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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WOVEN VELVET CARPETS:  
FORMER WORKERS OF THE FRAMINGHAM, MASS.,  
PLANT OF ROXBURY CARPET CO.  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-W-230  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



TC Publication 670  
Washington, D. C.  
May 1974

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,  
May 6, 1974.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-230 made under section 301(c)(2) of the act to determine whether as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with woven velvet carpets (of the types provided for in item 360.46 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by Roxbury Carpet Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., formerly a subsidiary of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill., 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 firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

The investigation was instituted on March 8, 1974, on the basis of a petition for adjustment assistance filed under section 301(a)(2) of the act on behalf of the former workers of the Framingham, Mass., plant of the Roxbury Carpet Co. The original petition was received on February 26, 1974, but because it lacked certain pertinent data, the Commission instituted a preliminary investigation.<sup>1/</sup> Upon receipt of the additional information, the Commission instituted the investigation.

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<sup>1/</sup> Commissioner Leonard feels that the original petition, if inadequate, should have been dismissed and that the investigation should have been instituted only when a perfected petition had been filed.

Public notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (39 F.R. 10037) on March 15, 1974. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

In the course of its investigation, the Commission obtained information from officers of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., former customers of Roxbury Carpet Co., through fieldwork by the Commission's staff, official Government statistics, and the Tariff Commission's files.

#### Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds that articles like or directly competitive with woven velvet carpets (of the types provided for in item 360.46 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the Roxbury Carpet Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., 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 such firm.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker,  
and Commissioners Moore and Ablondi

Our determination in this investigation is in the negative because the criteria established by section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) have not been met. Before an affirmative determination can be made, the Commission must find that each of the following conditions has been satisfied.

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) A significant number or proportion of the firm's workers are unemployed or underemployed; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers.

Based on the evidence adduced in this investigation, we find that imports of articles like or directly competitive with carpets produced by Roxbury Carpet Co., whether or not such imports have increased as a result of trade agreement concessions, are not the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of the workers of the Roxbury Carpet Co.

The petitioners were employed at the Saxonville plant of the Roxbury Carpet Co., located near Framingham, Mass. The products of the plant were velvet floor coverings and carpeting made on upholstery-

type looms and backed by a heavy rubber coating. The plant was closed in a series of steps beginning in October 1972 and ending in April 1973.

Machine-woven pile carpets and rugs constitute only a small portion of total U.S. consumption of soft-surface floor coverings. The demand for velvet carpets and rugs has declined for a number of years. The main reason for this decline has been the increase in demand for tufted carpets and rugs. The tufted type is substantially lower-priced than the velvet and other woven types, and the machines used to produce tufted floor coverings operate at a much faster rate, requiring correspondingly less labor and overhead expense.

There is no evidence that import competition had a significant impact on the Roxbury Carpet Co's operations or on the unemployment of the workers. In fact, estimated imports of velvet carpets and rugs--the type produced by the Roxbury Carpet Co. at its Saxonville plant--as a ratio of consumption, did not exceed 1 percent during 1968-73. For all other types of carpets and rugs, the ratio of imports to consumption declined from 3.5 percent in 1968 to 1.7 percent in 1973.

There were other problems in marketing and management which contributed to the decision of management to close the plant.

#### Conclusion

On the basis of the information available to the Commission, we conclude that imports were not the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers and have, therefore, made a negative determination.



## Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young

The Commission's finding in this investigation relates to a petition filed on behalf of workers formerly employed in the manufacture of woven velvet carpets at the Framingham, Massachusetts, plant of the Roxbury Carpet Co., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. We have made a determination on the merits, although we disagree with the manner in which the petition was handled.

We concur with our colleagues that all of the conditions imposed by section 301(c)(2) of the Act have not been met in the instant case. Specifically, we have concluded that articles like or directly competitive with the woven velvet carpets produced by the workers of the Framingham, Massachusetts, plant of Roxbury are not being imported in increased quantities. Our reasons for reaching that conclusion are discussed in the following paragraphs.

"Like or directly competitive"

To determine whether increased imports, the result in major part of trade-agreement concessions, are the major factor causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment of workers petitioning for adjustment assistance, it first must be decided what the imported articles are. The relevant provisions of law describes the import to be considered as "an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof." 1/

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1/ Trade Expansion Act of 1962, section 301(c)(2).

"Like" articles

The petitioning workers of the Framingham plant of the Roxbury Carpet Company produced woven velvet carpets. An article "like" another is substantially identical in inherent or intrinsic characteristics (i.e., materials from which made, appearance, quality, texture, etc.). 1/ Thus, the imported article "like" the article produced by the workers at the Framingham plant of Roxbury would be a woven velvet carpet.

There are no increased quantities of such "like" articles. Estimated U.S. imports of woven velvet carpets 2/ decreased from 175,000 square yards in 1968 to 75,000 square yards in 1972, the last full year of operation of the Framingham plant of the Roxbury Carpet Company. Imports of woven velvet carpets rose to 1968 levels in 1973; however, phase-out of the plant had been begun in October 1972 and was completed in April of 1973. Likewise, the share of U.S. consumption of woven velvet carpets supplied by imports declined. That share was 0.7 percent in 1968, 1969 and 1970 but declined to .5 percent in 1971 and to .4 percent in 1972. In 1973, the share of imports increased to .9 percent, but, as we have pointed out, phase-out of the plant had already begun in October of the previous year.

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1/ See Rindge Industries, Inc., TEA-W-159, T.C. Pub. 526, 1972, pp. 9-15; In addition, Commissioner Leonard refers to Sun Manufacturing Company, TEA-W-110, T.C. Pub. 429, 1971, pp. 5-9; FMC Corporation, TEA-W-35, T.C. Pub. 357, 1971, pp. 7-11, and Uniroyal, Inc., TEA-W-13 and TEA-W-14, T.C. Pub. 321, 1970, pp. 13-15.

2/ Import data on woven velvet carpets are not separately reported in the official statistics of the Department of Commerce. The data shown are estimated by the Tariff Commission on the basis of information received from trade sources and related official statistics of the Department of Commerce.

"Directly competitive" (horizontal) articles 1/

Besides the imports of an article "like" the article produced by the workers' firm, consideration must also be given to imports of an article "directly competitive" with the article produced by the workers' firm.

"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. 2/ Soft-surface floor coverings other than woven velvet carpets are equivalent to woven velvet carpets for commercial purposes. They possess the same functional properties and are interchangeable with woven velvet carpets for the same uses. Therefore, directly competitive with the woven velvet carpets produced by the workers at the Framingham plant of Roxbury are all soft-surface floor coverings.

There are no imports in increased quantities of such "directly competitive" articles. U.S. imports of soft-surface floor coverings declined irregularly from 21 million square yards in 1968 to 19 million square yards in 1972 and 18.2 million square yards in 1973. The share of U.S. consumption of soft-surface floor coverings supplied by imports has steadily declined since 1968, falling from 2.5 percent to 2.0 percent in 1972 and 1.7 percent in 1973.

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1/ This discussion does not deal with articles which are "directly competitive" at an earlier or later stage of processing. See section 405(4) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

2/ See footnote 1 on p. 7 of this report.

Conclusion

In view of the above, we have concluded that articles like or directly competitive with the woven velvet carpets produced by the workers of the Framingham, Massachusetts, plant of the Roxbury Carpet Co. are not being imported in increased quantities and, therefore, we have made a negative determination.

## INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

## Articles Under Investigation

The workers of the woven carpet plant of Roxbury Carpet Co., a former subsidiary of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., are the petitioners in this investigation. The plant, known as the Saxonville plant, was located near Framingham, Mass. and included facilities for making carpet yarn. Most of the yarn produced in this plant was consumed in the weaving of carpets and rugs at the same location. The products of the Saxonville plant were woven velvet floor coverings in 9-, 12-, and 15-foot widths, and 54-inch carpeting made on upholstery-type looms. Roxbury also had two plants in Chattanooga, Tenn.--one for making tufted carpets and rugs and the other for dyeing and finishing carpets and rugs.

Phasing out of the yarn mill began in October 1972 and was completed in January 1973. The phasing out of the weaving operations started in January 1973 and was completed in April 1973. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. sold Roxbury's dyeing and finishing and tufting plants in Chattanooga, Tenn., to Trend Mills Division of Champion International Corp. in June 1973.

Machine-woven pile 1/ carpets and rugs constitute only a small portion of total U.S. consumption of soft-surface floor coverings; velvet 2/ carpets and rugs are the principal type of woven floor coverings consumed. The velvet carpet utilizes one of the simplest weaves. It is usually less expensive to weave than the Wilton 3/ which is another important type of woven carpet. The loom required for the velvet is less complicated and the method of weaving usually requires less pile yarn per square yard of finished product. In recent years most velvets have been produced in solid colors. The demand for textured effects, however, has been increasing. Such effects are achieved by several methods. Pile woven at different heights forms a sculptured or textured surface; tightly twisted cut pile provides a frieze surface; and uncut looped pile supplies a pebbly texture. Other effects are obtained by combining cut and uncut pile in the surface. In 1950, according to Bureau of the Census data, velvet floor coverings constituted 31 percent of U.S. shipments of all soft-surface floor coverings, but in 1973 they accounted for about 1.6 percent.

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1/ Pile carpets and rugs are those having tufts that stand erect and form the surface of the carpet or rug. The tuft ends may be cut or uncut (looped).

2/ As used hereinafter, the term "velvets", unless otherwise indicated, refers to machine-woven velvet carpets and rugs, including those upholstery-loom types similar in appearance and use to velvets.

3/ The Wilton carpet is woven on a loom with a jacquard attachment, which determines whether individual pile yarns will be submerged in the body of the fabric or will appear on the surface. The jacquard attachment is used to achieve a pattern by variations in the color, texture, or depth of pile.

The principal competitor of velvets in the domestic floor-covering market is the machine-tufted pile carpet. Machine-tufted carpets differ in construction from machine-woven carpets principally in the manner in which the surface yarns (the pile) are anchored to the base of the fabric. In the tufted carpet, the tufts are inserted mechanically into a previously prepared woven backing. The tufting machine, which employs a multineedle operation to "sew" the pile yarns into the backing, operates at a speed many times that of an ordinary velvet loom.

After 1950, machine-tufted carpets and rugs made rapid inroads into the market that was formerly supplied almost exclusively by machine-woven carpets and rugs. Technology in the tufting process developed rapidly and tufted floor coverings now offer most of the texture, color, and decorative effects popular in woven carpets. Tufted carpets and rugs of all sizes accounted for 93 percent of total domestic shipments of soft-surface floor coverings in 1973.

#### U.S. Tariff Treatment

From 1930 until January 1, 1939, the rate of duty on velvet carpets was 40 percent ad valorem if valued not over 40 cents per square foot, and 60 percent ad valorem if valued at more than 40 cents per square foot. Effective January 1, 1939, the rate on velvets valued at more than 40 cents per square foot was reduced to 40 percent ad valorem, which was the same rate of duty as on such carpets valued not over 40 cents per square foot (table 1). Effective January 1, 1948,

the rate of duty on velvet carpets, regardless of value, was reduced to 30 percent ad valorem. The rate was reduced further to 25 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951; to 23.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 30, 1956; to 22.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 30, 1957; and to 21 percent ad valorem, effective June 30, 1958.

In response to a Tariff Commission finding of serious injury to the domestic Wilton and velvet carpet and rug industry, the President proclaimed an increase in the rate of duty applicable to imported Wiltons and velvets from 21 percent to 40 percent ad valorem, effective June 18, 1962. 1/ Thereafter, the Commission made several annual reports to the President on developments in the trade and a report (TC Publication 213, September 1967) on the probable economic effect on the industry of restoring the 21-percent rate of duty. Following receipt of the latter report, the President extended the period for which the 40-percent rate would remain in effect to December 31, 1969. 2/

On June 27, 1969, in response to a petition filed on behalf of the domestic industry concerned, the Commission instituted an investigation pursuant to section 351(d)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act. In connection

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1/ Presidential Proclamation No. 3454, March 19, 1962 and Presidential Proclamation No. 3458, March 27, 1962.

2/ Presidential Proclamation No. 3815, October 11, 1967.



with this investigation, the Commission reported to the President, on November 18, 1969, that in its judgment, under conditions which currently existed in the domestic Wilton and velvet carpet industry, in the market place, and in the industry abroad, the U.S. producers in the aggregate would be little affected by the termination of the duty increase. The President, however, by proclamation dated December 31, 1969, 1/ extended the increased rate of duty (40 percent ad valorem) on imports of Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs, other than imitation oriental types, 2/ to the close of December 31, 1972. There were no further extensions, and the rate of duty on Wiltons and velvets reverted to the trade-agreement rate of 21 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1973.

U.S. imports of woven wool velvets are subject to restraint under category 132 of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles. 3/ U.S. imports of velvet carpets of manmade fibers are not subject to restraint under this Arrangement.

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1/ Presidential Proclamation No. 3953.

2/ The imitation orientals were of types similar to Wiltons.

3/ A multinational, multifiber arrangement to provide for orderly international trade in textiles and textile articles of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, effective Jan. 1, 1974, for 4 years. This Arrangement succeeds the Long Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, and bilateral agreements between the United States and certain Far-Eastern countries on trade in textiles and textile articles of wool and manmade fibers.

## U.S. Consumption

Total U.S. consumption of soft-surface floor coverings was 601.0 million square yards in 1968 and 1,020.3 million square yards in 1973, an increase of about 70 percent (table 2). Over this period consumption of velvets decreased from 25.6 million square yards to 18.9 million square yards, a decline of about 26 percent (table 3). Velvets' share of the total consumption decreased from 4.2 percent in 1968 to 1.8 percent in 1973. Most of the velvets are consumed in the institutional or contract markets--hotels, motels, office buildings, hospitals, restaurants, etc.--where there is heavy traffic. The great bulk of the U.S. consumption of floor coverings, for both the contract and the residential markets, consists of tufted carpets and rugs. Such carpets are generally much lower in price than velvets, have a satisfactory wear life, and are offered in a large variety of styles and colors.

## U.S. Shipments

Total U.S. shipments of soft-surface floor coverings increased from 586.2 million square yards in 1968 to 1,021.4 million square yards in 1973, or by 74 percent (table 4). Shipments of domestically produced velvets declined from 25.5 million square yards in 1968 to 19.0 million square yards in 1973, or by about 26 percent. The decline in shipments of all machine-woven carpets was even greater, from 35.8 million square yards to 24.7 million square yards in 1973, a decrease of 31 percent.

In contrast, shipments of tufted carpeting increased from 511.0 million square yards in 1968 to 944.8 million square yards in 1973, an increase of 85 percent. In 1973, 86 percent of the tufted floor coverings measured over 4 feet by 6 feet (broadloom) and the remainder consisted of scatter rugs, bath mats, and sets. Shipments of floor coverings other than woven or tufted, consisting of knitted, needle-punched, braided, and hooked carpets and rugs, increased from 39.3 million square yards in 1968 to 51.9 million square yards in 1973, or by 32 percent.

One of the principal reasons for the decline in shipments of woven carpets and rugs, including velvets, and the rapid growth in the shipments of the tufted types has been the substantially lower price of the latter. The average unit value per square yard of the tufted broadloom, which is the type most competitive with velvets, was \$3.50 in 1968 and \$3.41 in 1973, compared with an average unit value per square yard for shipments of all wovens of \$6.53 in 1968 and of \$7.82 in 1973 and of velvets, of \$6.47 and \$7.82, respectively.

#### U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of all soft-surface floor coverings decreased from 21.0 million square yards in 1968 to 18.2 million square yards in 1973 (table 5). The ratio of imports to consumption over this period declined from 3.5 percent to 1.7 percent (table 2). The principal type imported in recent years, on a quantity basis, was braided rugs. Other important

types were cotton imitation orientals, woven Axminsters, hand-knotted (true) orientals, and wool imitation orientals. Imports of velvets have been small in recent years. It is estimated that they were 175,000 square yards in 1968 and 1969, decreased to 75,000 square yards in 1972, and then increased to the 1968-69 level in 1973. Belgium, Italy, and the United Kingdom have been the principal sources. Imports of the upholstery-loom type are believed to have been nil. The ratio of imports of velvets to the total imports of soft-surface floor coverings was 0.8 percent in 1968 and 1.0 percent in 1973; the ratio to total domestic consumption of all soft-surface floor coverings was 0.03 percent in 1968 and 0.02 percent in 1973; and the ratio to consumption of velvets was 0.7 percent in 1968 and 0.9 percent in 1973.

#### U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of all soft-surface floor coverings increased from 6.2 million square yards in 1968 to 19.3 million square yards in 1973 (table 2). In the latter year, exports exceeded imports for the first time in the 6-year period. This was partly due to dollar devaluation and partly due to increased efforts on the part of domestic manufacturers to sell their merchandise abroad.

Exports of velvets ranged between 100,000 square yards in 1968 and 235,000 square yards in 1973 (table 3). In the latter year, exports were the highest for the period, for the same reasons as discussed immediately above. Exports of the upholstery-loom type are believed to have been negligible or nil.

## Prices

Since June 18, 1962, when the rate of duty was increased from 21 percent to 40 percent ad valorem, imported velvets have usually been higher-priced than domestic velvets. One of Roxbury's popular styles was a 100-percent wool velvet, which sold at wholesale for \$12.00 per square yard in January 1972. A fairly comparable popular all-wool velvet from Belgium sold for \$14.95 per square yard, including duty, freight, insurance, overhead expense, and profit. Selling prices on all-wool velvets from the United Kingdom were higher than those of the Belgian carpets.

It is difficult to make meaningful price comparisons because most of the imported velvets are used in the residential market whereas most of the domestically-made velvets are used in the contract or institutional market. Generally, velvets for the residential market are higher-priced than those for the contract market.

## Roxbury Carpet Co.

Company history and facilities

Roxbury Carpet Co. was founded in 1854 in Roxbury, Mass. by Michael H. Simpson. Initially, the company produced tapestry carpets 1/ on some of the first tapestry carpet power looms in operation in the United States. In 1858, Mr. Simpson purchased a carpet yarn mill from the New England Worsted Co. in Saxonville, Mass. and Roxbury became the first fully-integrated producer in the carpet industry (from raw wool to finished carpets).

Roxbury was incorporated in 1859 and continued to manufacture the company's line of tapestry floor coverings through 1884. In succeeding years, the company added velvet and Axminster carpets to its line.

In 1919, the Saxonville plant was greatly enlarged to provide space for the looms and other machinery of the Roxbury mill, which was closed. On July 1, 1927, Roxbury was purchased by Jacob F. Brown, who served as president from 1927 until his death in 1937.

In 1955, Roxbury acquired the major interest in a tufted carpet plant in Chattanooga, Tenn., which became a subsidiary, Roxbury Southern Mills, Inc. In 1956, M. J. Whittall Associates, Inc., Worcester, Mass., a manufacturer of Wilton carpets since 1880, was merged with Roxbury and was named the Whittall Division. Wiltons were produced through 1965

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1/ In times past, when there was substantial trading in tapestry carpets, velvets were characterized as being cut-pile fabrics, and the tapestries, as uncut-pile fabrics. Velvet carpets are no longer distinguished in the trade from tapestry carpets, i.e., as being of cut rather than uncut pile. Plain-woven carpets and rugs of both cut and uncut pile are regularly marketed as velvets.

in the Whittall Division, when this operation was discontinued and the division name dropped. During the 1960's, the Saxonville, Mass. plant was producing velvet, Axminster, knitted, and upholstery-loom type carpets, all the yarn for the Saxonville plant, and a substantial part of the yarn for the Roxbury Southern plant producing tufted carpets. By 1968, the production of the Axminster and the knitted floor coverings had been discontinued.

Roxbury became a publicly held corporation in 1957 and also started production of carpets of manmade fibers in that year.

On August 3, 1965, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., one of the leading department stores in Chicago, purchased 39 percent of the outstanding stock of Roxbury. Its ownership was increased to 78 percent of the outstanding stock in 1968; 80 percent, in 1971; 90 percent, in 1972; and 98 percent, in April 1973.

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Unemployment

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The following table gives unemployment rates for the Framingham area, for Massachusetts, and for the United States.

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1/ Pages A-11 (in part), A-12 through A-14, A-15 (in part), and A-16 through A-17 of the confidential report relating to information on Roxbury Carpet Co. have been omitted.

Unemployment rates for the Framingham area, for Massachusetts,  
and for the United States, April 1971-73

(In percentages)

Location	April 1971 <u>1/</u>	April 1972 <u>2/</u>	April 1973
Framingham area <u>3/</u> -----	5.3	7.3	6.5
Massachusetts-----	6.6	6.7	6.2
United States-----	5.7	5.8	5.0

1/ 2 years prior to closing of Saxonville plant.

2/ 1 year prior to closing of Saxonville plant.

3/ Includes the Boston area.

Source: Massachusetts Division of Employment Security.

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1/ Pages A-11 (in part), A-12 through A-14, A-15 (in part), and A-16 through A-17 of the confidential report relating to information on Roxbury Carpet Co. have been omitted.



APPENDIX

Statistical Tables

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to velvet (including tapestry) carpets and rugs, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1974

TSUS item	Description	GATT concession unless otherwise specified	
		1930 rate	Rate
		$\frac{\text{Percent ad}}{\text{valorem}}$	Effective date
360.46 <u>2/</u>	Floor coverings of pile or tufted construction, of textile materials: In which the pile was inserted or knotted during weaving or knitting: With pile not hand-inserted and not hand-knotted: Other: <u>1/</u> Wilton (including Brussels) and velvet (including tapestry) floor coverings, and floor coverings of like character or description.	40% <u>3/</u> , 60% <u>4/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939. <u>5/</u> Jan. 1, 1948. June 6, 1951. June 30, 1956. June 30, 1957. June 30, 1958.
922.50	Wilton (including Brussels) and velvet (including tapestry) floor coverings, and floor coverings of like character or description, provided for in item 360.46 of part 5A of schedule 3, all the foregoing other than imitation oriental floor coverings.	40% <u>6/</u>	June 18, 1962.

See footnotes at the end of table.

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to velvet (including tapestry) carpets and rugs, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1974--Continued

TSUS item	Description	GATT concession unless otherwise specified	
		1930 rate	Rate
		Percent ad valorem	Effective date
	Floor coverings of pile or tufted construction, of textile materials:--Con.		
	In which the pile was inserted or knotted during weaving or knitting:--Con.		
	With pile not hand-inserted and not hand-knotted:--Con.		
	Other:--Con. <u>1/</u>		
360.46	Wilton (including Brussels) and velvet (including tapestry) floor coverings, and floor coverings of like character or description.	21% <u>1/</u>	Jan. 1, 1973.

1/ "Other" includes all fibers other than cotton, coir, or jute.  
 2/ TSUS 360.46 was part of TSUS 360.45 from Aug. 31, 1963 through Dec. 31, 1967. Prior to Aug. 31, 1963, velvet and tapestry carpets were classified in par. 1117(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.  
 3/ If valued not over 40 cents per square foot. 4/ If valued over 40 cents per square foot.  
 5/ Bilateral trade agreement with the United Kingdom. 6/ Presidential Proclamation No. 3454.  
 7/ The escape-clause rate applicable to velvets was extended, beginning on Oct. 12, 1967, and ending at the close of Dec. 31, 1969, pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3815. A further extension to end at the close of Dec. 31, 1972, was effected pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3953. As of Jan. 1, 1973, the rate reverted to 21 percent ad valorem.

Table 2.--Soft-surface floor coverings: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-73

Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million sq. yds.</u>	<u>Million sq. yds.</u>	<u>Million sq. yds.</u>	<u>Million sq. yds.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1968-----	586.2	21.0	6.2	601.0	3.5
1969-----	642.6	21.9	6.3	658.2	3.3
1970-----	680.5	18.5	7.4	691.6	2.7
1971-----	755.2	17.7	7.1	765.8	2.3
1972-----	934.9	19.0	8.9	945.0	2.0
1973-----	<u>1/</u> 1,021.4	18.2	19.3	1,020.3	1.7

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 3.--Velvet carpets and rugs: Estimated U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1968-73

Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1968-----	25,500	175	100	25,575	0.7
1969-----	26,000	175	120	26,055	.7
1970-----	21,500	150	105	21,545	.7
1971-----	19,300	100	145	19,255	.5
1972-----	20,300	75	130	20,245	.4
1973-----	19,000	175	235	18,910	.9

Source: Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Soft-surface floor coverings: U.S. shipments, by type, 1968-73

Year	Machine-woven				Machine-tufted				Grand total
	Velvets including upholstery-loom types <u>1</u> /	Other	Total	Over 4 feet by 6 feet	Other	Total	Other		
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)								
1968	25,500	10,336	35,836	394,747	116,257	511,004	39,315	586,155	
1969	26,000	9,220	35,220	455,341	107,324	562,665	44,760	642,645	
1970	21,500	8,152	29,652	502,280	101,730	604,010	46,817	680,479	
1971	19,300	6,879	26,179	558,565	122,404	680,969	48,011	755,159	
1972	20,300	6,425	26,725	734,308	122,636	856,944	51,276	934,945	
1973 <u>2</u> /	19,000	5,719	24,719	808,739	136,030	944,769	51,893	1,021,381	
	Value (1,000 dollars)								
1968	165,056	69,010	234,066	1,380,565	260,869	1,641,434	96,847	1,972,347	
1969	174,422	62,992	237,414	1,608,442	237,216	1,845,658	103,490	2,186,562	
1970	146,644	56,013	202,657	1,689,770	224,424	1,914,194	98,260	2,215,111	
1971	135,911	45,432	181,343	1,863,605	257,444	2,121,049	93,127	2,395,519	
1972	148,989	46,400	195,389	2,373,711	268,436	2,642,147	99,114	2,936,650	
1973 <u>2</u> /	148,515	44,826	193,341	2,765,536	293,652	3,059,188	95,565	3,348,094	
	Unit value (per square yard)								
1968	\$6.47	\$6.68	\$6.53	\$3.50	\$2.24	\$3.21	\$2.46	\$3.36	
1969	6.71	6.83	6.74	3.53	2.21	3.28	2.31	3.40	
1970	6.82	6.87	6.83	3.36	2.20	3.17	2.09	3.25	
1971	7.04	6.60	6.93	3.34	2.10	3.11	1.93	3.17	
1972	7.34	7.22	7.31	3.23	2.18	3.08	1.93	3.14	
1973 <u>2</u> /	7.82	7.84	7.82	3.41	2.15	3.23	1.84	3.28	

1/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 5.--Soft-surface floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA items, 1968-73

TSUSA item	Abbreviated description 1/	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
(In square yards)							
360.0500	Handmade pile floor coverings:						
	Specialty hairs-----	-	221	512	134	576	544
	Other:						
360.1000	Not over 66-2/3 cents per square foot--	55,883	61,676	73,973	83,342	67,347	39,351
360.1500	Over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	895,168	1,148,572	862,017	857,104	1,225,843	1,307,184
	Total-----	951,051	1,210,249	936,502	940,580	1,293,766	1,347,079
	Machine-woven and machine-knitted pile						
	floor coverings:						
	Cotton:						
360.2000	Chenille-----	47	19,678	1,386	-	-	-
360.2500	Imitation oriental-----	1,102,830	1,301,016	1,498,186	1,512,225	2,119,856	2,170,468
360.3000	Other-----	12,614	1,083	4,734	23,495	42,287	2,989
360.3500	Coir-----	329,868	289,353	277,818	259,507	311,872	271,207
360.3600	Jute-----	38,991	719,625	77,390	77,880	93,263	90,758
	Other:						
360.4000	Chenille-----	10,205	5,867	3,918	1,440	2,687	7,168
360.4600	Wilton and velvet:						
	Imitation oriental 2/-----		883,200	451,058	920,226	1,363,920	1,197,717
	Other 3/-----			243,686	197,299	130,224	386,525
360.4820	Axminster-----	282,836	425,620	560,460	792,839	1,370,002	1,690,406
360.4840	Other-----	111,468	151,091	177,818	333,465	192,484	230,070
	Total-----	2,768,060	3,796,533	3,296,454	4,118,376	5,626,595	6,047,308
	Floor coverings, pile, pre-existing base:						
	Over 50 percent wool:						
360.6500	Not over 40 cents per square foot-----	237,930	111,098	66,646	31,217	22,713	13,637
360.7000	Over 40 cents per square foot-----	103,970	129,817	129,212	124,991	102,866	157,714
	Other:						
	Hand-hooked:						
	Over 50 percent 4/ vegetable fibers:						
360.7522	Cotton-----	3,776	14,862	3,852	2,118	749	539
360.7525	Other-----	6,457	4,600	7,400	9,394	11,318	9,941

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--Soft-surface floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA items, 1968-73--Continued

TSUSA item	Abbreviated description <u>1/</u>	(In square yards)					
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Floor coverings, pile, preexisting						
	base--Continued						
	Other--Continued						
	Hand-hooked--Continued						
	Other:						
360.7540	Marmade fibers	445,549	576,049	327,217	266,690	190,588	316,300
360.7545	Other	22,169	24,930	10,329	11,304	26,433	6,850
	Other:						
	Over 50 percent 4/ vegetable fibers:						
360.8022	Cotton	1,093	13,728	4,262	792	2,796	4,322
360.8025	Other	345	816	666	32	5,076	224
	Other:						
360.8042	Marmade fibers	65,499	38,198	90,982	40,999	28,742	55,106
360.8045	Other	389	7,758	7,114	1,953	10,182	5,794
	Total	887,177	921,856	647,680	489,190	401,463	570,427
	Floor coverings of braids, etc., not woven:						
	Braids (except tubular):						
	Over 50 percent 4/ vegetable fibers:						
361.0522	Cotton	-	-	9	1,363	1,523	930
361.0525	Other	10,686	7,222	8,190	9,563	25,571	14,581
	Other:						
361.0542	Of cotton	-	-	-	14	4	-
361.0545	Of other vegetable fiber	1,950	5,292	6,446	939	3,900	2,568
361.0550	Wool	81,829	42,202	57,242	36,499	44,335	37,353
361.0555	Silk	-	-	-	94	-	48
361.0560	Marmade fibers	250	18,571	7,870	4,887	3,967	32,539
361.0565	Other	884	3,254	929	1,982	2,727	1,906
	Other:						
	Over 50 percent wool:						
361.0700	Not over 40 cents per square foot	836,998	227,276	94,669	13,631	11,247	-
361.1000	Over 40 cents per square foot	855	2,083	823	1,528	1,062	1,217

See footnotes at end of table.



Table 5.--Soft-surface floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA items, 1968-73--Continued

TSUSA item	Abbreviated description <u>1/</u>	(In square yards)					
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Floor coverings of braids, etc., not woven--Continued						
	Other--Continued						
	Over 50 percent cotton and manmade fibers:						
361.1820	Of cotton-----	6,183	44,241	10,966	4,661	6,438	-
361.1840	Other-----	12,894,861	13,358,782	10,198,917	8,961,643	8,769,201	5,853,422
	Other:						
361.2010	Of cotton-----	4,596	5	431	-	164	1,450
361.2020	Of other vegetable fiber-----	129,376	108,994	114,677	71,673	97,711	130,573
361.2030	Wool-----	53,921	5,322	301	295	305	317
361.2040	Silk-----	782	-	-	8	5	113
361.2050	Manmade-----	331,533	36,952	45,757	12,869	46,890	36,130
361.2060	Other-----	294,153	47,686	44,533	20,281	16,437	27,626
	Total-----	14,648,857	13,907,822	10,591,760	9,141,930	9,031,487	6,140,773
	Floor coverings, n.s.p.f.:						
	Wool:						
	Woven on nonpower loom:						
361.4200	Not over 30 cents per square foot-----	8,000	8,748	11,961	16,864	28,886	18,305
361.4400	Over 30 cents per square foot-----	53,574	51,796	60,676	60,836	86,531	123,402
	Other:						
361.4600	Not over 40 cents per square foot-----	52,544	101,070	87,722	68,194	88,431	64,677
361.4800	Over 40 cents per square foot-----	48,475	69,685	76,071	48,835	58,152	60,480
	Other:						
361.5000	"Hit-and-miss" rag, of cotton-----	1,119	270	1,858	360	197	371
361.5200	Coir-----	380,241	445,323	595,011	569,961	544,126	527,502

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.--Soft-surface floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA items, 1968-73--Continued  
(In square yards)

TSUSA item	Abbreviated description 1/	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
361.5300	Floor coverings, n.s.p.f.--Continued						
	Other--Continued						
	Jute-----	1,974	3,843	4,104	3,493	13,598	3,609
	Other:						
	Woven on nonpower loom:						
	Cotton-----	28,456	14,907	19,058	43,150	105,348	84,923
	Other-----	7,891	39,116	9,698	10,575	9,641	11,577
	Other:						
	Vegetable fiber:						
	Cotton-----	4,176	15,460	16,694	7,537	22,035	41,980
	Other-----	75,068	67,921	91,714	89,471	98,121	123,950
	Other:						
	Manmade-----	680,566	770,388	1,632,821	1,592,010	897,752	860,698
	Other-----	87,093	355,102	228,942	141,647	356,870	347,410
	Total-----	1,429,177	1,943,629	2,836,330	2,652,933	2,309,688	2,268,884
361.9000	Floor covering for motor vehicles, from						
	Canada-----	340,423	86,158	169,498	357,980	300,424	1,861,198
	Grand total-----	21,024,745	21,866,527	18,478,224	17,701,289	18,963,423	18,235,669

1/ For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

2/ Dutiable under TSUSA appendix item 922.5000 pursuant to escape-clause action from 1962 through Dec. 31, 1969.

3/ Dutiable under TSUSA appendix item 922.5000 pursuant to escape-clause action from 1962 through Dec. 31, 1972. Includes velvets and upholstery-loom type carpets and rugs, the types made in the Saxonville plant of Roxbury Carpet Co.

4/ By weight of the pile or tufts.

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