Acreage base	Percentage of base used 5/	Acreage base	Percentage of base used 5/	Acreage base	Precentage of base used 5/	Acreage base	Percentage of base used 5/
				1,000 acres				
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 6/	850 881 926 1,000 1,088 1,094 1,143 1,219	84 99 92 106 96 104 107 103	3,252 3,348 3,462 3,584 3,673 3,714 3,856	85 99 94 98 95 103 106 104	8,884 8,869 8,825 8,868 8,534 7,640 7,398 7,284	82 93 83 85 89 95 98	2,322 2,331 2,351 2,372 2,237 2,264 2,229 2,209	90 101 90 90 82 86 92 81

1/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 2/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 3/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico. 5/ Includes planted plus diverted acres. 6/ Estimated, based on March 31, 1989 Prospective Plantings report and preliminary Program Enrollment report. Total acreage bases in 1987 and 1988 are reduced by base acres accepted into the Conservation Reserve Program with signed contracts.

Annual variability in cotton yields makes preseason production forecasts hazardous at best. Already this season, lower water quotas in California, lack of moisture in parts of Texas, and cool, wet weather in the Delta may have impacted yields. During the 1984-88 period, yields per planted acre ranged from 460 to 677 pounds, averaging 618. Assuming actual acreage is close to the March planting intentions of 10.8 million, yield experience of the past 5 years suggests production could range from about 10.3 million to 15.2 million bales. The initial USDA forecast has pegged 1989 upland production at 13 million bales.

Cotton Use Expected To Increase Next Season

Demand prospects for U.S. cotton in 1989/90 indicate offtake could rise 1.6 million bales above the current year's estimated 12.9 million. Domestic mill use of upland cotton is expected to reach 7.4 million bales, a 200,000-bale increase. Declining textile inventories, greater-denim production, and competitive cotton prices should boost consumption next season. However, the continuing growth of cotton textile imports will likely limit gains.

U.S. upland cotton exports are expected to exceed this season's level because of reduced foreign supplies and stronger foreign mill demand in importing countries. The initial U.S. upland export forecast equals 7.1 million bales, up 26 percent, which implies an increase in the U.S. share of world cotton trade. Next season, the United States could capture about a 29-percent share, compared with 24 percent in 1987/88.

Proposed changes in the upland cotton program should also promote larger offtake next season. A proposed rule to alter the upland cotton AWP formula and the 18-month loan program was published in the Federal Register on May 25. Under the new rule, the Secretary of Agriculture would be allowed to further adjust the AWP if it were determined that such an adjustment was necessary to accurately reflect the

prevailing world market price of upland cotton adjusted to U.S. quality and location.

The AWP could be altered on the basis of some or all of the following data, as available: weekly U.S. cotton export sales; U.S. price levels for SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton as quoted in the designated spot markets relative to the formula calculated AWP; and price quotations for the Memphis and California/Arizona territories as quoted for middling 1-3/32 inch cotton c.i.f. Northern Europe, relative to price quotes for other such growths, c.i.f. Northern Europe. In addition, the AWP could be altered on the basis of other data determined by the Secretary, such as a comparison of available actual prices received for cotton grades, quoted prices for such grades, and the estimated volume of cotton available for sale from foreign cotton exporters.

The proposed rule would also reinstate the assessment and payment of interest and warehouse storage charges for producers seeking an 8-month extension of the 10-month cotton loan. Beginning with the 1989 crop, producers would have to either prepay 8 months' storage charges to a warehouse or provide documentation from a warehouse that the CCC would not be held responsible for such storage charges. If the loan were extended, the producer would pay CCC interest, which would be assessed beginning with the first month of such an extension.

These changes should improve the effectiveness of the upland cotton program. By assuring competitive prices in domestic and foreign markets and providing an incentive to redeem cotton from Government loan, prospects for U.S. exports will likely be enhanced next season.

Total upland cotton use may approach 14.5 million bales in the 1989/90 marketing year. Therefore, year-ending stock levels are expected to decrease to 6.6 million bales, representing about a 120-day mill supply.

ELS Cotton Situation

ELS Plantings Up, Demand Strong

Extra-long staple (ELS) cotton production in 1988 totaled a record 334,200 bales, up 17 percent from 1987's previous record outturn (table G). This season, harvested acreage was 189,100—up 38 percent from 1987, while yield-per-harvested acre, at 848 pounds, was 152 pounds per acre lower than last season's record.

In 1988, only 10,694 acres (10.2 percent) of the ELS cotton base was enrolled in the program. Eligible producers will not receive deficiency payments under the 1988-crop ELS cotton program because the national average market price exceeded the established target price of 95.7 cents per pound. The national average price received by producers from August 1988 through March 1989 was 115 cents per pound.

Interest in growing ELS cotton in the United States outside of traditional production areas has increased because of strong foreign demand and high prices. In April the USDA designated 20 additional counties in California, Mississippi, and Texas as suitable for growing ELS cotton for marketing year 1989. With the additional counties, a total of 59 counties have been so designated. The Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, defines ELS cotton for program purposes as any pure strains of the Barbadense species, or hybrid thereof, that is ginned on a roller type gin and is grown in a county designated by the CCC as a county where ELS cotton is produced.

ELS cotton is also a new addition to the San Joaquin Valley region of California. The State recently allowed growers there to plant an additional 18,200 acres (in addition to the 1,800 acres planted in 1988), bringing the total to 20,000 acres.

The U.S. planting intentions survey conducted in March indicated that 291,000 acres of ELS cotton could be planted in 1989. ELS planted acreage totaled 189,600 in 1988 and 137,900 in 1987 (figure 7). Since 1984, ELS planted acreage has increased at a compound annual rate of about 30 percent. If actual plantings approach March indications and yields are on trend, 1989 ELS production could range between 500,000-550,000 bales. Participation in the 5-percent acreage reduction program for 1989 is estimated at 2 percent. The low enrollment is attributable to market prices well in excess of target prices. The preliminary 1989 ELS cotton base is estimated at 123,259 acres compared with 105,000 in 1988 and 86,000 in 1987.

Demand for ELS cotton should remain strong in 1989/90, with stable to slightly increasing domestic mill use and strong export demand. Domestic mill use may reach 75,000

bales and exports could approach 400,000 bales in 1989/90. At the beginning of May, export commitments for 1988/89 reached 284,000 bales (figure 8). Adjusted for potential rollover and cancellations, exports for the entire 1988 season could be about 275,000 bales. Preseason export sales for 1989 ELS cotton are currently well above the 1988 level. In mid-May, outstanding sales of 1989 ELS cotton were 214,000 bales, compared with 111,000 at the same time last year—a 93-percent increase. Domestic mill use of ELS cotton in 1988/89 is projected at 70,000 bales, which, when combined with projected exports, could cause 1988/89 ending stocks to fall to 40,000 bales—their lowest level in several years.

Table GFina	l 1988 and 19	87 ELS cotton a	creage, yield,	and production 1/
State	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	1,000	acres	lbs./acre	1,000 bales
Arizona: 1987 1988	91.0 128.0	90.8 128.0	1,126 904	213.0 241.0
Texas: 1987 1988	32.0 42.0	31.0 41.5	787 769	50.8 66.5
New Mexico: 1987 1988	14.0 17.8	13.9 17.8	642 634	18.6 23.5
California: 1987 1988	0.9 1.8	0.9 1.8	1,173 853	2.2 3.2
Total: 1987 1988	137.9 189.6	136.6 189.1	1,000 848	284.6 334.2

1/ Based on May Crop Production Report.

Figure 7
American Pima Acreage Continues To Rise

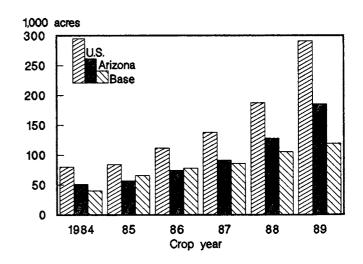
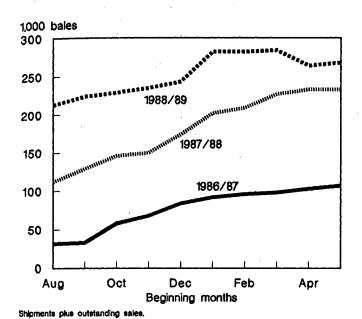


Figure 8
Record ELS Export Commitments



Foreign Production To Rise Amid Tight Supplies

According to International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) estimates, 1988/89 foreign ELS production could approach 4.65 million bales, up about 4.5 percent from the previous season (table H). Projections for 1989/90 call for a further increase of 7.2 percent, for a total of almost 5 million bales. Much of the 1989/90 increase is attributable to larger projected outturns in Egypt and Israel over the previous season.

Consumption of ELS cotton in foreign producing countries is estimated at about 3.9 million bales in 1988/89, up 5 percent from 1987/88. According to ICAC estimates, domestic consumption among foreign producers may fall by slightly more than 1 percent in 1989/90. Foreign production is still largely consumed within the producing countries; however, with production projected to rise modestly in 1989/90 and consumption projected to fall slightly, foreign producers should have more ELS available for export.

Table H--ELS cotton supply and use in foreign producing countries

Year beginning August 1	1985	1986	1987	1988 prel.	1989 proj.	1990 proj.
			1,00	0 bales		
BEGINNING STOCKS: Egypt, L. Stpl. India Israel Peru PRC Sudan USSR Other producers Subtotal Egypt, ELS Total	7 278 5 34 209 34 20 606 72 678	71 173 5 15 16 201 80 28 589 62 651	2 89 5 45 25 283 81 38 568 10 578	12 134 5 22 32 136 67 33 441 9	5 105 25 112 67 21 355 358	21 159 12 22 37 103 67 19 440 7
PRODUCTION: Egypt, L. Stpl. India Israel Peru PRC Sudan USSR Other producers Subtotal Egypt, ELS Total	1,558 1,014 33 102 173 309 1,008 40 4,237 417 4,654	1,324 1,169 73 129 198 341 1,076 47 4,357 502 4,859	1,218 991 58 49 257 195 1,245 59 4,072 379 4,451	1,036 1,121 85 106 243 216 1,432 41 4,280 369 4,649	1,333 1,154 143 112 257 250 1,262 42 4,553 430 4,983	1,386 1,277 167 129 253 266 1,436 40 4,954 447 5,401
CONSUMPTION: Egypt, L. Stpl. India Israel Peru PRC Sudan USSR Other producers Subtotal Egypt, ELS Total	1,172 1,108 69 160 1,030 3,6 3,644 110 3,754	1,062 953 10 48 170 41 1,116 39 3,439 231 3,670	1,030 925 10 51 200 11 1,300 44 3,571 148 3,719	47	1,000 1,025 0 55 200 45 1,342 42 3,709 155 3,864	1,100 1,100 0 55 200 45 1,470 40 4,010 160 4,170
EXPORTS: Egypt, L. Stpl. India Israel Peru PRC Sudan USSR Other producers Subtotal Egypt, ELS Total	346 11 25 51 15 256 9 26 739 316 1,055	350 300 63 52 20 218 11 29 1,043 303 1,346	195 22 48 20 50 331 52 751 233 984	105 150 83 55 50 200 255 38 736 225 961	330 75 137 50 45 215 20 33 905 270 1,175	300 100 137 40 45 200 55 30 907 285 1,192

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C.

Foreign producers are expected to export 736,000 bales of ELS cotton in 1988/89, down about 2 percent from the previous season. However, foreign exports in 1989/90 are projected to rise 169,000 bales to 905,000—an increase of 23 percent. Strong demand in importing countries is expected to absorb the greater production and reduced consumption among foreign producers, keeping stocks relatively tight. Among individual foreign exporters, Egypt and Israel are expected to substantially increase 1989/90 exports. Based upon current estimates, the U.S. share of world exports could rise to 25 percent in 1989/90 from 22 percent in 1988/89.

Foreign Cotton Situation and Outlook

Foreign Stocks Lowest in 5 Years

In 1988/89, foreign cotton production rose 3 million bales to 68.8 million (table I). Much of the growth came from increased area, particularly in China, French-speaking West Africa, and along the Mediterranean. Yields were exceptional in the Soviet Union, Mexico, Greece, and the French-speaking countries of West Africa; yields also rose in Pakistan, India, Australia, and Turkey. But poor weather reduced yields in China, Brazil, Egypt, Spain, Argentina, Paraguay, and Peru.

At 75.6 million bales, foreign consumption in 1988/89 changed little from 1987/88. Slack demand for textile products, particularly denims, cut the cotton demand of major importers in Asia and Western Europe. Consumption among foreign cotton producers, however, generally continued rising because population and income growth there remains strong.

Although year-end world stocks will rise because of tremendous gains in the United States, foreign stocks are expected to drop about 1 million bales by the end of 1988/89. Very competitive prices early in the season enabled foreign exporters to capture a large share of exports, pulling expected year-end stocks to the lowest level in 5 years. Sharp gains in world prices and reduced foreign offerings (despite higher prices in the last 2 months) suggest foreign supplies are tight. Stocks to use ratios have dropped to 33.6 percent, the lowest since 1982/83.

Prices Rise Sharply, Exceeding the Previous 4 Seasons

World prices, represented by the A Index of c.i.f. quotes on the Northern European market, have risen sharply since February. Although prices had been generally moving upward since September, gains of 6 cents per pound in March alone doubled the gains of the first 6 months and brought prices back near the levels of the previous 4 seasons. Since then, prices rose another 5 cents per pound in April and 3 cents in May to reach 78 cents per pound, above the levels of the same period in each of the previous 4 seasons. Because 1989 cotton futures prices are also equal to or greater than those in the same period in the previous 4 seasons, prices could be attractive to some producers in 1989/90.

Foreign Production Unchanged in 1989/90

Foreign production in 1989/90 is projected at 69 million bales, virtually unchanged from this year. Except for the Soviet Union, gains are likely in most of the major producers—China, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt, and Australia. Production may drop in areas where 1988/89 was especially good—Mexico, Turkey, Greece, Spain, and the French-

Table I--World cotton supply and use, 1988/89 and 1989/90 1/

Beginning August 1	United States	Major importers 2/	Major exporters 3/	Other	Total foreign	World
1988/89:			Million 480	-lb. bales		
Supply Beginning stocks Production Imports	5.8 15.4 4/	5.6 1.6 16.8	13.1 46.6 2.5	7.8 20.6 5.6	26.5 68.8 24.9	32.2 84.3 24.9
Use Mill Use Exports Ending stocks	7.3 5.9 8.1	17.5 1.2 5.3	38.3 11.6 12.1	19.8 5.9 8.0	75.6 18.7 25.4	82.9 24.6 33.5
1989/90: Supply Beginning stocks Production Imports Use	8.1 13.5 4/	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	25.4 69.0 25.5	33.5 82.5 25.5
Mill use Exports Ending stocks	7.5 7.5 .6.7	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	77.5 18.0 24.1	85.0 25.5 30.8

N/A = Not available.

1/ Based on May 11, 1989, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report, 1989/90 projected. Totals may not add and stocks may not balance because of rounding, a small quantity of cotton destroyed, and unaccounted differences. 2/ Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan. 3/ Australia, China, Central America, Egypt. Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, and the USSR. 4/ Less than 50,000 bales.

speaking countries of West Africa—but good returns in 1988/89 should still encourage large crops here too.

Growth is expected in yields; on balance foreign area is forecast to drop about 1.5 percent to 29 million hectares. Northern Hemisphere producers account for the majority of foreign area. Governments announce area policies and farmers make planting decisions several months prior to April planting. In the short run, most do not respond directly to changes in world prices; even if they did, world prices did not begin to rise sharply early enough for adjustments to be made in 1989/90. Some Equatorial and Southern producers may raise area in response to higher world prices since they do not plant until July and September, respectively; but these producers account for only a very small proportion of foreign area, and increases here will not be sufficient to offset decreases in the North.

China's plans called for increased cotton area in 1989/90, but early planting surveys suggest this year's incentives—10-percent higher cotton prices, improved allocation of low cost bonus fertilizer, and taxes on higher value product production—will not be sufficient to offset incentives for grain production, so cotton area may drop somewhat. Still, with a return to more normal weather and improved incentives, yields may rise.

Area in Pakistan is constrained by the availability of irrigation and is unlikely to rise except where cotton displaces another crop, such as rice. But yields in Pakistan are expected to continue their recent steady gains as stable domestic returns continue to encourage the spread of improved cultivation practices and varieties.

Egypt's recent problems with cotton have stemmed from late sowing and poor care of the crop; incentives such as higher prices were insufficient to promote cotton relative to other crops. Area here is also limited; area targets for 1989/90 approximate those of 1988/89. Domestic 1989/90 seed cotton prices were increased again. But in 1989 the Government finally decided to try to halt the recent declines in cotton by offering additional incentives to producers, including: subsidized prices on seed, fertilizer, and pesticides for cotton sown before April 15; a large bonus for cotton delivered before September 15; and a smaller bonus for deliveres between September 15 and October 15. These incentives apparently are having the desired effect: much more cotton than in recent years is being sown in a timely manner. Thus, normal 1989/90 weather should improve yields.

In India, 1989/90 support prices in rupees have been substantially increased. Coupled with the satisfactory returns being obtained in 1988/89, domestic prices are expected to continue to encourage farmers to grow cotton.

But the Soviet Union, whose plans called for a second year of somewhat reduced area, now also appears likely to have reduced yields because freezing temperatures in early May destroyed much of the 1989/90 cotton plantings. Considerable replanting will now be necessary, leaving the 1989/90 crop vulnerable to all the problems that entails, such as insufficient seed, lower quality seed, insufficient labor, higher costs, a late season, and early fall frosts. Even if weather remains normal for the rest of the season, production likely will fall.

Mexico will also have a substantially lower cotton crop in 1989/90. To increase grain area, the Government sharply reduced 1989/90 domestic cotton prices and area planting quotas, resulting in much less area currently being planted.

The large Southern Hemisphere producers, Brazil and Australia, are just harvesting the 1988/89 crop and have yet to make plans for 1989/90. Brazil is expected to recover from this year's dry sowing conditions and plant a more normal area in 1989/90, which could mean a larger crop. In recent seasons Australia has responded to relatively high world prices just prior to planting by increasing area, also suggesting a greater harvest.

Normal Growth Expected in 1989/90 Consumption

Foreign consumption in 1989/90 is forecast to go up 2.5 percent, about the historical rate of growth, to 77.5 million bales. Consumption growth is expected to continue among major foreign producers, primarily because of continued expansion of domestic population and incomes.

Although producers such as China, India, and Pakistan are among the largest growing exporters of textiles, exports still account for a relatively small proportion of their total textile use, so their cotton consumption tends to be less affected by cycles in world textile demand than by domestic demand. Each of these producers, however, has seen its consumption growth slow when its domestic supplies tighten.

Cotton importers in Western Europe and Asia are closely tied to fashion trends in their major textile markets, the developed countries. Cotton demand will probably rise in Asia and may also increase in Western Europe in 1989/90.

As denim demand rises in 1989/90, cotton use in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Southeast Asia, is particularly likely to rebound because they produce a higher percentage of lower quality textiles. Cotton consumption in Thailand and Indonesia, recently the most rapidly growing textile exporters, will also be boosted by continued expansion of capacity.

Europe and Japan may increase cotton use in 1989/90 if yarn demand improves and yarn prices rise. Projections of contin-

ued world economic growth, particularly in the developed economies, suggest yarn demand will improve in major markets. Because demand for yarn in 1988/89 has been weak and inventories accumulated, mills in these countries have hesitated to build cotton stocks; they may therefore need to rebuild stocks as yarn demand improves. This would generate an added boost to import demand.

On the other hand, as cotton prices have gone up, the gap between cotton and polyester is narrowing rapidly even though the cotton/rayon gap remains wide. Polyester prices in Europe now average only 14 cents above cotton, compared with 31 cents as recently as February, while polyester prices in Asia are now just below cotton prices, a drop of 15 cents since February. This could mean more polyester substitution would limit the gain in cotton consumption.

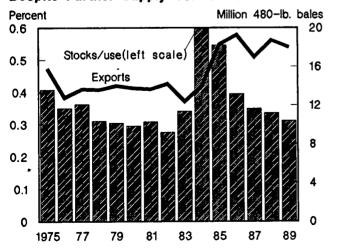
Falling Supplies Expected To Reduce Foreign Exports

Rising consumption, particularly among cotton importers, will probably also boost import demand in 1989/90. Foreign imports are projected to go up 600,000 bales to 25.5 million. Despite improved demand, foreign exports, while remaining substantial, are expected to drop nearly 1 million bales to 18 million.

Foreign exports will not be large enough to cut foreign stocks to the lows of the 1978/79-1982/83 period because the near record U.S. stocks will temper foreign exports (figure 9). U.S. prices are competitive again, so the United States has an opportunity to reduce its stocks and increase its market share by raising 1989/90 exports. Larger U.S. exports will reduce prospects for further foreign export growth in 1989/90.

Nevertheless, foreign cotton producers will likely export as much as possible in 1989/90, reducing stocks and stocks to

Figure 9
Foreign Cotton Exports Expected Strong
Despite Further Supply Contraction



use ratios still further from the current low levels. Many foreign exporters, such as China and Pakistan, use cotton to fill a critical need for foreign exchange. In other countries, such as the French-speaking countries of West Africa and Sudan, cotton is practically their only export. Still others, such as Australia, Paraguay, and Israel, consume very little cotton domestically, exporting nearly all their supply. All exporters of course are interested in taking maximum advantage of cotton exports when prices are relatively high as well as maintaining their market share if at all possible.

U.S. Wool Situation and Outlook

U.S. Wool Clip Up In 1988

Recent data indicate that U.S. shorn wool production in 1988 was 89.2 million pounds, greasy basis, up 5.4 percent from 1987. Revised data indicate the 1987 wool crop of 84.7 million pounds, greasy, to be the smallest on record, dating back to 1909. The average 1988 fleece weight was 7.78 pounds and the total value was \$124.6 million. The number of sheep shorn was 11.5 million, up 5 percent from 1987 and the largest number since 1984.

USDA has estimated that sheep producers will receive about \$40 million in Federal price support payments on shorn and pulled wool for the 1988 marketing year. Similar payments in 1987 were \$84.5 million. The 1988 support price for shorn wool was \$1.78 per pound, determined in accordance with the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended. The 1989 support price is \$1.77 per pound for shorn wool.

The 1988 national average market price for shorn wool, \$1.38 per pound, was 40 cents less than the support price. The 1988 payment rate of 29 percent (40 divided by 138) brings the average price received by all producers up to the support price. The payment rate is applied to the net proceeds received by producers for wool marketed during the marketing year. Hence, if a producer sold wool in 1988 for a total of \$1,000, the incentive payment would be \$290. In accordance with price support regulations, the CCC will not make payments on the amount of a producer's sales proceeds that exceed four times the national average price for shorn wool (\$5.52 per pound, greasy) for 1988 marketings.

Producers will receive \$1.60 per cwt in Federal payments for unshorn lambs that were sold or slaughtered during the 1988 marketing year.

Raw wool mill consumption in the first quarter of 1989, 39.1 million pounds, clean, was 14 percent above the fourth quarter and 2 percent above a year earlier (table J). Raw wool mill consumption in 1989 is forecast to be 137 million pounds, 5 percent below last year (table K). Woolen system mill consumption in the first quarter, 14.3 million pounds, was 4 percent more than the fourth quarter, but more than 4

percent below the average of the first and second quarters. Traditionally, woolen system wool use in the first 6 months exceeds that of the second half of the year.

First quarter worsted mill consumption, 21.1 million pounds, clean, was up more than 20 percent from the previous quarter and 15 percent above a year earlier. In the worsted system, mill use of raw wool coarser than 60's, 7.7 million pounds, in the first quarter was the largest quarterly use in 15 years. Use of these grades rose because their price was lower than the 60's and finer grades. The carpet industry used 3.7 million pounds of raw wool in the first quarter, 24 percent above the previous quarter but 19 percent below a year earlier.

U.S. prices of clean mill-delivered territory raw wool, reflecting the general pattern of world prices, declined from their season's high reached in the November-Janúary period to an April-May plateau. The 64's at \$3.75 per pound were 18 percent below the November-January average, while the 60's at \$2.63 declined almost 7 percent. The 58's at \$2.38 per pound were off 2 percent, while the 56's at \$2.18 declined 0.4 percent. The simple average price received by farmers for raw wool, greasy, in May was \$1.39 per pound, up from \$1.35 in April, and \$1.30 in March. The weighted average price in 1988 was \$1.38 per pound, more than the 50 percent above 1987 (table L).

Domestic clean mill-delivered prices of Australian raw wool have experienced monthly declines since January, after

Table J--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool,

sco	oured basis		
Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
JanDec.:		1,000 lbs.	
1984 1985 1986	128,982 106,051 126,768 129,677 128,317	13,088 10,562 9,960	142,070 116,613 136,728
1987 1988 JanMar.:	129,677 128,317	9,960 13,092 15,826	116,613 136,728 142,769 144,143
1984 1985 1986	36,623 26,846 32,465	3,438 3,000 2,583	40,061 29,846 35,048
1987 1988 1989	26,846 32,465 33,801 33,723 35,402	3,000 2,583 2,828 4,527 3,673	40,061 29,846 35,048 36,629 38,250 39,075
AprJune: 1984 1985	36,252 27,882	3,940 2,537	40,192 30,419 36,040
1986 1987 1988 July-Sept.:	33,653 34,175 33,337	2,537 2,387 3,333 3,867	37,508 37,204
1984 1985 1986	29,326 25,025 30,106 30,041	2,721 2,887 2,739	32,047 27,912 32,845
1987 1988 OctDec.:	30,001	3,748 4,462	33,789 34,463
1984 1985 1986	26,781 26,298 30,544 31,660 31,256	2,989 2,138 2,251	29,770 28,436 32,795 34,843
1987 1988	31,660 31,256	2,138 2,251 3,183 2,970	34,843 34,226

Source: Bureau of the Census.

reaching highs last winter. The 70's at \$5.58 per pound, clean, in May declined 30 percent from the season's high; the 64's, at \$4.04, declined 19 percent. The more medium grades had similar price declines. The 58's at \$2.93 per pound were off 23 percent, while the 56's at \$2.58 went down 17 percent.

Table K--Wool supply and disappearance, clean content

Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
041			Mill	ion lbs.		
Stocks, January 1 Production Imports Diff. unacc. Total supply	58.9 51.1 94.2 -10.0 194.2	51.6 47.1 79.5 -9.6 168.6	50.6 45.5 97.0 -8.8 184.3	46.8 45.5 105.1 -8.2 189.2	45.4 47.8 96.7 0 189.9	45 49 85 0 179
Mill use Exports Total use	142.1 0.5 142.6	116.6 1.4 118.0	136.7 0.8 137.5	142.8 1.0 143.8	144.2 1.2 145.4	137 1 138
Stocks, December 31	51.6	50.6	46.8	45.4	44.5	41

^{1/} Estimated by USDA. All projections are rounded.

Source: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

Table L--Average U.S. farm prices per pound for shorn wool, greasy basis 1/

Month	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			Cen	ts		
January February March April May June July August September October November December	58.4 79.39 86.5 86.63 74.32 69.4	59.2 58.7 61.0 67.9 68.5 69.8 64.0 59.5 66.6 58.5 56.8	52.2 54.4 61.9 70.0 75.5 67.5 65.9 57.6 69.4	58.7 69.1 78.7 99.7 106.0 108.0 87.0 83.1 93.5 84.1 81.4	84.8 109.0 140.0 153.0 166.0 134.0 122.0 113.0 113.0 119.0 116.0	107.0 123.0 130.0 135.0 139.0
Average	79.5	63.3	66.8	91.7	138.0	

^{1/} Weighted market average price.

Source: Agricultural Prices, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table M--U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content

Year	Dutiable	Duty-free	Total
		1,000 lbs.	
JanDec.: 1985 1986 1987 1988	50,164 66,090 74,054 72,323	29,308 30,901 31,066 24,418	79,472 96,991 105,120 96,741
JanMar.: 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	15,169 19,749 20,434 26,763 20,166	7,397 6,910 5,805 6,753 8,815	22,536 26,658 26,239 33,516 28,981
AprJune: 1985 1986 1987 1988	9,661 16,744 21,829 19,150	7,951 7,401 9,126 5,965	17,612 24,145 30,954 25,115
July-Sept: 1985 1986 1987 1988 OctDec.:	11,573 12,922 13,974 9,940	7,158 8,235 9,761 6,141	18,731 21,157 23,735 16,081
1985 1986 1987 1988	13,790 16,676 17,818 16,470	6,803 8,355 6,374 5,558	20,593 25,032 24,192 22,028

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table N--Raw wool imports by region 1/

Region		Duty	-free			Dut	iable,			Total			
Region	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989	1986	1987	1988	1989	
				1Q		Pe	rcent	1Q				1Q	
New England Middle Atlantic	34 33	30 38	30 34	15 36	25 2	16 2	13 1	11 1	28 12	20 12	17 10	12 12	
South Atlantic and other 2/	33	32	36	49	73	82	86	88	60	67	73	76	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

1/ Imports entered through customs districts in the respective regions. 2/ Includes customs districts along the Gulf, the Mexican border, the Pacific Coast, and the Canadian border.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Imports of clean raw wool in the first quarter of 1989 were 29 million pounds, clean, 14 percent below a year earlier but 32 percent above the fourth quarter (table M). Dutiable wool imports were 20 million pounds, 75 percent of the yearearlier quantity. About 93 percent came from three countries: Australia, 83 percent; New Zealand, 6 percent; and Uruguay, 4 percent. Demand for the finest grades (finer than 58's) in the first quarter of 17.5 million pounds was 61 percent of total wool imports, compared with almost 74 percent a year earlier and 65 percent of the first quarter average of the 5 previous years. Duty-free imports of 8.8 million pounds rose 31 percent above a year earlier and 29 percent above the average first quarter of the previous 5 years. More than 97 percent came from three countries: New Zealand, 86 percent; the United Kingdom, 8 percent; and Argentina, 3 percent. The first quarter quantity is the largest first quarter duty-free raw wool import level in 16 years. It reflects greater use of the medium grade wools when prices of the finer grades have been at record highs.

The share of raw wool imports entering the United States through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts declined from 45 percent in 1985 to 24 percent in the first quarter of 1989 (table N). Conversely, the percentage entering through the South Atlantic and other districts has risen from 55 percent in 1985 to 76 percent in 1989. The share of duty-free raw wool entering through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts exceeded the share of the dutiable, even though the overall share of duty-free wool is declining. In the first quarter of 1989, about 51 percent of the duty-free came through the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, compared with 12 percent of the dutiable. In contrast, most of the dutiable raw wool (88 percent) entered through the South Atlantic and other customs districts, compared with only 49 percent of the duty-free.

Foreign Wool Situation and Outlook

Record Wooi Production

The latest information indicates that world sheep numbers at the commencement of the 1988/89 season to be a record high 1.15 billion, 2.1 percent above a year earlier. Most of this increase was concentrated in Australian and Chinese flocks. Farmers in Australia experienced better economic returns from sheep than from cattle and wheat. Government programs to stimulate sheep numbers have succeeded in China. Unfavorable weather has held down flock size in the Soviet Union, but recent better weather and economic incentives may reverse that trend. New Zealand flock numbers have stagnated or declined because of drought and low sheep meat prices. High wool prices, combined with favorable weather, caused larger sheep numbers in South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay.

The 1988/89 world wool clip is estimated to be almost 4.1 billion pounds, clean, a record high and 5.6 percent more than the average of the previous 5 years. Australia accounted for half the increase, in addition to significant gains in Argentina and China. Merino wools accounted for 45 percent of the world clip; medium wool, 28 percent; and coarse types, 27 percent. The breakout for the average clips of the 5 previous years was 43, 28, and 29 percent, respectively.

World supplies of raw wool in the 1988/89 season at 4.24 billion pounds, clean, were somewhat static due to the unusually low carryin. The current season's world supply was 0.3 percent below the average of the previous 5 years. The carryin, 150 million pounds, was 39 percent of the past 5 year average. This low carryin reflects the unprecedented decline in Australian stocks during the previous 2 seasons.

Raw wool exports of the 5 leading exporting countries account for about 85 percent of the wool being internationally traded. Australia made up 66 percent; New Zealand, 23 percent; Argentina, 5 percent; South Africa and Uruguay, 3 percent each. In the 1987/88 season, they were 1.8 billion pounds, clean, 4.4 percent below the previous year. Most of this decline reflected a smaller demand for the coarser and medium grade New Zealand wool, partly because of the over-valued NZ dollar. Depletion of Australian stocks rather than a softening in the demand for merino wool also contributed to the decline.

Total raw wool imports by 34 major wool textile manufacturing countries in calendar 1988, 2.89 billion pounds (greasy),

were down 4.2 percent from the preceding year. While almost all these countries experienced declines, 3 countries experienced the most: Japan, with 65.2 million pounds; Taiwan, with 30.2 million; and the United Kingdom, with 26.2 million. China was the only country whose imports, 76.9 million pounds, showed a significant increase.

Mill consumption of 30 major wool textile manufacturing in calendar 1988, 3.49 billion pounds, clean, increased 1.8 percent over the preceding year. Of the 13 countries having larger mill use in 1988, China had the only significant increase, 100.9 million pounds. Of the 17 countries having declines, the Soviet Union had the largest, 6.8 million pounds.

Large Australian Production

The latest data indicate that the number of sheep in Australia as of March 1988 was 163 million. Wool production in 1988/89 was 2.07 billion pounds, greasy, of which shorn wool made up 1.92 billion. The Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics has forecast that sheep numbers will reach 169 million in March 1989, an increase of 3.7 percent from a year earlier. Wool production in 1989/90 has been estimated at 2.16 billion pounds, greasy, with shorn at 2.0 billion, 4.5 percent above the 1988/89 season. This growth results from the favorable returns to wool production compared with those from competing farm enterprises. The yield per fleece in 1988/89 rose to a record 10.1 pounds; a small increase of 0.6 percent is forecast for 1989/90.

After reaching a season high of A1081 cents in October, the Australian market indicator (a weighted average index of 13 wool categories) declined 12 percent to A949 cents in December. Demand strengthened in the third quarter when the market indicator averaged about A971 cents, the stock level rose to 62,370 bales, 8.7 percent above the end of December, and the Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) purchased an average of about 3 percent of quarterly supplies. After the Easter recess, demand softened, causing the market indicator to decline to A913 cents in April and A898 in May. Stocks doubled to 131,538 bales at the end of May and the AWC purchased 12-20 percent of the weekly offerings. This decline resulted from the smaller purchases by the Soviet Union and Far Eastern countries and greater mill use of the lower priced medium grade wools and noncellulosic fibers.

Exports of Australian raw wool in the first 7 months of the season dropped to 994 million pounds, 11 percent below a year earlier. Five countries bought 62 percent of the total: Japan, 20 percent; the Soviet Union, 14 percent; Italy and China, 10 percent each; and France, 9 percent.

New Zealand sheep numbers are projected to decline from 64.6 million at the end of the 1988/89 season to 63.8 million at the end of the 1989/90 season, a decline of 1.2 percent.

Sheep flocks have been declining for several years, reflecting the relatively low profit from sheep meat.

Wool production in New Zealand for the 1988/89 season was 551 million pounds, but is forecast to decline 4 percent to 529 million pounds in the 1989/90. The smaller wool output will result from lower sheep numbers and a smaller wool clip per head due to drought conditions.

The New Zealand market indicator reached a record high of NZ720 cents in October and declined to NZ664 cents in December. In the third quarter the market indicator, reflecting moderate wool demand, ranged between NZ669 cents and NZ679 cents. The New Zealand Wool Board (NZWB) weekly purchases varied from 12 to 17 percent.

NZWB stocks declined from 91,000 bales at the season's beginning to 70,000 at the year's end. Due to slower demand, stocks rose to 93,260 bales in April. Stocks eased to 85,000 bales in mid-May.

New Zealand raw wool exports in the first 7 months of the season totaled 411 million pounds, 10 percent above a year earlier. Four countries accounted for 56 percent of these exports: China, 33 percent; Japan and the Soviet Union, 8 percent each; and the United Kingdom, 7 percent.

The South African market indicator reached a record high of SA2,363 cents in early October and then declined to SA1,998 cents in December. At the same time the South African Wool Board stocks more than doubled, ending the year at 13,910 bales. In the third quarter, demand eased, and the market indicator declined from SA2,206 cents in January to SA2,087 cents in March. Stocks rose 15 percent, reaching 15,967 bales in mid-March. In late April, the market indicator declined to SA1878 cents, and stocks rose 67 percent to 26,600 bales. In April the trade purchased 74 percent of the offerings, compared with an average of 91 percent in the third quarter.

Mohair

Hair Price Down

Mohair production in 1988 equaled 17.3 million pounds, greasy, with a value of \$32.8 million. The weighted average price was \$1.89 per pound, 28 percent below 1987. More than 2.3 million goats were clipped, with an average clip of 7.5 pounds. Texas production dropped 5 percent from a year earlier to 15.4 million pounds. The number of Texas angora goats clipped, 2 million, was the same for both years. The average Texas clip was 7.7 pounds in 1988, down from 8.1 pounds in 1987.

Mohair producers will receive about \$50 million in Federal price support payments for the 1988 marketing year. Similar

Table O--U.S. mohair supply and disappearance

	, , ,	, ,				
Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 1/
Stocks,			Million	n lbs.		
January 1 Production Imports	1,250 9,250	1,020 10,990 20	1,304 13,510	1,540 13,990	1,747 13,170 59	1,373 13,500
Diff. unacc. Total supply	-1,035 9,470	-1,035 10,995	1,436 16,263	352 15,889	975 15,951	14,883
Mill use Exports Total use	700 7,750 8,450	700 8,991 9,691	100 14,623 14,723	100 14,042 14,142	200 14,378 14,578	200 13,500 13,700
Stocks, December 31	1,020	1,304	1,540	1,747	1,373	1,183

1/ Estimated by USDA. All projections are rounded.

Source: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

payments in 1987 totaled \$35.3 million. The 1988 support price was \$4.69, and in 1989 it is \$4.59. The 1988 national average market price for mohair, \$1.89, was \$2.80 less than the support price. The 1988 payment rate of 148.1 percent (280 divided by 189) brings the average mohair price received by all producers up to the support price. The payment rate is applied to the net proceeds received by producers for the mohair marketed during the marketing year. For every \$1,000 of mohair sales, a producer would receive \$1,481 in the form of a Government payment. In accordance with the price support regulations, the CCC will not make payments on the amount of producer's sales proceeds that exceed four times the average mohair price (\$7.56 per pound, greasy) for 1988 marketings.

U.S. mohair exports in the first quarter were 1.3 million pounds, clean, 40 percent of a year earlier and 31 percent of the fourth quarter. The value of the first quarter shipments totaled \$3.3 million, with an average price of \$2.50. About 85 percent went to four countries: the United Kingdom, 41 percent; India, 25 percent; Spain, 12 percent; and Italy, 7 percent. Exports this year will likely fall 6 percent from last year to 13.5 million pounds (table O).

Sales this spring have been slow with prices per pound at last year's level: kid, \$4.25; young goat, \$2.25; and adult, \$1.40, down from \$1.75 last year.

South Africa's current stock has been estimated at 13 million pounds, 30 percent more than last December. This inventory consisted of 10 percent kid, 15 percent young goat, and 75 percent adult. The cumulative clearance for the first four summer season sales was 70 percent.

Manmade Fibers

Production Up From 1987

Production of nonglass manmade fibers in the first quarter was 2.32 billion pounds, 0.6 percent less than the fourth quarter but 3.5 percent above a year earlier. End-of-April stocks

in producers' plants rose 2 percent from a year earlier and almost 9 percent from the year-end levels. Most of the inventory increase since December was in nylon and polyester filament and nylon and acrylic staple. Mill consumption in the first quarter was 2.16 billion pounds, 2.8 percent below the previous quarter but 3.3 percent above a year earlier. Plants producing nonglass manmade fibers operated in the first quarter at 89 percent of capacity, the same as a year earlier. Staple fiber plants operated at an average capacity of 90 percent, while filament plants operated at 89 percent. To obtain the desired return on investment, producers must operate at 85 to 90 percent of capacity.

Fourth quarter consumption data for the major fiber groups are shown in appendix table 18. The carpet market remains the largest single manmade fiber market, accounting for a third of domestic shipments. At 460 million pounds, nylon continues to be the most popular carpet fiber, 1.6 percent below the third quarter. Preliminary first quarter data indicate that nylon in carpets has risen to 462 million pounds. The lack of growth in carpet shipments of the past 3 quarters reflects sluggishness in the construction industry.

In the fourth quarter, woven textiles remained the second largest manmade fiber market (26 percent). About 630 million pounds were used in weaving operations, up 11.6 percent from the third quarter and the largest amount in almost 8 years. Good economic conditions and buying in advance of price increases were believed to be the major reasons behind the increase. Polyester fibers enjoyed the largest increase, up 18 percent. Major end uses for staple were sheets, curtains, and coated fabric substrates. Blouses and drapery fabric provided uses for filaments.

The knit market took about 367 million pounds, up more than 12 percent above the third quarter. Knit applications of polyester fibers increased 25 percent. Staple fibers went into underwear, active sportswear, and topweight apparel. Filaments were used in industrial and home furnishing fabrics and robes or loungewear.

Table PReported spo	t prices of re	w materials	for manmade f	ibers, 1988/89					
Product	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	
Para-xylene 1/ Propylene 1/ Ethylene glycol 1/ Cyclohexane 2/ Acrylonitrile 1/ Caprolactam 1/ Benzene 2/	1988 17.5 18 22 1.054 37-38 85 0.85-0.93	17.5 18 26-28 NA NA 85 0.95-1.20	17.5 17 30-32 1.199 NA 85 1.12-1.20	17.5-21.5 17 30-32 1.260 NA 85 1.02-1.12	21.5 17 27-27.5 1.219 36 85 1.00-1.05	22.8-23.5 17 30-32 1.219 36 85-87 1.03-1.10	23.5-25.5 17 42-45 1,219 36 87-90 1.04-1.10	23.5-25.5 17 40-45 1.219 36 87-90 1.09-1.13	
_	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
-				1988	1989				
Para-xylene 1/ Propylene 1/ Ethylene glycol 1/ Cyclohexane 2/	25.5-26.5 16.5-17 40-45 1.3017	25.5-26.5 17 45-50 1.3017	25.5-26.5 18 44-48 1.3017	26-27 19 44-48 1.3017	28 20 44-66 1.75545	28 20 44-66 1.8792	28.5 20 44-66 1.63	29.5 21 44-66 1.63	29.5 20 44-66 1,59-1.63

Cyclonexane 2/
Acrylonitrile 1/
Caprolactam 1/
Benzene 2/
N/A = Not available.

Source: Chemical Marketing Reporter.

Prices of the raw materials used to make non-cellulosic fibers tended to be firm in the first quarter, but then declined in the second quarter (table P). Rising stocks and weakening demand caused the lower prices.

Prices of para-xylene and cyclohexane generally reflect the pricing pattern of benzene from which both are derived. Polyester plastic use in containers has been experiencing excess capacity and slower demand. Higher first-quarter prices caused it to exceed the prices of aluminum in the con-

tainer market. Another factor in the lower benzene price was a moderating demand as an octane enhancer in gasoline blending.

The price of acrylonitrile and its precursor have remained constant in 1989 due to modest demand. Propylene prices have varied little because of extensive capacity expansion, while at the same time, some maintenance shutdowns and steady sales have tended to keep supply and demand in balance.

^{4 =} Not available. 1/ Cents per pound. 2/ Dollars per gallon.

Raw Fiber Equivalent of U.S. Textile Trade, by Country and Fiber, 1988

by Edward H. Glade, Jr. and John V. Lawler*

Abstract: In 1988, U.S. textile imports declined from record highs set a year earlier, while textile exports expanded. The raw fiber equivalent of cotton textile imports fell nearly 10 percent, wool textile imports were down 12 percent, and manmade fiber textile imports dropped 4 percent. Textile exports of cotton, wool, and manmade products increased an average of 19 percent.

Keywords: Textile imports and exports, trade, raw fiber equivalents.

This article continues an annual series of studies measuring the raw fiber equivalents of imported textile products, by country of origin. Results covering data on cotton textile products for calendar years 1982-87 have been published in previous issues of the Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook.

This article also describes raw fiber equivalents of wool and manmade fiber textile imports for the fourth year. In addition, this article extends the series to include the raw-fiber equivalents of textile exports, by fiber and by country of origin, for the first time. By measuring both imports and exports on a raw fiber equivalent basis, estimates of net domestic fiber consumption can be made.

The equivalent domestic fiber production displaced by imports can also be determined by type of product, country of origin or destination, and type of fiber, all of which are presented for 1988 in appendix tables 19 through 26.

Aggregate Trade

During 1988, overall U.S. textile trade improved as the total volume of imported textile products declined, while U.S. textile exports grew significantly. The U.S. trade balance in cotton textiles narrowed to about -1.8 billion pounds from the record high of -2.0 billion set in 1987. Cotton textile imports totaled 2.1 billion pounds in 1988, compared with 2.3 billion a year earlier. Exports of cotton textiles, on the other hand, increased more than 10 percent to about 330 million pounds on a raw fiber equivalent basis (table A-1).

Wool textile imports dropped about 12 percent in 1988; wool exports have nearly doubled since 1986. The trade balance of manmade fiber textiles narrowed, with imports falling about 4 percent and exports expanding 16 percent.

Regional Trade

Despite the improvement during 1988, U.S. textile trade for all fibers combined showed a negative balance of about 3.1 billion raw fiber equivalent pounds (table A-2). Imports of textile products were almost 4 times as great as exports. The negative trade balance of cotton textile products made up 59 percent of the total, with cotton textile imports 6.4 times as great as exports. The manmade fiber textile imbalance equaled 34 percent, with imports 2.5 times as great as exports. The wool textile imbalance was 7 percent, with imports nearly 8 times greater than exports.

About 85 percent of the negative trade balance for textiles resulted from imbalanced trade with Asian countries. Imports of Asian textile products totaled 2,855 million pounds, 10.5 times greater than the exports to those countries. These imports constituted almost 70 percent of textile products entering the United States. Imports of cotton textiles from Asia, equaling 1,533 million pounds, made up 37 percent of all 1988 textile imports and were the biggest source of the imbalance. Cotton textiles from Asia comprised 72 percent of all U.S. cotton textile imports, and were 25.5 times greater than U.S. cotton textile exports to it.

Manmade fiber textile imports from Asian countries (1,191 million pounds) also played an important role in this imbalance, being 6 times greater than the U.S. exports to that region. Asia provided the second largest market for U.S. textile products, 273 million pounds or 26 percent of all 1988 textile exports. Manmade fiber textile products made up 197 million pounds of these shipments. In addition, Asian shipments comprised 29 percent of all U.S. exports of manmade fiber textiles.

The largest market for U.S. textile products in 1988 was the Western Hemisphere; about 54 percent (565 million pounds) of all U.S. textile exports went to this region. The trade with these countries in manmade fiber textiles provided the United States with the only positive trade balance for tex-

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tiles. The Western Hemisphere was the second largest source of total textile imports, 673 million pounds (16 percent).

Western European countries ranked third in 1988 textile trade with the United States. Eastern European and African countries were minor factors for U.S. textile trade.

Textile trade data for 1986 and 1987 support the pattern described here for 1988. Asian countries constituted the major source of textile imports in those years also, while Western Hemisphere countries provided the most important markets for U.S. textile exports.

Table A-1--U.S. textile trade and trade balance, by fiber, 1986-88

Fiber	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
	Mit. t	bs. raw fiber equ	ivalent
Cotton: 1986 1987 1988	274.6 298.0 330.2	1,910.4 2,335.7 2,118.6	-1,635.8 -2,037.7 -1,788.4
Wool: 1986 1987 1988	16.0 23.4 30.6	275.6 276.1 242.4	-259.6 -252.7 -211.8
Manmade fiber: 1986 1987 1988	517.3 591.9 684.8	1,702.9 1,805.3 1,735.7	-1,185.6 -1,213.4 -1,050.9
Total fiber: 1986 1987 1988	807.9 913.3 1,045.6	3,888.9 4,417.1 4,096.7	-3,081.0 -3,503.8 -3,051.1

Table A-2--U.S. textile trade and trade balance, by region and fiber, 1988

Region/fiber	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
	Mil.	lbs. raw fiber eq	uivalent
Western Hemisphere:	404.4	700.4	407.5
Cotton Wool	184.6 8.5	382.1 28.9	-197.5 -20.4
Manmade fiber	371.9	261.7	110.2
Total	565.0	672.7	-107.7
Western Europe:			
Cotton	77.1	84.2	:7.1
Wool	5.8	.68.7	-62.9 56.5
Manmade fiber Total	96.5 179.4	153.0 305.9	-126.5
Eastern Europe:			
Cotton	1.3	33.2	-31.9
Wool	1	12.2	-12.1
Manmade fiber Total	1.1 2.5	33.2 12.2 22.5 67.9	-21.4 -65.4
Asia:			
Cotton	60.2	1,532.7 131.0	-1,472.5 -115.2
Wool	15.8	131.0	-115.2
Manmade fiber Total	196.9 272.9	1,191.1 2,854.8	-994.2 -2,581.9
	212.7	2,034.0	-2,701.9
Africa: Cotton	7.0	86.4	-79.4
Wool	7:4	1.5	-1.1
Manmade fiber	18.3	21.5	-3.2
Total	25.7	109.4	-83.7
World:			
Cotton	330.2	2,118.6 242.3	-1,788.4
Wool Manmade fiber	30.6 684.7	1/ 1.735.8	-211.7 -1 051 1
Total	1,045.5	1/ 1,735.8 4,096.7	-1,051.1 -3,051.2

^{1/} Includes 86.0 million pounds of manmade fiber unaccounted.

Recent Trends in Quota Shipments for Cotton Textiles

by Leslie A. Meyer*

Abstract: Through trade agreements, the United States has established quota limits on cotton textile products with various international competitors. This article examines the number of quotas filled for cotton textile products in 18 selected countries during 1987 and 1988. The total number of quotas above 75-percent filled in 1987 reached 46 percent, but fell to 15 percent in 1988.

Keywords: Cotton, trade agreements, textile products, quotas.

Brief History of Trade Agreements 1/

The history of textile and apparel trade regulation dates from the late 1950's and has progressed uninterrupted into what is today the most systematically and comprehensively protected sector in the world. As early as 1962, an international regime was in place that limited volume growth of cotton textile and apparel imports to 5 percent annually. The history of these import regulations for the United States has closely paralleled world regulatory efforts, and can be developed from the early 1960's without substantial omissions.

Controls over the sector began in 1961 with the Short-Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles; in 1962, the Long-Term Arrangement on Cotton Textiles (LTA) was approved. The LTA expired in 1973, and the first Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) was then negotiated, becoming effective on January 1, 1974. The original MFA expired in 1978, but the agreement was extended in 1978, 1982, and 1986; the most recent extension will not expire until July 31, 1991.

The MFA is a system of bilateral trade agreements between the United States and its international competitors; it expanded the LTA to include synthetic textile trade and also imposed an annual quota growth of 6 percent on imports from various developing countries. The MFA's primary aims are: expanding trade in textile products; progressively reducing trade barriers; and liberalizing world trade in textile products. In addition, the MFA attempts to advance the economic and social development of developing countries and the equitable treatment of all participating countries, while avoiding disruptive effects in individual markets and on individual production lines. These market disruptions are based on the existence of serious damage or actual threat to domestic producers; disruptions result from a sharp increase of imports of particular products and the offering of these prod-

ucts at prices substantially below the prevailing domestic prices for comparable quality goods. If an importing country experiences these disruptive effects, it seeks the removal of the disruption through consultation with the exporting country and the MFA's governing surveillance body.

Data Description

The objectives here are to calculate and present the percentage of quotas filled by the major exporters of cotton textiles into the United States and to examine them for changes between 1987 and 1988. Tables B-1 and B-2 present the percent-filled data of 18 countries for numerous cotton textile items. Each trade item is placed in one of four categories: yarn, fabric, apparel, or other. In 1987, these countries accounted for about 80 percent of total U.S. cotton textile imports.

In some instances, shipments were made under quotas covering both cotton and other textile fibers. In these cases, the cotton fiber import could not be identified. Also, some items were combined and covered by a single quota level in which cotton shipments for a specific item were not uniquely identifiable. When either of these conditions was observed, no data were reported.

The agreement period for each country is January 1 through December 31, with the exception of Brazil (April 1 - March 31), and Indonesia and Turkey (July 1 - June 30). Comparisons are valid among two or more countries having the same agreement period, but only to the extent to which quotas are filled; specific quantity amounts are not represented. More importantly, however, comparisons between the 1987 and 1988 percentages indicate substantial changes in the trend.

Trade Patterns

The changes in trade patterns from 1987 to 1988 indicate a sharp decline in the quotas being filled. China and Hong Kong, for example, filled nearly all their quotas in 1987, while in 1988, this number dropped substantially. Also, Brazil, Indonesia, and Turkey, whose agreement periods do not

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^{1/} Material for this section was taken substantially from *The Future of World Trade in Textiles and Apparel* (Institute for International Economics, Washington, D.C.), 1987.

Table B-1--1987 U.S. cotton textile quota fill for various exporting countries 1/

Category item	Singa- pore	Poland	Macau	Romania	Mexico	Taiwan	Korea	China	Malaysia	Paki- stan	Hong Kong	Japan	Thai- land	Philip- pines	India	Brazil	Indo- nesia	Turkey
M									Per	cent-fi	lled							
farn: Carded yarn Combed yarn	0	0	0		61 36	70	1 88	49 22	41 59			8 7	100	::	:-	112 11		108 0
Fabric: Sheeting Poplin/broadcloth Printcloth Twills/santeens	35 0 10 0	64 0 17 0	0 0 0 21	70 0 78 0	95 0 30 92	98 92 91 99	88 81 80 98	99 100 100 100	80 22 41	96 100 68	100 50 100	42 96 43 76	100 100 100 100		100	100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100	98 95
Apparel 2/: Handkerchiefs Gloves Hosiery MB suit-type coats Other MB coats WGI coats Dresses Playsuits MB knit shirts WGI knit shirts WGI non-knit shirts WGI non-knit blouses Skirts Sweaters MB trousers WGI down-filled coats WGI down-filled coats WGI down-filled coats Other apparel	98 100 97 14 88 97	00065277185251444001990000	4 76 0 94 84 766 100 100 100 99 100 59 59 59 57	000011997600100082144035800025	0 17 100 100 46 17 26 44 56 31 67 76 67 50 100 24	100 	67 	67 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 48 52 100 100	80 0 89 86 82 60 34 86 55 59 37 18	93 94 94 95 100 100 100 100 16 83 98 100	99 93 104 102 98 	33 38 20 93 23 38 9 5 50 4 72	35 32 32 36 37 36 37 39 49 51 49	100 489 100 762 692 388 40553 401	76 80 40 4 97 100 100	100 100 77 93 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	100 100 100 100 100 100 50 63 100 100 100 74 46 100 100	77 100 100 130
Other: Pillowcases Sheets Bedspreads/quilts Terry/other pile towels Other manufactures	0 0 0 0 32	0 0 8 2 3	0 0 0 0 14	45 100 0 0 2	0 0 0 91	92 84 93	 40	98 100 100	 56	100	 	 	 	 	94	100		74

^{1/} Dashes indicate no quota for individual item or shipments not uniquely identifiable. Zeros indicate a quota level but no shipments. 2/ Items designated MB and WGI represent men and boys and women, girls, and infants, respectively.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Table B-2--1988 U.S. cotton textile quota fill for various exporting countries 1/

Category item	Singa- pore	Poland	Macau	Romania	Mexico	Taiwan	Korea	China	Malaysia	Paki- stan	Hong Kong	Japan	Thai- land	Philip- pines	India	Brazil	Indo- nesia	Turkey
Yarn:						•••••	•••••		Per	cent-fil	led							
Carded yarn Combed yarn	0	0	0	0	66 21	97	92	6 51	13 42	::	:-	0 13	84 84	::	15 7	51 16		27 1
Fabric: Sheeting	11	74	0	0	22 0	56	57	56	25	31	35	35	71	::	86 5	56	24 47	8
Poplin/broadcloth Printcloth Twills	ŏ		0	100	0 28 0	56 33 45 47	59 16 61	56 62 59 39 34	46 21 12 24	0 47 53	35 44 34 18 29	35 68 27 16 59	77 66 35 40	::	46	56 22 12 28	44 24	5
Sateens	0	13	0	0	0	14	11	34	24	••	29	59	40	••	••	4	0	0
Apparel 2/: Handkerchiefs Gloves	2 55	0		0	0 1	 75	34	 79	63	88	80	 28	29	 98	::	::	30	::
Hosiery MB suit-type coats Other MB coats	0 0 66	10 10 4	0 0 44	0 2 52	0 7 72	 2 73	11 63	48 97	1 66	53	8 73	4	24	72	::	 10	 42	::
WGI coats Dresses	66 76 64 60 77	47 81	76 93	52 31 1	72 58 48 17	2 73 77 57 58 56 27 79	80 59	48 97 87 72 78	65 24	46 48	73 78 76 66	7	24 66 25 5	72 54 65 28 51 20 69	75 66	10 33 15	40 22 11	56 6
Playsuits MB knit shirts WGI knit shirts/blouse	, 50 77 55	33 14 33 41	93 89	48 10	17 10 32	56 27	35 48 22	/8 	65 24 34 60 24	67 71 85		52 14 20	54 30	28 51 20	75 66 32 3 13 83 96	.6 5 55	25 13 56	10
MB non-knit shirts WGI non-knit blouses	81	41 47	44 76 93 67 98 90 682 92 40 529 44	10 15 15 19	10 32 59 24 41 31 60 33	79 62	63 80 59 35 422 75 38 75 77 32	90 64	74 55	46 48 67 71 85 62 74 57	83 60	5	81 52 59	69 19 31	83 96	::	14	32
Skirts Sweaters MB trousers	73 79 23 100	2 0 14	82 92 40	0	41 31 60	62 64 86 83 54	75 77 30	64 86 80 47 43	74 55 45 82 48 40	57 11	83 60 72 80 65 80	24	59 50	31 81 42 35	81	27 	16 18 20	10
WGI trousers Brassieres/body suppor	. 76 t 0	14 14 0	50 29	28 52 0	4	••			40 	74		27 	50	35	23 73	6Ó	29 23	
Dressing gown Nightwear	34 19 10	1 0 0	44 54	0 0 29	17 11 24	23 79 64	18 74 90	94 87	37	37 97	81 97	<u>.</u>	::	17	::	66	41 61	49
Underwear MB down-filled coats WGI down-filled coats	10		::	0	· 0	6 2	14 11	89	==	70 	87		::	16 	::	::		::
Other apparel	43	5	37	ĭ		-:	::			••	••	••		••	••		••	
Other: Pillowcases	Ŏ	0	0	49 93		49		71								::		
Sheets Bedspreads/quilts Terry/other pile towels	. 0	0 14 16	0	93 11 0	47	91 63	16	85 70	 76	94	:-	::	 75	::	 62	52 53		27
Other manufactures	ž	<u>'1</u>	13	ŏ						 								

^{1/} Dashes indicate no quota for individual item or shipments not uniquely identifiable. Zeros indicate a quota level but no shipments. 2/ Items designated MB and WGI represent men and boys and women, girls, and infants, respectively. Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

follow a calender year, had filled most of their quotas by December 31, 1987, whereas in 1988, the number filled for the same period was generally less than one-half. The other countries demonstrated similar patterns with the exception of Poland, the only country in the sample to have filled a larger share of its quotas in 1988 than in 1987.

Table B-3 presents the combined quota numbers and the percentage filled for the 18 countries in 1987 and 1988. In 1987, 148 quotas are over 90-percent filled, representing 36 percent of the total number of quotas. In contrast, only 16 quotas are over 90-percent filled in 1988, representing 4 percent of the total. Similarly, 57 percent of the total number of quotas for 1987 are over half-filled, whereas in 1988, they comprise about 37 percent of the total.

In addition, 1987 and 1988 numbers for countries having quota limits but not shipping any items were similar. However, the opposite was true for quotas being completely filled. In 1987, 24 percent of the total number of quotas were filled, while less than 1 percent were entirely filled for

Table B-3--Quota numbers and percent filled

Percent	19	987	19	88	
filled	Number	Percent 1/	Number	Percent 1/	
					•
Over 90	148	36	16	4	
76 - 90	40	10	47	11	
51 - 75	46	11	93	22	
26 - 50	52	13	87	20	
0 - 25	122	30	188	44	
Total 2/	408	100	431	100	

^{1/} Represents percent of total quotas.
2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Calculated from U.S. Dept. of Commerce data.

the 1988 period. The variation in these quota numbers suggests that some economic factors (such as exchange rates and textile prices) have reduced levels of cotton textile shipments into the United States and that quotas, at least in 1988, did not represent the constraining factor that they did in 1987.

Factors Influencing U.S. Trade in Cotton and Manmade Fiber Textile Manufactures: Future Implications

by Scott Sanford and Bob Skinner

Abstract: This is the second of two articles investigating the relationship between U.S. textile product imports and the value of the dollar. Regression techniques are used to identify factors influencing the seasonally adjusted level of monthly cotton textile imports. The procedure is extended to exports and manmade fiber trade in order to project future U.S. textile trade balances in these items.

Keywords: Seasonal adjustment, exchange rates, trade balance, textiles, cotton.

Monthly levels of textile imports and exports are closely monitored and reported by Government agencies and textile industry analysts. Thus, detailed information concerning the quantity and timing of shipments of imports (or exports) by country of origin (or destination) is readily available. In the first part of this study (Sanford), country detail was used to calculate real trade-weighted exchange rates which were proferred as a determinant of monthly trade patterns. Here, regression analysis and statistical techniques are employed to assess the validity of this premise.

Analysts have long noted that many monthly economic time series exhibit a systematic pattern of peaks and troughs over time. Trade data, in particular, are noted for this property. The use here of trade data for an industry (textiles) that is well known for its cyclical and seasonal patterns suggests that an appropriate initial step should address these factors. What follows is an attempt to identify seasonal patterns among monthly data for cotton and manmade fiber textile imports and exports. It is hoped that by identifying and isolating the seasonal pattern, attention may be properly focused on determination and measurement of factors influencing the seasonally adjusted data series.

Seasonal Adjustment

The original data for this study are four monthly time series of varying lengths representing U.S. textile trade measured in pounds by fiber type—cotton imports (January 1980-December 1988), cotton exports (January 1980-December 1988), manmade imports (May 1982-December 1988), and manmade exports (January 1983-December 1988). These data, after seasonal adjustment, are used in a regression model as the dependent variables. The appropriateness of using a seasonally adjusted dependent variable versus using the original series and accounting for seasonality in the model specification is a subject of debate. Among forecasts of 111 time series, seasonally adjusted data were found to

perform somewhat better than methods that handled seasonality directly (Makridakis and Hibon). Forecasts of five time series using seasonally adjusted data indicated better performance in four of the series, and worse performance in one series (Plosser). Other analysts have put forth cogent arguments for direct estimation of seasonality, citing the facility of this approach in estimation of forecast error variances and production of forecast intervals (Bell and Hillmer). Since the objectives of this analysis do not include a testing of alternative methodology or the construction of forecast intervals, we have chosen to use seasonally adjusted data.

The statistical package used here is XIIARIMA/88, which performs three basic functions: forecasting, seasonal adjustment, and composition of original and seasonally adjusted data (Dagum). The package allows automatic fitting of several ARIMA models that have been shown to perform well for many economic time series, as well as fitting of user-specified models. Inability to identify an ARIMA model that fits the series well indicates that the series is either deterministic or practically a purely random process. In each of the four series analyzed here, a suitable model was identified. The seasonally adjusted monthly data are presented in table C-1.

Regression Model and Results

Once a seasonally adjusted dependent variable was identified, a regression model was estimated in order to project future textile trade patterns. The model specified for each of the four data series may be written:

 $\log SAS_{t} = b_0 + b_1 \log RTWER_{t-6} + b_2 \log LEI_{t-6} + b_3 \log CP_{t-6}$

where:

SAS t is the raw fiber equivalent of textile trade in pounds for month t,

^{*}Agricultural economists, Economic Research Service, USDA.

RTWER 1-6 is the real trade-weighted exchange rate lagged 6 months,

LEI 1-6 is the index of leading economic indicators lagged 6 months, and

CP_{t-6} is the ratio of cotton/polyester fiber prices lagged 6 months.

The index of leading economic indicators (LEI), designed to predict monthly movements in aggregate economic activity. is a composite of 11 indicators. It is generally held to reflect the direction of economic activity about 6 months into the future. As an explanatory variable the LEI is particularly attractive because it seems to make theoretical sense, has a lead of sufficient length, and is readily available. Thus, the model specification implies that textile trade at time t is a function of past expectations of the status of the general economy at time t, the value of the U.S. dollar versus foreign currencies, and the relative costs of cotton versus manmade fiber. The model was estimated with data in logarithmic form so that the resulting coefficients are elasticities. The procedures followed in obtaining real trade-weighted exchange rates were outlined in the earlier companion article (see "Real Trade-Weighted Exchange Rates for the Raw

Fiber Equivalent of U.S. Imports of Cotton and Manmade Fiber Products," CWS-54). These indexes and the weights used to calculate them are presented in tables C-2 and C-3, respectively.

The decision to include or exclude an individual country in calculation of the indexes is a matter of judgement based upon availability and/or reliability of information on consumer prices and nominal exchange rates. China is included among those countries in the import index, and the Dominican Republic is excluded from the export index. For some countries, particularly those with large weights, shifts from month to month in individual nominal exchange rates can cause substantial movements in the overall monthly exchange rate index. The cotton/polyester price ratio is based upon the ratio of the A index to the average reported polyester price for the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Italy (6).

The estimated equations and related statistical information are presented in table C-4. Overall, this relatively simple model specification performed well for the textile trade data. In the original estimation, the intercept term in equation (2) and the price coefficient in equation (4) were not statistically different from zero. Thus, in these two cases, the insignifi-

Table C-1--Seasonally adjusted monthly data

Calendar Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						1,0	00 pounds					
Cotton exports:												
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	43,739 36,274 21,827 22,149 18,129 18,917 17,551 21,378 25,067	52, 195 32, 438 23, 909 18, 895 17, 030 16, 952 19, 987 28, 079 25, 205	48,381 36,908 21,346 18,235 17,031 17,640 20,288 23,891 27,380	43,943 34,920 22,166 17,886 15,463 18,952 22,345 22,961 25,729	44,186 32,856 23,385 16,243 18,052 16,382 23,537 23,634 26,298	42,428 30,879 22,980 17,021 18,891 16,518 21,337 24,910 26,867	43, 198 28, 278 23, 452 16, 665 18, 608 17, 373 21, 568 29, 307 27, 372	43,030 27,899 17,715 18,020 15,840 19,143 26,206 24,841 26,504	43,053 26,245 20,133 18,955 16,534 20,131 23,461 24,332 31,709	40,506 26,511 19,505 18,463 17,837 17,668 23,908 25,248 28,168	38,505 28,993 18,400 19,231 16,478 17,721 26,974 25,285 28,196	39,754 24,669 18,396 18,340 16,186 15,556 26,810 24,597 31,115
Cotton imports:					*							
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	59,753 75,866 70,722 89,652 117,475 105,050 159,318 181,437 188,515	64,369 77,462 68,713 81,278 124,339 126,349 151,283 193,179 177,485	68,977 77,699 64,309 85,132 127,256 130,751 163,666 184,270 167,469	69,557 80,410 64,992 85,760 134,909 122,988 161,945 192,404 167,343	67,347 76,780 76,743 88,355 108,611 143,565 157,111 188,376 170,038	76,772 73,171 77,546 92,051 117,164 129,661 156,464 198,018 178,574	71,301 80,074 67,976 93,209 146,828 132,853 173,474 197,109 166,020	63,871 83,891 88,836 96,333 121,499 117,686 167,934 194,945 176,992	75,628 79,226 78,751 97,767 127,416 150,481 159,956 188,441 171,891	64,440 92,456 72,734 106,268 118,810 142,117 165,295 204,248 177,148	61,398 86,863 85,461 102,297 110,340 149,691 179,065 193,579 180,095	66,482 81,386 81,978 109,309 106,110 168,433 161,750 206,280 189,741
Manmade exports:												
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	41,853 38,711 39,422 44,336 42,391 51,160	40,224 40,954 31,439 38,492 48,716 56,972	41,290 38,246 38,735 38,941 47,526 59,343	41,499 36,452 34,857 42,885 50,108 54,799	37,615 39,732 38,660 42,311 48,322 56,511	37,851 44,400 37,299 38,888 51,149 55,873	36,194 42,134 38,728 43,703 45,408 56,035	35,160 43,053 40,934 41,238 48,608 58,632	37,950 42,369 38,091 42,168 51,410 58,779	36,443 44,041 37,900 44,088 51,965 57,831	37,765 38,048 38,527 48,981 53,273 57,152	37,216 39,744 34,282 54,358 52,472 61,294
Manmade imports:								•				
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	N/A 83,999 105,416 93,126 149,707 142,914 147,368	N/A 72,979 120,790 100,268 132,115 153,116 139,050	N/A 78,020 113,072 106,185 139,108 146,848 135,670	N/A 81,169 121,982 93,996 137,987 163,438 135,779	66,674 84,439 110,324 112,591 139,477 153,402 140,778	74,669 86,442 101,923 102,573 136,367 152,619 146,414	66,868 84,094 142,911 109,493 147,395 155,631 138,681	85,087 92,210 101,199 99,025 139,899 149,519 149,576	77,878 93,311 110,687 141,040 135,589 146,838 148,148	74,865 113,829 104,401 123,169 140,471 152,752 148,747	81,529 101,510 95,373 129,234 158,826 134,024 154,846	78,578 102,891 97,090 129,899 148,686 149,655 151,777

N/A = Not available.

Calendar Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cotton exports:												
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	99.7 100.7 107.1 123.8 132.7 138.6 131.7 123.1 112.9	99.7 103.3 111.7 123.8 130.4 140.4 129.6 121.9 112.7	102.5 103.1 120.5 123.3 129.2 142.4 128.0 121.9	103.3 104.1 120.5 123.6 130.3 137.2 127.9 120.7	100.7 107.0 118.0 123.6 131.9 137.9 126.6 120.3 110.0	99.6 109.0 121.7 125.0 131.3 136.8 127.7 121.5	97.9 110.9 121.9 125.2 133.6 135.2 126.7 121.4 113.0	98.6 112.4 123.1 126.5 134.5 137.2 125.3 121.5	98.3 110.1 125.7 126.8 137.5 138.9 126.2 119.8	98.8 108.6 128.3 125.3 138.8 135.1 126.0 119.0	100.2 107.6 127.4 131.1 137.0 133.4 126.8 115.4	101.4 107.3 122.5 132.7 138.4 132.7 126.0 114.3
Cotton imports:												
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	100.3 102.1 108.2 115.2 125.1 137.0 143.6 146.3 139.3	101.2 102.5 109.7 116.3 125.5 137.7 142.9 146.5 138.7	103.3 102.1 109.5 117.6 125.6 139.2 142.0 147.2 138.2	103.1 103.1 109.5 120.3 126.2 139.4 141.9 145.8	100.6 104.1 109.8 120.8 127.3 140.0 140.6 143.6	100.4 104.4 113.0 121.5 127.9 140.0 141.9 142.9	99.7 105.8 113.9 121.2 128.9 139.8 145.7 142.6 134.8	99.6 107.4 113.7 122.7 130.1 140.0 145.2 142.4 134.4	99.9 108.2 114.3 125.1 132.1 141.3 145.8 141.0 134.2	99.7 108.2 117.5 125.1 133.3 143.0 145.5 142.0 134.2	100.3 107.0 117.9 124.7 135.8 143.3 146.7 141.7	100.7 107.2 116.2 124.6 136.5 143.0 146.4 140.7
Manmade exports:												
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987	100.2 99.6 102.0 116.4 116.8 124.4 130.9 137.4	100.3 100.4 105.6 116.3 116.8 125.6 130.6 136.0	101.6 100.2 112.1 115.8 119.1 127.0 130.1 135.3 123.9	102.2 100.6 111.4 115.6 119.5 124.8 129.5 134.2	100.8 102.0 111.0 115.5 120.9 125.5 128.6 134.2 121.4	99.8 102.8 113.7 115.6 121.2 125.4 130.3 134.5	98.8 104.1 113.4 115.7 122.7 125.0 132.1 133.2 120.4	98.9 104.9 114.2 115.9 122.7 128.3 132.5 133.3	98.8 104.5 116.1 116.4 124.5 129.4 134.0 132.2	98.9 103.8 118.3 116.0 125.0 129.3 134.3 131.4	99.6 102.7 116.7 116.1 124.3 129.7 134.6 130.0 118.8	100.3 102.1 114.3 116.5 124.6 130.3 138.3 129.9 116.9
Manmade imports:												
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	100.7 100.4 106.1 115.1 122.2 128.6 135.7 130.9 118.7	101.4 100.7 107.7 114.8 121.6 128.8 134.4 130.6 117.9	102.3 100.4 109.4 115.3 120.9 130.4 132.8 130.7 117.0	102.7 101.1 109.7 116.5 121.1 130.7 132.4 128.9 116.5	100.6 102.8 109.7 117.2 121.8 131.4 131.1 126.0 115.4	100.1 102.4 112.8 118.0 123.2 131.7 132.0 124.7 114.3	99.9 103.9 114.1 118.7 124.1 132.1 134.2 124.1 114.9	99.8 105.1 115.0 119.8 124.5 133.9 133.3 123.0 114.7	98.6 104.2 116.2 121.1 125.8 134.4 131.8 121.9 114.5	98.5 105.6 116.7 121.6 127.0 134.6 131.0 122.6 113.7	99.6 104.9 117.0 121.8 128.3 134.9 132.3 121.8 112.2	99.9 105.5 115.3 121.9 128.8 135.3 131.9 119.9 111.0

^{1/} Base 1980 = 100.

cant variable was dropped from the equation, and the resulting model reestimated. Since the intercept term was removed from equation (2), no adjusted R² value is reported.

In each equation, coefficients for the real trade-weighted index (RTWER) and index of LEI are highly significant and carry the appropriate sign. The signs on the RTWER are positive for import data and negative for export data, indicating that as the value of the dollar increases, the quantity of imports will increase, while the quantity of exports will decrease. The magnitude of the RTWER coefficient for cotton imports indicates that a 1-percent rise in the real tradeweighted exchange rate index for cotton imports should result in an approximately proportionate increase in imports of 1.03 percent.

The signs for the cotton/polyester (C/P) price ratio coefficient are negative in all equations for which they are reported. This is expected in equations (1) and (3). For instance, as cotton fiber becomes more expensive than polyester fiber (that is, the value of the ratio increases), it is expected that textile producers will substitute the less expensive fiber, and U.S. imports and exports of cotton fiber prod-

Table C-3--Major U.S. trading partners and share of 1985/87 trade, by textile fiber type

Manmade fiber export	s	Cotton fiber imp	orts
Country of destination W			
Canada Mexico Saudi Arabia China United Kingdom Venezuela Japan Italy Haiti Dominican Republic	.376 .185 .120 .086 .077 .045 .044 .033	Hong Kong China Taiwan Korea India Pakistan Brazil Japan Thailand Indonesia	.208 .146 .104
Cotton fiber exports		Manmade fiber in	mports
Country of destination	eight	Country of origin	Weight
Italy Mexico Canada Belgium United Kingdom Jamaica West Germany Haiti Japan Dominican Republic	.217 .206 .196 .084 .073 .072 .063 .048	Taiwan Korea China Hong Kong Japan Italy Mexico Canada Philippines	.302 .191 .139 .104 .068 .053 .051 .035

^{--- =} Not included in weight calculations.

1/ Represents share of listed countries only and not total trade.
Shares must sum to one.

Variable coefficient													
Equation	Trade item	Intercept	RTWER	LEI	СР	R ²	N						
(1)	Cotton imports	-1.33	1.03	1.68	12	.95	98						
		(.312) ^a	(.180)	(.183)	(.036)								
(2)	Manmade imports	N/A	.847	1.58	13	N/A	70						
			(.126)	(.126)	(.035)								
(3)	Cotton exports	18.26	-2.38	.665	25	.74	98						
		(.633)	(.160)	(.133)	(.055)								
(4)	Manmade exports	2.69	874	2.52	N/A	.79	62						
		(.802)	(.295)	(.231)									

ucts will decline. The sign in equation (2) is inappropriate; however, the coefficient was retained for prediction purposes.

The positive sign on the coefficients for the economic indicators variable (LEI) indicates that cotton and manmade fiber imports and exports tend to move in the same direction—as the economy strengthens, both imports and exports increase. This relationship is appropriate for imports, but the rationale for the positive signs for exports is perhaps more convoluted. Much of the United States' textile exports go to Canada and Caribbean nations. Indeed, much of the recent surge in exports is attributable to increased trade with these latter nations. Exports to these countries frequently return to the United States after undergoing manufacturing processes there. Thus, it is consistent that a strengthening domestic economy would enhance this circular trade. With respect to trade with Canada, a highly industrialized border-sharing neighbor, it is not unlikely that U.S. and Canadian economic growth move together-and that economic growth in Canada enhances U.S. exports of textiles to that nation. Among exports by fiber type, cotton textile exports appear less responsive to domestic economic conditions and more influenced by the value of the dollar, while the reverse appears to be the case for manmade fiber exports.

Future Trends in U.S. Textile Trade

As earlier indicated, the seasonal adjustment routine used here produces extrapolated values of the individual trade series when an appropriate ARIMA model is identified. The forecasts presented are for calendar year 1989 (table C-5). According to these data, the quantity of cotton exports, cotton imports, manmade exports, and manmade imports should increase 15.1, 8.6, 5.1, and 10.3 percent, respectively. If these projections are realized, the total 1989 textile trade deficit in these manufactures could increase about 275 million

pounds over 1988. By fiber, the cotton trade deficit could increase 132 million pounds (275 thousand 480-pound bale equivalents); the manmade fiber trade deficit could increase 143 million pounds.

The regression estimates also permit prediction of trade levels. Since consumer price and exchange rate data reporting is lagged, currently available only through December 1988, real trade-weighted monthly exchange rates are available only through calendar year 1988. With the independent variables lagged 6 months, predictions can be made only through June 1989. The regression predictions are of monthly, seasonally adjusted trade levels. To get estimates of the original series, these values must be multiplied by the appropriate seasonal factors, presented in table C-6.

The monthly level and pattern of seasonal factors are noteworthy beyond their use here to reconstruct the original series. An individual monthly seasonal factor indicates the level of trade in that month relative to the average monthly trade for the entire year. For instance, the March seasonal factor for cotton exports, 109.7, indicates that March shipments usually equal about 109.7 percent of the year's average monthly shipments; the seasonal factors average 100 over the entire year. Variability among monthly seasonal factors is lowest for manmade fiber exports and highest for manmade fiber imports.

In each series in table C-6, the seasonal factor pattern tends to peak twice a year. However, the pattern for imports and exports differs: imports peak early in the year (January-February) and again at mid-year (July); export peaks follow imports by a couple of months. Within-year peaks reveal that exports are absolutely largest early in the year, while imports are absolutely largest at their second peak (July). As the seasonal factors indicate, import shipment patterns are

Standard errors are in parentheses. N/A = Not available. All coefficients significant at 1% probability level.

Table C-5--ARIMA forecasts of 1989 monthly cotton and manmade fiber textile trade

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1989 total	Change from 1988 (%)
0-14							1,000	pounds						
Cotton exports	27,076	29,742	34,542	33,002	32,081	32,086	28,573	31,463	33,535	33,135	32,567	32,328	380,130	+15.1
Cotton imports	195,260	198,600	194,338	175,521	182,433	199,655	206,574	200,058	187,745	188,197	184,969	181,326	2,294,677	+ 8.6
Manmade exports	55,328	54,621	65,579	65,195	63,901	61,937	55,469	58,804	62,324	59,663	59,047	58,114	719,984	+ 5.1
Menmade imports	149,689	149,541	143,426	140,920	165,765	186,657	194,946	187,946	163,844	158,384	140,059	132,867	1,914,044	+10.3

Table C-6--Average monthly seasonal factors

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean	CV
90.67	94.14	109.70	107.54	103.98	105.59	89.07	98.61	101.09	104.73	98.20	97.19	100.04	6.57
105.89	105.60	104.23	89.81	98.66	108.11	109.33	106.93	99.32	95.79	92.34	83.91	100.00	8.11
90.14	91.49	106.76	106.85	108.33	103.50	95.07	100.75	102.82	99.84	97.93	96.13	99.97	6.00
95.42	98.16	95.58	90.62	104.14	119.25	119.78	116.84	102.17	95.36	84.65	78.21	100.02	13.25
	90.67 105.89 90.14	90.67 94.14 105.89 105.60 90.14 91.49	90.67 94.14 109.70 105.89 105.60 104.23 90.14 91.49 106.76	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 89.07 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 109.33 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50 95.07	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 89.07 98.61 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 109.33 106.93 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50 95.07 100.75	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 89.07 98.61 101.09 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 109.33 106.93 99.32 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50 95.07 100.75 102.82	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 89.07 98.61 101.09 104.73 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 109.33 106.93 99.32 95.79 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50 95.07 100.75 102.82 99.84	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 89.07 98.61 101.09 104.73 98.20 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 109.33 106.93 99.32 95.79 92.34 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50 95.07 100.75 102.82 99.84 97.93	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 89.07 98.61 101.09 104.73 98.20 97.19 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 109.33 106.93 99.32 95.79 92.34 83.91 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50 95.07 100.75 102.82 99.84 97.93 96.13	90.67 94.14 109.70 107.54 103.98 105.59 89.07 98.61 101.09 104.73 98.20 97.19 100.04 105.89 105.60 104.23 89.81 98.66 108.11 109.33 106.93 99.32 95.79 92.34 83.91 100.00 90.14 91.49 106.76 106.85 108.33 103.50 95.07 100.75 102.82 99.84 97.93 96.13 99.97

CV = Coefficient of variation.

Table C-7--Regression forecasts of first-half 1989 monthly cotton and manmade fiber textile trade

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	1989 6-month total	Change from 1988 (%)
				1,000	pounds			
Cotton exports	24,088	25,170	29,926	30,504	30,950	32,509	173,147	+9.2
Cotton imports	191,211	196,200	194,469	168,270	184,040	172,435	1,106,625	+3.4
Manmade exports	54,665	56,651	65,409	66,460	68,112	66,822	378,119	+10.6
Manmade imports	134', 191	142,419	139,566	132,072	150,688	173,642	872,578	+3.2

consistent with seasonal clothing trends—early year shipment concentration for the coming spring/summer market, and mid-year shipment concentration for the fall/winter market.

The 1989 trade projections are compared with first-half 1988 levels to assess potential trade changes (table C-7). According to these estimates, first-half 1989 trade levels, compared with actual similar period 1988 levels for cotton exports, cotton imports, manmade exports, and manmade imports, will likely expand 9.2, 3.4, 10.6, and 3.2 percent, respectively. The most current available data for cotton and manmade fiber textile trade indicate that first-quarter 1989 imports were up 4.5 and 10.3 percent, respectively, over similar-period 1988 levels (square meter equivalent basis).

Conclusions

Several inferences may be drawn from the results presented here. It has been shown that both textile imports and exports are significantly influenced by real trade-weighted exchange rates. As the dollar strengthens, imports increase and exports decrease. General domestic economic conditions also influence the quantity of imports and exports. As the economy strengthens, imports and exports increase. Predictions of future trade patterns, whether by mathematical extrapolation or regression techniques, suggest that both imports and exports of textile products will rise in 1989.

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Table 1--Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by State

		Planted acres				Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
State	Average 1984-88	1986	1987	1988 1/	Average 1984-88	1986	1987	1988 1/	Average 1984-88	1986	1987	1988 1/	Average 1984-88	1986	1987	1988 1/	
				·-1,000 a	ocres				Pounds				1,000 bales 2/				
Alabama	336	315	335	390	331	313	333	375	612	506	572	486	420	330	397	380	
Arizona 3/	336	250	290	350	335	249	289	349	1,274	1,301	1,410	1,190	883	675	849	865	
Arkansas	535	490	555	695	522	480	550	675	706	602	786	742	772	602	901	1,044	
California 3/	1,248	1,000	1,150	1,350	1,237	990	1,140	1,335	1,099	1,088	1,259	1,015	2,817	2,245	2,989	2,824	
Florida	25	20	30	33	23	19	29	29	692	707	646	566	33	28	39	34	
Georgia	251	225	250	3 50	234	195	245	315	638	455	662	564	309	185	338	370	
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	. 359	336	480	373	1	1	1	1	
Louisiana	642	580	605	735	618	570	600	645	681	567	782	705	879	673	977	948	
Mississippi	1,073	1,020	1,020	1,230	1,054	1,000	1,010	1,190	733	571	829	736	1,613	1,190	1,745	1,825	
Missouri	185	178	190	240	180	160	189	237	651	588	838	620	245	196	330	306	
New Mexico 3/	71	63	66	77	61	50	62	69	646	595	689	710	82	62	89	102	
North Carolina	98	82	96	126	97	81	95	124	580	646	495	515	115	109	98	133	
Oklahoma	415	400	420	460	384	3 50	400	435	330	288	415	334	265	210	346	303	
South Carolina	122	118	120	145	120	113	119	142	553	370	428	473	137	87	106	140	
Tennessee	399	34 0	440	535	392	335	435	530	579	567	700	529	474	396	634	584	
Texas 3/	5,100	4,850	4,700	5,600	4,500	3,450	4,400	5,300	422	353	506	472	3,995	2,535	4,635	5,215	
Virginia	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	482	554	373	510	2	2	1	3	
Total: Upland	10,838	9,933	10,269	12,320	10,091	8,357	9,899	11,754	618	547	702	616	13,041	9,525	14,475	15,077	
American-Pima	121	112	138	190	120	111	137	189	883	890	1,000	848	222	206	285	334	
United States	10,958	10,045	10,407	12,510	10,211	8,468	10,035	11,943	621	552	706	619	13,263	9,731	14,760	15,412	

^{1/} Crop Production report, May 11, 1989. 2/ Bales of 480-pounds net weight. 3/ Upland only.

Table 2--U.S. cotton supply and use, by type, 1980/81-88/89

		Area			Supp	ly 				Disappeara	ance			
Crop year	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks	Farm price 5/	
	1,00	0 acres	Lbs./ acre				1,000	480-lb.	bales				Cents/	
LL KINDS:														
1980	14,534	13,215	404	3,000	11,122	27	14,149	5,891	5,926	11,817	336	2,668	74.7	
1981	14,330	13,841	542	2,668	15,646	26	18,340	5,264	6,567	11,831	123	6,632	54.3	
1982	11,345	9,734	590	6,632	11,963	20	18,615	5,512	5,207	10,719	41	7,937	59.4	
1983	7,926	7,348	508	7,937	7,771	12	15,721	5,928	6,786	12,714	-232	2,775	66.4	
1984	11,145	10,380	600	2,775	12,982	24	15,781	5,540	6,215	11,755	76	4,102	57.8	
1985	10,685	10,229	630	4,102	13,432	33	17,567	6,399	1,960	8,359	140	9,348	56.3	
1986	10,045	8,468	552	9,348	9,731	3	19,082	7,452	6,684	14,136	80	5,026	52.4	
1987 6/	10,407	10,035	706	5,026	14,760	2	19,788	7,617	6,582	14,199	182	5,771	64.3	
1988 7/	12,510	11,943	619	5,771	15,411	3	21,185	7,300	5,900	13,200	115	8,100	8/	
PLAND:														
1980	14,461	13,143	402	2,962	11,018	26	14,006	5,828	5,893	11,721	329	2,614	74.4	
1981	14,272	13,783	542	2,614	15,566	18	18,198	5,216	6,555	11,771	140	6,567	54.0	
1982	11,274	9,663	589	6,567	11,864	12	18,443	5,457	5,194	10,651	52	7,844	59.1	
1983	7,863	7,285	506	7,844	7,676	8	15,529	5,861	6,750	12,611	-225	2,693	66.0	
1984	11,065	10,299	599	2,693	12,852	21	15,566	5,491	6,125	11,616	74	4,024	57.5	
1985	10,601	10,145	628	4,024	13,277	33	17,334	6,338	1,855	8,193	148	9,289	56.1	
1986	9,933	8,357	547	9,289	9,525	3	18,817	7 ,3 85	6,570	13,955	80	4,942	51.5	
1987 6/	10,2 69	9,899	702	4,942	14,475	2	19,419	7,565	6,345	13,910	209	5,718	63.7	
1988 7/	12,320	11,754	616	5,718	15,077	3	20,798	7,230	5,625	12,855	117	8,060	8/	
XTRA-LONG ST	APLE:													
1980	72.5	71.7	698	38	104.2	1	143	63	33	96	7	54	108.0	
1981	58.6	58.0	659	54	79.6	8	142	48	12	60	-17	65	96.9	
1982	70.9	70.5	672	65	98.7	8	172	56	13	69	-10	93	101.0	
1983	63.0	62.7	725	93	94.7	4	192	67	36	103	-7	82	107.0	
1984	80.1	79.6	786	82	130.4	3	215	49	90	139	2	78	92.8	
1985	84.0	83.6	891	78	155.1	0	233	61	105	166	-8	59	91.8	
1986	111.5	111.1	890	59	205.9	0	265	67	114	175	0	84	89.9	
1987 6/	137.9	136.6	1,000	84	284.6	0	369	52	237	289	-27	53	104.0	
1988 7/	189.6	189.1	848	53	334.2	0	387	70	275	345	-2	40	8/	

^{1/} Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-lb. net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings.

^{2/} Includes preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. 4/ Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. 5/ Season average, including allowance for unredeemed loans. 6/ Estimated.

^{7/} Projected. 8/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts.

Table 3--U.S. cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, 1985/86-88/89 1/

				Supply		••••		Disappearance					
Date		Beginning :	stocks 2	<i>'</i>	-· ·	•••••	~	*****		1		F., 45	
	At mills	Public storage 3/	Other 4/	Total	Ginnings 5/	Imports	Total supply	Mill use 6/	Exports	Total use	Unac- counted	Ending stocks 7/	
				1,	000 480-lb	. net ⊮ei	ght bales		••••				
1986/87:													
Aug	812	8,502	34	9,348	642	0	9,990	581	393	974		9,016	
Sept.	696	7,988	332	9,016	1,834	Ó	10,850	603	387	990		9,860	
Oct.	610	8,377	873	9,860	2,964	0	12,824	660	648	1,308		11,516	
Nov.	590	9,998	928	11,516	2,267	0	13,783	554	552	1,106		12,677	
Dec.	606	10,631	1,440	12,677	1,125	1	13,803	556	570	1,126		12,677	
Jan.	650	10,690	1,337	12,677	702	1	13,380	621	747	1,368		12,012	
Feb.	670	10,486	856	12,012	197	0	12,209	587	544	1,131		11,078	
Mar.	741	9,520	817	1,078		0	11,078	676	653	1,329		9,749	
Apr.	731	8,204	814	9,749		0	9,749	661	660	1,321		8,428	
May	754	7,164	510	8,428		0	8,428	642	488	1,130		7,298	
June	745	6,167	386	7,298		0	7,299	655	468	1,123		6,176	
July	707	5,054	415	6,176			6,176	656	575	1,231	80	5,026	
Season	812	8,502	34	9,348	9,731	3	19,082	7,452	6,684	14,136	80	5,026	
1987/88:						_				4 004		. 700	
Aug.	713	4,000	313	5,026	440	0	5,466	666	420	1,086		4,380	
Sept.	678	3,388	314	4,380	2,842	0	7,222	694	315	1,009		6,213	
Oct.	607	5,104	502	6,213	4,452	0	10,665	713	367	1,080		9,585	
Nov.	557	7,766	1,262	9,585	3,642	0	13,227	666	615	1,281		11,946	
Dec.	569	9,911	1,466	11,946	2,255	1	14,202	645	721	1,366		12,899	
Jan.	664	11,023	1,212	12,899	925	0	13,824	621	663	1,284		12,540	
Feb.	750	10,616	1,174	12,540	204	0	12,744	649	740	1,389		11,355	
Mar.	811	9,540	1,004	11,355		0	11,355	706	779	1,485		9,870	
Apr.	827	8,385	658	9,870		0	9,870	610	571	1,181		8,689	
May	825	7,277	587	8,689		0	8,689	630	517	1,147		7,542	
June	790	6,239	513	7,542		1	7,543	603	554 700	1,157	100	6,386	
July	748	5,281	357	6,386		0	6,386	477	320	797	182	5,771	
Season	713	4,000	313	5,026	14,760	2	19,788	7,617	6,582	14,199	182	5,771	
1988/89:													
Aug.	737	4,863	171	5,771	825	0	6,596	676	265	941		5,655	
Sept.	677	4,614	364	5,655	1,513	0	7,168	618	265	883		6,285	
Oct.	607	5,235	443	6,285	4,734	. 0	11,019	588	235	823		10,196	
Nov.	589	8,569	1,038	10,196	4,938	0	15,134	581	398	979		14,155	
Dec.	580	12,241	1,334	14,155	2,646	0	16,801	496	670	1,166		15,635	
Jan.	614	13,673	1,348	15,635	646	1	16,282	629	483	1,112		15,170	
Feb.	654	12,491	2,025	15,170	110	0	15,280	595	738	1,333		13,947	
Mar. 8/	650	11,227	2,070	13,947		1	13,948	712	629	1,341		12,607	

^{1/} Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to 480-lb. net weight bales. 2/ August stocks adjusted to an August 1 basis, excluding preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to 480-lb. bales by use of monthly conversion factors for mill stocks. 4/ Primarily cotton on farms and in transit. Estimated by subtracting public storage and mill stocks from total stocks. 5/ August data include preseason ginnnings. 6/ Adjusted to a calendar month. 7/ Supply less disappearance. End-of-season stocks adjusted by Bureau of the Census data. Differences primarily reflect varying bale weights. Monthly data are rounded. 8/ Preliminary and estimated.

Table 4--Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound U.S. cotton, c.i.f. Northern Europe, 1984-89 1/

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
						Cents/	cound						
"A" index 2/:													
1984	75.52	73.16	73.63	72.64	71.98	71.40	69.21	67.34	66.26	65.07	62.85	61.10	69.18
1985	56.97	53.43	49.01	48.04	48.25	51.82	54.52	52.35	48.50	45.42	41.04	37.44	48.90
1986	37.16	43.50	51.23	52.81	59.17	65.68	65.85	62.96	66.21	76.60	79.30	83.24	61.98
1987	86.60	83.61	76.17	75.83	75.29	72.19	67.49	66.34	65.75	65.57	68.78	68.23	72.65
1988	57.74	56.75	57.64	58.61	61.26	63.12	62.96	66.02	73.75				
Memphis 3/:													
1984	75.85	74.00	74.69	73.25	74.00	74.75	72.94	73.70	75.94	74.80	72.44	70.38	73.90
1985	68,20	67.94	68.56	68.45	67.67	69.15	70.07	71.75	72.88	73.55	41.25	38.05	64.79
1986	37.75	44.69	52.35	54.25	62.08	65.31	64.75	62.56	65.20	75.06	76.19	81.75	61.83
1987	87.38	83.06	76.77	76.44	74.95	72.75	69.81	70.75	72.38	75.31	79.95	76.56	76.34
1988	60.75	60.45	62.12	63.94	65.81	67.18	68.06	69.95	74.06				
Calif./Ariz. 3/:													
1984	75.90	74.38	75,19	74.00	74.08	74.25	72.13	72.94	75.81	73.70	71.94	70.63	73.75
1985	68.55	67.38	68.25	68.15	67.17	68.45	69.19	70.75	72.25	73.25	40.25	35.95	64.13
1986	36.69	45.44	54.55	57.00	65.75	69.25	68.44	64.69	67.75	78.75	80.63	86.65	64.63
1987	91.81	87.81	80.95	79.19	78.25	76.25	73.50	74.80	76.13	78.62	81.80	76.75	79.65
1988	64.19	64.10	65.94	66.13	67.31	69.12	69.94	72.10	76.56				
"B" index 4/:													
1984	69.26	66.11	65.18	64.50	63.48	61.96	58.58	54.55	54.78	54.98	52.21	48.98	59.55
1985	47.03	45.35	43.61	41.42	40.83	43.15	45.14	43.19	40.88	38.70	33.03	28.77	40.93
1986	27.75	32.55	40.19	43.95	52.32	60.88	61.41	58.00	61.33	71.40	72.90	76.96	54.97
1987	81.55	78.44	70.77	71.73	71.08	68.15	64.21	62.69	61.30	59.50	63.73	61.50	67.89
1988	52.76	51.75	53.24	53.28	56.17	58.45	57.55	61.64	67.56				
Orleans/Texas 5/	:												
1984	68.65	66.44	66.25	65.40	65.08	65.94	63.88	62.15	62.69	62.40	61.13	60.50	64.21
1985	60.90	61.00	61.69	61.65	61.58	61.50	61.75	62.07	62.13	63.85	31.32	27.80	56.44
1986	28.00	32.56	41.55	44.82	53.17	59.12	60.81	57.50	60.10	68.94	70.56	75.40	54.38
1987	80.94	77.44	71.40	70.69	69.65	68.19	65.56	66.95	67.38	69.87	72.30	66.25	70.55
1988	54.56	53.30	54.50	55.56	57.87	59.93	60.81	62.40	67.18				

^{1/} All prices are based on Thursday quotes. 2/ The "A" index is an average of the cheapeast five types of M 1-3/32" staple length cotton offered on the European market. 3/ The Memphis and California/Arizona territories are based on middling 1-3/32". 4/ The "B" index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1" to 1-3/32". 5/ Based on SLM 1" cotton.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

Table 5--C.i.f. Northern Europe price quotations for principal growth of "A" type cotton, weekly, August 1988 to date

Month & week		California/ Arizona	Memphis Territory	Russia	Chine	Africa	Central America	Australia	Turkey	Paraguay	Mexico	Pakistan	"A" index 1/
						U.S. ce	nts/pound	ľ					
1988:													
Aug.	4	65.00	61.75	59.25	62.50	63.50	59.00	61.25	75.00	64.00	60.75	56.75	59.40
	11	66.75	63.25	59.50	63.00	62.50	59.75	61.00	75.00	63.75	61.00	57.50	59.75
	18	63.75	60.25	57.75	60.25	59.25	55.50	58.00	75.00		58.00	55.25	56.90
	25	61.25	57. <i>7</i> 5	55.75	58.25	58.00	53.50	56.50	70.00	58.50	56.00	52.75	54.90
Sept.	1	63.25	59.75	57.00	59.50	58.00	54.75	58.00	70.00	60.00	56.75	54.25	56.15
	8	64.25	60.75	57.25	60.00	58.25	55.75	58.50	70.00	60.50	57.75	55.25	56.85
	15	67.25	63.75	59.25	62.00	59.75	58.25	61.50	71.00	62.50	60.25	58.25	59.15
	22	63.25	59.50	56.50	60.00	57.00	55.25	NQ	64.00	NQ	57.00	54.50	56.05
	29	62.50	58.50	55.00	60.00	56.50	55.00	NQ	63.00	NQ	57.00	54.25	55.55
Oct.	6	64.25	60.25	57.00	62.50	57.50	56.25	NQ	62.00	NQ	57.75	56.25	56.95
	13	66.00	62.00	57.50	63.50	57.50	57.00	NQ	58.25	NQ	58.50	58.00	57.65
	20	66.50	62.50	58.25	64.00	57.00	57.50	NQ	59.00	NQ	58.50	58.25	57.90
	27	67.00	63.75	57.50	64.25	58.00	58.00	NQ	59.50	NQ	59.50	57.25	58.05
Nov.	3	67.50	64.50	58.50	64.75	58.50	58.75	NQ	58.50	NQ	60.25	57.75	58.40
	10	66.50	64.25	58.25	64.50	58.25	59.00	NQ	59.50	NQ	60.25	57.00	58.40
	17	66.00	64.00	59.00	64.25	60.50	60.00	NQ	61.25	NQ	60.50	56.75	59.35
	24	64.50	63.00	57.50	63.75	59.00	59.25	NQ	61.25	NQ	59.75	56.00	58.30
Dec.	1	66.50	64.75	60.00	65.25	59.00	60.75	NQ	62.00	NQ	60.75	58.50	59.80
	8	67.50	66.00	60.75	66.00	60.00	62.00	NQ	64.00	NQ	62.50	60.75	61.20
	15	67.50	66.00	61.00	65.50	60.50	62.50	NQ	64.50	NQ	62.75	61.75	61.70
	22	67.75	66.50	62.00	66.75	61.00	63.00	NQ	64.00	NQ	63.25	62.50	62.35
1989:													
Jan.	5	66.25	64.50	61.00	66.75	61.00	62.75	65.50	65.25	61.75	62.50	60.50	61.35
	12	70.00	68.00	63.00	69.75	62.25	65.25	68.75	68.50	64.75	65.00	63.50	63.70
	19	70.75	68.75 67.50	63.50	70.00	63.25	65.25	69.25	69.00	65.25	65.00	63.75	64.15
	26	69.50	67.50	63.00	69.50	63.00	64.00	68.00	69.00	63.75	63.75	63.00	63.30
Feb.	2	71.00	69.25	64.50	70.00	63.50	65.50	70.00	68.50	65.00	65.50	64.50	64.60
	9	70.25	68.50	63.00	70.00	62.75	64.50	<i>6</i> 9.50	68.50	62.25	64.50	62.25	62.95
	16	69.00	67.25	62.00	69.50	62.00	63.50	68.50	68.50	61.00	63.50	61.25	61.95
	23	69.50	67.25	61.50	71.00	62.50	63.75	68.50	68.50	61.75	63.75	62.25	62.35
Mar.	2	70.75	68.50	63.00	71.00	63.00	63.50	70.00	69.00	63.25	64.75	66.50	63.50
	9	71.50	69.00	64.00	71.00	63.50	64.25	70.75	70.00	64.50	66.00	67.50	64.45
	16	72.25	70.25	66.00	72.50	66.00	65.00	72.00	71.75	67.00	65.25	NQ	65.85
	23 30	72.50	71.00	68.00	72.75	67.25	68.50	72.75	75.00	67.00	68.25	NQ	67.80
	30	73.50	69.95	68.00	73.00	68.00	69.50	72.50	75.00	67. <i>7</i> 5	69.25	NQ	68.50
Apr.	6	75.75	72.75	72.00	75.00	71.00	NQ	74.25	NQ	70.75	NQ	NQ	72.15
	13	76.25	74.00	74.00	76.50	72.75	NQ	75.00	NQ	72.25	NQ	NQ	73.60
	20	77.25	75.00	75.00	77.50	73.25	NQ	75.75	NQ	74.00	NQ	NQ	74.60
	27	77.00	74.50	75.75	77.50	73.50	NQ	75.50	NQ	74.00	NQ	NQ	74.65

NQ = No quotes.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

^{1/} The "A" index is an average of the cheapest five types of M 1-3/32" staple length cotton offered on the European market.

Table officers. The Northern Europe price quotations for principal growth of coarse-count cotton, weekly, August 1988 to date

Month & week		Orleans/ Texas	Pakistan	China	Russia	Turkey	Southern Brazil	Argentina	index 1/
	•				u.s	. cents/poun	d		
1988:									
Aug.	4	61.75	51.50	NQ	56.25	62.50	NQ	56.50	54.60
	11	57.00	52.25	NQ	56.50	62.00	NQ	55.75	54.85
	18	54.00	50.00	NQ	54.75	61.00	NQ	52.00	52.00
	25	51.25	47.50	NQ	52.75	60.00	NQ	50.00	49.60
Sept.	1	53.00	49.00	NQ	54.00	60.00	NQ	51.00	51.00
•	8	53.50	50.00	NQ	54.25	60.00	NQ	51.00	51.50
	15	56.50	53.00	NQ	56.25	61.00	NQ	53.00	54.10
	22	52.00	49.00	NQ	53.50	57.50	NQ	NQ	51.5 0
	29	51.50	48.75	NQ	51.75	56.50	NQ	NQ	50.65
Oct.	6	53.25	50.75	NQ	53.75	56.50	NQ	NQ	52.60
	13	54.25	52.50	NQ	54.25	52.50	NQ	NQ	53.10
	20	54.75	53.00	NQ	55.00	54.00	NQ	NQ	53.90
	27	55.75	52.00	NQ	54.50	53.50	NQ	NQ	53.35
Nov.	3	56.00	52.50	NQ	55.50	52.00	NQ	NQ	53.35
	10	55.50	51.75	NQ	55.25	52.75	NQ	NQ	53.25
	17	55.75	51.50	NQ	56.00	53.50	NQ	NQ	53.60
	24	55.00	50.75	NQ	54.50	53.50	NQ	NQ	52.90
Dec.	1	56.75	53.25	NQ	57.00	54.00	NQ	NQ	54.65
	8	57.50	55.50	NQ	57 . 75	55.50	NQ	NQ	56.15
	15	58.25	56.50	NQ	58.00	55.50	NQ	NQ	56.65
	22	59.00	57.25	NQ	59.00	55.50	NQ	NQ	57.25
1989:									
Jan.	5	58.25	55.25	NQ	58.00	55.50	NQ	57.50	56.10
	12	60.50	58.25	NQ	59.75	59.75	NQ	60.50	59.25
	19	61.00	58.75	NQ	60.25	59.75	NQ	60.75	59.60
	26	60.00	58.00	NQ	60.00	59.50	NQ -	59.00	58.85
Feb.	2	62.00	58.50	NG	61.50	59.00	NQ	59.25	58.90
	9	61.00	57.00	NQ	60.00	58.50	NQ	57.50	57.65
	16	60.25	56.00	NQ	59.00	57.50	NQ	56.00	56.50
	23	60.00	57.00	NQ	58.50	57.50	NQ	57.00	57.15
Mar.	2	61.00	60.50	NQ	60.00	58.00	NQ	58.50	58.85
	9	61.50	61.50	NQ	61.00	58.50	NQ	60.00	59.85
	16	62.50	63.50	NQ	63.00	62.50	NQ	62.50	62.50
	23	63.50	63.75	NQ	64.50	67.00	NQ	63.00	63.40
	,30	63.50	63.75	NQ	64.50	67.50	NQ	63.50	63.60
Apr.	6	65.50	66.00	NQ	68.50	NQ	NQ.	66.50	66.00
-	13	66.25	66.50	NQ	70.50	NQ	NQ	67.50	66.75
	20	68.50	68.50	NQ	71.50	NQ	NQ	68.50	68.50
	27	68.50	69.00	NQ	72.25	NQ	NQ	69.50	69.00

NQ = No quotes

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

^{1/} The "B" index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1" to 1-3/32". It is an average of the cheapest three types of seven styles, so marked.

	A	verage spot	market price	s per pound (net weight) 1	/	
Year beginning	***********						Prices received by farmers
August 1	15/16	1	1-1/32	1-1/16	1-3/32	1-1/8	(net weight)
,,_ ,	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	inch	2/
	************			••••••	*		
				Cents/poi	und		
1983/84	62.54	66.32	70.71	73.11	73.55	75.37 3/	65.3
1984/85	52.39	55.98	58.30	60.51	60.29	60.49 3/	58.7
1985/86	52.16	55.81	57.87	60.01	59.62	59.77 3/	56.8
1986/87	44.80	47.77	50.78	53.16	53.81	55.89 3/	51.5
1987/88:			•				
August	67.07	70.30	73.37	75.89	76.42	77.95	65.3
September	63.14	66.48	68.82	71.41	71.99	72.72	64.9
October	55.95	59.31	61.65	64.30	64.84	65.36	64.1
November	56.30	59.40	62.16	64.66	65.17	65.90	64.4
December	55.87	58.68	60.05	62.26	62.76	63.39	64.2
January	54.63	55.79	57.44	59.69	60.14	60.96	60.6
February	53.97	54.80	55.65	57.83	58.28	59.06	56.8
March	55.71	56.62	57.46	59.64	60.12	61.40	57.7
April	56.00	57.27	57.88	60.07	60.55	61.19	59.4
May	57.15	58.28	59.36	61.55	62.03	63.06	58.9
June	58.36	59.44	60.67	62.86	63.34	64-61	61.2
July	54.45	55.58	55.19	57.40	57.88	57.80	58.6
Season	57.38	59.33	60.81	63.13	63.63	64.45	63.7
Loan rate 4/	44.55	48.00	49.95	52.25	52.75	52.85	
1988/89:							
August	49.97	51.58	52.61	55.20	55.6 9	56.43	52.6
September	41.53	45.30	47.40	51.25	51.80	52.96	51.8
October	41.60	45.83	48.17	52.20	52.66	54.38	54.2
November	43.05	47.41	49.46	53.40	53.80	54.86	56.5
December	44.89	48.75	50.84	54.80	55.20	56.18	55.3
January	47.41	50.17	51.88	55.67	56.07	57.25	53.9
February	46.89	50.02	51.69	55.37	55.77	57.31	52.9
March	48.83	52.21	53.79	57.59	58.04	59.58	56.3
April	53.91	56.63	57.84	61.43	61.94	63.53	59.0 5/
Loan rate 4/	45.30	48.15	49.65	51.80	52.30	52.45	

^{1/} Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9.
2/ Prices do not include an allowance for loans outstanding and Government purchases. 3/ Weighted market average. U.S. prices based on U.S. monthly prices weighted by monthly marketings during the period August through the following July. 4/ SLM 1-1/16" average location. 5/ Mid-month price.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Grade	Code				Staple	length (ir	nches)			
urace	code	13/16 (26) through 29/32 (29)	15/16 (30)	31/32 (31)	1 (32)	1-1/32 (33)	1-1/16 (34)	1-3/32 (35)	1-1/8 (36)	1-5/3 (37) (longe
					Point	ts/pound				
HITE:										
SM & better	(11 & 21)	- 710	- 585	- 415	- 250	- 85	+ 190	+ 240	+ 250	+ 380
MID PLUS	(30)	- 730	- 610	- 440	- 275	- 100	+ 180	+ 225	+ 240	+ 365
MID	(31)	- 740	- 615	- 450	- 295	- 110	+ 165	+ 220	+ 230	+ 355
SLM PLUS	(40)	- 785	- 660	- 500	- 375	- 195	+ 65	+ 115	+ 130	+ 220
SLM	(41)	- 815	- 690	- 530	- 425	- 255	BASE	+ 45	+ 60	+ 100
LM PLUS	(50)	- 945	- 825	- 650	- 580	- 415	- 215	- 185	- 165	- 150
LM	(51)	-1,020	- 920	- 760	- 705	- 530	- 380	- 325	- 300	- 275
SGO PLUS	(60)	-1,315 -1,395	-1,250 -1,335	-1,220 -1,280	-1,185 -1,270	-1,040 -1,115	- 940 -1,060	- 915 -1,045	- 870 - 995	- 810 - 950
SGO GO PLUS	(61) (70)	-1,650	-1,635	-1,630	-1,680	-1,425	-1,420	-1,415	-1,370	-1,350
60	(71)	-1,715	-1,700	-1,700	-1,650	-1,495	-1,495	-1,495	-1,460	-1,440
IGHT SPOTTED:										
SM & better	(12 & 22)	- 775	- 650	- 480	- 360	- 190	+ 55	+ 90	+ 115	+ 205
MID	(32)	- 805	- 685	- 520	- 425	- 260	- 0	+ 45	+ 55	+ 95
SLM	(42)	- 875	- 780	- 630	- 580	- 425	- 270	- 240	- 225	- 225
LM	(52)	-1,110	-1,025	- 975	- 975	- 820	- 820	- 820	- 820	- 820
SGO	(62)	-1,475	-1,440	-1,435	-1,435	-1,280	-1,280	-1,280	-1,275	-1,275
POTTED:										
SM & better	(13 & 23)	-1,075	- 980	- 910	- 860	- 690	- 580	- 550	- 535	- 530
MID	(33)	-1,175	-1,080	-1,005	- 980	- 825	- 785 1 000	- 755	- 740	- 685 -1,080
SLM LM	(43) (53)	-1,300 -1,505	-1,245 -1,500	-1,245 -1,500	-1,245 -1,500	-1,090 1,345	-1,090 -1,345	-1,090 -1,345	-1,080 -1,340	-1,340
SGO	(63)	-1,670	-1,670	-1,670	-1,670	-1,515	-1,515	-1,515	-1,510	-1,510
THOED. 1/		•								
INGED: 1/	(24)	-1,650	-1,565	-1,550	-1,550	-1,395	-1,340	-1,330	-1,330	-1,330
MID	(34)	-1,725	-1,640	-1,640	-1,640	-1,485	-1,455	-1,450	-1,445	-1,445
SLM	(44)	-1,785	-1,740	-1,740	-1,740	-1,585	-1,585	-1,585	-1,585	-1,585
LM	(54)	-1,960	-1,955	-1,955	-1,955	-1,800	-1,800	-1,800	-1,800	-1,800
IGHT GRAY:										
SM & better	(16 & 26)	- 920	- 785	- 630	- 510	- 350	+ 10	+ 45	+ 60	+ 9
MID	(36)	-1,100	- 990	- 835	- 790	- 635	- 410	- 360	- 310	- 29
SLM	(46)	-1,550	-1,485	-1,440	-1,385	-1,230	-1,140	-1,100	-1,005	- 97

- 955

-1,350

-1,775

-1,000

-1,380

-1,775

- 810

-1,330

-1,745

- 640

-1,175

-1,590

465

-1,130

-1,585

- 385

-1,015

-1,535

- 430

-1,090

-1,565

- 395

- 995

-1,525

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

-1,110

-1,450 -1,790

(17 & 27)

(37)

(47)

SLM GRAY:

MID

SLM

SM & better

^{1/} Cotton classed as "Yellow Stained" (Middling and better grades) will be eligible for loan, if otherwise eligible, at a discount 200 points greater than the discount applicable to the comparable quality in the color group "Tinged."

Table 9--CCC loan schedule of micronaire differences for 1989 crop

Micronaire	 L	ipland	:	Micronaire	Extra long staple
reading	Staples 32 (1") & shorter	Staples 33 (1-1/32") & longer	:	reading	(American Pima)
	Points	s/pound	:		Points/pound
5.3 and above 5.0 through 5.2 3.5 through 4.9 3.3 through 3.4 3.0 through 3.2 2.7 through 2.9 2.6 and below	-285 -200 0 -185 -365 -620 -1,130	-230 -145 0 -220 -480 -775 -1,185	:	3.5 and above 3.3 through 3.4 3.0 through 3.2 2.7 through 2.9	0 -440 -1,900 -2,715

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 10--CCC schedule of loan rates for eligible qualities of 1989-crop extra long staple cotton (American Pima) stored in approved warehouses at all locations, micronaire 3.5 and above 1/

Consta	Staple	(inches)
Grade	1-3/8 (44)	1-7/16 (46) & longer
	Cents/	pound
01	88.15	88.45
. 02	88.00	88.30
03	87.15	87.45
04	81.00	81.25
05	61.45	61.55
06	47.65	47.80

^{1/} A micronaire premium of 175 points (1.75 cents) per pound is reflected in the loan rates for the eligible qualities; thus, the national average loan rate reflected in the above schedule is 83.15 cents per pound. Cotton with micronaire readings below the micronaire range "3.5 and above" will be subject to the discounts in the schedule of micronaire differences for ELS cotton in the above table.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 11--Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill points, cotton prices, and manmade staple fiber prices, f.o.b. producing plants, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent, 1984 to 1989

	C	otton 1/	Ra	iyon 2/	Poly	ester 3/	Price	ratios 4/
Calendar year	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 5/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 5/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 5/	Cotton/ rayon	Cotton/ polyester
			Cents	s/pound			Ре	rcent
1984	76	. 84	84	88	79	82	.95	1.02
1985	66	<i>7</i> 3	79	82	66	69	.89	1.06
1986	61	68	76	79	62	65	.86	1.05
1987	73	81	81	84	66	69	.96	1.17
1988:								
January	69	77	83	86	69	72	.90	1.07
February	66	73	83	86	69	72	.85	1.01
March	67	74	87	91	72	75	.81	.99
April	68	76	87	91	72	75	.84	1.01
May	69	77	89	93	74	77	.85	1.00
June	71	79	89	93	74	77	.85	1.03
July	66	73	91	95	76	79	.77	.92
August	60	67	91	95	76	79	.71	.85
September	58	64	91	95	76	79	.67	.81
October	60	67	96	100	76	79	.67	.85
November	61	68 -	96	100	76	79	.68	.86
December	63	70	105	109	76	79	.64	.89
Average	65	72	83	87	74	77	.77	.94
1989:								
January	64	71	100	104	81	84	.68	.85
February	63	70	100	104	81	84	.67	.83
March	66	73	100	104	81	84	.70	.87
April	69	76	110	115	81	84	.66	.90

^{1/} SLM-1-1/16" at Group B mill points, net weight. 2/ 1.5 and 3.0 denier, regular rayon staple.
3/ Reported average market price for 1.5-denier polyester staple for cotton blending. 4/ Raw fiber equivalent. 5/ Actual prices converted to estimated raw fiber equivalent as follows: cotton, divided by 0.90; rayon and polyester, divided by 0.96.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service and trade reports.

Table 12--Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Manmade Year Total Cotton's beginning Cotton Rayon Non-Total fibers share of August 1 cellulosic fibers and acetate -----1,000 pounds-----Percent 1984/85 2,618,685 231,197 1,336,595 1,567,792 4,186,477 62.6 1985/86 3,086,842 253,459 1,465,228 1,718,687 4,805,529 64.2 1986/87: 116,348 65.9 August 276,770 21,453 137,801 404,183 20,479 27,216 137,457 175,913 September 116,978 398,579 261,122 65.5 148,697 October 340,287 516,200 65.9 263,464 287,383 22,422 116,704 139,126 402,590 November 65.4 December 124,745 21,089 433,217 145,834 66.3 January 272,040 20,829 111,041 131,870 403,910 67.4 134,424 413,235 278,811 19,017 115,407 67.5 February 24,936 147,977 172,913 356,721 538,634 March 67.9 April 284,897 19,225 116,906 136,131 421,028 67.6 291,180 18,961 116,363 135,324 426,504 May 68.3 354,011 23,796 142,649 166,445 520,456 June 68.0 July 269,166 17,348 108,007 125,355 394,521 68.2 Season 3,544,852 256,711 1,481,822 1.738.593 5,283,445 67.1 1987/88: 302,388 20,768 August 118,130 138,898 441,286 68.5 25,497 21,219 21,311 170,882 146,303 September 375,691 145,385 546,573 68.7 309,556 302,378 October 125,084 455,859 67.9 November 120,124 141,435 443,813 68.1 December 304,295 24,375 121,521 145,896 450,191 67.6 283,354 19,748 119,056 january 138,804 422,158 67.1 293,937 21,066 116,977 February 138,043 431,980 68.0 366,159 March 26,421 147,427 173,848 540,007 67.8 276,738 273,904 22,231 20,457 113,340 113,977 April 135,571 412,309 67.2 May 134,434 408,338 67.1 June 328,733 27,654 141,683 169,337 498,070 66.0 July 214,264 18,066 99,219 117,285 331,549 68.3 3,631,397 Season 268,813 1,481,923 1,750,736 5,382,133 67.7 1988/89 1/: 278,411 22.571 117,117 141,771 139,688 169,989 August 418,099 66.6 334,445 266,339 September 28,218 504,434 66.3 October 23,050 111,980 135,030 401,369 66.4 November 251,815 22,207 106,930 129,137 380,952 66.1 273,513 24,663 December 115,420 140,083 413,596 66.1 108,589 22,982 January 273,501 131,571 405,072 67.5 February 282,007 22,202 109,025 131,227 413,234 68.2 29,542 March 370,032 133,042 162,584 532,616 69.5

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 13--Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	
UPLAND COTTON					480-	lb. bales	3						
Unadjusted													
1984/85	22,204	21,125	22,168	20,205	17,571	20,732	21,731	21,599	21,785	22,792	21,818	19,187	
1985/86	23,765	23,334	25,556	24,752	20,186	24,724	25,851	25,570	25,775	25,689	25,371	21,644	
1986/87	27,748	27,200	28,357	27,444	23,949	28,338	29,043	30,381	29,676	30,331	29,501	28,038	
1987/88	31,498	31,307	32,246	31,735	25,358	29,516	30,618	30,515	28,826	28,532	27,394	22,462	
1988/89	29,001	27,870	27,743	26,232	22,793	28,485	29,312	30,841	1/	·	•	·	
Adjusted													
1984/85	21,536	20,899	20,718	19,848	20,338	20,608	20,755	20,768	21,274	21,811	22,038	22,389	
1985/86	22,873	23,102	23,684	24,458	23,554	24,650	24,714	24,681	25,196	24,513	25,627	25,197	
1986/87	26,604	26,931	26,232	26,905	28,208	28,197	27,819	29,439	29,010	29,053	29,773	32,717	
1987/88	29,998	30,844	30,109	31,235	29,486	29,281	29,441	29,426		27,461	27,811	26,210	
1988/89	27,620	27,297		25,819	26,815	28,372	28,269	29,570		- .,	,	,	
•		,	_,	,		•	•		•				
MANMADE STAPLE					1,0	00 pounds	S						
Rayon and aceta	te:												
Unadjusted													
1984/85	974	980	1,021	872	741	844	881	899	812	932	894	830	
1985/86	957	931	1,078	1,028	819	974	978	900	948	1,003	974	931	
1986/87	1,073	1,024	1,089	1,121	844	1,041	951	997	961	948	952	867	
1987/88	1,038	1,020	1,061	1,066	975	987	1,053	1,057	1,092	1,023	1,106	903	
1988/89	1,129	1,129	1,153	1,110	987	1,149	1,110	1,182	1/	•	•		
Adjusted													
1984/85	963	977	961	822	864	845	851	852	806	881	861	1,016	
1985/86	946	927	1,017	971	957	976	945	853	940	948	936	1,141	
1986/87	1,051	1,019	1,008	1,074	987	1,046	914	963	955	902	923	1,035	
1987/88	1,010	1,015	984	1,003	1,144	977	1,033	1,026	1,090	998	1,110	1,011	
1988/89	1,098	1,109	1,061	1,044	1,165	1,141	1,109	1,168		,,,	1,110	1,011	
Noncellulosic 2	/:												
Unadjusted													
1984/85	5,678	5,438	5,605	4,939	4,267	5,050	5,392	5,159	5,237	5,275	5,233	4,532	
												4,962	
1985/86	5,369 5,917	5,498	5,915 5,948	5,868	4,805 4,990	5,565	5,951 5,770	5,719	5,679	5,721	5,582 5,704		
1986/87	5,817	5,849 5,849		5,835		5,552	5,770	5,919	5,845 5,790	5,818	5,706	5,400	
1987/88	5,907	5,815	6,254	6,006	4,861	5,953	5,849	5,897	5,789	5,6 99	5,667	4,961	
1988/89	5,856	5,671	5,599	5,437	4,617	5,430	5,451	6,652	1/				
Adjusted													
1984/85	5,518	5,389	5,288	4,984	4,979	4,985	5,049	4,946	5,124	5,126	5,161	5,245	
1985/86	5,208	5,444	5,580	5,933	5,613	5,494	5,567	5,483	5,557	5,554	5,500	5,743	
1986/87	5,664	5,763	5,569	5,847	5,809	5,508	5,418	5,724	5,742	5,654	5,655	6,200	
1987/88	5,757	5,690	5,878	5,935	5,626	5,983	5,508	5,725	5,457	5,555	5,644	5,644	
1988/89	5,708	5,554	5,218	5,284	5,375	5,457	5,216	6,421		دردود	2,044	3,044	
,,,,,,,,	3,750	2,254	3,210	٠,٣	5,515	2,731	اء,دان	0,421	•,				

^{1/} Preliminary. 2/ Includes mylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other mammade staple fibers.

Table 14--Cotton system spindles in place and active, and hours operated

			Percenta	ge of active	spindles		average	*
			400	used on	O41		e hours	Total
	0		100-	100-	Other	opera		fiber spun
Date	Spir In place	ndles Active	percent cotton	percent manmade	fibers and blends	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	per spindle hour
	in place	ACLIVE		IIII IIIIQE	DIETUS	ACIUEI		NOO.
	1,00	00	*******	Percent		Spind	le hours	Pounds
1987:								
January	13,044	11,880	39.8	13.7	46.5	321	316	.063
February	13,068	11,880	39.8	13.8	46.4	342	320	.061
March	12,914	11,936	39.8	13.8	46.4	343	332	.063
April	12,858	11,832	40.2	13.6	46.2	331	323	.064
May	12,892	11,867	40.4	13.8	45.7	323	310	.066
June	12,814	11,671	39.7	13.9	46.3	310	311	.067
July	12,819	11,723	39.3	13.4	47.3	292	341	.068
August	12,749	11,760	40.0	13.3	46.6	322	314	.069
September	12,831	11,776	40.9	13.1	46.0	318	317	.069
October	12,792	11,696	40.3	13.5	46.2	335	316	.068
November	12,804	11,648	39.9	13.4	46.7	328	326	.068
December	12,636	11,638	39.7	13.4	46.9	272	316	.067
1988:								
January	12,712	11,607	39.6	13.7	46.7	308	305	.069
February	12,621	11,515	39.8	13.8	46.4	319	298	.068
March	12,708	11,733	40.0	14.0	46.0	321	307	.068
April	12,684	11,741	39.9	13.8	46.3	334	325	.062
May	12,566	11,724	39.7	14.4	45.9	324	314	.063
June	12,508	11,674	39.5	14.6	45.9	313	315	.064
July	12,578	11,737	38.9	14.9	46.2	252	291	.066
August	12,286	11,635	39.5	14.1	46.4	299	292	.070
September	12 ,2 87	11,599	39.4	13.8	46.8	301	300	.068
October	12,190	11,478	37.9	14.0	48.1	299	283	.068
November	12,216	11,406	38.1	13.5	48.4	300	298	.064
December	12,402	11,537	38.2	13.3	48.5	251	290	.066
1989:								
January	12,077	11,267	38.4	13.8	47.8	288	286	.071
february	11,963	11,183	37.9	14.0	48.1	293	275	.071
March 1/	11,929	11,112	38.6	14.1	47.3	291	278	.074

^{1/} Preliminary.

Table 15--Mill consumption of cotton, wool, and mammade fibers, quarterly, 1984-89

Year		Cotton	Wool	Cellulosic	Noncellulosic	Total manmade	Total fiber	Cotton's share of total fiber
				M2112				D
				Millior	pounds			Percent
1984	1Q	738.2	40.1	159.8	1,873.1	2,032.9	2,811.2	26.3
	2 Q	695.4	40.2	152.7	1,906.6	2,059.3	2,794.9	24.9
	3 Q	648.8	32.0	143.3	1,785.9	1,929.2	2,610.0	24.9
	4Q	633.7	29.8	132.1	1,812.6	1,944.7	2,608.2	25.0
Total		2,716.1	142.1	587.9	7,378.2	7,966.1	10,824.3	25.1
1985	1Q	662.3	29.9	127.0	1,818.7	1,945.7	2,637.9	25.1
	2Q	695.6	30.4	132.5	1,934.4	2,066.9	2,792.9	24.9
	3 Q	711.4	27.9	138.2	1,956.7	2.094.9	2,834.2	25.1
	4Q	744.1	28.4	147.9	1,970.1	2,118.0	2,890.5	25.1
Total		2,813.4	116.6	545.6	7,679.9	8,225.5	11,155.5	25.2
1986	1Q	786.3	35.0	150.8	1,944.4	2,095.2	2,916.5	27.0
	2Q	810.6	36.0	153.5	1,976.1	2,129.6	2,976.2	27.2
	3 Q	808.0	32.9	153.6	2,049.1	2,202.7	3,043.6	26.5
	40	849.8	32.8	150.4	2,074.1	2,224.5	3,107.1	27.3
Total		3,254.6	136.7	608.3	8,043.7	8,652.0	12,043.3	27.0
1987	1Q	904.4	36.6	140.2	2.090.8	2.231.0	3,172.0	28.5
1, 4.	20	939.8	37.5	143.2	2,147.7	2,290.9	3,268.2	28.8
	3 Q	967.5	33.8	146.2	2,129.8	2,276.0	3,277.3	29.5
	40	941.5	34.9	156.0	2,094.0	2,250.0	3,226.4	29.2
Total		3,753.2	142.8	585.6	8,462.3	9,047.9	12,943.9	29.0
1988	1Q	948.2	38.3	152.2	2,103.8	2,256.0	3,242.5	29.2
	20	885.0	37.2	159.0	2,154.5	2,313.5	3,235.7	27.4
	3 Q	849.8	34.5	151.8	2,111.1	2,262.9	3,147.2	27.0
		/ 799.3	34.2	149.9	2,235.0	2,384.9	3,218.4	24.8
Total		3,482.3	144.2	612.9	8,604.4	9,217.3	12,843.8	27.1
1989	10	928.9	39.1	156.7	2,199.7	2,356.4	3,324.4	27.9

^{1/} Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Fiber Organon.

Table 16--U.S. fiber consumption: Total and per capita, by type of fiber

			Textile t	rade 1/		D	Per	capita 3/
Year and fiber	U.S. mill use	Percent of fibers	Exports	Imports	domestic consumption 2/	Percent of fibers	Mill use	Domestic consumption
	Million pounds	Percent		Million pou	nds	Percent	*****	Pounds
COTTON:								
1986	3,254.6	27.0	274.7	1,910.5	4,890.4	31.0	13.5	20.2
1987	3,753.2	29.0	298.0	2,335.7	5,790.9	33.8	15.4	23.8
1988	3,482.3	27.1	330.3	2,118.7	5,270.7	31.9	14.1	21.4
WOOL:								
1986	136.7	1.2	16.0	275.6	396.3	2.5	0.6	1.6
1987	142.8	1.1	23.4	276.1	395.5	2.3	0.6	1.6
1988	144.2	1.1	30.6	242.4	356.0	2.2	0.6	1.4
MANMADE FIBERS:								
1986	8,652.7	71.8	517.3	1,703.0	9,838.4	62.4	35.8	40.7
1987	9,065.7	70.0	591.9	1,805.4	10,279.2	59.8	37.2	42.1
1988	9,217.3	71.8	684.7	1,735.7	10,268.3	62.2	37.5	41.7
FLAX AND SILK: 1986	4.8	4/	N/A	632.2	637.0	4.1	4/	2.6
1987	4.7	4/	N/A	702.7	707.4	4.1	4/	2.9
1988	5.0	4/	N/A	608.7	613.7	3.7	4/	2.5
ALL FIBERS 5/:								
1986	12,048.8	100.0	808.0	4,521.3	15,762.1	100.0	49.9	65.2
1987	12,966.4	100.0	913.3	5,119.9	17,173.0	100.0	53.2	70.4
1988	12,848.8	100.0	1,045.6	4,705.5	16,508.7	100.0	52.3	67.1

N/A = Not available.

^{1/}Raw fiber equivalent of imports and exports of textile products. 2/ Total domestic consumption is U.S. mill consumption plus net textile product trade balance. 3/ July 1 population for 1984 = 237.0 million, 1985 = 239.3 million, 1986 = 241.6 million, 1987 = 243.9 million, and 1988 = 246.1. 4/ Less than 0.05 pounds or 0.1 percent. 5/ Includes flax and silk.

Table 17--Mammade fiber production and capacity, 1987-90 1/

Fiber			1987					1988					196	ry .		Average planned	Annual
. 1861	10	20	39	40	Year	10	29	30	40	Year	10	29	30	40	Year	1990 capacity	change, 1988-90
			•••••				-	-Millia	n pounds	3			•		•••••	•••••	Percer
RAND TOTAL ALL FIBERS 3/:		2 /49	2 (0)	2 52/	0.043	2 520	2 57/	2 550	3 505	10 205	2 507	2 411	2 444	2 410	10 /70	10 /14	1.0
Capacity Production	2,476 2,182	2,468 2,275	2,494 2,228	2,524 2,260	9,962 8,945			2,558 2,237		10,205 9,103			2,011	2,019	10,438	10,416	1.0
Percent TOTAL STAPLE	88	92	89	90	90	89	91	87	89	89	89						
Capacity	1,279	1,277	1,295	1,315	5,166		1,315	1,323	1,331	5,283	1,337	1,346	1,346	1,351	5,380	5,263	-0.2
Production Percent	1,171 92	1,209 95	1,163	1,178 90	4,721 91	1,168 89	1,202	1,157 87	1,218 92	4,746 90	1,204						
TOTAL FILAMENT 3/												4 0/5	4 0/5	4 5/5		F 4F4	
Capacity Production	1,197 1,011	1,191 1,066	1,199 1,065	1,209 1,082	4,796 4,224	1,213 1,075	1,219 1,123	1,235 1,088	1,255 1,118	4,922 4,404	1,260 1,118		1,265	1,268	5,058	5,155	2.3
Percent	84	90	88	90	88	89	92	88	89	89	89						
OLYESTER TOTAL:																	
Capecity Production	966 869	954 899	959 873	962 900	3,841 3,541	965 872	967 933	978 909	990 967	3,900 3,681	992 923	993	963	976	3,944	3,734	-2.1
Percent	90	94	91	94	92	91	96	93	98	94	93						
STAPLE Capacity	618	613	622	630	2,483	633	636	641	646	2,556	652	658	657	658	2,625	2,456	-2.0
Production	581	596	579	606	2,362	587	620	604	641	2,452	609				•	•	
Percent FILAMENT	94	97	94	96	95	93	97	94	99	96	94						
Capacity Production	348 288	341 303	337 294	332 294	1,358 1,179	332 285	331 313	337 305	344 326	1,344 1,229	340 314	335	326	318	1,319	1,278	-2.5
Percent	83	89	87	89	87	86	95	91	95	91	92						
IYLON TOTAL:																	
Capacity	728	739	740	741	2,948	743	744	751	758	2,996	766	773	779	786	3,104	3,163	2.8
Production Percent	661 91	688 94	686 93	654 88	2,689 91	663 89	676 91	656 87	675 89	2,670 89	690 90						
STAPLE												201	201				
Capacity Production	272 247	276 261	280 253	284 231	1,112 992	284 231	283 236	284 227	284 248	1,135 942	285 253	286	286	287	1,144	1,151	0.7
Percent	91	95	90	81	89	82	83	80	87	83	89						
FILAMENT Capacity	456	463	460	457	1,836	459	461	467	474	1,861	481	487	493	499	1,960	2,012	3.9
Production Percent	414 91	427 93	433 95	423 93	1,697 93	432 94	440 95	429 92	427 90	1,728	43 91						
LEFIN TOTAL:	71	73	73	73	73	74	7)	72	70	73	71						
Capacity	437	428	449	472	1,786	474	478	484	490	1,926	493	496	500	504	1,993	2,110	4.8
Production Percent	342 77	376 84	379 83	398 85	1,495 82	396 83	404 85	378 78	391 80	1,569 81	404 79						
STAPLE		440	115	121	458	120	120	121	122	483	122	122	122	122	488	521	3.9
Capacity Production	112 86	110 92	92	91	361	94	95	86	89	364	97	122	122	16.6	400	<i>JE1</i>	3.,
Percent FILAMENT	77	84	81	75	79	78	79	71	73	75	80						
Capacity	325	318	334	351	1,328	354	358	363	368	1,443	371	374	378	382	1,505	1,589	5.0
Production Percent	256 77	284 85	287 84	307 88	1,134 83	302 85	309 86	292 80	302 82	1,205 84	307 83						
	**	w	-	ω				•	_								
CRYLIC STAPLE: Capacity	161	162	162	163	648	161	159	160	161	641	160	161	160	161	642	642	N/A
Production	156	159	135	142	592	149	151 95	141	147 91	588 92	144 90						
Percent	97	98	83	87	91	93	70	88	71	76	70						
OTHER FIBERS 2/:	7	8	7	8	30	7	8	7	8	30	7	8	7	8	30	30	N/A
Capacity Production	5	6	5	6	22	7	7	7	7	28	7	·	•	·	-		
Percent	71	75	71	75	73	100	88	100	88	93	100						
ONCELLULOSIC TOTAL 3/:						0.750	2 75/	2 700	2 /07	0.407	2 /10	2 /74	2 /20	2 /35	0 717	0.470	1.0
Capacity Production	2,299 2,035	2,291 2,127		2,346	9,253 8,340	2,350	2,356	2,380	2,407	9,493 8,536	2,418	2,431	2,429	2,433	9,713	y,0/y	1.0
Percent	88	92	89	90	90	89	· 92	· 88	91	90	89						
STAPLE Capacity	1,163	1,161	1,179	1,198	4,701	1,198	1,198	1,206	1,213	4,815	1,219	1,227	1,225	1,228	4,899	4,770	-0.5
Production	1,070			1,070	4,307	1,061 88	1,102	1,058	1,125	4,346 90	1,103 91						
Percent FILAMENT 3/	92	95	90	89	92												
Capacity	1,136 965			1,148		1,152 1,026		1,174 1,033	1,194 1,062	4,678 4,190	1,199 1,065	1,204	1,204	1,207	4,814	4,909	2.4
Production Percent	85	89	1,020 89	90	88	89	92	88	89	90	87						
ELLULOSIC STAPLE:																	
Cepecity	116	116	116	117	465	117	117	117	118	468	118	119	121	123	481	493	2.6
Production Percent	101 87	101 87	104 90	108 92	414 89	107 91	101 86	99 84	93 78	400 85	101 86						
ELLULOSIC FILAMENT:							-		61	244	61	61	61	61	244	244	N/A
Capacity Production	61 46	61 47	61 45	61 53	244 191	61 49	61 54	61 55	56	214	53	01	01	01	444	E-T-T	7/1
Percent	75	77	74	87	78	80	89	90	92	88	87						

Source: Compiled from Fiber Organon.

N/A = Not available.
1/ Capacity data as of November 1988. 2/ Includes saran and spandex. USDA estimates. 3/ Glass fibers are not included.

Table 18--Domestic shipments of manmade fibers by major category, 1986-89 1/

Fiber type		1	986			1	987				1988		1989
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q
							Milli	on pounds	5				
loven products:													
Total	534.4	533.6	536.7	535.4	524.7	563.2	559.1	586.3	559.8	569.7	564.9	630.2	
Polyester	326.2	319.0	319.8	312.7	314.4	334.0	316.2	329.8	317.5	328.7	319.1	377.4	
Rayon	53.9	53.2	55.1	55.8	52.9	55.2	59.9	62.7	58.7	60.5	63.5	60.3	
Olefin	66.9	76.2	78.6	85.3	77.8	85.4	90.4	102.0	94.2	92.3	90.5	95.7	
Nylon	38.2	38.0	35.1	35.8	37.1	39.0	43.1	41.0	40.1	36.7	38.1	40.6	
Acetate	32.8	32.1	32.0	31.4	26.7	32.1	31.8	34.4	32.5	36.3	36.9	40.6	
Acrylic	16.4	15.1	16.1	14.4	15.8	17.5	17.7	16.4	16.8	15.2	16.8	15.6	
nit products:													
Total	345.8	364.3	357.2	355.4	368.6	375.0	339.8	331.3	327.1	343.4	326.7	366.8	
Polyester	167.8	165.5	171.5	183.0	181.5	196.2	182.5	190.9	173.2	183.8	175.0	219.6	
Nylon	68.3	65.1	60.0	59.4	63.7	63.5	63.5	60.9	61.8	64.7	64.1	70.8	
Acrylic	95.9	117.7	111.6	99.9	112.7	105.2	87.5	72.1	85.3	86.3	80.6	70.0	
Acetate	12.0	14.3	12.3	11.2	9.1	8.4	5.2	6.3	5.9	7.9	5.9	5.2	
Rayon	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	
arpets:													
Total	582.7	623.9	694.7	700.3	686.3	722.0	732.8	675.0	722.1	729.0	733.4	732.6	
Nylon	387.1	406.4	476.4	449.3	458.7	474.7	476.7	411.0	452.5	443.6	467.6	460.0	462.0 2
Olefin	164.2	178.9	181.9	212.5	180.8	196.6	204.7	203.9	203.3	216.3	203.5	208.7	
Polyester	31.3	38.4	36.9	38.4	46.8	50.7	51.4	60.1	66.1	69.0	62.3	63.8	60.0
Rayon	0.1	0.2		0.1					0.2	0.1		0.1	

^{1/} Filament plus staple. 2/ USDA estimate. -- = Figures not available.

Source: Textile Organon.

Country of origin	Yam	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	100 percent cotton	abric Blends	Total semi- menufac- tured	Pile fabrics and mfrs.	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed clothes and towels	Gloves, hosiery, and hokfs
					1,000 pour	ds			
itern Hemisphere: Ingentina	3,335	2	5,847	120	9,305		•••	527	
selize							•	***	
kolivia Irazil	1,049 13,598	172	22,141	378	1,049 36,289	913		15,823	278
Br. Virgin Islands	54	•••	53		107				588
Canada Chile	343	31	5,260 942	2,388 326	8,022 1,268	109		439 1	131
Colombia	2,689	13	8,514	45	11,261	144		1,135	21
Costa Rica Dominican Republic	154 96		31	13 5	166 132	16			274 21
l Salvador	7,018	•••	423		7,441	157		1,745	•••
Guatemala Kaiti	1,173		424	356 3	1,958 3	466	1	506 21	852 99
londuras		•	920	639	1,559		•	•••	4
Jamaica	8,762	1	6,357	121	15 2/1	68	•••	445	102
lexico Panama	0,702		6,357		15,241			1,431	6 11
araguay					447				
/enezuela Peru	1,257	7 6	410 7,848	154	417 9,264	2		20 229	
Iruguay			37		37				
Other Total	289 39,817	238	65 59,272	135 4,683	489 104,008	1,875	1	12 22,338	2,390
				.,	,	.,		,	-,
stern Europe: Belgiuπ/Lux	134	34	329	1,024	1,522	160	4	606	4
France	199	1,250	5,154	657	7,260	372	25	535	43
ireece Ireland	32	•••	705	38	737 39	92	1	437	
Italy	759	67	2,397	5,278	8,501	75	27	153	95
ietherlands Portugal	12 5	21 21	686 4,042	628 183	1,347 4,251	79 9	4	17 4,846	8
Spain	1,443	10	326	116	1,896	í	5	2,561	8
Switzerland United Kingdom	506 20	49 12	883 1,938	111 313	1,550 2,284	1 12	4 105	56 352	34 96
Hest Germany	1,513	58	1,679	1,014	4,264	122	75	401	33
Other	16	28	421	261	727	8 931	1 251.	138	28 353
Total	4,639	1,550	18,560	9,623	34,378	731	۵۱.	10,106	333
stern Europe: Bulgaria							•••		
Czechoslovakia			167	4	171		160	2	18
East Germany				***			***		
Hungary Poland	1,299		3,035 1,175	117 64	4,451 1,239	3	118	102 618	
Romania			12	357	369			419	•••
U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia	11 1,217		3,064 326	154	3,075 1,697	1		20	
Total	2,527		7,779	696	11,002	4	278	1,161	21
ia/Oceania:									
Bangladesh Australia				233	2/4	S		783	292
Chine-Mainland	6,294	425	13 50,379	دے 8,001	246 65,099	9,126	549	360 45,018	12,333
Kong Kong	7		53,061	7,961	61,029	272	2	3,014	8,449
India Iran	1,976	50	44,666	195	46,909	253	14	7,708	663
Iraq		•		•••				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••
Isr ae l Ja cen	703 503	11	267 13,148	75 3,218	1,045 16,879	86 928		1,819 421	1,088
Korea	6,235	•••	20,501	5,87 5	32,611	60	•	528	936
Malaysia Maldive Is.	2,682		3,451	4,288	10,420	•••		1,332 6	600
Pakistan	299	***	22,355	3,873	26,528	6,484	9	37,959	1,496
Philippines Singapore			1,969 229	175	2,144 233	11		3,096 20	1,830
Taiwan	976	4	33,076	9,228	43,285	540	•••	11,716	1,085
Turkey JArab Em	5,032	1	12,164	820	18,016	49		1,887	1
Indonesia			8,196	11,806	20,002			145 2,261	892
Sri Lanka Thailead	1/ 40/	70	1		1	220		4,730	1,458
Thailand Hacao	14,694		11,710 118	6,766	33,249 118	1,446		4,682	391
Burme				•••			•	75	
Nepal Other	101		129	2	232			13	396
Total	39,504	570	275,333	62,519	377,926	19,476	575	127,582	32,147
rica:									
Egypt	6,526	1	9,538		16,065		•••	274	428
lvory Coast Lesotho			853		853				
falawi		•••	1,224		1,224				•••
Morocco South Africa			82	19	101		•••	4	26
Swaziland			1		1		•••		180
	108		686 716	17	811				
Tanzania			488	•••	716 488				
Tanzania Tunisia Zimbebwe	•								
Tanzania Tunisia Zimbebwe Nigeria		***	1,420		1,420	•••			•
Tanzania Tunisia Zimbebwe					762			•	
Tanzania Tunisia Zimbebwe Nigeria Madagascar			1,420 762						

Continued--

Carstry of erigin			*********	Primarily mon	ufactured produ	ets			· -
International properties		wearing	fabrics and	end clothing				primerily	
Agentics					1,000 pound	is			
Beilize 3,550									
Selfrid		5,794 3,558						6,685 3,558	3,558
## 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		260						261	1,310
Colle Coloris 5,126	Br. Virgin Islands	1,838	4	- 14	38		24	2,505	2,613
Coata Rick Continion Discovery Continion Discover	Chile	5,124		***	***			5,126	6,394
Dominical Republic 43,969		6,262 22,498			5			7,594 22,930	18,856
Baltimanica	Dominican Republic	43,898	689	134	1,909	•		46,672	46,804
Securities	Gusterela	9,443	9	45	ଶ୍ରୀ	17	390	12,360	14,318
Service		12,919 4,957		43				13,593 5,2 69	
Personal 3,666		22,707		56				28,328	
Venezatis	Panaga.	3,666			608			4,292	4,292
Unique 2,773	Venezuela	2,154			57			2,232	2,649
triber		3,063 2,773						3,412 2,780	12,677 2,817
Section Europe:	Other	1,327		6	3			1,352	1,841
Belgint-like		٠,,١٥	1,1-17	2,541	5,000		-,	2.0,000	Jan 1976
Greece 4,869 3 3 95 4,956 5,953 Iristand 5,378 33 3 3 97 21 141 27 1,252 1,122 Iristand 1 5,378 33 3 10 37 170 2 200 Iristand 1 5,378 33 3 10 37 170 2 3 141 2 Iristand 1 5,378 33 3 10 3 10 37 170 2 3 141 2 Iristand 1 5,378 33 3 10 3 10 37 170 2 3 141 2 Iristand 1 5,378 3 10 3 1,329 3 1,329 3 1,339	Belgium-Lux			72				1,484	3,006
Ireland								4,328 4,956	11,588 5,693
Section Sect		576						1,253	1,292
Sealth	Hether lands	378	33	10	137	190		853	2,200
United Kingdom Lexit Germany Expose 179 179 189 1878 1879 1879 1879 1879 187		370	21	237	36	91		3,329	5,225
Company Comp									2,136 7,909
Eastern Europe:	West Germany	870	179	89	838	28	193	2,829	7,093
Buglaria		29,759	1,083		3,202			49,797	
Carechotovakia 20 31 15 244 415 East Eermany 726 3 .		44	•••	1		•••		46	46
Polard	Czechoslovakia	20		13				244	415
Remenis U.S.S.R. 8	Hungary	1,242						1,524	5,974
U.S.S.R. 8 8 3,063 Tugoslavia 4,339 1 3 8 87 1 4,473 6,171 Total 20,534 37 44 103 36 22,222 33,223 Asia/Coconia: Barqlacksh		4,159 · 9,776							10,569
Asia/Doesnia: Barglacksh SS_265	U.S.S.R. Yunnelavia	8						8	3,063
Barglacksh 35, 265 3 1 11 36, 356 36, 356 Australia 663 1 48 88 10 1, 255 1, 451 Chine-Hainland 135, 220 2, 963 17, 547 16, 204 889 13, 699 243, 356 326, 455 Horg Kong 213, 376 2, 185 595 1, 675 71 2, 157 231, 968 262, 725 India 37, 966 72 9, 297 1, 663 16, 263 15 73, 973 120, 202 Iran 2 5 7 7 7 7 1, 643 16, 263 15 73, 973 120, 202 Iran 2 5 7 7 7 7 1, 643 16, 263 15 73, 973 120, 202 Iran 2 5 7 7 7 7 1, 643 16, 263 15 73, 973 120, 202 Iran 2 5 7 7 7 7 1, 643 16, 263 15 73, 973 120, 202 Iran 3, 650 19 64 299 866 49 12, 337 29, 216 Korna 92, 442 100 101 3, 356 217 333 96, 597 131, 202 141, 201									33,223
Chine-Heinland Hory Story Chine-Heinland Hory Story Rong Rong Rong Rong Rong Rong Rong Rong		35,265		3	1		11	36,356	36,356
India 37,964 72 9,297 1,663 16,265 15 73,873 120,002 17m 2 17m 2 17m 7 7 1,75873 120,002 17m 2 17m 7 7 1,75873 120,002 17m 7 7 1,75873 120,002 17m 7 7 1,75873								1,205	1,451
Iran	Hàng Kong	213,376	2,185	595	1,675	71	2,057	Z31,696	292,725
Israel						16,263			2
Japan 8,660 19 46 259 866 49 12,337 29,216 Korea 92,442 100 101 3,856 217 333 98,591 131,202 Malaysia 23,381 3 44 9 1 169 25,541 33,961 Maldive is. 1,266								7 6,503	
Nalaysia 25,381 3 44 9 1 169 25,54 35,961 Nalaiysia 1,266		8,660			259		49	12,337	29,216
Pakistan	Halaysia	23,381	3	44	9	1	169	25,541	35,961
Singapore 32,735	Pakistan	28,215	649	449	766	13		1,281 76,107	1,281
Talian 94,222 555 911 11,576 4 843 123,452 166,737 Turkey 28,466 666 540 11,576 4 843 123,452 166,737 Turkey 28,466 666 540 18 387 42 32,082 50,088 U Arab Es. 7,263 18 7,426 7,426 1rdonesia 33,699 18 5 37,170 57,172 57,17								53,560 32,979	55,704 33.213
United East	Taiwan	96,222			11,576		843	123,452	166,737
Sr Lurks 29,471 30 327	U Arab Em.	7,263	***	18	•••			7,426	7,426
Surme	Sri Lanka	29,471	***	30				37,170 36,236	36,237
Nepat		19,511 929						28,171	61,420
Other Total 2,643 3 13 115 2,827 2,941 Total 905,953 7,415 30,521 40,279 19,011 8,174 1,191,144 1,569,071 Africa: Eppt 4,702 14 2 6 5,426 21,491 Lesotho 12 1 1 3 3 16 89 2,001 2 2,003 2,003 Halasi 740 1 5 2,263 2,724 Moreceo 2,587 1 5 2,623 2,724 South Africa 16 16 16 Swatland 312 26 519 519 Tunisia 68 68 579 Tunisia 112 22 527 1,015 Riperia 2 <	Nepal	4,095		1	19	2		4,118	4,118
Africa: Eypk 4,702 14 2 6 5,426 21,491 1 vory Coest 12 1 1 3 16 869 Lesctho 2,001 2 2,003 2,003 1 1,003 1 1,004 1	Other	2,643		3	13	115		2,827	2,941
Eurypt 4,702 14 2 6 5,426 21,491 1 vory Coest 12 1 1 3 16 849 Lesotho 2,001 2 2,003 2,003 14stast 740 1 5 2,623 2,703 14stast 740 1 5 2,623 2,724 South Africa 16 16 16 16 Saaztland 312 26 519 519 14runia 68 559 519 14runista 112 22 5 134 85 879 14rista 112 22 5 144 85 879 14rista 12 27 1,422 14rispascar 12 27 1,422 14rispascar 13,731 7 14,326 14,236 16 16 17 17 18,326 14,236 16 16 17 17 18,326 14,236 16 16 17 17 18,326 14,236 16 16 17 17 18,326 14,236 16 16 16 17 18 18 18 667 1,226 16 16 16 18 18 18 18 667 1,226 16 16 16 18 18 18 18 667 1,226 16 16 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		LCY, GAY	7,413	30,521	40,279	19,011	8,1/4	1,191,144	1,209,071
Leisotho 2,001 2 2,003 2,005 Malasi 740 70 1,964 Morocco 2,587 1 5 2,623 2,724 South Africa 16 16 16 Swatilerd 312 26 519 519 Sanzilerd 68 68 879 Turisia 112 22 55 14 850 Zintable 525 1 527 1,015 Rigeria 2 2 1,422 Hackgascar 7 14,326 14,226 Other 413 1 3 18 687 1,226 Total 25,421 2 41 52 11 7 27,087 50,066	Egypt	4,702						5,426	
Malasi	Lesotho	2,001			2			2,003	2,003
South Africa 16		740 2,587						740	1,964
Tarusnia 68	South Africa	16						16	16
Zintosbus 525 1 527 1,015 Rigeria 2 2 1,422 Reclapaccar 7 14,326 14,326 Other 413 1 3 18 667 1,226 Total 25,421 2 41 52 11 7 27,087 50,066	Tanzania	. 68						68	879
Nigeria 2 2 1,422 Mackgascar <td< td=""><td>Zimbebwe</td><td>525</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.015</td></td<>	Zimbebwe	525							1.015
Heuritius 13,931 7 14,326 14,326 Other 413 1 3 18 687 1,226 Total 25,421 2 41 52 11 7 27,087 50,066	Nigeria	2						2	1,422
Total 25,421 2 41 52 11 7 27,087 50,066	. Hauritius	13,931					7	14,326	14,326
World total 1,218,801 9,754 34,461 51,596 21,232 11,418 1,568,317 2,115,775									1,226 50,066
	World total	1,218,801	9,754	34,461	51,596	21,232	11,418	1,568,317	2,115,775

<sup>--- = 0.

1/</sup> Difference between official total and sum of subtotals. Totals may not add because of rounding.

Canching of destriction Tarn Carety of continue Turke District Blords Blords Carety Canching			Car.Ima		D · · ·	uma fahai-	Total			
Section Sect	Country of destination	Yarn	crochet,		100-		menufac-		spreads,	Towel
attent insigherers and a second process of the content of the cont								180710	pittous	
Salames						1,000 pour	ds			
Barbackes	estern Hemisphere: Bahamas	10	3	4	73	410	500	66	121	60
Bernuta 4 1 60 11 76 4 37 54 64 77 54 64 77 54 64 77 54 64 77 54 64 77 64 77 54 64 77 78 64 77 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78	Barbados	26	224		434	45	729	83	33	21
Br. Virgin Islands 5										
Chile 1 1 29 721 321 1,072 227 6 6 6 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Br. Virgin Islands					61				
Colombia 49 136 4 196 40 398 126 35 3 3 CONTRA PART AND P	Canada Chile					1,094 321				
Cabe				4	168	40	398		35	3
El Salvendor 40 5 1 99 1 151 24 1 Castermila 97 3 1 Capern 12 2 378 24 6 8 8 12 12 11 Capern 12 2 378 24 6 8 8 12 12 11 Capern 13 1 10 22 1,151 120 1,542 78 99 122 Jamica 131 110 22 1,151 120 1,542 78 99 122 Mexico 1,437 775 127 3,520 246 6,393 536 1,664 K. Artilles 37 5 9 10 9 10 6 308 4 12 10 99 122 Perspany 1 1 2,590 1 2,602 10 2 3 17 Trinididal 22 2 6 6 159 48 233 75 1 3 Venezuela 202 118 1 2,590 1 2,602 10 2 3 Trinididal 23 2 6 6 159 48 233 75 1 3 Venezuela 202 118 1 3 1										
Gastemila 97 34 3 214 5 354 10 11 7 Gayren 18 1 1 1 1 6 86 121 2 1 1 1 7 Gayren 18 1 1 1 1 6 86 121 2 2 1 1 1 7 Gayren 18 11 1 1 2 378 24 62 60 1,218 40 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Dominican Republic				5,521		6,230			
Saiti										
Norther										
Mexico					184					
N. Antilles 37 5 9 192 65 306 4 121 99							1,542			
Paraman 44, 29										
Paragamy					31/-		444			
Trinicided 23 2 6 1599 48 238 75 1 3 3 chemother 119 3 10 505 176 811 29 476 326 chemother 119 3 10 505 176 811 29 61 24 75 721 51278 5127		1		1	2,599	1	2,602	10	2	3
tother 119 3 10 503 176 811 9 61 24 Total 9,406 2,473 721 31,278 3,123 47,001 2,394 5,786 2,756 estern Europe: Belgiun-Lucen. 772 6 9,217 6 10,000 15 23 12 Belgiun-Lucen. 772 6 9,217 6 10,000 15 23 12 Belgiun-Lucen. 772 6 9,217 6 10,000 15 23 12 Belgiun-Lucen. 772 6 9,217 6 10,000 15 23 12 Frence 77 2 2 2,330 76 30,07 3 308 203 429 20 Frence 77 2 2 2,330 17 3 3,088 203 429 20 Frence 77 2 12,65 17 205 11 19 2.77 Italy 208 57 9 12,695 166 12,994 47 61 188 277 Italy 208 57 9 12,695 166 12,994 47 61 188 277 Italy 208 57 9 12,695 166 12,994 47 61 188 277 Italy 208 57 9 12,695 166 12,994 47 61 128 Sweten 5 17 4 216 11 333 12 12 25 Sweten 6 5 17 4 216 11 333 12 12 25 Switzerland 15 14 240 24 22 20 19 19 3 Switzerland 15 14 240 24 22 20 19 19 23 Utited Kingdam 769 33 13 13 2,666 776 12,279 19 9 3 Utited Kingdam 769 33 13 13 2,666 776 12,279 19 7 32 Utited Kingdam 77,047 629 77 40,655 13,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 Steten Europe: Albania 8	Trinidad				159 481		238			3 256
Selgiun-Lucen. Religiun-Lucen. Religiu					503					
Belgiur-Lixem. 772 6 9,217 6 10,000 15 23 123 125	Total	9,406	2,473	721	31,278	3,123	47,001	2,394	5,768	2,756
Demmrk										
France 144 42 2 2,850 70 3,088 203 429 90 Greece 77 6 165 17 265 1 188 277 1reland 4,524 340 5 541 52 5,441 1 9 188 277 1reland 4,524 340 5 541 52 5,441 1 9 188 277 172 112										
Ireland		144	42		2,830	70	3,088	203	429	90
Italy 208 57 9 12,495 166 12,934 47 61 134 Reitherlands 4										
Spain 5 2 5 273 1 286 27 172 12	Italy	208	57	9	12,495	166	12,934	47	61	134
Seeden 85										
United Kingdom 749 37 22 10,696 776 12,279 21 147 214 167 148 151 167 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168	Sweden	85	17	4	216	11	333	12	12	258
U. Germary 526 33 13 2,566 146 3,283 55 93 205 141 Total 7,047 629 79 40,655 1,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 141 Total 7,047 629 79 40,655 1,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 141 Total 7,047 629 79 40,655 1,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 141 Total 7,047 629 79 40,655 1,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 141 Total 7,047 629 79 40,655 1,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 141 Total 7,047 629 79 40,655 1,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 141 Total 7,047 629 79 40,655 1,397 50,007 426 1,257 1,550 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 142 142										
Total	W. Germany	526	33	13	2,566	146	3,283	55	93	205
Albania										1,550
Bulgaria	astern Europe:									
East Germany I 2 1330 134 6	Bulgaria									
Ringary 1 2 130 134 6										
Romania					130		134			
U.S.S.R. 12										
Total 2 2 940 14 958 6 151a/Oceania:										
Sia/Oceania: Australia 198 7 99 1,546 120 1,970 122 114 351 Chine-Heinland 125 272 21 417 9 2 Rong Kong 288 87 5 1,192 92 1,635 50 296 226 Iran 2,518 1 Iraq 2,518 2,518 1 Israel 1,754 76 572 123 2,525 56 9 16 Japan 214 50 57 1,979 104 2,404 60 198 1,051 Japan 333 48 1 432 5 1 Korea 247 68 5 410 25 754 67 9 2 Korea 247 68 5 410 25 754 67 9 2 Lebanon 120 66 186 25 13 3 Releysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Resezeated 117 2 28 1,086 20 1,252 9 14 461 Philippines 51 967 285 1,302 391 7 Saudi Arabia 1 3 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 835 Singapore 10 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Taitsen 41 1 2 175 16 235 45 46 Other 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 77 Total 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,258 815 3,356 3,756 Authrap 1 156 156 132 Indicate 1 157 16 17 183 37 3 Indicate 1 156 156 132 Indicate 1 157 158 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159 159										
Chire-Heinland 125 272 21 417 9 22 Horg Kong 258 87 5 1,192 92 1,635 50 296 226 Iran 2,518 2,518 1 Iraq 2,518 2,518 1 Iraq 2,518 2,518 1 Iraq 2,518 2,518 1 Israel 1,754 76 572 123 2,525 56 9 16 Japan 214 50 57 1,979 104 2,404 60 198 1,051 Japan 333 48 1 432 5 1 Korea 247 68 5 410 25 754 67 9 2 Kusait 269 4 273 8 148 152 Lebanon 120 66 186 25 13 3 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Malaysia 10 967 285 1,302 391 7 Saudi Arabia 1 3 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 838 Singapore 10 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Tailsan 41 1 2 175 16 255 45 46 Uther 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 76 Other 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 76 Total 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,258 815 3,356 3,756 Africa: Benin 405 405 12 Iray Coast 256 556 132 Ivory Coast 256 556 132 Ivory Coast 27 78 394 153 617 41 147 7 183 37 3 Ivory Coast 27 539 27 5 394 153 617 41 147 7 183 37 3 Ivory Coast 1141 7 183 37 3 3 Ivory Coast 1141 141 7 183 37 3 3 Ivory Coast 1141 141 7 183		-	_			••	,,,,	·		
Hong Kong			7	99				122		351
Iran			87	5		92		50		226
Israel 1,754 76 572 123 2,525 56 9 16 Japen 214 50 57 1,979 104 2,404 60 198 1,051 Jordan 383 48 1 432 5 1 Korea 247 68 5 410 25 754 67 9 2 Kowafi 269 4 273 8 148 182 Lebanon 120 66 186 25 13 3 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Saudi Arabia 1 3 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 83 Singapore <t< td=""><td>Iran</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Iran									
Jordan 383 48 1 432 5 1 Korea 247 68 5 410 25 754 67 9 2 Kusait 269 4 273 8 148 152 Lebanon 120 66 186 25 13 3 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 14 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 14 Malaysia 117 2 28 1,086 20 1,252 9 14 Malaysia 51 967 285 1,302 391 7 Siringapore 51 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Tailwan 4 1 1 2 175 16 255 45 U. Arab Em. 7 123 7 137 377 266 U. Arab Em. 7 123 7 137 377 266 U. Arab Em. 7 268 22 312 6 134 76 Total 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,258 815 3,356 3,756 Ifrica: Benin 405 405 Burkine 549 Gambia 2 109 302 Ivory Coast 1556 132 Morocco 191 2 109 302 Ivory Coast 141 7 183 37 3 Majgeria 9 38 207 78 331 21 Ivory Coast 39 27 5 394 153 617 41 14 * Total 272 65 9 2,363 237 2,946 57 179 33	Israel	1,754		76	572	123	2,525	56	9	16
Kores 247 68 5 410 25 754 67 9 22 Kusait 269 4 273 8 148 152 Lebarron 120 66 186 25 13 3 Maleysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 Mev Zealand 117 2 28 1,086 20 1,252 9 14 66 Philippines 51 967 285 1,302 391 7 967 285 1,302 391 7 967 285 1,302 391 7 22 279 251 22 279 251 22 279 251 25 45 44 44 11 1	Japan	214					2,404	60		1,051
Lebanon 120 66 186 25 13 3 Malaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 New Zealand 117 2 28 1,086 20 1,252 9 14 461 Philippines 51 967 285 1,302 391 7 Saudi Arabia 1 3 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 838 Singapore 10 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Taisan 41 1 2 175 16 235 45 48 Singapore 10 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Taisan 41 1 2 175 16 235 45 48 Other 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 76 Other 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 76 Africa:	Korea	247	√68	5	410	25	754	67	9	2
Nalaysia 10 4 255 11 280 7 99 12 New Zealand 117 2 28 1,086 20 1,252 9 14 461 Philippines 51 967 285 1,302 391 7 Saudi Arabita 1 3 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 835 Singapore 10 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Talisan 41 1 2 175 16 235 45 44 U, Arab Em. 7 123 7 137 377 268 Other 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 7 Total 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,28 815 3,336 3,756 Affica: 8enin 405 405 Benin 549 549										152
Philippines 51 967 285 1,302 391 7 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 835 saudi Arabia 1 3 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 835 sirgapore 10 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Taiwan 41 1 2 175 16 255 45 46 U. Arab Em. 7 123 7 137 377 266 Other 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 74 Total 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,258 815 3,356 3,756 (frica: Senin 405 405 549 6 549 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 120 6 130 6 120 6 130 6	Malaysia	10	•	4	255	11	280	7	99	12
Saudi Arabia 1 3 1,724 38 1,766 12 1,601 835 Singapore 10 7 819 24 860 2 279 251 Taiwan 41 1 2 175 16 235 45 48 U. Arab Em. 7 123 7 137 377 266 Other '19 3 268 22 312 6 134 77 266 Other '5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,258 815 3,356 3,756 Ifrica: Benin 405 405 Burkina 549 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>967</td> <td></td> <td>1,252 1,302</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>461</td>					967		1,252 1,302			461
Tailein 41 1 2 175 16 235 45 48 U. Arab Em. 7 123 7 137 377 266 Other 19 3 268 22 312 6 134 76 Total 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,258 815 3,356 3,756 Ifrica: Benin 405 405 405 Burkine 549 549 2 Gambia 556 556 132 Horocco 191 2 109 302 13 South Africa 35 1 141 7 183 37 3 South Africa 35 1 141 7 183 37 3 South Africa 39 27 5 394 153 617 41 14 ➤ Total 272 65 9 2,363 237 2,946 57 179 33	Saudi Arabia	1	3		1,724	38	1,766	12	1,601	838
U. Arab Em. 7 125 7 137 377 266 Other '19 3 268 22 312 6 134 76 Yotal 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,28 815 3,336 3,756 Ifrica: Benin 405 405 1 Burkine 549 549 2 Genbla 2 2 Ivory Coast 256 356 132 Morocco 191 2 109 302 11 South Africa 35 1 141 7 185 37 3 South Africa 35 1 141 7 185 37 3 Sigeria 9 38 207 78 331 21 Other 39 27 5 394 153 617 41 14 F Total 272 65 9 2,363 257 2,946 57 179 33										251 48
Total 5,951 222 282 11,827 976 19,258 815 3,356 3,756 ffica: Benin 405 405 Benkina 549 549 2 Ivory Coast 556 556 132 Noncco 191 2 109 302 13 South Africa 35 1 141 7 185 37 3 Suth Africa 9 38 207 78 331 21 Total 272 65 9 2,363 257 2,946 57 179 33	U. Arab Em.	7			123	7	137		377	266
Benin 405 405										76 3,756
Burkine 549 Garbia 2 Ivory Coast 556 556 132 Morocco 191 2 109 302 11 South Africa 35 1 141 7 183 37 3 3 Nigeria 9 38 207 78 331 21 Other 39 27 5 394 153 617 41 14 Total 272 65 9 2,363 237 2,946 57 179 3					,,~		,			
Genble 2 170 Coast 556 556 132 180 Coast 191 2 109 302 170 South Africa 35 1 141 7 183 37 3 189 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199										
Morocco 191 2 109 302 15 South Africa 35 1 141 7 183 37 3 Higeria 9 38 207 78 331 21 0ther 39 27 5 394 153 617 41 14 Total 272 65 9 2,363 237 2,946 57 179 3°	Gambia					***				
South Africa 35 1 141 7 183 37 3 Nigeria 9 38 207 78 331 21 41 10 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				2						
Other 39 27 5 394 153 617 41 14 Total 272 65 9 2,363 237 2,946 57 179 3	South Africa	35			141		183			
► Total 272 65 9 2,363 Z57 2,946 57 179 3°			27	5	394					14
iorid total 22,678 3,391 1,091 87,264 5.747 120.171 3.698 10.559 8.092				9				57		31
	orid total	22,678	3,391	1,091	87,264	5,747	120,171	3,698	10,559	8,093

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-	-	ton odminatoric	or order content	c	***************************************	Con 16 11 ISCO

				rufectured prod		•		Č
Country of destination	House furnish- ings, misc.		ng apparel Non- knit	Household and clothing articles	Industrial products	Floor covering	Total menufac- tured	Grans total
				1,000 į	pounds			
stern Hemisphere:								
Bahames Barbados	11 1	245 872	57 14	177 10	50 72	343 115	1,131 1,221	1,631 1,951
Belize		63	2,750		52		2,873	3,035
Bermuda Br. Virgin Islands	9 1	130 53	55 583	19 13	8 95	85 70	401 907	477 1,161
Canada	284	1,692	1,423	4,116	5,576	4,466	21,620	42,593
Chile Colombia	1	25 857	17 1,190	37 101	444 212	35 89	791 2,613	1,863 3,01
Costa Rica		3,263	4,684	244	250	9	9,067	10,33
Cuba Dominican Republic	5	7,016	11,584	116	4,592	51	23,585	29,81
El Salvador	ź	94	930	79	374	2	1.506	1,65
Quetemela		595 101	1,505 667	127	501	71	2,826 799	3,18 92
Ruyane Haiti		3,693	5,119	6 211	19 709	18	9,803	11,02
ionduras		<i>69</i> 0	2,461	102	438	13	3,735	4,05
Jamaica Mexico	22 121	9,824 9,042	3,886 17,102	239 1,081	341 3,573	181 526	14,793 34,085	16,33 40,47
N. Antilles	18	329	155	63	59	127	977	1,28
Nicaragua Panama	12	190	207	236	110	78	1,270	1,73
Paraguay		10	1	15	86	22	150	2,75
Trinidad		. 3	30	33	79	80	303	54
Venezuela Other	19 8	525 125	249 62	68 241	260 229	27 76	2,262 894	3,08 1,70
Total	516	39,437	54,732	7,332	18, 189	6,489	137,612	184,61
stern Europe: Belgium-Luxem.	20	2,081	489	72	154	121	3,098	13,09
Dermark	13	173	127	112	51	8	522	82
France	23	929	1,566	115	869	99	4,323	7,41
Greece Ineland	2	59 250	5 21	4 26	118 106	5 10	656 425	92 5,86
Italy	26	748	1,908	137	282	37	3,380	16,31
Netherlands Spain	5	132 150	97 1,482	82 47	421 110	284 13	1,119 2,014	1,97 2,30
Sweden	2	780	324	125	124	71	1,707	2,30
Switzerland	37	105	84	36	128	189	644	93
United Kingdom W. Germany	23 175	1,310 479	700 210	195 175	1,241 425	2,085 528	5,935 2,343	18,21 5,62
Other Total	15 341	131 7,325	55 7,069	39 1,166	280 4,309	174 3,622	898 27,064	1,54
stern Europe:	541	,,	1,007	1,100	4,307	3,00	21,004	11,01
Albenia								
Bulgaria Canabanlanakia						•••		-
Czechosłovakia East Germany					1			1
Hungary			83	.1	10	6	105	23
Potand Romania		43	1	65	11 8		121 8	40
U.S.S.R.		44				2	46	5
Yugoslavia Other		. 5 			1	4		53
Total	•••	92	84	67	30	14	288	1,24
ia/Oceania:								
Australia Chipp-Heinland	17	47	72	173	509	459	1,864	3,83
China-Hainland Hong Kong	5 6	89 242	5 174	117 348	20 708	41 873	287 2,922	70 4,55
Iran			***					
Iraq Israel		33	28	173	79 213	14 46	92 575	2,61 3,10
Japan	17	5,780	4,371	599	551	2,290	14,918	17,32
Jordan Kones		2	6	15	7	22	57	49
Kores Kuwait	5	26 255	12 293	1,912 8	91 24	131 44 1	2,253 1,334	3,00 1,60
Lebanon	4	6	3	663	37	43	796	96
Malaysia New Zealand	1 214	13	7	20 32	19 186	35 9	200 938	2 10
Philippines	•••	60	288	228	74	77	1,126	2,19 2,42
Saudi Arabia	22	609	508	95	125	4,056	7,868	9,63
Singapore Taiwan	6 2	138 65	22 34	158 446	222 143	674 261	1,754 1,044	2,61 1,27
U. Arab Em.	1	483	241	8	49	472	1,898	2,03
Other Total	10 315	264 8,114	111 6,176	74 5,069	195 3,253	166 10,111	1,036 40,963	1,34 60,22
rica:							•	
Benin				•	3		3	40
Burkine Gembie	•				52 554		52 887	60
Ivory Coast		1	•••	51	115	3	557 302	55 85
Morocco	5		1		82		105	40
South Africa Nigeria	17	8 26	10 6	40 1,797	66 265	49 26	229 2,141	41 2,47
Other Total	2 24	50 86	21 38	67 1,954	466 1,603	42 120	703 4,092	1,32
		3.0		(,754	1,000	120	4,092	7,00
rid total	1,195	55,054	68,101	15,626	27,384	20,389	210,100	330,27

			Semi-m	nufactured					ed products
Country of orgin	Sliver	Yarns	Yerns	Sewing thread &	Reyon tire fabric	Broad	Total	Wearing	Wearing apparel
5. 3	tops & roving	thrown or plied	spun	handwork yarns	including cord fabric	woven fabric	manufac- tured	apparel knit	other than knit
				1.0	00 pounds		***************************************		**********
tern Hemisphere:			-	•	pru	***	470		
Argentina Brazil		341	22 6,798	344		117 587	139 8,070	239 1,331	372 2,522
Br Virgin Islands						2	2	963	583
Canada Chile	27	4,836	1,240	1,565	10,296	15,973 545	33,937 545	1,476 227	1,312 710
colombia	•••					643	643	970	2,895
Costa Rica		3	130	1		72	205	4,169	6,749
Dominican Republic El Salvador		37	62	8		14	15 110	8,674 342	18,580 1,431
Suatemala						248	248	901	2,326
Suyane				***					292
iaití Ionduras			238			21 155	21 393	6,931 1,311	4,297 2,119
Jameica								6,474	2,972
Mexico	•••	827	5,936	159		838	7,760	6,930	42,215
Panama Peru					***	263	263	663 480	439 51
Uruguay				•••				88	705
Other			44 100	- 6	***	328	334	365	1,314
Total	27	6,043	14,427	2,084	10,296	19,809	52,686	42,566	91,886
stern Europe: Belgium-Luxem	322	17	15	116	64	2,167	2,701	31	21
Dermark		***		. 1		35	36	89	
France Greece	203	302 8	459 630	149	15	2,987	4,115 638	461 769	796 598
Ireland			2	1		114	117	91	313
Italy	55	262	2,469	42		26,292	29,119	1,759	4,677
Netherlands Portugal		1,568	118	26 1		1,224 122	2,935 123	32 2,060	85 771
Spain			272	41	2	677	993	107	64
Sweden			45	4	•••	181	230	49	29
Switzerland United Kingdom	7 1,810	14 795	233 407	253 133		850 1,333	1,357 4,478	57 795	67 672
Hest Germany	441	392	2,290	217	133	8,506	11.978	195	417
Austria	5	415	323			345	1,088	65	74
Finland Other			83 1	34		128 6	245 7	13 176	21 150
Total	2,844	3,773	7,348	1,018	214	44,965	60,162	6,749	8,763
stern Europe:								_	_
Bulgaria Czechoslovakia						27	27	9	23 125
East Germany	•••		`	2		14	16	208	13
Hungary		*-*	1,162			734	1,895	563	996
Poland Romania	29		1,994			387 369	387 2,392	1,382 3,041	1,142 2,329
U.S.S.R.			1,774	•••				5,04,	10
Yugoslavia Total	29		3,156	2		1,908 3,439	1,908 6,626	765 5,975	1,793 6,431
ia/Oceania:			•,	-		-,	-,	•,	٠,٠٠٠
Bangladesh				***				4,485	9,622
Australia			6	_1		106	112	70	139
China-Mainland Hong Kong		238 1	4,568	793 528		7,831 3,385	13,430 3,913	29,356 49,657	68,885 50,232
India	162		37	1		970	1,170	1,325	18,273
Iran				•••		1	1	*	
Iraq Israel		12		30	70	206	408	1 570	
Japan Japan	971	679	2,591	50 62	70 19	296 28,038	408 32,361	1,538 1,705	588 3,402
Korea		91	1,942	541	854	33,092	36,521	76,174	70,940
Malaysia Maidim Is			1,168	264		2,371	3,804	8,825	8,647
Haldive Is Pakistan			510	1		5,506	6,017	283 3,435	213 4,817
Philippines			135	212	•••	160	507	20,670	16,965
Saudi Arabia		90	968					7	4
Singapore Taiwan		109	317	184 955		482 14,534	1,725 15,915	24,636 108,741	7,706 88,042
Turkey	22		1,472	214		1,167	2,876	2,634	3,852
U Ara Em Indonesia			474					620	1,338
Sri Lanka			676	52	•••	7,266	7,993	8,603 4,117	18,395 12,341
Thai land		1,204	3,721	817		5,621	11,362	6,239	5,018
Nepal Kasas			·		•			138	1,223
Macao Other						3	3	7,748 322	7,936 757
Total .	1,155	2,423	18,113	4,654	944	110,828	138,116	361,328	399,335
rica: Egypt			101		•••	1	102	774	361
Lesotho			•••		•	•••		162	77
Morocco		23	220			44	67	36	524
			279			61 54	340 54	874 235	2,615 310
Mauritius Other									
		23	380		***	160	562	2,081	3,887
Other									3,887 37,701

Continued--

Country of origin	Handker- chiefs	Leces and	Narrow	W-1A				Grand total
		lace articles	fabrics	Knit fabric	Other manu- factures	floor covering	Total manu- factured	
					•			
stern Hemisphere:		_		_	00 pounds			
Argentina Brazil	•••	5 89	199	163 15	1,765 3,325	411	2,544 7,892	2,683 15,962
Br. Virgin Islands	•••	1	1	10	24		1,60?	1,604
Canada Chile		98	1,062	1,318	14,111	13,782	33,160 938	67,097 1,483
Colombia	***	290	12	4	28	•••	4,199	4,843
Costa Rica		229	62	631	174		11,785	11,990
Dominican Republic El Salvador		1			1,828 210		29,312 1,984	29,327 2,093
Guetemela			107	13	423	•••	3,771	4,019
Guyane Haiti		414	97	1	4,288	19	300 16,047	300 16,068
londuras		•••			2		3,433	3,825
Jameica Mexico		1 474	1,112	170	455 21,072	5,886	9,902 77,858	9,902 85,618
Panema				***	18		1,120	1,120
Peru		47	1		1		534	797
Uruguay Other		13 10	22 9		89		828 1,792	828 2,126
Total	1,625	2,685	2,324	47,815	20,100	209,001	261,687	-,
stern Europe: Belgium-Luxem		11	748	4	2,096	13,718	16,629	19,330
Dermark	:	56	2	53	132	69	410	446
France Greece	1	168 13	785 66	226	1,446 522	37 38	3,919 2,005	8,035 2,642
Ireland	•••		144	3	164	397	1,113	1,230
Italy Wetherlands		553 50	704 129	576 5	3,504 2,175	674 2, 196	12,451	41,570 7,608
Portugal	1	9	1,259	2,195	4,372	4	4,673 10,670	10,793
Spain		120	25	93	6,674	257	7,340	8,333
Sweden Switzerland		14 261	28 207	37 125	5,363 2,011	56 495	5,576 3,222	5,806 4,579
United Kingdom	•••	184	1,123	427	5,660	1,414	10,275	14,753
West Germany		429	718	263	8,866	2,232	13,119	25,097
Austria Finland		32	51 4	11 2	207 503	11 2	451 545	1,539 790
Other		•	24	33	71	3	457	464
Total	6	1,899	6,017	4,052	43,766	21,602	92,854	153,016
stern Europe: Bulgaria							33	33
Czechoslovakia			10			1	138	164
East Genmany Hungary		18			1,332	5	221 2,914	237 4,810
Poland		21	***	70	69		2,684	3,071
Romania U.S.S.R.					529		5,904 15	8,296 15
Yugoslavia Total		1 40	11	61 131	1,320 3,249	1 12	3,941 15,849	5,849 22,475
ia/Oceania:						-		_,
Bang Ladesh	•••	4			119	314	14,545	14,545
Australia China-Hainland	248	11 757	1 471	3 102	504 92,824	2 879	731 193,522	843 206,951
Hong Kong	6	68	132	79	6,609	4	106,788	110,701
India		2,338	38		766	378	23,118	24,288
Iran Iraq					29	2 3	2 33	33
Israel		7	20	142	3,124	3	5,422	5,830
Japan Yosaa	2 256	1,306 410	956	924 2 003	7,066	5,781 053	21,144 194,328	53,504
Korea Malaysia		15	1,264 58	2,093 8	42,238 64	953	17,618	230,849 21,421
Maldive 1s.		***				•	496	496
Pakistan Philippines	7	76 397	27 84	19 132	1,780 5,363	27 65	10, 182 43,683	16,199 44,190
Saudi Arabia					1,497		1,508	1,508
Singapore Taiwan	59	1,275	37 2,962	215 1,203	31 89,274	218	32,626 291,773	34,351
Turkey		1,2/5	2,962 11	1,205	1,783	218 119	8,417	307,688 11,292
U Arab EN		•			•••	***	1,966	1,966
Indonesia Sri Lanka		49 17	3		71 359	•••	27,127 16,834	35,121 16,834
Thailand	1	10	37	20	17,716	139	29,180	40,543
Nepal Macao		19 3			8,319		1,380	1,380 24,008
Other Total	579	6,773	18 6,119	4,962	35 279,572	17	24,008 1,152 1,067,573	1,155 1,205,691
	317	0,773	J, 117	7,700	217,316	U, 3UA	1,401,313	1,200,001
rica: Egypt		1			13	86	1,235	1,336
Lesotho		***	***	***			239	Z59
Morocco Mauritius		3 3			22 22	37	635	702
Other					203		3,501 750	3,841 804
Total		7			260	123	6,360	6,922
sidual	22	78	•••	23,741		85,878	85,909	
rld total	587	10,366	14,910	11,471	398,403	50,742	1,477,515	1,735,700

			Sewing	ured products Rayon	•	Total		manufactured	
Country of destination	Sliver tops and roving	Spun yarn		tire fabric including cord fabric	Broad woven fabric	semi- menufac- tured	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwee
				1,	,000 pounde				
tern Hemisphere:		45	_	7	•••	***	~	.,	21
Jehamas Brazil	55 59	15 73	5 119	558	126 1,444	208 2,254	26 20	16 20	1
ir. Virgin Islands	7	3	9		264	282	351	518	70
Canada Chile	2,194 30	17,136 617	1,437 27	13,956 4,207	30,054 1,571	64,778 6,451	156	76 5	3,66
colombia	64	81	104	391	919	1,559	273	27	2,15
Costa Rica Cominican Republic	28 11	78 646	47 168	1,402	7,201 5,398	8,756 6,223	6 2	2,414 2,023	4,77 15,44
Ecuador	375	18	7	674	369	1,442		6	
l Salvador	14	31	24 39	1,719	741 781	809	1	99	1,0
Guatemala Guyans	100	773	39	1,719	272	3,411 275		11	3.
Haiti	62	79	67		481	689	1	2,521	6,3
Konduras Jama ica	39 36	35 112	109 122	383	560 1,606	744 2,258	2,051	598 1,570	1,59
Hexico	2,305	1,254	1,039	1,462	27,585	33,645	76	2,322	18,0
N. Antilles Panama	66	5 38	3 13		289 1,480	306 1,598	16 31	23 173	1
Panatia Paraguay					1,361	1,361	3		
Trinided		2 702	9	3	556	574			
Venezuela Peru	26 43	2,382 1,669	653	8,525 996	487 52	12,073 2,759	91 	24	43
Other	203	223	17	154	988	1,586	20	30	7.
Total	5,726	25,277	4,019	34,437	84,583	154,042	3,128	12,479	60,3
stern Europe:	100	754	/04	3	2 11/	1 7/2	3/	20	
Belgium Denmerk	494 99	351 142	401 1		2,114 851	3,362 1,094	24	20 2	5
France	260	1,119	127	28	1,908	3,443	115	56	6
Greece Ireland	3	2,293	1 91		555 901	556 3,287	28 1	11 63	
ireland Italy	194	441	23	11	3,733	4,402	54	16	4
Nether lands		307	5	14	1,472	1,798	6	20	1
Portugal Spein	2 63	246	5 14		373 546	384 868	5	13	1
Sweden	3	1	10	5	966	1,005	59	59	1:
Switzerland	13 619	60 2,835	1 320	150 33	224 12 980	5	21 56	21 195	7
United Kingdom W. Germany	257	1,191	30	1	12,980 2,076	16,788 3,554	275	148	7
Austria	20	33	3		236	291	1	16	_
Cyrus Finland	1,532	17 207	3		75 59	92 1,800	12	4	
Other	56		33		251	339	17	12	
Total	3,615	9,247	1,068	94	29,266	43,287	659	656	3,3
stern Europe:					_	_			
Bulgaria Crashoslo mkia		17	•••		2	2 17			:
Czechoslovakia Hungary		58	13		72	142			-
Poland				•••	267	267	3		
Romania U.S.S.R.		29			2	2 29			•
Yugoslavia	84			•••	241	325	:		-
Total	84	104	13	•••	584	785	3		
ija/Oceenia: Australia	366	1,450	223	22	3,208	5,269	28	42	
China-Mainlend	38	4,683	1	8,580	10,539	23,840			
Hong Kong	75 1	710 57	204	657 28	4,663 64	6,308 153	76	32	1
India Iraq		214	84		107	405			
Israel	45	1,576	24	474	1,140	3,259	24	9	3,1
Japan Jordan	542	474 418	47 91	15	2,386 208	3,464 716	440	277 1	3,
Kores	122	1,240	157	6	3,858	5,383	.1	2	
Kumaît	2	1 23			532 297	535 320	44	123 5	4
Lebenon Halaysia	6	9	***	82	244	341	5	18	
New Zealand	6	245	107	31	1,468	1,856 676			
Pakistan Philippines	53	508 203	15	129 481	39 2,444	3,195	3	794	
Saudi Arabia	51			2	8,222	8,275	43	176	:
Singapore Syria	38	6 348	3 69		1,128 450	1,176 867	17		
Taiwan	1,139	341 294	80	93	7,738	9,391	37	81	
Turkey				4 56	75	3/3	40	25	:
U. Arab En. Thailand		12 140		56 392	70 6 218	780 750	40	3	
Qatar			•••		85	85	4	6	
Bahrein		7	•••		254 245	265 245	6	4	
Otten Other		19		46	364	428		4	
Total	2,489	12,976	1,108	11,103	50,684	78,355	772	1,613	5,
frica:					***				
Cameroon		270			221	221 270		1	
Egypt Gabon				***	17	17			
Gambia					44	44			
Ghane Ivory Coast		17 19			240 145	258 164			
Kenya		296				296		•	
Liberia	•••		1	2/0	27	28		2	
Morocco Sierra Leon		50		249	647 222	949 222		***	
South Africa	19	32	3	1	1,030	1,084		5	
	28	46		411	397 803	806 877		10	
Zaire		40			800	0//			
Nigeria									
Nigeria Senegal Other		18	12	52	398	480		***	
Nigeria Senegal									

Continued-

			Primarily	menufactured	products		
Country of destination	House furnish- ings	Knit fabric	Narrow and misc, fabrics	Other manufac- tures	* Floor covering	Total merufac- tured	Grand total
				1,000 pounds			
Western Hemisphere: Bahamas	238	11	2	170	590	1,268	1,476
Brazil Br. Virgin Islands	16 16	21 37	205 119	370 172	6 169	676 1,736	2,930 2,018
Canada Chile	2,870 136	7,929 8	16,816 285	35,892 1,700	24,389 95	91,990 2,417	156,769 8,868
Colombia Costa Rica	30 312	192 87	2,014 293	746 540	222 13	5,654 8,443	7,213 17,199
Dominican Republic Ecuador	138 16	176	817 20	2,120 378	228 25	20,964 461	27,187 1,904
El Salvador Guatemala	2 7	6 57	140 49	185 239	44 151	1,427 2,572	2,236 5,984
Guyane Kaiti	: 29	44 91	76 1,585	230 630	31 40	772 11,219	1,046
Honduras Jameica	77	45 457	33 536	436 1,595	38 425	2,753 9,188	3,497 11,446
Hexico N. Antilles	1,183 157	242 15	17,621 26	7,827 97	1,248 257	48,526 761	82,171 1,066
Paneme Pareguey	185	19 21	83 1	510 130	502 58	1,616 225	3,214 1,586
Trinided Venezuela	16 343	77 84	14, 110	287 392	344 70	760 1,549	1,334
Peru Other	137	126	137 144	76 622	876	213 2,708	2,972 4,291
Total	5,921	9,745	41,126	55,341	29,820	217,896	371,938
Western Europe: Belgium-Luxem	ಟ	14	384	3,670	644	5,346	8,708
Denmark France	12 392	94	67 461	26 984	122 317	283 3,094	1,377 6.537
Greece Ireland	397 33	37 18	44 2,553	178 402	158 19	864 3,114	1,420 6,401
Italy Netherlands	189 85	75 19	263 96	1,141 948	288 1,973	2,459 3,301	6,861 5,099
Portugal Spain	1 88	31	48 95	373 598	44	1,004	813 1,872
Sweden Switzertand	119 39	12 54	88 121	383 252	696 349	1,569 935	2,574 1,160
United Kingdom W. Germany	368 323	989 215	2,512 992	6,669 2,236	10,625 1,869	22,167 6,357	38,955 9,911
Austria Cyprus	3 6		92	404 15	71 404	604 431	895 523
Finland Other	61 36	3	205 32	57 152	257 317	614 615	2,414 954
Total	2,214	1,567	8,053	18,488	18, 159	53,185	96,473
Eastern Europe: Bulgaria		••-					2
Czechoslovakia Hungary		8	23	2 47	17	2 94	19 237
Poland Romania		1 2		45 32		92 34	359 36
U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia		2		13 29	10	27 44	56 369
Total Asia/Oceania:		20	36	167	31	293	1,078
Australia China-Hainland	197 6	368 3	387	1,838	952	3,862	9,132
Hong Kong India	416 14	497	13 1,534	159 1,909	120 4,944	315 9,559	24,155 15,867
Iraq Israel	; 11	63	9 311	94 9	87 18	204 37	358 442
Japan Jordan	577 29	305 49	1,381	1,008 8,985	283 11,749	1,740 26,829	4,999 30,294
Kores Kuseit	37 105	9 37	3 401 2	85 1,351	737 2,273	909 4,099	1,625 9,482
Lebanon Halaysia	46	112 83	71 29	108 279 305	4,868 684 384	5,728 1,169	6,263 1,489
New Zeeland Pakistan	397	59	218 87	356	364 24 3	870 1,067	1,212 2,923
Philippines Saudi Arabia	65 1,300	362 199	947 76	378 581 927	75 33,131	469 2,850 36,439	1,145 6,045
Singapore Syria	401	165 35	438 214	520 86	3,272	4,880 343	44,715 6,056 1,210
Taiwen Turkey	76	92	564 137	639	961	2,527 150	11,918 523
U. Arab Em. Theiland	395 6	37 3	7 136	118 82	8,118	8,950 240	9,730 990
Getar Bahrain	43 12		2	7 33	1,581 1,692	1,654	1,739 2,114
Other	21	-66	33	19 340	948 245	1,015 794	1,260 1,224
Total Africa:	4,203	2,543	7,009	20,225	77,170	118,549	196,910
Cameroon Egypt	•••		6	4 81		10 140	Z31 410
Gabon Gambia				430 1,006	 8	438 1,006	455 1,050
Ghane Ivory Coest	, 60		17	21 181	71	110 259	1,050 367 423
Kenya Liberia			21	2 329	1 65	3 422	299 450
Morocco Sierra Leon	5	16	90	168 136		283 136	1,231 358
South Africa Zaire	117 1	72	217 51	578 82	224	1,226 134	2,310 942
Nigeria Senegal	45 4	573	5,529	1,305 410	38	7,503 414	8,380 414
Other Total	16 250	38 700	64 5,995	335 5,067	20 484	479 12,563	479 18,279
Horld Total	12,588	14,574	62,219	99,370	125,676	402,588	684,781
= Q.							

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Country of origin	Noils	Wastes	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Moven fabrics	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel knit	Wearing apparel other than knit	Other manufac- tures	Carpet and rugs	Knit febrics	Marrow and misc. fabrics	Total
							1,000 po	unds					
stern Hemisphere:													
Argentina .	124	703		_4	116	•••	68	766	50	2	13		1,84
razil	529 19	88 226	21	731 789	1,625 485	1	160 225	273	 E41	36 89	25	3	3,44
Canada Colombia	107	220	21	709	465 8		<u>ص</u> 5	1,414 930	561			3	3,8 1,0
Costa Rica	107	•••	•••				81	1,515	•••		•••		1,5
om. Republic	•••		•••		***		306	4,196		16	•••		4,5
cuador				•			284	13	18	1			3
aití	•••				1		83	261	11	4			3
ameica				470	470		224	160					, 3
lexico Peru	27		9	139 17	172 127	36 3	108 164	3,557 5	54 69	276 5			4,3 4
Iruguay	1,813	311		10	963	6	648	1,927	110		25	•••	5,8
Other	17		108	2	213	8	153	448	•••	19	2		9
Total	2,636	1,328	138	1,692	3,710	54	2,509	15,465	873	448	65	6	28,9
stern Europe: Belgium-Luxem	98	522	32	3,085	29		10	6	12	6,286	٨.	11	10,0
France	513	179	39	1,333	319	25	243	898	16	133	12	7	3,7
Greece		•••		293	1	3	55	585		534			1,4
Ireland		7/0		31	211	17	503	150	.2	1,735	404	.2	2,6
Italy Vetherla nd s		369 - 10		602 38	12,573 144	40 1	4,931	4,715	43 10	71	104	41 100	23,4
etnertanos Portugal		- 10		36 7	58		11 162	80 113	6	1,188 97		100	1,5
Spain				124	88	1	70	64	178	1,518			2,0
Switzerland			26	121	267	9	27	82	6	277		10	8
United Kingdom	1,525	2,637	121	1,768	3,605	237	2,634	1,268	91	3,430	8	155	17,4
West Germany Other	220	54	2	1,103	442 86	11 52	215 411	991 225	82 7	229 449	20 10	162 7	3,5 1,4
Total	2,356	3,771	220	8,665	17,823	396	9,273	9,177	453	15,947	154	495	68,7
stern Europe:								4					
Bulgaria Canabaslaakis					8 291		110	172					1
Czechoslovakia Hungary			•••		642		119 175	1,046 1,802		3 32			1,4 2,6
Poland		•••			932	1	280	1,287	2	14			2,5
Romania			•••		5	31	209	1,097		730		•••	2,0
U.S.S.R.	•••			•••						5	•••		
Yugoslavia					735		143	2,473		_10			3,3
Total	•••		•••		2,614	32	926	7,877	2	795		•••	12,2
ia/Oceania:													
Bangladesh Australia	313	564	249	112	67	34	280 138	209 43	2	476		3	2.0
China-Mainland	10		22	160	901	3	8,299	7,860	133	8,400			25,7
Hong Kong	38	91			4	ī	24,376	4,917	6	234	6		29,6
India	•••		•••		51	1	171	164	24	8,098	•••		8,5
Iran	•••		•••			*			•••	185			1
Iraq	100				46	53 9	89	445	2	41			4
Israel Japan	23	•••		173	1,796		212	165 1,063	38	52 1,751	163	2	5,2
Korea				112			9,214	11,059	48	81			22.7
Malaysia			•••	40			877	465		4			1,3
New Zealand	60	275	59	1,086			28	2	13	391	•••	5	2,
Pakistan Philippine			•••				41 836	224 896	3	2,028			2,2
Philippines Singapore				3			1,162	344		145			1,8
Taiwan	22		•••	192			8,884	9,707	5	6		1	18,8
Turkey			•••	9	27		61	128	6	714			, ,
Indonesia	•••		•••		•••		694	625	•••			•••	13,1
Sri Lanka			10	400			747	810					1,5
Thailand				122	1		522	740		325			1,7
Macao Other							1,397 52	980 42		248	1		2,3
Total	566	930	340	2,009	5,281	179	58,000	40,463	282	23,184	179	11	143,
rica:	4/5	47							_				
Egypt Morocco	162	13					1	11		63 96			
Niger					•••	5		'4		6			
South Africa			••• .						1				
Swaziland			•••		1		10		3	5			
Tunisia						•••	8			12			
Uganda Zimbabwe								7					
Mauritius		•		1			439	61		10			
Other		•••			2		8	13	1	6			
Total	162	13		2		5	476	96	8	198		٠	,
orld Total	5,720	6,042	698	12,368	29,431	667	71,264	73,081	1,621	40,572	399	512	254,

Table 24--Raw wool equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1988

Country of	Noils	Tops and		Broad		Hearing a		,	Other			
destination	and westes	advanced wool	Yarns	Hoven fabrics	idool blankets	Knit	Non- knit	Felts	manufac- tures	Floor covering	Knit fabric	Total
					1,00	pounds		••••••		•••••		
stern Hemisphere:												
Argentine				15 1	1	7	20		1			16 33
Bahamas Brazil		43		22				2	i			67
Canada	138	292	27	391	4	74	232	24	192	43	25	1,442
Chile Colombia			5	15 22	1	138	3 217	3	5 164	3	1 8	30 556
Costa Rica				9		978	32	***	6			1,025
Cube						201	·	63	18	3		864
Dominican Republic Ecuador	11	1 7		29 12		284	454	۵۰	1			20
El Salvador			•	3		174			7			183
Guatemala Guyana			2	25 2		30	39 23		4	1		102 24
Haiti			2	60		67	218		111			458
Honduras		***	4	5		18	33		9	1		69 366
Jamaica Mexico	110	15 545	7	33 226	1 14	64 485	199 182	32 97	23 614	31	59	2,368
N. Antilles		1			ĩ	5	. 9		1	>		17
Nicaragua	***			7		21	20		17	3	3	72
Panama Venezuela	***	671		8		21	15	2	38			735
Uruguay		1	•••	1		14		1	1	4		22
Other	5 24/	1 570	1	10	1	10 2 370	1 705	222	11	2 91	97	8,519
Total .	264	1,579	48	896	23	2,370	1,705	ш	1,227	Ϋ́I	91	0,71
stern Europe: Belgium-Luxem	11			4		2	10	2	45	15		90
Bergrum-Luxen Denmark	•••	•		ī		2	2		4		4	13
France	104	144	•••	72	!	58	39	3	28	26		474
ireece Ireland				1 17		1 2	1		14 26			19
Italy	295	1,138	54	41		104	56		82	9	6	1,78
lether lands	377	222		3		41	5		56 12	12 3	1	717
Spain Sweden		2		5		1 4	4	1	4	2		18
Switzerland		5		13		8	12	3	3	10		53
United Kingdom	627	699		84	1	58	110	1 2	118 113	13 17	5	1,716 734
i. Germeny Austria	63	475	10	18 9		10 1	න 43		113			55
Сургив			•••	21			1					2
Other Total	1,477	2,685	64	2 295	4	3 296	4 314	11	5 511	1 109	15	15 5,783
IOLAL	1,766	2,000	•	673	•	250	314		J.,	107	.,	,,,,
stern Europe:									2			7
Czechoslovakia East Germany												
Hungary				8								9
Poland			•••	3		11			1			1:
U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia				67						1		6
Other				***	•••				*			
Total				78		11			3	1		14
ia/Oceania:												
Australia		67		72		2	27	1	40 24			21° 93
China-Hainland Hong Kong	9	861 702	2	32. 71	1	13 21	53	3	126		3	99
India	126					•			1			12
Iran							•					4 500
Iraq Israel		1,580 85	1	13		18	2	1	5 43			1,58 16
Japan Israel	109	5,640	i	92	1	372	706	5	2	3	7	7,00
Jordan				1			1	31			27	2 16
Koree Kuseit	502	1,575		48		1	1 10	1	12	3		2,16 1
Halaysia		•••		62	1		•••		2	3		6
New Zealand Pakistan		225		7		9		1	 	•••	68 	9 22
Pakistan Philippines		<u>م</u> 11	296	24					29	4	5	36
Saudi Arabia	•••	•••	1	18	2	44	34	2	27	43		17
Singapore		3		52	2	5		5	17 12			8
Syria Taiwan		1,266	2	107		3	3		39	4	3	1,42
U. Arab Em.				1		22	4	•	1		***	2
Thailand			•••	12		1			4	•		1
Qatar New Caledonia						1	4					
Bahran				***	***	21	1					2
Omen				***			•					
Other Total	748	12,013	303	2 616	8	1 536	2 852	50	6 455		114	15,76
		•										•
frica:				2					1			
Ivory Coast		•••	•••		•••	1	3					
Ivory Coest Liberia				1	***	2		10	3			1
Liberia South Africa		•••	***	3						•••		1
Liberia South Africa Togo	•••											
Liberia South Africa Togo Zaire		18							42			
Liberia South Africa Togo Zaire Nigeria Mauritius	 	18		324					42			36
Liberia South Africa Togo Zaire Higeria Hauritius Other		18	1	324 7	 	1			7			36 1
Liberia South Africa Togo Zaire Nigeria Mauritius		18		324								36 1 42
Liberia South Africa Topo Zaire Nigeria Kauritius Other		18	1	324 7		1			7 53			36 1

--- a (). Source: Remain of the Centum.

Table 25--Raw fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of vegetable fibers other than cotton textile manufactures by country, 1988

Country of origin	Yarn	Cord thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Woven fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow and misc. fabric	apparel	Wearing apparel, non knit		Bedding, drapes, and towels	Lace articles	Floor covering	Misc. products	Total
							1,000	pounds					
Western Hemisphere:													
Canada	695	1,184	493	5	378	3			13	11		591	6,441
Mexico	1,538	23,237	1,808		. 8	20				2			
Haiti	•••	16,135	***		905		_1		11	•••		470	
Dominican Republic	274	44/ /77	*			68			3			1,506	
Brazil Other	276	116,637 18	464 134		45	14 40	3 114		20 15	2		1,359 70	
Total	2,509	157,211	2,899	5	1,336	345	245		69	15		6,817	596 174,491
Western Europe:													
United Kingdom	991	267	869	1	41	88	37	5	77	8	75	3,638	6,096
Belgium	976	29	1,756		11		1		14	2		5	5,295
West Germany	14	7	178	12	58	6	51		2	1		1,470	5,516
Portugal		15,935	3	•		3	6	3		1			16,042
Italy	48	197	1,528	•••	40	136	510	•••	44	5		550	3,073
Other Total	168 2,274	167 16,658	455 5,149	4 18	18 258	32 278	257 950	2 10	64 272	26 52		127 6,470	1,503 39,886
	_,	,	-,								.,	5, 5	
Eastern Europe: East Germany							1						
Poland	•••		2,473				149		786				1 3,409
Romania	***		275			6	1,181		17				1,479
U.S.S.R.			3				.,						3
Czechoslovakia			1,015						24				1,040
Hungary	109	109	97			1	291					1	607
Bulgaria		•••	36			1							37
Yugoslavia			118				16			1			135
Total	109	109	4,016			8	1,638		828	1		1	6,709
Asia/Oceania:				_									
Bangladesh	10,095	814	106,513	2	905	140	662		22	16		3,245	123,082
India	2,322	1 000	63,571		529	25 53	283		378	1	1,159	13,224	81,491
Sri Lanka Thailand	1,555	1,099 2,591	112			1,563	119 354		1 30		202	3,998	3,023 10,814
Philippines	2,166 405	16,554	400	•••	406	398	916	-4	730	18	4	1,754	21,590
Macao		10,554		1		1,609	55		,50			17134	1,664
China-Mainland	1	92	1,184	7	7	24,888	9,777	1	1,347	6		5,460	42,840
Korea			370	1	15	11,915	1,555		1			3,733	17,590
Hong Kong	7	309	536	2	435	9,988	5,574		47	6	14	925	17,394
Taiwan	3	193	123	41	171	3,150	605		173	28	440	6,211	11,136
Japan	45	1	1,155		522	15	69	1	1		1	369	2,182
Iraq												•••	
Iran													1 41
Israel Other	5	47	44	1	10	9 15	. 3 52		2 144	5	4	27	42
Total	16,713	21,850	200,767	54	2,590	54,710	22,817	6	3,560	80	2,713	39,039	
Africa:	*	•	-				-		-				
South Africa									•••				
Tunisia	•••					1							1
Tanzania		10,643											10,645
Meritius		10,012	2										2
Lesotho			288			50	18						356
Sudan	97	9											106
Other Total	97	10,652	290		•••	 51	18	•••					11,001
		-						-					-
Residual		3			1	2		8			1	6	21
World Total	21,702	206,471	191,289	72	4.184	55,393	25,528	16	4,718	1,481	13,244	52,332	568,429

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Country of		Cord thread,			Narrow and		Wearing		Bedding,				
origin	Yarn	crochet,	Woven	Knit			apparel,	Handker-		Lace	Floor	Misc.	
		knitting yarn	fabric	fabric	fabric	'kni t	non knit	chiefs	and towels	articles	_	•	
								pounds					•••••
estern Hemisphere:							1,000	POLI 100					
Brazil	22		20			6	12						60
Canada	9	•••	100			8						7	243
Colombia		•	3			•••	38			•			41
Costa Rica					****	29 24	3 119					2	32 144
Dominican Republic Guatemala	•••		16				3						19
Honduras			40				1						41
Jamaica					•••	12				•••	•••		12
Mexico			4			9	11		•••	1		1	27
Panama			9			5	14 7			1		1	14 27
Other Total	31		192			93	326			2		11	660
estern Europe:													
France	18	. 2	62		6		. 159	1	1	6		5	271
Italy	95	1	2,380	1	. 8		1,517	61	6	1	•••	16	4,261
Netherlands			38			6	6			4		2	57
Portugal Spain		•••	12 5			5 25	29 50	1			1	4	48 85
Switzerland	84	1	89	•••	34	5	30		1	•••			244
United Kingdom	5	. 9	236			43	99	3	2	1	*	4	402
West Germany	. 2	2	127		1	3	33	•••	10			7	185
Austria			34 1			2	6						42
Cyprus Other			13		1	10	178 17			5	2	1	179 49
Total	204	15	2,997	1	50	286	2,124	66	20	17	3	39	5,823
stern Europe:													
Bulgaria		•					-;						• • • •
Czechoslovakia			3									,1	4
Hungary Poland			7 3			1	148						156
Romania			12				76 148						79 160
Yugostavia			7		•		11						18
Total			32			1	383		•			1	417
sia/Oceania:													
Bangladesh						3	47					•••	50
China-Mainland	380	•••	1,384		17	1,242	6,698	63	59	96	11		10,220
Hong Kong India	5	1	713 1,132		5	1,581	7,950	-15	37	8	3		10,370
Iran		•••	1,132			15	396	. 1	11-			4	1,566
Israel	***					, 9	10		13		•••		33
Jápan	58	1	850		18	44	593	1	12			1	1,579
Korea Malaumia	56		766		1	2,127	3,329	. 1				18	6,298
Malaysia Pakistan			214			25	1				•••		241
Philippines			80 10		•	5 3 2	6 200			7	•••	1	93
Singapore			1			4	200 52			3		4 1	249 57
Taiwan	4		377		10	81	75			36		60	644
Turkey	5					3	1				1		20
Indonesia Sri Lanka		•••	623			52	42						716
Theiland			443			62 114	12 58		6	5			75
Bahrain							26					65	691 26
Macao						78	39					5	122
Other			14			8	10					2	34
Total	508	2	6,618		51	5,485	20,311	81	138	148	16	492 3	
rica: Ivory Coast	•••		3										
Kenya			3			39	10 5						10
Morocco		•	i			39						1	7 41
South Africa													41
Maritius						50					•••		51
Other Total	•	•	1			2	2		1				4
iorar	•		6			91	. 17		1			1	113
'ld Total	743												

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