

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

RAYON STAPLE FIBER: CERTAIN WORKERS
OF THE FMC CORPORATION

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-35
under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
January 11, 1971

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation, made under section 301(c)(2) of the Act in response to a petition filed by a group of workers.

On November 9, 1970, the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, filed a petition for determination of the eligibility of the production and maintenance workers employed by the FMC Corporation, American Viscose Division, at Nitro and Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Front Royal, Virginia, to apply for adjustment assistance.

On November 18, 1970, the Tariff Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-35) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with rayon staple fiber produced by FMC Corporation are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such manufacturing corporation. Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was given by publication in the Federal Register of November 24, 1970 (35 F.R. 18021). No hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioner, officials of the FMC Corporation, and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission unanimously found that articles like or directly competitive with rayon staple fiber produced by the FMC Corporation are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of the manufacturing plants concerned.

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding

Views of Commissioners Clubb, Leonard, Moore, and Young

This investigation was undertaken in response to a petition filed on behalf of the production and maintenance workers of three plants of the FMC Corporation, American Viscose Division. The plants are located at Nitro and Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Front Royal, Virginia. The Nitro plant has been engaged exclusively in the production of viscose rayon staple; the Parkersburg and Front Royal plants have been engaged * * * in the production of that product [and] viscose rayon yarn. Altogether, the three plants account for more than half of the production of viscose rayon staple in the United States.

Employment in the production of viscose rayon staple at each of the three plants concerned declined in 1970, although there is little evidence of long-term deterioration. * * * The petition was filed on behalf of the workers for a determination of their eligibility under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to apply for adjustment assistance.

Section 301(c)(2) established four criteria that must be met in the judgment of the Commission if an affirmative determination is to be reached. The determination must be negative if any one of the four criteria is not met. The four standards as they apply to the instant case are as follows:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with the viscose staple fiber produced at the aforementioned plants of the FMC Corporation are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) the increased imports are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) a significant number or proportion of the workers at the plants concerned are unemployed or underemployed or are threatened therewith; and
- (4) the increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions have been the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

In the instant case, we have concluded that the fourth criterion has not been met--namely, that increased imports have not been the major factor causing any unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers. Consequently we have had to make a negative determination.

The production of rayon staple fiber (nearly all viscose) in the United States has been materially affected by the expanded production and use of other textile fibers. While annual U.S. consumption of rayon staple fiber increased about 300 million pounds in the decade

of the 1960's (an increase of about 75 percent), consumption of other manmade fibers increased by more than 3 billion pounds (an increase of 200 percent) and consumption of natural fibers was about stable or declined. In some uses, consumption of rayon staple fiber was substantially displaced. Rayon staple fiber, for example, accounted for a fifth of the manmade fibers consumed in U.S. production of floor coverings in 1964, but less than a tenth in 1969. Currently, rayon staple fiber is being replaced by textured yarns in some uses, by filament yarns in other uses, and by other types of manmade staple in still other uses; the yarns and staple that have replaced rayon staple fiber have in large part been domestically manufactured. These developments, while generally fully evident only over the long-term, nevertheless operated to limit the U.S. consumption of rayon staple fiber during 1970.

The market for rayon staple fiber in the United States in 1970 was also affected by the business slowdown during the year. In the first 9 months of 1970, apparent U.S. consumption of rayon staple fiber was about a fifth smaller than in the corresponding period of 1969--declining between the two periods from nearly 550 million pounds to about 440 million pounds. Both domestic production and imports of rayon staple fiber declined in 1970. Domestic output, which supplies the great bulk of the U.S. demand, sustained, as could be expected, nearly all of the adverse impact of the lower consumption; output was about 105 million pounds smaller in the first 9 months of 1970 than

it had been in the corresponding period of 1969, while imports were about 5 million pounds smaller. In our judgment, decreased production of viscose rayon staple at the three plants of the FMC Corporation and the consequent unemployment in 1970 reflected largely the continued displacement of viscose rayon staple by other fibers (most domestically produced) and the soft U.S. market conditions, rather than any increased imports.

In the light of the circumstances indicated above, we have concluded that the fourth criterion has not been met, and thus have made a negative determination.

Separate Statement of the Views of Presiding Commis-
sioner Sutton

I concur in the negative determination of the other Commissioners, but I do not subscribe to their interpretation of the statute. Specifically, I am concerned with the extension of the meaning of the term "like or directly competitive"--as used in section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to describe domestic articles (section 301(b)) and imported articles (section 301(c))--to include articles which, in my opinion, are not properly embraced therein. This misinterpretation of the term is implicit in this case, but is explicit in other recent cases. 1/ As a result, economic data is being improperly arrayed and misused, and trenchant analysis and reasoning in statutory context is rendered impossible.

The term "like or directly competitive" is a key term in the statute; it governs the scope of the domestic industry in tariff adjustment cases, the selection of relevant product comparisons in both tariff adjustment and adjustment assistance cases, and the identification of the relevant imports whose volume and impact are to be measured in adjustment assistance cases. The importance of this concept transcends the statute, however, for the reason that it is also a key concept in the trade-agreement "escape-clause"

1/ Reports to the President on Investigations No. TEA-F-12, Arista-Mills--cotton cloth (TC Publication 342-November 1970); Investigations Nos. TEA-W-22 and TEA-W-33, Wood & Brooks--piano actions and keyboards (TC Publication 331-July 1970 and TC Publication 352-January 1971); and Investigation No. TEA-W-31, C.P. Electronics--transformers (TC Publication 351-January 1971).

provisions from which it was derived. It, therefore, behooves the Commission in all cases arising under section 301 of the TEA, to regard the concept in its true historic perspective and meaning.

A few months ago the late Commissioner Newsom and I treated with the concept of "like or directly competitive" in terms of its accepted meaning in the light of its trade-agreement origins and legislative history. 1/ It will be noted that this accepted meaning is also reflected in the reports of the House Committee on Ways and Means and the Senate Committee on Finance which accompanied the "Trade Act of 1970", a measure which passed the House of Representatives but which died in the Senate. 2/ Both reports explained the concept identically as follows:

The term "like or directly competitive", used in the bill to describe the products of domestic producers that may be adversely affected by imports, was used in the same context in section 7 of the 1951 Extension Act and in section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act. The term was derived from the escape-clause provisions in trade agreements, such as article XIX of the GATT. The words "like" and "directly competitive", as used previously and in this bill, are not to be regarded as synonymous or explanatory of each other, but rather to distinguish between "like" articles and articles which, although not "like", are nevertheless "directly competitive". In such context, "like" articles are those which

1/ Report to the President on investigations Nos. TEA-W-13 and TEA-W-14 (TC Publication 321-April 1970) at pp. 13-15.

2/ House Report No. 91-1435 to accompany H.R. 18970, at p. 25; Senate Report No. 91-1431 to accompany H.R. 17550, at p. 255.

are substantially identical in inherent or intrinsic characteristics (i.e., materials from which made, appearance, quality, texture, etc.), and "directly competitive" articles are those which, although not substantially identical in their inherent or intrinsic characteristics, are substantially equivalent for commercial purposes, that is, are adapted to the same uses and are essentially interchangeable therefor.

I am, of course, not unmindful of the fact that the term "directly competitive with", as used in section 301 of the TEA, was given an extended scope by section 405(4) of the Act. 1/ But, it is significant to note that this legislative action not only recognized and, in effect, ratified the earlier interpretations of the term, but extended its scope only in a very limited way designed primarily for the purpose of providing to producers engaged in one stage of producing an article status before the Commission in petitioning

1/ Sec. 405(4) of the TEA provides, as follows:

(4) An imported article is "directly competitive with" a domestic article at an earlier or later stage of processing, and a domestic article is "directly competitive with" an imported article at an earlier or later stage of processing, if the importation of the imported article has an economic effect on producers of the domestic article comparable to the effect of importation of articles in the same stage of processing as the domestic article. For purposes of this paragraph, the unprocessed article is at an earlier stage of processing.

for tariff adjustment in connection with increased imports of that article at a different stage of processing. 1/

1/ See House Report No. 1818 to accompany H.R. 11970, 87th Cong., 2d Sess., at p. 24:

Your committee has incorporated in the bill a provision which has the effect of permitting an extension of the scope of the term "directly competitive." Under this provision, an imported article may be considered "directly competitive with" a domestic article, or vice versa, if the one is at an earlier or later stage of processing than the other, or if one is a processed and the other an unprocessed form of the same article, and if the economic effect of importation of the imported article is comparable to the effect of importation of articles in the same stage of processing as the domestic article.

The term "earlier or later stage of processing" contemplates that the article remains substantially the same, during such stages of processing, and is not wholly transformed into a different article. Thus, for example, zinc oxide would be zinc ore in a later stage of processing, since it can be processed directly from zinc ore. For the same reason, a raw cherry would be a glace cherry in an earlier stage of processing and the same is true of a live lamb and dressed lamb meat (sec. 405(4)).

For additional comment to the same effect, see the same report at p. 68.

Also, see statement of Senator Morse when the bill was on the floor in the Senate (108 Cong. Rec. 18709-10 (1962)). The Senator quoted from p. 24 of the House report and in connection therewith commented in part as follows:

MR. MORSE. * * * The Senator from Virginia knows that for several years, when the Senate has had trade matters under consideration, we have sought under his very able leadership to deal with the Morse cherry amendment. The Senate has adopted that amendment twice, once in 1955 and again in 1958.

Briefly, the amendment related to the problem of cherry growers who found themselves "out of court," so to speak, so far as the Tariff Commission was concerned, with respect to imports of processed cherries. The growers were told that because glazed cherries were a processed product, they did not fall within the definition of being directly competitive with the imported product. Therefore, they were not permitted to participate in proceedings involving the importation of glazed and maraschino cherries.

* * *

[To be continued.]

1/ Cont.

However, I shall not offer that amendment on this occasion because it does not appear that there is any need for it. It is my understanding--and I wish to be assured by the Senator from Virginia that my understanding is correct--that the bill in its present form contains language that would cover the problems of the cherry growers and would leave no room for doubt that they would have standing before the Tariff Commission.

Both the bill and the report of the House Committee on Ways and Means, on section 405(4), which is the section in point, indicate that the purpose of my earlier amendment is achieved in the bill. * * *

Upon examination of the facts in this case, I am satisfied that, in identifying the relevant imports--i.e., those that are "like or directly competitive" with rayon staple fibers produced by American Viscose Division--and, in determining their volume and impact, the Commission has no warrant for including yarns, fabrics, furnishings, apparel, and other made-up articles. Such products are neither "like" nor "directly competitive with" rayon staple fibers in the accepted meaning of those words--they obviously are not substantially equivalent for commercial purposes, i.e., they are not adapted to the same uses and essentially interchangeable therefor; likewise, it strains belief to regard rayon staple fibers as yarns, fabrics, shirts, drapes, etc., at an earlier stage of processing for the purposes of section 405(4) of the TEA. 1/

1/ By analogy, I must also conclude in connection with the recent cases previously cited in the statement that--

(1) Imports of shirts are not like or directly competitive with fabrics, nor are fabrics to be regarded as shirts at an earlier stage of processing (Inv. TEA-F-12);

(2) Imports of pianos are not like or directly competitive with piano actions or keyboards, nor are actions and keyboards to be regarded as pianos at an earlier stage of processing (Invs. TEA-W-22 and TEA-W-33); and

(3) Imports of television receivers are not like or directly competitive with transformers, nor are transformers to be regarded as television receivers at an earlier stage of processing (Inv. TEA-W-31).

More difficult to fathom is the question of interfiber competition. Although textile fibers and filaments, both natural and manmade, may be competitive with one another in one or more of their applications, that is not to say that they are "like or directly competitive" within the meaning of the applicable TEA provisions.

The imports of rayon staple fiber are "like" the rayon staple fibers produced by American Viscose Division. Although it is not entirely clear that the import trend in recent years is one of increased imports as required by the statute, I will assume for the purpose of my analysis that "like" rayon staple fibers are being imported in increased quantities. Insofar as direct competition is concerned, the substantial bulk of rayon staple fibers consumed in the United States are made for the cotton system of spinning. In my opinion, cotton and rayon staple do directly compete with each other in substantial degree. Direct competition with rayon staple fiber may also come from rayon and cotton waste fibers of the kinds that are reintroduced into the spinning process. However, for years imports of most cotton fibers including spinnable cotton wastes and advanced wastes have been under quantitative restrictions imposed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. There are no increased imports of these cotton fibers. Nor are there significant increases in imports of rayon waste or advanced waste fibers that are used in spinning yarns. Hence, such imports need not be considered in this case.

In general, vegetable fibers other than cotton, wool, silk, and noncellulosic manmade staple fibers may compete with rayon staple but they directly compete therewith, if at all, only to a very limited or negligible extent. Grouped rayon filaments or "tow" of the kinds from which rayon staple fibers might be produced would be directly competitive therewith in that such grouped filaments are rayon staple fibers at earlier stage of processing; however, such grouped filaments are no longer marketed in significant quantities for cutting into rayon staple. Further consideration of imports of these fibers and filaments, therefore, is not believed to be required in this case.

In addition, imports of certain wool wastes may be directly competitive with rayon staple fibers. However, the best information available indicates that such wool wastes are not being imported in increased quantities.

The only increased imports to which I need give further consideration are those of "like" rayon staple fibers. In my opinion, such increase in the imports of rayon staple fiber that may have occurred is not due as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. The rate of duty on rayon staple fiber was 25 percent ad valorem in the Tariff Act of 1930. Pursuant to concessions in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, it was reduced to 20 percent in 1948 and to 15 percent in 1951. Pursuant to a

concession in the Kennedy Round of the GATT, it became 13 percent on January 1, 1968, and was further reduced by annual stages to 12 percent in 1969 and 10 percent in 1970.

The principal reductions in duty, from 25 percent to 15 percent ad valorem, had been completed by 1952. Nine years later, in 1961, the imports of rayon staple fiber amounted to 34 million pounds, which was much less than the amount (90 million pounds) in 1950 and a little less than that (36 million pounds) in 1947. The imports increased irregularly after 1961 to 116 million pounds in 1968. This increase resulted from an increase in demand, as evidenced by a rise in consumption of rayon staple fiber of over 300 million pounds during the period, rather than from the reductions in duty that had occurred many years before. Imports at their peak in 1968 represented 15 percent of consumption. They were reduced to 85 million pounds in 1969, with only a slight decrease in consumption, and they amounted to 61 million pounds in the first 9 months of 1970, which was about 8 percent below imports in the corresponding period of 1969.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

Rayon staple fiber, the subject of the petition, is covered in item 309.43 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. It consists of noncontinuous fibers, not carded, not combed, and not otherwise processed. It is manufactured by cutting continuous rayon fibers (usually grouped filaments which are called "tow" in the trade) into short lengths--usually ranging from 1 inch to 8 inches.

Two principal methods are employed in manufacturing rayon staple fiber: the viscose and the cuprammonium processes. 1/ The FMC Corporation makes rayon staple fiber only by the viscose process. The manufacture of viscose rayon staple fiber (hereinafter referred to as viscose staple) involves three principal steps: (1) Dissolving wood pulp or other sources of cellulose into a viscous solution; (2) extruding this solution through fine holes in spinnerets; and (3) coagulating it into solid filaments. The filaments used in viscose staple range from 1.0 to 35.0 deniers. 2/ Viscose staple is made in two grades variously known as standard, first, or A grade; and substandard, second, or B grade. It is usually packaged in 400- to 600-pound shipping bales.

1/ The viscose process is used to produce cellulosic filaments made of regenerated cellulose coagulated from a solution of cellulose xanthate. The cuprammonium process is used to produce filaments made of regenerated cellulose coagulated from a solution of cellulose in ammoniacal copper oxide.

2/ Denier is the weight in grams for a length of 9,000 meters; the lower the denier, the finer the filament.

Viscose staple is spun into yarn, largely by textile mills which further manufacture it into broadwoven goods or other fabrics. It is made in a variety of deniers, staple lengths, tenacities, colors, lusters, crimps, strengths, elasticities, and chemical compositions, depending on the use for which it is intended. It is employed alone or in mixtures with other fibers in the manufacture of apparel fabrics, home furnishings, linings, retail piece goods, medical products, and industrial products. The principal articles of apparel in which it is used are men's slacks and woven sport shirts, and women's and children's slacks, dresses, blouses, and shirts. The home furnishings in which it is used include bedspreads and quilts, blankets and blanket-ing, carpets, drapery, and upholstery and slip covers. The principal industrial uses are in transportation upholstery and filtration articles. Expansion in the use of viscose staple has been retarded in the last several years by the growing use of other manmade fibers, particularly in carpets, upholstery, and drapery fabrics.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Staple fiber, whether of viscose or other manmade fiber, is dutiable in item 309.43 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States at the rate (in 1971) of 9 percent ad valorem. The rate was 25 percent ad valorem in the Tariff Act of 1930. It was reduced to 20 percent in 1948 and 15 percent in 1951 pursuant to concessions in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Pursuant to a

concession in the Kennedy Round of the GATT, it became 13 percent ad valorem on January 1, 1968, and 12 percent a year later. It is to be further reduced in annual stages to 7-1/2 percent in January 1972.

The rates of duty on other manmade fiber articles have also been reduced in trade agreements. The other articles consist broadly of wastes, filaments, yarns and threads; fabrics; and apparel. The rates on those articles are too numerous to be separately mentioned. The ad valorem equivalent of the 1969 rates, however, on wastes, filaments, yarns and threads, was four-fifths that of the rates in 1934, before any trade agreement, and the ad valorem equivalent of the rates on the fabrics and apparel was less than half that of the rates in 1934. The ad valorem equivalent of the rates is shown, from table 1 in the appendix, as follows (in percent):

Article	1934	1952	1962	1969
Wastes, filaments, yarns, and threads-----	27.5	20.5	20.9	21.6
Fabrics (woven, knit and pile)-----	76.9	24.9	36.0	31.0
Apparel-----	85.2	38.4	37.2	38.5

On the above manmade fiber articles the whole reduction in the ad valorem equivalent took place from 1934 to 1952, and there was actually an increase from 1952 to 1969, reflecting both the absence of any general reduction in the rates, and a change in the composition of imports which increased the average ad valorem equivalents of existing rates of duty. The Kennedy Round made reductions approximating 50 percent in the duties on most manmade-fiber articles other than

apparel, but very few reductions in those on apparel; the effect of these reductions on the average ad valorem equivalents of the categories shown has not been substantial.

U.S. Consumption

U.S. consumption of rayon staple (nearly all viscose) increased from 420 million pounds in 1961 to 733 million in 1966, but it fluctuated in the next several years, without apparent trend (table 2). It declined to 633 million pounds in 1967 and returned in 1968 and 1969 to about the same level as in 1966. Consumption in the first 9 months of 1970 was significantly below that in the corresponding period of 1969.

The consumption of all manmade fibers increased without interruption from 1961 to 1969, and was sustained in the first 6 months of 1970 at about the same monthly rate as in the previous year. As compared with 1,846 million pounds in 1961, it amounted to 3,932 million pounds in 1966 and 5,618 million pounds in 1969 (table 3).

Almost 10 billion pounds of fibers were consumed annually in the United States during 1968 and 1969--about 50 percent above the level of 1961 (table 4). The rapid increase in use of all fibers has been accompanied by a marked change in the relative importance of individual fibers. While consumption of cotton during 1968 and 1969 was about the same as in 1961, use of wool, and vegetable fibers other

than cotton declined. Manmade fibers have been the principal beneficiaries of the expansion in textile fiber use, with consumption during 1969 2-1/2 to 3 times that in 1961. Manmade fibers accounted for more than half of the quantity consumed in 1969. Much the greater part of the increase has occurred in noncellulosic fibers. Consumption of rayon and acetate (mostly viscose rayon) increased slowly after 1963 and was 4 percent less in 1969 than in 1968.

U.S. Production

U.S. production of rayon staple, as shown in table 2, has fluctuated with the consumption. As compared with 388 million pounds in 1961, it increased to 639 million pounds in 1966. It declined in 1967 and returned in the next 2 years to about the same level as in 1965-66. Production in the first 9 months of 1970 was significantly less than in the comparable period of 1969.

Fluctuations in the production of rayon staple after 1966 accompanied a growing production of noncellulosic fiber. 1/ The production of noncellulosic fiber increased progressively from 1961 to 1969 and far surpassed the production of rayon and acetate (table 5). In the first 9 months of 1970, however, the production of noncellulosic fiber levelled off, and the total production of manmade fiber became 3-1/2 percent less than in the corresponding period of the year before.

1/ Nylon, polyester, acrylic, etc.

U.S. Imports

Imports of rayon staple increased from 34 million pounds in 1961, when they amounted to 8 percent of consumption, to 109 million pounds in 1963, when they amounted to 16 percent, but they have since fluctuated irregularly. Imports were highest, at 116 million pounds, in 1968 (table 2). In 1969 they amounted to 85 million pounds and were about the same as the annual average (82 million) for 1961-69 as a whole. In the first 9 months of 1970 the imports were somewhat smaller in absolute amount than in the corresponding months of the previous year, although they represented 14 percent of consumption instead of 12 percent for the corresponding period of 1969.

Imports of other manmade fiber staple, which were small in 1961, increased until they became three-fourths as large in 1968-69 as the imports of rayon staple. They have fluctuated since 1966, however, and have declined appreciably since 1968, when they were at their peak (table 6).

Total imports of manmade fibers (including manufactures) increased almost without interruption in each year from 1961 to 1970 (table 3). From 81 million pounds in 1961, when they were 4.4 percent of consumption, they became nearly 500 million pounds a year in 1968-69, when they averaged 9 percent of consumption. Imports in the first 9 months of 1970 were 431 million pounds, or at an annual rate of 573 million pounds (table 7). Much the greater part of the increase in imports from 1965 to 1969 occurred in apparel. Most of that from 1969 to 1970, however, occurred in filament yarn.

U.S. Exports

Exports of rayon staple fiber since 1964 have averaged 5-1/2 million pounds a year, valued at \$1.7 million, and have accounted for barely 1 percent of production (table 2). Exports of all manmade fibers and manufactures, as shown in table 3, have been at the rate of 300 million pounds to 500 million pounds a year and have been the equivalent of nearly 10 percent of the production. The exports consist in large part of grouped filaments, yarn, staple (noncellulosic), and waste.

FMC Corporation

FMC Corporation, a conglomerate with annual sales in excess of \$1 billion, acquired the operating assets of American Viscose Corporation, now an FMC division, in 1963 for \$115 million. The American Viscose Division produces rayon (viscose), acetate, and polyester fibers, cellophane and plastic films, and various noncellulosic products. The division has its executive offices in Philadelphia, Pa., and its sales office in New York, N.Y. It operates regional sales offices at Charlotte, N. Car.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Akron, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Providence, Rhode Island. For the production of manmade fibers, it has plants at Lewistown and Meadville, Pa; Fredericksburg and Front Royal, Va.; and Nitro and Parkersburg, W. Va. The Lewistown plant produces viscose filament yarn and polyester filament yarn and staple; the Meadville plant, acetate yarn and vinyon staple; the Fredericksburg plant, polypropylene and other

products; the Front Royal plant, viscose filament yarn and staple and polyester yarn and staple; the Nitro plant, viscose staple; and the Parkersburg plant, viscose filament yarn and staple.

* * * * *

APPENDIX

Table 1.--Manmade fiber textiles: U.S. imports for consumption of dutiable merchandise, calculated duty, and average ad valorem equivalent of duty, specified years 1934 to 1969

Description	1934	1952	1962	1969
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Rayon staple-----	71	23,405	9,367	14,376
Other manmade fiber staple--	-	4,131	10,378	28,405
Other manmade fibers and wastes, yarns, and threads-----	287	2,414	11,751	66,800
Woven, knit, and pile fabrics-----	540	2,113	19,452	125,816
Apparel-----	649	<u>1/</u> 2,250	<u>1/</u> 27,947	<u>1/</u> 385,425
Total, listed items-----	<u>1,547</u>	<u>34,313</u>	<u>78,895</u>	<u>620,822</u>
	Calculated duty (1,000 dollars)			
Rayon staple-----	18	3,511	1,405	1,725
Other manmade fiber staple--	-	620	1,557	3,409
Other manmade fibers and wastes, yarns, and threads-----	79	495	2,456	14,403
Woven, knit, and pile fabrics-----	415	527	7,010	38,959
Apparel-----	553	<u>1/</u> 863	<u>1/</u> 10,415	<u>1/</u> 148,471
Total, listed items-----	<u>1,065</u>	<u>6,016</u>	<u>22,843</u>	<u>206,957</u>
	Ad valorem equivalent of duty (percent)			
Rayon staple-----	25.0	15.0	15.0	12.0
Other manmade fiber staple--	25.0	15.0	15.0	12.0
Other manmade fibers and wastes, yarns, and threads-----	27.5	20.5	20.9	21.6
Woven, knit, and pile fabrics-----	76.9	24.9	36.0	31.0
Apparel-----	85.2	<u>1/</u> 38.4	<u>1/</u> 37.2	<u>1/</u> 38.5
Average, listed items-----	<u>68.8</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>33.3</u>

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Rayon staple fiber: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-69 and January-September 1969 and 1970

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1961-----	387,524	33,599	1,290	419,833	8
1962-----	483,800	48,789	2,015	530,574	9
1963-----	563,225	108,875	1,422	670,678	16
1964-----	576,471	98,457	952	673,976	15
1965-----	628,560	70,787	5,720	693,627	10
1966-----	639,424	101,021	7,051	733,394	14
1967-----	561,343	77,351	5,372	633,322	12
1968-----	635,803	115,812	3,657	747,958	15
1969-----	644,980	84,674	6,083	723,571	12
Jan.-Sept.--					
1969-----	487,305	65,732	4,562	548,475	12
1970-----	383,180	60,739	5,335	438,584	14
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1961-----	126,255	7,200	515	132,940	<u>1/</u>
1962-----	154,284	9,367	622	163,029	<u>1/</u>
1963-----	157,703	20,176	480	177,399	<u>1/</u>
1964-----	224,824	19,648	360	244,112	<u>1/</u>
1965-----	245,138	14,283	1,912	257,509	<u>1/</u>
1966-----	236,587	18,511	2,191	252,907	<u>1/</u>
1967-----	218,923	14,095	1,675	231,343	<u>1/</u>
1968-----	247,963	19,756	1,228	269,978	<u>1/</u>
1969-----	264,441	14,376	1,533	277,284	<u>1/</u>
Jan.-Sept.--					
1969-----	199,795	11,184	1,150	209,829	<u>1/</u>
1970-----	149,409	12,017	1,485	159,941	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not meaningful.

Source: Partly estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Manmade fiber textile materials: U.S. production of fibers, imports for consumption and exports of fibers and manufactures thereof, and apparent consumption, 1961-69 and January-June 1969 and 1970

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio imports to consumption
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1961-----	1,995.4	81.4	230.8	1,846.0	4.4
1962-----	2,435.3	124.1	268.5	2,290.0	5.4
1963-----	2,696.7	186.3	266.4	2,616.6	7.1
1964-----	3,078.0	208.4	307.9	2,978.5	7.0
1965-----	3,586.2	238.5	294.1	3,530.6	6.8
1966-----	3,920.1	338.3	326.4	3,932.0	8.6
1967-----	4,035.1	340.1	324.5	4,050.7	8.4
1968-----	5,209.5	497.1	366.0	5,340.6	9.3
1969-----	5,562.8	477.3	422.4	5,617.7	8.5
Jan.-June--					
1969-----	2,763.9	221.4	<u>3/</u> 211.2	2,774.1	8.0
1970-----	2,714.0	287.5	264.5	2,737.0	10.5

1/ Consists of filaments, strips, and fibers (schedule 3, part 1, subpart E, headnote 2, TSUSA-1970).

2/ Includes manufactures of manmade fibers. Compiled partly from the Cotton Situation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and partly from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

3/ Estimated.

Source: Production, Textile Organon; imports and exports, as noted

Table 4.--Textile fibers: U.S. mill consumption, by kinds, calendar years 1961-69

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fibers			Total	Flax and Silk	All fibers
			Rayon and acetate	Non- cellulosic fibers	Manmade fiber waste			
1961-----	4,081.5	412.1	1,128.0	861.4	71.3	2,060.7	12.7	6,567.0
1962-----	4,188.0	429.1	1,263.4	1,075.6	79.5	2,418.5	12.4	7,048.0
1963-----	4,040.2	411.7	1,440.2	1,257.5	90.1	2,787.8	13.1	7,252.8
1964-----	4,244.4	356.7	1,516.3	1,554.8	101.7	3,172.8	14.2	7,788.1
1965-----	4,477.5	387.0	1,550.4	1,955.7	114.5	3,620.6	13.3	8,498.4
1966-----	4,630.5	370.2	1,591.1	2,288.3	112.6	3,992.0	14.7	9,007.4
1967-----	4,423.0	312.5	1,500.2	2,600.5	135.9	4,236.6	10.4	8,982.5
1968-----	4,146.5	329.7	1,688.0	3,439.2	168.6	5,295.8	12.2	9,784.2
1969-----	3,925.6	312.8	1,614.9	3,760.5	161.1	5,536.5	7.2	9,782.2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 5.--Manmade fibers: U.S. production, by types, 1961-69 and January-September 1969 and 1970

(Quantity in millions of pounds)

Year	Staple and tow				Yarn				Textile glass fiber	Total manmade fiber
	Rayon	Acetate	Noncellulosic	Total	Rayon	Acetate	Noncellulosic	Total		
1961-----	400.5	53.0	253.7	707.2	392.7	249.0	497.2	1,138.9	149.3	1,995.4
1962-----	500.0	46.0	345.5	891.5	420.4	305.7	627.4	1,353.5	190.3	2,435.3
1963-----	579.1	60.0	443.2	1,082.3	400.2	309.5	712.8	1,422.5	191.9	2,696.7
1964-----	594.3	60.0	559.1	1,213.4	411.6	365.9	847.6	1,625.1	239.5	3,078.0
1965-----	648.0	54.0	779.2	1,481.2	433.8	391.2	997.7	1,822.7	282.3	3,586.2
1966-----	659.2	60.0	904.0	1,623.2	405.5	394.3	1,164.7	1,964.5	332.4	3,920.1
1967-----	603.4	50.0	1,122.8	1,776.2	309.1	425.6	1,215.4	1,950.1	308.8	4,035.1
1968-----	739.1	50.0	1,550.4	2,339.5	365.3	439.9	1,662.1	2,467.3	402.7	5,209.5
1969-----	758.8	43.0	1,718.7	2,520.5	319.2	455.2	1,766.9	2,541.3	501.0	5,562.8
Jan.-Sept.---										
1969-----	571.3	1/	1,296.6	1,867.9	243.8	346.7	1,331.8	1,922.3	361.4	4,151.6
1970-----	447.3	1/	1,323.9	1,771.2	195.8	342.2	1,332.4	1,870.4	365.0	4,006.6

1/ Data on acetate staple and tow not included.

Source: Textile Organon.

Table 6.--Manmade staple fiber: U.S. imports for consumption,
by type, 1961-69 and January-September 1969 and 1970

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Rayon and acetate	Poly- amide (nylon)	Poly- ester	Acrylic	Other	Total
1961-----	34,817	916	2	1/	2,209	37,944
1962-----	50,559	2,275	316	1/	11,398	64,548
1963-----	114,604	1,552	507	1/	7,630	124,293
1964-----	103,639	1,038	610	14,439	11,973	131,699
1965-----	74,513	3,393	14,227	28,620	8,007	128,760
1966-----	106,338	3,386	28,936	19,365	18,583	176,608
1967-----	81,422	8,502	12,146	34,924	11,736	148,730
1968-----	121,907	7,714	17,618	49,122	18,560	214,921
1969-----	89,130	9,057	4,111	34,336	19,445	156,079
Jan.-Sept.--						
1969-----	69,194	5,390	3,808	28,459	15,285	122,136
1970-----	63,936	8,570	1,803	19,766	14,908	108,983

1/ Included with "other".

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Manmade fiber textiles: U.S. imports for consumption,
by kinds, 1965-69 and January-September 1970

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Staple fiber	Yarn	Woven fabric	Apparel	Other textile articles	Total
1965-----	70.8	15.4	26.1	30.6	95.6	238.5
1966-----	101.0	19.8	44.2	38.4	134.9	338.3
1967-----	77.3	32.6	32.7	60.1	137.4	340.1
1968-----	115.8	69.4	38.1	91.3	182.5	497.1
1969-----	84.7	53.6	48.3	143.5	147.2	477.3
1970:						
Jan.-Sept-----	60.7	101.0	41.0	136.4	92.2	431.3

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.