

**19TH QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE
BOARD ON TRADE BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NONMARKET
ECONOMY COUNTRIES
DURING APRIL-JUNE
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Introduction

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's). These countries include those listed in headnote 3(e) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) and other Communist countries even if they are not listed in the headnote, such as Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia. ^{1/} This is the same group of countries whose imports can be investigated by the Commission under section 406 of title IV. They are Communist countries that through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold, could disrupt the domestic market in the United States and thereby injure U.S. producers. Under the statute, the Commission publishes a summary of trade data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As requested by the statute, an important objective of the report is the analysis of data for identification of those imported items which may have an impact on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China (China), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (GDR) (East Germany), Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., Vietnam, and Yugoslavia. These are the countries whose current trade with the United States is at least at a level that could present problems for domestic industry. Most of these countries have not been accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States during the last 27 years. At the present time, only Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Hungary receive MFN treatment.

In the TSUS, the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate-of-duty column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations are set forth in rate-of-duty column 2; for the most part, these are the original statutory rates, enacted in 1930. The underlying rate policy was made effective in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. The act directed the President to take appropriate action to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. The rate discrimination resulting from this policy varies considerably from item to item, and it is not present at all for products which have been historically duty free or dutiable at the same rates in columns 1 and 2. Actual or potential U.S. imports from those countries which do not enjoy MFN privileges therefore depend in some measure on the rate treatment of the specific item involved.

This report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during April-June 1979 which examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade on a country-by-country basis and analyzes the commodity composition of such trade. Important changes in U.S. commercial relations with the NME's and

^{1/} The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(e) of the TSUS: Albania, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination, North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, Tibet, and the U.S.S.R.

pertinent economic and trade developments in NME's are also discussed. In addition, individual articles in this report present a detailed analysis of the effect on the relevant U.S. industry and its employment by imports of athletic footwear from Yugoslavia and glassware from the NME's.

Summary of Second-Quarter Developments

Total trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries increased 35 percent in the second quarter of 1979 to a record \$2.6 billion. Exports increased 29.3 percent to \$1.9 billion, with particularly large increases in U.S. exports of food products and miscellaneous manufactured articles. Imports increased 50.8 percent to \$721 million as imports increased in all general product categories. This created a \$1.2 billion trade surplus for the United States, the largest quarterly surplus the United States has ever realized with the NME's. Quarterly surpluses have varied over the past 2 years from \$100 million to \$1 billion with larger surpluses generally occurring during the first 2 quarters of the calendar year than during the last two.

Compared with the first quarter of 1979, U.S. exports increased to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, East Germany, and Bulgaria. On the import side, U.S. imports increased from the U.S.S.R., China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Notable developments during the quarter included the signing of a claims and assets agreement with China, the initialing of a formal trade pact with China, and a Presidential recommendation to extend most-favored-nation status to Romania and Hungary for an additional year. U.S. firms recently concluded agreements with NME's in the following sectors: food and beverages, footwear, and tobacco. Also, reversing the usual outflow of technology, the Hungarian Aluminum Trust and a U.S. aluminum company concluded an agreement under which Hungary will provide technical assistance to the U.S. firm.

Yugoslavia has been an important supplier of high-quality leather athletic footwear to the U.S. market for the past 5 years. However, since imports of leather athletic footwear from Yugoslavia have been declining both absolutely and as a share of the import market, it appears that these imports are having relatively little effect on the U.S. industry.

The United States imports glassware from almost all NME's. In recent years, these imports have been increasing, both absolutely and as a share of total imports. However, at the present time, it does not appear that imports of glassware from NME's are a cause of significant concern to the U.S. glassware industry.

Second-Quarter Developments in Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries

Total trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries increased 35 percent to a record \$2.6 billion in April-June 1979 (table 1). This figure exceeds by \$544 million the previous record trade level of \$2.1 billion registered in April-June 1978. Record levels for both exports and imports were responsible for the as yet unmatched total trade figure. Exports increased 29.3 percent to \$1.9 billion, mainly as a result of greatly expanded U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, and Romania. U.S. imports from the NME's increased by 50.8 percent from \$478 million in January-March 1979 to \$721 million in April-June 1979. A combined 61-percent increase in imports from the five largest NME trading partners--the U.S.S.R., China, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania--was the principal cause of the increased import level in the current quarter. Despite the increased imports, the growth in exports was sufficiently high to produce the largest trade surplus the United States has ever had with the NME's. At \$1.2 billion, the U.S. trade surplus with the NME's exceeded the January-March surplus by \$200 million and the October-December 1978 surplus by nearly \$600 million.

Paralleling the trend in U.S.-NME trade, U.S. trade with the world reached a record \$94.6 billion in the second quarter of 1979, a 9.4-percent increase over the previous record of \$86.5 billion registered in January-March 1979. Both exports and imports achieved record levels during the second quarter. Despite the increase in U.S.-world trade, the share of U.S. total trade with the NME's (shown in the last two lines of table 1) was noticeably higher in the second quarter than it has been during any other recent quarter. Exports to the NME's in the current quarter accounted for 4.3 percent of total U.S. exports compared with 3.6 percent in January-March 1979, while imports from the NME's accounted for 1.44 percent of total U.S. imports compared with 1.05 percent in the previous quarter.

The distribution within broad product groups of U.S. trade with the NME's and with the world for January-June 1978 and January-June 1979 is shown in table 2. Total U.S. exports to the world increased 26 percent between the two periods, while U.S. exports to the NME's increased 29 percent. Compared with U.S. exports to the world, U.S. exports to the NME's are much more heavily concentrated in agricultural commodities. However, the share of these items in total U.S. exports declined for both groups, although the actual dollar value rose. For the NME's this decrease in the share is attributable to a substantial decrease in U.S. corn exports to the Soviet Union. Exports of corn and other agricultural products to the remaining NME's except Hungary were generally equal to or much larger than in January-June 1978. U.S. exports of crude materials to the NME's increased by 55 percent to \$811 million, while their share of total exports to the NME's increased from 20.1 percent in January-June 1978 to 24.2 percent in January-June 1979. This increase was caused by increased exports of soybeans to the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany; increased exports of cotton to China and Poland; and increased exports of cattle hides to Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria. Exports of mineral fuels and lubricants more than doubled, and their share increased from 1.3 percent in January-June 1978 to 2.3 percent in the corresponding period of 1979. Mainly, these exports consisted of bituminous coal exports to Yugoslavia and Romania. Exports of chemicals were more than

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economy countries,
by quarters, April 1978-June 1979

Item	1978			1979		
	April- June	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June	
U.S. world trade:						
Exports-----million dollars--	37,052	35,281	40,363	41,080	44,452	
Imports-----do-----	43,199	43,145	45,129	45,387	50,119	
Balance-----do-----	-6,147	-7,864	-4,766	-4,307	-5,667	
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:						
Exports-----million dollars--	1,540	1,170	1,194	1,478	1,911	
Imports-----do-----	548	542	592	478	721	
Balance-----do-----	992	628	602	1,000	1,190	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)						
million dollars--	2,088	1,712	1,786	1,956	2,632	
Share of U.S. total trade with nonmarket economy countries:						
Exports-----percent--	4.16	3.32	2.96	3.60	4.30	
Imports-----do-----	1.27	1.26	1.31	1.05	1.44	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990. Export data are from tables 7 and E-3 and include domestic and foreign merchandise and Defense Department military assistance grant-in-aid shipments. Import data are from tables 8 and I-6 and are general imports. Both exports and imports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Note.--General imports are used in this table as a more accurate measure of the U.S. balance of trade for any given time period. The totals for general imports in this table will not, therefore, correspond with totals for imports for consumption listed in all other tables in the report.

Table 2.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries,
by SITC ^{1/} Nos. (Revision 2), January-June 1978 and January-June 1979

SITC commodity code No.	Description	: U.S. trade with : U.S. trade with			
		: the world : NME's			
		: Jan.-June : Jan.-June : Jan.-June : Jan.-June			
		: 1978	: 1979	: 1978	: 1979
		Exports (million dollars)			
0, 1	: Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	9,714	10,368	1,462	1,513
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	8,391	10,713	524	811
3	: Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	1,567	2,516	33	77
5	: Chemicals-----	5,798	8,037	58	193
6	: Manufactured goods classified by	:	:	:	:
	: chief material-----	5,928	7,693	58	116
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and mis-	:	:	:	:
	: cellaneous-----	35,379	44,743	472	643
	: Total-----	66,775	84,070	2,607	3,353
		Imports (million dollars)			
0, 1	: Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	7,787	8,569	198	211
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	4,628	5,397	82	76
3	: Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	20,605	24,500	42	87
5	: Chemicals-----	3,214	3,633	67	81
6	: Manufactured goods classified by	:	:	:	:
	: chief material-----	13,493	14,419	254	245
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and mis-	:	:	:	:
	: cellaneous-----	33,675	38,758	438	466
	: Total-----	83,402	95,276	1,081	1,165
		Percent of total exports			
0, 1	: Food, beverages and tobacco-----	14.5	12.3	56.1	45.1
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	12.6	12.7	20.1	24.2
3	: Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.3
5	: Chemicals-----	8.7	9.6	2.2	5.8
6	: Manufactured goods classified by	:	:	:	:
	: chief material-----	8.9	9.2	2.2	3.5
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and mis-	:	:	:	:
	: cellaneous-----	53.0	53.2	18.1	19.2
	: Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Percent of total imports			
0, 1	: Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	9.3	9.0	18.3	18.1
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	5.5	5.7	7.6	6.5
3	: Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	24.7	25.7	3.9	7.5
5	: Chemicals-----	3.9	3.8	6.2	7.0
6	: Manufactured goods classified by	:	:	:	:
	: chief material-----	16.2	15.1	23.5	21.0
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and mis-	:	:	:	:
	: cellaneous-----	40.4	40.7	40.5	40.0
	: Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Standard International Trade Classification.

Source: Data on U.S. trade with the world are from U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, tables 3 and 6. Data on U.S. trade with the NME's are from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade. Imports are for consumption and valued on a customs basis. Exports are domestic merchandise only, and valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

three times higher during January-June 1979 than during the corresponding period of 1978, while their share in the total more than doubled. This resulted from increased exports of phosphoric acid to the Soviet Union and of diammonium phosphate fertilizers to various other NME's. Exports of manufactured goods classified by chief material and of other manufactured goods and miscellaneous increased substantially on a dollar basis; their shares in the total rose only marginally. Exports in these groups included tractors and parts, oil and gas drilling machinery, computer equipment, food processing machinery, machine tools, and airplanes. For a more complete listing of these items, see the individual country export tables in the appendix.

U.S. imports from the NME's during January-June 1979 increased 7.8 percent over the corresponding period in 1978, while U.S. imports from the world increased 14.2 percent. Imports of food, beverages, and tobacco from the NME's increased 6.6 percent to \$211 million in January-June 1979; however, their share in the total decreased slightly from 18.3 percent in January-June 1978 to 18.1 percent. Nonetheless, the share of these items in total U.S. imports from the NME's is more than double their share in U.S. imports from the world. Products imported from the NME's in this group included canned ham from Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary; alcoholic spirits from the Soviet Union; shrimp from China; cod blocks from Poland; cigarette leaf from Yugoslavia and Bulgaria; hops from Yugoslavia; cheeses from Hungary and Bulgaria; wine from Hungary and Yugoslavia; and spices from Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania.

Imports of crude materials from the NME's declined both absolutely and as a share of total imports from these countries. Items imported in this group included chrome ore from the Soviet Union and Albania; feathers and downs from China, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary; furs from the Soviet Union and East Germany; molybdenum ore from Bulgaria; potassium nitrate from East Germany; bristles from China; tungsten ore from China; licorice root from China; and polyisoprene rubber from Romania.

Imports of mineral fuels and lubricants from the NME's more than doubled to \$87 million, and their share increased from 3.9 percent in January-June 1978 to 7.5 percent in the first half of 1979. However, mineral fuels are much less important in U.S.-NME trade than in U.S. trade with the world, where they account for approximately one-quarter of total U.S. imports. The increase in U.S. mineral fuels imports from the NME's was caused principally by 42.7 million dollars' worth of petroleum from China. Petroleum products have not been imported from China in the past.

Imports of chemicals, although small, are more important in U.S.-NME trade than in U.S. trade with the world. Products imported included ammonia and para-xylene from the U.S.S.R.; sulfathiazole from Poland; sulfamethazine from Yugoslavia and Hungary; potassium chloride and potassium ferricyanide from East Germany; opium alkaloids and other alkaloids from Hungary; and rose oil and lavender oil from Bulgaria.

Imports of manufactured goods classified by chief materials decreased slightly on both a value basis and as a share of total imports from the NME's. Items imported in this group included platinum group metals, nickel, diamonds, and titanium from the U.S.S.R.; certain textile products from China;

floor coverings from China and Romania; nails from China and Yugoslavia; steel plate from Poland; ferrochrome and unwrought copper from Yugoslavia; aluminum from Romania and Yugoslavia; oil well casing from Czechoslovakia and Romania; glassware from Czechoslovakia and East Germany; steel wire rod from Czechoslovakia; and pneumatic bus and truck tires from East Germany and Hungary. Imports of other manufactured goods and miscellaneous increased slightly to \$466 million; however, their share of the total decreased from 40.5 percent in January-June 1978 to 40.0 percent in January-June 1979. Although this is very nearly the exact share that these items make up in total U.S. imports from the world, the composition of these items is markedly different in the two groups. Nearly one-quarter of the items imported in this group from the NME's consisted of gold bullion from the Soviet Union. In addition, the United States imported gold bullion valued at \$5.7 million from Yugoslavia. Other manufactured items imported from the NME's included footwear from Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia; textile products from China; tractors and parts from Romania and Hungary; machine tools from Poland; furniture from Poland and Yugoslavia; railroad cars from Romania; weaving machines from Czechoslovakia; and lamps and parts of motor vehicles from Hungary.

Table 3 shows the distribution of U.S. exports to individual NME's in each product category for April-June 1979. During this period, exports of food and live animals accounted for 48.2 percent of total U.S. exports to the NME's. Purchases by the Soviet Union, the principal customer, were valued at \$529.5 million and accounted for 58.4 percent of these exports. Other large NME customers were Poland, China, and East Germany which together purchased 250 million dollars' worth of these items, or 27.6 percent of the total. The second largest category of exports was crude materials, which accounted for 17.9 percent of the quarter's exports. Again, the Soviet Union, because of its soybean purchases, was the largest customer for exports in this category. China and Romania also made substantial purchases of U.S. crude materials.

The next largest category of exports was machinery and transport equipment. Nearly 37 percent, or 118 million dollars' worth, of these exports went to the Soviet Union. No single item stands out in these exports to the Soviet Union; rather, they consisted of an assortment of items such as pipehandlers, tractors and parts, computer equipment, machine tools, oil and gas drilling machinery, and food processing equipment. The other large NME purchaser of U.S. machinery and transport equipment was Yugoslavia which imported nearly 97 million dollars' worth. Over one-half of these exports to Yugoslavia, or 50 million dollars' worth, consisted of airplanes and parts. Exports of chemical products accounted for another 5 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's during the quarter. The Soviet Union purchased over one-half of these items, which consisted primarily of phosphoric acid. This item is being sold to the Soviet Union as part of a barter arrangement involving U.S. imports of Soviet ammonia. ^{1/} Exports in other categories accounted for only a small percentage of total U.S. exports to the NME's.

^{1/} The 16th Quarterly East-West Trade Report, published in December 1978, details the terms of this arrangement. The U.S. International Trade Commission instituted an investigation (TA-406-5) of imports of anhydrous ammonia from the U.S.S.R. on July 18, 1979, to determine whether these imports are a cause of market disruption for the domestic ammonia industry. The findings and determinations of this investigation will be summarized in the next quarterly report.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC 1/ Nos. (Revision 2), April-June 1979

(In thousands of dollars)										
SITC commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Mongolia	
0	Food and live animals	-	7,038	83,217	-	15,861	79,684	5,910	-	-
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	654	18	-	140	-	-	-	-
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	-	10,137	79,589	-	6,177	2,419	2,731	-	-
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2,931	9	59	-	-	-	2	-	-
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	23,735	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals	-	171	17,743	-	4,723	3,059	535	-	2
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material	3	260	40,418	-	773	621	1,506	-	-
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	2,003	52,964	48	1,736	2,050	6,355	-	-
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15	959	12,635	14	921	1,197	1,008	-	4
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	15	136	6	190	184	60	-	3
	Total	2,949	21,245	310,514	68	30,520	89,214	18,106	-	9
		North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Yugoslavia	Total		
0	Food and live animals	-	87,416	40,469	529,533	-	-	56,848	-	905,976
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	467	-	-	-	-	6,694	-	7,973
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	-	24,889	69,144	109,000	-	-	32,533	-	336,619
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	296	15,859	2,594	-	-	18,197	-	39,947
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	6,189	-	20,123	-	-	-	-	50,047
5	Chemicals	-	3,397	414	49,301	50	16,772	96,167	-	96,167
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material	-	4,869	4,058	8,124	-	-	7,561	-	68,193
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	20,696	22,489	118,688	40	96,953	324,022	-	324,022
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	2,124	2,340	22,127	-	-	6,370	-	49,714
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	423	107	224	5	1,141	2,494	-	2,494
	Total	-	150,767	154,879	859,715	95	243,068	1,881,150	-	1,881,150

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

A similar distribution of U.S. imports from individual NME's in April-June is shown in table 4. The largest category of imports was manufactured goods classified by chief material. Imports of these items were valued at \$137.9 million, with approximately one-half coming from the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Poland, Romania, and China supplied the bulk of the remaining 50 percent. The second largest category of imports was miscellaneous manufactured articles. The principal NME suppliers in this group, in descending order of importance were China, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R. Imports in these two groups--manufactured goods classified by chief material and miscellaneous manufactured items--together accounted for 38.8 percent of the total value of U.S. imports from the NME's. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified was the next largest category of imports. Imports in this group consisted almost entirely of gold bullion from the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Another 15 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's consisted of food and live animals. Over 70 percent of these imports, or \$73.5 million, consisted of canned hams over 3 pounds. Other items imported included mineral fuels from China and Romania; machinery and transport equipment from Romania, Poland, and Hungary; and chemicals from the Soviet Union and China.

Table 5 compares U.S. exports to individual NME's in various periods. The table shows that, relative to January-June 1978, exports in January-June 1979 decreased to the U.S.S.R., Poland, and Hungary. Exports to most other countries increased, in some cases by substantial amounts. ^{1/} For example, U.S. exports to China increased by 234.3 percent, to Yugoslavia by 104.0 percent, to Romania by 83.1 percent, and to East Germany by 93.5 percent. The increase in exports to Yugoslavia was sufficient to cause it to surpass Poland in importance as a destination for U.S. exports.

U.S. imports from individual NME's in various periods are compared in table 6. The table shows that, although U.S. imports from the NME's as a group increased 7.8 percent between January-June 1978 and January-June 1979, imports from four of the countries decreased. These countries were the U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. The largest increases occurred in imports from Hungary--55.5 percent, and from China--43.0 percent.

The U.S. trade balance with each NME separately and with all NME's combined can be determined from tables 5 and 6. During January-June 1979, the United States enjoyed an overall positive trade balance of \$2,188 million, or 43.2 percent higher than the surplus registered in January-June 1978. Nearly 56 percent of this surplus, or \$1,218 million, occurred in trade with the Soviet Union. Nonetheless, this Soviet deficit was below the \$1,298 million deficit which the Soviet Union incurred in January-June 1978. The United States achieved a trade surplus of \$472 million with China, almost 10 times the size of the surplus during January-June 1978. With Poland, the U.S. trade surplus was markedly lower in January-June 1979 than it was in the

^{1/} This discussion focuses on the major NME trading partners--the U.S.S.R., China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria. The veracity of export and import statistics for Vietnam and North Korea is questionable since U.S. trade with these countries is currently embargoed. The Treasury Department is in the process of checking on this matter.

Table 4.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC 1/ Nos. (Revision 2), April-June 1979

		(In thousands of dollars)										
SITC commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Mongolia			
0	Food and live animals	-	254	12,617	-	901	151	8,474	-			
1	Beverages and tobacco	56	7,851	177	-	26	7	480	-			
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	1,657	428	18,912	9	204	1,561	533	1,452			
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	32,118	-	-	160	-	-			
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	2,314	-	-	-	-	-			
5	Chemicals	-	535	12,104	-	305	2,158	2,189	-			
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material	1	103	17,916	-	3,902	1,872	1,363	1			
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	584	182	-	2,651	3,288	9,897	-			
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7	312	41,191	5	3,552	1,290	2,379	-			
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	455	4	38	1,237	50	-			
	Total	1,721	10,068	137,986	18	11,580	11,723	25,364	1,452			
		North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Yugoslavia	Total				
0	Food and live animals	-	49,836	8,770	222	2/	22,356	103,581				
1	Beverages and tobacco	-	212	227	1,587	-	6,023	16,646				
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel	-	1,621	2,427	6,658	23	4,327	39,812				
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	4,982	24,726	426	-	-	62,412				
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	490	-	1	-	-	2,805				
5	Chemicals	-	6,291	1,560	15,886	-	5,418	46,446				
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material	-	24,437	20,210	34,713	36	33,378	137,932				
7	Machinery and transport equipment	-	13,890	17,168	685	110	7,075	55,530				
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10	22,930	22,375	11,664	15	31,345	137,075				
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	190	169	101,820	4	2,398	106,365				
	Total	10	124,878	97,632	173,663	188	112,321	708,603				

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Total imports shown are imports for consumption and differ from the figures in table 1, which are general imports.

Table 5.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1977, 1978, January-June 1978, January-June 1979, April-June 1978, and April-June 1979 1/

Market	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1977	1978	January-June--		April-June--	
			1978	1979	1978	1979
U.S.S.R-----	1,623,484	2,249,020	1,552,609	1,456,662	929,049	859,715
China-----	171,318	818,241	210,542	703,869	113,068	310,514
Poland-----	436,536	677,022	342,352	274,887	201,792	150,767
Yugoslavia-----	355,436	471,298	176,032	359,133	99,880	243,068
Romania-----	259,405	317,423	141,847	259,664	62,259	154,879
Czechoslovakia-----	73,989	105,349	61,677	83,233	44,210	30,520
East Germany-----	36,099	170,121	71,470	138,319	42,479	89,214
Hungary-----	79,717	97,682	58,049	41,686	34,852	18,106
Bulgaria-----	23,910	48,120	21,687	31,133	7,800	21,245
Albania-----	2,209	4,469	400	4,185	138	2,949
Cuba-----	588	340	247	259	150	68
Mongolia-----	11	62	37	56	11	9
Vietnam-----	46	1,879	1,864	138	1,845	95
North Korea-----	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total 2/-----	3,062,747	4,961,027	2,608,815	3,353,222	1,537,533	1,881,150
Total U.S. exports to the world 2/-----	119,005,373	141,154,185	66,732,500	83,972,500	36,350,100	43,620,600

1/ Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics effective Jan. 1, 1978, data for 1977 have been adjusted to include nonmonetary gold. Therefore, data in this table for 1977 are not comparable with data for 1977 in table 5 in the Commission's 13th quarterly report to the East-West Trade Board.

2/ These figures do not correspond exactly to those in table 1 because export figures in table 1 include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise and Department of Defense military-assistance shipments, whereas figures in this table do not. Exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication EM-450/455, and Bureau of East-West Trade.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 6.--U.S. imports for consumption from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1977, 1978, January-June 1979, April-June 1978, and April-June 1979 1/

Source	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1977	1978	January-June--		April-June--	
			1978	1979	1978	1979
U.S.S.R-----	421,581	529,579	254,331	238,164	122,025	173,663
China-----	197,400	316,743	161,968	231,650	84,897	137,986
Poland-----	326,508	435,947	221,737	210,425	113,830	124,878
Yugoslavia-----	347,899	406,553	204,703	201,503	101,012	112,321
Romania-----	231,020	344,561	138,575	166,393	80,371	97,632
Czechoslovakia-----	36,392	57,359	29,641	24,055	15,044	11,580
East Germany-----	16,863	35,220	19,123	19,187	8,889	11,723
Hungary-----	46,800	69,153	30,962	48,157	13,390	25,364
Bulgaria-----	26,043	27,909	15,963	17,459	8,938	10,068
Albania-----	3,399	3,497	2,282	5,140	182	1,721
Cuba-----	106	66	26	115	26	18
Mongolia-----	2,076	3,679	1,869	2,633	1,543	1,452
Vietnam-----	428	203	56	444	26	188
North Korea-----	94	21	7	59	7	10
Total 2/-----	1,656,611	2,230,490	1,081,243	1,165,385	550,180	708,603
Total U.S. imports from						
the world 2/-----	149,749,366	172,952,194	83,401,700	95,276,078	42,911,800	50,062,295

1/ Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics effective Jan. 1, 1978, date for 1977 have been adjusted to include nonmonetary gold. Therefore, data in this table for 1977 are not comparable with data for 1977 in table 6 in the Commission's 13th quarterly report to the East-West Trade Board. Data for 1977 are not adjusted for date of importation.

2/ These figures do not correspond exactly to those in table 1 because these figures are imports for consumption valued on a customs basis, whereas the import figures in table 1 are general imports valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication IM-146, and Bureau of East-West Trade.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

corresponding period of 1978. The trade deficit which the United States had experienced in its trade with Yugoslavia during January-June 1978 was reversed during January-June 1979, when the United States achieved a positive trade balance of \$157.6 million. The U.S. trade surplus with Romania was greatly strengthened during January-June 1979, as the surplus of \$93.3 million was nearly 30 times higher than that registered in January-June of 1978. The United States also enjoyed a positive trade balance vis-a-vis Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Bulgaria. However, decreased exports to and increased imports from Hungary turned the customary trade surplus with that country into a \$6.5 million U.S. deficit. At least part of this deficit with Hungary is attributable to the fact that the United States exported no corn to Hungary in January-June 1979 compared with 11.9 million dollars' worth in the corresponding period of 1978, and exports of soybean oilcake and meal were 13.4 million dollars' worth lower in January-June 1979 than in January-June 1978.

U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations, which in the first quarter of 1979 were below the 1978 quarterly average, reached a record high level in the second quarter of 1979 (table 7). Exports of these items were \$813.6 million in the second quarter, compared with a 1973-78 quarterly average of \$378.4 million. The increase came on the strength of greatly expanded grain sales to China, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Soviet grain purchases in the second quarter were \$523.3 million, or 6.8 percent below purchases in the corresponding quarter of 1978. However, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that this year's Soviet grain harvest may be down by as much as one-fifth compared with last year's harvest. Since approximately two-thirds of Soviet grain imports come from the United States, it is anticipated that U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union will increase in the near future. ^{1/} A large Soviet purchase of U.S. grain would cause a reduction of existing grain stocks. In addition, since corn and wheat prices are about 30 percent higher this year than in 1978 partially as a result of the Soviet grain purchases, 1979 could become the most profitable year for U.S. farmers since 1975.

The relative shares of U.S. exports to and imports from the nonmarket economy countries in 1978 and January-June 1979 are shown in figures 1 and 2. Figure 1 shows a marked decline in the importance of Poland as a market for U.S. exports. The Soviet Union's share of U.S. exports continued the decline begun in 1976. In that year, the Soviet share of U.S. exports was 58.7 percent, decreasing to 53.0 percent in 1977, and 45.3 percent in 1978. This occurrence does not represent a decrease in U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, but rather reflects the increasing importance of several other NME's as markets for U.S. goods. In contrast to the situation with Poland and the U.S.S.R., the importance of China, Yugoslavia, Romania, and the "all other" group increased in January-June 1979, compared with the year 1978.

On the import side, figure 2 shows the decreasing importance of Poland and the U.S.S.R. as sources for U.S. imports. This is a similar situation to

^{1/} On Sept. 4, 1979, the Department of Agriculture announced that the Soviet Union had recently purchased 1.08 million metric tons of U.S. grain; most of it for shipment after Oct. 1. This brings total Soviet purchases of U.S. corn and wheat to 15.5 million metric tons for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1980.

Table 7.--U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to the nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1977, 1978, January-June 1978, January-June 1979, April-June 1978, and April-June 1979

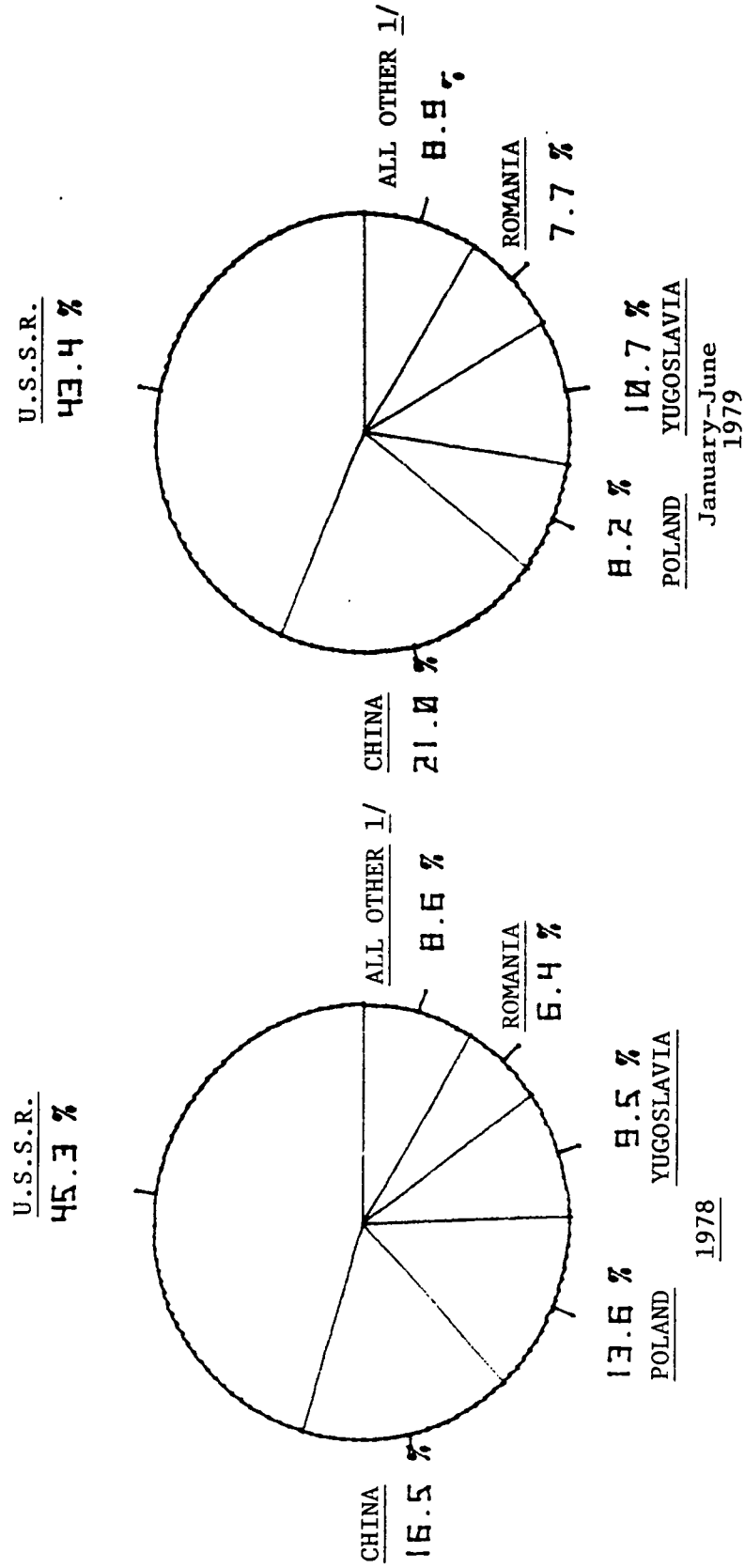
Market	1977	1978	January-June--		April-June--	
			1978	1979	1978	1979
Bulgaria-----1,000 dollars--	175	25,010	16,309	2,484	4,079	-
China-----do-----	-	361,902	30,874	237,812	30,871	78,767
Czechoslovakia-----do-----	8,936	44,643	24,029	25,102	24,029	10,747
East Germany-----do-----	20,246	106,813	60,071	60,923	35,174	44,039
Hungary-----do-----	9,875	12,439	12,280	666	12,186	-
Poland-----do-----	197,686	270,474	116,052	102,307	69,644	74,480
Romania-----do-----	36,840	32,546	6,984	53,338	131	25,995
U.S.S.R-----do-----	848,629	1,417,438	1,010,784	744,282	561,291	523,300
Yugoslavia-----do-----	129	28,575	577	61,965	371	56,263
Total 1/-do-----	1,122,312	2,299,840	1,277,960	1,288,879	737,776	813,591
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world						
1,000 dollars--	8,754,798	11,633,969	5,700,600	5,711,000	3,303,600	3,225,600
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket economy countries as a share of total cereal exports-----percent--	12.8	19.8	22.4	22.6	22.3	25.2

1/ Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication EM-450/455, and Bureau of East-West Trade.

Note.--Data for 1977 are based on old Schedule B, Division 04. Data for 1978 and 1979 are based on new Schedule E, Division 04.

Figure 1.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries in 1978 and January-June 1979

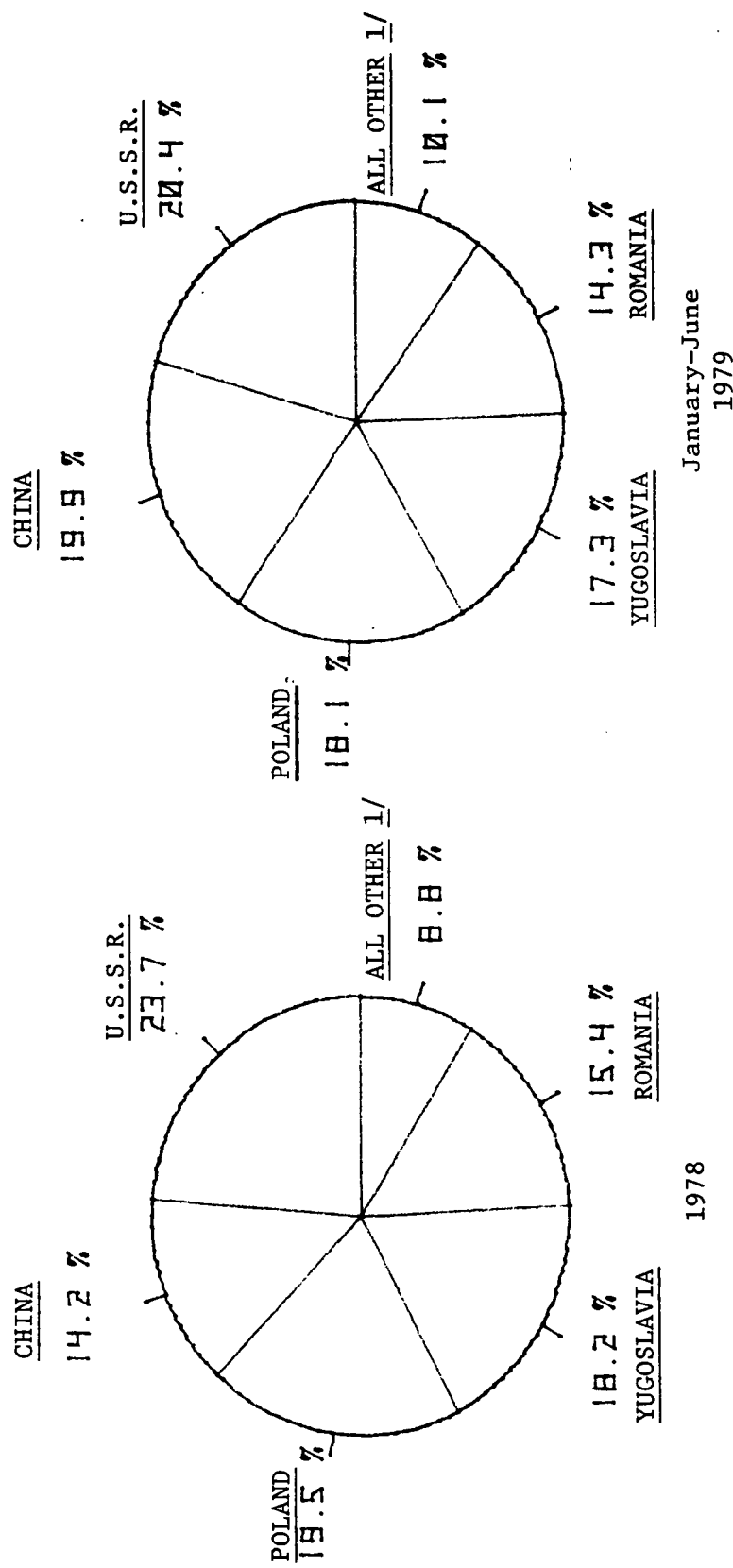


1/ Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, and North Korea.

Source: Based on data from table 5.

Note.--Because of rounding, percentages may not add to exactly 100.

Figure 2.---Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries in 1978 and January-June 1979



1/ Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, and North Korea.

Source: Based on data from table 6.

Note.---Because of rounding, percentages may not add to exactly 100.

that existing with these countries with respect to exports. However, the relative shares also declined for Yugoslavia and Romania in contrast to their relative shares of U.S. exports. The decreasing relative shares of Poland, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, and Romania were counterbalanced by the increasing importance of China and the "all other" group as sources for U.S. imports.

Second-Quarter Developments Affecting U.S. Commercial Relations
With Nonmarket Economy Countries

United States and China sign claims and asset agreement

On May 11, 1979, the United States and China signed a final agreement on claims and assets. The agreement was initialed by the two governments in March during a visit to China by former Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, but was not signed until Secretary of Commerce Kreps visited China in May. Under the terms of the agreement, China will pay U.S. claimants \$80.5 million by October 1, 1984, for 197 million dollars' worth of property and assets seized by China during the Communist takeover of 1949. Of the \$80.5 million, \$30 million is to be paid by China on or before October 1, 1979. In return, the United States will free an equal amount of Chinese assets which have been held in U.S. banks since 1950. The agreement does not specify the legal ownership of such assets. This agreement is significant because resolution of the claims and assets issue was a prerequisite to the signing of a formal trade pact.

U.S.-China trade pact initialed

On May 14, 1979, Secretary of Commerce Kreps and Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang initialed a trade agreement which will establish a framework for orderly trade and business relations between the two nations. The agreement provides for reciprocal most-favored-nation (MFN) status and clears the way for China to obtain official U.S. Government credits. In addition, the agreement outlines visa provisions for U.S. businessmen, working conditions in the two countries, and guarantees for patent, trademark, and copyright protection. However, article IX of the agreement provides that either side may abrogate the terms of the agreement for the protection of its security interests. The trade agreement also notes that due consideration will be given to the fact that China is a developing country. The agreement itself does not grant duty-free treatment to China under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). ^{1/} The agreement is to be extended for successive terms of 3 years if neither side notifies the other of its intent to terminate the agreement at least 30 days before the end of a term.

On July 7, 1979, the agreement was signed in Peking by U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and Chinese Foreign Minister Li Qiang. However, China will not be granted most-favored-nation tariff status until both Houses of Congress approve the agreement.

Although some observers have predicted a massive expansion in U.S.-China trade of up to \$40 billion by 1985, the Commerce Department anticipates a much more gradual increase in trade to a two-way total of around \$5 billion in 1985, up from about \$1.1 billion in 1978. More rapid growth of trade is considered unrealistic because China has limited funds to purchase U.S. goods

^{1/} Title V. of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 specifies that the President cannot extend GSP treatment to products from Communist countries that are not members of the IMF and the GATT. On this basis China is not presently eligible for GSP.

and is further constrained by the rate at which it can efficiently absorb technology. The treaty also specifies that both countries will facilitate granting of official credits to each other. It makes no provisions for specific credits, but stipulates that these will be subject to separate subsequent arrangements. The treaty thus makes China eligible for Export-Import Bank financing, but actual amounts remain dependent on numerous factors not yet provided for. For example, China must first repay an existing debt to Eximbank of \$26.5 million outstanding since 1946.

Textile negotiations

At the end of May, the second round of negotiations on Chinese exports of textiles and apparel to the United States reached an impasse, owing to broad differences between the parties' negotiating positions. The Chinese were not disposed to accept meaningful limitations on their exports of textiles and apparel to the United States. They emphasized their dependence on such sales in order to earn the foreign exchange necessary to finance their imports of heavy machinery and other items from the United States. On their part, U.S. negotiators considered the level of exports China wished to maintain as disruptive, hence unacceptable to U.S. interests.

Following the breakdown of the negotiations on May 31, the United States unilaterally imposed quotas on Chinese cotton gloves, blouses, shirts, cotton trousers, and manmade-fiber sweaters, for the year immediately following, to the levels of such imports into the United States during the 12-month period prior to February 28, 1979.

Loan to China

In June, the First National Bank of Chicago became the first U.S. bank to make a dollar loan to China. China will use the \$8 million loan to purchase cargo ships. The note is guaranteed by the Bank of China.

President recommends extension of waiver authority for Romania and Hungary

On June 1, 1979, President Carter recommended to the Congress that waivers of subsections 402(a) and 402(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 be extended to Romania and Hungary for a further period of 12 months. As part of his recommendation, the President determined that a continuation of the waivers applicable to Romania and Hungary would substantially promote the objectives of section 402. The effect of the Presidential recommendation is to extend MFN and Export-Import Bank credits to Romania and Hungary for an additional year. Hearings were held, but Congress took no action to disapprove the Presidential recommendation, and the waivers were automatically extended.

Hungarian patent practices

The extension of MFN privileges for Hungary appeared to be in serious jeopardy during the summer as some members of Congress expressed their

continuing concern over Hungarian patent practices. These concerns were first noted in a Senate Finance Committee report issued in June 1978 prior to the signing of the trade agreement between the United States and Hungary in July 1978. The report noted that Hungarian officials are reported to deny patent applications to U.S. suppliers of agricultural chemicals, or fail to process such applications. Another Hungarian practice mentioned in the report was the sale by Hungarian firms of agricultural chemicals in third country markets in such a manner that U.S. industrial property rights of these products cannot be protected.

The International Trade Subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee scheduled hearings during July and August 1979 to determine whether Hungary has stopped these practices. During the hearings, serious concern was expressed about continuing violations by Hungarian authorities of U.S. property rights in the area of agricultural chemicals. Although the Committee did not recommend withdrawal of Hungary's MFN status in response to these violations, it did request the Commerce Department to monitor pertinent Hungarian activities for the next 3 months and itself adopted a resolution to monitor the situation in the coming year.

Commission reports no injury to U.S. industry from LTFV imports
of carbon steel plate from Poland

On June 18, 1979, the United States International Trade Commission reported to the Secretary of the Treasury its determination, by a 4-to-0 vote, that there is no injury or likelihood of injury or prevention of establishment of an industry in the United States, by reason of sales of carbon steel plate from Poland at less than fair value (LTFV) within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended.

Vice Chairman Bill Alberger and Commissioner Stern concluded in their statement of reasons in support of their negative determination that 1978, the year in which the LTFV sales from Poland were made, was a year of "marked improvement" for the domestic industry--capacity utilization, shipments, and domestic consumption were all up and employment was steady. They also found that the domestic industry's profit picture is better and that the lower profit levels experienced by some firms could not be attributed to competition from the LTFV imports. Their determination would be the same, they said, whether the industry was considered national or regional in scope or whether such imports from Poland were considered separately or together with LTFV sales of plate from Taiwan, which were the subject of an investigation completed in May 1979. 1/

Commissioners Moore and Bedell stated in their joint statement of reasons that they based their negative determination in large part on a finding that such LTFV sales from Poland did not account for a significant share of carbon steel plate consumption in a regional or national market. They agreed with the Vice Chairman and Commissioner Stern that such sales were insignificant even when considered with similar LTFV sales from Taiwan. They also noted that the Commission was unable to verify reports of sales lost to domestic producers because of the LTFV sales. 2/

1/ United States International Trade Commission news release 79-058, June 18, 1979.

2/ Ibid.

Carter-Brezhnev summit meeting

On June 15, 1979, President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev began a 3-day summit meeting in Vienna, Austria. The meeting culminated on June 18, when the two leaders signed the SALT II pact to limit the nuclear arms race. The SALT II treaty must still be approved by a two-thirds vote of the U.S. Senate. The two Presidents were also expected to have discussed trade and emigration matters at the summit meeting; however, no formal position papers were issued on these subjects.

Joint Commission meetings

The Joint U.S.-Romanian Economic Commission held its fifth session during April. The parties noted the steady improvement of U.S.-Romanian trade relations in recent years and discussed the outstanding concerns of such trade. Romanian officials reiterated their objection to the annual review of Romania's MFN status. Other main topics included: the need to diversify the commodity structure of current trade, the financing of U.S. exports to Romania by credits of the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), U.S. export policy, and Romanian import licensing. Also new trade and investment opportunities were explored. In conjunction with the meeting, U.S. companies signed five contracts with Romanian officials representing an estimated value of more than \$35 million.

The third joint meeting of the U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Council and its counterpart the GDR-U.S. Economic Council was held in May 1979. ^{1/} The meeting noted progress in long-term contractual relations between the United States and East Germany in trading licenses and participating in international trade fairs held in both countries. The Councils signed a charter of cooperation for 1979 and 1980. They announced at the same time the signing of long-term contracts between the Government of East Germany and three U.S. companies: Honeywell Inc., Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and Phillip Bros. The Honeywell agreement calls for cooperation in East Germany, as well as third countries, in the area of electrical engineering, measuring technology, machine tools, and so forth. Phillip Bros. contracted for the purchase of granulated potash from East Germany. The agreement supplements a prior contract calling for Phillip Bros. to sell coal and other products to East Germany. The contract of Standard Oil of Indiana calls for certain licenses to be granted by the East German Government, and for an exchange of chemical products.

The U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Council and its Yugoslav counterpart organization held its fifth annual meeting on June 4. About 140 representatives from 90 U.S. firms and banks, and Yugoslav officials of some 140 enterprises attended. Participants exchanged views on matters of mutual trade, banking, finance, transfer of technology, and joint ventures. Following the Council's meeting on July 12, the U.S. Export-Import Bank signed an agreement with Yugoslav authorities. The agreement stated that the Bank will consider providing financing for U.S. exports required in connection with joint U.S.-Yugoslav projects located in third countries.

^{1/} These are binational councils made up of representatives of U.S. firms and East German economic organizations.

Food and beverage agreements

Pepsico, which negotiated a successful barter arrangement in 1977 with the Soviet Union (Pepsi in exchange for vodka), recently completed a similar countertrade agreement with Bulgaria. 1/ Pepsico will deliver two bottling and mixing plants, provide concentrate, and perform quality-control checks. In return, Pepsico accepted a 200-percent countertrade commitment. Wine is the principal item which Pepsico will receive from Bulgaria, but will also take shipment of bottles, confectioneries, mineral water, furniture, and electric and diesel forklift trucks.

In another countertrade arrangement, Canada Dry will license production of ginger ale in Hungary. The U.S. company will supply technology and concentrate for the production of 4 million bottles per year. In addition, it will exercise quality control and organize publicity within Hungary. Canada Dry will accept 100 percent of its payment in Hungarian fruit juice concentrates.

Coca-Cola concluded a 10-year cooperation agreement with the State Committee for Science and Technology in the Soviet Union. The agreement provides for the exchange of information and technology for the production of nonalcoholic drinks.

Other commercial agreements

Converse Rubber signed a coproduction agreement with a Yugoslav footwear firm, providing for joint output of leisure footwear. 2/ The U.S. company will buy back 500,000 pairs of the Yugoslav footwear annually.

Philip Morris, which licensed the production of Marlboro cigarettes in the U.S.S.R. in 1977, recently signed a licensing agreement under which a new cigarette brand will be made using Soviet raw materials but with the flavor of a U.S.-made cigarette. The new agreement provides that Philip Morris will purchase Soviet Oriental tobacco in equivalent amount to U.S. tobacco currently sold to the Soviet Union for Marlboro production. U.S. tobacco exports to the U.S.S.R. in 1978 (excluding cigarettes) amounted to \$865,504.

Reversing the usual outflow of technology, Kaiser Aluminum and the Hungarian Aluminum Trust concluded an agreement under which Hungary will provide technical assistance for the modification of Kaiser alumina refinery in Louisiana. Specifically, the Hungarian Aluminum Trust will review certain

1/ The U.S. Department of Commerce defines a countertrade transaction as one in which a seller (a Western exporter) provides a buyer (an Eastern importer) with deliveries (e.g., technology, know-how, finished products, machinery and equipment) and contractually agrees to purchase goods from the buyer equal to an agreed-upon percentage of the original sales contract value.

2/ A coproduction agreement is one under which (a) each partner specializes in producing component units and semifinished products which are then exchanged; or (b) one partner supplies a mutually agreed quantity of finished or semifinished products to the other (in some cases these are produced on the customer's equipment). In both cases the know-how may be supplied by one partner, both partners, or be worked out jointly.

technical specifications and provide design assistance for the purpose of reducing the facility's energy consumption by as much as 20 percent. This is to be accomplished by recovering and reusing the heat from the production process.

The Export-Import Bank is lending \$3.85 million at 8.25 percent annual interest to a Yugoslav manufacturing plant. The loan will help Yugoslavia finance the purchase of U.S. goods and services for the construction of a nitric acid plant, part of a larger fertilizer expansion facility. The nitric acid plant will have an annual production capability of 210,000 metric tons per year, all of which will be used within the fertilizer complex. The Eximbank loan amounts to 40 percent of the full contract value of \$9.6 million. The U.S. firm providing the goods and services estimates that the contract will create employment for 100 persons for 1 year.

Leather Athletic Footwear From Yugoslavia

Since 1975 Yugoslavia has been an important supplier of leather athletic footwear to the United States. During the period 1975-78, Yugoslavia accounted for 8 percent of the quantity and 14 percent of the value of total U.S. imports of leather athletic footwear. On the basis of information developed in this report, it appears that imports of leather athletic footwear from Yugoslavia have had relatively little effect on the U.S. athletic footwear industry and its employment. Although imported leather athletic footwear from Yugoslavia is like or directly competitive with certain high-priced domestically produced athletic footwear, the disruptive effect of imports from Yugoslavia is most likely to be small because: (1) the quantity of imports of Yugoslavian leather athletic footwear has declined or remained stable since 1975, (2) Yugoslavia's share of the import market for leather athletic footwear has been declining, and (3) U.S. production of leather athletic footwear increased by 77 percent from 1975 to 1978. ^{1/}

Since leather athletic footwear remains among the leading items imported from Yugoslavia, the East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System will continue to monitor these imports.

Description of products

The footwear under consideration is designed primarily for jogging, running, tennis, and basketball and to a lesser degree for track and field, football, soccer, and other sports. The footwear has soles of rubber or plastic that are specially constructed according to the intended end use and uppers that are primarily of leather. Most of the Yugoslavian leather athletic footwear is imported into the United States by companies with well-known brand names that are synonymous with high quality, high price, imported athletic footwear. These same companies also import athletic footwear produced in other European countries and from Taiwan and South Korea.

Because of the demanding uses to which high-quality athletic footwear are subjected, they are made to competition standards and unique production processes are used, which require specialized equipment, lasts, and materials. For many styles, specially tanned leathers are used that are lightweight, flexible, and perspiration and moisture resistant. In both the United States and Yugoslavia, materials are of the highest quality, and the investment in research and development, both of new materials and designs is also usually high. High-quality athletic shoes, both U.S. made and imported, are marketed through sporting goods stores and stores specializing in athletic footwear.

In recent years, there has developed a high degree of fashion acceptance for athletic footwear or footwear with the athletic look to be used for street and casual wear. Much of this type of the athletic-look footwear, which is not designed for vigorous athletic use, is supplied at popular price by high volume U.S. producers and by Far Eastern countries and is distributed through mass merchandisers and national chain outlets.

^{1/} U.S. production of leather athletic footwear increased from 5.7 million pairs in 1975 to 12.2 million pairs in 1977, and then declined to 10.1 million pairs in 1978.

Domestic producers

Approximately 20 firms produce the majority of athletic footwear in the United States. With one exception, the larger volume producers manufacture popular-price footwear which is not considered competitive with either the higher grade imports, or high-quality domestically produced athletic footwear. The majority of U.S. firms producing athletic footwear are small- to medium-sized businesses and compete vigorously for a share of the high-quality athletic shoe market.

Domestic production and shipments

The annual U.S. production of total athletic footwear, shown in the following table, has increased annually and without interruption since 1975. U.S. production of all athletic shoes increased from 7.9 million pairs in 1975 to 20.9 million pairs in 1978, or by 38 percent. Production of leather athletic shoes increased from 5.7 million pairs in 1975 to 12.2 million pairs in 1977, but declined to 10.1 million pairs in 1978.

Athletic footwear: U.S. production, 1975-78, January-June 1978
and January-June 1979

(In thousands of pairs)

Period	Athletic footwear	
	Leather <u>1/</u>	Total <u>2/</u>
1975-----	5,700	7,915
1976-----	7,246	10,064
1977-----	12,189	15,978
1978-----	10,092	20,852
January-June--		
1978-----	4,048	8,520
1979-----	4,636	8,368

1/ Athletic shoes of which the chief value of the upper is leather.

2/ Includes athletic shoes with uppers of leather, plastic, and other materials.

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

Note.--Data for leather athletic footwear is partially estimated.

The following table gives information available on domestic manufacturers' shipments of athletic footwear. Data on U.S. manufacturers' shipments of leather athletic footwear are not reported separately.

Athletic footwear: U.S. shipments of athletic footwear, 1/ 1974-78

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<u>1,000 pairs</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Per pair</u>
1974-----	9,867	100,549	\$10.19
1975-----	7,290	86,653	11.88
1976-----	10,123	114,792	11.33
1977-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1978-----	20,887	156,708	7.50

1/ Includes skating shoes, shoes with cleats, and joggers, whether for organized sports or street wear, or both, with uppers of leather, plastics, or other materials, but excluding sneakers and similar types.

2/ Not available.

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

U.S. consumption

The demand for athletic footwear increased substantially between 1975 and 1977, and especially in 1976. As shown in the following table, from 1975 to 1976, U.S. consumption of leather athletic footwear increased from 22.2 million pairs to 40.9 million pairs, or by 85 percent. Between 1976 and 1977, consumption of leather athletic shoes increased to 61.8 million pairs; however, by 1978, consumption fell to 45.5 million pairs, or a decline of 26 percent from the previous year.

Increasing consumption of athletic footwear between 1975 and 1977 resulted from a rise in the demand for athletic equipment of all types. The rate of growth in the 15- to 34-age group--the category most involved in serious sports activities--accelerated. Over the same period, personal income also increased. Along with more money, leisure time, and mobility came a new interest in sports activities and a growing interest in physical well-being by all age groups. There was a corresponding rise in the demand for athletic equipment of all types, including that for athletic footwear.

The decline in the consumption of athletic shoes in 1978 is partially due to a saturation of the market. In addition, expensive, well-made athletic shoes do not require frequent replacement and a lively business in resoling athletic shoes has developed.

Leather athletic footwear: U.S. production, imports for consumption,
and apparent consumption, 1975-78 ^{1/}

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,000 pairs			Percent
1975-----	5,700	16,526	22,226	74
1976-----	7,246	33,633	40,879	82
1977-----	12,189	49,610	61,799	80
1978-----	10,092	35,432	45,524	78

^{1/} Apparent consumption figures do not include deductions for exports, which are negligible.

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

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of leather athletic footwear from all sources increased from 16.5 million pairs in 1975 to a peak of 49.6 million pairs in 1977, and then declined 28.6 percent to 35.4 million pairs in 1978 (table 8). ^{1/} Total U.S. imports of leather athletic footwear in the first half of 1979 were 16.6 million pairs, slightly above the 16.3 million pairs imported in January-June 1978. On a value basis, imports of leather athletic footwear increased from \$112.9 million in 1975 to \$257.3 million in 1977, and then declined slightly in 1978 to \$251.4 million. Imports in the first half of 1979 were valued at \$123.5 million, compared with \$116.7 million in January-June 1978.

Between 1975 and 1978, imports of leather athletic footwear increased more rapidly than did total U.S. footwear imports. During this period, total U.S. footwear imports increased 30.4 percent in terms of quantity and 81.7 percent in terms of value. In contrast, imports of leather athletic footwear increased 114.4 percent in terms of quantity and 122.8 percent in terms of value. As a result of this higher growth rate, leather athletic footwear increased as a share of total U.S. footwear imports. On a quantity basis, imports of leather athletic footwear were 5.7 percent of total imports in 1975. This share increased through 1976 to 13.5 percent in 1977, and then declined to 9.3 percent in 1978. On a value basis, imports of leather athletic footwear were 10.0 percent of total imports in 1975. By 1977, this share had increased to 16.1 percent. In 1978, slightly decreased imports of leather athletic footwear coupled with a 20-percent increase in the value of total footwear imports lowered the share of leather athletic footwear to 12.1 percent (table 9).

^{1/} Leather athletic footwear enters the United States under the following 4 TSUSA item Nos.: 700.2920, 700.3515, 700.4506, and 700.4507. Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, items 700.4506 and 700.4507 were classified under the now-deleted No. 700.4505.

Table 8.--Leather athletic footwear: 1/ U.S. Imports for consumption from Yugoslavia and other NME's, 1975-78, January-June 1978 and January-June 1979

(Quantity in thousands of pairs; value in thousands of dollars)						
Period	Total U.S. imports	Imports from--		Ratio (percent) to total U.S. imports of imports from--		
		Yugoslavia	Other NME's 2/	Yugoslavia	Other NME's	
Quantity						
1975-----	16,526	2,780	221	16.8		1.3
1976-----	33,633	2,739	99	8.1		0.3
1977-----	49,610	2,627	277	5.3		.6
1978-----	35,432	2,630	198	7.4		.6
January-March--						
1978-----	9,658	965	40	10.0		.4
1979-----	8,405	558	87	6.6		1.0
April-June--						
1978-----	6,686	622	14	9.3		.2
1979-----	8,278	424	178	5.1		2.1
Value						
1975-----	112,852	24,838	963	22.0		0.9
1976-----	174,765	24,591	518	14.1		.3
1977-----	257,323	28,357	959	11.0		.4
1978-----	251,401	33,241	1,082	13.2		.4
January-March--						
1978-----	64,335	11,675	277	18.1		.4
1979-----	62,156	7,899	578	12.7		.9
April-June--						
1978-----	52,316	8,029	68	15.3		.1
1979-----	61,352	6,056	1,121	9.9		1.8
Unit value per pair						
1975-----	\$6.83	\$8.94	\$4.36	-		-
1976-----	5.20	8.98	5.21	-		-
1977-----	5.19	10.80	2.46	-		-
1978-----	7.10	12.64	5.47	-		-
January-March--						
1978-----	6.66	12.10	6.93	-		-
1979-----	7.40	14.15	6.63	-		-
April-June--						
1978-----	7.82	12.90	4.76	-		-
1979-----	7.41	14.29	6.31	-		-

1/ TSUSA items 700.2920, 700.3515, 700.4506, and 700.4507.

2/ Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Estonia, and China.

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

Imports of all types of footwear from Yugoslavia remained relatively stable at 2.9 to 3.0 million pairs throughout the 4-year period 1975-78. In 1978, these imports accounted for 0.8 percent of total U.S. footwear imports. Imports from Yugoslavia decreased from 1.6 million pairs in January-June 1978 to 1.1 million pairs in January-June 1979, accounting for 1 percent of total U.S. footwear imports in the latter period. On a value basis, footwear imports from Yugoslavia increased from \$26.4 million in 1975 to \$37.5 million in 1978, when they accounted for 1.8 percent of the value of total U.S. footwear imports. Imports in January-June 1979 were valued at \$15.2 million, compared with \$19.9 million in the corresponding period of 1978 (tables 10-13).

The vast bulk of footwear imports from Yugoslavia consist of leather athletic footwear. On a quantity basis, the share of these items in total U.S. footwear imports from Yugoslavia was 92.7 percent in 1975, 95.5 percent in 1976, 90.9 percent in 1977, and 87.7 percent in 1978 (table 9). On an absolute basis, imports of leather athletic footwear from Yugoslavia have declined slightly over the past 4 years, from 2.8 million pairs in 1975 to 2.6 million pairs in 1978 (table 8). Imports in the first and second quarters of 1979 were substantially below their levels in the corresponding quarters of 1978. Moreover, there has been an irregular, but discernible, downward trend in Yugoslavia's share of total U.S. leather athletic footwear imports. Yugoslavia supplied 17 percent of total U.S. leather athletic footwear imports in 1975; this share declined to 7 percent in 1978, and stood at approximately 6 percent for January-June 1979.

Table 9.--Leather athletic footwear: Ratios of U.S. imports to total footwear imports, by specified sources, 1975-78

(In percent)			
Year	All sources	Yugoslavia	Other NME's
Quantity			
1975-----	5.7	92.7	3.6
1976-----	9.1	95.5	1.0
1977-----	13.5	90.9	3.6
1978-----	9.3	87.7	1.4
Value			
1975-----	10.0	92.7	4.4
1976-----	12.1	94.1	1.1
1977-----	16.1	89.4	2.4
1978-----	12.1	87.7	1.0

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

Table 10.--Nonrubber footwear: 1/ Quantity of U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1975-78

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	Share of total in 1978
	1,000 pairs	1,000 pairs	1,000 pairs	1,000 pairs	Percent
Italy-----	54,443	47,201	39,674	62,934	17
Taiwan-----	103,444	155,704	166,478	117,237	31
Spain-----	38,412	38,714	31,270	37,458	10
Brazil-----	26,467	26,681	17,609	27,427	7
Republic of Korea----	15,960	44,047	58,650	30,591	8
France-----	3,808	3,212	3,399	4,275	1
Hong Kong-----	5,943	6,684	8,714	28,342	8
Yugoslavia-----	2,959	2,867	2,890	2,963	1
Romania-----	2,288	3,654	3,745	5,967	2
Mexico-----	4,251	5,257	3,126	5,262	1
Canada-----	2,037	2,417	2,595	3,153	1
Greece-----	3,936	4,213	2,723	3,127	1
Poland-----	3,061	4,976	3,173	4,611	1
West Germany-----	1,550	1,474	1,279	1,464	2/
Austria-----	1,553	1,528	1,536	2,742	1
Philippines-----	266	370	624	8,389	2
Uruguay-----	927	2,061	2,574	2,081	1
Japan-----	4,276	4,692	5,474	7,341	2
United Kingdom-----	686	830	811	1,018	2/
Switzerland-----	299	385	437	444	2/
Ireland-----	702	768	821	976	2/
Argentina-----	994	507	1,568	1,365	2/
Sweden-----	527	713	879	1,460	2/
India-----	3,900	5,768	3,514	3,603	1
Czechoslovakia-----	1,059	973	1,016	1,170	2/
All other-----	2,790	4,305	3,553	3/ 8,115	2
Total-----	286,538	370,001	368,069	373,515	100

1/ Includes footwear made of leather, vinyls, wool felt, textiles, vegetable fiber, wood, or miscellaneous other materials; excludes rubber footwear and disposable paper slippers.

2/ Less than 0.5 percent.

3/ Includes 1.6 million pairs from Thailand and 1.2 million from Singapore.

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

Table 11.--Nonrubber footwear: 1/ Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1975-78

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	Share of total in 1978
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Italy-----	330,275	331,749	360,859	550,325	27
Taiwan-----	157,338	279,308	346,990	387,144	19
Spain-----	226,213	234,257	212,861	278,087	14
Brazil-----	120,655	139,880	120,723	178,932	9
Republic of Korea----	52,899	165,123	229,365	171,321	8
France-----	36,024	30,277	34,529	54,930	3
Hong Kong-----	4,817	7,818	12,553	39,239	2
Yugoslavia-----	26,426	26,138	31,733	37,514	2
Romania-----	8,128	17,835	20,422	35,034	2
Mexico-----	21,619	22,487	19,725	32,565	2
Canada-----	16,974	20,649	23,949	30,205	2
Greece-----	22,882	28,374	18,820	23,515	1
Poland-----	11,199	19,073	13,625	21,968	1
West Germany-----	15,497	15,399	15,955	19,581	1
Austria-----	9,574	10,368	10,910	19,412	1
Philippines-----	650	1,201	3,275	19,224	1
Uruguay-----	4,936	12,385	20,695	18,726	1
Japan-----	7,386	9,097	13,402	18,289	1
United Kingdom-----	7,970	9,513	11,210	15,854	1
Switzerland-----	7,053	9,187	10,352	14,692	1
Ireland-----	8,125	8,821	10,290	13,643	1
Argentina-----	5,258	3,779	15,488	13,519	1
Sweden-----	4,452	5,289	7,835	12,624	1
India-----	6,548	12,664	8,103	9,494	1
Czechoslovakia-----	5,669	5,841	6,580	9,485	1
All other-----	13,661	22,049	18,921	32,029	2
Total-----	1,132,228	1,448,561	1,599,170	2,057,351	100

1/ Includes footwear made of leather, vinyls, wool felt, textiles, vegetable fiber, wood, or miscellaneous other materials; excludes rubber footwear and disposable paper slippers.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 12.--Nonrubber footwear: 1/ Unit values of U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1975-78

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978	Change, 1978 over 1975
	Per pair	Per pair	Per pair	Per pair	Percent
Italy-----	\$6.07	\$7.03	\$9.10	\$8.74	44
Taiwan-----	1.52	1.79	2.08	3.30	117
Spain-----	5.89	6.05	6.81	7.42	26
Brazil-----	4.56	5.24	6.86	6.52	43
Republic of Korea----	3.31	3.75	3.91	5.60	69
France-----	9.46	9.43	10.16	12.85	36
Hong Kong-----	.81	1.17	1.44	1.38	70
Yugoslavia-----	8.93	9.12	10.98	12.66	42
Romania-----	3.55	4.88	5.45	5.87	65
Mexico-----	5.09	4.28	6.31	6.19	22
Canada-----	8.33	8.54	9.23	9.58	15
Greece-----	5.81	6.73	6.91	7.52	29
Poland-----	3.66	3.83	4.29	4.76	30
West Germany-----	10.00	10.45	12.47	13.38	34
Austria-----	6.16	6.79	7.10	7.08	15
Philippines-----	2.44	3.25	5.25	2.29	-6
Uruguay-----	5.32	6.01	8.04	9.00	69
Japan-----	1.73	1.94	2.45	2.49	44
United Kingdom-----	11.62	11.46	13.82	15.57	34
Switzerland-----	23.59	23.86	23.69	33.09	40
Ireland-----	11.57	11.49	12.53	13.98	21
Argentina-----	5.29	7.45	9.88	9.90	87
Sweden-----	8.45	7.42	8.91	8.65	2
India-----	1.68	2.20	2.31	2.64	57
Czechoslovakia-----	5.35	6.00	6.48	8.11	52
All other-----	4.90	5.12	5.33	3.95	-19
Average unit value-----	3.95	3.92	4.34	5.51	40

1/ Includes footwear made of leather, vinyls, wool felt, textiles, vegetable fiber, wood, or miscellaneous other materials; excludes rubber footwear and disposable paper slippers.

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

Table 13.--Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by selected sources, January-June 1978 and January-June 1979

Source	January-June 1978		January-June 1979	
	Quantity	Percent of	Quantity	Percent of
	1,000 pairs	total	1,000 pairs	total
Italy-----	29,232	16	53,803	25
Taiwan-----	59,801	32	60,091	28
Spain-----	19,218	10	14,631	7
Brazil-----	13,222	7	17,879	8
Republic of Korea-----	14,188	8	11,110	5
France-----	2,203	1	1,512	1
Hong Kong-----	14,124	8	13,097	6
Yugoslavia-----	1,608	1	1,116	1
Romania-----	3,067	2	2,534	1
Mexico-----	2,335	1	3,112	1
Greece-----	1,463	1	1/	1/
Poland-----	2,700	1	1,382	1
Uruguay-----	961	1	1/	1/
Japan-----	4,488	2	2,442	1
India-----	2,830	2	2,149	1
All other-----	11,021	6	26,834	13
Total-----	184,806	100	212,906	100
Source	January-June 1978		January-June 1979	
	Value	Percent of	Value	Percent of
	1,000 dollars	total	1,000 dollars	total
Italy-----	229,969	25	372,515	32
Taiwan-----	172,025	19	207,912	18
Spain-----	126,824	14	133,960	12
Brazil-----	75,821	8	116,445	10
Republic of Korea-----	76,962	9	76,204	7
France-----	25,123	3	25,477	2
Hong Kong-----	16,591	2	18,726	2
Yugoslavia-----	19,909	2	15,234	1
Romania-----	17,688	2	16,902	1
Mexico-----	13,378	1	18,436	2
Greece-----	10,080	1	1/	1/
Poland-----	12,384	1	7,067	1
Uruguay-----	7,636	1	1/	1/
Japan-----	10,158	1	6,409	1
India-----	6,933	1	6,228	1
All other-----	59,628	7	104,300	9
Total-----	905,641	100	1,150,839	100
Source	January-June 1978		January-June 1979	
	Unit value		Unit value	
	Per pair		Per pair	
Italy-----	\$7.87		\$6.92	
Taiwan-----	2.88		3.46	
Spain-----	6.60		9.16	
Brazil-----	5.73		6.51	
Republic of Korea-----	5.42		6.86	
France-----	11.40		16.85	
Hong Kong-----	1.17		1.43	
Yugoslavia-----	12.38		13.65	
Romania-----	5.77		6.67	
Mexico-----	5.73		1.60	
Greece-----	6.89		1/	
Poland-----	4.59		5.12	
Uruguay-----	7.95		1/	
Japan-----	2.26		2.62	
India-----	2.45		2.90	
All other-----	5.41		3.89	
Total-----	4.90		5.38	

1/ Not available.

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

The unit value of leather athletic footwear imports from Yugoslavia is significantly higher than the average. In the first two quarters of 1979, the unit value of these imports from Yugoslavia was over \$14, almost double the average unit value of athletic footwear imported from all sources. For this reason, Yugoslavia's share of the import market on a value basis is much greater than on a quantity basis. Despite a declining quantity of imports from Yugoslavia, steadily increasing unit values have led to an increase in the value of these imports from \$24.8 million in 1975 to \$33.2 million in 1978. The value of imports in the first two quarters of 1979, however, has been substantially below the levels recorded in the corresponding quarters of 1978 (table 8).

Yugoslavia's share of total U.S. imports of leather athletic footwear on a value basis decreased from 22 percent in 1975 to 11 percent in 1977, and then increased slightly to 13 percent in 1978. This share will probably decrease in 1979 based on data for the first two quarters of 1979, which show Yugoslavia's share to be 5 percentage points lower each quarter than in the corresponding quarters of 1978 (table 8).

Several other NME's supply minor amounts of leather athletic footwear to the U.S. market. Among these are Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, and China. ^{1/} Romania is by far the largest of these other NME suppliers. Imports from these countries have been irregular and, in general, have amounted to 1 percent or less of total U.S. leather athletic footwear imports. This share increased in April-June 1979 to 2 percent as the value of the imports in the quarter alone surpassed that in any full year (table 8). In general, leather athletic footwear from these other NME's is of comparatively low unit value. Only the minor share entering from East Germany is of higher than average unit value.

The Yugoslav leather and footwear industry

The Yugoslav leather and footwear industry meets most of the domestic demand, while exporting approximately 50 percent of production. In 1966-77, the industry accounted for about 2 percent of the physical volume of overall industrial production, employed about 3 percent of the total industrial labor force, and generated from 2.1 percent (in 1966) to 2.8 percent (in 1977) of total industrial income. In 1978, leather industry exports accounted for about 5 percent of Yugoslavia's total exports.

In 1977, Yugoslavia processed 91,300 tons of hides, of which 54,400 were domestic and 36,900 were imported. This represents a 49.1 percent increase over the total number of hides processed in 1966. Traditionally, Yugoslavia imported only the best kinds of hides from such developed countries as Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands. More recently, expansion of the industry has prompted the importation of hides and skins of an inferior quality. U.S. exports of hides and skins to Yugoslavia have fluctuated over the past few years. These exports were valued at \$6.3 million in 1976, \$14.3 million in 1977, \$5.2 million in 1978, and \$10.6 million in the first 6 months of 1979.

^{1/} Estonia is listed separately in headnote 3(e) and its incorporation into the U.S.S.R. in 1940 is not recognized by the Government of the United States.

Yugoslav production of leather footwear increased from approximately 30 million pairs in 1966 to 48.6 million pairs in 1977. Approximately 50 percent of production in 1977 consisted of men's and women's shoes, 19 percent were sandals, 17 percent were children's shoes, and 14 percent consisted of other kinds of footwear. Athletic footwear probably falls into the latter category. Since 1973, domestic consumption of footwear has been relatively constant at slightly less than 30 million pairs. Exports, on the other hand, rose from 7.2 million pairs in 1966 to 9.8 million pairs in 1970, and to 13.5 million pairs in 1973. By 1976, exports of Yugoslav footwear had risen to a record 21.2 million pairs; however, these exports decreased to 19.7 million pairs in 1977. Yugoslavia exports leather footwear primarily to countries belonging to the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). ^{1/} The Soviet Union imports an average of 10 million to 12 million pairs of Yugoslav footwear. Another 9 million to 10 million pairs of leather shoes are also exported to the developed Western countries. Of these, approximately 60 percent go to West Germany. Yugoslav sources report that marketing conditions (prices and quality) have recently become more competitive in both East European countries and Western hard-currency countries. This increased competition, together with a rise in prices of raw materials on the world market, has had an adverse effect on the economic position of the Yugoslav leather and footwear industry.

Until the late 1960's, Yugoslavia imported only very small quantities of footwear. These imports were used primarily as exhibits for fairs to stimulate domestic manufacturers to greater creativity, quality, and a broader range of shoes. Imports in 1966 were 24,000 pairs. Imports for nonexhibit purposes began to increase in the late 1960's and the peak year for Yugoslav footwear imports was 1970 when nearly 3.3 million pairs were imported. After 1970, the domestic industry had evolved to the point where it was able to compete successfully on foreign markets. Imports began declining, and in 1977 amounted to 766,000 pairs. Most of the footwear imported by Yugoslavia comes from developed countries such as Italy, France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, although in recent years there has been an increase in imports from the developing countries.

Capacity utilization in the Yugoslav leather and footwear industry was 83 percent in 1976. This compares with a capacity utilization of 77 percent in industry as a whole. Capacity utilization in the Yugoslav footwear industry is higher than in the U.S. footwear industry--higher even than in the U.S. athletic footwear sector which boasts the highest capacity utilization of any footwear sector. For the U.S. footwear industry as a whole, capacity utilization was 75.4 percent in 1977 and 75.6 percent in 1978. In the athletic footwear sector, capacity utilization was 79.9 percent in 1977 and 82.5 percent in 1978.

Labor productivity in the Yugoslav footwear industry increased at an average annual rate of 0.7 percent during 1966-77, compared with 3.1 percent overall. The low rate of labor productivity growth is attributable to such factors as the increasing need to widen the range of products and the lack of

^{1/} The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance includes the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Cuba, and Vietnam.

skilled labor, although capital intensity is apparently satisfactory. Investment in the leather and footwear industry accounted for about 1 percent of total industrial outlays during the 1966-77 period.

The industry employs mainly unskilled and semiskilled workers. In 1976, these workers accounted for 53.2 percent of total workers in the leather and footwear industry. Skilled workers accounted for another 31.4 percent of the labor force. Only 8.2 percent of the leather and footwear workers had secondary or higher education. Not surprisingly, therefore, the Yugoslav Federal Statistics Institute reported in January 1979, that personal incomes of workers in the leather shoes and goods industry were among the lowest, although higher than those of workers in the ready-made textile product industry.

Glassware 1/

The U.S. glassware industry produces both machine-made and handmade glassware with the latter sector much the smaller of the two. U.S. exports consist almost entirely of machine-made glassware. Imports, on the other hand, are concentrated in handmade glassware. These imports have been a cause of periodic concern to the domestic handmade glass industry for the past 30 years. 2/ This is because handmade glass is a highly labor-intensive product which can be produced relatively more cheaply by countries such as the NME's. When labor is the principal cost, it is often the case that a U.S. industry can remain competitive only if the difference in productivity is sufficient to overcome the difference between the foreign and U.S. wages. In the handmade glassware industry, the difference in productivity between the United States and its foreign competitors is small. However, it should be pointed out that while the domestic handmade glassware industry experiences competition from imports, its problems are compounded by competition from the growing domestic machine-made glass industry.

In 1978 the United States imported glassware valued at \$154.0 million and exported \$89.8 million. Imports from the NME's were valued at \$24.3 million, while U.S. exports to those countries totaled \$0.02 million.

Imports from the NME's have been increasing in recent years, both absolutely and as a share of total imports. In general, glassware imports from NME's have exhibited a more rapid growth rate than those from market economy countries. However, at the present time, it does not appear that glassware imports from the NME's are a cause of significant concern to the U.S. glassware industry. Although these countries have generally low labor costs, the unit values of glassware imported from NME's are, on an average, equal to or slightly higher than the unit values of glassware imported from other countries. This suggests that much of the glassware imported from NME's is of a quality or of a distinctive design which commands a higher price. For example, glassware imported from the NME's often incorporates folk designs traditional to the Eastern European area.

There has apparently been some shift in recent years within the NME's to increase the automation of the production process. However, it is unlikely that this would have an adverse impact on the U.S. machine-made glassware industry which currently is only minimally affected by competition from imports of machine-made glassware from all sources.

1/ The items covered in the glassware commodity section are articles chiefly used in the household or elsewhere for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients, and smokers' articles, household articles, and art and ornamental articles not specially provided for (TSUS items 546.11-.59), hereafter referred to as glassware.

2/ In 1959, the United States Tariff Commission made an escape-clause investigation of handmade table and household glassware under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. The Commission found that imports of handmade glassware were not a cause of serious injury to the domestic industry.

The U.S. industry

The U.S. glassware industry produces both machine-made and handmade glassware. The production processes for these two types of glassware differ in many respects. The molten glass for machine-made glassware is fed automatically into molds in a continuous process with the use of extensive mechanical equipment. The large quantity of glassware produced by this method is generally low-priced utility glassware for household and institutional use.

In the United States, approximately 25 establishments produce machine-made glassware. These producers are located mainly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, with the major producers operating large plants of 1,000 employees or more. The largest domestic machine-made glassware producers are Anchor Hocking Corp., the Libbey Glass Division of Owens-Illinois, Inc., and Lancaster Colony Corp.

Handmade glassware is usually handblown or handmolded. In the handblown method, each piece of glassware is individually blown into a mold and then turned, forming the bowl of the goblet. The stem and foot are separately formed, and all three pieces are then fused together. Handmolded glassware is pressed, not blown, into a handsculptured mold, producing a heavy, more durable piece of glassware than the handblown method. Another production method not often used in the United States is the traditional offhand method. In this process, individual pieces of glassware are blown and formed without the use of a mold.

The domestic handmade glassware producers are located mainly in West Virginia, southwestern Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio. These are generally small firms that manufacture higher priced or luxury glassware with less complex equipment in a larger variety of styles, sizes, and colors than the machine-made glassware establishments.

Shipments on a value basis of domestic glassware increased steadily during 1974-77, from \$542 million in 1974 to \$784 million in 1977. Machine-made glassware accounted for approximately 85 to 90 percent of total U.S. shipments. Imports of glassware increased from \$77 million in 1974 to \$113 million in 1977, and exports rose steadily from \$55 million in 1974 to \$69 million in 1977. Apparent consumption also rose steadily during this period, from \$564 million in 1974 to \$828 million in 1977.

Imported glassware generally falls into six distinct product groupings: (1) full lead crystal; (2) Venetian or Murano glassware; (3) bubble glass; (4) pressed and toughened glassware; (5) smokers' articles and perfume bottles; and (6) miscellaneous glassware.

Full lead crystal items are handblown and contain by weight 24 percent or more of lead monoxide. Only two domestic producers manufacture full lead crystal; this crystal generally competes in the medium unit price area. France, West Germany, and Ireland are the principal supplying countries.

Venetian or Murano glassware is generally handmade and is characterized by metal flecking, glass pictorial scenes, or glass-thread or ribbonlike effects embedded or introduced into the glassware prior to solidification. This type of glassware is not produced to any great extent in the United States. Imports of this glassware come principally from Mexico, Taiwan, and Italy.

Bubble glass is generally handmade, colored prior to solidification and characterized by the random distribution of bubbles, seeds, or stones throughout the glass. This item is not generally produced in U.S. establishments and is imported mainly from Mexico and Taiwan.

Pressed and toughened glassware is specially tempered to resist thermal and mechanical shock. Most of this glassware is machine-made and is imported principally from France. These products are directly competitive with domestically produced pressed and toughened glassware.

Smokers' articles, such as ash trays, cigarette boxes, and humidors, and perfume bottles are believed to be a small part of U.S. producers' sales. These articles are generally machine-made and imports of these items compete with products of the efficient domestic machine-made industry. Principal supplying countries are Mexico, Italy, and Taiwan.

The largest category of imported glassware is the miscellaneous glassware grouping. These items are usually handmade and include such products as tumblers, goblets, kitchenware, and cooking ware. Many countries contribute to the imports of this glassware and there is no principal supplying country.

Glassware sales are expected to increase owing to the growing popularity of wine and after-dinner liqueurs, which has resulted in increased sales of stemware and cordial glasses; the popularity of glassware as gift items; the trend to more formal place settings; and the rise in the number of two-income families that can afford better glassware.

Household glassware: U.S. shipments, imports, exports,
and apparent consumption, 1974-77

Year	U.S. shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1974-----	542,020	76,812	54,740	564,092	13.6
1975-----	637,878	75,142	60,455	652,565	11.5
1976-----	730,157	93,778	64,512	759,423	12.3
1977-----	784,438	112,592	69,434	827,596	13.6

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

U.S. imports

Total U.S. glassware imports increased from 100.3 million pieces valued at \$75.1 million in 1975 to 164.3 million pieces valued at \$154.0 million in 1978 (table 14). The unit value of imported glassware declined somewhat from \$0.75 in 1975 to \$0.69 in 1976, and then began rising, reaching \$0.94 in 1978.

Table 14.--Glassware: U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries and principal sources, 1975-78

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978
Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
Romania-----	4,762.3	8,058.4	8,749.6	12,384.7
Czechoslovakia----	1,812.1	3,986.7	4,369.2	5,765.1
Poland-----	1,428.0	2,261.5	1,766.7	2,052.2
Yugoslavia-----	1,372.7	2,067.5	1,974.9	3,075.6
East Germany-----	437.3	389.5	487.8	724.3
Hungary-----	1,876.3	1,477.0	1,312.4	1,012.5
China-----	303.1	389.3	341.5	582.6
Bulgaria-----	186.1	288.1	539.6	605.6
U.S.S.R-----	5.0	4.1	1.4	0.1
Total, NME's----	12,182.8	18,922.1	19,543.0	26,202.7
France-----	33,453.4	47,764.6	56,373.4	56,005.1
West Germany-----	10,201.3	10,804.0	11,280.8	14,272.6
Ireland-----	1,915.3	1,679.1	1,698.3	2,039.4
Italy-----	3,806.5	6,872.2	8,557.4	10,854.6
Japan-----	2,587.6	4,767.9	5,178.7	6,283.3
Mexico-----	11,253.6	12,329.4	15,772.0	15,407.0
Taiwan-----	13,763.8	23,481.9	21,136.1	19,837.4
Sweden-----	1,217.2	1,179.7	1,309.4	1,150.6
United Kingdom-----	1,626.7	1,986.7	2,159.8	2,340.3
Portugal-----	1,153.0	626.7	495.9	804.3
Belgium-----	2,632.6	2,160.7	5,619.8	2,897.3
Austria-----	609.8	717.3	453.6	576.0
Hong Kong-----	886.4	1,930.3	2,408.5	1,418.7
Other-----	2,978.9	1,319.6	3,139.9	4,235.9
Total, ME's----	88,086.3	117,620.1	135,583.6	138,122.4
Grand total-----	100,269.0	136,542.1	155,126.5	164,325.1

Table 14.--Glassware: U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries and principal sources, 1975-78--Continued

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Romania-----	1,897.1	4,260.6	5,093.2	8,480.6
Czechoslovakia-----	1,764.8	3,064.3	3,861.9	4,580.8
Poland-----	2,003.8	2,730.4	3,035.4	4,314.4
Yugoslavia-----	1,518.4	2,404.6	2,475.0	3,741.8
East Germany-----	958.5	837.8	1,354.1	1,858.7
Hungary-----	786.1	789.9	688.9	739.3
China-----	152.7	182.8	179.3	349.7
Bulgaria-----	61.5	92.9	205.9	229.1
U.S.S.R-----	3.5	9.3	2.2	0.3
Total, NME's----	9,146.4	14,372.5	16,895.9	24,294.8
France-----	15,338.7	21,392.4	25,418.4	33,751.1
West Germany-----	12,848.3	15,606.0	17,774.4	29,194.5
Ireland-----	10,262.7	9,628.9	11,614.3	17,440.3
Italy-----	4,269.0	4,453.8	7,340.9	10,639.3
Japan-----	2,292.8	3,574.7	4,999.3	8,330.6
Mexico-----	5,418.1	5,552.4	6,965.4	7,865.0
Taiwan-----	2,053.1	4,934.2	4,825.8	4,985.0
Sweden-----	4,321.6	4,562.9	4,787.2	4,827.4
United Kingdom-----	2,950.0	3,054.2	3,198.3	4,402.8
Portugal-----	1,631.5	1,570.0	1,362.1	1,821.4
Belgium-----	1,488.4	923.5	2,381.2	1,785.3
Austria-----	472.4	588.9	1,081.6	1,617.8
Hong Kong-----	156.0	314.4	409.9	350.1
Other-----	2,493.5	3,249.0	3,536.8	2,702.0
Total, ME's----	65,995.9	79,405.5	95,695.7	129,712.5
Grand total----	75,142.3	93,778.1	112,591.6	154,007.3

Table 14.--Glassware: U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries and principal sources, 1975-78--Continued

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978
Unit value (per piece)				
Romania-----	\$.40	\$.53	\$.58	\$.68
Czechoslovakia-----	.97	.77	.88	.79
Poland-----	1.40	1.21	1.72	2.10
Yugoslavia-----	1.11	1.16	1.25	1.22
East Germany-----	2.19	2.15	2.78	2.57
Hungary-----	.42	.53	.52	.73
China-----	.50	.47	.53	.60
Bulgaria-----	.33	.32	.38	.38
U.S.S.R-----	.70	2.28	1.65	3.75
Average, NME's-----	.75	.76	.86	.93
France-----	.46	.45	.45	.60
West Germany-----	1.26	1.44	1.58	2.05
Ireland-----	5.36	5.73	6.84	8.55
Italy-----	1.12	.65	.86	.98
Japan-----	.89	.75	.97	1.33
Mexico-----	.48	.45	.44	.51
Taiwan-----	.15	.21	.23	.25
Sweden-----	3.55	3.87	3.66	4.20
United Kingdom-----	1.81	1.54	1.48	1.88
Portugal-----	1.41	2.51	2.75	2.26
Belgium-----	.57	.43	.42	.62
Austria-----	.77	.82	2.38	2.81
Hong Kong-----	.18	.16	.17	.25
Other-----	.84	2.46	1.13	.64
Average, ME's--	.75	.68	.71	.94
Average-----	.75	.69	.73	.94

Table 14.--Glassware: U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries and principal sources, 1975-78--Continued

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978
Percent of total imports (by quantity)				
Romania-----	4.7	5.9	5.6	7.5
Czechoslovakia----	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.5
Poland-----	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.2
Yugoslavia-----	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9
East Germany-----	.4	.3	.3	.4
Hungary-----	.8	1.1	.8	.6
China-----	.3	.3	.2	.4
Bulgaria-----	.2	.2	.3	.4
U.S.S.R-----	1/	1/	1/	1/
All NME's-----	12.2	13.9	12.6	15.9
France-----	33.4	35.0	36.3	34.1
West Germany-----	10.2	7.9	7.3	8.7
Ireland-----	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
Italy-----	3.8	5.0	5.5	6.6
Japan-----	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.8
Mexico-----	11.2	9.0	10.2	9.4
Taiwan-----	13.7	17.2	13.6	12.1
Sweden-----	1.2	.9	.8	.7
United Kingdom-----	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Portugal-----	1.2	.5	.3	.5
Belgium-----	2.6	1.6	3.6	1.8
Austria-----	.6	.5	.3	.4
Hong Kong-----	.9	1.4	1.6	.9
Other-----	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.6
All ME's-----	87.9	86.1	87.4	84.1
All countries--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 14.--Glassware: U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries and principal sources, 1975-78--Continued

Source	1975	1976	1977	1978
Percent of total imports (by value)				
Romania-----	2.5	4.5	4.5	5.5
Czechoslovakia-----	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.0
Poland-----	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.8
Yugoslavia-----	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.4
East Germany-----	1.3	.9	1.2	1.2
Hungary-----	1.0	.8	.6	.5
China-----	.2	.2	.2	.2
Bulgaria-----	.1	.1	.2	.1
U.S.S.R-----	1/	1/	1/	1/
All NME's-----	12.2	15.3	15.0	15.8
France-----	20.4	22.8	22.6	21.9
West Germany-----	17.1	16.6	15.8	19.0
Ireland-----	13.7	10.3	10.3	11.3
Italy-----	5.7	4.7	6.5	6.9
Japan-----	3.1	3.8	4.4	5.4
Mexico-----	7.2	5.9	6.2	5.1
Taiwan-----	2.7	5.3	4.3	3.2
Sweden-----	5.8	4.9	4.3	3.1
United Kingdom-----	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.9
Portugal-----	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.2
Belgium-----	2.0	1.0	2.1	1.2
Austria-----	.6	.6	1.0	1.1
Hong Kong-----	.2	.3	.4	.2
Other-----	3.3	3.5	3.1	1.8
All ME's-----	87.8	84.7	85.0	84.2
All countries--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05

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

During the entire 1975-78 period, France was the largest source of U.S. glassware imports, on both a quantity and a value basis. France consistently supplied over one-third of U.S. imports by quantity and over one-fifth by value, exceeding the level of imports from all NME's combined. Other principal sources of U.S. glassware imports included West Germany and Ireland on a value basis, and Taiwan and Mexico on a quantity basis.

The NME share of U.S. glassware imports fluctuated between 12 and 16 percent during the 1975-78 period. Total imports from NME's increased from 12.2 million pieces valued at \$9.1 million in 1975 to 26.2 million pieces valued at \$24.3 million in 1978. Imports from the four largest NME suppliers--Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia--showed the largest absolute increases. In addition, the share of these four countries in total U.S. imports increased on a quantity basis from 9.3 percent in 1975 to 14.1 percent in 1978. On a value basis, their share rose from 9.5 percent in 1975 to 13.7 percent in 1978.

The unit value of imports from all NME's combined was approximately equal to or slightly higher than the unit value of imports from market economy countries (ME's). There is, however, a large variation in the unit value of imports from individual NME's. Disregarding the U.S.S.R., whose glassware exports are mainly specialty items, the NME's with the highest unit value glassware are East Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. Imports from these four countries increased more than 130 percent on both a quantity and a value basis between 1975 and 1978. At the same time, their share of total glassware imports increased from 5.0 to 7.0 percent by quantity, and from 8.3 to 9.4 percent by value.

The unit values of imports of glassware from other NME's were consistently below the average for all countries. Glassware imports from these four countries--Romania, Hungary, China, and Bulgaria--also increased, rising from 7.1 million pieces in 1975 to 14.6 million pieces in 1978, or by 105 percent. On a value basis these imports increased from \$2.9 million in 1975 to \$9.8 million in 1978, mainly owing to a quadrupling in the value of imports from Romania. The share of these countries in total U.S. glassware imports increased during 1975-78 from 6.0 to 8.9 percent by quantity and from 3.8 to 6.3 percent by value.

Table 15 shows that the average annual growth rate of glassware imports from NME's has been significantly greater than that of market economy countries during the 1975-78 period. Imports from NME's grew at an average annual rate of 29.1 percent by quantity and 38.5 percent by value, while the average annual growth rates for market economy countries were 16.2 percent by quantity and 25.3 percent by value. NME's with the highest growth rates were Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. In contrast to the substantial growth in imports from most NME's, the growth of imports from Hungary and the U.S.S.R. declined on both a quantity and a value basis. Market economy countries with high growth rates of exports to the United States of glassware included Japan and Italy. Imports from France, West Germany, Taiwan, Austria, and Hong Kong also had higher than average growth rates on a value basis, although in the case of Austria, the quantity of imports actually declined.

Table 15.--Glassware: Average annual growth rates of imports, by sources, 1975-78

Source	Quantity	Value
Romania-----	37.5 :	64.7
Czechoslovakia-----	47.1 :	37.4
Poland-----	12.9 :	29.1
Yugoslavia-----	30.9 :	35.1
East Germany-----	18.3 :	24.7
Hungary-----	-18.6 :	-2.0
China-----	24.3 :	31.8
Bulgaria-----	48.2 :	55.0
U.S.S.R-----	-72.9 :	-55.9
Average, all NME's-----	29.1 :	38.5
France-----	18.7 :	30.1
West Germany-----	11.8 :	31.5
Ireland-----	2.1 :	19.3
Italy-----	41.8 :	35.6
Japan-----	34.4 :	53.7
Mexico-----	11.0 :	13.2
Taiwan-----	13.0 :	34.4
Sweden-----	-1.9 :	3.8
United Kingdom-----	12.9 :	14.3
Portugal-----	-11.3 :	3.7
Belgium-----	3.3 :	6.3
Austria-----	-1.9 :	50.7
Hong Kong-----	17.0 :	30.9
Other-----	12.5 :	2.7
Average, all ME's-----	16.2 :	25.3
Average, all countries-----	17.9 :	27.0

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

Imports of glassware from the NME's, broken down into 5-digit TSUS commodity groups, are shown in tables 16 and 17. The tables show that the bulk of glassware imports from NME's consist of items 546.52, 546.54, 546.56, 546.58, and 546.59--other tumblers, goblets, stemware, and tableware of varying values. Within these groups, there has been a gradual shift over the 4-year period out of the lowest value category--item 546.52, other tumblers, goblets, stemware, and tableware valued not over 30 cents each--mainly into two higher value categories--item 546.54, other tumblers, goblets, stemware, and tableware valued 30 cents to \$1 each, and item 546.56, other tumblers, goblets, stemware, and tableware valued over \$1 but less than \$3. Imports in these two commodity groups nearly tripled on both a quantity and a value basis during 1975-78. Moreover, these two categories accounted for over 80 percent of the quantity and 60 percent of the value of glassware imports from NME's in 1978, whereas in 1975, these two categories accounted for approximately 60 percent of the quantity and 54 percent of the value of total imports from NME's. In contrast, the share of imports of glassware valued less than 30 cents each declined between 1975 and 1978 from 34 percent to 6 percent by quantity and from 10 percent to 1 percent by value. On a value basis, another significant share of U.S. glassware imports from the NME's consists of items classified under TSUS No. 546.17--tumblers, goblets, stemware, and tableware containing by weight over 24 percent lead monoxide and valued over \$3 each. Imports of these items from NME's more than tripled in value and their share of total imports in this category rose marginally from 12.1 percent in 1975 to 13.7 percent in 1978.

Tariff-rate structure

Tariffs on glassware imports from countries receiving MFN tariff treatment are still comparatively high, ranging from 10.5 percent to 50 percent. The duty on glassware imports from column 2 countries is 60 percent; only one item accounting for 0.3 percent of 1978 imports from column 2 countries has a lower duty rate of 50 percent.

The average duty levied on glassware imports from all countries in 1978 was 20.6 percent. This compares with an average 1978 duty on all items of 5.7 percent. When imports entering free of duty are added, the average ad valorem equivalent on all items is reduced to 4 percent.

A breakout of 1978 U.S. glassware imports from MFN countries by rate of duty is given in table 18. ^{1/} Arranged in descending order by rate of duty, the table shows that the highest column 1 duty of 50 percent is levied on glassware items valued less than 30 cents each (546.52). Glassware items valued from 30 cents to \$1 each (546.54) and from \$1 to \$3 each (546.56) are subject to a duty of 30 percent. The table further shows that while 24.7 percent of U.S. glassware imports from market economy countries enter at these high duty rates, these rate categories account for 85.5 percent of U.S. glassware imports from Romania, 35.9 percent of imports from Poland, and 37.4 percent of imports from Yugoslavia. Moreover, a comparison of the percentage of imports subject to a 15 percent or higher tariff rate reveals that a substantially greater percentage of imports from nonmarket column 1 countries enter at high rates than is the case from market economy countries.

^{1/} Excluding Hungary which did not have MFN status for the full year 1978.

Table 16.--Glassware: U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries by TSUS item Nos., 1975-78

TSUS item No.	1975			1976			1977			1978		
	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pieces	dollars		pieces	dollars		pieces	dollars		pieces	dollars	
546.11-----	27.7	18.3		117.1	42.2		151.0	73.4		1,146.6	543.5	
546.13-----	175.4	388.0		240.2	509.6		165.6	351.4		354.0	697.7	
546.17-----	166.4	1,102.8		262.6	1,570.6		343.8	2,038.2		583.3	3,322.4	
546.21-----	0	-		0	-		0	-		0	-	
546.23-----	5.7	3.0		0	-		0	-		0	-	
546.25-----	0	-		0	-		.2	.6		.5	2.2	
546.35-----	0	-		121.8	12.7		.6	.7		3.8	.9	
546.38-----	43.4	8.7		21.7	9.4		78.1	30.7		64.5	19.0	
546.40-----	46.1	15.6		433.5	133.7		281.1	108.7		205.0	48.6	
546.42-----	14.9	27.4		38.8	63.5		32.3	61.8		68.3	119.1	
546.43-----	4.1	19.7		4.0	16.9		5.9	25.9		6.8	.3	
546.44-----	4.5	24.1		4.0	23.4		8.5	42.7		8.9	46.0	
546.46-----	0	-		0	-		0	-		0	-	
546.48-----	2.3	4.9		0	-		4.0	7.7		0	-	
546.49-----	0.3	1.0		.3	.9		0	-		0	-	
546.50-----	1/	.7		.7	5.1		1/	.5		.1	.6	
546.52-----	4,135.5	910.0		3,723.1	674.7		2,110.3	383.9		1,600.6	341.6	
546.54-----	6,054.5	3,051.0		11,306.8	5,690.0		13,129.5	6,543.6		17,670.3	8,762.3	
546.56-----	1,165.1	1,852.7		2,218.5	3,477.3		2,636.0	4,120.5		3,673.5	5,901.9	
546.58-----	178.8	1,003.1		220.3	1,206.5		245.5	1,283.3		472.1	2,540.8	
546.59-----	158.0	715.4		208.5	936.2		350.6	1,822.4		447.4	1,916.5	
Total-----	12,182.8	9,146.4		18,922.1	14,372.5		19,543.0	16,895.9		26,202.7	24,294.8	
1/ Less than 50 pieces.												

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

Table 17.--Glassware: Percent of total imports from the nonmarket economy countries,
by TSUS item Nos., 1975-78

TSUS item No.	1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
546.11-----	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	4.4	2.2
546.13-----	1.4	4.2	1.3	3.5	0.8	2.1	1.4	2.9
546.17-----	1.4	12.1	1.4	10.9	1.8	12.1	2.2	13.7
546.21-----	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
546.23-----	1/	1/	0	-	0	-	0	-
546.25-----	0	-	0	-	1/	1/	1/	1/
546.35-----	0	-	0.6	0.1	1/	1/	1/	1/
546.38-----	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
546.40-----	0.4	0.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.2
546.42-----	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
546.43-----	1/	0.2	1/	0.1	1/	0.2	1/	1/
546.44-----	1/	0.3	1/	0.2	1/	0.3	1/	0.2
546.46-----	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
546.48-----	1/	0.1	0	-	1/	1/	0	-
546.49-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	0	-	0	-
546.50-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
546.52-----	33.9	9.9	19.7	4.7	10.8	2.3	6.1	1.4
546.54-----	50.0	33.4	59.8	39.6	67.2	38.7	67.4	36.1
546.56-----	9.6	20.3	11.7	24.2	13.5	24.4	14.0	24.3
546.58-----	1.5	11.0	1.2	8.4	1.3	7.6	1.8	10.5
546.59-----	1.3	7.8	1.1	6.5	1.8	10.8	1.7	7.9
Total----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1/ Less than 0.05 percent.								

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 18.--Glassware: Percent of total imports, for col. 1 nonmarket and market economy countries, by value, and by rate of duty, 1978

Rate of duty and TSUS item No.	Nonmarket col. 1 countries <u>1/</u>			Market economy col. 1 countries
	Romania	Poland	Yugoslavia	
50 percent duty (546.52)-----:	0.8	0.3	<u>2/</u>	3.8
30 percent duty (546.54, 546.56):	84.7	35.6	37.4	20.9
22.5 percent duty (546.40, 546.42, 546.43, 546.44)-----:	.3	2.2	.1	1.4
20 percent duty (546.11, 546.23, 546.35)-----:	.2	0	12.4	7.2
17.5 percent duty (546.46, 546.48, 546.49, 546.50)-----:	0	0	0	.1
15 percent duty (546.58, 546.59):	12.6	24.0	3.1	12.3
14 percent duty (546.13)-----:	.5	4.6	9.2	9.0
12.5 percent duty (546.25, 546.38)-----:	0	0	0	6.9
12 percent duty (546.21)-----:	0	0	0	<u>2/</u>
10.5 percent duty (546.17)-----:	.9	33.3	37.8	38.4
Total-----:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Hungary is excluded because it did not have MFN status for the full year 1978.

2/ Less than 0.05.

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

Specifically, 45.7 percent of glassware imports from market economy countries enter at duty rates of 15 percent or higher, while these categories account for 98.6 percent of imports from Romania, 62.1 percent of imports from Poland, and 53.0 percent of imports from Yugoslavia.

Under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), Romania and Yugoslavia are eligible to receive preferential tariff treatment on certain glassware items. ^{1/} Items included are glassware decorated with metal flecking, glass pictorial scenes, or glass-thread or ribbonlike effects listed under TSUS items 546.2100, 546.2300, and 546.2500; smoker's articles listed under items 546.4000, 546.4200, 546.4300, and 546.4400; and perfume bottles with ground glass stoppers listed under items 546.4600, 546.4800, 546.4900, and 546.5000. The value of such imports from Romania and Yugoslavia in 1978 was \$166,234, representing a decline of 47.3 percent from the 242,886 dollars' worth of such glassware imports which received GSP in 1977. In both years, the bulk of the imports which received GSP came from Romania.

Compared with certain other industrial countries, the United States offers GSP benefits on a smaller range of glassware articles. For example, Canada and the countries of the European Community except for Italy give preferential treatment to imports of handblown glass articles from developing countries. In talks with U.S. embassy officials earlier this year, Romanian officials of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Ministry of Foreign Affairs mentioned that they would like to see handblown glassware articles and glassware items valued less than 30 cents each included in the U.S. list of products eligible for GSP.

Glassware industry in the NME's

Glassware production has been an important industry for centuries in all NME's except the U.S.S.R. and China. Following is a brief description of the glassware industry and its history in certain individual NME's. ^{2/}

Czechoslovakia.--Eastern Europe's most famous glassware export is Bohemian crystal, developed in Bohemia in 1683 and popular to the present day. The glassware industry became firmly established in Bohemia during the 15th and 16th centuries when rising fuel costs in Germany caused an influx of German glassworkers into Bohemia and Silesia, both in present-day Czechoslovakia. Glass manufactured during this time was a coarse, greenish, yellowish, or brownish glass derived from potash. In contrast, Bohemian crystal is pure, hard, heavy, transparent, and lends itself well to cutting and engraving. In the 19th century, heavily cut patterns, modeled after British crystal, were the most popular. At the present time, however, demand for the old rigid cut-glass patterns is gradually decreasing, and softer patterns of a gently formalized character are increasingly favored.

^{1/} Romania and Yugoslavia are the only Eastern European countries eligible for GSP.

^{2/} The source of most of the statistical information in this section is the Statistical Yearbook of Member States of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, 1977.

The Czechoslovakian glass industry was nationalized in 1948 into one vast state-run organization. In 1952, a center was formed in Prague to establish contact between the industry, artists, and designers, and to support research into new techniques of embellishing glass. Today, Czechoslovakia is one of the largest glass exporters in the world with a yearly export turnover of approximately \$10 million, representing 8 percent of the country's total exports. Glass is exported to more than 120 countries, but about 80 percent goes to 20 main markets, including the United States, Canada, the U.S.S.R., West Germany, Japan, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Domestic production currently expands by about 6.7 percent annually. ^{1/} Most domestic production is exported, approximately 99 percent of domestic output of handcut crystal and 75 percent of pressed glass. The industry plans to increase exports by 45 percent by 1990, but admits that this may be a "formidable task" since fewer young people have been entering the industry in recent years, causing a shortage of skilled labor. The industry employed 81,900 productive personnel in 1976, up from 65,800 in 1965 and 78,100 in 1970. During the same period, labor productivity on an index basis (1970=100), rose from 78 in 1965 to 144 in 1976. Capital investment in the industry decreased from 1.9 percent of total capital investment in 1970 to 1.3 percent in 1976. ^{2/}

Hungary.--The glassware industry in Hungary is somewhat smaller than in neighboring Czechoslovakia. In 1976, the industry employed 32,500 productive personnel, compared with 21,000 in 1965 and 28,000 in 1970. Labor productivity on an index basis (1970=100), rose from 83 in 1965 to 138 in 1976; however, the average annual growth rate of domestic production declined from 9.9 percent in 1966-70 to 8.6 percent in 1971-75. Capital investment decreased from 1.7 percent of total capital investment in 1970 to 1.3 percent in 1976. The Hungarian industry has become increasingly automated since the early 1970's; however, traditional glass-blowing methods are still used.

A case study of one Hungarian glass factory which employs 2,500 workers and manufactures 3,500 different products offers some insights into the Hungarian glassware industry as a whole. The factory exports one-half of its production, and workers report that they are always included in the business negotiations. After the negotiations are completed, about 80 percent of the final design is left to the discretion of the Hungarian designer. A spokesperson for the factory indicated that with U.S. customers, the most popular lines are plain glassware handpainted with either peasant or natural motifs. This includes wine glass and decanter sets, colorful pitchers, and fancy glassware.

Romania.--Romania's glassware industry is also comparatively small. In 1976, the industry employed 44,200 productive personnel, up from 23,000 in 1965 and 28,600 in 1970. However, the Romanian industry has enjoyed the highest average annual increase in production of any Eastern European country, 14.6 percent during 1971-75. Labor productivity, on an index basis (1970=100), rose from 72 in 1965 to 142 in 1976. Capital investment in the industry decreased from 1.9 percent of total capital investment in 1970 to 0.5

^{1/} 1971-75 annual average.

^{2/} Total capital investment is calculated in terms of 15 major industrial sectors.

percent in 1976. Like Hungarian glassware producers, Romanian glassware producers often utilize folk art patterns. Colored glass production also receives special emphasis.

Poland.--The Polish glassware industry is the largest in Eastern Europe. Employment in the industry increased from 61,300 productive personnel in 1965 to 71,000 in 1970, and then to 84,900 in 1976. The growth in labor productivity has been the highest in Eastern Europe; on an index basis (1970=100), labor productivity increased from 78 in 1965 to 173 in 1976. Output of industrial production grew at an average annual rate of 11.7 percent over the 1971-75 period. As in other Eastern European countries, capital investment in the glassware industry as a percent of total capital investment declined in Poland, falling from 1.3 percent in 1970 to 0.9 percent in 1976.

East Germany.--Present-day East Germany also has a long history of glassware production. Both historically and in the present day, East German glassware has exhibited high artistic quality and is similar in many respects to that produced in nearby Bohemia or Czechoslovakia. Currently, the East German industry is the third largest in Eastern Europe, employing 61,000 people in 1976. On an index basis (1970=100), labor productivity has risen from 75 in 1965 to 137 in 1976. Output of industrial production increased at an annual average of 7.2 percent during 1971-75.

U.S.S.R.--Unlike the countries of Eastern Europe, a modern glassware industry was not established in Russia until the 1600's. Moreover, there was no commercial glassware production until at least a century later. What glassware was produced in Russia in the 1600's and 1700's was reserved exclusively for use by the Court of the Emperor. The masses of the population and the rural nobility never used or possessed any glass at all at that time. Glass production is currently a small but growing industrial sector in the U.S.S.R. Output of gross industrial production rose at an average annual rate of 10.7 percent during both the 1966-70 and 1971-75 periods. Labor productivity on an index basis (1970=100) increased from 68 in 1965 to 156 in 1976. Capital investment in the glassware industry declined from 0.6 percent of total capital investment in 1970 to 0.4 percent in 1976. No employment figures are available.

China.--In the past, glass never assumed the importance in China which it held in Europe, although glassmaking techniques have existed in China since at least the fifth century A.D. In general, the Chinese regarded glass as a cheap substitute for jade or other hardstones. The most common glassware export items traditionally offered by China are small snuff bottles, made and colored in imitation of various hardstones such as onyx or chalcedony, or in imitation of materials such as red lacquer and rhinoceros horn. Chinese glass is usually thick and relatively heavy. It is of smooth texture, feels somewhat oily, and the edges are frequently ground. Data on current production and employment in the Chinese glassware industry are not available at this time.

APPENDIX

LEADING U.S. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN TRADE
WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Table A-1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
605.2020	: Gold bullion, refined-----	\$108,489,343	\$101,700,379	\$66,687,479	
605.0260	: Palladium-----	28,119,994	14,423,945	8,044,050	
480.6540	: Anhydrous ammonia-----	19,571,657	10,058,846	7,799,891	
653.2200	: Metal coins, n.e.s-----	12,201,067	8,206,079	2,449,832	
601.1520	: Chrome ore, not over 40 percent chromic oxide-----	7,403,580	5,305,520	1,125,622	
605.0270	: Rhodium-----	6,217,800	2,297,269	948,822	
605.0290	: Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s-----	6,085,780	4,052,039	760,988	
620.0300	: Unwrought nickel-----	5,228,683	3,740,171	5,665,049	
124.1045	: Sable furskins, whole, raw-----	5,071,840	826,476	429,383	
520.3200	: Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	3,668,729	1,434,703	1,392,821	
605.0220	: Platinum sponge-----	3,547,450	1,971,905	-	
401.7420	: Para-xylene-----	3,175,879	3,175,879	-	
168.5200	: Spirits, n.s.p.f., for beverages-----	2,158,714	1,231,664	1,159,855	
629.1580	: Titanium waste and scrap-----	2,151,516	1,376,303	1,664,610	
765.2500	: Free fine art, original works, n.s.p.f-----	1,727,161	1,727,161	17,600	
493.1500	: Casein-----	1,678,711	1,045,956	701,513	
245.1000	: Hardboard, valued \$48.33-1/3 to \$96.66-2/3 per short ton-----	1,228,861	650,604	1,066,853	
605.0710	: Platinum bars, plates, etc-----	1,175,524	644,677	75,716	
601.1540	: Chrome ore, 41 to 46 percent chromic oxide-----	1,137,001	-	-	
605.0750	: Palladium bars, plates, etc-----	1,090,389	500,747	-	
:	: Total-----	221,129,679	164,370,323	99,990,084	
:	: Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	238,163,533	173,662,597	122,024,784	

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

Table A-2.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	: \$481,633,616	: \$361,202,799	: \$443,593,395	
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.s.p.f.-----	: 281,300,507	: 95,813,919	: 177,811,520	
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief-----	: 261,056,163	: 160,506,674	: 115,192,358	
480.7025	: Phosphoric acid-----	: 45,439,962	: 37,877,762	: 1/	
177.5640	: Tallow, inedible-----	: 39,162,039	: 20,123,353	: 18,744,193	
790.5510	: Pressure-sensitive tape, with plastic backing-----	: 22,538,551	: 11,003,999	: 7,074,413	
664.1074	: Pipehandlers-----	: 18,815,419	: 9,892,951	: -	
692.3820	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of tracklaying tractors-----	: 18,422,430	: 12,251,148	: 2/	
692.3160	: Tracklaying tractors, new, with net engine horsepower of 345 and over-----	: 15,220,311	: 1,583,460	: 8,500,375	
676.2820	: Digital and electronic processing units-----	: 11,544,785	: 5,783,898	: 6,568,548	
664.0513	: Drilling and boring machines, n.s.p.f.-----	: 11,236,957	: 6,593,734	: -	
601.3300	: Molybdenum ore-----	: 9,850,492	: 5,742,215	: 5,063,365	
664.0508	: Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary-----	: 8,979,845	: -	: -	
664.0584	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	: 8,460,344	: 1,755,586	: 7,342,099	
664.0558	: Excavating machines, new, n.s.p.f.-----	: 8,334,262	: 6,789,724	: 3/	
661.7030	: Food products processing machines, n.s.p.f.-----	: 7,821,173	: 6,620,833	: -	
661.9875	: Filtering and purifying equipment, n.s.p.f.-----	: 6,858,469	: 6,811,980	: 4/	
660.1040	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of vapor generating boilers-----	: 6,361,150	: 6,359,917	: -	
612.0420	: Alloyed copper, unwrought-----	: 6,281,354	: 1,109,166	: -	
517.5120	: Petroleum coke, calcined-----	: 6,055,241	: -	: 4,838,207	
	: Total 5/-----	: 1,275,373,070	: 757,823,118	: 794,728,473	
	: Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.-----	: 1,456,661,656	: 859,715,054	: 929,049,344	

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 480.7010.
2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 692.3800.
3/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 664.0554.
4/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 661.9870.
5/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classification from 1978 to 1979, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table A-3.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
475.1010	Crude petroleum, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	\$42,732,162	\$32,118,327		-
755.1500	Fireworks	10,154,577	6,345,796		\$4,024,226
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f.	5,911,109	2,787,263		3,882,120
320.2032	PC white cotton shirting, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)	5,518,563	2,342,350		8,112,631
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled	5,065,422	2,965,186		-
360.1510	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents				
	per square foot	4,865,253	862,847		1/
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	4,830,105	2,620,760		1,742,243
601.5400	Tungsten ore	4,626,321	2,885,613		1,439,252
192.4000	Licorice root	4,501,309	2,705,597		596,210
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo	4,151,837	1,959,221		1,635,772
704.4010	Cotton gloves, without fourchettes	3,872,145	1,983,364		1,135,099
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal standards	3,463,074	2,915,256		6,515,118
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared	3,413,426	1,927,708		1,218,666
646.2622	Brads, nails, etc., of iron and steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, uncoated				
	Tung oil	3,301,448	1,733,435		802,285
176.6000	ABC white cotton sheeting, carded (average yarn number 10)	2,803,975	2,298,052		1,338,002
320.1038	Footwear, U.S. type, oxford height, for women and misses	2,644,918	896,410		1,321,456
700.6015	Men's cotton sport shirts, n.s.p.f., not knit	2,496,647	1,944,221		-
380.2787	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	2,472,264	1,869,646		2/
222.5700	Menthol	2,460,657	1,293,690		886,041
437.6400	Total 3/	2,450,311	863,270		397,413
	Total U.S. imports from China	121,735,523	75,318,012		35,046,534
		231,650,115	137,985,730		84,896,542

1/ Prior to Sept. 1, 1978, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 360.1500.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 380.2788.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications in 1978, comparisons with 1979 are not possible.

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

Table A-4.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	\$175,462,453	\$65,753,266	:	-
300.1060	: Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	127,274,644	59,425,083	:	\$24,913,148
130.6540	: Wheat unmilled, not donated for relief-----	62,349,791	13,013,404	:	30,871,405
176.5220	: Soybean oil, crude, degummed-----	35,894,335	23,734,711	:	17,522,184
664.0584	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	24,819,133	8,946,482	:	802,026
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.s.p.f-----	22,459,506	6,574,910	:	-
309.4242	: Polyester fibers, noncontinuous-----	21,739,436	5,957,346	:	9,553,182
610.3930	: Oil well casing, seamless, of iron and steel, not alloyed-----	17,490,284	12,810,577	:	-
480.3000	: Urea-----	16,745,561	8,009,535	:	1,688,960
649.5040	: Rock drill bits, core bits and beamers, n.s.p.f-----	12,327,539	7,511,273	:	439,420
692.0560	: Off-highway trucks, nonmilitary, over 44,000 pounds-----	10,312,225	4,654,450	:	-
444.6000	: Polyester resins, unsaturated, etc-----	6,651,377	3,186,239	:	-
678.5090	: Machines, n.s.p.f-----	6,316,066	3,281,051	:	32,686
300.1550	: Other cotton, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more-----	5,735,210	5,336,956	:	-
612.0440	: Copper, unalloyed, unwrought-----	5,612,784	3,926,785	:	-
630.3540	: Magnesium, unwrought-----	5,347,971	3,146,040	:	-
664.0513	: Drilling and boring machines, n.s.p.f-----	5,101,305	3,105,450	:	1,890
710.2820	: Geophysical instruments and parts, electrical-----	4,288,685	1,995,900	:	258,413
480.8005	: Diammonium phosphate fertilizer-----	3,723,182	-	:	3,929,185
486.2900	: Insecticides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	3,616,307	-	:	-
	: Total-----	573,267,794	240,369,458	:	90,012,499
	: Total U.S. exports to China-----	703,869,326	310,514,398	:	113,067,574

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

Table A-5.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$71,501,790	\$41,407,544	\$32,851,873	
521.3180	: Coal, n.e.s., including lignite, but not including peat-----	9,110,616	4,981,996	3,836,794	
608.8415	: Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled : or cold rolled-----	7,051,100	4,306,015	11,772,283	
700.3550	: Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles-----	3,728,837	1,794,744	3,753,618	
674.3547	: Metal-cutting lathes, n.s.p.f-----	3,222,332	1,846,495	569,761	
335.9500	: Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., over : 4 ounces per square yard-----	3,206,008	1,641,060	1,088,820	
107.3560	: Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, cooked-----	3,042,085	1,483,868	1,618,110	
727.1500	: Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	3,016,432	1,657,910	2,248,884	
380.3941	: Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, not knit, : not ornamented-----	2,991,623	2,535,220	80,243	
692.1090	: Motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	2,892,300	2,809,380	1,570,635	
380.6653	: Men's wool suits, valued over \$4 per pound-----	2,858,048	1,435,754	505,587	
110.4710	: Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	2,685,835	2,415,025	869,612	
608.8410	: Steel plates, in coils, not shaped, etc-----	2,561,910	2,561,910	98,576	
674.3531	: Metal-cutting turret lathes-----	2,355,289	1,480,776	311,462	
612.3980	: Brass strips, wrought, not cut, etc-----	1,792,994	1,398,736	23,968	
407.8521	: Sulfathiazole-----	1,772,231	1,116,446	802,959	
646.6320	: Cap screws, of iron and steel, having shanks or threads : over 0.24 inch in diameter-----	1,752,850	1,209,161	275,964	
382.1206	: Women's raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, valued : over \$4 each-----	1,740,498	761,478	284,137	
646.2422	: Brads, nails, etc., of iron and steel, smooth skank, : 1 inch or more in length, uncoated-----	1,715,275	1,216,277	2,257,288	
612.6200	: Brass rods, wrought-----	1,708,979	1,143,252	598,173	
	: Total-----	130,707,032	79,203,047	65,418,747	
	: Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	210,425,366	124,878,048	113,829,522	

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

Table A-6.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	\$86,342,560	\$61,338,425	:	\$52,933,476
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	44,982,642	6,966,572	:	45,538,770
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	11,997,991	4,736,890	:	593,709
175.4100	: Soybean, n.s.p.f.-----	9,946,425	9,946,425	:	24,291,966
300.1060	: Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	9,160,910	3,941,875	:	2,127,125
480.4500	: Phosphates, crude and apatite-----	8,856,497	3,987,068	:	4,256,476
131.3040	: Head rice, medium grain, not parboiled, not donated for relief-----	7,684,843	4,965,105	:	-
170.3320	: Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed-----	6,665,303	-	:	-
176.5220	: Soybean oil, crude, degummed-----	6,144,408	4,902,454	:	-
674.5430	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of metal-cutting machine tools-----	5,532,042	3,783,395	:	161,523
147.1900	: Lemons, fresh-----	4,364,091	3,105,127	:	2,961,533
310.0010	: Textured yarns, of polyester-----	4,021,267	2,884,977	:	1,162,389
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief-----	3,998,194	3,998,194	:	-
176.5400	: Sunflower seed oil-----	3,401,001	-	:	-
130.4040	: Grain sorghum, except seed-----	2,951,442	2,951,442	:	15,976,092
177.5640	: Tallow, inedible-----	2,165,091	1,257,278	:	927,146
692.3840	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors, n.s.p.f.-----	2,056,204	734,633	:	1/
184.5000	: Linseed oil cake and meal-----	2,018,325	1,387,407	:	1,775,697
692.3820	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of tracklaying tractors-----	1,840,136	1,301,339	:	1/
182.9742	: Flour and grits, defatted, derived from oil seeds-----	1,674,220	830,642	:	16,479
:	: Total 2/-----	225,803,592	123,019,248	:	152,722,381
:	: Total U.S. exports to Poland-----	274,887,458	150,767,015	:	201,792,334

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 692.3800.

2/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classifications from 1978 to 1979, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table A-7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$31,354,279	\$19,750,979	:	\$17,347,225
727.3300	: Wood chairs, n.s.p.f-----	17,783,578	10,478,456	:	10,615,231
700.3515	: Men's and boys' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s-----	13,488,267	5,726,040	:	7,968,320
170.1800	: Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	11,626,314	5,870,284	:	6,847,198
607.3100	: Ferrochrome, over 3-percent carbon-----	8,093,241	6,642,280	:	4,414,643
727.3540	: Wood furniture, n.s.p.f-----	6,651,606	3,847,090	:	3,512,913
618.2565	: Wrought aluminum sheets and strip-----	6,269,194	3,889,839	:	4,368,937
688.0465	: Insulated electrical conductors, power cable designed for	:	:	:	:
	: 601 volts or less-----	5,744,395	2,242,336	:	1,047,509
605.2020	: Gold bullion, refined-----	5,699,347	1,722,318	:	2,441,603
605.2040	: Silver bullion, refined-----	4,383,344	2,151,736	:	512,894
727.4040	: Wood furniture parts, n.s.p.f-----	3,867,492	1,457,555	:	1,186,282
186.1565	: Down, not meeting Federal standards-----	3,086,801	2,351,528	:	2,474,847
192.2500	: Hops-----	2,926,741	119,934	:	618,545
407.7220	: Sulfamethazine-----	2,819,000	1,968,000	:	876,920
618.1540	: Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inch or more in diameter-----	2,727,947	1,330,451	:	759,757
607.3700	: Ferromanganese, over 4 percent carbon-----	2,690,422	1,850,422	:	1,490,000
680.2245	: Hand-operated gate valves, of iron and steel-----	2,329,549	1,362,764	:	130,243
612.0640	: Unwrought copper, not alloyed, n.e.s-----	2,312,819	1,448,261	:	4,740,137
632.8420	: Base metals, unwrought alloys, containing 96-99 percent	:	:	:	:
	: silicon-----	2,082,566	1,165,379	:	1,745,062
607.5700	: Ferrosilicon manganese-----	2,002,588	1,663,488	:	967,800
	: Total-----	137,939,490	77,039,140	:	74,066,066
	: Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	201,503,185	112,321,396	:	101,012,144

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

Table A-8.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	\$50,440,468	\$50,440,468		-
694.4062	: Airplanes, passenger transport, over 33,000 pounds-----	39,983,098	39,983,098		-
175.4100	: Soybean, n.s.p.f.-----	33,782,785	22,599,968		\$8,444,994
521.3110	: Low volatile bituminous coal-----	26,626,666	18,137,252		3,693,955
431.0480	: Vinyl chloride, monomer-----	12,626,472	5,565,975		2,842,236
130.4040	: Grain sorghum, except seed-----	11,513,231	5,812,772		-
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	10,611,316	-		5,120,930
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	8,821,973	5,593,776		660,219
694.6506	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for aircraft and spacecraft-----	5,704,266	2,285,170		2,259,303
170.6500	: Cigarettes-----	4,600,690	4,579,000		40,440
480.8005	: Diammonium phosphate fertilizer-----	4,309,006	4,309,006		-
694.4048	: Airplanes, multiple engine, 4,400 to 9,999 pounds-----	4,300,775	4,300,775		-
692.3150	: Tractor-trailers, new, with net engine horsepower : of 260, but less than 345-----	3,948,630	3,450,035		649,215
664.0534	: Excavators, crawler mounted, cable operated, new-----	3,690,298	3,690,298		-
404.0560	: Styrene (nonomer)-----	3,483,795	-		-
692.0870	: Truck tractors, diesel, new, 44,000 pounds and over, : nonmilitary-----	2,814,030	2,767,540		-
435.2300	: Antibiotics, n.s.p.f. (bulk)-----	2,494,220	1,290,890		327,000
170.3320	: Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed-----	2,393,650	1,233,604		535,771
664.0586	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of boring and drilling machines-----	2,382,899	1,117,256		94,707
250.0284	: Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	2,301,635	1,137,027		1,917,761
	: Total-----	236,829,903	178,293,910		26,586,531
	: Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia-----	359,132,509	243,068,270		99,879,723

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

Table A-9.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	\$35,070,552	\$24,726,361		-
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	8,377,455	5,328,230		\$2,331,079
690.1500	Passenger, baggage, etc., railroad cars, not self-propelled	6,606,028	5,359,008		-
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair	6,028,082	3,792,086		2,315,378
618.2565	Aluminum sheets and strips, not clad, wrought	5,252,873	3,541,801		633,247
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	4,241,489	2,457,044		3,057,872
946.5400	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	4,179,533	2,751,704		-
446.1531	Polyisoprene rubber	3,719,315	1,071,612		-
692.3006	Agricultural tractors, 40-80 horsepower, power-takeoff type	3,012,893	2,063,074		469,799
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, cooked	2,850,245	1,891,679		831,904
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles	2,775,893	1,699,355		1,466,272
382.1206	Women's raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, valued over \$4 each	2,766,050	119,385		-
380.0645	Men's and boys' cotton knit sweatshirts	2,613,972	628,930		1,484,436
727.3540	Wood furniture, n.s.p.f.	2,369,335	1,474,701		492,254
680.3512	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30mm but not over 52mm	2,192,707	1,050,000		-
727.3300	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f.	2,086,454	1,008,612		668,649
690.3500	Parts, except brake regulators, for passenger, baggage etc., railroad cars, not self-propelled	1,963,286	41,074		-
380.8452	Men's and boys' suits, of manmade fibers, not knit	1,812,495	-		402,086
380.3941	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, not knit, not ornamented	1,807,895	699,499		1/
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood	1,793,100	1,104,324		1,129,983
	Total 2/	101,519,652	60,808,479		15,282,959
	Total U.S. imports from Romania	166,392,564	97,632,112		80,370,929

1/ Prior to June 27, 1978, this item was classified as part of 5 TSUSA numbers.

2/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications in 1978, comparisons with 1979 are not possible.

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

Table A-10.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	:	1979	1978
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.s.p.f.-----	\$56,964,427	:	\$35,802,732	:
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	53,290,209	:	25,991,109	:
521.3110	: Low volatile bituminous coal-----	26,613,753	:	15,821,315	:
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	24,279,592	:	13,445,037	:
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	18,481,442	:	14,043,265	:
300.1060	: Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	11,661,773	:	11,661,773	:
480.4500	: Phosphates, crude and apatite-----	9,028,250	:	5,974,619	:
676.5560	: Parts of automatic data-processing machines and units-----	4,445,373	:	2,882,867	:
250.0284	: Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	3,860,197	:	1,499,195	:
692.1640	: Hydraulic cranes, truck mounted-----	3,114,568	:	3,114,568	:
664.0546	: Ditchers and trenchers, self-propelled, except ladder type-----	3,050,250	:	3,050,250	:
670.7810	: Parts of yarn producing machines-----	2,793,941	:	2,190,756	:
415.4500	: Sulfur, native elemental, or recovered-----	2,722,345	:	-	:
609.8120	: Angles, shapes, etc., of iron and steel, not alloyed, : over 3 inches-----	2,537,652	:	2,537,652	:
683.9540	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of industrial and laboratory : furnaces and ovens-----	1,451,859	:	1,214,703	:
694.6506	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for aircraft and spacecraft-----	1,303,411	:	500,557	:
670.1220	: Reeling and winding machines-----	1,255,222	:	1,140,722	:
660.1006	: Fuel rod assemblies-----	1,203,900	:	629,400	:
182.9754	: Vegetable protein concentrates, etc-----	1,201,851	:	299,600	:
678.3075	: Parts of glassworking machines-----	1,161,182	:	547,831	:
	: Total-----	230,421,197	:	142,347,951	:
	: Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	259,663,634	:	154,878,998	:

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

Table A-11.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
700.2940	: Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	\$2,280,374	\$1,207,021	:	\$1,786,684
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	2,054,390	831,940	:	737,818
670.1436	: Weaving machines, jet type-----	1,725,684	453,491	:	47,872
608.7100	: Steel wire rods, not tempered or treated, valued over : \$4 per pound-----	1,468,145	823,304	:	2,360,935
546.5420	: Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	922,394	486,248	:	333,874
674.3525	: Metal-cutting engine lathes, valued over \$2,500 each-----	681,713	466,714	:	331,318
610.3920	: Oil well casing, not alloyed, not advanced-----	633,758	633,758	:	1/ 330,470
700.2960	: Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued over : \$6.80 per pair-----	615,211	262,194	:	445,997
741.3500	: Imitation gemstones, except beads-----	571,728	232,183	:	210,426
670.0620	: Spinning machines-----	563,032	48,464	:	28,000
270.2580	: Books, n.s.p.f., by author who is a national or : domiciliary of the United States-----	532,126	346,266	:	101,458
727.1500	: Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	529,521	265,776	:	304,240
700.3515	: Men's and boys' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s-----	408,779	304,465	:	-
668.2035	: Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, : sheet-fed type-----	399,169	224,204	:	356,101
700.3550	: Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles-----	386,014	136,026	:	172,555
674.3551	: Grinding machines, cylindrical, external, metal-cutting-----	364,366	196,445	:	119,820
545.5700	: Glass prisms for chandeliers, etc-----	361,948	161,695	:	230,297
437.3000	: Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	324,347	218,471	:	147,655
335.9500	: Other woven fabrics of vegetables fibers, n.e.s., : weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	315,778	106,426	:	186,855
546.5860	: Glassware, n.s.p.f., cut or engraved, valued over \$3 each-----	254,915	141,486	:	34,758
	: Total 2/-----	15,393,392	7,546,577	:	8,267,133
	: Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	24,054,979	11,579,642	:	15,044,170
				:	
1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified 2 now-deleted item Nos., 610.3925 and 610.3935. Totals for 1978 are the aggregation of the 2 numbers.					

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

Table A-12.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	\$24,367,657	\$10,045,411		\$34,190,030
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	22,498,360	4,920,000		-
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	12,049,051	5,645,835		3,174,403
480.7050	: Concentrated superphosphate-----	9,595,500	3,031,005		-
170.3310	: Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, unstemmed-----	1,062,500	-		470,517
433.1035	: Compound catalysts, n.s.p.f-----	939,747	936,747		-
124.1527	: Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed-----	900,250	311,950		111,000
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief-----	695,125	695,125		-
124.1558	: Furskins, whole, raw, n.s.p.f-----	641,750	153,000		-
170.4300	: Leaf tobacco, n.s.p.f-----	572,102	125,115		-
680.2742	: Electric control valves, etc-----	528,604	1,596		-
676.5560	: Parts for automatic data processing machines and units-----	501,254	212,180		220,621
676.2820	: Digital central processing units consisting of : arithmetical, etc., elements-----				
309.0170	: Noncellulosic monofilaments, n.s.p.f-----	469,052	56,375		24,000
818.9000	: General merchandise, valued not over \$250-----	424,898	333,503		-
683.9570	: Electric brazing and cutting equipment and parts, n.s.p.f-----	360,736	182,182		64,917
664.0533	: Excavators, crawler-mounted, hydraulic, new-----	358,061	287,480		-
170.3330	: Burley cigarette filler tobacco, unstemmed-----	331,407	129,107		-
711.8710	: Chemical analysis equipment and parts, electrical-----	322,046	-		-
207.0035	: Wooden pencil slats-----	316,919	236,615		102,518
	: Total-----	302,523	203,685		111,959
	: Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	77,237,542	27,506,911		38,469,965
		83,232,576	30,520,456		44,209,916

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

Table A-13.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
480.5000	: Potassium chloride, crude-----	\$2,320,853	\$1,578,893	-	-
668.2035	: Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, : sheet-fed type-----	1,756,292	1,097,391	\$212,972	
124.1025	: Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink", undressed-----	1,745,989	1,537,642	1,813,715	
676.0510	: Typewriters, portable, nonautomatic, electric-----	1,498,176	822,528	-	
862.1000	: Articles for exhibition, for encouragement of agriculture, : arts, etc-----	1,121,207	1,121,207	-	
480.6000	: Potassium nitrate, crude-----	686,930	-	164,516	
722.1635	: Still 35mm cameras, n.s.p.f., valued over \$10 each-----	686,077	403,699	230,080	
772.5115	: Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new-----	617,093	360,573	72,998	
121.5000	: Pig and hog leather-----	432,300	129,270	205,096	
494.2000	: Montan wax-----	423,477	159,637	252,053	
405.1520	: Herbicides, not artificially mixed-----	273,102	273,102	-	
676.0530	: Typewriters, portable, nonautomatic, nonelectric-----	264,132	159,509	-	
668.5060	: Printing press parts-----	261,254	157,932	76,840	
547.3720	: Glass envelopes for cathode-ray tubes-----	250,664	-	1/	
674.3549	: Gear tooth grinding and finishing machines-----	238,629	238,629	2/	
380.0611	: Men's and boys' cotton coats, knit, not ornamented, n.s.p.f.-	227,279	139,260	500,969	
420.1400	: Potassium ferricyanide-----	216,600	133,870	79,172	
546.5860	: Glassware, n.s.p.f., cut or engraved, valued over \$3 each----	198,835	84,015	99,038	
670.2000	: Knitting machines, other than circular knitting : machines, n.e.s-----	196,521	151,164	160,162	
207.0080	: Articles of wood, n.s.p.f-----	187,708	100,146	77,913	
	: Total 3/-----	13,603,118	8,648,467	3,945,524	
	: Total U.S. imports from East Germany-----	19,187,296	11,723,378	8,889,492	

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 547.3700.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified as item No. 674.3020.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications in 1978, comparisons with 1979 are not possible.

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

Table A-14.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1978	1979	1978
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	\$57,352,455		\$40,468,758	\$17,878,285
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	56,456,167		35,599,732	5,320,000
521.3110	: Low volatile bituminous coal-----	3,731,504		-	-
444.2520	: Polymerization- and copolymerization-type resins-----	3,161,478		2,212,978	-
521.3120	: Bituminous coal, n.s.p.f-----	2,392,324		-	-
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief-----	2,132,950		2,132,950	12,104,517
130.1000	: Barley-----	1,437,203		1,437,203	5,191,691
446.1526	: Ethylene-propylene-----	1,080,291		863,829	-
771.6000	: Shapes, of rubber or plastic, n.s.p.f-----	819,961		214,502	-
145.4300	: Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	555,515		-	-
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.s.p.f-----	470,400		470,400	-
676.5560	: Parts of automatic data processing machines and units-----	446,841		425,114	1,943
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	403,280		306,280	241,241
309.0170	: Noncellulosic filaments, n.s.p.f-----	399,696		292,898	-
722.9540	: Photofinishing equipment, n.s.p.f-----	395,062		395,062	-
300.3021	: Cotton linters, other-----	392,769		242,606	87,038
680.1330	: Molds, for rubber or plastics, n.s.p.f-----	375,553		317,163	-
723.1535	: Graphic arts film, unexposed-----	373,398		148,790	-
446.1561	: Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, etc-----	371,049		243,369	1/
661.9880	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying equipment-----	354,089		354,089	-
	: Total 2/-----	133,101,985		86,125,723	40,824,715
	: Total U.S. exports to East Germany-----	138,318,929		89,214,429	42,478,855

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 446.1556.

2/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classifications for 1978 to 1979, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table A-15.—Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$10,848,094	\$6,187,581		\$5,875,891
692.2785	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles-----	5,081,876	2,828,015		17,580
692.3060	: Parts of agricultural tractors-----	4,879,998	2,755,744		57,267
686.9030	: Other lamps, including household-----	4,054,194	2,794,588		871,371
772.5115	: Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new-----	1,655,650	324,591		312,497
107.3040	: Bacon, not cooked or boned-----	1,649,311	883,595		-
676.0560	: Typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric-----	1,526,107	847,766		14,310
161.7100	: Paprika, ground or unground-----	1,498,350	547,252		681,036
407.7220	: Sulfamethazine-----	1,250,400	640,000		-
700.4540	: Women's leather athletic footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----			40,733	1,144,006
117.6025	: Swiss or emmentaler cheese-----	875,899	575,543		-
709.6340	: X-ray apparatus and parts, n.e.s-----	870,895	30,729		-
437.2080	: Alkaloids and compounds, synthetic, n.s.p.f-----	666,261	432,034		201,408
130.3000	: Corn or maize seed, certified-----	643,163	-		-
765.0300	: Corn or maize seed, certified-----	612,000	-		-
765.0300	: Painting, etc., by hand-----	516,071	41,204		12,169
407.8503	: Papaverine and its salts-----	490,175	161,469		-
186.1560	: Feathers, not meeting Federal standards-----	479,473	362,558		1,523
167.3040	: Wine, not over 14 percent alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon-----				
437.1400	: Opium alkaloids-----	442,317	211,110		164,177
380.7525	: Men's and boys' silk wearing apparel, not knit, subject to manmade fiber restraints-----	306,285	-		1,216,122
	: Total-----	296,051	189,124		-
	: Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	38,642,570	19,853,636		10,569,357
	: Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	48,156,604	25,363,510		13,390,463

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

Table A-16.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
480.7050	: Concentrated superphosphate-----	\$8,615,861 :	- :	- :	\$2,323,655
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	7,601,399 :	\$5,708,192 :	- :	6,842,505
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	2,997,720 :	1,795,086 :	- :	433,634
692.3840	: Parts, n.s.p.f, of tractors, n.s.p.f-----	1,483,763 :	644,187 :	- :	1/
540.4200	: Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	1,278,781 :	835,136 :	- :	995,059
692.3130	: Tracklaying tractors, new, with net engine horsepower : of 90, but less than 160-----	1,166,716 :	1,166,716 :	- :	587,024
435.3300	: Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f., bulk-----	788,000 :	- :	- :	-
459.1800	: Vanillin and ethyl vanillin-----	714,556 :	1,778 :	- :	-
674.3592	: Metal-forming machines, n.s.p.f-----	591,391 :	- :	- :	-
666.0060	: Parts of plows, cultivators, weedeers, etc-----	577,255 :	391,512 :	- :	613,049
486.2800	: Organophosphorus insecticides, n.s.p.f-----	503,545 :	54,178 :	- :	-
666.0065	: Parts of planters, seeders, etc-----	487,245 :	427,331 :	- :	73,834
710.2820	: Geophysical instruments and parts, electrical-----	425,090 :	22,101 :	- :	143,652
711.8070	: Pressure gauges, industrial process, electrical-----	420,160 :	119,603 :	- :	-
666.0063	: Parts of harrows, roller stalk cutters, etc-----	415,505 :	202,057 :	- :	2,672,554
123.0000	: Sheep, etc., skins, whole, for furs-----	407,933 :	239,828 :	- :	-
664.0558	: Excavating machines, new, n.s.p.f-----	392,392 :	- :	- :	2/
674.4230	: Woodworking, etc., machines, n.s.p.f-----	358,593 :	4,791 :	- :	-
130.3420	: Sweet corn seed, not donated for relief-----	356,777 :	- :	- :	-
435.1100	: Erythromycin and derivatives-----	352,579 :	- :	- :	273,252
	: Total 3/-----	29,935,261 :	11,612,496 :	- :	14,958,218
	: Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	41,685,675 :	18,105,869 :	- :	34,852,216

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 692.3800.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 664.0554.

3/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classifications for 1978 to 1979, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table A-17.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$13,026,995	\$7,851,058	\$7,851,794	
676.0530	Typewriters, portable, nonautomatic, nonelectric-----	564,967	194,911	191,891	
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	443,405	161,200	51,484	
601.3300	Molybdenum ore-----	404,896	404,896	-	
674.3525	Metal-cutting engine lathes, valued over \$2,500 each-----	371,469	285,182	19,052	
380.6653	Men's wool suits, valued over \$4 per pound-----	305,531	-	-	
460.8520	Aromatic substances, etc., n.s.p.f., artificially mixed-----	240,219	236,095	-	
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles-----	197,471	17,225	-	
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	194,236	132,357	34,872	
439.1090	Natural crude drugs, n.e.s-----	167,478	84,678	34,303	
380.6616	Men's and boys' other coats, wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	165,924	165,924	-	
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	158,529	72,214	27,469	
380.6320	Men's and boys' wool coats, valued not over \$4 per pound-----	135,526	94,400	231,924	
382.6014	Women's, girls' and infants' coats, valued not over \$4 per pound-----	109,624	32,309	-	
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	108,522	31,217	51,145	
674.3535	Automatic chucking machines, single spindle, metal-cutting--	101,699	101,699	-	
380.6615	Men's and boys' overcoats, etc., not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	96,166	-	-	
452.3200	Lavender and spike lavender oil-----	72,211	58,120	-	
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	71,778	798	-	
674.3505	Metal-cutting machine tools, valued not over \$2,500 each-----	60,851	1,432	-	
	Total-----	16,997,497	9,925,715	8,493,934	
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	17,459,420	10,067,657	8,938,263	

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

Table A-18.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	\$10,481,041	\$6,825,460	:	:
175.5100	: Sunflower seed-----	9,140,558	\$9,140,558	:	\$13,960
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	2,358,000	-	:	4,059,773
381.1520	: Men's and boys' cotton denim slacks, not knit-----	1,799,436	738,720	:	91,655
120.1400	: Cattle hide, whole-----	855,175	116,418	:	122,400
251.6000	: Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	847,531	847,531	:	-
676.5560	: Parts of automatic data processing machines and units-----	508,532	129,282	:	38,000
688.4060	: Electrical articles and electrical parts, n.s.p.f-----	482,550	482,550	:	-
170.3320	: Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed-----	432,538	326,918	:	-
664.1078	: Loading or unloading machines, n.s.p.f-----	396,965	396,965	:	1/
170.8140	: Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	326,918	326,918	:	-
674.2005	: Hot rolling mills, except tube rolling, for : nonferrous metals-----	254,564	254,564	:	-
664.1098	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for loading machines, etc., n.s.p.f-----	240,000	240,000	:	2/
676.2870	: Automatic data processing machines and units thereof, other-----	228,209	228,209	:	-
544.1000	: Flat glass, cut, worked, etc., n.s.p.f-----	203,511	180,790	:	-
100.0220	: Chickens, breeder stock, live-----	199,745	199,745	:	-
664.0533	: Excavators, crawler-mounted, hydraulic, new-----	185,280	-	:	-
676.2600	: Analog and hybrid machines-----	145,415	-	:	-
709.3000	: Medical, dental surgical, and veterinary : instruments, n.s.p.f-----	140,794	62,514	:	15,040
130.3440	: Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief-----	125,857	-	:	-
	: Total 3/-----	29,352,619	20,497,142	:	4,340,828
	: Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	31,132,819	21,244,852	:	7,799,686

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 664.1076.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 664.1099.

3/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classifications for 1978 to 1979, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table A-19.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
601.1540	Chrome ore, chromium content 41 to 46 percent				
	chromic oxide				
161.9400	Unground sage	\$3,873,378	\$839,966		
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches	1,136,364	789,495		\$140,085
124.1020	Marten furskins, undressed, whole	85,877	55,679		
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.	21,402	21,402		36,818
161.9000	Rosemary, crude or not manufactured	7,235	6,947		4,728
756.2300	Tobacco pipes, of wood, n.s.p.f., valued not over \$5 per dozen	6,086	6,086		
193.2560	Vegetable substance, crude, n.s.p.f.	3,044			
360.1510	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	2,736			
610.4220	Oil well casing, unalloyed steel, threaded or otherwise advanced	2,720			1/
610.4320	Oil well casing, alloyed steel, threaded or otherwise advanced	580	580		2/
274.5000	Photos, etchings, etc., n.e.s., printed over 20 years at time of importation	411	411		3/
222.4400	Baskets and bags of unspun vegetable material, n.e.s.	293			
	Total 4/	289			
	Total U.S. imports from Albania	5,140,415	1,720,566		181,631
		5,140,415	1,720,566		181,631

1/ Prior to Sept. 1, 1978, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 360.1500.
 2/ On Jan. 1, 1979, item No. 610.4220 was redesignated to include item Nos. 610.4225 and 610.4235. Totals for 1978 are the aggregation of the 3 numbers.
 3/ On Jan. 1, 1979, item No. 610.4320 was redesignated to include item Nos. 610.4325 and 610.4335. Totals for 1978 are the aggregation of the 3 numbers.
 4/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classification in 1978, comparisons with 1979 are not possible.

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

Table A-20.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1978	1979	1978
521.3110	: Low volatile bituminous coal-----	\$4,127,548	:	\$2,930,854	:
688.1900	: Insulated wire and cable, n.s.p.f-----	38,151	:	-	:
712.1520	: Radiation measuring and detecting instruments-----	12,059	:	12,059	:
547.6000	: Pharmaceutical, laboratory, etc., glassware-----	3,012	:	3,012	:
774.5000	: Articles, of rubber and plastic, n.s.p.f-----	1,552	:	1,552	:
711.8070	: Pressure gauges, industrial process, electrical-----	1,383	:	1,383	:
685.2017	: Television receivers, color, fully assembled-----	1,000	:	-	:
	: Total-----	4,184,705	:	2,948,860	:
	: Total U.S. exports to Albania-----	4,184,705	:	2,948,860	\$138,212

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

Table A-21.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
911.1280	: Metal articles, n.e.s., for remanufacture-----				
274.2000	: Paper calendars, not printed by a lithographic process-----	\$8,750	\$8,750	\$8,750	-
653.2200	: Metal coins, n.e.s.-----	3,000	3,000	3,000	-
270.7000	: Tourist and other literature, etc-----	1,975	1,975	1,285	-
274.5000	: Photos, etchings, etc., n.e.s., printed over 20 years at : time of importation-----	1,797	1,797	-	-
274.1500	: Paper calendars, printed by a lithographic process, : over 0.020 inch in thickness-----	1,176	1,176	-	-
851.1000	: Photographic films, etc., for public institutions, etc-----	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
724.2520	: Stereophonic, etc., records, 33-1/3 r.p.m-----	1,000	1,000	1,000	\$18,320
	: Total-----	350	350	-	-
	: Total U.S. imports from Cuba-----	19,048	19,048	15,035	18,320
		114,993	114,993	18,480	26,420

Note.--The difference between the totals is the value of U.S. goods returned.

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

Table A-22.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
725.5300	Musical instruments, n.s.p.f.	\$100,000	-	-	-
818.3300	Medicines, donated for relief	31,968	-	-	\$6,000
684.6440	Telegraph apparatus and parts, n.s.p.f.	23,702	\$21,332	-	-
818.3900	Products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief	16,934	6,382	-	-
722.4120	Slide projectors	13,235	2,488	-	-
685.4010	Tape recorders, etc., audio, n.s.p.f.	10,828	-	-	-
676.3024	Photocopying machines, n.s.p.f.	10,092	10,092	-	-
683.1550	Storage batteries, n.s.p.f.	8,379	8,379	-	-
711.8062	Display instruments, etc., which operate on electronic signals	7,018	7,018	-	-
688.0220	Telephone and telegraph cable	5,770	-	-	-
661.7075	Machines, for treatment of materials, n.s.p.f., and parts	5,581	-	-	-
727.2740	Office furniture, n.s.p.f., of metal	4,036	-	-	-
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles	4,035	-	-	-
680.2741	Pneumatic control valves, etc	3,334	3,334	-	-
661.7620	Centrifuges	2,639	2,639	1/	-
711.8054	Instruments for controlling, etc., liquids, etc., industrial process, nonelectrical	2,204	2,204	-	-
676.2011	Calculators, electronic, etc	2,093	-	-	-
680.2743	Regulator valves, self operative	1,810	1,810	-	-
676.0570	Typewriters, nonautomatic, n.s.p.f.	1,548	-	-	-
711.8014	Temperature control instruments, industrial process, nonelectrical	1,461	1,461	-	-
	Total 2/	256,667	67,139	-	6,000
	Total U.S. exports to Cuba	258,755	68,175	-	149,740

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 661.7600.

2/ Because of changes in the Schedule B trade classifications from 1978 to 1979, comparisons are not possible.

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

Table A-23.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
306.4293	: Camel hair, sorted, etc-----	\$1,907,677	:	\$1,330,213	: \$518,110
306.6200	: Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc-----	724,532	:	121,354	: 994,547
360.1510	: Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents	:	:	:	:
	: per square foot-----	800	:	800	: 1/
653.2200	: Metal coins, n.e.s-----	299	:	-	: -
	: Total 2/-----	2,633,308	:	1,452,367	: 1,512,657
	: Total U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	2,633,308	:	1,452,367	: 1,542,606

1/ Prior to Sept. 1, 1978, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 360.1500.

2/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications in 1978, comparisons with 1979 are not possible.

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

Table A-24.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
712.1520	: Radiation measuring and detecting instruments-----				
818.3900	: Products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief-----	\$23,654		-	
676.2017	: Calculators, electronic-----	17,730	\$3,371		\$10,810
709.3000	: Medical, dental surgical, and veterinary : instruments, n.s.p.f.-----	3,600	-		
438.6000	: Diagnostic reagents, n.s.p.f.-----	2,187	2,187		
711.8750	: Physical analysis equipment and parts, electrical-----	1,982	1,982		
433.1056	: Laboratory reagent preparations, organic and inorganic-----	1,576	1,576		
708.7400	: Compound optical microscopes-----	1,390	-		
722.3640	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for still cameras-----	1,360	-		
547.6000	: Pharmaceutical, laboratory, etc., glassware-----	1,340	-		
	: Total-----	912	-		
	: Total U.S. exports to Mongolia-----	55,731	9,116		10,810
		55,731	9,116		10,810

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

Table A-25.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
687.3000	Electric luminescent lamps	\$133,999		-	-
687.6037	Monolithic integrated circuits, bipolar, emitter coupled logic	109,651	\$37,222		-
687.6036	Monolithic integrated circuits, bipolar, transistor-transistor logic	42,306	42,306		-
685.7010	Indicator panels	34,096	-		-
366.2740	Cotton shop towels, n.e.s., not ornamented, not jacquard-figured	31,139	31,139		1/
202.4600	Hardwood, pressed, lumber, etc., n.e.s.	22,766	22,766		-
687.6043	Monolithic integrated circuits, except bipolar, metal oxide silicon	22,519	22,519		-
380.3921	Men's trousers and slacks, of cotton, denim, not knit	13,861	13,861		-
687.6025	Transistors, with dissipation rating of less than 1 watt	9,065	-		\$13,071
687.6031	Monolithic integrated circuits, linear	8,124	8,124		-
365.7865	Cotton net or ornamented furnishings	3,442	3,442		2/
605.7020	Gold sweepings, and waste and scrap	2,183	2,183		-
365.8400	Net furnishings, other, of vegetable fibers, except cotton, ornamented	1,150	1,150		-
132.5500	Starches, n.s.p.f.	712	-		-
774.6040	Articles, of rubber or plastic, n.s.p.f.	686	-		500
774.6020	Artificial flowers, etc., of plastic, n.e.s.	678	-		-
737.9550	Toys, n.s.p.f.	545	545		-
706.6045	Flat goods, materials, n.s.p.f.	457	457		-
737.8000	Toys, n.s.p.f., with spring mechanism	443	-		-
389.6100	Artificial flowers, not ornamented, of silk	405	-		-
	Total 3/	438,227	185,714		13,571
	Total U.S. imports from Vietnam	444,028	187,935		25,757

1/ Prior to Apr. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 366.2710.

2/ Prior to Apr. 1, 1979, this item was classified under the now-deleted and more comprehensive item No. 365.7810.

3/ Because of changes in the TSUSA trade classifications in 1979, comparisons with 1978 are not possible.

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

Table A-26.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
435.7300	: Anti-infective agents, n.s.p.f-----				-
685.8040	: Variable capacitors-----	\$43,465	\$43,465	\$43,465	-
818.3900	: Products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief-----	38,398	38,398	38,398	-
818.3300	: Medicines, etc., donated for relief-----	26,965	26,965	5,010	-
433.1079	: Prepared culture media-----	22,444	22,444	5,387	-
674.7426	: Power-operated, nonelectric, etc., hand tools, n.s.p.f-----	3,561	3,561	1,409	-
709.1620	: Electro-medical therapeutic devices, n.s.p.f-----	1,237	1,237	1,237	-
795.0000	: Nonenumerated products, n.s.p.f-----	1,093	1,093	-	-
	: Total-----	754	754	-	-
	: Total U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	137,917	137,917	94,906	\$1,879,474

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

Table A-27.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-June 1979, April-June 1979, and April-June 1978

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June--		April-June--	
		1979	1979	1979	1978
685.5033	: Radio-tape recorders, cassette type, not AC				
791.1540	: Fur wearing apparel, n.s.p.f.	\$44,888		-	-
684.4020	: Electric furnaces, heaters, ovens, n.s.p.f.	9,500	\$9,500		
750.4500	: Toilet brushes, valued not over 40 cents each	2,742			
682.9500	: Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts	1,731			\$6,440
	: Total	506			
	: Total U.S. imports from North Korea	59,367	9,500	6,440	
		59,367	9,500	7,315	

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

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Each Quarterly Report to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board on Trade between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries contains:

- (1) summary of developments in U.S.-NME trade for that calendar quarter, with the summary of the fourth quarter as an annual review;
- (2) seven summary tables and two figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;
- (3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the 12 NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective import and export schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication, with the exception of Report #4. Page numbers for that report refer to the copy published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

Albania: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 42-43 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 57; No. 9, p. 72; No. 13, pp. 52-53; No. 17, pp. 70-71

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