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U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

ON

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS BY THE

CHAIRMAN, U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

ON

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1975.

Hon. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The United States International Trade Commission is pleased to submit to the Congress its second quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, as required by section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974. The report is being submitted simultaneously to the East-West Foreign Trade Board.

It is believed that this report will be of particular interest to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Sincerely yours,

WILL E. LEONARD, *Chairman.*

Enclosure.

Introduction

This report by the U.S. International Trade Commission on trade between the United States and nonmarket economy countries is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to publish a detailed summary of such trade not less frequently than once each calendar quarter and to transmit such publication to Congress and to the East-West Foreign Trade Board. This is the second quarterly report in a series. 1/

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. At a later date, North Korea and North Vietnam may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. Within this group of countries there is considerable variation in the amount of central planning and market intervention that exists in their respective economies. All of the countries maintain state trading monopolies of one degree or another, although some have recently relaxed the central control in this area. Yugoslavia has the most liberalized policy of state trading, allowing domestic enterprises to deal directly with Western corporations and maintaining state trading agencies only for negotiations with other communist countries. Most of the countries have been denied most-favored-nation

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1/ A special report on the impact on U.S. imports of granting most-favored-nation treatment to Romania was transmitted to Congress and to the East-West Foreign Trade Board on June 27, 1975.

(MFN) treatment by the United States over most of the last 25 years. At the present time only Poland and Yugoslavia receive MFN treatment from the United States. 1/

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate of duty column 1, and the rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in rate of duty column 2; for the most part these rates are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was made effective by action initially taken by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President as soon as practicable to take such action as was necessary to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. An examination of the individual items or rate provisions of the TSUS reveals that the rate discrimination involved varies considerably from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free of duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important, therefore, to look at the particular rate treatment in the TSUS when interest is to be focused on the actual or potential trade in specific imports.

In these reports, the Commission will describe and analyze the structure of U.S. trade with the nonmarket economy countries.

1/ On Apr. 2, 1975, the President for the first time applied the authority of sec. 405 of the Trade Act of 1974 and signed an agreement on trade relations with Romania. The agreement, which treats with the general enhancement of all trade relations between the two nations, would include MFN treatment for Romanian goods exported to the United States. The agreement has been submitted to Congress for approval.

The volume of U.S. imports and exports with each of the countries and the commodity composition of that trade will be analyzed, as will the balance of U.S. trade with these countries. In addition, this series of reports will examine U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries in detail. Of particular interest will be any changes in the importation of commodities from these countries, including the appearance of new items and significant increases in the level of previously traded items. The emphasis here will be on identifying similar items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and on assessing the economic impact of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry. For this purpose, imports will be examined at the detailed product level of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) in order to clearly identify the specific products involved.

This second quarterly report contains an analysis of U.S. imports of articles in five product groups from the nonmarket economies. That import trade is analyzed with respect to the share of total U.S. imports of each product group accounted for by imports from the nonmarket economies and the trends in the imports of the products. When possible the products imported from the nonmarket economies are compared with the equivalent domestic product and those imported from other countries with respect to their quality and method of production.

A brief section that highlights certain very recent developments with respect to imports from the nonmarket economies has also been included.

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Besides reporting the trends in trade and analyzing the impact on U.S. industries, these reports will carry the findings of any investigations conducted by the International Trade Commission as the result of the filing of a petition for import relief under section 406 (Market Disruption) of the Trade Act of 1974. At the date of publication of the current report, no such petitions had been received by the International Trade Commission.

Developments in Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economies

During the first quarter of 1975, the value of total trade (exports and imports) between the United States and the nonmarket economies was greater than $1 billion, nearly 40 percent greater than in the fourth quarter of 1974 (see table 1). The quarterly increase was in sharp contrast to the decline in the value of total U.S. trade, which was 3.5 percent smaller in the first quarter of 1975 than in the fourth quarter of 1974. Nevertheless, trade with the nonmarket economies in the first 3 months of 1975 was below the record achieved in the first 3 months of 1974.

The United States had a total trade surplus of $2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1975, in contrast with a deficit of $0.5 billion in the previous quarter. The surplus with the nonmarket economies in the first quarter of 1975 ($412 million) was about double the surplus of the previous quarter. Although trade with the nonmarket economies was only 2 percent of total U.S. trade in the first quarter of 1975, the surplus with the nonmarket economies was nearly 20 percent of the total U.S. trade surplus.

An increase in U.S. exports of agricultural products to the nonmarket economies in the first quarter of 1975 was the principal factor causing the rise in the value of U.S. exports in this period. Exports of these products had been declining since the large shipments of 1973 and early 1974, but in the first quarter of 1975, shipments of food products to nearly all the nonmarket economies increased. (See the export tables in the appendix.) A notable exception was the People's

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economies, quarterly, first quarter 1974 through first quarter 1975

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

	First quarter 1974	Second quarter 1974	Third quarter 1974	Fourth quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
U.S.-world trade:					
Exports	22,324	24,077	25,084	26,509	26,917
Imports	21,555	24,863	26,878	26,984	24,830
Balance	+769	-786	-1,794	-475	+2,087
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports	792	680	545	533	722
Imports	296	349	301	325	310
Balance	+496	+331	+244	+208	+412
Trade turnover	1,088	1,029	846	741	1,032
Percent of U.S. total trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports	3.55	2.83	2.18	2.01	2.69
Imports	1.38	1.41	1.12	1.21	1.25

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, Tables 1, E-3, and I-4B. Imports and exports valued on an f.a.s. basis. Imports are 'General Imports' rather than Imports for Consumption.

Republic of China. In the last quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975, shipments of agricultural products to China were negligible, despite reports that the Chinese wheat harvest was off slightly in 1974 and that China would require about the same amount of grain imports during 1974 and 1975 as in the previous year (7.5 million tons). 1/ The importance of agricultural products in U.S. trade with the nonmarket economies can be seen in table 2.

Mineral fuels (mainly petroleum products) account for a large share of total U.S. imports, as well as U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies. Two countries, Romania and the U.S.S.R., supply all U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the nonmarket economies. The surplus in total U.S. trade in the first quarter of 1975 was partly the result of a $900-million drop in imports of mineral fuel from the fourth quarter of 1974. However, petroleum imports from the nonmarket economies were up slightly in this same period. Table 3 shows the mineral fuel imports from Romania and the U.S.S.R. in the last five quarters, as well as total U.S. fuel imports in this same period.

A large share of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies consist of food products. In fact, food items constitute a larger share of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies than from all countries. The food items imported from the nonmarket economies in largest volume

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1/ "The Wheat Situation," Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., February 1975, p. 13.

Table 2.--The product structure of U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economies in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(Percent of trade)

Sched.A numbers		Total U.S. trade		Trade with nonmarket economies	
		1974	First quarter 1975	1974	First quarter 1975
		Imports			
0,1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	10	9	13	19
2,4	Crude materials	6	6	4	7
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	25	28	15	15
5	Chemicals	4	4	5	5
6,7,8,9	Manufactured goods and miscellaneous	55	53	63	54
		Exports			
Sched B numbers					
0,1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	16	17	42	40
2,4	Crude materials	13	12	23	19
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	4	4	1/	1
5	Chemicals	9	9	3	4
6,7,8,9	Manufactured goods and miscellaneous	58	58	32	36

1/ Less than one half of one percent.

Source: FT990 and Bureau of East-West Trade, Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--U.S. imports of mineral fuels from the world and from nonmarket economies, quarterly, January 1974 through March 1975

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

	First quarter 1974	Second quarter 1974	Third quarter 1974	Fourth quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
Mineral fuel imports from nonmarket economies:					
USSR	$ 41	$ 25	$ 10	$ 26	$ 32
Romania	15	36	12	13	9
Total	56	61	22	39	41
U.S. mineral fuel imports from the world	4,430	6,774	7,152	7,268	6,288
Percent of total mineral fuel imports from the nonmarket economies	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%

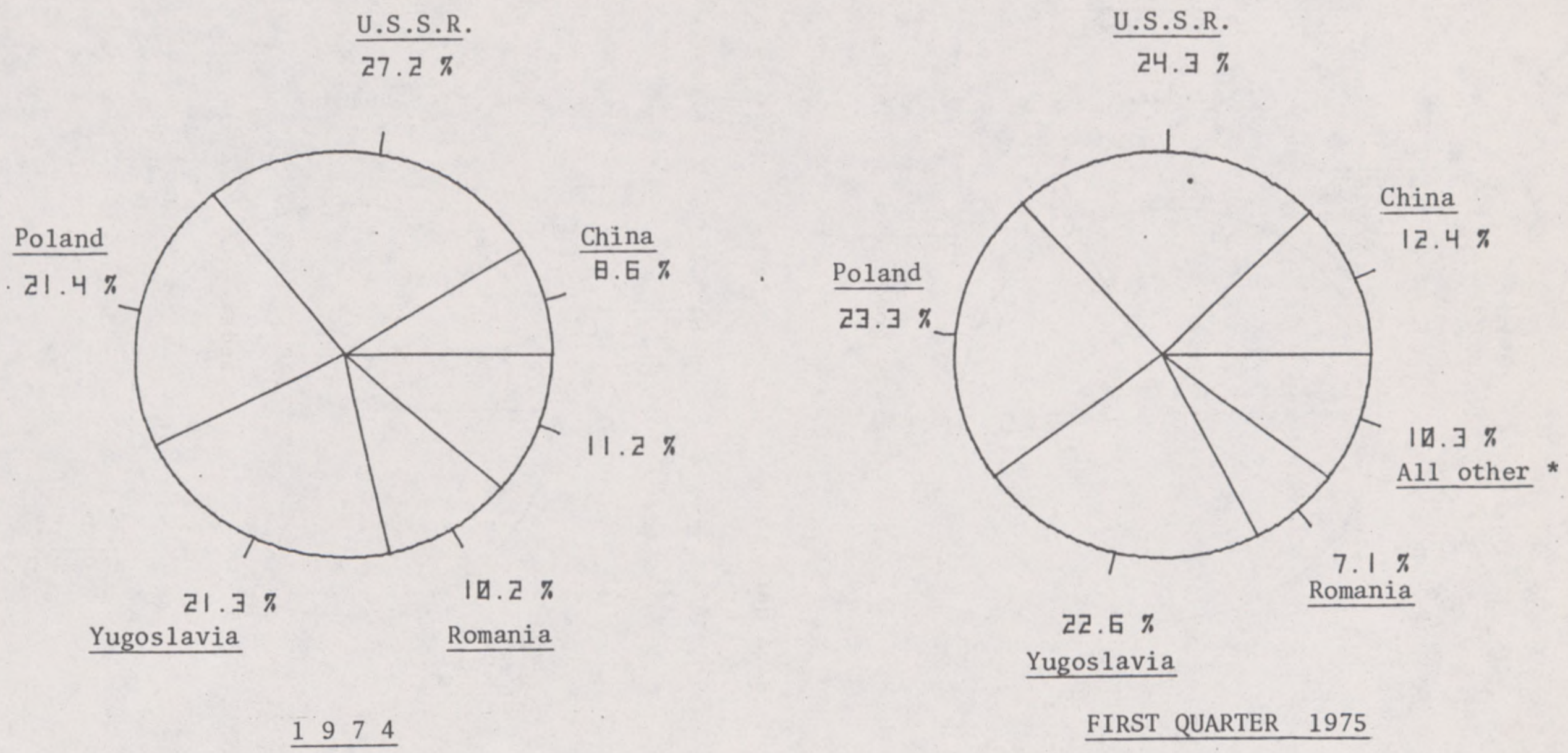
Source: Publication FT990 and the Bureau of East-West Trade, Department of Commerce.

are canned hams, pork, shellfish, frozen fish, and spices. Table 2 indicates that manufactured goods account for a larger share of U.S. exports than of U.S. imports in U.S. trade with all countries, but that in trade with the nonmarket economies these relationships are reversed. That is, manufactured goods constitute a larger share of U.S. imports from nonmarket countries than of U.S. exports to them. This generality, however, masks the fact that manufactured goods exported by the United States to the nonmarket economies are quite different from the manufactured goods imported from them. The types of manufactured goods imported include unfinished or semifinished products such as unwrought tin, platinum metals, steel wire rod, and unwrought copper, as well as finished goods such as clothing, footwear, and glass. Most U.S. exports of manufactures to these countries are of a sophisticated nature; they include aircraft, gas compressors, metalworking machines, electronic computers, and scientific instruments (see detailed import and export tables in the appendix).

The relative importance of the individual nonmarket economy countries as sources of U.S. imports did not change appreciably in the first quarter of 1975, but the importance of some of them as destinations of U.S. exports shifted materially (see figures 1 and 2). The share of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies accounted for by the U.S.S.R. was about 3 percentage points lower in the first quarter of 1975 (24 percent) than it had been in the calendar year 1974 (27 percent). The share accounted for by the People's Republic of China rose about 4 percentage points (8.6 percent versus 12.4 percent); other changes were nominal. In contrast, the share of U.S. exports to the nonmarket

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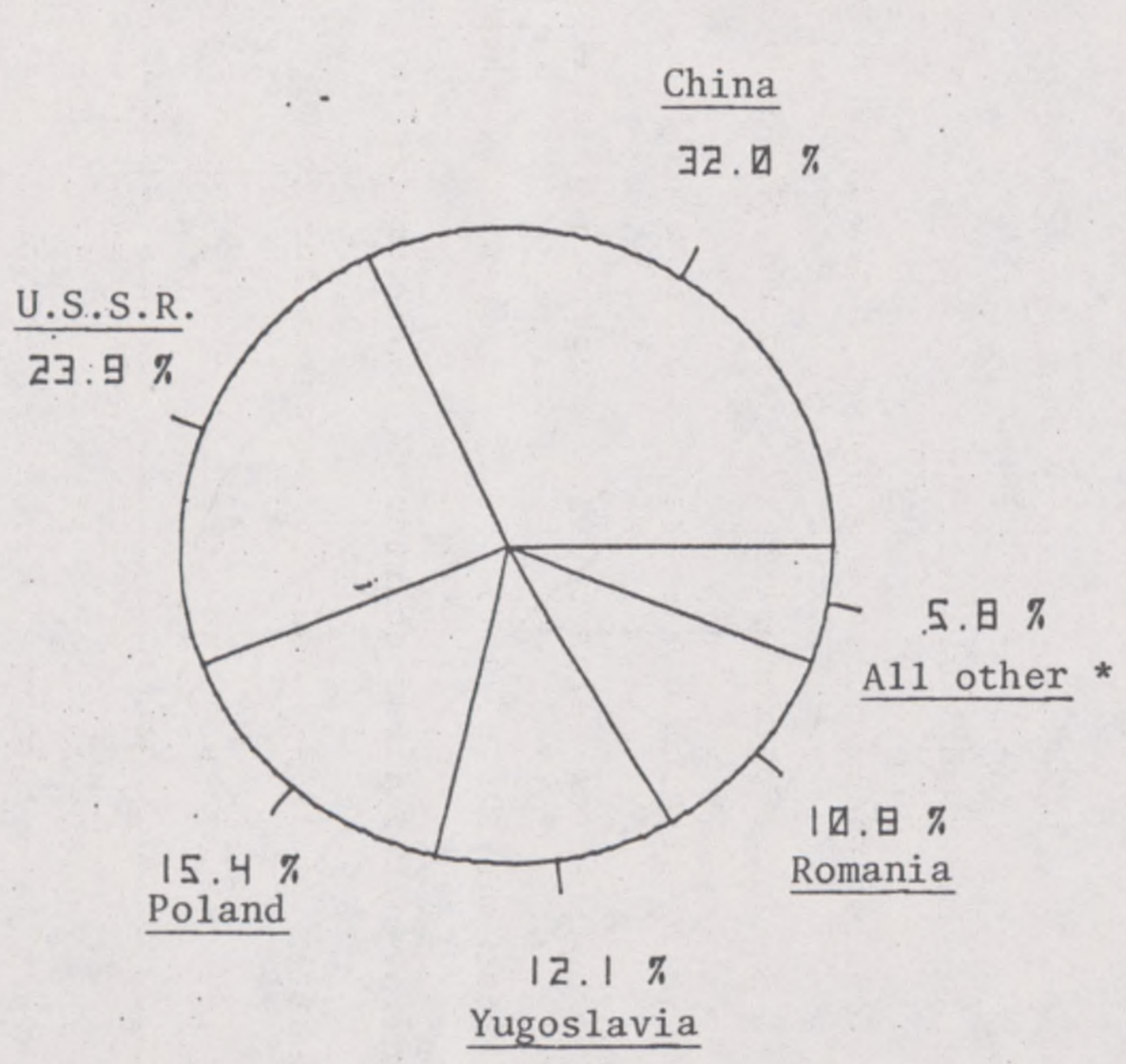
Figure 1.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

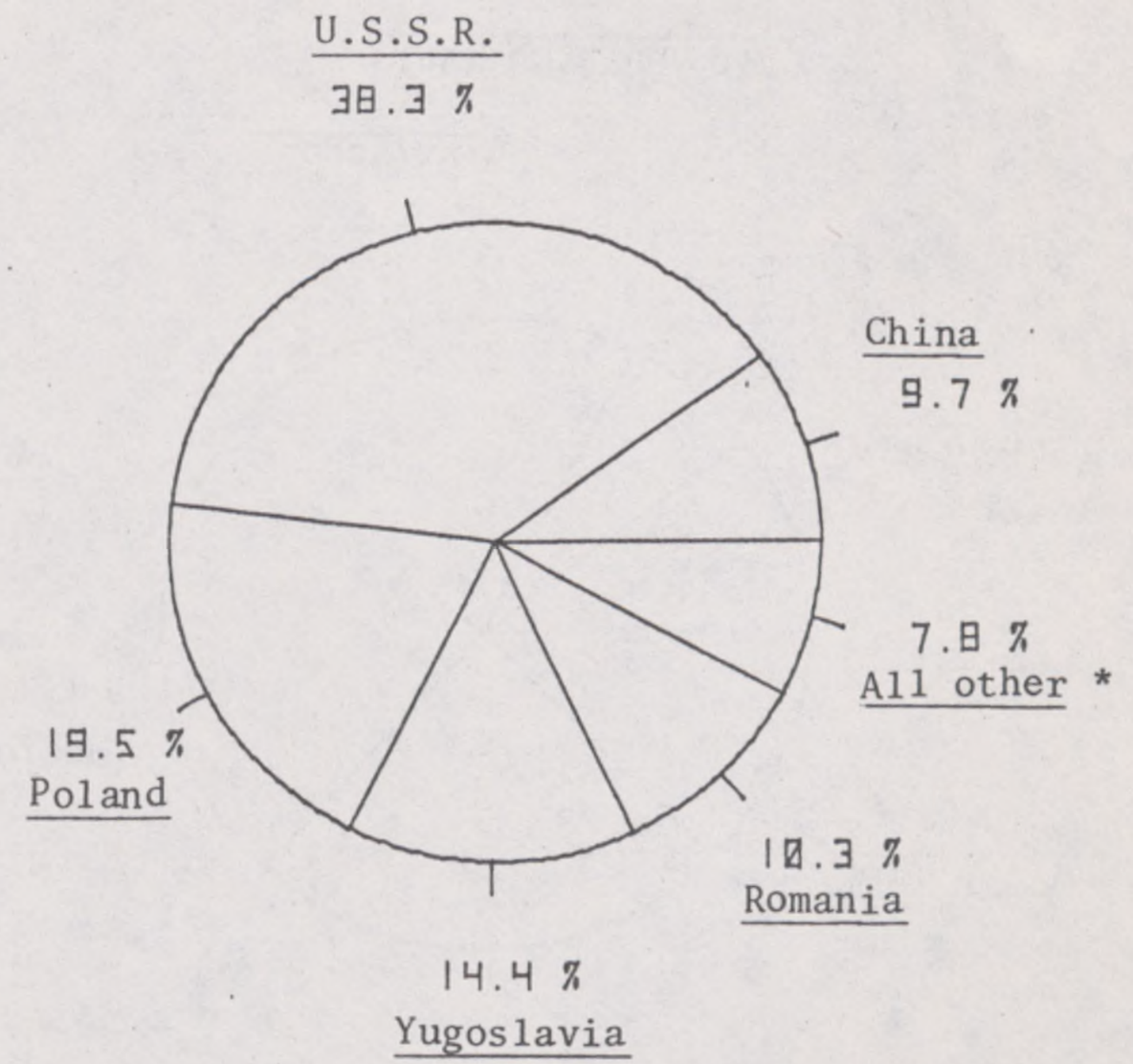


* - Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table 4.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975





* - Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table 4.

economy countries accounted for by the U.S.S.R. and China in the first quarter of 1975 changed greatly from that of calendar year 1974. The U.S.S.R.'s share rose from 24 percent to 38 percent, and China's share dropped from 32 percent to 10 percent. Changes in the share of U.S. exports sent to other countries were more nominal.

U.S. imports from China were 89 percent greater in the first quarter of 1975 than in the corresponding quarter of 1974. The change was largely the result of increased U.S. imports of tin from China. The increased tin imports accounted for $11.1 million of the $17.0-million increase in U.S. imports from China between the two periods. (See table 1A in the appendix and the section on tin).

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. were 25 percent smaller in the first quarter of 1975 than in the corresponding quarter of 1974. The decline is attributable largely to reduced shipments of platinum group metals, of which there is now a world glut because of the general economic decline in the industrial nations (see table 3A in the appendix). South African platinum producers had expanded their capacity to produce the metal in anticipation of heavy demand from the U.S. auto industry for use in catalytic converters for exhaust pollution control. 1/ U.S. imports of gasoline and kerosene from the U.S.S.R. also dropped sharply in the first quarter of 1975. U.S. imports from Romania were down nearly a third in the first quarter of 1975 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1974. The decrease was the result of a sharp decline in U.S. imports of gasoline (see table 9A in the appendix).

1/ An announcement by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to delay the implementation of stricter auto-exhaust regulations will probably result in a continued demand slump for the metal.

An examination of U.S. imports from the other nonmarket economies shows that the imports from these countries changed only moderately in the first quarter of 1975 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1974. Imports from Yugoslavia increased by $7.9 million (13.6 percent); from Hungary, by $6.2 million (88.6 percent); and from Czechoslovakia, by $1.9 million (21.6 percent). Although imports from Hungary in the first quarter of 1975 were above those of the corresponding quarter of 1974, they were sharply down from the volume of the last three quarters of 1974. Very large imports of Hungarian gold coins occurred during May-December 1974, but such imports have nearly disappeared in 1975 (see table 15A in the appendix). Table 4 and the appropriate tables in the appendix present more detail on these changes.

U.S. exports to most of the nonmarket economies increased in the first quarter of 1975 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1974. Nevertheless, a decrease in exports to the People's Republic of China was of such magnitude that total U.S. exports to the nonmarket countries were lower. Most of the increased U.S. sales to the individual countries consisted of agricultural products. In some instances, exports of other products were important. For example, increased exports to the U.S.S.R. included steel plate, machine parts, and metal-cutting machine tools, as well as food products (see table 4A in the appendix). Increased shipments to Yugoslavia included tractors and gas turbines (table 8A, appendix). Increased exports to Romania and Hungary included gas turbines. The decreased exports to China resulted largely from reduced or terminated shipments of wheat, soybeans, corn, and raw cotton.

Table 4.--U.S. trade with the individual nonmarket economy countries in 1973, 1974, the first quarter of 1974, and the first quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Country	1973	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
	Imports 1/			
People's Republic of China	60,838.2	105,756.4	19,099.8	36,068.0
U.S.S.R	198,813.5	334,020.1	95,305.5	71,038.5
Poland	180,602.1	263,172.7	66,742.4	67,967.0
Yugoslavia	166,794.3	261,682.8	57,882.6	65,826.3
Romania	55,685.1	125,819.9	29,197.0	20,788.2
Czechoslovakia	33,343.3	43,851.8	8,778.2	10,684.8
Democratic Republic of Germany (GDR)	10,265.1	13,376.6	2,548.6	2,600.9
Hungary	15,967.6	74,063.4	6,968.6	13,174.1
Bulgaria	4,239.9	4,373.8	1,652.6	1,689.0
Albania	473.1	483.9	146.3	1,476.5
Cuba	31.2	1.7	0.0	1.1
People's Republic of Mongolia	1,162.1	1,360.1	314.1	333.4
Total countries itemized above	728,215.5	1,227,963.2	288,635.7	291,647.8
U.S. imports from all countries	68,655,954.6	100,125,800.4	20,919,705.7	24,523,062.0
	Exports			
People's Republic of China	689,104.4	820,479.5	343,512.9	70,205.5
U.S.S.R	1,187,099.1	611,888.4	165,267.7	275,882.1
Poland	349,317.4	394,587.6	103,164.6	140,292.0
Yugoslavia	235,255.1	309,793.2	84,396.4	103,938.8
Romania	116,510.3	277,115.6	71,221.6	73,939.0
Czechoslovakia	71,854.3	48,582.2	12,986.6	12,223.5
Democratic Republic of Germany (GDR)	28,013.8	20,881.9	5,898.0	2,023.5
Hungary	32,798.2	56,172.2	20,246.0	30,148.8
Bulgaria	6,472.8	21,965.0	2,143.8	11,161.7
Albania	221.0	485.3	19.4	554.0
Cuba	31.8	71.3	15.2	0.0
People's Republic of Mongolia	31.1	8.6	0.0	1.4
Total countries itemized above	2,716,709.3	2,562,030.8	808,872.2	720,370.3
U.S. exports to all countries	70,222,984.7	97,143,449.3	22,475,024.3	26,766,262.6

1/ Imports for consumption.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--U.S. imports from nonmarket economies in the first quarter of 1975 1/

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany (GDR)	Hungary	Peoples Rep. of China	Peoples Rep. of Mongolia	Poland	Ro-mania	USSR	Yugo-slavia	Total nonmarket economies
0	Food and live animals----	-	803	-	67	53	2,865	2,562	-	29,148	2,353	50	12,549	50,450
1	Beverages and tobacco----	-	184	-	62	16	109	202	-	142	-	101	3,206	4,021
2	Crude materials--inedible: except fuel----------	1,465	70	-	192	312	142	4,684	333	2,285	1,047	7,520	1,389	19,441
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants etc----------	-	-	-	-	344	-	-	-	1,875	9,311	33,455	-	44,985
4	Oils and fats--animal & vegetable----------	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018	-	-	-	188	-	1,206
5	Chemicals----------	11	483	-	185	191	408	4,768	-	4,809	547	1,006	1,579	13,988
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material----------	-	23	-	3,549	560	7,578	17,431	-	14,382	1,678	27,004	24,376	96,581
7	Machinery and transport equipment----------	-	43	-	4,274	840	858	38	-	5,379	1,812	930	2,830	17,003
8	Miscellaneous manufac-tured articles---------	-	19	1	2,246	263	1,204	4,883	-	8,921	3,760	579	19,581	41,456
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----------	-	63	-	109	22	10	482	-	1,026	280	206	318	2,516
	Total----------	1,477	1,689	1	10,685	2,601	13,174	36,068	333	67,967	20,788	71,038	65,826	291,648

1/ Imports for consumption.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--U.S. exports to nonmarket economies in the first quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany (GDR)	Hungary	Peoples Rep. of China	Peoples Rep. of Mongolia	Poland	Ro-mania	USSR	Yugo-slavia	Total nonmarket economies
0	Food and live animals	-	9,340	3,543	-	17,049	-	-	66,608	33,015	153,774	277	283,605
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	-	1,416	-	-	-	-	1,576	-	-	866	3,858
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	523	210	4,275	773	1,232	26,809	-	29,873	18,711	9,072	5,721	97,198
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	53	-	-	111	-	66	3,419	413	487	4,549
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	8,962	-	5,239	23,027	37,243
5	Chemicals	-	149	286	32	3,231	1,675	-	3,975	2,701	15,348	4,767	32,165
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	5	327	6	399	5,959	-	4,856	3,695	13,273	3,273	31,793
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	1,411	1,679	1,098	7,246	34,751	-	21,432	11,956	74,454	63,053	217,080
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	31	34	521	113	925	897	1	2,700	344	3,895	2,091	11,552
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	13	111	3	66	5	-	243	98	414	377	1,329
	Totals	554	11,162	12,224	2,025	30,147	70,206	1	140,292	73,939	275,882	103,939	720,372

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Footwear

In the 5-year period 1970-74, annual imports of footwear from the nonmarket economy countries increased markedly in value from $9.7 million to $37.9 million (see table 7). This increase of nearly 290 percent was led by dramatic increases in footwear imports from Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania. These three countries, together with Czechoslovakia, accounted for 98.4 percent of all footwear imports from the nonmarket economies. As a group, the nonmarket economies have more than doubled their share of U.S. imports between 1970 and 1974 accounting for 3.2 percent of total U.S. footwear imports in 1974.

Of the four leading countries, Poland and Yugoslavia receive MFN treatment from the United States while Romania and Czechoslovakia do not. MFN treatment represents a considerable advantage since the column 1 rates of duty on footwear are much lower than the column 2 rates.

Despite the rapid increase in the value of imports from the nonmarket economies in recent years, their share of the overall U.S. import market remains small. In certain footwear categories, however, shoes from these countries have gained an important segment of the import market. For example, in three classes of low-priced ($6.80 or less) leather welt footwear, imports from the nonmarket economies accounted for 50.6 percent of total U.S. imports in 1973 (see table 8).

Table 7.--United States imports of footwear from nonmarket economy countries--1970, 1973, 1974 1/

Country	1970	1973	1974	Percentage change 1970-74
	(thousands of U. S. dollars)			(percent)
Democratic Republic of Germany (GDR)	$ 57	3/	$ 31	-54.4
Czechoslovakia	4,998	5,770	5,821	15.5
Hungary	75	108	151	101.3
Poland	1,103	4,306	5,902	435.1
U.S.S.R.	47	16	2	-95.7
Yugoslavia	2,107	7,854	14,119	570.1
Albania	2/	3/	2/	-
Romania	1,326	8,310	11,413	760.7
Bulgaria	1	20	5	400.0
People's Republic of China	2/	180	427	4/ 137.2
Total of itemized countries	$ 9,714	$ 26,564	$ 37,871	289.9
Total U.S. footwear imports	$ 629,402	$1,079,166	$1,153,391	83.3

1/ The figures are from Schedule A, item 851.0-footwear. The figures reported are General Imports.

2/ No imports.

3/ Imports less than $500.

4/ Imports from China were embargoed in 1970 and the percent change shown is from 1973 to 1974.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications.

Table 8.--U.S. imports of leather welt footwear in 1973 1/

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

TSUS number	Description	U.S. imports from nonmarket economies	Total U.S. imports	Imports from nonmarket economies as percent of total imports
700.25	Leather welt footwear valued not over $2/pair	$ 13.6	$ 29.7	46.0
700.26	Leather welt footwear over $2 but not over $5/pair	6,440.0	9,960.0	64.7
700.27	Leather welt footwear valued over $5 but not over $6.80/pair	2,467.3	7,645.2	32.3
700.28	Leather welt footwear valued over $6.80 (skiboots)	7.2	131.7	5.0
700.29	Leather welt footwear over $6.80 (other)	130.2	28,269.6	0.4
	Total leather welt footwear	$ 9,058.3	$ 46,036.3	19.7

1/ Import for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications.

A closer examination of the types of leather welt footwear being imported from the nonmarket economies reveals that most of it is men's footwear, and a large portion is work shoes. Table 9 shows the types of footwear being imported from the individual nonmarket economies in detail, and that the trends discussed above have continued in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975.

An examination of other types of shoes imported from the nonmarket economies shows the same predominance of men's footwear. In 1973, for example, $12.5 million in footwear imports from the nonmarket economies were classified under TSUS item 700.35, a men's leather footwear classification. The sum of men's footwear imports in the leather welt classes, together with the footwear in item 700.35, accounted for 81.2 percent of all footwear imports from the nonmarket economies in 1973. On the other hand, total U.S. footwear imports show women's footwear to be predominant.

The reason for the predominance of men's footwear in imports from the nonmarket economies is explained primarily by style. Today the styling of footwear is very important, especially in women's shoes. Foreign firms in the countries that supply most U.S. shoe imports--Italy, Spain, Brazil, Republic of China--maintain close contacts with the U.S. market and supply the market with shoes designed to appeal to the current tastes in fashion. Producers in the nonmarket economies do not have this close contact and, as a result, they have concentrated their sales in types of footwear not as dependent on current styling.

Another significant difference between total U.S. shoe imports and shoe imports from the nonmarket economies is that a large share

Table 9--Highlights of U.S. footwear imports from nonmarket economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)					(percent)
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 2/							
700.2630	Leather welt footwear for men valued over $2 but not over $5/pair	$ 905.3	$ 362.4	$ 63.9	12.1	17¢/pr.	20
700.2718	Leather welt footwear, work, valued over $5 but not over $6.80	287.7	387.6	-	5.1	5%	20
700.2738	Leather welt footwear for men, valued over $5 but not over $6.80	687.9	1,522.9	406.0	32.1	5%	20
700.3550	Leather cement footwear for men	1,140.8	892.8	345.6	0.6	8.5%	20
700.3555	Leather cement footwear for youths and boys	412.3	119.5	51.0	2.0	8.5%	20
700.3575	Leather footwear, NSPF, for men	614.6	354.0	81.2	1.1	8.5%	20
700.4505	Leather athletic footwear, valued over $2.50/pair	-	114.0	-	2.6	10.0%	20
	Total imports itemized above	$4,039.6	$3,753.2	$ 947.7			
	Total U.S. footwear imports from Czechoslovakia	5,770.2	5,820.5	1,222.3			
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (GDR) 2/							
	Total U.S. footwear imports from GDR	$ 0.0	$ 31.4	$ -			
HUNGARY: 2/							
700.3550	Leather cement footwear for men	$ 15.7	$ 109.2	$ -	.1	8.5	20
	Total imports itemized above	$ 15.7	$ 109.2	$ -			
	Total U.S. footwear imports from Hungary	108.2	151.4	10.2			
ROMANIA: 2/							
700.2610	Leather welt footwear for work, valued over $2, not over $5/pair	$3,609.4	$3,377.0	$ 196.6	72.7	17¢/pr.	20
700.2630	Leather welt footwear for men, valued over $2, not over $5/pair	185.6	347.9	21.2	11.7	17¢/pr.	20
700.2718	Leather welt footwear for work, valued over $5, not over $6.80/pair	1,196.1	3,161.6	754.4	41.3	5.0%	20
700.2940	Leather welt footwear for work, valued over $6.80/pair	68.6	331.2	5.7	9.9	5.0%	20
700.2960	Leather welt footwear for men, NES, valued over $6.80/pair	-	158.7	18.8	0.9	5.0%	20
700.3540	Leather footwear for men, vulcanized sole	47.2	134.0	46.4	1.1	8.5%	20
700.3550	Leather cement footwear for men	1,117.6	799.1	279.1	0.6	8.5%	20
700.3555	Leather cement footwear for boys	238.8	266.6	5.4	4.5	8.5%	20

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--Highlights of U.S. footwear imports from nonmarket economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First Quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)					(percent)
ROMANIA: 2/--contd							
700.4340	Leather cement footwear for women, valued not over $2.50/pair	$ 688.2	$ 940.2	$ 365.5	6.4	15.0%	20
700.4540	Leather cement footwear for women, valued over $2.50/pair	666.1	1,547.3	537.7	0.5	10.0%	20
	Total imports itemized above	$7,817.6	$11,063.6	$2,230.8			
	Total U.S. footwear imports from Romania	8,310.0	11,412.8	2,469.5			
BULGARIA: 2/							
	Total U.S. footwear imports from Bulgaria	$ 19.9	$ 4.8	$ 13.0			
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: 2/							
700.3575	Footwear for men, leather uppers, NSPF	$ 12.7	$ 183.8	$ 18.2			
	Total imports itemized above	$ 12.7	$ 183.8	$ 18.2			
	Total U.S. footwear imports from People's Republic of China	179.6	427.1	241.0			
POLAND: 3/							
700.2630	Leather welt footwear for men, valued over $2, not over $5/pair	$1,450.5	$1,267.2	$ 316.1	42.5	17¢/pr.	20
700.2738	Leather welt footwear for men, valued over $5, not over $6.80	224.0	250.6	138.9	5.3	5.0%	20
700.3530	Leather moccasins, soled, for men	8.5	119.8	-	1.7	8.5%	20
700.3550	Leather cement footwear for men	1,412.4	3,003.7	1,889.1	2.1	8.5%	20
700.3555	Leather cement footwear for boys	487.2	534.9	201.0	9.0	8.5%	20
700.4540	Leather cement footwear for women, valued over $2.50/pair	157.2	303.5	179.6	0.1	10.0%	20
700.5320	Boots, over 90% rubber and/or plastic exterior	-	205.7	93.5	1.0	37.5%	75
	Total imports itemized above	$3,739.8	$5,685.4	$2,818.2			
	Total U.S. footwear imports from Poland	4,305.6	5,901.7	3,140.6			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--Highlights of U.S. footwear imports from nonmarket economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/-- Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First Quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	Col. 2
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)					(percent)
U.S.S.R. 2/							
	Total U.S. footwear imports from USSR----------	$ 15.7	$ 1.8	$ 0.0			
YUGOSLAVIA: 3/							
700.3515	Leather athletic footwear for men and boys----------	$4,870.1	$9,927.9	$6,411.6	18.4	8.5%	20
700.3550	Leather cement footwear for men----------	920.6	2,498.7	442.2	1.8	8.5%	20
700.3575	Footwear, leather uppers, for men, NSPF----------	-	136.3	19.6	0.4	8.5%	20
700.4505	Leather athletic footwear, valued over $2.50/pr (not men's and boys)----------	18.6	100.6	-	2.3	10.0%	20
700.4540	Leather cement footwear for women----------	564.4	478.5	6.9	0.2	10.0%	20
700.5537 *	Footwear, vinyl uppers, for men----------	-	164.0	16.1	0.6	6.0%	35
700.6035	Footwear, oxford height, rubber/fabric, for men, youths, and boys----------	39.5	391.0	58.7	2.1	20.0%	35
	Total imports itemized above----------	$6,413.2	$13,697.0	$6.955.1			
	Total U.S. footwear imports from Yugoslavia------	7,854.0	14.119.4	7.029.8			

* - New category in 1974.
1/ All categories of products from each country for which $100,000 or more in imports were recorded in 1974 are explicitly listed.
2/ This country does not receive MFN status and its products are subject to Column 2 duties.
3/ This country receives MFN status and its products are subject to Column 1 duties.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

of total U.S. imports are vinyl-upper footwear, whereas almost all footwear from the nonmarket economies is of leather. Thus, even though this footwear is not the most fashionable, it is of higher quality than most imported footwear, since leather is generally considered to be a better shoe material than vinyl. Furthermore, over one-third of the footwear imports from these countries are of welt, or stitched, construction, which is generally considered superior to cement or vulcanized footwear.

The ability to continue producing a low-priced leather welt shoe will insure the nonmarket economies of some sales in the United States. Unless, however, these producers are able to follow current footwear fashions more closely, there would seem to be scant prospect that they will be able to capture a large share of the U.S. import market. The high column 2 tariff rates faced by most of the nonmarket economies also present a clear handicap to increased sales in the United States.

On March 13, 1975, the Treasury Department advised the Commission that welt work shoes from Romania are being, or are likely to be, sold at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act. On receipt of Treasury's advice, the Commission instituted an investigation (No. AA1921-144) to determine whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of imports of welt work shoes from Romania sold at less than fair value. On June 13, 1975, the Commission notified the Secretary of the Treasury that, by a vote of 4 to 2, it had made a negative determination. As a result of the Commission's determination, welt work shoes from Romania sold at less than fair value will not become subject to special dumping duties.

Iron and Steel

The value of iron and steel imports from the nonmarket economy countries was up sharply in 1974, reflecting the supply shortages that pervaded in the domestic steel markets throughout the first 9 months of the year. The increase in the quantity of these imports was not nearly as great as the increase in the value, since iron and steel product prices rose precipitously during the year. For example, the average unit value of imports of such standard products as steel wire rod and steel plate rose from about $0.07 per pound in 1973 to $0.14 per pound in 1974.

Many of the higher priced imports, including those from the nonmarket economies, were shipped into the country during the last half of the year when some softening in the domestic markets was beginning to be felt. The reason for this seeming contradiction is that early in the year, before the full extent of the economic downturn was evident, domestic users of steel products feared continued shortages, possibly aggravated by a prolonged coal strike. In response to these fears, orders were placed in world markets for future delivery of steel products. The actions of many users during the period have been described in the trade as "panic buying," and there were reports of companies placing double orders for some products. In this seller's market the steel exporters in the nonmarket economy countries benefited greatly. Table 10 indicates that the value of U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia amounted to two to four times the values recorded in 1973.

Table 10.--United States imports of iron and steel products from nonmarket-economy countries, 1970, 1973, 1974 1/

Country	1970	1973	1974
	(thousands of U.S. dollars)		
Democratic Republic of Germany	$ 9.9	$ 31.9	$ 178.4
Czechoslovakia	1,726.5	4,749.8	12,681.9
Hungary	17.6	18.5	3,161.2
Poland	6,219.0	12,414.8	49,916.2
U.S.S.R	3.7	105.2	1,414.0
Yugoslavia	993.5	8,244.2	22,870.2
Romania	3/	1,171.1	1,523.1
People's Republic of China 2/	3/	4/	201.1
Total of countries itemized above	$ 8,970.2	$ 26,735.5	$ 91,946.0
Total U.S. iron & steel imports	2,032,040.4	3,008,605.4	5,405,330.3

1/ The figures are from Schedule A, item 67 - iron and steel. The figures are General imports.
2/ Imports from China were subject to embargo in 1970.
3/ No imports.
4/ Less than $50.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications.

There is general agreement in the trade that iron and steel imports from the nonmarket economies will be less this year than last owing to the state of the economy and significant easing of supply in the U.S. industry. During the first quarter of 1975, imports from the nonmarket economies were running slightly ahead of the corresponding quarter of 1974, but only because of deliveries on future contracts made during 1974. Steel imports from the nonmarket economies decreased from $9.1 million in January to $5.6 million in February, and to only $3.5 million in March. 1/

Table 11 shows the composition of U.S. iron and steel imports in 1975 from all countries and from the nonmarket economy countries. Imports in the few separate TSUS items shown in the table account for 70 percent of total iron and steel imports. Over 60 percent of imports from the nonmarket economies consisted of either steel wire rod or steel plate and sheet. The concentration in these two import classifications results from factors bearing on both supply and demand. From the standpoint of supply, these two classifications represent very basic steel products with little or no alloying, finishing, or shaping involved in their manufacture. Although the steel industries in the nonmarket economies have large basic steel capacities, they do not have the capacity to produce quality finished and semifinished products in large quantity. 2/ From the standpoint of demand, both wire rod and

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1/ These figures exclude imports of ferrosilicon from Yugoslavia, which have remained high during 1975. The reason for not including these figures at this point is that ferrosilicon imports should be viewed from a different perspective than other iron and steel imports. This explanation will be amplified below.

2/ See various editions of the Minerals Yearbook, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Table 11.--Composition of the major U.S. iron and steel imports in 1974, a comparison of total imports and imports from the nonmarket economy countries

TSUS Number	Description	Total U.S. imports	Imports from Nonmarket Economy Countries
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)	
607.30-607.31	Ferrochromium alloy	$ 55,261	11,181
607.50-607.53	Ferrosilicon alloy	66,350	7,488
608.46	Steel bars, not alloyed, valued over 5¢/lb	198,625	265
608.71	Wire rods valued over 4¢/lb	504,005	33,907
608.84	Plates and sheets of iron or steel	784,866	23,323
608.87	Plates and sheets, pickled or cold rolled	814,115	0
608.94-608.95	Plates and sheets coated or plated with metal	419,719	16
609.80	Angles, shapes and sections	469,959	182
610.32	Pipes and tubes 0.375 inch or more in diameter	440,689	3,034
	Total imports itemized above	$ 3,753,589	$ 79,396
	Total U.S. imports	5,405,650	91,946

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce. The figures given are Imports for Consumption.

plate and sheet were in extremely short domestic supply during 1974. The independent fabricators found domestic integrated steel producers allocating less steel to the production of wire rod, and these fabricators were forced to seek supplies elsewhere, including the nonmarket economy countries. World and domestic demand for steel plate was very strong during the year as the production of oil tankers, offshore drilling platforms, railway stock, pipe, and barges kept supplies of this product very tight. Again, domestic firms turned to foreign sources, including the nonmarket economy countries.

Besides the imports of wire rod and plate, the other important products imported from the nonmarket economies are in the ferroalloy classifications, particularly ferrosilicon and ferrochromium. While these products account for only a small share of total U.S. iron and steel imports, the nonmarket economy countries have been important sources of the amounts that are imported. This is particularly true with respect to Yugoslavia, which supplied 32.8 percent of U.S. imports of ferrochromium in TSUSA item 607.3100 and 10.8 percent of ferrosilicon imports in TSUSA item 607.5100. (See table 12.) As a group, the nonmarket economies supplied 20.2 percent of U.S. ferrochromium imports in 1974 and 11.3 percent of the ferrosilicon imports (see table 11). 1/

While some of the increase in imports of these ferroalloys from the nonmarket economies can be attributed to the general demand-induced shortages in the industry, there are more basic forces at work. The U.S. industry has been slow in expanding its domestic ferrosilicon

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1/ The U.S.S.R. supplied 21.9 percent of imports of ferrotitanium (valued at $684,000), a relatively minor ferroalloy. See table 12.

capacity because of low profitability prospects, which are the result of particularly high pollution control costs and rapidly rising energy costs. As a result, some domestic firms have been locating production facilities abroad. Therefore, countries with the appropriate raw material and energy resources can be expected to supply larger shares of imports of ferrosilicon in the future. Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R. have this potential. 1/

Table 12 summarizes the principal iron and steel imports from each of the nonmarket economies in 1973, 1974, and the first quarter of 1975. The figures in the table show the large increases in imports in 1974 quite clearly. As noted previously, however, these increases are considered temporary, and import values in 1975 will probably be lower. The table also shows the column 1 and column 2 tariff rates on each of the products listed. The high column 2 rates undoubtedly restrict imports from some of the nonmarket economy countries. Czechoslovakia, Romania, and U.S.S.R. are the three countries most likely to increase exports of iron and steel products to the United States if MFN status is accorded to them. Each of these countries has a steel industry of some size, and each of these countries is now a net exporter of iron and steel products.

1/ The U.S.S.R. is potentially a very important source of ferrochromium because of the large chrome ore deposits found in the country, but the very high col. 2 tariff rate on the product (30 percent ad valorem) excludes it from the U.S. market.

Table 12.--Highlights of U.S. steel imports from nonmarket economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/

Country and TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First Quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. Tariff Rates Col. 1	U.S. Tariff Rates Col. 2
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)			(Percent)		
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 2/							
608.7100	Steel wire rods, no alloy, valued over 4¢/lb	$1,492	$11,434	$467	2.3	0.25¢/lb.	0.6¢/lb.
610.3215	Pipes, tubes, etc., iron or steel, welded diameter not over 2.375 inches	822	573	575	0.3	0.3¢/lb.	0.75¢/lb.
610.3225	Pipes, tubes, etc., iron or steel, welded diameter over 2.375 inches, not over 4.5 inches	156	385	459	0.5	0.3¢/lb.	0.75¢/lb.
609.4165	Round wire, iron or steel, coated or plated with metal, not over 0.25% carbon	-	108	-	0.3	0.3¢/lb.	1.25¢/lb.
	Total imports itemized above	$2,470	$12,500	$1,501			
	Total U.S. steel imports from Czechoslovakia	4,750	12,682	1,844			
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR): 2/							
609.8050	Steel angles, neither alloyed nor advanced, less than 3 inches	3	178	-	0.1	0.1¢/lb.	0.2¢/lb.
	Total imports itemized above	$ 3	$ 178	$ -			
	Total U.S. steel imports from GDR	32	178	-			
HUNGARY: 2/							
607.1500	Pig iron (not containing dutiable alloy)	-	2,733	7,019	6.7	Free	1.125/ton
610.4940	Pipes, tubes and blanks; alloy iron or steel; not for ball bearings	-	402	-	0.8	10.5%	25%
	Total imports itemized above	$ -	$ 3,135	$7,019			
	Total U.S. steel imports from Hungary	19	3,161	7,019			

Table 12;--Highlights of U.S. steel imports from nonmarket economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

Country and TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First Quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. Tariff Rates Col. 1	Col. 2
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)			(percent)		
YUGOSLAVIA: 3/							
607.3000	Ferrochromium, not containing over 3% carbon	$ -	$ 304	$ 66	1.4	4%	30%
607.3100	Ferrochromium, containing over 3% carbon	802	1,256	5,947	32.8	0.625¢/lb. on chromium content	2.5¢/lb. on chromium content
607.5100	Ferrosilicon; over 60%, not over 80% silicon	1,237	6,424	759	10.8	0.5¢/lb.on silicon content	3¢/lb. on silicon content
607.5300	Ferrosilicon; over 90% silicon	-	161	-	26.3	2¢/lb. on silicon content	8¢/lb. on silicon content
607.5700	Ferrosilicon manganese	742	1,569	1,533	7.6	0.46¢/lb.on Mn content	1.875¢/lb. on Mn content
609.4115	Steel or iron round wire, not coated or plated, not over 0.25% carbon	8	349	-	0.4	0.3¢/lb.	1.25¢/lb.
610.3215	Pipes, tubes, etc; iron or steel, welded, diameter not over 2.375 inches	1,075	1,977	152	1.1	0.3¢/lb.	0.75¢/lb.
610.4220	Oil well casing, threaded or otherwise advanced, not alloy	-	259	-	0.9	7.5%	20%
610.4920	Steel pipe, not suitable for ball bearings, seamless	-	236	-	1.3	10.5%	25%
610.4940	Steel pipe, not suitable for ball bearings, other	-	602	1,142	1.2	10.5%	25%
	Total imports itemized above	$ 3,864	$13,137	$ 9,599			
	Total U.S. steel imports from Yugoslavia	8,244	22,870	9,820			
ROMANIA: 2/							
608.8420	Steel plate, neither shaped, alloyed, nor coated	1,171	612	-	0.1	7.5%	20%
610.4220	Oil will casing, threaded or otherwise advanced, not alloy	-	527	280	1.9	7.5%	20%
610.4240	Steel pipe, threaded or otherwise advanced, not alloy	-	384	185	7.0	7.5%	20%
	Total imports itemized above	$ 1,171	$ 1,523	$ 465			
	Total U.S. steel imports from Romania	1,171	1,523	465			

Table 12 .--Highlights of U.S. steel imports from nonmarket economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continue

Country and TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First Quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. Tariff Rates Col. 1	U.S. Tariff Rates Col. 2
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)			(percent)		
POLAND: 3/							
607.5100	Ferrosilicon; over 60%, not over 80% silicon	$ -	$ 112	$ -	0.2	0.5¢/lb. on silicon content	3¢/lb. on silicon content
608.4620	Flat steel bars, not alloyed, valued over 5¢/lb	105	219	-	0.2	7%	20%
608.5230	Alloy tool steel bars, NES, not cold formed	251	494	160	4.0	10.5%+add. duties	28%+add. duties
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not alloy, valued over 4¢/lb	3,009	22,455	2,375	4.5	0.25¢/lb.	0.6¢/lb.
608.8420	Steel plate, niether shaped, alloyed, nor coated	5,825	19,381	3,909	4.1	7.5%	20%
608.8440	Steel sheet, neither shaped, alloyed not plated	461	3,278	231	1.0	7.5%	20%
609.0420	Hot rolled steel strip, over 0.05 inches thick, not alloyed	13	536	-	6.0	9.5%	25%
609.4055	Steel or iron round wire, not coated or plated, over 0.25% carbon	9	216	99	1.5	8.5%	25%
609.4065	Steel or iron round wire, coated or plated with metal, over 0.25% carbon	23	263	55	1.0	8.5%	25%
609.4115	Steel or iron round wire, not coated or plated, not over 0.25% carbon	160	155	25	0.2	0.3¢/lb.	1.25¢/lb.
609.4165	Steel or iron round wire, coated or plated with metal, not over 0.25% carbon	776	1,714	-	5.2	0.3¢/lb.	1.25¢/lb.
609.4315	Steel or iron round wire, not coated or plated, over 0.25% carbon	12	229	216	1.1	8.5%	25%
609.4365	Steel or oron round wire, coated or plated with metal, over 0.25% carbon	-	155	78	0.6	8.5%	25%
610.4220	Oil well casing, threaded or otherwise advanced, not alloy	-	355	-	6.4	7.5%	30%
	Total imports itemized above	$10,644	$49,562	$ 7,148			
	Total U.S. steel imports from Poland	12,415	49,916	7,251			
U.S.S.R. 2/							
607.5100	Ferrosilicon, over 60%, not over 80% silicon	60	706	-	1.2	0.5¢/lb. on silicon content	3¢/lb. on silicon content
607.6000	Ferrotitanium and ferrosilicon titanium	30	684	-	21.9	5%	25%
	Total imports itemized above	$ 90	$ 1,390	$ -			
	Total U.S. steel imports from U.S.S.R	105	1,414	1			

Table 12.--Highlights of U.S. steel imports from nonmarket economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

Country and TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First Quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total 1974	U.S. Tariff Rates Col. 1	U.S. Tariff Rates Col. 2
		(thousands of U.S. dollars)			(percent)		
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA: 2/							
609.4165	Steel or iron round wire, coated or plated with metal, not over 0.25% carbon	$ -	$ 201	$ -	0.6	0.3¢/lb.	1.25¢/lb.
	Total imports itemized above	$	$ 201	$ -			
	Total U.S. steel imports from PRC	-	201	122			

1/ All categories of products from each country for which $100,000 or more in imports were recorded in 1974 are explicitly listed.
2/ This country does not receive MFN status and its products are subject to Column 2 duties.
3/ This country receives MFN status and its products are subject to Column 1 duties.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Chemical Products

In the period 1970-74, U.S. imports of chemical products 1/ from nonmarket economy countries increased in value from $10.1 million to $72.0 million. The value of imports of those products in the first quarter of 1975 equaled $13.9 million, slightly less than the value of imports in the first quarter of 1974.

In 1970, total U.S. imports of chemical products, in terms of value, were $1.5 billion, of which imports from nonmarket economies accounted for 0.7 percent. In 1973, the value of total U.S. imports of chemical products increased approximately $1 billion over the 1970 value, to $2.4 billion, and increased further in 1974 to a value almost three times as great as in 1970 (see table 13). The value of imports from nonmarket economies also increased from 1970 to 1973, and more than doubled from 1973 to 1974, accounting for 1.4 percent and 1.9 percent of the value of total U.S. imports in the last 2 years. The growth of U.S. imports from several of the nonmarket economies was substantial: imports from Poland increased from $3.4 million in 1970 to $20.0 million in 1974; from the U.S.S.R., from $1.0 million 1970 to $12.4 million in 1974; from Yugoslavia, from $2.3 million in 1970 to $11.7 million in 1974; and from the People's Republic of China, from no trade in 1970 2/ to $18.4 million in 1974. The value of imports from these countries accounted for 87 percent of the value of imports of chemical products from all the nonmarket economies.

1/ Chemical products are defined as those articles in schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States except those in TSUS items 475.05 through 475.70, which include petroleum and petroleum products.

2/ Imports from China were subject to a U.S. embargo in 1970.

Table 13.--U.S. imports of chemical products from nonmarket economy countries, 1970, 1973, 1974 1/

Country	1970	1973	1974	First quarter 1975
	(Thousands of U.S. dollars)			
Democratic Republic of Germany (DRG)	891.8	274.9	1,426.1	190.8
Czechoslovakia	324.3	480.6	1,163.9	185.0
Hungary	71.2	1,097.5	1,394.8	407.9
Poland	3,442.0	13,494.1	19,992.1	4,808.6
U.S.S.R	912.1	2,285.2	12,437.0	1,006.0
Yugoslavia	2,347.0	7,107.2	11,694.7	1,579.2
Albania	15.1	4.2	102.4	11.0
Romania	1,362.2	548.0	3,655.6	547.5
Bulgaria	785.7	1,163.0	1,798.3	483.3
People's Republic of China	2/	8,227.2	18,357.1	4,768.5
Total of itemized countries	10,151.4	34,681.9	72,022.0	13,987.8
Total U.S. imports	1,450,283.2	2,436,657.7	3,990,542.4	1,080,393.8

1/ The figures are from schedule A, item 5. The figures reported are general imports.

2/ No imports. China was subject to a U.S. embargo in 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Some of the most important chemical products from nonmarket economies are classified as "other cyclic organic chemicals" (see table 14). These chemical products are imported primarily from Poland. However, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary have also provided a small percentage of total U.S. imports. One of the primary cyclic organic chemicals imported from Poland was beta-naphthol, a white, lustrous intermediate used in dyes, pigments, and as an antioxidant for rubber. In 1973, total U.S. imports of beta-naphthol amounted to 5.2 million pounds; 2.9 million pounds came from Poland, accounting for 56 percent of total U.S. imports. In 1974, total U.S. imports decreased to 2.1 million pounds, of which Poland supplied 48 percent. Other chemical products imported under this classification included benzene sulphochloride, alpha-naphthylamine, meta-nitroaniline, and monochlorobenzene. Besides the cyclic organic compounds, the United States imported antibiotics, casein, polyvinyl chloride resins, and inedible gelatin from Poland in 1974.

Essential and other distilled oils are a primary U.S. chemical import from the People's Republic of China. Such oils are derived from certain plants and are characterized by a particular individual odor. Sources of U.S. imports for these oils also include Poland, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. The major U.S. imports in this group are anise oil, cassia oil, lemon grass oil, and caraway oil. Virtually all essential and other distilled oils are duty free and have been duty free for many years. With few exceptions, the United States imports all of its requirements of essential and other distilled oils. Two principal essential oils are anise oil and cassia oil. The U.S.S.R.,

Table 14 .--Highlights of U.S. chemical imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates: Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates: Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 2/							
403.6000	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chemical products, NSPF	-	236.2	27.5	0.1	1.7¢/lb + 12.5%	7¢/lb.+40%
437.3200	Antibiotics, NSPF	292.2	303.3	-	.8	5%	25%
	Total imports itemized above	292,2	539.5	27.5			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from Czechoslovakia	480.6	1,163.9	185.0			
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: 2/							
403.6000	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chemical products, NSPF	17.3	724.7	140.2	.4	1.7¢/lb. + 12.5%	7¢/lb.+40%
417.7000	Barium chloride	-	185.0	-	5.2	0.8¢/lb.	2¢/lb.
	Total imports itemized above	17.3	909.7	140.2			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from GDR	274.9	1,426.1	190.8			
HUNGARY: 2/							
403.6000	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chemical products, NSPF	253.3	119.3	10.4	.1	1.7¢/lb. + 12.5%	7¢/lb.+40%
403.9000	Mixtures in whole or part of industrial organic chemicals	-	248.9	-	3.1	1.7¢/lb. + 12.5%	7¢/lb.+40%
437.2000	Alkaloids and their compounds, synthetic, NSPF	58.6	328.7	181.9	3.2	5%	25%
	Total imports itemized above	311.9	696.9	192.3			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from Hungary	1,097.5	1,394.8	407.9			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Highlights of U.S. chemical imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates: Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates: Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
POLAND: 3/							
403.4800	Named cyclic organic chemical products	93.0	175.2	75.5	2.4	1.5¢/lb.+10%	7¢/lb.+40%
403.5000	Named cyclic organic acids	152.0	145.8	-	1.3	1.4¢/lb.+10%	7¢/lb.+40%
403.6000	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chemical products, NSPF	1,700.7	4,157.9	2,870.5	2.4	1.7¢/lb. + 12.5%	7¢/lb.+40%
406.5000	Colors, dyes, etc., from benzenoid products	261.2	245.3	12.4	0.3	20%	7¢/lb.+45%
406.8060	Napthol and derivatives, from benzenoid chemicals and products	211.7	342.2	-	7.8	1.7¢/lb.+10%	7¢/lb.+40%
407.7220*	Sulfamethazine	-	771.1	53.6	15.9	1.4¢/lb.+10%	7¢/lb.+45%
407.7230*	Specified benzenoid drugs	-	324.4	25.4	7.9	1.4¢/lb.+10%	7¢/lb.+45%
407.8540*	Sulfathiazole	-	651.4	77.5	44.5	1.7¢/lb. + 12.5%	7¢/lb.+45%
416.3500	Sulfuric acid	-	429.9	-	5.5	Free	Free
420.8400	Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash)	195.6	341.2	-	10.5	0.12¢/lb.	0.25¢/lb.
421.3600	Sodium silicofluoride	102.4	163.4	49.7	20.5	0.3¢/lb.	1.5¢/lb.
425.3900	Dicyandiamide	82.5	170.0	-	2.7	Free	25%
437.3200	Antibiotics, NSPF	2,147.7	2,589.2	840.1	7.0	5%	25%
437.8225*	D- and DL-pantothenic acid & derivatives (synthetic vitamin)	-	204.2	71.6	10.5	4%	25%
439.5080	Drugs and compounds including synthetic, NES	106.3	144.4	26.8	0.9	5%	25%
445.4520	Polyvinyl chloride resin	-	470.6	-	1.1	1.25¢/lb.+6%	4¢/lb.+30%
452.1000	Caraway oil	104.5	215.0	-	55.1	Free	Free
455.4000	Gelatin and animal glue valued under 40¢/lb	596.2	583.2	108.2	11.5	0.8¢/lb.+5%	2.5¢/lb.+20%
455.4200	Gelatin and animal glue valued 40¢ or more/lb	-	241.5	25.6	3.2	2¢/lb.+6%	8¢/lb.+25%
473.1400	Chromium oxide green	412.1	446.6	-	75.1	5%	25%
473.2000	Zinc yellow	29.9	108.1	-	5.6	5%	25%
480.3000	Urea, NES	-	218.9	-	0.2	Free	Free
493.1500	Casein	4,088.8	3,884.0	177.2	6.6	Free	Free
	Total imports itemized above	10,284.6	17,023.5	4,414.1			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from Poland	13,494.1	19,992.1	4,808.6			

* - New category in 1974.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Highlights of U.S. chemical imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
2/ U.S.S.R.:							
403.7000	Caprolactam monomer	-	3,264.9	-	26.3	1.5¢/lb + 10%	7¢/lb + 40%
417.7400	Barium hydroxide	-	549.5	38.5	13.2	0.6¢/lb	1.25¢/lb
422.8000	Zirconium oxide	125.4	171.8	81.2	72.0	5%	25%
423.0090	Inorganic compounds, NES	407.7	146.5	-	1.5	5%	25%
439.3040	Natural, advanced drugs of vegetable origin	53.4	193.8	22.7	9.6	1.5%	10%
455.4000	Gelatin and animal glue valued under 40¢/lb	279.7	346.5	14.2	6.8	0.8¢/lb + 5%	2.5¢/lb + 20%
473.7600	Zinc oxide dry, no lead	-	1,121.5	-	5.8	0.6¢/lb	1.75¢/lb
480.5000	Potassium chloride or muriate of potash	-	1,459.4	-	6.4	Free	Free
493.1500	Casein	217.0	2,039.3	350.0	3.4	Free	Free
494.5200	Nonradioactive isotopes and their compounds	172.4	187.9	78.1	18.6	5%	25%
	Total imports itemized above	1,255.6	9,481.1	584.7			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from U.S.S.R	2,285.2	12,437.0	1,006.0			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Highlights of U.S. chemical imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
3/ YUGOSLAVIA:							
403.6000	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chemical products, NSPF	473.0	349.3	196.3	0.2	1.7¢/lb + 12.5%	7¢/lb + 40%
407.2000	Acetphenetidine or phenacetin	53.0	142.5	-	19.0	1.4¢/lb + 10%	7¢/lb + 45%
*407.7220	Sulfamethazine	-	1,716.8	165.9	35.4	1.4¢/lb + 10%	7¢/lb + 45%
*407.7230	Specified benzenoid drugs	-	761.4	31.3	18.4	1.4¢/lb + 10%	7¢/lb + 45%
*407.8545	Anti-infective sulfonamide drugs, other	-	135.2	60.0	15.9	1.7¢/lb + 12.5%	7¢/lb + 45%
*407.8595	Benzenoid drugs, NSPF	-	196.0	-	0.3	1.7¢/lb + 12.5%	7¢/lb + 45%
425.5200	Nitrogenous compounds, NSPF	-	225.0	-	0.9	1.5¢/lb + 7.5%	6¢/lb + 30%
437.3200	Antibiotics, NSPF	747.7	832.0	138.9	2.2	5%	25%
437.8220	Pyridoxine or vitamin B_6, synthetic	37.5	709.2	-	10.0	4%	25%
437.8240	Vitamin C or ascorbic acid and its salts, synthetic	45.2	338.8	104.0	2.2	4%	25%
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin	98.5	175.9	30.3	1.8	Free	Free
445.4520	Polyvinyl chloride resin	-	121.2	-	0.3	1.25¢/lb + 6%	4¢/lb + 30%
452.6200	Rosemary oil	-	106.2	-	5.1	Free	Free
452.8040	Distilled or essential oils, NSPF	142.9	418.8	27.7	2.1	3%	25%
455.4000	Gelatin and animal glue valued under 40¢ per lb	493.0	224.4	-	4.4	0.8¢/lb + 5%	2.5¢/lb + 20%
455.4200	Gelatin and animal glue valued 40¢ or more per lb	-	243.7	85.6	3.2	2¢/lb + 6%	8¢/lb + 25%
473.7000	Titanium dioxide	-	181.7	0.3	0.7	7.5%	30%
	Total imports itemized above	2,090.8	6,878.1	840.3			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from Yugoslavia	7,107.2	11,694.7	1,579.2			
ALBANIA: 2/	Total U.S. chemical imports from Albania	4.2	102.4	11.0			

* - New category in 1974.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14.--Highlights of U.S. chemical imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates: Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates: Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
ROMANIA: 2/							
403.6000	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chemical products, NSPF	-	217.3	41.8	0.1	1.7¢/lb + 12.5%	7¢/lb + 40%
420.8400	Sodium carbonate calcined, or soda ash	26.8	1,086.2	-	33.3	0.12¢/lb	0.25¢/lb
425.2000	Mono-, Di-, tri-monoamines	-	1,347.2	456.1	28.6	5%	25%
*446.1575	Synthetic rubber, NSPF	-	214.9	-	1.5	3%	20%
480.3000	Urea, NES	-	697.4	-	0.8	Free	Free
	Total imports itemized above	26.8	3,563.0	497.9			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from Romania	548.0	3,655.6	547.5			
BULGARIA: 2/							
452.6000	Rose oil, attar of roses	832.6	1,295.9	53.5	38.2	Free	Free
480.3000	Urea, NES	-	107.9	-	0.1	Free	Free
	Total imports itemized above	832.6	1,403.8	53.5			
	Total U.S. chemical imports	1,163.0	1,798.3	483.3			

* - New category in 1974.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14--Highlights of U.S. chemical imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
2/		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (P.R.C.)							
417.5000	Antimony oxide	342.8	311.4	69.9	2.0	0.3¢/lb	2¢/lb
417.7000	Barium chloride	59.9	148.8	3.3	4.2	0.8¢/lb	2¢/lb
437.2400	Alkaloids and compounds, NSPF, natural	-	611.3	703.9	46.9	5%	25%
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin	68.9	208.6	41.8	2.2	Free	Free
439.3040	Natural, advanced drugs of vegetable origin	396.6	308.8	100.6	15.4	1.5%	10%
452.0400	Anise oil	111.1	114.4	279.2	65.3	Free	Free
452.1200	Cassia oil	144.8	607.1	178.4	44.8	Free	Free
452.1800	Citronella oil	763.6	1,172.4	35.9	12.7	Free	Free
452.3600	Lemon grass oil	92.8	498.2	42.9	32.2	Free	Free
452.8040	Distilled or essential oils, NSPF	339.1	1,457.5	-	7.2	3%	25%
455.4000	Gelatin and animal glue valued under 40¢ per lb	1,254.8	856.2	-	16.8	0.8¢/lb + 5%	2.5¢/lb + 20%
455.4200	Gelatin and animal glue valued 40¢ or more per lb	-	332.9	88.1	4.4	2¢/lb + 6%	8¢/lb + 25%
470.3000	Gall nuts, crude or processed	58.0	245.5	-	33.6	Free	Free
472.0600	Barium carbonate, precipitated	3.9	110.1	-	6.4	0.6¢/lb	1.5¢/lb
493.2200	Synthetic camphor	22.8	248.1	101.0	13.7	2.5¢/lb	5¢/lb
	Total imports itemized above	3,659.1	7,231.3	1,645.0			
	Total U.S. chemical imports from P.R.C	8,227.2	18,357.1	4,768.5			

1/ All categories of products from each country for which $100,000 or more in imports were recorded in 1974 are explicitly listed.
2/ This country does not receive MFN status, and its products are subject to col. 2 duties.
3/ This country receives MFN status, and its products are subject to col. 1 duties.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Poland, and Bulgaria are among the largest producers, while Chinese star anise oil is produced in the southeastern portion of the People's Republic of China. Over 65 percent of U.S. imports of anise oil were from China in 1974. Cassia oil, which is used in medicines as an antiseptic and a stimulant, in soaps, and as a flavoring agent in candy and cola drinks, is produced chiefly in the provinces of southeastern China; the United States imports approximately 45 percent of its total imports of cassia oil from China. These imports were valued at $607,100 in 1974. In 1974 China was a source of natural advanced drugs, barium compounds, and synthetic camphor.

Imports of caprolactam monomer from the U.S.S.R, valued at $3.3 million, accounted for 26 percent of total U.S. imports of that product in 1974 (see table 14). Caprolactam monomer is used as an intermediate in the preparation of a polyamide, Nylon 6, which is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibers, molding resins, and nonwoven fibers. The monomer, which is used in molten form in domestic processes, must be flaked by foreign producers for export and then remelted in the United States. Import activity was essentially nonexistent until 1972, when U.S. production capacity could not meet domestic demand, necessitating increased imports. Since the imported flaked material must be remelted, a low price and the capability of domestic consumers to build facilities for remelting are the basic determinants of future U.S. imports. The Soviet Union, which has access to oil reserves from which caprolactam is derived, constitutes a potential source of imports.

In 1974, imports of zirconium oxide, valued at $171,800, from the U.S.S.R. accounted for 72 percent of the total U.S. imports, valued at $238,500. Total U.S. production of zirconium oxide in 1973 amounted to 24 million pounds. U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. accounted for less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption in 1973.

Other U.S. imports of chemical products from the U.S.S.R. consisted of nonradioactive isotopes, potassium chloride, and barium compounds.

Many nonmarket economies are expanding facilities for the production of chemical products and contracting for new production plants. In 1974, the World Bank approved a loan to Romania for construction of a fertilizer plant at Tecuci in the province of Galati. Bulgaria and Hungary are negotiating with U.S. and European companies for plant design and construction contracts for plants to produce polypropylene and ethylene. The U.S.S.R. has recently contracted with a subsidiary of General Tire & Rubber Co. for the construction of four ammonia plants in the Soviet city of Kuybyshev. In late 1974, the Angarsk styrene plant was commissioned for the production of polystyrene in the U.S.S.R. Expansion of production capacity in these fields will permit the U.S.S.R. to increase its exports.

Tin

The United States is the world's largest consumer and importer of tin. Except for some very small mining operations in Colorado, New Mexico, and Alaska, all of the tin metal and tin ore that is consumed in the country is from foreign sources. In 1974, domestic mines provided less than 100 tons 1/ of the estimated 71,300 tons of metal that were consumed 2/ during the year.

In past years the largest share of U.S. imports of tin has been provided by Malaysia, by far the world's leading producer. In recent years the People's Republic of China has become an important source, although Malaysia has retained its position as the primary supplier by a large margin. In 1974, Malaysia supplied the United States with 46.2 million pounds of metal (52.1 percent of total U.S. imports). Malaysia was followed by Thailand with 12.9 million pounds (14.6 percent), Indonesia with 9.2 million pounds (10.4 percent), and China with 7.4 million pounds (8.3 percent). 3/ China's position is significant, considering that no imports of tin were received from China between 1951 and 1972. Early indications suggest that the share of tin imports

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1/ Keith L. Harris, "Tin in 1974," Mineral Industry Surveys, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Dec. 24, 1974.

2/ Commodity Data Summaries: 1975, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1975, p. 174. A significant share of consumption is of secondary, or reclaimed, metal, and in recent years tin from GSA stockpiles has also contributed a large share to consumption; however, the ultimate source of this metal is nearly totally foreign.

3/ U.S. Dept. of Commerce microfilm tape IM-146.

from China will be even larger in 1975, 1/ although how much larger is subject to speculation. Very heavy imports of tin from China during the first 4 months of 1975 were said to be the result of contracts negotiated at the Canton Fair in December of 1974. As these contracts were filled, shipments from China during the remainder of 1975 had been expected to taper off. There have been, however, reports of active trading at the most recent fair, suggesting that substantial imports of tin from China may continue throughout the year.

There is some question regarding the extent to which increased tin exports from China are contributing to the sharp decline in world tin prices, which began to fall in mid-1974 and have continued downward with only slight pauses. Most analysts conclude, however, that the increase in the supply of Chinese tin is but a minor factor in the price fall and that decreased consumption associated with the general world recession is a much more important factor. Indeed, the extra supply from China cannot even be considered the major supply factor since sales of tin stocks by the General Services Administration (GSA) during 1973 and 1974 were nearly two and one-half three times as large as Chinese exports during the same years (see table 15). Although sales by GSA fell rapidly during the last half of 1974, they were still very substantial during the second quarter after prices began to fall.

Despite evidence that Chinese tin has not been an important factor in current world tin markets, member countries of the International Tin

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1/ In the first quarter of 1975, tin from China accounted for 14.0 percent of total imports (see table 15). Reports for April indicate 1,871 tons were brought in from China, 35 percent of the total for the month. The U.S. Customs Service reported that a large shipmnt was received as recently as June 9, when 387,065 pounds arrived in New York.

Table 15 .--The United States, China, and the world tin market

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	First quarter 1974	Second quarter 1974	Third quarter 1974	Fourth quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
A. Total U.S. imports:										
1) Quantity (long ton)	50,554	46,940	52,451	45,845	39,602	7,743	7,978	12,875	11,005	13,553
2) Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)	187,662	164,403	195,421	195,246	289,582	42,673	53,006	101,971	91,942	106,085
3) Unit value (¢/lb.)	165.7	156.4	166.3	190.1	326.4	246.0	296.6	353.6	373.0	349.4
B. U.S. imports from People's Republic of China:										
1) Quantity (long ton)	1/	1/	160	1,727	3,283	99	1,044	1,969	172	1,897
2) Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)	-	-	639	7,801	9,396	652	2,429	4,793	1,522	11,780
3) Unit value (¢/lb.)	-	-	178.1	201.6	127.8	295.5	103.9	108.7	395.3	277.2
C. Percent U.S. imports from PRC:										
By quantity	0.0	0.0	2.2	3.8	8.3	1.3	13.1	15.3	1.6	14.0
D. Chinese exports: (long tons) 2/	3,804	5,486	7,039	8,392	8,733	1,309	2,000	3,618	1,392	2,214
E. World exports: (long tons) 3/	N.A.	N.A.	165,367	149,833	131,871	37,733	35,075	33,413	8,946	N.A.
F. World prices: (N.Y. price: ¢/lb.)	174.1	167.4	177.5	227.2	396.3	345.4	453.4	422.0	362.5	367.1
G. International Trade Commission stocks: (long tons)	1,725	4,059	9,554	6,467	135	140	140	120	140	N.A.
H. GSA sales: (long tons)	3,038	1,736	361	19,949	23,137	13,635	7,847	1,420	235	305

1/ U.S. imports from China were subject to an embargo that was removed in 1971.
2/ The estimates on exports for 1970 and 1971 are by the Bureau of Mines. The remaining figures are based on figures supplied to the International Trade Commission from reporting countries, but not all importing countries are included in the survey.
3/ Based on figures supplied to the International Trade Commission by reporting countries.

Source: A. U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT246.
B. U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT246.
D. 1970 and 1971 - Minerals Yearbook, U.S. Department of the Interior.
1972-1975, First Quarter, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, International Tin Council, London.
E. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, International Tin Council, London.
F. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, International Tin Council, London
G. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, International Tin Council, London.
H. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, International Tin Council, London.

Council (ITC) 1/ and other tin-market observers suggest that Chinese tin exports may become a much more important force in the future and that unless the Chinese market their added supplies of tin under a structural arrangement such as the ITC, these supplies may cause disruption of tin prices. In 1972 it was reported by the Bureau of Mines that the Chinese were considering membership in the International Tin Council, 2/ but they have apparently decided that their objectives are best fulfilled by remaining outside the group. 3/

Currently, little is known about conditions within the Chinese tin industry or what China's future objectives may be. It is known that China possesses perhaps the world's largest reserves of tin, 4/ and it is believed that most of this tin is obtained from subsurface mines, which are usually considered more costly than surface mines. However, China's abundant labor is probably an advantage since the subsurface mines are more labor-intensive than the surface mines. Although China may decide to expand its production capacity and its exports of tin, it may also decide that it is more important to enlarge the capacity for utilizing its current tin supplies

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1/ The International Tin Council is an intergovernmental organization of seven producing and twenty-two consuming nations whose primary objective is the maintenance of an orderly world tin market. The ITC attempts to regulate prices by purchasing or selling tin at set floor or ceiling prices. A buffer stock is maintained for this purpose, but the bylaws of the organization also provide for export limitations on member producers should the need arise. Currently such an export limitation is in effect in order to bolster efforts by the ITC to maintain prices through tin purchases.

2/ Minerals Yearbook, 1972, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. (Vol. III, International Reports), Washington, D.C., p. 230.

3/ The Chinese are not alone in making this assessment, for the United States, while maintaining observer status as a consuming country, has also declined to join.

4/ Minerals Yearbook, 1972, op. cit., p. 230.

by expanding its tinplate industry. Currently China imports large supplies of tinplate (mainly from Japan), which is used primarily in food packaging.

Whatever the uncertainties concerning China's future activities in the world tin market, there is more concern at present over that market's immediate problems. The ITC has been unable to halt the fall in tin prices during the first half of the year. Compounding the problems of the ITC has been a move to increase the floor and ceiling prices at which tin for the ITC buffer stock is bought and sold. These prices were increased twice during the last year in the face of increasing production costs of the member producing countries, and there is currently a move to increase these prices again. Today the floor price at which the ITC buys tin is well above the May 1974 ceiling price at which ITC sold tin. 1/ Since over the past 13 months market prices have dropped from well above the ITC ceiling to lower levels, the ITC has recently found itself purchasing heavily for its own stocks.

The unit values of U.S. imports of tin from China have generally been at or near the prevailing New York price, and those deviations

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1/ The current floor price of the ITC is $2.97 per pound while the ceiling price is $3.63. The prices used by the ITC in instigating their buy/sell activities are those quoted in Penang, Malaysia. These prices are generally 14 cents to 17 cents below the New York prices.

that have occurred may be attributable to customs valuations being declared for a previously contracted price which is not the current market price. 1/

1/ One obvious exception to this statement is that the unit values of Chinese imports (see table 15) in the second and third quarters of 1974 were well below the unit values of other imports and well below the New York price. There is a belief that these unit values may have been the result of an incorrect customs valuation, an issue that is now being studied.

Textiles

Textile imports from the nonmarket economy countries rose in 1974, continuing the growth that has accompanied improved trade relations with these countries during the 1970's. Nonmarket economy countries expanded their share of total U.S. textile imports to 2.07 percent in 1974 from 1.59 percent in 1973. This expansion occurred despite a softening in the domestic market for fiber, fabric, and apparel during most of 1974. As shown in table 16, imports of textiles from China and East Germany increased more than 100 and 200 percent, respectively, during 1974. The People's Republic of China was the principal nonmarket economy supplier of textiles to the United States in 1973 and 1974. Textile imports from five nonmarket economies--Hungary, the U.S.S.R., Romania, Bulgaria, and the People's Republic of Mongolia--declined in 1974. Notwithstanding China's position as the principal single supplier among the countries considered here, more apparel imports came from Eastern European nonmarket economy countries as a group than from other nonmarket economy countries.

Imports from the nonmarket economy countries declined during the first quarter of 1975, apparently reflecting the current economic downturn. The share of U.S. imports of textiles supplied by them remained nearly constant at 2.11 percent of all textile imports during that quarter.

Table 17 gives the composition of textile imports from the nonmarket economy countries. In 1974, 55 percent of nonmarket economy textile imports were fiber and fabric. This emphasis on fiber and

Table 16.--U.S. imports of textiles from nonmarket economy countries, 1970, 1973, 1974, first quarter 1975 1/

Country	1970	1973	1974	First Quarter 1975
	(Thousands of U.S. dollars)			
Democratic Republic of Germany	18.2	33.2	115.0	2.3
Czechoslovakia	1,290.9	1,897.0	2,911.7	617.3
Hungary	504.3	1,416.6	1,283.3	252.5
Poland	6,568.9	16,185.5	19,623.7	4,624.7
U.S.S.R	136.8	2,316.3	939.9	11.6
Yugoslavia	8,249.4	14,456.0	15,718.8	4,370.0
Romania	1,604.1	7,193.5	5,952.7	885.6
Bulgaria	163.3	71.6	22.2	2/
People's Republic of China	0.6	17,646.8	38,351.1	6,922.5
People's Republic of Mongolia	651.3	1,832.6	1,510.0	140.4
Total of itemized countries	19,187.8	63,049.1	86.428.4	17,826.9
Total U.S. textile imports	2,603,757.0	3,957,556.2	4,177,288.1	844,401.4

1/ The figures are from schedule A, items 26, 65, and 84 (fibers, textiles,and clothing). The figures reported are general imports.

2/ No imports.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT155 and microfilm IM150/155.

fabric rather than more sophisticated textile manufactures reflects the still fairly basic structure of the apparel industries in the main source countries, which do not produce stylish apparel in large quantities. Thus, most imports were of fabrics which were fashioned into garments and household textile furnishings by U.S. producers. Apparel imports from all nonmarket economies except Poland and Yugoslavia faced column 2 rates of duty which were considerably higher than fabric rates.

During 1973, the most important items imported from a nonmarket economy were cotton shirting and silk from the People's Republic of China. By 1974 the most important items were cotton shirting and sheeting from China, as indicated in table 17. The imports from the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, and the People's Republic of China were predominantly fabrics.

Table 17.--Highlights of U.S. textiles imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 2/							
322.1076	Napped cotton fabric, colored, except yarn-dyed	91.2	103.2	-	6.3	12.36%	21.25%
335.9040	Woven fabric of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard	290.2	500.0	155.9	2.3	5%	40%
366.4200	Cotton damask tablecloths and napkins, NES	115.6	137.7	35.3	12.3	13.5%	30%
370.6420	Cotton handkerchiefs, colored and hemmed	117.2	179.1	10.0	73.6	5¢/lb + 35%	10¢/lb + 57%
380.0650	Men's and boys' cotton knit shirts, NES, not ornamented	11.7	246.4	52.6	1.4	21%	45%
380.1240	Men's and boys' cotton corduroy suit-type coats, etc., over $4 each	274.3	177.5	-	3.2	8%	37.5%
	Total imports itemized above	900.2	1,343.9	253.8			
	Total U.S. textiles imports from Czechoslovakia	1,897.0	2,911.7	617.3			
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (GDR): 2/							
	Total U.S. textiles imports from G.D.R	33.2	115.0	2.3			
HUNGARY: 2/							
322.1084	Colored cotton fabric, yarn-dyed, NES	-	117.7	0.3	5.7	12.36%	21.25%
322.1092	Colored cotton fabric, NES	35.9	124.4	-	2.8	12.36%	21.25%
335.9040	Woven fabric of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard	268.4	135.3	19.1	0.6	5%	40%
380.0620	Men's and boys' cotton knit dressing gowns, robes, etc	79.2	120.1	89.7	86.6	21%	45%
380.6320	Men's or boys' wool coats, not knit, not over $4 per lb	88.3	101.5	4.0	28.3	25¢/lb + 21%	33¢/lb + 45%
382.6020	Women's, girls' and infants' wool coats, NES, over $4 per pound	-	124.3	-	9.6	25¢/lb + 21%	33¢/lb + 45%
	Total imports itemized above	471.8	723.3	113.1			
	Total U.S. textiles imports from Hungary	1,416.6	1,283.3	252.5			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.--Highlights of U.S. textiles imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
POLAND: 3/							
335.9040	Woven fabric of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard	3,906.7	4,684.0	888.7	21.9	5%	40%
*338.3054	Woven polyester fabric, wholly man-made fiber	-	177.2	1.1	0.2	13¢/lb + 22.5%	45¢/lb + 70%
346.3530	Cotton pile fabric, velvet, plush or velour, combed, NSPF	208.3	114.9	1.5	2.4	30%	70%
361.4400	Woven wool floor coverings, NSPF	7.3	199.1	29.2	6.9	11%	45%
363.5540	Cotton bedspreads, jacquard figured, NES	-	428.7	167.3	87.0	15%	40%
366.2460	Cotton terry towels, NES, over 45¢ each, over $1.45 per pound	-	173.3	-	1.8	14%	40%
366.8400	Other furniture of vegetable fiber, NES, except cotton	3.6	239.7	26.7	6.9	6.5%	40%
378.6010	Men's and boys' knit underwear, man-made fiber, NES	-	1,278.2	-	48.7	25¢/lb + 35%	45¢/lb + 65%
380.0635	Men's and boys' cotton knit all-white T-shirt	199.1	220.9	67.0	22.0	21%	45%
380:0650	Men's and boys' cotton knit shirts, NES, not ornamented	236.0	392.1	478.4	2.3	21%	45%
380.1240	Men's and boys' cotton corduroy suit-type coats, etc., over $4 each	405.5	350.7	0.6	6.2	8%	37.5%
380.1260	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, etc., except corduroy, over $4 each	339.0	883.4	272.4	7.1	8%	37.5%
380.3929	Men's cotton trousers and shorts, NES, not knit	105.6	375.6	131.6	1.7	16.5%	37.5%
380.5115	Men's and boys' coats, not knit, of vegetable fiber, except cotton	-	237.1	-	5.4	7.5%	35%
380.6650	Men's and boys' wool suits, not knit, over $4 per lb	609.7	145.8	35.9	0.5	37.5¢/lb + 21%	50¢/lb + 50%
*380.8135	Men's and boys' knit T-shirts, man-made fiber	-	487.1	-	40.7	25¢/lb + 32.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
*380.8147	Men's and boys' knit sweaters, man-made fiber	-	126.9	0.3	0.3	25¢/lb + 32.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
380.8450	Men's and boys' suits, not knit, man-made fiber	231.7	168.6	56.5	2.4	25¢/lb + 27.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
*382.7801	Women's, girls' or infants' knit blouses, man-made fiber	-	115.1	18.2	0.2	25¢/lb + 32.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
*382.7859	Women's, girls' or infants' knit shirts, man-made fiber	-	486.6	254.5	0.3	25¢/lb + 32.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
*382.7871	Women's, girls' or infants' knit sweaters or bootees, man-made fiber	-	1,085.1	-	0.6	25¢/lb + 32.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
382.8106	Women's, girls' or infants' raincoats, not knit, man-made fiber	4.7	149.4	149.3	2.8	25¢/lb + 27.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
387.3000	Other articles of vegetable fiber except cotton, NSPF	1,135.7	1,675.5	502.5	52.3	6.5%	40%
	Total imports itemized above	7,392.9	14,195.0	3,081.7			
	Total U.S. textiles imports from Poland	16,185.5	19,623.7	4,624.7			

* - New category in 1974.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.--Highlights of U.S. textiles imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
U.S.S.R.: 2/							
320.1094	Fabric, NES, white cotton, not fancy or figured	-	244.7	-	14.8	8.56%	15.25%
320.2094	Fabric, NES, white cotton, not fancy or figured	87.3	152.2	-	45.1	10.46%	18.75%
	Total imports itemized above	87.3	396.9	-			
	Total U.S. textiles imports from U.S.S.R	2,316.3	939.9	11.6			
ROMANIA: 2/							
328.2092	Woven fabrics, chiefly cotton, NES, carded, colored	366.8	141.4	-	43.8	15.76%	29.75%
380.0640	Men's and boys' cotton knit T-shirts, except all-white	608.3	175.9	-	7.2	21%	45%
380.0650	Men's and boys' cotton knit shirts, NES, not ornamented	789.3	535.4	64.1	3.1	21%	45%
380.2779	Men's and boys' cotton work shirts, not knit, NES	409.1	424.7	14.2	5.2	21%	45%
380.2787	Men's and boys' cotton flannel sport shirts	-	293.5	-	0.9	21%	45%
380.3929	Men's cotton trousers and shorts, NES, not knit	143.5	177.2	-	0.8	16.5%	37.5%
*380.3984	Men's or boys' cotton wearing apparel, not knit, NES	-	183.2	5.4	2.7	16.5%	37.5%
380.6320	Men's or boys' wool coats, not knit, not over $4/lb	77.5	194.5	-	54.2	25¢/lb + 21%	33¢/lb + 45%
380.6350	Men's or boys' wool suits, not knit, not over $4/lb	65.6	131.3	-	62.2	25¢/lb + 21%	33¢/lb + 45%
*380.8137	Men's or boys' knit shirts, man-made fiber, not ornamented, NES	-	131.5	-	0.2	25¢/lb + 32.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
382.0660	Women's, girls' or infants' cotton knit T-shirts, not ornamented	85.3	180.5	22.1	2.7	21%	45%
382.0670	Women's, girls; or infants' cotton knit shirts, not ornamented, NES	199.0	162.9	103.5	1.3	21%	45%
382.1206	Women's cotton raincoats, not knit, valued over $4 each	-	209.9	170.4	2.3	8%	37.5%
382.1224	Women's, girls' or infants' cotton coats, not knit, NES, valued over $4 each	284.9	247.0	306.4	1.6	8%	37.5%
382.6020	Women's, girls' or infants' wool coats, not knit, NES, valued not over $4 per pound	391.3	231.3	-	17.9	25¢/lb + 21%	33¢/lb + 45%
382.8110	Women's, girls' or infants' coats, man-made fiber, not knit, NES	158.5	115.0	-	0.4	25¢/lb + 27.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
382.8128	Women's, girls' or infants' slacks and shorts, man-made fiber, not knit	-	186.9	-	0.6	25¢/lb + 27.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
382.8150	Women's, girls' or infants' wearing apparel, man-made fiber, not knit, NES	-	146.9	-	2.1	25¢/lb + 27.5%	45¢/lb + 65%
	Total imports itemized above	3,579.1	3,869.0	686.1			
	Total U.S. textiles imports from Romania	7,193.5	5,952.7	885.6			

* - New category in 1974.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.--Highlights of U.S. textiles imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
BULGARIA: 2/	Total U.S. textiles imports from Bulgaria	71.6	22.2	-			
PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA (PRC) 2/							
306.4293	Camel hair, in grease or washed, sorted	322.9	532.7	189.4	43.5	12.5¢/clean lb	25¢/clean lb
306.4394	Camel hair, scoured	-	109.8	-	79.4	13¢/clean lb	27¢/clean lb
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, etc., in grease or washed, sorted	472.8	642.4	20.8	26.2	9¢/clean lb	19¢/clean lb
308.0440	Raw silk in skeins, not processed, NES	4,328.7	2,576.1	288.4	50.0	Free	Free
308.1200	Silk waste, not advanced, except noils over 2 inches long	39.6	162.7	-	8.0	Free	Free
320.1003	Cotton duck, under 7-1/2 ounces per square yard	-	160.0	133.4	22.9	8.56%	15.25%
320.1038	ABC cotton sheeting, carded	407.0	3,927.8	889.6	13.0	8.56%	15.25%
320.1040	Cotton sheeting, carded	24.0	428.8	-	2.1	8.56%	15.25%
320.1044	Cotton sheeting, carded, NES	79.2	241.6	177.3	6.0	8.56%	15.25%
320.1058	Cotton twill, carded, NES	393.6	2,099.7	142.9	10.2	8.56%	15.25%
320.1092	Woven cotton fabric, carded, NES	57.5	1,020.1	196.6	13.4	8.56%	15.25%
320.1094	Woven cotton fabric, combed, NES	-	185.1	-	11.2	8.56%	15.25%
320.2032	P-C cotton shirting, NES	4,674.3	9,396.5	1,259.8	48.6	10.46%	18.75%
320.2038	ABC cotton sheeting, carded	54.1	238.3	98.6	3.9	10.46%	18.75%
320.2058	Cotton twill, carded, NES	-	277.8	106.1	7.4	10.46%	18.75%
320.2092	Cotton fabric, carded, NES	124.9	1,308.7	210.9	21.9	10.46%	18.75%
320.3032	P-C cotton shirting, NES	107.5	398.4	44.3	15.0	12.36%	22.25%
320.3092	Cotton fabric, carded, NES	-	302.7	48.8	22.5	12.36%	22.25%
322.0054	Cotton sateen, colored, carded	-	541.4	-	97.0	10.46%	17.75%
322.0056	Cotton denims, colored, carded	77.6	584.4	-	7.0	10.46%	17.75%
322.1056	Cotton denims, colored, carded	379.1	492.5	9.5	54.2	12.36%	21.25%
360.1500	Pile floor coverings, hand-inserted, valued over 66-2/3¢ per square foot	782.9	638.8	151.1	1.5	11%	45%
360.7000	Pile floor coverings, over 50% wool, valued over 40¢ per square foot	213.1	150.2	7.3	4.6	15%	60%
364.2200	Wool tapestries, NES, valued over $2 per pound	48.1	105.3	23.4	8.7	37.5¢/lb + 7%	50¢/lb + 60%
366.2740	Cotton shop towels, not jacquard-figured	-	111.2	3.0	1.6	15%	40%
380.0920	Men's and boys' cotton raincoats, NES, valued not over $4 each	-	137.3	-	44.8	16.5%	37.5%
380.0990	Men's or boys' cotton coats, not knit, except corduroy, valued over $4 each	12.3	451.1	302.4	9.7	16.5%	37.5%

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.--Highlights of U.S. textiles imports from centrally planned economies in 1974, with comparable data for 1973 and first quarter 1975 1/--Continued

TSUSA number	Description	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Percent of U.S. total in 1974	U.S. tariff rates Col. 1	U.S. tariff rates Col. 2
		(Thousands of U.S. dollars)					
PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2/ (Continued)							
380.2787	Men's cotton flannel sport shirts, not knit------	-	565.1	9.3	1.8	21%	45%
380.2797	Boys' cotton flannel sport shirts, not knit------	-	175.3	-	4.6	21%	45%
380.3939	Boys' cotton trousers and shorts, not knit, NES--	-	115.6	-	3.2	16.5%	37.5%
*380.3984	Men's or boys' cotton wearing apparel, not knit, NES----------	-	325.0	518.3	4.9	16.5%	37.5%
380.5900	Men's or boys' cashmere wool sweaters, valued over $18 per pound----------	-	103.2	-	3.9	37.5¢/lb + 15.5%	50¢/lb + 50%
382.5440	Women's, girls' or infants' wool knit sweaters, valued not over $5/lb, NES----------	-	124.5	-	7.1	37.5¢/lb + 30%	50¢/lb + 50%
	Total imports itemized above----------	12,599.2	28,630.1	4,831.2			
	Total U.S. textiles imports from P.R.C-------	17,646.8	38,351.1	6,922.5			
PEOPLES' REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA 2/							
306.4192	Camel hair, in grease or washed, not sorted------	105.6	221.8	-	88.4	12¢/clean lb	24¢/clean lb
306.4293	Camel hair, in grease or washed, sorted----------	384.1	616.2	212.7	50.3	12.5¢/clean lb	25¢/clean lb
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, etc., in grease or washed, sorted----------	587.7	386.2	86.8	15.7	9¢/clean lb	19¢/clean lb
	Total imports itemized above----------	1,077.4	1,224.2	299.5			
	Total U.S. textiles imports from Mongolia----	1,832.6	1,510.0	140.4			
	* - New category in 1974.						

1/ All categories of products from each country for which $100,000 or more in imports were recorded in 1974 are explicitly listed. Owing to statistical processing problems, Yugoslavia could not be included at the time of publication.
2/ This country does not receive MFN status, and its products are subject to col. 2 duties.
3/ This country receives MFN status, and its products are subject to col. 1 duties.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Very Recent Developments

Among recent imports reported to the International Trade Commission by the U.S. Customs Service just prior to the publication of this report were certain machine tools from the U.S.S.R. that arrived in the Midwest on June 11. These tools are described as combination boring, drilling, and milling machines (TSUS item 674.3270), and the recent importation marks the first appearance of this type of machine, although other types of machine tools from the Soviet Union have been imported in the past. The recent shipment was valued at less than half a million dollars.

Bituminous coal imports from Poland continued to arrive in early June. New England power companies have been importing coal from Poland for over a year now in response to domestic shortages and price increases.

Large shipments of electrical conductors from Yugoslavia were recorded in June. Yugoslavia has become the second leading source of imports of conductors classified under TSUS item 688.04. The value of shipments from Yugoslavia in the first quarter of 1975 was slightly below the corresponding quarter in 1974.

Finally, a shipment of cotton sport shirts from China valued at $328,233 was recorded on May 29, giving some indication that China will continue as an important source of textile products. 1/

1/ See the section in this report on textiles.

APPENDIX

LEADING U.S. IMPORTS (TSUSA) FROM EACH OF THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES AND LEADING U.S. EXPORTS (SCHEDULE B) TO EACH OF THE COUNTRIES

Note: All data appearing in the appendix are from the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce. The import figures reported are imports for consumption.

Table 1A.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
320.2032	Print-cloth shirting, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured	9,396,447	1,569,795	1,259,808
622.0200	Tin, other than alloys, unwrought	9,395,564	652,100	11,780,352
188.5040	Rosin	7,876,325	1,303,400	2,062,079
766.2560	Antiques, not specially provided for	6,673,799	924,825	1,208,590
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	5,925,012	1,620,398	903,576
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns, shell-on	5,269,761	1,110,358	20,929
320.1038	Cotton, sheeting	3,927,741	1,631,590	889,574
308.0440	Raw silk in skeins but not processed, not elsewhere specified	2,576,034	1,003,925	288,369
320.1058	Twill, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached or colored, carded.	2,099,667	752,690	142,881
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought and waste and scrap	1,993,497	153,141	306,072
452.8040	Distilled or essential oils, not specially provided for	1,457,493	180,136	-
320.2092	Fabric, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached or colored, carded.	1,308,763	420,706	210,912
186.1520	Feathers, crude, except ostrich	1,203,090	481,839	-
452.1800	Citronella oil	1,172,371	200,704	35,896
601.5400	Tungsten ore	1,094,613	73,209	1,205,972
320.1092	Fabric, not elsewhere specified, white cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached or colored, carded.	1,020,083	-	196,593
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared	1,017,477	85,893	712,255
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne, or red, unground	998,504	97,889	190,139
755.1500	Fireworks	966,587	100,607	550,328
222.6400	Articles, not elsewhere specified, of unspun fibrous material	931,129	240,774	80,669
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
521.9100	Cryolite or kryolith	273,541	141,431	763,902
176.6000	Tung oil	101,946	32,061	711,809
437.2400	Alkaloids and compounds not specially provided for, natural	661,301	7,252	703,878
380.3984	Men's, boys' cotton wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere specified	324,947	564	518,296
702.3780	Headwear, not caps, neither bleached nor colored, other fiber	530,510	84,008	477,590
222.4400	Baskets and bags of unspun vegetable materials, not elsewhere specified	575,375	118,097	369,815
702.1020	Cotton headwear, not knit	504,951	118,877	356,209
521.1700	Bauxite, calcined	30,570	-	349,952
380.0990	Men's, boys' cotton coats not elsewhere specified, not knit, not over $4 each	451,056	213,440	302,386
176.6400	Nut oils, not specially provided for	204,159	-	300,117
	Total imports itemized above	69,962,313	13,319,709	26,898,948
	Total U.S. imports	105,756,439	19,099,775	36,068,043

Table 2A.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except relief	234,014,893	-
263.1031	Raw cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1 - 1-1/8 inches	157,411,015	18,299,166
221.4000	Soybeans	140,482,996	8,500
044.0020	Corn, unmilled, except seed and popcorn	95,671,435	-
734.1060	Aircraft, passenger/cargo combinations, 33,000 pounds and over, nonmilitary, new	33,695,195	-
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transports, 33,000 pounds and over, nonmilitary, new	21,738,846	-
711.4223	Jet and gas turbines for aircraft, nonmilitary, new	16,179,200	-
263.1021	Raw cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1-1/8 inches and over	15,226,079	8,314,919
263.1041	Raw cotton, upland domestic, staple, under 1 inch	12,963,345	-
282.0010	Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap, except stainless	9,044,207	-
411.3220	Tallow, inedible	7,538,854	-
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial	4,853,070	7,333,128
734.9230	Parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, for aircraft, airships & balloons	4,675,111	958,697
719.1975	Machines and parts for temperature-changing treatment, condenser unit parts and heat exchanger parts.	4,031,202	2,809,197
641.3010	Kraft wrapping and bag paper	3,953,366	-
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
711.3100	Steam engines and turbines incorporating boilers, & parts, not elsewhere classified	115,892	6,534,592
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus	-	2,398,742
715.1087	Metal-working machines not elsewhere classified, $1,000 and over	-	1,433,553
718.4254	Boring and drilling machines, not elsewhere classified, for mining & construction	2,011,217	1,422,692
711.2030	Accessories (and parts thereof) for steam-generating power boilers	2,114,391	1,170,765
691.1015	Fabricated structural iron and steel	2,337,512	1,032,276
711.6000	Gas turbines and parts, not elsewhere classified, for mechanical drives	-	1,006,218
711.2020	Heat exchangers, steam-generating power boiler accessories	754,077	825,829
678.2020	Carbon steel line pipe, seamless	-	818,235
719.1970	Heat exchangers, not elsewhere classified	1,057,153	788,861
	Total exports itemized above	769,869,056	55,155,370
	Total U.S. exports	820,479,497	70,205,513

Table 3A.--Leading items imported from the USSR in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc	56,236,164	25,359,265	3,633,773
620.0300	Unwrought nickel	39,379,552	973,661	5,850,228
475.1030	Fuel oil, SUV under 145, NES, 25AO	32,591,674	16,837,605	21,672,558
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combined NES platinum metal content	20,091,360	2,652,711	4,131,820
605.0260	Palladium, palladium content	19,667,310	157,640	747,561
475.2520	Gasoline	19,470,051	7,998,274	-
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., cert. by importer for refinement, bbl	19,110,710	2,930,016	1,257,275
605.0270	Rhodium, rhodium content	17,472,676	3,474,713	7,850,187
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, sheets	15,215,373	7,285,011	1,840,873
475.3000	Kerosene, derived from shale oil, petroleum, or both	14,445,648	11,372,804	-
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46 percent or more chromic oxide	8,175,305	1,493,997	3,478,725
629.1500	Titanium unwrought and waste and scrap	7,410,071	1,860,169	1,871,329
475.0550	Fuel oil SUV 145AO NES U 25	7,344,434	-	9,101,251
475.1020	Fuel oil SUC UN145 F RF 25AO	5,829,827	-	-
475.3540	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, etc	4,584,615	2,315,901	-
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw or undressed	3,558,927	1,414,592	551,896
403.7000	Caprolactam monomer	3,264,892	546,754	-
605.0210	Platinum grain and nuggets	3,254,337	1,612,968	-
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat cut, n/set	2,621,976	1,553,173	329,108
521.3140	Coke, suitable for fuel	2,378,612	-	1,423,831
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
603.6510	Vanadium materials, not elsewhere classified	1,125,455	-	868,785
601.2450	Iron ore, not elsewhere specified	137,597	-	560,687
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractor, 35 belt horsepower and over	266,081	-	553,482
493.1500	Casein	2,039,309	89,987	349,965
601.2430	Iron ore, not concentrated	1,484,201	-	312,003
192.4000	Licorice root	-	-	308,613
	Total imports itemized above	307,156,157	89,929,241	66,693,950
	Total U.S. imports	334,020,059	95,305,528	71,038,462

Table 4A.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R. in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
044.0020 1/	Corn, unmilled, except seed and popcorn	145,513,099	63,880,085
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except relief	124,129,826	80,162,856
715.1068	Multi-station machines, metal-cutting, new	29,726,017	11,429,843
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial	23,766,270	-
715.1080	Mechanical and manual presses, metalworking, new	16,801,161	874,550
045.1000	Rye, unmilled	12,291,101	-
718.5150	Machines for forming foundry molds of sand, and parts	10,449,624	5,908,975
719.3180	Lifting, loading and handling machines and equipment, and parts	8,321,407	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	7,877,200	192,802
629.9860	Unhardened vulcanized rubber articles, not elsewhere classified	7,115,520	2,167,680
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors	6,777,987	1,498,565
718.5160	Machine and equipment for working mineral products, and parts thereof	6,173,216	2,180,077
719.3103	Parts and attachments for overhead travelling cranes and monorails	5,856,939	1,808,456
651.7619	Acetate filament yarn, not elsewhere classified	5,803,545	1,633,668
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	5,152,468	6,189,452
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
411.3220	Tallow, inedible	-	5,239,090
042.2050	Rice, milled, not elsewhere classified, long grain	-	4,786,512
718.4250	Parts and accessories for construction, maintenance, excavating & leveling machines	181,367	3,863,668
051.7210	Almonds, shelled, fresh or dried	4,333,567	3,732,365
674.8050	Steel plate and sheet, coated, not elsewhere classified	1,567,726	3,694,171
715.1084	Metal container-making machines, not elsewhere classified, new	1,512,987	3,476,188
715.1034	Grinding and polishing machines, not elsewhere classified, metal-cutting, new	3,363,645	3,440,431
729.9210	Electric industrial metal heat-treating and heat-processing furnaces	5,013,875	3,390,625
599.2080	Herbicidal preparations	1,617,210	3,101,933
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, not elsewhere classified	856,686	2,548,858
	Total exports itemized above	434,202,443	215,200,850
	Total U.S. exports	611,888,427	275,882,127

1/ Effective January 1, 1975, two new Schedule B numbers, 044.0050 and 044.0060, representing white and yellow milled corn respectively, replaced Schedule B number 044.0020 (which had included both types of milled corn). Most corn exported under number 044.0020 was of the yellow variety.

Table 5A.--Leading items imported from Poland in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
107.3525	Hams, shoulders, canned, over 3 lb.	62,272,100	21,992,034	24,482,025
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not alloyed, not tempered, over 4 cents per lb.	22,455,542	2,055,287	2,374,639
608.8420	Steel plate, not shaped, not cold rolled, not coated	19,381,692	1,663,009	3,909,154
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, except alloyed	9,968,230	4,899,418	-
646.2620	Brads, nails, spikes, etc., of iron or steel, 1 inch or more in length, 0.065 inch or more in diameter, smooth shank	8,273,842	1,298,626	1,028,346
521.3120	Bituminous coal	7,039,903	1,429,071	1,875,049
107.3560	Pork, boned, cooked, and canned, not elsewhere specified	6,027,780	2,553,618	1,433,090
727.1500	Furniture and parts made of Bentwood	4,913,843	982,844	1,223,671
335.9040	Other woven fabric of vegetable fiber, not elsewhere specified, weighing over 4 ounce per square yard	4,683,982	1,102,776	888,690
403.6000	Cyclic or benzenoid organic chamical products, not specially provided for	4,157,986	767,647	2,870,477
642.0200	Barbed wire	4,084,390	349,840	612,035
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloyed, not elsewhere specified	4,048,941	3,277,849	-
493.1500	Casein	3,883,950	928,616	177,195
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 lbs. each	3,550,918	2,091,529	53,492
692.1090	Motor vehicles, not elsewhere specified	3,389,276	652,986	1,621,446
608.8440	Steel sheet, not shaped, etc., not cold-rolled, not plated, not alloyed	3,278,479	646,199	231,408
700.3550	Leather footwear for men, cement, not elsewhere specified	3,003,727	823,308	1,889,094
646.2640	Brads, nails of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, 1 inch or more in length, 0.065 inch or more in diameter	2,937,951	626,096	171,962
124.1010	Fox fur, except silver and black, undressed	2,702,002	577,746	563,155
437.3200	Antibiotics, not specially provided for	2,589,211	481,559	840,090
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
107.3515	Hams, canned shoulders, 3 lbs. or less	1,186,662	460,702	823,363
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors 35 belt horsepower or over	844,778	-	757,442
250.0420	Flax and hemp fibers for paper manufacture	161,713	13,496	741,090
674.3504	Engine lathes, metal-cutting	2,221,586	731,763	590,721
672.1540	Sewing machines over $10, not elsewhere specified	887,801	-	527,277
387.3000	Other articles of vegetable fibers except cotton, not elsewhere specified	1,675,518	243,962	502,456
	Total imports itemized above	189,621,803	50,649,981	50,187,367
	Total U.S. imports	263,172,677	66,742,375	67,967,045

Table 6A.--Leading items exported to Poland in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
044.0020 1/	Corn, unmilled, except seed and popcorn	63,945,041	30,049,862
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal	58,587,255	12,997,829
221.4000	Soybeans	36,151,083	19,208,133
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except relief	18,589,265	4,524,027
042.2060	Rice, milled, not elsewhere classified, medium grain	12,345,524	4,789,853
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	9,709,897	1,899,454
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1 - 1-1/8 inches	9,098,343	2,391,857
691.1015	Fabricated structural iron and steel	7,159,096	982,866
422.1000	Linseed oil, raw	6,058,162	8,130,616
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors	5,674,713	2,235,017
043.0000	Barley, unmilled	5,517,405	-
719.3180	Lifting, loading and handling machines and equipment, and parts	4,969,708	-
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and Florida land pebble	4,944,611	2,643,755
717.1220	Broadlooms, power, for cotton and manmade fibers, other than carpet looms	4,331,639	-
221.9020	Flour & meal of oilseeds, oil nuts & oil kernels, non-defatted, except mustard flour	3,739,893	1,114,192
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled	2,699,496	11,466,915
718.3970	Food-processing machines and equipment, not elsewhere classified	494,110	1,876,529
081.3040	Linseed oil cake and meal	2,645,131	1,737,260
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 and over net engine horsepower, new	1,180,012	1,730,031
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate	1,647,093	1,646,100
	Total exports itemized above	259,487,477	109,424,236
	Total U.S. exports	394,587,615	140,291,960

1/ Refer to footnote 1/ on page 63.

Table 7A.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia in the first quarter of 1975, and comparable imports in 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1975	1974
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, not elsewhere specified	7,154,646	27,214,934
700.3515	Leather athletic footwear, not elsewhere specified, male	6,411,601	9,616,558
607.3100	Ferrochrome over 3% carbon	5,947,094	10,877,464
727.3040	Wood chairs, not specially provided for	4,292,419	20,687,401
107.3525	Hams, canned shoulders, over 3 pounds	4,220,587	19,805,355
130.3000	Corn or maize certified seed	3,978,362	-
192.2500	Hops	3,235,913	3,653,135
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stem, not over 8.5"	3,069,103	12,737,657
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined	1,938,704	10,512,507
607.5700	Ferrosilicon manganese	1,533,424	1,568,637
380.1260	Men's, boys' cotton suit-type coats, etc., not knit, over $4 each - except corduroy	1,450,635	3,726,420
727.3500	Wood furniture, not specially provided for	1,176,012	4,960,482
610.4940	Steel pipe tubes, not alloy, not suitable for ball bearings, not elsewhere specified	1,141,932	601,962
*688.0440	Insulated conductors without fittings	1,130,384	-
607.5100	Ferrosilicon, 61-80% silicon	759,429	6,423,743
618.1540	Wrought aluminum rods, .375" in diameter and over	726,311	3,811,032
121.5000	Pig and hog leather	571,942	4,141,038
380.3929	Men's cotton trousers and shorts, not knit, not elsewhere specified	456,969	1,075,359
380.8450	Men's, boys' suits, man-made fibers, not knit, not ornamented	447,643	407,405
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, cement soles, not elsewhere specified	442,247	2,498,784
	Total imports itemized above	50,085,357	144,319,873
	Total U.S. imports	65,826,260	268,384,914

* 1974 figure omitted for 688.0440, since this category was not established until January 1, 1975.

Table 8A.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia in the first quarter of 1975, and comparable exports in 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1975	1974
421.2010	Soybean oil, crude, degummed	23,022,517	24,963,067
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transports, 33,000 pounds and over, nonmilitary, new	16,969,928	24,151,220
711.6000	Gas turbines and parts, not elsewhere classified, for mechanical drives	5,583,060	-
732.0320	Trucks and trailers, off-highway	3,272,400	1,595,243
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	2,351,436	5,804,235
715.2256	Parts, not elsewhere classified, for hot-roll machines	2,317,231	2,637,307
283.8000	Lead and zinc ore concentrates	2,286,000	1,344,000
712.5018	Wheel tractors, not elsewhere classified, 100 horsepower and over, new	1,668,778	2,352,770
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	1,568,365	6,236,316
734.1065	Aircraft, used, rebuilt, modified or converted, nonmilitary	1,465,833	14,400,000
734.9230	Parts and accessories for aircraft, airships and balloons	1,288,463	4,961,150
718.4264	Parts, accessories and attachments for well drilling machines	1,252,893	2,331,899
732.0252	Trucks, truck chassis and truck tractors, over 33,000 lbs., nonmilitary, new	1,221,483	1,795,683
714.9216	Parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, for basic electronic computers	1,153,886	1,574,147
718.4261	Oil well drilling machine, rotary type	1,079,892	363,767
	Total exports itemized above	66,502,165	94,510,804
	Total U.S. exports	103,938,763	309,793,047

Table 9A.--Leading items imported from Romania in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
475.2520	Gasoline	39,213,107	11,413,066	2,489,721
475.0550	Fuel oil testing under 25 degrees API	22,133,948	3,398,720	2,138,099
107.3525	Pork hams and shoulders, canned, over 3 pounds	8,345,454	2,217,270	1,424,269
692.3020	New wheel type agricultural tractors, 35-belt horsepower and over	7,044,481	1,953,985	1,452,232
475.1030	Fuel oil testing at 25 degrees API or more	6,653,280	-	2,940,000
700.2610	Leather, welt, work footwear, over $2 not over $5 pair	3,377,034	1,768,058	196,613
700.2718	Leather, welt, work footwear, over $5 not over $6.80 pair	3,165,540	787,702	754,434
475.1020	Fuel oil testing at 25 degrees API, further refined	2,998,085	-	-
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, et cetera, further refined	2,991,088	-	1,742,989
700.4540	Leather women's footwear, cement soles, over $2.50 per pair	1,547,294	201,356	537,668
475.0510	Crude petroleum, shale et cetera, including reconstituted crude petroleum testing under 25 degrees API	1,476,624	-	-
425.2000	Mono-, di-, tri-, monoamines	1,347,144	-	456,073
420.8400	Sodium carbonate calcined	1,086,237	322,026	-
475.2540	Jet fuel	940,566	-	-
700.4340	Leather women footwear, cement soles, not over $2.50	940,304	516,395	365,507
107.3560	Pork, not elsewhere specified, canned, boned, cooked	881,368	245,760	319,722
727.3500	Wood furniture, not specially provided for	879,364	222,394	80,519
700.3550	Footwear, leather, not elsewhere specified, men's, cement soles	799,033	191,601	279,066
542.3320	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot measuring not over 40 united inches	740,893	104,262	376,352
480.3000	Urea, not elsewhere specified	697,396	-	-
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
175.5100	Sunflower seed	36,900	-	827,183
382.1224	Women's, girls', infants' cotton coats over $4, not knit	247,005	237,703	306,390
610.4220	Oilwell casing, unalloyed steel	527,409	-	279,968
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	546,294	283,867	270,841
542.3520	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot measuring 60-100 united inches	623,339	117,121	231,439
674.3270	Combination boring, drilling & milling machines, metal-working	236,500	70,950	203,570
	Total imports itemized above	109,475,687	24,052,236	17,672,655
	Total U.S. imports	125,819,852	28,196,959	20,788,228

Table 10A.--Leading items exported to Romania in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
044.0020 1/	Corn, unmilled, except seed and popcorn	63,033,155	29,704,252
734.1060	Aircraft, passenger/cargo combinations, 33,000 pounds and over, nonmilitary, new	44,485,975	-
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1 - 1-1/8 inches	38,818,265	12,205,552
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal	25,454,855	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	24,080,529	1,363,765
719.8035	Tire building machines and parts, not elsewhere classified	12,765,690	-
719.8045	Rubber processing & rubber products manufacturing machines, and parts	7,318,404	1,955,621
719.1945	Machines for rubber treatment with temperature change process, and parts	7,147,590	1,418,881
674.7030	Electrolytic tin plate, primary	7,136,915	1,780,057
321.4020	Bituminous coal	5,527,549	3,395,885
043.0000	Barley, unmilled	4,731,779	-
734.9230	Parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, for aircraft, airships and balloons	3,275,355	255,014
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	3,031,879	1,469,132
599.9920	Catalysts, compound, except nickel	2,222,077	-
283.8000	Lead and zinc ore concentrates	2,027,000	-
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
719.2245	Gas compressors, reciprocating and rotary, over 1,000 horsepower	-	3,937,276
221.4000	Soybeans	-	3,505,646
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled	-	3,310,394
512.0620	Herbicides, 2, 4-D and 2,4,5-T, including salts and esters thereof, as parent acid	102,410	2,112,288
674.8050	Steel plate and sheet, coated, not elsewhere classified	1,702,940	1,092,005
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial	-	675,000
714.9216	Parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, for basic electronic computers	899,118	535,708
	Total exports itemized above	253,761,485	68,716,476
	Total U.S. exports	277,115,603	73,939,030

1/ Refer to footnote one on page 63.

Table 11A.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
608.7100	Steel wire rods, no alloy, not tempered, over 4 cents per pound	11,433,693	1,103,319	467,167
670.0620	Spinning machines	2,734,569	797,593	1,116,477
700.2738	Leather, welt footwear, not elsewhere specified, over $5 not over $6.80 per pair	1,522,864	135,060	405,979
692.5060	Motorcycles, engines over 190 cubic centimeters but not over 290 cubic centimeters piston displacement.	1,337,441	417,241	600,528
741.3500	Imitation gemstones (except imitation gemstone beads)	1,222,384	459,419	404,049
692.5080	Motorcycles, engine over 290 cubic centimeters piston displacement	1,045,050	56,453	506,047
700.3550	Footwear, leather, not elsewhere specified, men, cement soles	892,707	153,161	345,650
546.5600	Glassware, not elsewhere specified, valued over $1 but not over $3 each	806,241	240,356	143,031
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bent wood	803,977	267,523	151,409
107.3525	Pork ham and shoulders, canned, over 3 pounds	731,264	167,270	-
674.3270	Combination boring, drilling and milling machines, horizontal spindle	729,980	56,356	465,197
674.3504	Engine lathes, metal-cutting machine tools	707,464	169,634	63,684
692.5040	Motorcycles, engine over 90 cubic centimeters but not over 190 cubic centimeters piston displacement.	706,083	8,800	68,286
610.3215	Steel pipes not over 2.375 inches in diameter	573,159	-	574,651
545.5700	Glass prisms, and articles for chandeliers and wall brackets	546,510	147,412	114,646
270.2580	Books, not specially provided for	521,255	52,634	58,493
741.3000	Beads, bugles and spangles, not elsewhere specified	513,042	123,167	137,477
546.5400	Glassware, not elsewhere specified, valued over $0.30 but not over $1 each	500,174	128,749	84,961
335.9040	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fiber, not elsewhere specified, over 4 ounces per square yard.	500,019	147,331	155,876
546.5800	Glassware, not elsewhere specified, cut or engraved, valued over $3 each	477,087	83,155	118,319
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
610.3225	Steel pipe, welded, except boiler, 2.375 - 4.5" diameter	385,363	-	458,883
670.1600	Circular knitting machines for hosiery	57,544	-	291,439
674.3280	Boring, drilling, milling machines, metal-working, not elsewhere specified	468,036	16,753	213,188
668.2045	Printing presses not elsewhere specified	378,137	23,214	204,708
670.7400	Textile machine parts, not specially provided for	404,919	33,703	195,507
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear, not elsewhere specified, valued over $6.80 per pair	44,242	2,652	164,226
632.6000	Antimony alloys (83% or more antimony)	138,804	-	142,702
	Total imports itemized above	30,182,008	4,790,955	7,646,580
	Total U.S. imports	43,851,809	8,778,170	10,684,763

Table 12A.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal	15,134,909	3,014,910
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	9,626,306	2,592,626
734.9230	Parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, for aircraft, airships and balloons	2,103,326	-
221.0530	Sunflower seed	1,749,901	-
121.0005	Flue-cured leaf tobacco, unstemmed	1,196,840	1,044,870
122.3030	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	1,071,677	349,150
724.9975	Electronic search and detection apparatus, including radar	834,791	-
718.4237	New construction, maintenance and excavating machines, not elsewhere classified	638,384	-
051.7210	Almonds, shelled, fresh or dried	616,418	-
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts	588,464	56,604
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	537,177	500,728
632.8920	Pencil slats	477,489	121,372
724.9970	Electronic navigational aids	463,164	5,429
631.1030	Hardwood veneers, not elsewhere classified	449,912	-
729.5266	Physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, electric or electronic	439,019	19,355
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
221.1010	Shelled peanuts, green	333,177	655,590
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	-	446,342
053.9055	Peanuts, prepared or preserved, not elsewhere classified	-	392,068
262.8000	Tops, wool and other hair, not elsewhere classified	-	164,900
251.7210	Woodpulp, sulfate, bleached, hardwood, other than dissolving grades	-	149,688
212.0030	Nutria fur skins, undressed	-	146,010
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 and over net engine horsepower, new	226,440	140,996
054.8400	Hops, fresh or dried	-	136,000
714.9207	Storing devices for electronic computers	6,067	128,224
	Total exports itemized above	36,493,461	10,064,862
	Total U.S. exports	48,582,189	12,223,516

Table 13A.--Leading items imported from the German Democratic Republic in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
494.2000	Montan wax	1,351,949	230,425	311,287
692.5090	Motorcycles, n.e.s	1,009,196	-	-
692.1020	Passenger automobiles, new	988,021	9,524	-
403.6000	Other cyclic organic chemical products	724,711	123,335	140,219
685.3060	Other radio-phonographs, portable	707,050	200,315	138,161
124.1025	Mink fur, except Japanese, undressed	654,479	316,607	280,092
722.1620	Still 35-mm cameras over $10, n.s.p.f	554,061	174,078	21,514
668.2035	Offset printing press, 3,500 lbs. and over, sheet-fed type	362,746	200,690	294,620
748.2100	Artificial flowers, fruit, etc., n.s.p.f	353,808	111,909	58,356
546.5800	Glassware, n.e.s., cut or engraved, over $3	345,295	104,881	122,631
546.5600	Glassware, n.e.s., valued over $1, not over $3	324,092	57,878	70,960
662.2025	Wrapping and packaging machines, n.e.s., and parts	305,821	7,294	116,945
207.0050	Articles of wood, n.s.p.f	255,159	50,998	19,513
668.2045	Printing presses, n.e.s	224,452	-	54,032
534.1100	Ceramic statues, statuettes, etc., n.e.s., over $2.50	209,714	64,385	57,301
206.9740	Household utensils and parts of wood, except mahogany, n.s.p.f	196,629	30,297	24,581
417.7000	Barium chloride	185,108	33,968	-
609.8050	Steel angles, not alloyed, not advanced, less than 3 inches in cross-section	178,374	-	-
624.0330	Unwrought lead alloys excluding bullion	168,650	-	-
124.1040	Rabbit furskins, whole, raw or undressed	145,563	22,993	20,070
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
121.5000	Pig and hog leather	-	-	99,705
674.3280	Boring, drilling, metal-working machines, not elsewhere specified	59,532	21,331	61,416
534.9400	Nonbone china household articles, not elsewhere specified	36,915	13,956	59,080
100.7500	Live horses, over $150 per head	-	-	53,000
270.2580	Books, not specially provided for, including foreign authorship	136,312	56,420	39,206
683.6080	Electric starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines	299	299	35,892
421.4200	Sodium sulfate, crude	23,000	-	35,241
494.2400	Other mineral waxes	-	-	32,688
712.4900	Electrical measuring and testing devices not elsewhere specified, and parts thereof	441	-	30,804
	Total imports itemized above	9,501,377	1,831,583	2,177,314
	Total U.S. imports	13,376,620	2,548,573	2,600,857

Table 14A.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
044.0020 1/	Corn, unmilled, except seed and popcorn	9,633,359	-
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled	2,922,931	-
051.1010	Oranges, fresh	1,051,834	-
051.2010	Lemons, fresh	984,468	-
011.6040	Pork livers, fresh or frozen	575,289	-
051.7210	Almonds, shelled, fresh or dried	478,498	-
729.5292	Industrial process type instruments, electric or electronic, not elsewhere classified	438,800	-
211.2010	Calf skins	413,833	246,456
212.0050	Fur skins, undressed, not elsewhere classified	341,474	-
283.9200	Tungsten ores and concentrates	337,891	-
081.9340	Brewing, starch byproducts	307,500	-
735.5045	Boats, not elsewhere classified, nonmilitary, new	300,000	-
263.2011	Linters, chemical grade	217,005	67,798
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	199,052	28,902
284.0220	Copper-base alloy waste and scrap	189,225	21,679
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
711.6000	Gas turbines, and parts, not elsewhere classified, for mechanical drives	-	995,328
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	44,748	160,128
282.0060	Stainless steel scrap	88,356	122,785
891.2040	Tape, magnetic, video	179,648	90,800
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	-	85,000
284.0210	Copper waste and scrap, not alloy	34,284	35,270
211.2020	Kip skins	-	33,464
719.5435	Holding and positioning equipment for machine tools	-	18,200
541.7018	Preparations acting primarily on central nervous system or sense organs	32,873	16,700
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, not elsewhere classified	3,100	12,672
729.5266	Physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, electric or electronic	88,245	9,862
	Total exports itemized above	18,862,413	1,945,044
	Total U.S. exports	20,881,884	2,023,493

1/ Refer to footnote one on page 63.

Table 15A.--Leading items imported from Hungary in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
653.2260	Metal coins, nes	50,614,849	1,916,874	6,997
107.3525	Pork hams and shoulders, boned, cooked, canned, over 3 pounds	7,324,460	1,514,734	2,662,475
607.1500	Pig iron and cast iron, containing no dutiable alloy	2,732,980	-	7,019,060
686.9000	Electric filament lamps, for operating at 100 volts or over, nes	1,791,598	735,259	484,249
274.4000	Stamps, postage and revenue, and government stamped envelopes and postal cards	1,096,640	92,726	210,086
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounce square foot measuring not over 40 united inches	697,742	210,993	200,057
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	484,007	128,425	22,152
167.3020	Wine, grape, not over 14 percent alcohol, in containers not over 1 gallon, not over $4 gallon.	477,263	115,978	42,330
686.8040	Electric filament lamps for operating under 100 volts, not elsewhere specified	469,717	36,970	43,591
546.5400	Glassware, nes, valued over $0.30, not over $1 each	438,361	73,255	93,742
167.3040	Wine, grape, not over 14 percent alcohol, in containers not over 1 gallon, over $4 gallon.	437,826	90,664	63,011
610.4940	Steel pipes, tubes not alloy, not suitable for ball bearings, nes	401,501	-	-
437.2000	Alkaloids and their compounds, synthetic nspf	328,691	-	181,852
684.7020	Loudspeakers	319,512	9,028	-
750.2600	Whiskbrooms of broom corn, not over $.32 each, under quota	296,476	248,173	222,231
403.9000	Mixtures in whole or part of industrial organic chemicals	248,849	91,572	-
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	237,856	-	-
790.3900	Pneumatic mattresses and other inflatable articles, nspf	223,938	147,768	103,399
542.3320	Orginary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, measuring 40-60 united inches	221,595	59,300	39,653
521.9100	Cryolite or kryolith	161,425	99,022	-
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors	-	-	152,280
750.2900	Brooms, not over 96¢ each (under quota)	68,219	45,949	127,708
452.8040	Other essential and distilled oils	12,690	2,003	116,134
680.1200	Molds used for rubber or plastics materials, not elsewhere specified	24,058	16,730	93,709
380.0620	Men's, boys' cotton knit dressing gowns, robes, etc	120,080	-	89,725
772.6530	Rigid pipe and tubing of rubber or plastics, not elsewhere specified	31,600	-	88,150
750.2700	Whiskbrooms not over 32¢ each, not elsewhere specified	30,103	30,103	81,654
192.5500	Broomcorn	9,600	-	66,711
117.8540	Cheese, not elsewhere specified, over 25¢ per pound	68,265	18,500	56,784
382.3385	Women's, girls', infants cotton wearing apparel, not knit	9,052	-	52,023
	Total imports itemized above	69,378,953	5,684,026	12,319,763
	Total U.S. imports	74,063,430	6,968,584	13,174,082

Table 16A.--Leading items exported to Hungary in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal	25,625,210	16,892,324
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	4,213,105	544,577
712.5018	Wheel tractors, 100 horsepower and over, new, not elsewhere classified	2,942,859	2,815,650
712.1005	Planters and transplanters	2,486,175	56,794
211.2020	Kip skins	2,464,480	66,372
001.1010	Dairy cattle, for breeding	2,134,725	42,900
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, not elsewhere classified	1,200,441	2,289,232
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphates	1,037,970	-
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts	788,568	369,733
251.7220	Wood pulp, sulphate, bleached, softwood, other than dissolving	743,300	-
893.0045	Tape, pressure sensitive, plastic	730,769	401,673
664.1300	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc	694,675	141,120
044.0030	Corn seed, except sweet corn	641,261	59,578
732.8920	Parts and accessories for wheel tractors, except contractors, off-highway	608,225	706,915
001.1020	Beef cattle, for breeding, except bulls	559,201	37,665
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
711.6000	Gas turbines and parts, not elsewhere classified, for mechanical drives	-	2,249,327
512.0672	Insecticides and agricultural chemicals not elsewhere classified	-	375,008
512.0290	Cyclic chemical intermediates, not elsewhere classified	-	330,228
211.6000	Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed	323,588	273,234
718.4216	Parts, accessories and attachments for excavator-type cranes, draglines and shovels	18,138	181,935
861.9830	Optical measuring instruments	28,118	150,046
292.5060	Grass seed, not elsewhere classified	112,935	144,229
	Total exports itemized above	47,335,743	28,128,540
	Total U.S. exports	56,172,163	30,148,814

Table 17A.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses	1,294,900	405,265	53,500
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	821,474	348,306	404,151
117.6700	Cheese, pecorino, not for grating	400,247	130,401	264,164
107.3525	Hams, shoulders, containers holding over 3 lbs	284,145	85,730	75,424
460.0500	Enfleurage greases, a floral essence	147,000	12,000	-
167.3040	Wine containing over 14% alcohol, valued over $4 per gallon	137,953	77,138	-
149.2600	Prunes, plums, dried	111,768	111,257	-
480.3000	Urea, not elsewhere specified	107,869	107,869	-
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin	96,639	27,117	33,618
674.3552	Metal-cutting machine tools, not elsewhere specified	93,637	-	39,756
421.3600	Sodium silicofluoride	62,500	-	31,250
126.6100	Onion seed	60,913	60,913	-
437.3200	Antibiotics, not specially provided for	59,323	54,923	-
141.7540	Vegetables, not specially provided for, in salt, brine, etc	59,050	27,853	-
146.9100	Cherries, fresh, in airtight containers	46,684	40,175	-
161.5500	Mint leaves, crude or not manufactured	46,520	3,406	13,662
692.4000	Fork lift and similar work trucks	40,593	24,421	2,882
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches	39,138	15,491	183,908
452.8040	Other essential and distilled oils	36,000	36,000	80,000
546.5200	Glassware, not elsewhere specified, not over $0.30 each	35,573	7,717	18,045
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
632.4000	Selenium unwrought, except alloys, and waste and scrap	-	-	164,572
452.3200	Lavender and spike lavender oils	14,152	14,152	138,600
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked and canned	-	-	34,110
165.1500	Apple or pear juice, not mixed, with not over one percent alcohol per gallon	32,899	-	23,286
439.1060	Natural crude drugs, not elsewhere specified	3,516	-	15,377
193.2500	Vegetable substance, crude, not specially provided for	24,811	2,901	13,526
700.6015	U.S.-type oxford footwear, women's	-	-	12,982
124.1025	Mink furskins, whole, except Japanese, raw or undressed	6,530	-	6,700
653.2260	Metal coins, not elsewhere specified	6,442	1,698	5,834
	Total imports itemized above	4,070,276	1,594,733	1,615,347
	Total U.S. imports	4,373,789	1,652,564	1,688,967

Table 18A.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
044.0020 1/	Corn, unmilled, except seed and popcorn	9,963,759	7,351,082
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal	3,180,946	1,601,177
054.2010	Beans, navy or pea, dried, except seed, not relief or charity	851,879	-
729.3059	Semiconductor monolithic digital integrated circuits	799,869	-
599.2080	Herbicidal preparations	700,716	-
001.1010	Dairy cattle, for breeding	697,200	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	621,560	153,240
729.3068	Semiconductor integrated circuits, not elsewhere classified	468,000	-
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus	301,545	432,331
718.3960	Fruit and vegetable-processing equipment	299,812	-
712.2020	Harvesting machines, not elsewhere classified	264,483	-
332.6220	Paraffin wax, crystalline, fully refined	213,888	-
718.5142	Stationary machines for classifying, concentrating, etc., minerals	213,813	-
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts	181,855	43,329
061.9010	Dextrose, except pharmaceutical	171,500	-
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
081.9920	Poultry feeds, prepared	-	387,970
714.9209	Storing devices for electronic computers, and parts	-	381,885
715.1008	Vertical drilling machines, $1,000 and over	-	123,035
722.1023	Fractional horsepower motors, 1/3 horsepower and under, except hermetic	41,010	114,910
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	-	82,603
291.0090	Crude animal materials, not elsewhere classified	-	53,145
599.7700	Prepared culture media	80,752	50,314
719.3180	Lift and load machines, not elsewhere classified, and parts thereof	-	50,000
714.3020	Computer related machines for preparing tape or punched cards	-	47,900
512.0659	Organic phosphate insecticides, not elsewhere classified	-	44,880
	Total exports itemized above	19,052,587	10,917,801
	Total U.S. exports	21,964,974	11,161,677

1/ Refer to footnote one on page 63.

Table 19A.--Leading items imported from Albania in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
601.1540	Chrome ore, 41 to 46% chrome oxide	218,144	-	1,075,597
161.9400	Sage, unground	129,867	129,867	184,610
420.8400	Sodium carbonate, calcined	74,910	-	-
470.5500	Myrobalan and sumac	27,508	7,508	11,000
124.1020	Marten fur, undressed, whole	15,004	-	-
999.9500	Under 251 formal and informal entries estimated	12,800	7,700	-
653.2260	Metal coins	3,497	1,228	-
274.4000	Postage stamps, classified envelopes bearing no printing	1,530	-	-
800.0000	U.S. goods returned	630	-	330
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46% and over chrome oxide	-	-	205,000
	Total imports itemized above	483,890	146,303	1,476,537
	Total U.S. imports	483,890	146,303	1,476,537

Table 20A.--Leading items exported to Albania in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
211.2010	Calf skins	353,606	272,850
891.1135	Recorders, magnetic tape, video	97,603	-
678.5010	Iron or steel fittings for cast iron pressure pipe	15,627	-
891.1210	Dictating and recording machine parts	11,440	-
724.9950	Radio and television broadcasting and audio equipment	3,797	-
861.3410	Microscopes, except electron	1,621	-
726.1000	Electro-medical and electro-therapeutic apparatus, except X-ray apparatus	1,568	-
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) exports		
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	-	141,092
211.2020	Kip skins	-	109,165
891.2040	Tape, magnetic, video	-	28,484
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic and veterinary instruments and equipment	-	2,445
	Total exports itemized above	485,262	554,036
	Total U.S. exports	485,262	554,036

Table 21A.--Leading items imported from Cuba in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
274.7000	Photographic film, exposed	1,700	-	400
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
270.2540	Books in languages other than English	-	-	723
	Total imports itemized above	1,700	-	1,123
	Total U.S. imports	1,700	-	1,123

Table 22A.--Leading items exported to Cuba in 1974, and comparable exports in the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
931.0050	Special transactions, not classified by kind, n.e.c	24,000	-
599.2035	Organic phosphate, containing pesticide, for agriculture	12,695	-
891.1140	Sound recorders, tape, wire and disc, except office machines	10,530	-
719.6410	Sprayers and dusters, agricultural and pesticidal, power-operated	7,701	-
292.6930	Nursery stock, n.e.c	7,127	-
732.0120	Assembled passenger cars, nonmilitary, new, not over 6 cylinders	3,357	-
732.0140	Assembled passenger cars, nonmilitary, new, over 6 cylinders	2,751	-
841.8000	Clothing, including footwear, donated for charity	1,700	-
861.5050	Motion picture projectors, 16 mm, sound	800	-
861.9200	Laboratory balances, except electric or electronic	604	-
	Total exports itemized above	71,265	-
	Total U.S. exports	71,265	-

Table 23A.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia in 1974 and the first quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1974	First quarter 1974	First quarter 1975
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted	616,239	85,988	212,711
306.6200	Hair of the cashmere goat, sorted	386,153	73,087	86,780
306.4192	Camel hair, not sorted	221,694	52,064	-
306.6100	Hair of the cashmere goat, not sorted	80,595	80,595	-
306.6300	Hair of the cashmere goat, scoured	22,156	22,156	-
306.4394	Camel hair, scoured	18,327	-	-
124.1057	Whole furskins, not elsewhere specified, raw	7,502	-	-
124.1025	Whole mink skins, except "Japanese mink", undressed	7,141	-	-
274.4000	Postage stamps, government stamped cards and envelopes	256	256	-
	Additional major first-quarter (1975) imports			
306.0004	Wool, not merino, scoured (duty free)	-	-	16,637
124.1010	Fox fur except silver & black, undressed	-	-	11,023
186.5520	Horse mane & tail hair, not elsewhere specified	-	-	6,234
	Total imports itemized above	1,360,063	314,146	333,385
	Total U.S. imports	1,360,063	314,146	333,385

Table 24A.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia in 1974 and the first quarter of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1974	First quarter 1975
729.5220	Instruments for testing electrical, radio and communications circuits and motors	2,317	-
541.8000	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief	2,020	-
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief	1,812	-
719.2115	Turbine pumps for liquids	895	-
895.9600	Office and stationery supplies, not elsewhere classified	800	-
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic and veterinary instruments and apparatus	736	-
	Additional first-quarter (1975) exports		
891.2080	Other prepared media for magnetic or mechanical recording	-	1,374
	Total exports itemized above	8,580	1,374
	Total U.S. exports	8,580	1,374