

**35TH QUARTERLY REPORT TO  
THE CONGRESS AND THE  
TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE  
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND THE  
NONMARKET ECONOMY  
COUNTRIES DURING  
APRIL-JUNE 1983**

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# UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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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 certain nonmarket economy countries (NME's). These countries include those listed in headnote 3(f) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) 1/ and others not listed in the headnote, 2/ viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), and Romania. 3/ These are countries whose exports can be investigated by the Commission under section 406 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974. Through control of the level of production, the distribution channels, and the price at which articles are sold, they 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, until January 2, 1980, for the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As of that date, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

As specified by the statute, one objective of the reports in this series is to provide data on the effect of imports from NME's on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing those articles. Therefore, the reports include trade statistics for those NME's whose current trade with the United States is at least at a level that might possibly affect a domestic industry: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Vietnam.

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1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(f) of the TSUS: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Vietnam), North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ When most-favored-nation tariff treatment is accorded a Communist country, that country is no longer included in headnote 3(f).

3/ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NME's whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission decided that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision was effective with the 27th report. (27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, p. 1, hereinafter 27th Quarterly Report . . .) In the opinion of many analysts, Yugoslavia is not appropriately classified as an NME. Also, it is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Yugoslavia has special status with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is a leader in the movement of nonaligned countries.

At the present time, Romania, Hungary, and China receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. Poland's MFN status was indefinitely suspended by the President in October 1982. Most other NME's have never been accorded this treatment because of the policy legislated as section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, i.e., that the President should take appropriate action to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. 1/

In the TSUS, the unconditional MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 2/ are set forth in column 2; for the most part, these are the higher rates that were established in 1930. The rates of duty resulting from this policy vary considerably from item to item, and discrimination is not present at all for products that historically have been duty free or dutiable at the same rates in columns 1 and 2. Therefore, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries that do not enjoy MFN privileges depend in some measure on the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. Detailed analysis in the report is generally done on a seven-digit TSUS (imports) or Schedule B (exports) basis, which is the basis on which the data are collected. Analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) 3/ categories. The TSUSA and Schedule B data are reclassified into SITC categories using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

This particular report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during April-June 1983, and examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries, as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Important development in U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the first 6 months of 1983 are also discussed.

This report also presents the results of a second annual analysis to identify potentially disruptive imports from NME's in a systematic way. For this purpose, the report, using the automated East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System, analyzes trade and domestic production data, and also discusses methodological questions. This is an improved and updated version of the first such project, which was included in the 31st Quarterly Report.

A glossary and a cumulative subject index are included following the statistical tables in the appendices.

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1/ Presidential Proclamations Nos. 4991, Oct. 27, 1982, and 5048, Apr. 14, 1983.

2/ Those nations referred to in headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

3/ The SITC was developed by the United Nations Secretariat in 1950 as a common basis for the reporting of international trade data. In 1975, the U.N.<sup>2</sup> Economic and Social Council recommended that member States begin reporting their trade statistics on the basis of Revision 2 of the SITC.

## SUMMARY

Trade with nonmarket economy countries (NME's) continued to decrease in April-June 1983. The traditional U.S. surplus in merchandise trade with the NME's virtually disappeared as exports to these countries fell precipitously. A U.S. surplus of \$1.1 billion in April-June 1982 contracted to \$114.8 million in April-June 1983.

The U.S. trade balance worsened vis-a-vis all three major NME markets--the U.S.S.R., China, and Eastern Europe <sup>1/</sup>--in the second quarter of 1983 as well as in the first. In April-June 1983 the United States registered a quarterly deficit in its trade with China for the first time since 1977. The U.S.S.R. was the only major NME trading area with which the United States maintained a positive balance in the second quarter.

The U.S. surplus with NME's in January-June 1983 was almost \$2 billion less than in January-June 1982. U.S. exports to the NME's amounted to \$2.5 billion in January-June 1983, \$1.8 billion less than in the corresponding period of 1982. Over half the decline was attributable a drop in exports to the U.S.S.R.--for the most part to a major cutback in Soviet purchases of U.S. grains and soybeans. Some 37 percent of the decline was accounted for by China, which ceased to purchase U.S. soybeans, virtually discontinued buying U.S. cotton and manmade-fibers, and sharply reduced its imports of U.S. wheat. There was also a major drop in Chinese imports of U.S. chemicals, notably plastics resins. U.S. exports to Eastern Europe--mostly of grains, soybean oilcake and meal, and chemicals--also dropped.

In contrast to the steep downturn in exports to NME's, U.S. imports from these countries were up in both the first quarter (4 percent) and the second quarter (10 percent) of 1983 compared with the first and second quarters of 1982. There were no major shifts in the importance of NME sources from last year: China provided close to two-thirds of the total, Romania was a distant second with 12 percent, and the U.S.S.R. was third, providing 7 percent.

In January 1983, following the expiration of the 3-year United States-China textile agreement last year, the United States imposed unilateral quotas on imports in 32 textile and apparel categories--including 4 new ones--from China. China responded by announcing that it would cease importing U.S. soybeans, cotton, and synthetic fibers and would curtail imports of other unspecified items from the United States for the rest of the year. However, negotiations towards a textile agreement continued and came to a successful conclusion in July.

Similarly, negotiations towards the new United States-U.S.S.R. grain agreement--also concluded in July--began in the first half of the year. Meanwhile, purchases of U.S. grains by the Soviets hardly exceeded their minimum commitment under the current bilateral grain agreement.

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<sup>1/</sup> For the purposes of this series of reports, "Eastern Europe" includes the six Eastern European members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA): Poland, Romania, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. Albania is not a member of the CMEA.

In March 1983, President Reagan announced that he would not recommend the renewal of Romania's MFN status unless its Government ceased charging an "education tax" to would-be emigrants. However, a satisfactory resolution of this conflict allowed the President in June to recommend Romania--as well as China and Hungary--for a one-year extension of MFN status.

In May the United States committed itself to further easing of the transfer of U.S. technology to China. At the end of the first half of 1983, work on detailed guidelines corresponding to this commitment was already underway.

In January-June 1983, five antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's--all from China--were in progress.



SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES  
AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

The value of two-way trade between the United States and the NME's in April-June 1983 was 31 percent below its level in the corresponding quarter of 1982. At \$839.2 million, imports were 10 percent higher than those in April-June 1982, but exports were only \$954.0 million compared with \$1.8 billion in the second quarter of 1982 (table 1). This 48-percent decline in exports continued the general downward trend evident in U.S. shipments to the NME's since 1980 (fig. 1).

NME markets accounted for 3.3 percent of the value of all U.S. export trade in April-June 1982. However, as the downward trend in exports to the NME's continued, shipments to these markets amounted to only 2.2 percent of all U.S. exports in July-September 1982. Although their share increased during the next two quarters, rising to 3.2 percent in January-March 1983, 1/ exports to the NME's subsequently declined by 39 percent, which reduced their share of total U.S. exports to only 1.9 percent in April-June.

With imports \$76.2 million higher and exports \$876.9 million lower than in April-June 1982, the traditional surplus in U.S. merchandise trade with the NME's was almost eliminated during the quarter under review. In April-June 1983, the surplus was just \$114.8 million, compared with \$1.1 billion in April-June 1982. The fact that the United States registered any surplus with NME's was attributable to its trade with the U.S.S.R.; the U.S. trade balances with both China and the Eastern European countries were in deficit.

The deficit in trade with China, which amounted to \$175.7 million, was the first quarterly negative U.S. balance in merchandise trade with that country since 1977. Although U.S. imports from China increased only \$15.1 million from January-March 1983 to April-June 1983, exports to China declined by \$299.6 million, erasing the small U.S. surplus of \$139.0 million recorded in the first quarter. The result was a deficit in U.S. trade with China of \$36.8 million for the 6-month period January-June 1983, compared with a surplus of \$703.4 million in January-June 1982. As recently as 1980, the United States had an annual surplus in merchandise trade with China of \$2.7 billion, though the surplus shrank to \$1.8 billion in 1981 and to \$688.7 million in 1982.

The small but unprecedented deficit in U.S. merchandise trade with Eastern Europe in January-March 1983 2/ was followed by another one in the second quarter. There was a cumulative deficit of \$13.9 million for January-June 1983 compared with a U.S. surplus of \$213.0 million in trade with this group of countries in the corresponding period of 1982.

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1/ Because of heavier grain shipments, a seasonal rise in U.S. exports to the NME's normally occurs each year in the fourth and first quarters. Even so, the medium-term trend in exports to NME's was down in the period October 1982-March 1983; U.S. exports of wheat and corn to all NME's were \$1.7 billion, or 47 percent, less than those in October 1981-March 1982.

2/ 34th Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 5 and 39.

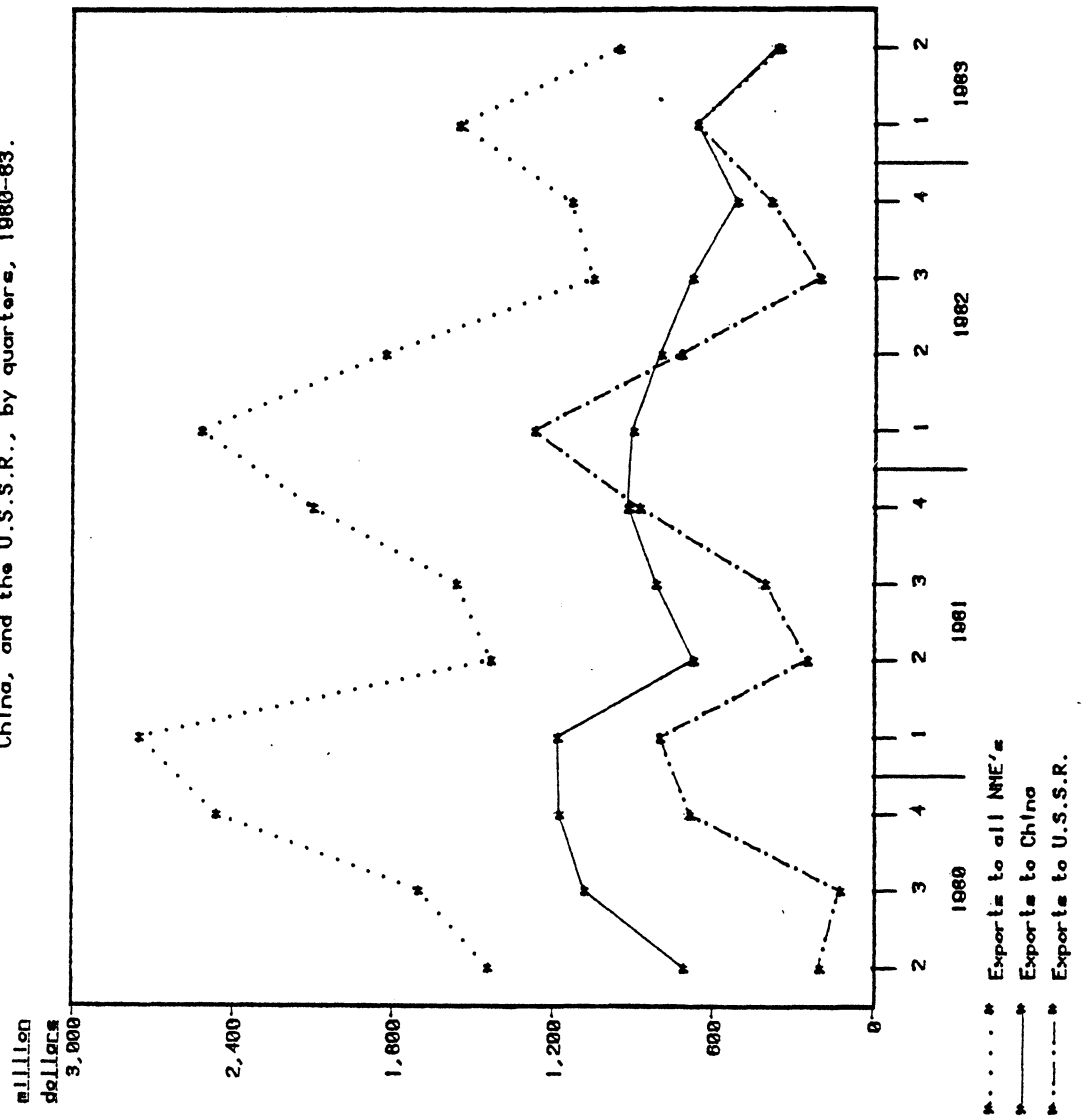
Table 1.--U.S. merchandise trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), by quarters, April 1982-June 1983

Item	1982			1983		
	April- June	July- September	October- December	January- March	April- June	
U.S. world trade:						
Exports-----million dollars--	55,778 :	48,795 :	48,496 :	48,931 :	49,416 :	
Imports-----do-----	60,185 :	62,396 :	58,708 :	57,674 :	63,059 :	
Balance-----do-----	-4,407 :	-13,601 :	-10,212 :	-8,743 :	-13,643 :	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)						
million dollars--	115,963 :	111,190 :	107,203 :	106,604 :	112,475 :	
U.S. trade with NME's:						
Exports-----million dollars--	1,831 :	1,052 :	1,133 :	1,554 :	954 :	
Imports-----do-----	763 :	987 :	745 :	811 :	839 :	
Balance-----do-----	1,068 :	65 :	388 :	742 :	115 :	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)						
million dollars--	2,594 :	2,038 :	1,877 :	2,365 :	1,793 :	
Share of total U.S. trade accounted						
for by trade with NME's:						
Exports-----percent--	3.28 :	2.16 :	2.34 :	3.18 :	1.93 :	
Imports-----do-----	1.27 :	1.58 :	1.27 :	1.41 :	1.33 :	

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

Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this section of this report are Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1980-83.



In contrast, the United States had surplus in trade with the U.S.S.R. in each of the first two quarters of 1983. The surplus in April-June was \$295.3 million; however, this was about half the surplus in January-March and 56 percent less than that in April-June 1982. For the 6-month period January-June 1983, the surplus was \$893.8 million, compared with \$1.9 billion in January-June 1982.

#### U.S. Exports to the NME's

The continued downward trend in exports was the predominant feature of U.S. trade with the NME's in April-June 1983. Grain shipments to the U.S.S.R. and China, which amounted to \$821.4 million in January-March 1983, decreased 81 percent to \$155.0 million. The fall in these exports alone exceeded the net decline in all U.S. exports to NME's in the second quarter by \$66.7 million. However, two developments served to partly offset the sharp downturn in wheat and corn shipments. The U.S.S.R. purchased \$47.8 million in soybeans after buying none from the United States in January-March 1983. Secondly, the Soviets imported \$65.1 million in cotton from the United States in April-June 1983. This was the largest sale of U.S. cotton ever made to the U.S.S.R. The Soviets have purchased small amounts of cotton from each of several countries in recent years, but the United States normally has not been one of the suppliers. 1/

China remained the leading NME market for U.S. exports in April-June 1983 (table 2), but it also accounted for half the \$876.9 million decrease in the value of export shipments to all NME's. The U.S.S.R. accounted for another 43 percent of the overall period-to-period decline. The value of exports to two NME's--Hungary and Poland--was higher in April-June 1983 than in the corresponding quarter of 1982, but the increase in shipments to these markets was not sufficient to offset lower sales to the other Eastern European NME's.

Figure 2 shows the relative shares in U.S. exports of China, the U.S.S.R., and all other NME countries collectively in calendar year 1982 and in January-June 1983. The most significant change in the latter period was a decline of 3.4 percentage points in China's share of overall U.S. sales to the NME's. With the Soviet share increasing slightly compared with that in 1982, China and the U.S.S.R. each accounted for approximately 40 percent of all U.S. exports to NME's in January-June 1983.

U.S. exports to China fell from \$1.7 billion in January-June 1982 to \$1.0 billion in January-June 1983. The value of wheat shipments to China was \$183.6 million in the first half of 1983, compared with \$624.5 million in the corresponding period of 1982, but wheat was not the only commodity that contributed significantly to the lower level of exports. U.S. cotton exports to China declined to \$1.2 million in January-June 1983 after amounting to \$167.6 million in January-June 1982, and there were no exports of soybeans to

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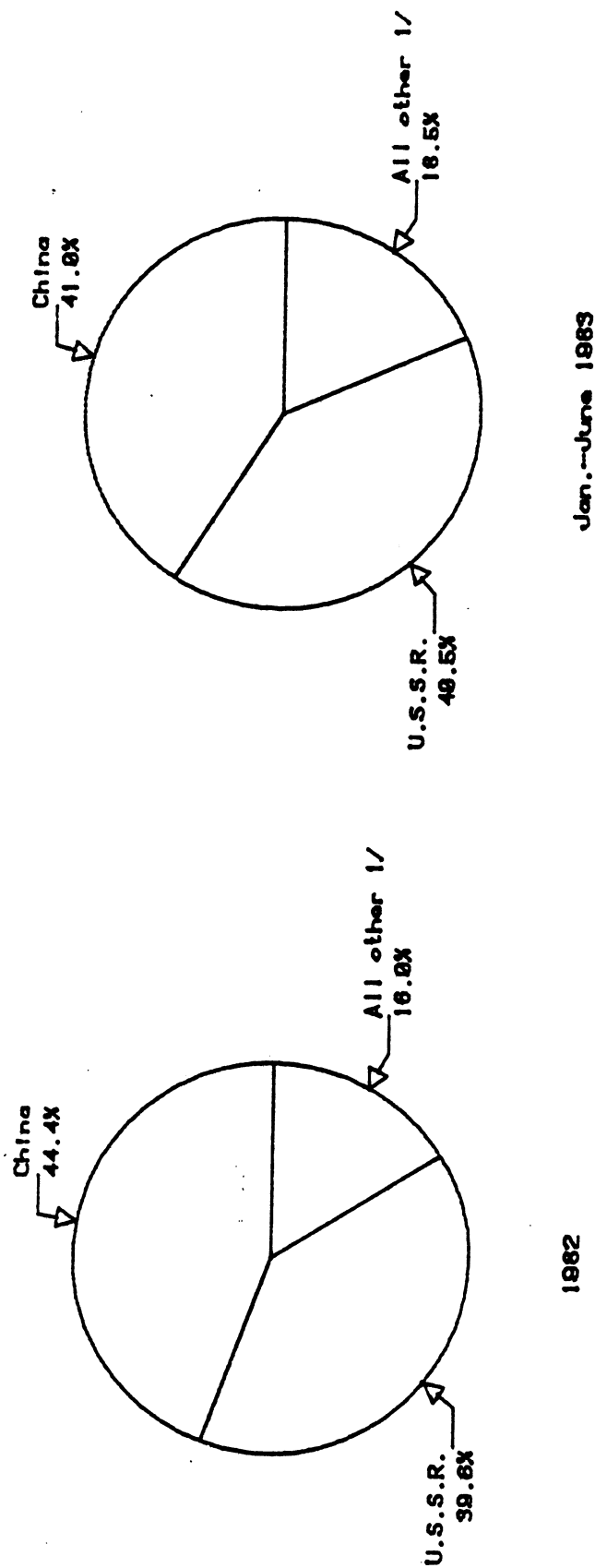
1/ These developments are discussed in more detail below in the subsections on exports of crude materials, pp. 12-16, and food and live animals, pp. 16-17.

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1981-82, January-June 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983

Market	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1981	1982	January-June--		April-June--	
			1982	1983	1982	1983
Albania-----	6,137	16,400	5,278	4,143	5,050	1,346
Bulgaria-----	258,104	106,453	74,639	21,069	37,336	5,403
China-----	3,598,601	2,904,535	1,705,460	1,028,329	800,944	364,385
Cuba-----	558	951	487	327	316	166
Czechoslovakia-----	82,420	83,598	62,829	22,358	30,299	9,485
East Germany-----	295,557	222,657	173,438	78,036	53,196	37,750
Hungary-----	77,511	67,842	37,447	55,094	15,817	33,700
Mongolia-----	75	344	334	40	289	29
North Korea-----	-	100	92	1	92	-
Poland-----	680,547	292,606	110,013	161,131	71,016	89,781
Romania-----	503,890	223,231	174,100	109,637	82,977	57,402
U.S.S.R-----	2,338,818	2,588,975	1,996,749	1,016,023	725,030	350,689
Vietnam-----	10,135	31,995	14,406	11,533	8,508	3,868
Total-----	7,852,353	6,539,686	4,355,272	2,507,722	1,830,870	954,004
Total, U.S. exports to the world-----	228,869,586	207,157,641	109,866,928	98,346,750	55,777,904	49,416,227

Note.--Due to rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.  
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2.---Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1982 and January-June 1983.



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

Source: Based on data in table 2.

China compared with \$63.2 million in such shipments in January-June 1982. Exports of manmade fibers to China, which amounted to \$162.5 million in the first 6 months of 1982, dropped to only \$29.4 million. 1/ of 1983.

The embargo imposed by China on imports of U.S. cotton, soybeans, and manmade fibers in January 1983 probably had little, if any, effect on the level of such shipments during the first half of the year. With its own production of cotton and oilseeds increasing every year since 1977, China had stopped buying both commodities from the United States before it announced the embargo in response to the U.S. imposition of unilateral quotas on Chinese textile products in January 1983. 2/ Apparently because of excessive inventories, it had also stopped ordering polyester fibers from all foreign suppliers in May 1982 and had sharply reduced its imports of other synthetics. However, the United States exported some manmade fibers to China in the first half of 1983, indicating that new import needs may have been allowed to take precedence over strict observance of the embargo.

On the other hand, there can be little doubt that the Chinese did reduce their purchases of U.S. wheat in response to the unilateral textile quotas. When China banned imports of U.S. cotton and soybeans, it also threatened to cut back its purchases of U.S. wheat and other agricultural commodities. In January-June 1983, the United States exported only 1.2 million metric tons of wheat to China, whereas, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, other grain suppliers shipped a total of approximately 5.3 million metric tons. By contrast, the United States accounted for 57 percent of China's total wheat imports in the first half of 1982.

A decline in grain shipments was also largely responsible for the lower level of U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade, though the Soviet market for U.S. soybeans also decreased. During January-June 1982, total exports to the U.S.S.R. amounted to \$2.0 billion, surpassing those to China for the first time since 1979. Large Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat and corn were the primary reason: grain alone accounted for \$1.4 billion of the U.S. shipments to the U.S.S.R. in this period. 3/ In January-June 1983, U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union were only \$634.7 million, 55.5 percent below their level in January-June 1982; total exports were \$1.0 billion, half their previous level. On the other hand, grain exporters such as Canada, Argentina, and France increased their sales to the U.S.S.R. in the first half

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1/ The data on manmade fibers include synthetic yarns. The leading manmade-fiber exports to China are noncontinuous polyester fibers (Schedule B No. 309.4242) and textured yarns of polyester (Schedule B No. 310.0010).

2/ See the section on U.S.-Chinese textile negotiations, pp. 34-35.

3/ After the United States lifted its partial embargo on grain exports to the U.S.S.R. in 1981, the Soviets purchased 13.9 million metric tons of U.S. grain for delivery in the Oct. 1, 1981-Sept. 30, 1982, bilateral grain agreement year. This was 5.9 million metric tons more than the United States was committed to export to the U.S.S.R. during each agreement year while the embargo was in effect. The total export value of the 13.9 million metric tons of wheat and corn was \$2.1 billion, of which 69 percent was shipped in January-June 1982.

Agricultural commodities also accounted for most of the overall decline in U.S. exports to the Eastern European NME's. Corn shipments decreased from \$215.2 million in January-June 1982 to \$66.9 million in January-June 1983, when only two of these six countries imported corn from the United States. Shipments of soybean oilcake and meal, another leading U.S. export to Eastern Europe, also declined, as all but one country in the region reduced or halted imports. Corn and other agricultural products normally account for as much as three-quarters of all U.S. exports to the Eastern European NME's, but most countries in the area had exceptionally good harvests in 1982.

A comparison of U.S. exports to the world and to the NME's based on one-digit Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) categories reveals substantial shifts from last year in the relative importance of these commodity groups in NME markets (table 3). In January-June 1982, the food and live animals category--mainly wheat and corn--accounted for 57.3 percent of all U.S. exports to the NME's, but for only 45.2 percent in January-June 1983. On the other hand, the share of machinery and transportation equipment in total shipments increased by 8.3 percentage points to 14.3 percent, becoming the third largest category of exports to NME's. Another notable shift was in the share of miscellaneous manufactured articles, which increased by 3.3 percentage points to 5.2 percent. The share of chemicals was also larger, even though the dollar value of U.S. exports to the NME's in this product group was less in January-June 1983 than in the corresponding period of 1982. Crude-material exports to the NME's declined in January-June 1983, in both absolute and relative terms, compared with those in January-June 1982. However, crude materials remained the second largest export category in the period and became the leading group of exports to the NME's when grain shipments plummeted in April-June.

Table 4 gives a breakdown of U.S. exports in April-June 1983 by one-digit SITC commodity sections and by individual NME's. Listed on the basis of their export value, four SITC categories accounted for nearly 85 percent of all exports to the NME's: crude materials, food and live animals, machinery and transportation equipment, and chemicals. Changes in the leading items in each of these broad commodity groups as they relate to individual NME markets are discussed below.

#### Crude materials

U.S. exports of crude materials (SITC Section 2) to the NME's declined by 47 percent from \$764.1 million in January-June 1982 to \$408.2 million in January-June 1983. However, there was some improvement in the performance of this commodity group during April-June 1983, when such exports to NME markets amounted to \$271.5 million, or 67 percent of all such exports to the NME's in the 6-month period. The second-quarter increase was mainly attributable to cotton and soybean exports to the U.S.S.R. and soybean exports to Romania and Poland. Nevertheless, with China importing no U.S. soybeans and only a negligible amount of U.S. cotton in the first half of 1983, total soybean exports to the NME's declined by \$146.0 million from their level in January-June 1982, and cotton exports declined by \$101.2 million.



Table 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/  
by SITC Sections, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1983
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals-----	13,222	11,692	2,494	1,135
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,467	1,266	5	10
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	10,542	9,286	764	408
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	6,779	4,989	76	22
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	790	736	49	16
5. Chemicals-----	11,352	10,868	419	303
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9,244	7,641	179	90
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	45,088	41,035	260	360
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	8,018	7,381	84	132
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3,365	3,454	24	33
Total-----	109,867	98,347	4,355	2,508
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals-----	12.0	11.9	57.3	45.2
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.3	1.3	.1	.4
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9.6	9.4	17.5	16.3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	6.2	5.1	1.7	.9
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.7	.7	1.1	.6
5. Chemicals-----	10.3	11.1	9.6	12.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	8.4	7.8	4.1	3.6
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	41.0	41.7	6.0	14.3
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7.3	7.5	1.9	5.2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3.1	3.5	.6	1.3
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

Note.--Due to rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.  
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1983

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)									
	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary			
0. Food and live animals	-	360	68,835	-	175	23,159	12,771			
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	251	59	-	-	86	-			
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	1,222	51,534	2	4,218	4,293	1,387			
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,339	-	51	-	3	-	12			
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5. Chemicals	-	1,469	59,379	100	1,133	86	2,919			
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	146	31,389	-	612	501	2,851			
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	1	1,075	111,957	-	1,992	8,551	12,778			
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	867	39,562	46	1,256	963	760			
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	13	1,619	17	95	110	221			
Total	1,346	5,403	364,383	166	9,485	37,750	33,700			
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	31,881	-	91,343	35	228,559			
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	940	-	80	-	2,240			
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	32,319	46,520	129,855	137	271,488			
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	5,169	4,841	-	11,415			
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	4,741	-	1	-	4,741			
5. Chemicals	1	-	887	1,569	59,320	-	126,864			
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	5	-	1,673	691	8,544	-	46,407			
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	19	-	4,447	1,562	36,237	-	178,605			
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4	-	3,492	1,046	19,995	27	68,638			
Total	29	-	89,781	57,402	350,689	3,670	954,004			

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

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

Although the U.S.S.R. is normally a major cotton exporter, it was forced to import a large quantity--unprecedented in recent years--when adverse weather resulted in an extremely poor harvest. Production in 1982 was about half the usual annual cotton output in the Soviet Union, and the quality was reportedly poor. During April-June 1983, the United States shipped 39,445 metric tons of cotton, valued at \$65.1 million, to the U.S.S.R., 1/ but received no additional orders for future deliveries.

The Soviet harvest is expected to be normal or above average in 1983. Under such circumstances in the past, the U.S.S.R. has imported only a small amount of cotton. The imports have been primarily pima cotton, which is not grown in large quantities in the United States. The main Soviet sources of this type of cotton are Syria, Afghanistan, and Egypt.

Soviet imports of soybeans from the United States were 72 percent or \$125.5 million less in the first half of 1983 than in the corresponding period of 1982; the only shipments to the U.S.S.R. in 1983 were in the second quarter. However, the decline in exports was offset in part by higher shipments of soybeans to Romania and Poland. Soybeans were the leading U.S. export to both countries in January-June 1983 (tables B-25 and B-27), and accounted for a combined export value of \$99.7 million.

The United States is not likely to resume exporting a significant amount of either cotton or soybeans to China since output in China is still increasing. Its cotton production was 36 million tons in 1982, 21 percent higher than in 1981, and its output of oilseeds was 118 million tons, 16 percent above the 1981 level. 2/

A decrease in manmade-fiber exports to China was another significant factor in the overall decline of crude-material exports since January-June 1982. The United States shipped \$9.9 million in polyester fibers to China in January-June 1983 despite its import embargo, but this was \$39.6 million less than the amount exported to China in the first half of 1982. 3/

U.S. exports of softwood logs to China also declined. China imported only \$50.9 million in Douglas-fir logs (Schedule B No. 200.3510) and \$11.7 million in western hemlock logs (Schedule B No. 200.3514) from the United States in January-June 1983, compared with \$91.5 million and \$22.6 million in January-June 1982. The United States did not export logs to China until 1980, but shipments more than doubled in 1981 and again in 1982. 4/ There has been some concern that China may have reduced its

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1/ The official U.S. census data give the U.S.S.R. as the export destination, but the entire amount shipped was actually diverted enroute to Eastern European destinations. This was apparently done to fulfill Soviet export commitments to these countries that the U.S.S.R. otherwise could not meet after its poor harvest (U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Export Sales, Aug. 11, 1983, pp. 38-39).

2/ Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates (WEFA), Centrally Planned Economies Current Analysis, vol. III, No. 35, May 13, 1983, p. 2.

3/ The other leading U.S. manmade-fiber export to China, textured yarns of polyester, is classified as a manufactured good classified by chief material (SITC Section 6). See the section on other export developments, p. 19. <sup>15</sup>

4/ See 33d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 48.

purchases of U.S. logs (as well as wheat) in retaliation against the unilateral import quotas that the United States imposed on Chinese textiles in January 1983.

#### Food and live animals

The NME's accounted for \$1.1 billion in U.S. exports of food and live animals (SITC Section O) in January-June 1983. This was \$1.4 billion or 54 percent less than such shipments in the first half of 1982. Wheat exports to NME markets decreased from \$1.4 billion in January-June 1982 to \$683.7 million in January-June 1983, and corn exports fell from \$928.4 million to \$364.6 million. The decline was particularly steep in the second quarter of 1983. Exports of wheat to the NME's totaled only \$92.7 million, compared with \$554.2 million in April-June 1982, and corn shipments were \$99.1 million, compared with \$451.0 million in the corresponding period of 1982.

Lower grain shipments to the U.S.S.R. were the leading cause of the decline in this SITC category from January-June 1982 to January-June 1983. Although the United States authorized the Soviets to purchase up to 23 million metric tons of wheat and corn under the second 1-year extension of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. bilateral grain agreement (October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983), 1/ they had contracted for the shipment of only 6.2 million metric tons by the end of the second quarter. 2/ Only 3.0 million metric tons of wheat, valued at \$496.5 million, and 1.2 million metric tons of corn, valued at \$138.2 million, were exported to the U.S.S.R. during the first half of 1983. 3/ By comparison, 4.3 million metric tons of wheat (\$795.5 million) and 5.1 million metric tons of corn (\$629.3 million) were shipped in January-June 1982.

The United States exported just 1.2 million metric tons of wheat to China in January-June 1983, compared with 3.9 million metric tons in January-June 1982. This represented a difference in export value of \$440.9 million. On the other hand, corn exports to China were higher in the first half of 1983; they amounted to 1.4 million metric tons, valued at \$158.1 million, compared with 664,885 metric tons, valued at \$82.1 million, in the corresponding period of 1982. China probably increased corn imports to meet its higher livestock-feeding requirements. The raising of livestock by individual households has expanded rapidly in China since 1979, when the Government launched a program that provides for income incentives to increase animal

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1/ See 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 64-66, and 34th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 13.

2/ The United States shipped another 0.4 million metric tons of wheat after June 30, raising the quantity of U.S. grain exports to the U.S.S.R. in the 1982/83 agreement year to 6.6 million metric tons. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S.S.R. imported 32 million metric tons of wheat and coarse grains from all sources in the period from Oct. 1, 1982, through Sept. 30, 1983.

3/ Approximately 2 million metric tons of the grain ordered by the U.S.S.R. under the 1982/83 agreement were shipped during the fourth quarter of 1982.

output for both export and domestic consumption. 1/ China also bought about 200,000 metric tons of corn from other suppliers during the first half of 1983.

Because China imported only 1.2 million metric tons of U.S. wheat while buying 5.3 million metric tons from other sources in the first half of 1983, U.S. officials became concerned that China would not meet its minimum-purchase commitment under the United States-China grain agreement. This 4-year pact calls for China to purchase at least 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn in each calendar year through 1984. With combined imports of U.S. wheat and corn amounting to only 2.6 million metric tons as the second quarter ended, the Chinese remained far short of meeting their commitment for 1983. 2/

The decline in U.S. grain exports to Eastern Europe in the first half of 1983 was small in comparison with the drop in shipments to the U.S.S.R. and China, but was the primary reason for a significant decline in total U.S. exports to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Romania. By contrast, Poland resumed importing U.S. corn (\$10.4 million) and wheat (\$3.6 million) after buying none in 1982. U.S. food exports to Hungary were also higher in January-June 1983 than in the first half of 1982. Hungary does not normally purchase U.S. grains, but its imports of soybean oilcake and meal amounted to \$24.2 million, which accounted for 69 percent of all such U.S. exports to Eastern Europe (the only NME market) in January-June 1983.

#### Machinery and transportation equipment

From January-June 1982 to January-June 1983, U.S. exports of machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) to the NME's increased by 38 percent to \$359.6 million. This was attributable to a marked upturn in shipments to China, which officially announced the revival of its modernization program in late 1982. After a surge in imports of machinery and equipment in 1979 and early 1980, China cut back sharply. In the first 6 months of 1983, however, U.S. exports to China in this category increased 115 percent to \$241.6 million. This was higher than their annual value in either 1981 or 1982.

One major factor in this development was the shipment of four airplanes to China with a total value of \$80.2 million. The planes were delivered to the Civilian Aviation Administration of China, China's national airline. 3/ Other leading exports to China in this commodity group were parts of oil and gas field drilling machines (Schedule B No. 664.0584) and aircraft engines (Schedule B No. 660.4930).

Much of the advanced U.S. equipment and technology that China wants to buy from U.S. companies cannot be licensed for export until the rules governing their sale to China are made less restrictive. During the second

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1/ Foreign Broadcast Information Service, China Report: Agriculture, No. 263, June 29, 1983, p. 19.

2/ China placed several small orders for wheat with U.S. suppliers--totaling approximately 480,000 metric tons--early in September. However, other suppliers have contracts to export 4.3 million metric tons of wheat to China in addition to the 5.3 million metric tons that they exported in the first half of 1983.

3/ For an account of this sale, see 34th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 18.

quarter of 1983, the Reagan administration began the process of revising the regulations and guidelines that currently control the licensing of exports to China. 1/

### Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) to the NME's amounted to \$302.6 million in January-June 1983, 28 percent less than in January-June 1982. Fertilizers, the major exports to NME markets in this category, accounted for \$202.8 million or 67 percent of total shipments in the first half of 1983. The leading item was superphosphoric acid (Schedule B No. 480.7025), which the U.S.S.R. imports from the United States under a 20-year agreement with Occidental Petroleum Corp. Exports of superphosphoric acid to the U.S.S.R. amounted to \$89.4 million in January-June 1983, \$27.2 million less than in the corresponding period of 1982. 2/ The U.S.S.R. is the principal market for U.S. exports of this item.

China accounted for another \$89.2 million in U.S. fertilizer exports in the first half of 1983, compared with \$74.6 million in the corresponding period of 1982. Its imports consisted of diammonium phosphate, concentrated superphosphates, and urea.

The most notable decline in chemical exports to the NME's was in plastics resins to China. Shipments of polypropylene resins to China dropped from \$38.2 million in January-June 1982 to \$15.1 million in January-June 1983, and exports of polyethylene resins declined from \$52.0 million to \$26.6 million. Since these decreases followed a rapid rise in U.S. sales to China, the Chinese may have accumulated excess inventory. Their imports of U.S. plastics resins grew from only \$18.9 million in 1980 to \$212.0 million in 1982.

### Other export developments

U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) to NME markets amounted to \$131.6 million in January-June 1983, up \$47.2 million or 56 percent from those in the corresponding period of 1982. Such exports to China increased by \$44.5 million or 120 percent to \$81.5 million. The leading items shipped to China were geophysical instruments and apparatus (Schedule B No. 710.2820), chemical analysis equipment (Schedule B No. 711.8710), physical analysis equipment (Schedule B No. 711.8750), and electrical appliances for testing the strength of articles under compression or tension (Schedule B No. 711.2420). Exports of these four items to China combined accounted for \$42.4 million, nearly one-third of the exports to NME's in this commodity group in the first half of 1983.

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1/ See the section in this report on recent steps to facilitate technology transfer to China, pp. 33-34.

2/ The lower value of shipments was attributable in part to the depressed world market for phosphatic fertilizers. See 34th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 19.

Exports of manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) to China declined more steeply than such exports to NME's collectively. Shipments in this category to all NME markets decreased by 50 percent from \$179.2 million in January-June 1982 to \$90.4 million in January-June 1983; those to China dropped by 59 percent from \$159.2 million to \$64.7 million. The items that accounted for the largest absolute decline in such exports to China were textured synthetic yarns of polyester (Schedule B No. 310.0010) and bovine leather (Schedule B No. 121.0530). Exports of textured polyester yarns to China declined from \$96.2 million in January-June 1982 to \$10.6 million in January-June 1983. Shipments to China of bovine leather amounted to \$24.8 million in January-June 1982, but there were none in January-June 1983.<sup>1/</sup>

U.S. exports to the NME's that increased or decreased substantially from January-June 1982 to January-June 1983 are shown in table 5, and those for which NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share in each of these periods are shown in table 6.

#### U.S. Imports From the NME's

U.S. imports from the NME's amounted to \$839.2 million in April-June 1983, compared with \$763.0 million in April-June 1982. The small increase reflected a higher level of imports from China and from the Eastern European countries collectively, though the value of shipments received from Poland was less than that in the corresponding period of 1982 (table 7). The value of imports from the U.S.S.R. also declined from April-June 1982 to April-June 1983. In January-June 1983, the value of shipments from all major NME sources--China, Eastern Europe, and the U.S.S.R.--was higher than in the corresponding period of 1982.

During 1982, changes in the level of imports from NME sources were largely determined by the quarterly fluctuations in imports from China. In the first two quarters of 1983, however, imports from China levelled off, and those from other NME's moved up (fig. 3). In January-March 1983, imports from China amounted to \$525.0 million, down from \$526.4 million in October-December 1982; they then increased to only \$540.1 million in April-June 1983. Concurrently, imports from the Eastern European NME's rose from \$165.6 million in October-December 1982 to \$218.5 million in January-March 1983 and to \$242.7 million in April-June. These gains followed a sharp decline in imports from Eastern Europe in 1982.

Figure 4 shows that Romania's share of all U.S. imports from the NME's increased notably in the first half of 1983 compared with its share in the full year 1982. Although China's share of these imports was down slightly in the first half of 1983, it still accounted for nearly two-thirds of total U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries.

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<sup>1/</sup> In addition to Schedule B No. 121.0530, U.S. exports of bovine leather are classified under several other numbers. All such exports to China amounted to \$10.1 million in January-June 1983, compared to \$38.7 million in January-June 1982.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially,  
by Schedule B numbers, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 1/

Schedule B number	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Jun. 1983 from Jan.-Jun. 1982		Value of exports to all NME's in January- June 1983
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	China	1,663.1	-33.1	10,195
486.6600	Organophosphorus-containing insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f.	do	1,345.1	66.8	14,234
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	Poland	624.8	210.3	6,408
709.6320	X-ray apparatus, and parts thereof, for medical or dental use	China	586.9	19.1	4,849
664.0586	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines	U.S.S.R.	581.1	-36.6	12,375
660.9490	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for pumps for liquids	China	441.8	-25.8	2,717
182.9754	Vegetable protein concentrates, hydrolysates, and textured or spun products, derived from oil seeds	Poland	355.7	60.9	3,992
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.	do	355.6	-45.0	2,934
250.0232	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, unbleached, n.e.s.	China	347.8	-24.8	3,356
711.2420	Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles under compression, tension, etc., electrical	do	334.2	7.7	6,873
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	Czechoslovakia	-95.2	-67.1	701
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	Poland	-91.6	-40.5	725
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	China	-89.0	-70.5	10,579
444.1610	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density	do	-88.8	-27.5	4,030
310.0026	Yarns of cellulosic fibers, other than textured yarns	U.S.S.R.	-87.6	-35.8	585
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	Poland	-87.1	-70.4	1,669
300.1550	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more, n.e.s.	U.S.S.R.	-85.7	-36.2	8,854
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	do	-85.5	-31.2	3,125
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	China	-84.0	-6.8	4,476
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s.	Albania	-80.7	-36.2	2,124

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 are included in this table.

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



Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1983, by Schedule B numbers, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 1/

Schedule B number	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in January- June 1983 1,000 dollars
			Jan.-Jun. 1982	Jan.-Jun. 1983	
			-----Percent-----		
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	U.S.S.R.	96.4	90.6	89,399
678.3240	Parts for machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electric tubes	East Germany	.0	79.4	11,284
117.8200	American-type cheeses, except Cheddar	Poland	.0	71.7	3,196
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	China	84.9	66.6	10,315
531.2100	Chrome bricks	U.S.S.R.	.0	63.1	1,376
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	do	64.3	59.1	8,824
126.0120	Alfalfa seeds, uncertified	Poland	.0	56.7	1,556
116.0100	Butter	do	6.3	55.1	13,573
678.3055	Glass-working machines	China	.1	54.6	7,643
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland	39.9	52.5	25,435
711.8042	Nonelectrical nonindustrial instruments for measuring, checking or controlling pressure, draft or vacuum, n.s.p.f., and parts	U.S.S.R.	4.8	44.4	1,902
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	do	31.2	43.7	26,871
486.6600	Organophosphorus-containing insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f.	China	5.0	43.2	14,234
419.4100	Manganese oxide compounds, except pigment grades	U.S.S.R.	.0	42.7	1,163
674.3045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f.	China	2.4	42.5	2,705
131.3010	Rice, donated for relief or charity	Poland	16.2	40.2	2,110
674.3528	Machine tools for deburring or otherwise finishing metal, new, at least \$2,500 each, with numerical controls or facings	U.S.S.R.	.0	39.4	3,439
338.2600	Woven fabrics of glass	do	29.2	37.9	3,554
309.4222	Fibers of rayon (in noncontinuous form)	U.S.S.R.	.0	37.5	6,176
182.9754	Vegetable protein concentrates, hydrolysates, and textured or spun products, derived from oil seeds	Poland	11.3	36.7	3,992

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-June 1983 are included in this table.

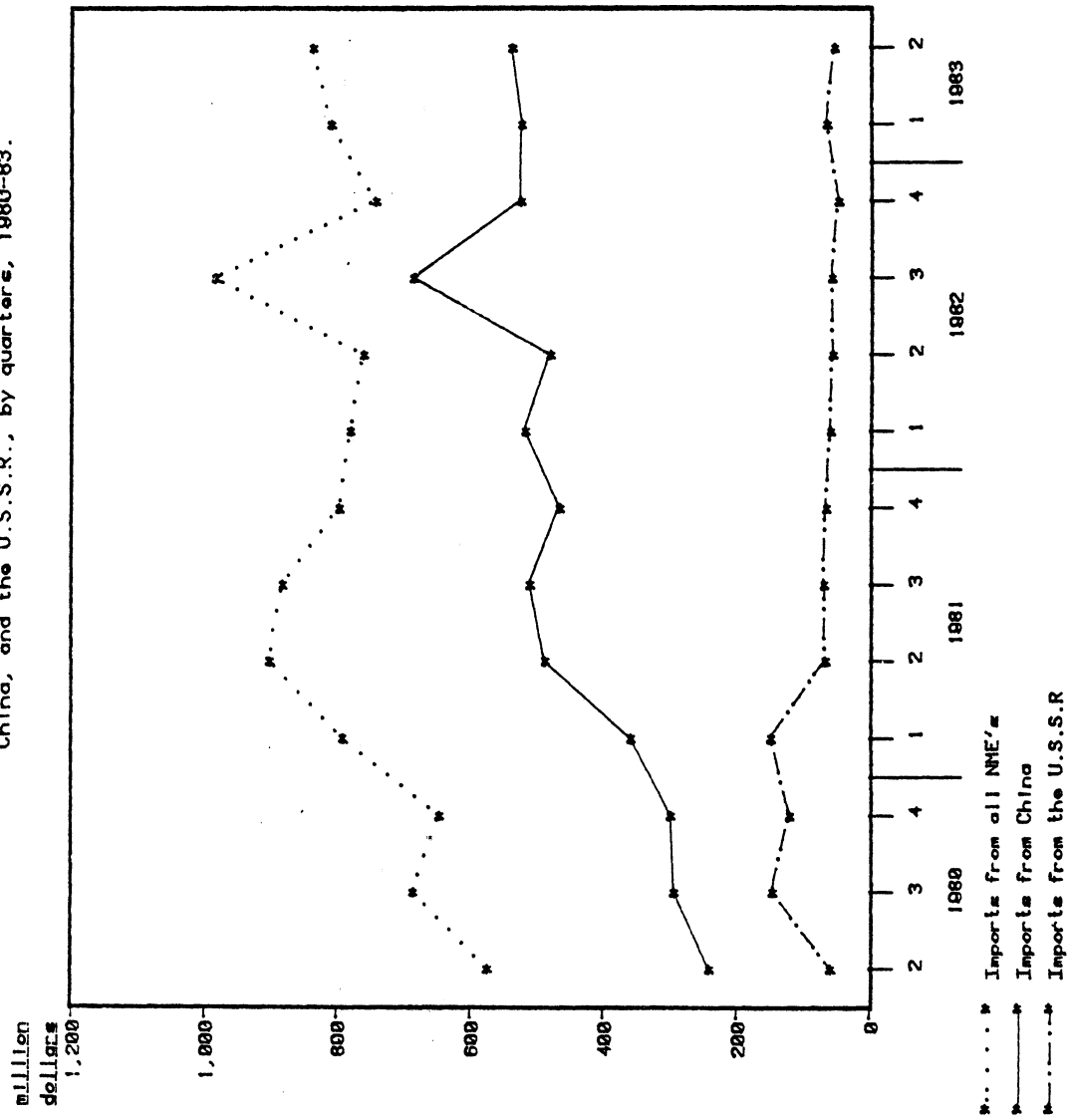
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1981-82, January-June 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983

Source	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1981		1982		April-June--	
			1982		1983	1983
Albania	3,985	2,760	1,248	1,305	475	543
Bulgaria	25,604	25,124	11,744	18,628	5,521	11,057
China	1,830,027	2,215,856	1,002,017	1,065,093	482,037	540,119
Cuba	36	1,621	1	-	1	-
Czechoslovakia	67,232	61,548	32,013	32,706	13,958	14,765
East Germany	44,702	51,773	25,184	27,054	10,241	11,934
Hungary	127,939	133,238	65,988	79,376	29,813	40,164
Mongolia	3,635	3,628	3,195	806	1,649	429
North Korea	47	8	8	-	-	-
Poland	359,939	212,888	101,020	100,570	64,927	49,532
Romania	559,449	339,121	183,562	202,862	96,154	115,235
U.S.S.R.	357,424	228,792	119,346	122,235	58,266	55,433
Vietnam	96	-	-	-	-	-
Total, U.S. imports	3,380,116	3,276,356	1,545,325	1,650,634	763,042	839,211
from the world	259,011,977	242,339,988	121,236,819	120,733,100	60,184,661	63,059,190

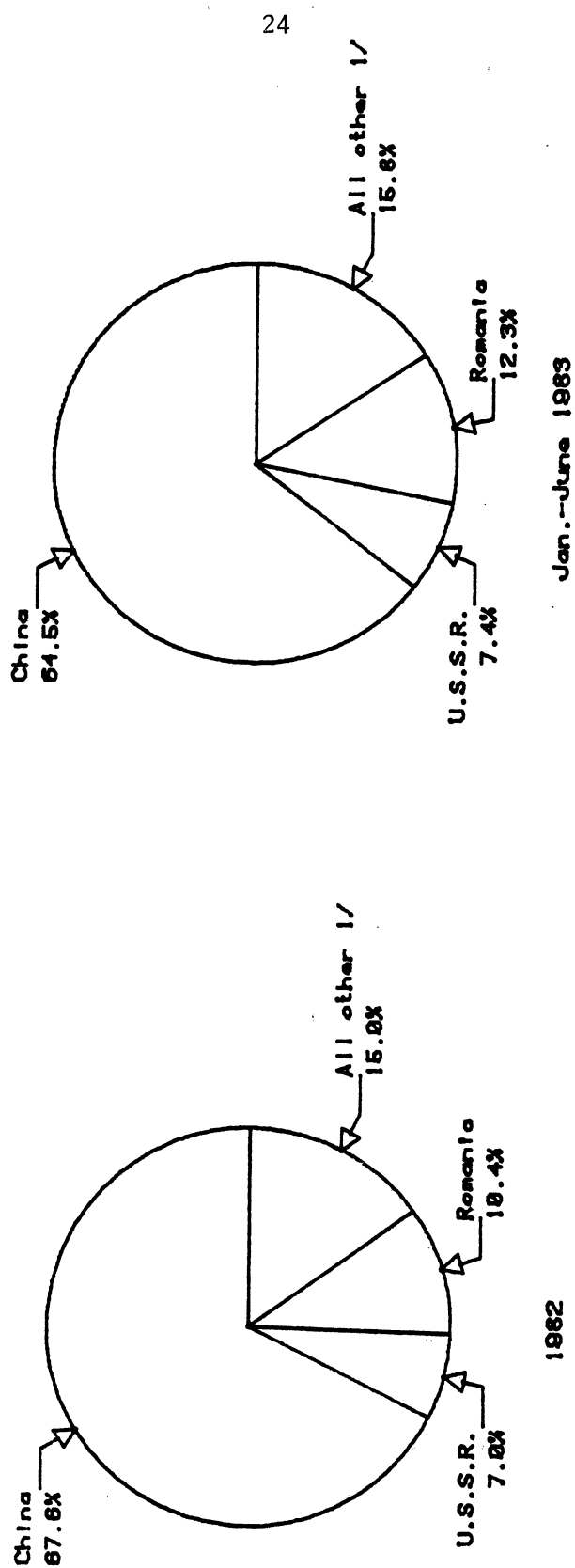
Note.--Due to rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.  
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 3.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 1980-83.



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

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1982 and January-June 1983.



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

Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) accounted for 34.8 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's in January-June 1983 but only 12.1 percent of total U.S. imports (table 8). Manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) was also more important in imports from NME sources (17.8 percent) than in imports from the world (13.7 percent). The larger shares of imports in these categories reflect the dominance of Chinese apparel (SITC Section 8) and other textile products (SITC Section 6) in imports from NME's. On the other hand, machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) made up a much smaller proportion of imports from the NME's (4.2 percent) than of total U.S. imports (33.4 percent).

Miscellaneous manufactured articles was the only category of imports from the NME's that increased significantly from January-June 1982 to January-June 1983, primarily because of rising imports of apparel from China. There were small increases in imports of food and live animals (SITC Section 0), beverages and tobacco (SITC Section 1), mineral fuels and lubricants (SITC Section 3), and chemicals (SITC Section 5). The growth in these categories was mainly due to higher imports from the Eastern European NME's. The largest decreases in imports from NME's were in manufactured goods classified by chief material--primarily because of lower imports of textile products from China--and in machinery and transportation equipment, owing to lower imports from Eastern Europe. Nevertheless, the Eastern European countries remained the dominant NME source of this category of imports (table A-4).

Table 9 shows U.S. imports by SITC Sections (one-digit categories) from all NME sources in the quarter under review. China was the dominant supplier in the four leading import categories (SITC Sections 8, 3, 6, and 5, in that order), but imports from Poland slightly exceeded those from China in the fifth-ranking commodity group (SITC Section 0). These five categories accounted for 90 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's in both April-June 1983 and January-June 1983.

#### Miscellaneous manufactured articles

U.S. imports of apparel from China amounted to \$342.9 million in January-June 1983, up 50 percent from \$228.0 million in the corresponding period of 1982. The \$114.9 million increase accounted for 95 percent of the total rise in imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from the NME's from January-June 1982 to January-June 1983. In the first half of 1983, apparel from China accounted for 60 percent of the total value of Section 8 imports from the NME countries, and apparel from other NME's, for another 7 percent.

Although the United States imposed unilateral quantitative restrictions on 32 textile categories from China in January 1983, <sup>1/</sup> the rise in the value of imports of Chinese apparel continued throughout the first half of the year. In April-June 1983, apparel products amounted to \$175.6 million or 36 percent of all U.S. imports from China. One reason for the ongoing strength of China's clothing exports in the U.S. market was that only five of the quotas that control these imports were filled by the end of June. Another reason was product diversification. Table 10 lists imports from NME's

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<sup>1/</sup> See the section in this report on United States-China textile negotiations, pp. 34-35. Of the 32 restricted categories, 31 were apparel products. The other item was cotton printcloth (SITC Section 6).

Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/2  
by SITC Sections, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1983	Jan.-June 1982	Jan.-June 1983
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	6,898	7,782	133	153
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,339	1,509	16	29
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	4,384	4,551	83	66
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	31,298	25,990	272	293
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	206	197	1	2
5. Chemicals	4,658	5,348	150	165
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	17,737	16,497	323	294
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	37,993	40,333	103	70
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,061	14,604	453	574
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3,662	3,922	12	7
Total	121,237	120,733	1,545	1,651
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	5.7	6.4	8.6	9.3
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.8
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3.6	3.8	5.3	4.0
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	25.8	21.5	17.6	17.7
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.2	.2	.1	.2
5. Chemicals	3.8	4.4	9.7	10.0
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	14.6	13.7	20.9	17.8
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	31.3	33.4	6.7	4.2
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.8	12.1	29.3	34.8
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3.0	3.2	.8	.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.  
2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Note.--Due to rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.  
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1983

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)									
	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	289	25,549	-	617	112	11,041			
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	10,087	504	-	260	81	258			
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	512	2	22,353	-	327	715	1,295			
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	119,949	-	-	275	-			
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	55	-	-	-	-			
5. Chemicals-----	21	252	31,707	-	2,247	1,863	3,632			
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	7	25	90,683	-	5,644	5,251	4,851			
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	252	7,828	-	1,268	2,619	10,289			
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2	137	238,823	-	4,309	1,155	8,737			
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	13	2,668	-	93	63	61			
Total-----	543	11,057	540,119	-	14,765	11,934	40,164			
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	26,672	4,562	463	-	69,306			
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	139	1,678	3,431	-	16,438			
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	428	-	656	388	3,427	-	29,803			
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	51,902	54	-	172,180			
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	55			
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	1,377	7,782	21,909	-	70,791			
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1/	-	9,933	12,133	23,498	-	152,026			
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	3,309	6,799	1,014	-	33,177			
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	7,150	29,891	1,165	-	291,370			
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	296	99	771	-	4,064			
Total-----	429	-	49,532	115,235	55,433	-	839,211			
1/ Less than \$500.										

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

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

Table 10.--20 U.S. Import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by ISUSA numbers, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 1/

ISUSA item number	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Jun. 1983 from Jan.-Jun. 1982		Value of imports from all NME's in January- June 1983
			All NME's	World	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.	China	802.2	-19.9	6,391
383.4761	Women's trousers and slacks of cotton, other than denim, corduroy and velveteen	do	562.8	43.8	17,691
646.2626	Brads, nails, etc., of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, coated	Poland	421.2	44.7	2,887
706.4140	Handbags of textile materials whether or not ornamented, except cotton	China	382.7	137.0	3,060
383.4763	Girls' and infants' trousers and slacks other than, denim, corduroy and velveteen	do	374.2	27.4	2,486
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	U.S.S.R.	371.1	57.7	26,812
922.5653	Mushrooms otherwise prepared or preserved in containers each holding more than 9 ounces, other than whole or sliced	China	344.4	341.0	9,605
379.5520	Men's dress shirts except those with two or more colors in the warp or the filling	do	335.9	30.0	2,599
326.3032	Woven fabrics, containing silk, man-made fibers, cotton, not fancy or figured not bleached or colored of no. 30, not combed	do	284.6	747.5	5,295
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts cone assemblies imported separately	Romania	279.4	1.4	2,103
417.5000	Antimony oxide	do	-83.1	-37.9	545
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors	Romania	-78.7	-22.8	1,167
383.9065	Women's shorts, not knit, man-made fibers	China	-77.6	-11.0	1,176
383.9070	Women's trousers and slacks of man-made fibers, not knit	do	-77.2	-16.3	571
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	do	-77.2	-36.6	10,070
674.3512	Machine tools, metal-cutting, engine or toolroom	do	-76.9	-70.2	743
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	do	-75.7	-39.5	1,064
144.2037	Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved, other than frozen in containers not more than 9 oz except whole or sliced	do	-74.7	-85.1	514
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	do	-73.4	27.1	656
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	Romania	-73.1	113.5	1,880

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 are included in this table.

Source: 28 Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



that changed substantially from January-June 1982 to January-June 1983. It shows a sharp increase in imports of two apparel products--handbags (TSUSA item 706.4140) and men's dress shirts (TSUSA item 379.5520). Handbags were not subject to an import quota, and the quota on the apparel category that includes men's dress shirts was not reached in the first half of 1983. On the other hand, imports of women's manmade-fiber shorts (TSUSA item 383.9065) and women's manmade-fiber trousers (TSUSA item 383.9070) declined steeply because the quota that covers both these items was filled by January 1983.

#### Mineral fuels and lubricants

The value of U.S. imports of crude petroleum and refined petroleum products from the NME's increased by only 8 percent from January-June 1982 to January-June 1983. The increase was attributable to a higher level of imports from Romania; imports from China declined slightly, and those from the U.S.S.R. dropped to a negligible level in the first half of 1983.

Gasoline imports from Romania increased by 85 percent, from \$50.6 million in January-June 1982 to \$93.8 million in January-June 1983. This rise was at least in part the result of some improvement in that country's credit standing. Petroleum products are a major source of Romania's hard-currency earnings, but its petroleum-refining industry is heavily dependent on imports of crude petroleum. During 1982, Romania experienced a severe shortage of foreign exchange, which impaired its ability to import crude petroleum for its refining industry. In December 1982, however, the credit situation was eased to some extent when Romania signed an agreement to reschedule a large portion of the payments on its outstanding debt with Western commercial banks over a period of 6-1/2 years. At the same time, its access to a standby credit provided by the International Monetary Fund, which had been suspended in 1981, was fully restored.

U.S. imports of gasoline from China also increased, rising from \$147.0 million in January-June of 1982 to \$171.0 million in January-June 1983. Naphthas imported from China amounted to \$17.2 million in January-June 1983, approximately the same as in the corresponding period of 1982. Imports of crude petroleum from China declined, however, from \$44.2 million to only \$10.1 million in the first half of 1983. Since the United States began importing petroleum from China in 1979, this trade has consisted primarily of gasoline and naphthas. The relatively large amount of crude petroleum imported in 1982 (\$180.5 million during the entire year) was an exception to the rule; the United States imported no crude petroleum from China in 1981.

Petroleum is a major source of foreign exchange for China, and its exports of refined petroleum products provide higher dollar earnings per unit than its sales of crude petroleum. Nevertheless, because of lower world oil prices compared with those in January-June 1982, China's earnings from U.S. imports of both crude petroleum and refined products fell in January-June 1983 despite a higher proportion of gasoline and naphthas in its total petroleum exports to the United States. The total value of U.S. petroleum imports from China decreased by 5.5 percent from \$209.9 million to \$198.3 million, but the quantity imported was 6.3 percent larger--6.8 million barrels in January-June 1983 compared with 6.4 million barrels in the corresponding period of 1982.

To increase its supply of hard currency, the U.S.S.R. began to export unusually large quantities of petroleum to non-Communist countries in late 1981 and continued this practice throughout 1982 and in 1983. However, the United States purchased very little. Its imports of petroleum from the U.S.S.R. amounted to only \$10.4 million in the first half of 1982 (and none in the second half) and declined to \$54,092 in the first half of 1983.

#### Manufactured goods classified by chief material

The value of U.S. imports from NME's of products in this commodity group declined by 9 percent, from \$323.5 million in January-June 1982 to \$293.7 million in January-June 1983. During this period, the largest decreases were a \$19.4 million drop in imports from China and a \$17.7 million drop in imports from Romania.

Significant declines occurred in imports of only a few items from China. Tin imports (TSUSA item 622.0200) dropped from \$25.7 million to \$16.9 million; imports of woven fabrics, not wholly of cotton (TSUSA item 326.3092), fell from \$8.1 million to \$448,150; those of cotton shop towels (TSUSA item 366.2460) declined from \$9.7 million to \$6.1 million; and imports of floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials (TSUSA item 222.5700) dropped from \$5.1 million to \$3.0 million. Despite the decreases in the textile products, China remained a major supplier of these three items to the U.S. market (table 11). China is not a leading source of U.S. tin imports. Its share of total U.S. imports was 12.8 percent in January-June 1982 and 8.0 percent in January-June 1983.

The main items that accounted for the drop in imports from Romania were oil well casing, other than alloy steel (TSUSA item 610.4220), imports of which amounted to \$8.3 million in January-June 1982, and iron and steel pipes and tubes (TSUSA items 610.4933, 610.4961, and 610.4965), imports of which amounted to \$8.3 million in the first half of 1982. With the exception of a small amount of oil well casing (\$386), the United States did not import these items from Romania in January-June 1983.

#### Chemicals

U.S. imports of chemicals from the Eastern European NME's amounted to \$28.8 million in January-June 1983, up 71 percent from \$16.8 million in the corresponding period of 1982. Chemical imports from the U.S.S.R. also increased, from \$57.9 million in January-June 1982 to \$67.3 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Those from China declined slightly, from \$75.0 million to \$68.4 million.

The rise in imports of chemicals accounted for 29 percent of the overall increase in U.S. imports from Eastern Europe in January-June 1983. The leading item was urea (TSUSA item 480.3000), accounting for \$6.1 million in imports from Romania; the United States imported none from Romania in the first half of 1982. Imports of sulfamethazine (TSUSA item 411.2400) and other drugs from Hungary, benzene (TSUSA item 401.1000) from Czechoslovakia, and potassium chloride (TSUSA item 480.5000) from East Germany were other major items contributing to the rise in this group of imports.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1983, by TSUSA items, January-June 1982 and January-June 1983 1/

TSUSA item number	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's in January- June 1983
			Jan.-Jun. 1982	Jan.-Jun. 1983	
			Percent		1,000 dollars
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc	China	96.6	100.0	1,182
542.3120	Ordinary glass, weighing over 16 but not over 18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches	Romania	97.7	97.1	1,186
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound	China	98.3	97.0	1,065
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc	China	69.3	95.4	1,264
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	China	95.2	95.2	3,275
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.	China	93.2	86.6	3,011
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets	China	82.6	84.5	4,771
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	U.S.S.R.	75.0	82.0	3,665
383.5368	Women's coats of vegetable fibers, except cotton, subject to man-made fiber restraints	Romania	32.0	81.7	1,553
417.2800	Ammonium molybdate	China	99.5	81.0	2,059
326.3026	Women's dresses not knit, man-made fibers with two or more colors in the warp	China	31.7	80.3	3,275
383.9220	Women's coats of cotton, not fancy, not colored	China	85.9	78.9	4,143
190.5500	Hoofs and horns, crude	China	33.8	78.5	1,926
144.2053	Straw mushrooms in containers each holding more than 9 ounces	China	37.6	78.3	1,842
365.8670	Tablecloths and napkins, of manmade fibers, made on a lace, net, or knitting machine	China	81.4	78.0	3,533
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)	China	70.5	76.2	14,149
521.1720	Bauxite, calcined, other	China	33.3	74.7	1,505
379.6964	Men's and boys' suit-type coats and jackets, not knit, subject to man-made fiber restraints	China	40.9	73.8	1,595
755.1500	Fireworks	China	76.8	71.2	21,354
366.2740	Shop towels, n.e.s., of cotton, not ornamented, not jacquard- figured	China	84.7	69.6	2,514

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-June 1983 are included in this table.

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

Higher shipments of urea accounted for all the increase in chemical imports from the U.S.S.R. The Soviets exported \$20.7 million in urea to the United States in January-June 1983, compared with \$3.9 million in January-June 1982. Most of the shipments were received in January-March 1983, but urea valued at \$5.5 million was imported in the quarter under review. The combined value of imports of anhydrous ammonia (TSUSA item 480.6540) and potassium chloride (TSUSA item 480.5000)--which are, like urea, fertilizers imported from the U.S.S.R. in exchange for U.S. exports of superphosphoric acid 1/--was down from its level in January-June 1982. Imports of anhydrous ammonia from the U.S.S.R. amounted to \$40.1 million in the first half of 1983, compared with \$50.1 million in the corresponding period of 1982, and imports of potassium chloride, to \$2.3 million, up slightly from \$2.1 million in January-June 1982. The Soviets also shipped \$1.1 million in cumene (TSUSA item 401.2600)--used in making phenol and acetone--to the United States in April-June 1983. These were the first such imports from the U.S.S.R. since 1981.

#### Food and live animals

Imports of food and live animals from the NME's amounted to \$152.8 million in January-June 1983, up 15 percent from \$133.2 million in the corresponding period of 1982. The increase was attributable to higher shipments from the Eastern European countries, which accounted for \$94.7 million, or 62 percent, of all such imports. Food imports from China declined from their level in January-June 1982, dropping from \$62.7 million to \$55.7 million in January-June 1983.

Canned hams and other pork products accounted for \$73.3 million of Eastern Europe's food exports to the United States in January-June 1983. This represented an increase of 77 percent over such shipments in the corresponding period of 1982. The largest increase was in canned hams (TSUSA item 107.3525), which was the leading U.S. import from both Poland and Hungary and the second leading import from Eastern Europe in January-June 1983. Imports of canned hams from Poland increased to \$47.0 million from \$23.3 million in January-June 1982, and those from Hungary increased to \$15.8 million from \$8.7 million.

A decline in shipments of cocoa butter (TSUSA item 156.3500) was the main reason for lower food imports from China. China was not a significant supplier of cocoa butter to the United States until January-June 1982, when its shipments amounted to \$10.6 million. However, U.S. imports from China declined to \$3.5 million in the first half of 1983, and those from other suppliers--notably Brazil--increased sharply.

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1/ The agreement between Occidental Petroleum Corp. and the Government of the U.S.S.R. is a countertrade arrangement. It provides for that company to purchase ammonia, urea, and potassium chloride, or potash, from the the Soviet Union in exchange for its exports of superphosphoric acid. See the section on chemical exports, above.

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS  
WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES  
IN JANUARY-JUNE 1983

U.S.-Chinese relations continued to dominate commercial developments between the United States and NME's in the first half of 1983. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige's visit to China in May 1983 followed the visit of China's Minister of Finance to Washington last December and Secretary of State Schultz's visit to Beijing in February.

The first session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade--formed in 1981 to foster China's commercial dealings with the United States--was held during the Secretary's visit. Secretary Baldrige cochaired the session with China's Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. The two Governments also exchanged drafts of a bilateral investment treaty that would encourage U.S. investment in China. The intended treaty 1/ would deal, among other things, with repatriation of profits earned by private U.S. firms in China and methods of arbitration in settling disputes. China has promised to provide the U.S. Government with a list of its top priority development projects to facilitate early financial feasibility studies for participation by U.S. firms in the projects. 2/ Agreement was reached on a protocol on telecommunications that would give U.S. companies early notice of Chinese plans so that they can prepare bids. China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade agreed to cosponsor a U.S. investment mission to China with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). 3/ The two Governments have also decided to exchange views on economic and trade regulations through a visitors' exchange program. 4/

Several cooperation agreements concluded between private U.S. firms and the Chinese during the period under review, including the joint ventures of American Motors Corp. and Cummin Engine, Inc., promise significant future increases in trade between the two nations.

Steps To Facilitate the Transfer of U.S. Technology to China

During his visit, the Commerce Secretary announced to the Chinese leaders the administration's decision to raise the technology level of goods that would be licensed for export to China. In accordance with this decision, China was moved from Country Group P to Country Group V under export administration regulations. 5/

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1/ For the antecedents of the treaty negotiations, see 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 41 and 42.

2/ Some of these feasibility studies are to be financed through grants from the U.S. State Department's Trade Development Program.

3/ OPIC is an autonomous Government agency chartered by the U.S. Congress; it promotes new U.S. private-sector investment in selected developing countries.

4/ For other details of the Secretary Baldrige's visit, see Business America, June 13, 1983.

5/ See news release by the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce, June 21, 1983. For a detailed description of U.S. export controls and the enforcement program, see U.S. Department of Commerce, "Export" <sup>33</sup> Administration Annual Report FY 1982."

Country Group P was created in April 1980 specifically to accommodate a less restrictive policy of technology transfer toward China than that applied to other NME's. Following an export licensing policy review, restrictions were further eased in December 1981, but China continued to contend that it was not being treated much more liberally than the Soviet Union and its allies. As a result of this policy review, the so-called two times rule, which established a "predisposition for approval for products with technical levels twice those previously approved," 1/ became the dominant guideline for U.S. technology transfer to China when other, more specific guidelines did not apply. Uncertainty and disagreement about the interpretation of this rule resulted in long delays in the review of license applications (an estimated average processing time of 12 to 14 months) and a reluctance by U.S. authorities to grant licenses for advanced computers and some other equipment and technology.

The transfer of China to Country Group V suggests that sales to China should take place on the same basis as sales to U.S. NATO allies (except Canada, which is not in any control group) and other unallied but friendly nations, e.g., Mexico. The transfer to Country Group V eliminates the validated license requirement for some exports to China, but the extent to which restrictions will be eased in practice will depend upon further, more detailed guidelines.

#### U.S.-Chinese Textile Negotiations

The 3-year (1980-82) United States-China cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber textile agreement expired on December 31, 1982. Negotiations to renew the agreement dragged unsuccessfully through the last half of 1982 and the first half of 1983. 2/ Fearing market disruption from increasing sales of Chinese textile products during an indefinite period of protracted negotiations, the United States unilaterally imposed quotas on January 13, 1983, adding 4 more product categories to the 28 that had been controlled under the expired agreement. The new controls limited the importation of women's wool trousers, manmade-fiber gloves, manmade-fiber brassieres, and cotton shirts throughout calendar year 1983. 3/

Although the total number (32) and composition of the limitations is hardly unique in U.S. textile import practice, the introduction of new controls did apparently heighten Chinese sensitivity over unresolved textile trade issues. 4/ China quickly retaliated by announcing on January 16 that it would cease to sign new contracts for the importation of U.S. soybeans,

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1/ 46 F.R. 62836, Dec. 29, 1981.

2/ See 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 39 and 40.

3/ The four quotas were made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1983. (See memorandum to the Commissioner of Customs, International Trade Administration, Jan. 14, 1983.)

4/ Currently, textile controls exist on imports from one or more sources for 109 commodity groups. The application of these controls by products and countries is published in U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Textiles and Apparel, Performance Report, Textiles and Apparel Bilateral Agreements and Unilateral Import Restraints . . ., June 1983.

synthetic fibers, and cotton for the rest of the year. Moreover, it also declared its intention to curtail importation of other, unspecified U.S. agricultural products. Although China ostensibly instituted these measures in retaliation, increased levels of Chinese agricultural production and surplus stocks in some of the affected commodities suggest that there may have been other causes for the decline in imports of these products from the United States. For example, the last shipment of U.S. soybeans to China occurred in May 1982, and the reported surplus production of oilseeds may have obviated the importation of this product from the United States. 1/

Textile negotiations with the Chinese took place in January (fourth round), March (fifth round), and April (sixth round). The fourth round was characterized by a wide gap in the two sides' negotiating positions, but the fifth and sixth rounds resulted in substantial progress on several issues. At the end of the sixth round the unresolved issues were import levels for printcloth, product coverage, consultation mechanism, and quotas for 18 commodities. 2/

During the negotiations, the administration, which is committed to relating the growth of textile imports to the expansion of the domestic market, 3/ tried to assure that quantum jumps in imports from China would not occur in the future. 4/ U.S. negotiating position was in accordance with the framework set out by the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). 5/ Therefore, the United States, rather than ask China to halt or roll back the sales of its textile products in U.S. markets, sought only a moderation in the growth of those sales in order to allow for their gradual domestic absorption.

The U.S. position had developed under opposing pressures from the private sector. Whereas textile producers sought protection against increasing volumes of imported Chinese textiles, grain producers wanted the administration to press forward with the negotiations. They feared possible Chinese retaliation through reduced purchases of U.S. grain, especially in view of the strong buyers' market prevailing this year in world grain trade. China's negotiating position during the period under review aimed at making the United States recognize China's special position as the world's largest textile producer. The Chinese have also pointed out that in order to increase their purchase of U.S. manufactured goods, they will need an increasing flow of dollar revenues, which only growing textile sales can assure.

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1/ See U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service Report, July 13, 1983. The same issue also reported that cottonseed, sunflower seed and rapeseed production has greatly increased recently, reflecting efforts by the Chinese Government to enhance agricultural self-sufficiency.

2/ Following a seventh round of negotiations, which took place after the end of the period covered by this report (July 25-30), U.S. and Chinese negotiators concluded a new 5-year bilateral textile agreement. The agreement, signed on Aug. 19, permits a 3- to 4-percent annual increase in the quantity of imports from China in controlled product categories.

3/ For a recent reference to this commitment see "Reagan: Link Imports to Domestic Market," Women's Wear Daily, Sept. 22, 1983, p.2.

4/ For a discussion of the growth in textile imports from China, see 29th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 40-43, and 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 39-40.

5/ The MFA is an international agreement that provides for the orderly<sup>35</sup> growth of textile trade among the accord's signatories. Although China is not among the signatories, the United States sought provisions in the expired as well as in the new bilateral agreement with the Chinese similar to those in its textile agreements with other MFA signatories.

### Most-Favored-Nation Status of Nonmarket Economy Countries

According to standing legislation (sec. 402(a), (b), (c), and (d) of the Trade Act of 1974, also called the Jackson-Vanik Amendment), 1/ the President is authorized to waive for 1-year intervals the ban on extending most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment to nonmarket economy countries that restrict emigration. The President's recommendation for waiver must be based upon his determination that continuation of MFN status will improve the emigration practices of the NME's in question. Presidential recommendations to continue MFN status for particular NME's, as well as Presidential authority to grant such treatment, may be overruled by either the House or the Senate during the 90-day period following the President's recommendation to the Congress. However, neither legislative veto has been incurred since the enactment of this law.

Presidential recommendations to renew the MFN status of three NME's--China, Hungary and Romania--were transmitted to Congress on June 3, 1983. 2/ On June 23, 1983, the Supreme Court ruled in the so-called Chadha decision that legislative vetoes of Presidential decisions are unconstitutional. 3/ This decision appears to apply to the system of interaction between the Congress and the administration through which the MFN status of NME's is reviewed. However, since the MFN review process was already underway when the Chadha decision was handed down, it did not affect the process of continuing the MFN status of Romania, Hungary, and China this year.

Earlier, introduction of a so-called education tax by the Romanian Government almost resulted in Romania's losing its MFN status. Last October, the Romanian Government decreed that, effective February 1983, potential emigrants would have to repay the state in hard currency for the costs of their education beyond the compulsory level before they could leave. On March 4, the President announced his intention not to recommend the renewal of Romania's MFN status on June 30 unless its Government ceased the implementation of the decree by that date. Following extensive bilateral consultations between the two Governments, Romania rescinded this precondition for emigration. 4/

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1/ For a discussion of most-favored-nation treatment for nonmarket economies, see 18th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 17, and 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 35, 36, and 81.

2/ Since Congress did not take a disapproving action during the 60-day period which followed the June 30 expiration date of the three countries' MFN status, MFN treatment for them continues.

3/ In United States Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha, 51 U.S.L.W. 4907 (1983), the Supreme Court held that a one-House legislative veto set forth in the Immigration and Naturalization Act was unconstitutional because it violated the Constitution's doctrine of separation of powers. The language of the opinion indicated that all two-House or one-House legislative vetoes would be considered unconstitutional.

4/ The Romanian action was in direct conflict with the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which rules out MFN status for any Communist nation that "imposes<sup>36</sup> more than a nominal tax on emigration or on the visas or other documents required for emigration, for any purpose or cause whatsoever . . ." (sec. 402(a)(2), Trade Act of 1974).



The granting of multiyear MFN status to NME's remained a live issue during the period under review. Private firms doing business in China, Hungary, and Romania continued to call for the introduction of 3-year or 5-year cycles of MFN approval to replace the present 1-year renewal cycle. The joint communique issued in Budapest during the ninth session of the U.S.-Hungarian Economic Council at the end of May called for an extension of MFN treatment to Hungary for several years. 1/

At the annual MFN review hearing before the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. R. I. Pagnucco, regional vice-president of Pepsico, stated the position of numerous firms established in nonmarket economy countries as follows:

From the perspective of business planning . . . we feel it would be appropriate for the Committee to consider whether extending trade benefits for a longer period, i.e., 3 to 5 years, would be more productive. Certainly this longer period would afford businesses like ours greater flexibility in long range planning. 2/

Congressman Sam Gibbons, chairman of the subcommittee, introduced a bill (H.R. 2770) on April 27, 1983, that would extend MFN treatment for 5 years to China and Hungary. Some opposition to such blanket extension of MFN status has been reported from both the legislative and executive branches. To date, the administration has not announced its position on the subject.

#### Toward a New U.S.-U.S.S.R. Grain Agreement

In 1982, the administration barred negotiations on a new long-term grain agreement with the Soviet Union because of apparent Soviet complicity in the imposition of martial law in Poland, in December, 1981. A shift in the administration's policy was signaled this April when the President called for the resumption of negotiations. During the period under review, high-level U.S. and Soviet negotiators held talks on a grain pact in London (June 1-2) and in Moscow (June 20-22). 3/

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1/ Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), Daily Report: Eastern Europe, May 31, 1983, p. F2.

2/ Statement of R. I. Pagnucco, Vice-President, Eastern European Region, Pepsico International, before the Trade Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, July 14, 1983.

3/ After more negotiations between U.S. and Soviet officials in Vienna (July 26-28), the two countries reached agreement in principle on a new 5-year grain deal. According to the official announcement, the Soviet Union agreed to buy a minimum of either 9 million metric tons of U.S. wheat and corn or 8 million metric tons of wheat and corn with 500,000 metric tons of soybean or soymeal in each agreement year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30). Should they chose to do so, the Soviets are allowed to buy an additional 3 million metric tons of wheat and corn without further U.S. Government authorization. The new agreement, unlike its predecessor, also excludes the possibility of cutting off sales for reason of short supply. The agreement was signed on Aug. 25.

Until September 30, 1983, U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union are regulated by the original 5-year U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement, now in its second extension. Under the rules of this agreement, the Soviets are obligated to buy a minimum of 6 million metric tons of grain from U.S. suppliers during each agreement year and are allowed to buy an additional 2 million metric tons without authorization by the U.S. Government.

Table 12 shows that the Soviets bought almost all the U.S. wheat and corn available to them in the early years of the grain agreement (1976-79). However, since the partial embargo imposed by President Carter was lifted in April 1981, they have been buying considerably less than the amount offered to them by the United States.

Table 12.--U.S. offers of grain to the Soviet Union and actual soviet purchases, agreement years 1976/77 to 1982/83

(In millions of metric tons)						
Agreement year	:	U.S. offers of wheat and corn	:	Actual Soviet purchases		
				of U.S. grain		
				Wheat	Corn	Total
1976/77-----:	:	8.0	:	3.1	3.1	6.1
1977/78-----:	:	15.0	:	3.5	11.1	14.6
1978/79-----:	:	17.0	:	4.0	11.5	15.5
1979/80-----:	:	<u>1/</u> 25.0	:	2.2	5.8	7.9
1980/81-----:	:	<u>2/</u> 14.0	:	3.8	5.7	9.5
1981/82-----:	:	23.0	:	6.1	7.7	13.8
1982/83-----:	:	23.0	:	3.0	3.1	<u>3/</u> 6.2
	:		:			

1/ U.S. offer reduced to 8 million tons during grain embargo.

2/ Increase from 8 million after embargo ended in April 1981.

3/ October 1982-June 1983 sales.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Eastern Europe-U.S.S.R. Branch.

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

During the 1980 embargo, grain exports to the Soviet Union from Argentina, Canada, the European Community, and Australia replaced most of the grain that the Soviets had formerly purchased from the United States. 1/ The United States increased its share of the grain sales in other markets during the embargo, however, as competitors switched to the U.S.S.R. In addition, other factors have contributed to favorable grain-buying conditions for the Soviet Union. The lingering world recession has reduced the ability of Third World countries to pay for grain imports, thus eliminating an important component of market demand; the world grain harvest reached record levels in the 1981 and 1982 crop years; and the Soviet grain harvest was larger in 1982 than in the preceding 3 years.

1/ According to unofficial U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates, Argentina and Canada together could sell as much as 18 million tons to the Soviets during the current agreement year.

From the beginning of the current agreement year through June 30, 1983, Soviet purchases of U.S. grain totaled 6.2 million metric tons. The Soviets thus met their 6-million ton purchase obligation for this agreement year. The Soviet Union--the world's most significant grain importer--could easily satisfy the rest of its estimated import requirement (35 million tons) for this year from other sources.

#### U.S. Administrative Actions Affecting Imports From NME's

There were five antidumping investigations involving imports from China in progress during the period under review. The cases involved potassium permanganate, chloropicrin, canned mushrooms, greige polyester/cotton printcloth, and cotton shop towels.

Antidumping investigations are conducted by the Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission. If the Commission makes a preliminary determination that material injury to a U.S. industry may have occurred as a result of imports sold at less than fair value (LTFV), the Department of Commerce continues its investigation. It is the task of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce to establish whether the imported product is being, or is likely to be, sold at LTFV as defined by the Tariff Act of 1930 and, if so, what the margin of dumping is. If the conclusion of the Department of Commerce is affirmative, the case is returned to the Commission for a final determination as to whether a domestic industry is materially injured or threatened by material injury by reason of the LTFV imports.

#### Potassium permanganate

On February 22, 1983, Carus Chemical Co. filed petitions with the Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce alleging that imports of potassium permanganate from China (and Spain) were being sold at LTFV. Accordingly, the Commission initiated preliminary investigations Nos. 731-TA-125 and 731-TA-126 under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930. On March 31, 1983, the Commission made a unanimous preliminary determination that there was a reasonable indication of injury to a domestic industry caused by alleged LTFV imports of potassium permanganate from China. 1/ The Commission concluded, among other things, that the Chinese had significantly increased their share of the U.S. potassium permanganate market from 1981 to 1982, and that imports from China had undersold the domestic product. The margins of underselling, particularly significant in late 1982, had caused the domestic producer to lower its price in order to compete with the imported product. 2/

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1/ For more detail see Potassium Permanganate From the People's Republic of China and Spain . . . , USITC Publication 1369, April 1983.

2/ Commissioner Stern noted that, in addition to the import trends discussed above, the ratio of inventories to imports from China is significant, and this supports a finding that there is a reasonable indication of threat of material injury.

### Chloropicrin

On April 6, 1983, LCP Chemicals & Plastics, Inc., and Niklor Chemical Co., Inc., filed a petition with the Commission and the Department of Commerce alleging that imports of chloropicrin from China are being sold in the United States at LTFV and that an industry in the United States is thereby materially injured, or is threatened with material injury. Accordingly, the Commission instituted preliminary investigation No. 731-TA-130 under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

The Commission unanimously concluded on May 17, 1983, that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is suffering material injury by reason of imports of chloropicrin from China. 1/ The Commission found that such imports increased substantially in 1981 over their 1980 level; in 1982, the level of imports nearly tripled, capturing a significant share of the U.S. market. Imports from China continued to increase during the first quarter of 1983 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1982. In addition, the Commission found evidence that imports of chloropicrin from China undersold the domestic product.

Financial information reported by the domestic industry revealed that operating profits were adversely affected in 1982 and operating losses were experienced in the first quarter of 1983. 2/

### Canned mushrooms

On November 22, 1982, the Commission concluded unanimously that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of canned mushrooms from China allegedly sold at LTFV. On May 20, 1983, the Department of Commerce made a preliminary affirmative determination indicating a 7.38-percent dumping margin, and on June 10 the Commission initiated final investigation No. 731-TA-115. On June 14, the Department of Commerce issued a notice postponing the date of its final determination from August 10 to September 28, 1983, at the Chinese exporters' request. 3/

The U.S. mushroom industry has been the beneficiary of import relief in the form of higher duties under the escape-clause provision (sec. 201) of the Trade Act of 1974 since Presidential Proclamation No. 4801. of October 29, 1980. This import relief is due to expire on November 1, 1983. A petition

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1/ See Chloropicrin From the People's Republic of China . . ., USITC Publication 1395, May 1983. The Department of Commerce is currently investigating the margin of LTFV sales of chloropicrin. It made an affirmative preliminary determination in mid-September

2/ On Aug. 1, 1983, the Department of Commerce estimated a weighted-average dumping margin of 42.54 percent. (See 48 F.R. 36175). The Commission's final determination in the case is scheduled for December 1983.

3/ For more on the subject of imports of canned mushrooms from China, see 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 42 and 43, and 32d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 34-36.

was filed with the Commission under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 by certain domestic producers on April 29, 1983. It stipulated that without continued import relief, the importation of certain mushrooms from various countries (China accounting for a prominent share among them) would have an adverse economic effect on the domestic mushroom industry. On May 11, 1983, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-203-14 to advise the President of its judgment as to the probable economic effects of the termination of import relief with respect to certain prepared or preserved mushrooms. However, petitioners subsequently withdrew their request and the Commission terminated its investigation on June 23, 1983. This means that the import relief in effect since the Presidential proclamation will expire as scheduled.

#### Greige polyester/cotton printcloth

On March 9, 1983, the Department of Commerce made an affirmative preliminary determination with regard to the August 5, 1982, petition of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute and eight member companies, concerning the alleged dumping of imports of greige polyester/cotton printcloth from China. 1/ The Commission initiated final investigation No. 731-TA-101 on the question of injury on March 28, 1983. 2/

#### Cotton shop towels

On September 29, 1982, the Commission unanimously determined that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of cotton shop towels from China allegedly sold at LTFV. 3/ The Department of Commerce determined a preliminary dumping margin of 31.4 percent on March 28, 1983, and extended the deadline for its final determination on request of counsel for Chinese exporters on April 19, 1983. 4/ On April 14, 1983, the Commission instituted final investigation No. 731-TA-103.

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1/ For details see 33d Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 42-44; 32d Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 37 and 38; and Greige Polyester/Cotton Printcloth From the People's Republic of China . . . , USITC Publication 1289, September 1982.

2/ On July 25, 1983, the Department of Commerce estimated the margin of dumping at 22 percent. On Aug. 22, 1983, the Commission determined that injury to a U.S. industry had indeed occurred. Commissioners Alfred E. Eckes, Paula Stern, and Veronica A. Haggart voted affirmatively; Commissioner Seeley G. Lodwick abstained. On Sept. 16, 1983, the Commerce Department determined a final margin of 22.4 percent.

3/ For more detail, see 32d Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 36 and 37; 33d Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 42-44; and Cotton Shop Towels From the People's Republic of China . . . , USITC Publication 1431, September 1983.

4/ On Aug. 10, 1983, the Commerce Department determined a final margin of 38.8 percent.



THE EAST-WEST TRADE MONITORING SYSTEM: UPDATED ANALYSIS OF  
MANUFACTURED IMPORTS FROM THE NME's AND THE U.S. MARKET

Background

Section 410 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 directs the U.S. International Trade Commission to "establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States from nonmarket economy countries" and to publish a quarterly summary of the data. The scope of the program "shall include data on the effect of [NME] imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States." The special attention given to trade between the United States and the nonmarket economies in U.S. trade law is based in part on the argument that state control of their economies gives the NME's the potential to disrupt the U.S. economy through sudden, large-scale shifts in trade. 1/

To better carry out the directive in section 410, in 1982 the Commission developed an automated trade monitoring system to analyze trade and domestic production data in a comprehensive fashion. The system identifies product categories that exhibit trends in import growth and import penetration that suggest the possibility of disruption by imports from an NME. What follows is a report on the second annual "run" of the system, including a general description of the methodology (highlighting revisions made this year) and a brief analysis of the results produced by the system from the latest import and production data. 2/

Methodology

The purpose of the Commission's East-West Trade Monitoring System is to identify those imports from NME's which might have an adverse effect on a competing U.S. industry. Ideally, the system should apply the same kind of tests or criteria that are applied under U.S. trade law to determine whether there has been disruption of a U.S. market due to imports from an NME. Such criteria include the presence of imports that are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, and the identification of some adverse effect--lower profit, employment, operating rates, and so forth--caused by such imports.

The principal constraint on this type of analysis is the lack of comprehensive data on trade, production, and industry health that are comparable and timely. It was also necessary to limit the analysis to what could be done with data which were available in machine-readable form, or that could be readily converted to that form.

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1/ This reasoning is reflected in section 406 which provides a specific remedy for U.S. industries in cases of "market disruption" caused by imports from Communist countries. Title IV does not distinguish between "Communist countries" and "nonmarket economies."

2/ For a more detailed description of the methodology of the system and an analysis of the first year's results, see the 31st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-63.

Last year these data considerations led to the construction of a system that uses trade and U.S. product shipments data for the manufacturing industries (agriculture, mining, and services were excluded). 1/ Two criteria were applied to imports from NME's as indicators of the potential for market disruption: (1) the degree of penetration of the U.S. market by the imported product; and (2) large, recent increases in the value of the imported product. Lack of comparable data on industry health prevented their use in identifying cases of potential market disruption.

The same criteria and data sources are used again in this year's analysis, but improvements have been made in the calculation of the import penetration ratio and in the measurement of imports. In last year's report, import penetration was measured by the ratio of imports to new supply, i.e., the sum of U.S. product shipments and imports from all sources. This year, domestic exports were subtracted from the new supply equation to yield apparent consumption as a denominator. 2/

$$\begin{aligned}\text{New supply} &= M + S \\ \text{Apparent consumption} &= M + S - X \\ \text{Import penetration} &= M / (M + S - X)\end{aligned}$$

where,

$$\begin{aligned}M &= \text{U.S. imports} \\ S &= \text{U.S. product shipments} \\ X &= \text{U.S. exports}\end{aligned}$$

The effect of this change is to increase the measure of import penetration in those product markets for which there are U.S. exports. The increase will be greatest for products showing relatively large U.S. exports. Although a firm's export performance will be a factor in its overall performance in terms of profit or loss, employment, operating rate, and so forth; it is disruption of the U.S. domestic market which is the focus of the provision of U.S. trade law that governs imports from NME's. Hence, for our purposes this measurement of the import penetration ratio was viewed as a better indicator of the potential for market disruption.

One drawback to the new procedure is that it required the development of an additional concordance scheme to relate the export data to the current

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1/ Trade data and product shipments are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Imports are reported on the basis of 7-digit TSUSA and exports on the basis of 7-digit Schedule B. Product shipments are reported on the basis of 5-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Product shipments are not synonymous with domestic production, the difference being changes in inventories. For the purposes of this report, changes in inventories are assumed to be negligible.

2/ The ideal import penetration ratio would have domestic consumption as a denominator and consumption of imports as a numerator (i.e. net of changes in inventory levels). However, there is no standard source of data on consumption of specific products. Hence, consumption is approximated by the "apparent consumption" equation above.



system which concords import and shipments data (MSIC). 1/ Incorporating the export data into the system increases the number of compromises that had to be made in forcing the different data series into a common classification system for the import-penetration analysis. 2/

The second major methodological change made for this year's analysis is in the valuation of imports. In last year's report, imports were valued on the basis of customs value, which is approximately the same as f.o.b. (free on board) foreign port. This year, imports are valued on a c.i.f. basis (cost, insurance, and freight), and calculated duties have been added to arrive at the landed, duty-paid value of the imports. This was done to bring the measurement of imports in the analysis as close as possible to the actual value at which the goods enter the U.S. domestic market. The effect of this change on the results of the analysis is to increase measured import penetration. The effect will be large in cases where imports are subject to relatively large transportation charges and/or high duty rates, and those whose import penetration is relatively low otherwise. The effect of this change on measures of import growth should be fairly small, and might be positive or negative.

Using this valuation of imports may occasionally mean that an increase or decrease in our measures of import growth and penetration will be caused by a duty-rate change or a change in freight or insurance charges, without there being a change in the actual volume of imports. However, to exclude these costs would consistently understate the measure of import penetration. 3/ This is particularly significant for the present analysis, since many imports from NME's are subject to column 2 duty rates that are very high in some cases.

Data Limitations.--Before presenting the results of the analysis, some caution concerning the limitations of the data are in order. The largest problem is with the production data. Unfortunately, there is a considerable lag between the time period the data represent and their publication. The most recent year for which data are available is 1981.

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1/ MSIC is the import-based Standard Industrial Classification system. The Bureau of the Census maintains a concordance between the TSUSA (import data) and MSIC systems, and between the Schedule B (export data) and an export-based SIC system (denoted XSIC). In this analysis, the output-based SIC (OSIC) system, on which the production data are reported, and the XSIC system are related to MSIC for purposes of calculating import-penetration.

2/ For various reasons, these SIC systems cannot be directly compared with each other and several adjustments must be made to each system. For example, where a seven-digit TSUSA or Schedule B item number covers products which belong in two or more OSIC categories, the item is assigned to that category that covers the largest portion of the item. However, if it appears that such an assignment will significantly distort the trade value assigned to that category as compared to its OSIC counterpart, the affected categories are combined to form a more comprehensive one. Instances of aggregation such as this must then be replicated in the other systems.

3/ The best measure of market share would be to compare imports with apparent consumption in terms of quantity, but domestic shipments data are only available in value terms, and there are problems in developing aggregated import data in quantity terms that are consistent over a period of years.

Errors may be introduced into the analysis in comparing trade data collected on the basis of the TSUSA or Schedule B to shipments data 1/ collected on the basis of SIC. There is inevitably some mismatches which result in some undervaluing and overvaluing of the data and the import-penetration ratios. Although this type of error is minimized by performing the analysis at a relatively aggregated level, the use of aggregate data itself may obscure important trends in imports from the NME's. 2/

The East-West Trade Monitoring System is designed to identify, for further investigation, product markets that are experiencing a rapid growth in imports from an NME and those in which there is significant import penetration. By itself, the system does not incorporate the data necessary to identify specific cases of market disruption. Therefore, this analysis does not attempt to determine whether or not the industries identified by the system are actually experiencing any adverse effect as a result of imports; a more detailed analysis will be the subject of the next quarterly report.

### Results

Table 13 identifies those imports from NME's, classified on the basis of MSIC categories, with relatively high levels of market penetration. Since NME's account for a small share of total U.S. trade, the more aggregated the analysis, the less likely an import from an NME could account for a large share of the U.S. market. Hence, a seemingly low level of penetration was selected as the criterion for NME imports in order to capture those items which might account for higher levels of import penetration when analyzed at a lower level of aggregation. The criterion used to select items was the same as last year, i.e. penetration by imports from an NME source of greater than 1 percent, together with total import penetration greater than 10 percent. The most recent year for which this measure could be calculated is 1981. There were 23 MSIC items that met the import-penetration criteria compared with 13 in last year's run. All items on last year's list are also present on this year's list. 3/

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1/ Product shipments are not synonymous with domestic production, the difference being changes in manufacturers' inventories. For the purpose of this report, changes in these inventories are assumed to be negligible.

2/ For a more comprehensive discussion of these and other data problems in import-penetration analysis, see Gregory K. Schoefle, "Imports and Domestic Employment: Identifying the Affected Industries," Monthly Labor Review, August 1982.

3/ The percentages for import penetration cannot be compared directly with the measures derived last year for reasons cited earlier, namely changes in the valuation of imports and in the calculation of import penetration ratios.

Table 13.--U.S. imports from NME's and world, and apparent consumption, by MSIC code, in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from an NME source and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1981

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Imports from--		Apparent consumption	Penetration of imports from--	
			NME source	World		NME source	World
			Million dollars			Percent	
2279	Textile floor coverings nes--	China	67.34	232.58	373.48	18.0	62.3
2381	Gloves exc leather or fur--	--do--	35.28	170.49	549.66	6.4	31.0
3262	China tableware--	--do--	24.12	218.28	432.65	5.6	50.5
3499	Fabricated metal products--	--do--	7992.47	123701.84	146283.31	5.5	84.6
3962	Down filled outerwear--	--do--	22.43	212.76	463.66	4.8	45.9
2013	Sausage casings--	--do--	3.21	57.73	75.31	4.3	76.7
2292	Lace goods, nes--	--do--	3.25	42.46	88.57	3.7	47.9
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers--	USSR	97.33	581.16	4107.97	2.4	14.1
3171	Women's handbags and purses--	China	23.05	513.26	1035.24	2.2	49.6
2352	Headwear--	--do--	18.95	166.12	871.43	2.2	19.1
2219	Textile floor coverings nes--	Romania	7.44	232.58	373.48	2.0	62.3
2211	Cotton broad woven fabrics--	China	100.28	695.86	5089.17	2.0	13.7
3021	Footwear, rubber or plastic--	--do--	22.80	701.02	1241.39	1.8	56.5
3339	Smelter & refined nonferrous--	USSR	109.94	5944.51	6326.43	1.7	94.0
2337	Female coats, suits & skirts--	China	66.21	864.70	3892.07	1.7	22.2
3636	Sewing machines, and parts--	Poland	6.30	258.61	372.04	1.7	69.5
2299	Textile mill products, nes--	--do--	10.01	376.27	602.72	1.7	62.4
2369	Outerwear of textile, nes--	China	145.89	2698.67	9790.86	1.5	27.6
2385	Rainwear--	Poland	7.95	189.56	590.59	1.3	32.1
3914	Silverware, plated ware, and--	China	8.64	182.77	652.73	1.3	28.0
2321	Male shirts, nightwear and--	--do--	95.99	2025.45	7329.26	1.3	27.6
2499	Wood products, nes--	--do--	72.83	650.81	5660.83	1.3	11.5
3151	Gloves, leather--	--do--	2.61	59.29	208.94	1.2	28.4

Table 14 applies the criterion of recent rapid growth in imports to imports from NME's classified on the basis of MSIC. It presents those imports which increased by a minimum of 15 percent in terms of value in each of two recent periods: from full-year 1981 to full-year 1982, and from January-June 1982 to January-June 1983. The number of items meeting the import growth criterion in this year's analysis was 40; last year there were 64. This probably reflects the slowdown in world trade during the recent worldwide recession.

Table 15 presents the items which met the criteria of both table 13 and table 14. There were six such items this year compared with five items last year. Of these, three were repeats from the previous year and again, all items were from China. The fact that almost the same number of items were selected this year indicates that the decrease in items meeting the growth criterion was approximately offset by the increase in items meeting the import penetration criterion. Put another way, the changes incorporated into the calculation of the import-penetration ratio roughly compensated for the items lost through slow growth in trade. Interestingly, all but one of the items increased its share of total imports for the periods indicated. Tables 16-21 provide more detail on each of the items shown in table 15.

Tables 22-24 show the results of applying the import growth criteria to the data at a lower level of aggregation and with more comprehensive data (data on agriculture and mining are included). They list those seven-digit TSUSA items which met the criterion of growth--greater than 15 percent between the periods 1981-1982, and between January-June 1982 and January-June 1983--in terms of value, quantity, and both value and quantity. In order to highlight the effect on growth of measuring imports on the basis of volume versus value, table 22 presents those items which met the growth criteria in terms of quantity but not in terms of value; table 23 shows those items which met the growth criteria in terms of value but not quantity; and table 24 shows those items which met the criteria on both counts.

Table 14.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value both between 1981 and 1982 and between January-June 1982 and January-June 1983, by MSIC items and by sources

MSIC item	Description	Source	Imports in 1982	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983	1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983
			Million dollars				
2087	Fruit pastes & pulps, flavoring extracts--	China	5.59	906.7	31.9	807.2	-35.3
2311	Men's or boys' suits and coats, exc rain--	do	69.40	146.1	92.9	96.5	78.5
2819	Industrial inorganic chemicals, nes--	Romania	1.25	133.5	149.4	144.3	131.5
2369	Outerwear of textile, nes--	Hungary	1.34	120.1	192.8	111.0	134.4
3161	Luggage of leather, textile or plastic--	Romania	4.09	113.0	18.4	85.7	3.6
3151	Gloves, leather--	China	5.50	110.6	50.3	99.5	38.7
2384	Robes and dressing gowns of textile matl.	do	7.04	106.7	116.8	70.6	83.9
3423	Hand and edge tools, except machine tools	do	10.04	95.2	22.9	98.7	13.0
2311	Men's or boys' suits and coats, exc rain--	Czech'a	2.55	93.6	25.7	54.6	16.2
3011	Tires and inner tubes--	Hungary	3.16	84.9	110.4	99.1	104.1
2084	Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits--	Bulgaria	1.67	74.2	39.3	70.0	26.3
2331	Female dresses, blouses, shirts exc knit--	China	84.19	64.7	57.4	61.2	32.4
2337	Female coats, suits, and skirts--	do	103.70	56.6	48.8	33.1	28.7
2328	Men's or boys' slacks, trousers, shorts,--	do	76.46	55.1	131.8	46.6	71.2
2369	Outerwear of textile, nes--	do	220.97	51.5	29.2	45.2	3.4
2599	Furniture and fixtures, nes--	do	28.80	45.9	26.9	32.6	1.9
2321	Male shirts, nightwear and underwear; and	do	140.01	45.9	19.0	27.9	9.7
3161	Luggage of leather, textile materials,--	do	6.04	45.3	21.6	26.7	6.5
2328	Men's or boys' slacks, trousers, shorts,--	Romania	1.48	44.3	118.6	36.4	61.5
3433	Furnace burners and heating equipment--	China	1.91	42.3	75.3	-32.8	279.1
3369	Industrial machinery and equipment, nes,--	do	7.34	40.0	18.1	20.0	22.1
2271	Floor coverings, textile materials, pile,--	Romania	1.42	39.8	65.6	35.4	41.7
2311	Men's or boys' suits and coats, except--	do	20.87	38.0	60.7	10.2	48.6
2281	Yarn, spun, of cotton, silk, or manmade--	do	4.58	37.9	57.6	24.0	30.0
2865	Cyclic crudes, intermediates, dyes, and--	China	9.03	37.9	51.7	50.3	0.1
2385	Rainwear--	do	5.21	37.8	33.6	31.9	20.2
3171	Women's handbags and purses--	do	31.41	36.3	31.1	35.7	21.5
2911	Petroleum refinery products--	do	436.67	34.5	15.6	35.4	7.6
2085	Distilled, rectified and blended liquors,--	USSR	17.67	31.4	73.4	34.5	63.7
2352	Headwear--	Czech'a	1.67	31.1	89.6	52.3	85.4
3429	Hardware, nes--	China	2.78	29.1	21.2	22.2	-2.5
3011	Tires and inner tubes--	Czech'a	2.70	28.7	805.3	38.6	778.4
2833	Medicinals and botanicals--	Hungary	5.00	26.1	158.2	25.6	128.1
3999	Manufactured products, nes--	China	10.39	25.8	36.3	-2.7	39.9
2292	Lace goods, nes--	do	4.08	25.7	23.6	15.9	-2.5
2599	Furniture and fixtures, nes--	Romania	25.70	22.9	55.6	11.7	25.0
3262	China tableware--	Hungary	0.97	20.9	104.0	22.3	87.2
2341	Female underwear and nightwear--	China	8.77	20.4	107.9	-1.5	72.4
3991	Brooms and brushes--	do	3.58	20.0	42.6	23.4	12.4
3011	Tires and inner tubes--	Germany, E.	9.61	16.3	78.9	25.2	73.6

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

Note: Import values in this table are imports for consumption at c.i.f. value, plus calculated duties collected on the imports.

Table 15.--U.S. imports from NME's, by MSIC code, in which there was penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from all sources in 1981, and growth greater than 15 percent in the periods 1981-1982 and January-June 1982 to January-June 1983

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Penetration of imports from--		Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
			NME source	World	1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983	1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983
				Percent-----				
2292	Lace goods, nes-----							
2321	Male shirts, nightwear and -----	China	3.7	47.9	25.7	23.6	15.9	-2.5
2337	Female coats, suits and skirts-----	--do--	1.3	27.6	45.9	19.0	27.9	9.7
2369	Outerwear of textile, nes-----	--do--	1.7	22.2	56.6	48.8	33.1	28.7
3151	Gloves, leather-----	--do--	1.5	27.6	51.5	29.2	45.2	3.4
3171	Women's handbags and purses-----	--do--	1.2	28.4	110.6	50.3	99.5	38.7
			2.2	49.6	36.3	31.1	35.7	21.5
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.								

Note: Apparent consumption = total imports + U.S. domestic product shipments - U.S. exports.  
 Penetration of imports = imports/ apparent consumption.  
 Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 16.--Lace goods, nes (MSIC 2292): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1979-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

Item											January-June--	
											1982	1983
Total U.S. imports	-----million dollars--											
U.S. imports from China	-----do-----	26.15	35.45	42.46	46.02	22.01	27.92					
U.S. product shipments	-----do-----	0.87	1.80	3.25	4.08	1.76	2.17					
U.S. apparent consumption	-----do-----	52.20	54.70	68.60	-	-	-					
Ratio of--	-----do-----	63.06	72.84	88.57	-	-	-					
Imports from China to total imports	-----percent--	3.33	5.08	7.65	8.87	7.98	7.77					
Total imports to apparent consumption	-----do-----	41.47	48.66	47.94	-	-	-					
Imports from China to apparent consumption	-----do-----	1.38	2.47	3.67	-	-	-					

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

Note: Apparent consumption = total imports + U.S. product shipments - U.S. exports.

Penetration of imports = imports/ apparent consumption.

Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 17.--Male shirts, nightwear & underwear; female & infant knit shirts (HSIC 2321): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1979-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

Item			1979	1980	1981	1982	January-June--	
							1982	1983
Total U.S. imports	-----million dollars		1,722.59	1,877.23	2,025.45	2,309.23	1,139.15	1,236.28
U.S. imports from China	-----do-----		41.38	57.11	95.99	140.01	61.23	72.86
U.S. product shipments	-----do-----		4,797.70	5,452.30	5,531.20	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption	-----do-----		6,383.49	7,093.87	7,329.26	-	-	-
Ratio of--								
Imports from China to total imports	-----percent-----		2.40	3.04	4.74	6.06	5.37	5.89
Total imports to apparent consumption	-----do-----		26.99	26.46	27.64	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption	-----do-----		0.65	0.81	1.31	-	-	-

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

Note: Apparent consumption = total imports + U.S. product shipments - U.S. exports.

Penetration of imports = imports/ apparent consumption.

Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.



Table 18.--Women's, girls', and infants' coats, suits, and skirts (MSIC 2337): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1979-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

Item		1979	1980	1981	1982	January-June--	
						1982	1983
Total U.S. imports-----	million dollars--	513.22	641.25	864.70	1,017.77	441.14	510.11
U.S. imports from China-----	do-----	9.44	24.13	66.21	103.70	41.28	61.44
U.S. product shipments-----	do-----	2,422.90	2,580.00	3,067.50	-	-	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----	do-----	2,908.23	3,188.85	3,892.07	-	-	-
Ratio of--							
Imports from China to total imports-----	percent--	1.84	3.76	7.66	10.19	9.36	12.04
Total imports to apparent consumption-----	do-----	17.65	20.11	22.22	-	-	-
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----	do-----	0.32	0.76	1.70	-	-	-

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

Note: Apparent consumption = total imports + U.S. product shipments - U.S. exports.

Penetration of imports = imports/ apparent consumption.

Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 19.--Outerwear of textile material, nes (MSIC 2369): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1979-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

Item										January-June--	
										1982	1983
Total U.S. imports-----	million dollars--	1,841.30	2,295.92	2,698.67	2,815.05	1,217.54	1,521.06				
U.S. imports from China-----	do-----	59.97	117.42	145.89	220.97	91.14	117.77				
U.S. product shipments-----	do-----	5,364.60	6,180.90	7,285.20	-	-	-				
U.S. apparent consumption-----	do-----	7,074.29	8,309.19	9,790.86	-	-	-				
Ratio of--											
Imports from China to total imports-----	percent--	3.26	5.11	5.41	7.85	7.49	7.74				
Total imports to apparent consumption-----	do-----	26.03	27.63	27.56	-	-	-				
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----	do-----	0.85	1.41	1.49	-	-	-				

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

Note: Apparent consumption = total imports + U.S. product shipments - U.S. exports.

Penetration of imports = imports/ apparent consumption.

Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 20.--Gloves, leather (MSIC 3151): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1979-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

Item											January-June--	
											1982	1983
Total U.S. imports-----	million dollars--											
U.S. imports from China-----		82.45	68.23	59.29	62.58	23.00	24.94					
U.S. product shipments-----	do-----	0.65	1.70	2.61	5.50	2.35	3.53					
U.S. apparent consumption-----	do-----	151.70	146.70	157.80	-	-	-					
Ratio of--		221.89	203.58	208.94	-	-	-					
Imports from China to total imports-----	percent--	0.78	2.48	4.40	8.79	10.21	14.16					
Total imports to apparent consumption-----	do-----	37.16	33.51	28.38	-	-	-					
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----	do-----	0.29	0.83	1.25	-	-	-					

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

Note: Apparent consumption = total imports + U.S. product shipments - U.S. exports.  
 Penetration of imports = imports/ apparent consumption.  
 Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 21.--Women's handbags and purses (MSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1979-82, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

Item											January-June--	
											1982	1983
Total U.S. imports-----	million dollars--											
U.S. imports from China-----	do-----	382.87	439.85	513.26	515.38	235.78	254.38					
U.S. product shipments-----	do-----	1.69	3.94	23.05	31.41	14.35	18.82					
U.S. apparent consumption-----	do-----	491.30	501.00	542.00	-	-	-					
Ratio of--		863.22	925.37	1,035.24	-	-	-					
Imports from China to total imports-----	percent--	0.44	0.90	4.49	6.09	6.09	7.40					
Total imports to apparent consumption-----	do-----	44.35	47.53	49.58	-	-	-					
Imports from China to apparent consumption-----	do-----	0.20	0.43	2.23	-	-	-					

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

Note: Apparent consumption = total imports + U.S. product shipments - U.S. exports.  
 Penetration of imports = imports/ apparent consumption.  
 Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 22.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity between 1981 and 1982 and January-June 1982 and January-June 1983, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1982	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983	1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983
546.6460	Glassware, cut or engraved,	Czech'a	15.8	70.5	2.7	63.6	-8.6
700.5646	Footwear, except soft sole,	China	0.6	101.0	11.1	-11.3	13.3
365.7817	Cotton towels and washcloths	do	87.2	44.6	9.1	36.4	-6.3
437.8222	Pyridoxine or vitamin b6	do	4.5	14.0	37.6	42.9	20.1
534.9400	Household articles, nspf of	Hungary	0.1	2.1	48.8	18.8	40.9
222.4200	Baskets and bags, of rattan	China	15.7	26.5	9.6	31.7	9.5
546.6020	Tumblers, goblets, & stemware	Czech'a	5.3	14.9	38.8	11.8	36.1
425.8600	Oxalic acid	China	59.4	13.6	15.7	-3.2	0.6
648.9719	Adjustable wrenches	do	3.5	5.9	57.8	18.0	79.6
222.4100	Baskets & bags of willow	do	61.9	13.3	49.3	14.7	3.4

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

Note: Imports are imports for consumption.

Table 23.--U.S. imports from NMK's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value both between 1981 and 1982 and between January-June 1982 and January-June 1983, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1982	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983	1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983
			Million dollars				
653.5250	Parts of stoves, heaters etc	China	1.31	147.7	35.4	60.5	32.5
774.4500	Artificial flowers and fruit	do	3.46	95.9	29.8	141.7	97.1
999.9500	Under \$251 formal and informal entries	do	2.37	90.7	72.9	92.0	31.7
366.2760	Cotton dish towels nspf	do	1.37	68.2	73.6	40.2	3.4
704.3240	Gloves lace or net and other	do	1.29	64.2	29.7	55.5	-1.7
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings, cone	Romania	3.93	55.3	134.4	30.6	132.4
727.3540	Furniture of wood, nspf	do	13.79	29.3	69.7	11.0	28.9
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides except	USSR	1.50	28.6	46.2	34.9	49.2
680.3934	Tapered roller bearings, cup	Romania	1.38	26.1	422.7	0.6	526.6
222.5000	Blinds, shutters, curtains, etc	China	0.68	23.7	27.8	60.9	134.6
686.9030	Other lamps including	Poland	0.88	23.5	271.2	9.6	233.7
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	China	2.17	21.2	53.7	-0.3	-1.4
533.2000	Earthenware, hotel or restaurant	do	1.21	16.0	183.0	-14.4	50.2
727.3540	Furniture of wood, nspf	do	4.42	15.9	133.2	-0.5	77.2
106.7520	Rabbit, except game, fresh,	do	1.11	15.5	19.1	-3.9	9.8

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

Note: Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.

Table 24.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value and quantity between 1981 and 1982 and January-June 1982 and January-June 1983, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1982	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983	1981-1982	Jan.-June 1982-1983
			Million dollars				
706.6225	Handbags of plastics-----	China	7.50	179.2	46.7	92.4	23.7
411.2400	Sulfamethazine-----	Hungary	1.91	149.5	227.6	89.2	70.7
685.2411	Digital clock radios, solid state-----	China	1.30	138.1	28.2	109.8	8.1
420.9800	Sodium chromate and-----	Romania	1.21	125.7	160.1	-16.7	-1.0
533.7400	Mugs and other steins not-----	China	1.11	111.0	61.4	149.4	28.4
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair greasy or-----	do-----	1.10	107.7	102.1	-56.7	13.1
361.4500	Wool floor coverings nsfp-----	Romania	1.37	102.6	69.8	-10.3	11.2
700.4540	Footwear, leather, cement-----	do-----	13.10	93.2	49.8	70.7	9.4
750.6500	Paint brushes except artists-----	China	2.57	83.4	80.9	34.6	14.0
748.5520	Sleeping bags of feathers or-----	do-----	1.03	82.5	88.1	-15.7	-16.7
706.0700	Handbags or pocketbooks,-----	do-----	6.69	82.0	191.2	72.4	152.1
366.1865	Cotton towels, nsfp, terry,-----	do-----	1.21	64.3	204.2	48.0	140.5
437.2080	Alkaloids and their-----	Hungary	1.08	53.8	81.5	75.8	108.7
704.4504	Gloves, not woven, cotton, ornamented-----	China	1.28	46.7	69.9	31.8	62.4
376.5609	Mens and boys ot text coat-----	do-----	0.91	46.5	112.0	73.0	339.1
533.3000	Mugs and other steins not-----	do-----	0.91	43.3	166.6	61.6	127.4
755.2500	Candles and tapers-----	do-----	5.75	38.4	75.1	30.7	61.8
310.5049	Yarns except textured wholly-----	Romania	4.58	37.9	57.6	18.6	21.0
702.5600	Wool headwear knit valued-----	Czech'a	1.08	35.2	78.4	31.1	16.1
705.3530	Gloves, horse or cow hide,-----	China	1.01	32.5	82.8	32.5	73.8
366.4700	Cot tablecloth napkins, nsfp-----	do-----	2.24	31.4	110.7	16.0	108.1
475.2520	Gasoline-----	do-----	369.84	29.8	18.1	-2.3	-34.2
437.2080	Alkaloids and their-----	do-----	2.93	28.8	50.5	47.2	73.0
169.3800	Vodka in containers not over-----	USSR	13.20	28.1	120.5	-12.9	13.2
437.8240	Vitamin C or ascorbic acid-----	China	4.05	27.9	47.5	81.2	55.3
700.4540	Footwear, leather, cement-----	Hungary	11.11	27.2	60.4	12.3	17.2
533.7800	Nonbone china tableware-----	do-----	0.75	25.2	80.3	36.0	102.5
403.2800	Naphthols-----	China	1.10	22.6	37.8	32.2	25.5

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

Note: Imports are valued c.i.f. with calculated duties added to their value.





APPENDIX A  
MAJOR ITEMS IN U.S. TRADE WITH  
NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, <sup>1/</sup> by SITC Sections, 1982, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	3,355,099	2,494,479	1,134,560
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	14,503	5,249	9,800
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,009,198	764,145	408,235
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	125,544	75,524	21,777
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	63,555	48,912	16,068
5. Chemicals-----	865,899	419,056	302,636
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	323,957	179,247	90,414
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	549,989	260,059	359,567
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	173,472	84,357	131,594
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	58,469	24,243	33,071
Total-----	6,539,686	4,355,272	2,507,722
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	258,627	133,161	152,821
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	36,316	15,875	29,205
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	143,917	82,529	65,666
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	689,959	272,278	292,861
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,086	794	251
5. Chemicals-----	283,947	149,787	164,510
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	585,548	323,452	293,728
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	189,526	102,844	69,812
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,067,590	452,843	574,357
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	19,842	11,762	7,423
Total-----	3,276,356	1,545,325	1,650,634
<sup>1/</sup> Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.			

Note.--Due to rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.  
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)		1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983
SITC Section				
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----			708,461	346,158
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----		1,238,263	154	209
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----		586,862	429,940	106,923
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----		3,108	2,987	265
5. Chemicals-----		6,525	3,936	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----		497,031	250,206	184,409
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----		274,857	159,207	64,670
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----		216,696	112,211	241,609
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----		78,121	37,074	81,530
Total-----		2,793	1,285	2,557
		2,904,535	1,705,460	1,028,329
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----		118,964	62,724	55,668
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----		2,506	1,315	1,413
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----		119,018	67,572	51,431
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----		580,172	209,919	198,330
5. Chemicals-----		650	362	251
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----		131,678	75,001	68,402
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----		376,667	208,723	189,326
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----		42,994	18,062	18,165
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----		835,883	354,926	477,089
Total-----		7,324	3,413	5,017
		2,215,856	1,002,017	1,065,093

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

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

Table A-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., 1/ by SITC Sections, 1982, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983
<b>U.S. exports:</b>			
0. Food and live animals-----			637,840
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,642,161	1,440,768	152
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,979	1,717	132,921
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	214,249	212,153	12,858
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	90,013	50,197	8,798
5. Chemicals-----	40,565	35,401	104,238
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	287,846	123,425	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	25,961	7,552	14,033
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	225,458	99,139	68,471
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	59,129	25,935	36,016
Total-----	614	462	696
	2,588,975	1,996,749	1,016,023
<b>U.S. imports:</b>			
0. Food and live animals-----			2,454
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	5,236	2,108	6,378
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9,961	3,772	6,487
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9,511	5,435	54
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	10,356	10,356	-
5. Chemicals-----	5	2	67,259
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	117,307	57,924	35,210
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	60,555	34,600	1,557
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,579	499	1,669
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	9,053	1,603	
Total-----	5,230	3,048	1,167
	228,792	119,346	122,235

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Note.--Due to rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.  
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1982, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)		1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983
SITC Section				
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals		474,670	345,251	150,468
1. Beverages and tobacco		11,245	3,378	9,438
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel		206,588	121,535	167,663
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc		17,399	17,380	5,190
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable		16,465	9,575	7,270
5. Chemicals		79,194	43,991	13,754
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material		23,060	12,439	11,709
7. Machinery and transportation equipment		107,529	48,519	49,391
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles		35,935	21,206	13,900
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		24,301	9,192	18,542
Total		996,387	632,466	447,326
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals		134,417	68,319	94,698
1. Beverages and tobacco		23,849	10,789	21,415
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel		9,329	5,229	5,671
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc		99,431	52,003	94,477
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable		430	430	-
5. Chemicals		33,327	16,845	28,828
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material		148,040	80,003	69,182
7. Machinery and transportation equipment		144,951	84,281	50,090
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles		222,641	96,310	95,595
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		7,275	5,302	1,239
Total		823,691	419,510	461,195
1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.				

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

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

Table A-5.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1982, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,251	272	588	588
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	15,023	4,960	3,463	3,463
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	13	13	1	1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	95	33	85	85
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17	-	5	5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1	1	-	-
Total	16,400	5,278	4,143	4,143
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	2	2	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,464	1,098	1,271	1,271
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	21	17	21	21
5. Chemicals	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	263	126	9	9
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2	2	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8	4	4	4
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-
Total	2,760	1,248	1,305	1,305

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

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

Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----	56,992	51,945		4,486
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	6,987	2,992		5,521
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	6,984	5,649		3,922
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-		-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-		-
5. Chemicals-----	13,861	450		2,041
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	794	302		187
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	16,017	10,906		2,209
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,725	2,341		2,668
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	93	55		35
Total-----	106,453	74,639		21,069
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----	1,907	788		976
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	18,682	8,273		16,255
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	99	50		31
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-		-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-		-
5. Chemicals-----	1,464	902		611
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	25	7		26
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	2,612	1,595		342
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	277	105		355
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	58	24		32
Total-----	25,124	11,744		18,628

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

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

Table A-7.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-	2
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	744	380	-	233
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	130	95	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	31	-	-	61
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	46	12	-	30
Total	951	487	-	327
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,614	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	1	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2	-	-	-
Total	1,621	1	-	-

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

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



Table A-8.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	48,148	48,126	7,075
1. Beverages and tobacco	34	10	28
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	14,370	5,029	6,753
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1	1	3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	2,108	1,480	1,463
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	2,912	1,485	1,336
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	11,651	4,405	3,603
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,826	1,922	1,721
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	548	372	377
Total	83,598	62,829	22,358
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	11,237	6,721	5,070
1. Beverages and tobacco	840	467	501
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,558	451	522
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	359	359	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	4,083	573	2,550
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	19,532	10,945	11,445
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	7,532	4,209	2,963
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	16,049	8,153	9,435
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	358	137	219
Total	61,548	32,013	32,706

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

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

Table A-9.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	203,011	163,980	57,487	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	369	126	348	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4,788	3,489	4,633	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	
5. Chemicals-----	1,080	734	852	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,434	600	768	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	8,420	1,473	12,663	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,991	2,601	1,107	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	565	435	178	
Total-----	222,657	173,438	78,036	
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	530	226	331	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	366	71	148	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,830	1,612	873	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	9,439	1,013	639	
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,141	5,839	6,175	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	15,331	8,519	9,938	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12,693	5,497	6,874	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	4,673	1,975	1,971	
Total-----	768	433	104	
	51,773	25,184	27,054	

Note.--Due to rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.  
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-10.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,596	1,336		24,851
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	653	6		457
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	5,567	3,202		2,219
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	23	12		14
5. Chemicals-----	6	6		-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	15,030	11,186		3,572
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	10,447	6,618		4,293
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	27,361	11,093		16,594
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	6,034	3,469		2,336
Total-----	1,125	520		759
	67,842	37,447		55,094
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	29,642	13,915		21,988
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,592	1,006		1,381
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	2,002	1,084		1,997
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-		-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-		-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,058	2,703		6,730
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	15,265	6,148		10,627
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	44,357	28,134		19,560
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	33,376	12,852		16,941
Total-----	944	146		152
	133,238	65,988		79,376

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

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

Table A-11.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	69	69	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	30	23	-	1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-
Total	100	92	-	1
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	8	8	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-
Total	8	8	-	-

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

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

Table A-12.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983
<b>U.S. exports:</b>			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	175	175	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	12	12	2
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	37	37	11
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	103	97	20
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	17	12	6
Total-----	344	334	40
<b>U.S. imports:</b>			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,595	3,195	806
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	23	-	1/
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10	-	-
Total-----	3,628	3,195	806
1/ Value less than \$500.			

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

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

Table A-13.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	120,328	35,526		55,852
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,093	242		1,848
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	66,551	25,767		57,320
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	7	2		3
5. Chemicals-----	16,459	9,570		7,270
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	32,180	17,539		2,968
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3,653	1,251		3,520
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	21,144	6,908		10,800
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8,408	5,529		4,470
Total-----	21,779	7,680		17,080
	292,606	110,013		161,131
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	75,634	37,473		57,647
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	633	166		1,261
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	899	629		1,021
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1/	-		-
5. Chemicals-----	430	430		-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9,337	3,564		2,779
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	42,364	17,184		17,671
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	30,123	16,653		6,242
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	49,045	20,703		13,388
Total-----	4,421	4,218		560
	212,888	101,020		100,570
1/ Value less than \$500.				

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

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

Table A-14.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	44,595	44,337	717
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,105	3	1,237
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	108,330	78,399	92,816
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	17,368	17,365	5,170
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	14,934	12,603	2,858
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,818	2,183	1,605
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	22,937	13,734	3,522
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	9,952	5,345	1,599
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	191	131	113
Total-----	223,231	174,100	109,637
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	15,466	9,196	8,686
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,736	806	1,869
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,941	1,404	1,227
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	89,633	50,632	93,838
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1/	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	6,243	3,265	9,983
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	55,522	37,200	19,474
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	47,634	28,193	14,108
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	119,221	52,522	53,505
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	726	344	172
Total-----	339,121	183,562	202,862
1/ Value less than \$500.			

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

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

Table A-15.--U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1982,  
January-June 1982, and January-June 1983

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1982	January-June 1982	January-June 1983	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				95
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	5	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4	-	-	137
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,072	1,041	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	67	38	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	12	3	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	137	46	-	61
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----				
Total-----	30,698	13,279		11,240
	31,995	14,406		11,533
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----				-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	-	-

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

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



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

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's) 1/, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
			1983	1983	1982
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	9683,732,735	992,684,961		8554,151,128
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	363,236,150	98,635,236		450,178,627
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	147,555,349	106,354,890		52,421,354
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents				
696.4062	Airplanes, nonmilitary, multiple engine, passenger transport, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, new	89,399,303	49,150,670		77,800,444
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	80,181,800	41,000,000		
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	56,486,813	56,486,813		26,775,805
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	52,871,098	8,954,028		15,802,201
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	50,864,415	24,756,594		67,655,770
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	36,470,367	10,336,292		21,842,097
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	35,132,205	12,254,552		10,506,365
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	26,870,849	15,088,834		7,597,974
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	25,819,230	9,377,339		8,259,009
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density	25,434,817	11,953,843		9,201,831
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite	22,649,863	11,668,036		9,113,127
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	18,237,930	13,573,006		5,304,492
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	16,665,479	11,694,452		15,786,752
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	15,140,766	7,860,708		8,439,991
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard	15,084,638	4,978,209		3,621,528
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	14,843,072	9,620,597		3,997,104
	Total	14,609,352	8,422,350		4,036,324
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	1,791,286,231	604,851,410		1,352,489,923
		2,507,721,684	954,003,528		1,830,870,153

1/ Cuba, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the U.S.S.R., Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, China, Mongolia, and North Korea.

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

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's) 1/, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983		1983	1982
475.2520	Gasoline	\$264,838,432		\$152,503,016	\$124,505,849
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	67,949,955		32,570,765	29,037,136
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	40,062,637		13,876,910	24,668,943
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	26,812,436		11,615,579	
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	26,598,505		12,562,726	10,091,669
755.1500	Fireworks	21,353,899		11,335,510	12,286,235
383.4761	Women's trousers and slacks of cotton, other than denim, corduroy and velveteen	17,690,627		8,128,765	837,388
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude	17,660,716		7,504,319	7,670,256
475.3500	Naphthalene, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s.	17,250,014		17,250,014	15,138,868
605.0260	Palladium	17,094,242		11,460,508	6,773,829
622.0200	Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought	16,874,925		9,897,425	8,891,326
383.9050	Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	16,543,690		7,983,076	2,670,678
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type not over 8.5 inches	15,516,951		9,647,169	4,155,531
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)	14,148,643		6,404,402	3,756,015
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks of man-made fibers, not knit	13,186,077		5,971,910	1,785,213
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton	11,663,969		4,862,773	2,573,260
727.3540	Furniture, of wood, n.s.p.f.	11,272,266		5,683,592	2,986,427
379.9530	Men's coats of man-made fibers, not knit, n.s.p.f.	10,215,844		3,742,165	2,363,389
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	10,070,140		2,889,942	
383.3448	Women's 3/4 length raincoats, n.e.s., cotton, not knit	9,635,205		6,537,171	7,205,828
	Total	646,439,173		341,577,737	267,397,840
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's	1,650,634,215		839,210,913	763,041,670
1/ Cuba, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the U.S.S.R., Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, China, Mongolia, and North Korea.					

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

Table B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June-- 1982	
				1983	1982
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	\$183,579,187		\$24,960,387	\$350,067,772
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	158,138,442		41,424,152	42,152,724
694.4062	Airplanes, nonmilitary, multiple engine, passenger transport, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, new	80,181,800		41,000,000	-
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer	52,871,098		8,954,028	15,802,201
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	50,864,415		24,756,594	67,655,770
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	22,894,060		6,452,169	-
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density	22,590,163		11,668,036	9,113,127
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	15,986,015		11,458,559	9,505,310
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	15,140,766		7,860,708	8,439,991
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard	14,843,072		9,620,597	3,997,104
486.6600	Organophosphorus-containing insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f.	14,234,462		1,982,584	361,113
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	13,837,451		4,487,940	2,958,818
480.3000	Urea	13,471,353		8,028,705	16,303,939
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	13,392,116		8,059,221	3,238,805
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	11,695,046		7,025,299	15,128,242
660.4930	Aircraft jet and gas turbines, non-piston-type engines, nonmilitary, new	11,266,769		-	-
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	10,579,306		5,020,326	49,848,769
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	10,177,279		1,810,520	496,936
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	10,008,557		6,853,286	7,689,432
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	9,886,108		1,438,955	5,594,223
	Total	735,637,457		232,882,066	608,354,276
	Total, U.S. exports to China	1,028,329,253		364,385,143	800,944,047

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

Table B-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June-- 1982	
		1983		1982	
475.2520	Gasoline-----	\$171,000,494		\$100,600,751	\$80,490,825
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	24,413,760		10,821,330	8,796,952
755.1500	Fireworks-----	21,353,899		11,335,510	12,286,235
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude-----	17,660,716		7,504,319	7,670,256
383.4761	Women's trousers and slacks of cotton, other than denim, corduroy and velveteen-----	17,586,896		8,058,750	834,738
475.3500	Naphthas, derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	17,250,014		17,250,014	15,138,868
622.0200	Tin, other than alloyed, unwrought-----	16,874,925		9,897,425	8,891,326
383.9050	Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer-----	14,403,469		6,626,235	1,293,850
320.2032	Printcloth shirting, wholly of cotton, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)-----	14,148,643		6,404,402	3,756,015
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks of man-made fibers, not knit-----	13,179,008		5,971,640	1,785,213
144.2053	Mushrooms otherwise prepared or preserved in containers each holding more than 9 ounces, other than whole or sliced-----	1/ 11,446,860		1/ 5,440,310	1/ 3,999,408
379.9530	Men's coats of man-made fibers, not knit, n.s.p.f-----	10,070,983		3,606,729	2,326,911
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	10,070,140		2,089,942	-
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton-----	9,613,306		4,149,601	1,916,339
383.3448	Women's 3/4 length raincoats, n.e.s., cotton, not knit-----	9,162,150		6,113,500	6,922,305
383.4730	Women's girls' or infants' shorts, of cotton, not knit-----	8,549,629		1,691,763	41,701
383.4709	Women's wearing apparel other than, blouses of cotton, not knit-----	8,530,580		5,262,348	1,126,920
383.4753	Women's corduroy trousers and slacks, cotton-----	8,395,105		8,065,378	5,724,536
383.9015	Women's blouses and shirts, n.e.s., man-made fibers, not knit-----	8,100,284		4,969,524	3,129,281
379.6240	Men's trousers and slacks other than denim, including brushed denim and corduroy-----	8,001,389		3,123,019	789,909
	Total-----	419,812,250		228,982,490	166,921,588
	Total, U.S. imports from China-----	1,065,093,075		540,119,328	482,036,936

1/ Includes imports entered under TSUSA item 922.5653 as well as those entered under TSUSA item 144.2053. Item 922.5653 was created April 9, 1982, as a temporary tariff provision modification for selected items which formerly entered under item 144.2053. For comparability throughout the time periods presented, the numbers in the table represent aggregated data for imports entering under the two numbers. During January-June 1983, \$1,842,241 entered under item 144.2053 and \$9,604,619 entered under item 922.5653. For April-June 1983, \$865,517 entered under item 144.2053 and \$4,574,793 entered under item 922.5653, while for April-June 1982, \$1,837,917 entered under item 144.2053 and \$2,161,491 entered under item 922.5653.

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

Table B-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R. 1/, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
			1983		1982
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$496,522,090	\$64,093,116		\$201,508,193
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	138,160,548	24,538,752		302,271,184
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents-----				
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches--	89,399,303	49,150,670		77,800,444
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	56,262,660	56,262,660		-
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	47,806,362	47,806,362		7,359,800
664.0586	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines-----	26,102,275	14,345,519		7,536,968
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	11,967,581	4,859,533		1,405,178
300.1550	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more, n.e.s.-----	11,513,258	5,438,644		7,162,448
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils-----	8,854,123	8,854,123		-
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	8,823,373	3,189,392		10,407,831
660.5460	Parts of industrial gas turbines-----	8,797,688	-		-
309.4222	Fibers of rayon (in noncontinuous form)-----	6,305,228	5,377,228		16,739
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors-----	6,175,896	6,175,896		-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	5,947,285	5,182,789		9,256,217
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, etc-----	5,929,116	2,941,159		-
338.2600	Moven fabrics of glass-----	3,627,365	3,627,365		-
674.3528	Machine tools for deburring or otherwise finishing metal, new, at least \$2,500 each, with numerical controls or facings-----	3,553,889	1,567,871		2,835,290
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	3,438,660	-		-
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates-----	3,124,750	1,400,000		11,133,434
	Total-----	2,925,170	2,925,170		-
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.-----	945,236,620	307,736,249		638,693,726
		1,016,022,659	350,688,593		725,030,120

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R. 1/, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June-- 1982	
		:	:	:	:
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	\$40,062,637	\$13,876,910	\$24,668,943	
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	20,667,341	5,470,484		
605.0260	Palladium	17,094,242	11,460,508	6,773,829	
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon	5,495,755	2,970,499	1,336,265	
620.0300	Nickel, unwrought	4,740,427	3,608,088	2,607,851	
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	3,488,835	609,661	592,707	
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc.	3,369,334	2,797,860	415,538	
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	2,287,536	-	1,116,909	
480.0500	Limestone, crude, broken or crushed when imported to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer	2,209,855	2,209,855	-	
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc.	1,682,032	1,462,332	215,780	
605.0270	Rhodium	1,679,666	1,116,668	633,925	
114.3000	Crabs, nes	1,496,700	-	-	
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s.	1,471,200	-	260,880	
401.2600	Coal tar, crude, cumene	1,067,522	1,067,522	-	
605.0220	Platinum sponge	1,063,237	457,878	442,328	
240.1440	Plywood, with face ply of birch, not face finished	1,037,986	561,804	201,498	
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides	796,886	418,937	247,682	
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f.	772,232	642,325	125,022	
420.9800	Sodium compounds, chromate and dichromate	763,293	338,923	75,648	
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing over 30% but not over 60% by weight of silicon, except, over 2% by wt. of magnesium	670,650	670,650	-	
	Total	111,917,366	49,740,964	39,714,805	
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.	122,234,810	55,433,191	58,265,980	

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

Table B-7.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe 1/, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983	1982	1983	1982
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$99,748,987		\$58,548,528	\$29,137,784
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	66,937,160		32,672,332	105,754,719
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	35,132,205		12,254,552	10,506,365
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	27,384,444		6,972,358	17,816,570
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite	18,237,930		13,573,006	5,304,492
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	16,442,399		9,019,152	2,813,494
116.0100	Butter	13,573,156		6,729,159	2,825,942
678.3240	Parts for machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electric tubes	11,278,130		8,171,250	-
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	6,407,745		2,943,573	293,908
678.5002	Oil and gas field wire line and downhole equipment and parts thereof	5,386,782		5,385,914	-
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	5,168,621		5,168,621	3,938,383
175.5100	Sunflower seed	4,017,257		4,017,257	-
182.9754	Vegetable protein concentrates, hydrolysates, and textured or spun products, derived from oil seeds	3,992,266		472,884	-
601.6100	Zinc ore	3,900,000		1,200,000	6,837,201
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	3,838,683		1,978,506	2,995,604
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered	3,818,680		-	4,546,441
115.5040	Nonfat dry milk, not donated for relief or charity	3,682,712		-	472,664
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	3,631,458		3,631,458	2,575,163
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	3,572,305		2,775,791	1,747,642
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	3,550,300		-	1,816,798
	Total	339,701,220		175,514,341	199,383,170
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	447,326,115		233,520,595	290,640,610

1/ East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria.

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



Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe 1/, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983		1982	
475.2520	Gasoline-----	993,837,938		951,902,265	\$33,674,517
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	67,949,955		32,570,765	29,037,136
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type not over 8.5 inches-----	15,513,944		9,644,162	4,143,713
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	8,345,946		4,568,155	3,075,536
727.3540	Furniture, of wood, n.s.p.f-----	8,054,254		3,787,378	2,335,594
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	7,365,064		3,519,662	2,804,931
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	6,145,095		6,145,095	-
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	5,884,937		3,041,382	2,954,832
686.9030	Other lamps, including standard household-----	5,651,206		2,568,997	2,906,204
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	5,587,979		126,000	2,654,721
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	5,510,593		1,681,660	1,027,898
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	4,445,253		2,356,241	-
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	4,340,814		1,966,569	316,699
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	4,216,960		2,553,942	3,500,923
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	4,069,419		2,136,339	692,114
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	3,803,516		1,808,631	2,414,870
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	3,599,094		1,580,208	976,465
546.6020	Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	3,511,808		1,737,632	1,877,918
727.2900	Chairs of wood, hot folding, not teak, n.e.s-----	3,480,469		1,717,326	1,224,258
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	3,431,612		2,052,700	6,742,874
	Total-----	264,745,856		137,465,109	102,361,203
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	461,195,062		242,687,240	220,614,096

1/ East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria.

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

Table B-9.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1983	1982
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s.	\$2,124,030	\$1,339,132
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	1,339,132	-
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips, continuous, n.e.s.	328,633	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	259,000	-
688.1900	Insulated wire and cable, n.s.p.f.	84,064	-
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	5,401 1,200	5,401 1,200
692.5000	Motorcycles	1,150	-
438.1090	Blood and blood derivatives, except for passive immunization, n.e.s.	4,142,610	1,345,733
	Total	4,142,610	1,345,733
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania		13,032
			5,049,011
			5,049,531

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

Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983	April-June--
		1983	1982
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$835,895	\$350,071
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide-----	421,917	162,360
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude-----	21,074	21,074
161.0300	Basil, crude-----	12,983	-
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	8,951	7,003
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	4,043	2,025
	Total-----	1,304,863	542,533
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	1,304,863	542,533
			474,604
			475,487

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

Table B-11.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983	April-June--
		1983	1982
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	\$4,045,440	-
601.6100	Zinc ore	3,900,000	\$6,317,435
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	3,550,300	3,210,000
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	1,306,101	1,816,798
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,290,619	30,096
712.5025	Frequency-testing apparatus for electrical, radio, and communications circuits, and parts thereof	996,580	647,461
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings	428,814	33,244
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	421,369	74,915
709.2540	Dental instruments, n.s.p.f., and parts, n.s.p.f.	375,593	244,037
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	355,942	-
694.4046	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, less than 4,400 pounds empty weight, n.s.p.f.	294,674	16,114
666.0044	Harvesting machines, n.s.p.f.	294,480	-
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s.	251,460	-
666.0072	Parts for harvesting machines other than haying machines	220,358	610
765.1500	Original sculptures and statuary	220,000	-
660.9415	Oil well and oil field pumps	207,429	-
687.6047	Mos (metal oxide silicon) monolithic integrated circuits, other than linear, n.s.p.f.	203,008	-
435.8500	Anticonvulsants, hypnotics, and sedatives	200,880	79,920
792.1020	Unfilled gelatine capsules	125,000	204,713
735.2585	Game, sport, or athletic equipment n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	120,000	-
	Total	18,808,047	12,675,343
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	21,068,554	37,336,107

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

Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June-- 1982	
			1983		1982
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type not over 8.5 inches-----	\$15,513,944		\$9,644,162	\$4,143,713
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	881,834		289,119	270,914
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	416,325		224,175	171,780
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	322,605		172,351	-
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	213,525		138,155	-
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude-----	157,809		13,823	-
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	136,609		93,641	34,573
674.3215	Metal working machine tools combination boring, drilling and milling machines used or rebuilt-----	125,529		125,529	-
379.8315	Men's and boys' overcoats topcoats and car coats of wool not knit valued over \$4 per pound-----	100,871		-	-
379.1740	Men's and boys' suits of wool, not knit-----	94,972		55,176	-
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic-----	81,479		-	-
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented-----	66,906		44,021	-
676.0510	Typewriters, electric, nonautomatic, portable-----	65,499		58,099	59,446
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	59,000		-	-
676.3030	Office machines not specially provided for, data processing machines-----	48,470		48,470	-
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14% alcohol, in one gallon containers valued over \$4 per gallon, white-----	37,644		33,585	-
117.6500	Cheeses made from sheep's milk, in original loaves and suitable for grating-----	34,865		-	19,795
383.7210	Women's wearing apparel, of wool, not knit valued over \$4 per pound, n.e.s. coats other than 3/4 length or longer-----	32,978		-	-
167.3025	Wines other than red or white not over 14 percent alcohol valued not over \$4 per gallon in containers not over 1 gallon-----	27,579		1,977	-
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s.-----	25,400		23,700	5,042
	Total-----	18,443,843		10,965,983	4,705,263
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	18,627,736		11,036,771	5,521,469

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1983, this item was grouped with present TSUSA item numbers 167.3030 and 167.3060 under the now-deleted item 67.3040.

Table B-13.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1983	1982
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	\$233,350	\$100,350
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	60,700	45,700
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	30,495	17,340
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	2,400	2,400
	Total	326,945	165,790
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	326,945	165,790
			215,550
			316,248

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

Table B-14.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--		
		January-June 1983	1983	1982
724.2520	Stereophonic, etc., records, 33-1/3 r.p.m.	-	-	\$600
	Total	-	-	600
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba	-	-	600

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

Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983	1982	1983	1982
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	\$6,872,552	-	\$3,987,656	\$4,188,930
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	6,172,641	-	-	620,984
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	725,336	-	721,623	3,940
692.3160	Tractor, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	700,986	-	-	-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	645,346	-	700,986	-
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	628,330	-	532,160	-
678.5055	Metal-treating machines and parts thereof, n.s.p.f.	583,355	-	289,143	282,924
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed	285,252	-	188,139	-
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	-	-	39,912	-
674.5440	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-forming machine tools	274,710	-	274,710	3,128
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	252,603	-	7,166	-
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	246,685	-	28,755	634
685.6052	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), not for civil aircraft, other than parts and reception only apparatus	229,173	-	229,173	111,691
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	212,535	-	57,041	-
309.0170	Monofilaments (in continuous form), n.e.s.	201,770	-	102,462	236,486
682.9520	Primary cells and primary batteries	184,207	-	46,490	2,653
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	167,700	-	74,100	-
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	160,426	-	160,426	-
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	156,652	-	75,448	67,591
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment	147,997	-	132,170	1,800
	Total	138,846	-	-	4,640
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	18,987,102	-	7,647,560	5,525,401
		22,358,430	-	9,484,542	30,298,596

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



Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983		1983	1982
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	\$2,785,163		\$126,000	\$1,218,555
700.2940	Melt work footwear, of leather, valued over \$6.80 per pair	2,692,172		1,186,537	1,015,469
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	1,963,503		307,812	1,309,249
401.1000	Benzene	1,914,526		1,914,526	-
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	1,793,689		299,071	-
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	1,096,138		525,664	6,381
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	1,062,309		892,037	30,521
546.6020	Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each	1,035,149		483,949	404,726
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	811,231		342,384	101,280
730.9035	Cartridges and empty cartridge shells containing a projectile for rifles or pistols other than .22 caliber	786,872		-	3,420
700.3515	Men's and boys' athletic footwear, of leather, n.e.s.	605,338		301,672	27,894
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads	565,614		219,294	157,521
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	545,964		319,404	842,537
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	538,200		269,000	164,904
336.6241	Woven fabrics of wool, not over 10 ounces per square yard	537,612		374,972	476,200
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	504,874		215,520	336,701
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s.	495,545		201,462	262,380
335.9500	Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	491,690		308,976	251,739
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon	471,735		248,810	319,147
702.5600	Headwear of wool, knit valued over \$2 per pound	440,847		180,564	115,992
	Total	21,138,171		8,717,654	7,044,616
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	32,705,834		14,765,324	13,957,959

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

Table B-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983		1983	1982
130 3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$56,568,323	:	\$22,303,495	:
678.3240	: Parts for machines for assembling electric filament and discharge lamps and electric tubes	11,260,284	:	8,153,404	:
175 5100	: Sunflower seed	4,017,257	:	4,017,257	:
106.9200	: Swine livers	918,697	:	855,928	:
712.5040	: Instruments n.e.s. for measuring or testing electrical characteristics, and parts thereof	828,957	:	828,957	:
709.1690	: Parts of electro-medical apparatus	782,764	:	142,803	:
433.1016	: Tetraethyl lead (TEL) antiknock preparations	348,278	:	-	:
300.3021	: Cotton linters, n.e.s.	222,970	:	140,911	:
355.0740	: Textile webs, batting, and non-woven fabrics, of manmade fibers, n.e.s.	211,660	:	116,419	:
433.1044	: Fuel oil additive preparations, n.s.p.f.	190,995	:	8,477	:
818.9000	: General merchandise, valued not over \$500	178,032	:	109,869	:
170.8140	: Smoking tobacco, in bulk	174,636	:	-	:
170.4300	: Leaf tobacco, n.e.s.	173,019	:	85,701	:
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole	167,786	:	-	:
651.7500	: Sets n.s.p.f. which include two or more hand tools	152,566	:	152,566	:
694.6507	: Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	145,442	:	11,510	:
668.5060	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for printing presses	140,043	:	-	:
485.3500	: Propellant powders	127,113	:	-	:
310.0029	: Nylon yarns, other than high tenacity	125,583	:	51,859	:
309.4242	: Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	108,636	:	22,451	:
	: Total	76,843,041	:	37,001,607	:
	: Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	78,036,102	:	37,750,229	:
					\$45,073,197
					8,153,404
					4,017,257
					855,928
					828,957
					142,803
					140,911
					116,419
					8,477
					109,869
					85,701
					152,566
					11,510
					51,859
					22,451
					37,001,607
					46,149,403
					53,196,131

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

Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983		1982	
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	\$5,510,593		\$1,681,660	\$1,027,898
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	3,035,977		1,368,323	310,318
676.0510	Typewriters, electric, nonautomatic, portable	1,774,650		625,184	-
772.5112	Passenger car tires other than radial	1,656,253		826,425	595,448
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	1,350,673		786,269	478,199
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	976,852		623,235	366,766
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset	799,836		30,838	688,090
124.1025	Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed	696,863		562,337	511,959
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type	682,790		289,355	-
668.2340	Offset presses, of the roll-fed type, weighing 3,500 pounds or more	646,478		352,408	-
494.2000	Montan wax	639,170		275,215	381,072
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	481,128		290,171	183,567
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials	425,430		195,477	28,181
121.5000	Pig and hog leather	327,981		240,981	227,000
668.0270	Machines other than those used for making cellulosic pulp, paper or paperboard, n.s.p.f.	254,302		122,929	86,475
727.5560	Furniture, other than convertible sofas, sofa beds, bedsprings	252,062		161,621	-
674.3025	Gear hobbors	194,304		146,228	30,627
674.3527	Gear-tooth grinding and finishing machines	193,377		-	267,626
420.1400	Potassium ferricyanide	192,474		85,178	28,467
608.1320	Sheets other than alloy iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per lb zinc coated minimum 40,000 lbs psi	187,370		187,370	-
	Total	20,278,563		8,851,204	5,211,693
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	27,053,933		11,934,491	10,240,789

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

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
			1983		1982
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	624,214,213		12,254,552	
678.5002	Oil and gas field wire line and downhole equipment and parts thereof	5,386,782		5,385,914	
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	2,177,098		1,281,810	8748,843
692.3330	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 80 but less than 100 horsepower	2,100,000		2,100,000	
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	1,399,472		1,148,043	421,163
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	1,326,060		615,272	479,673
666.0024	Planting machines	947,465		947,465	
121.5737	Bovine leather, not rough, russet, and crust, n.e.s.	643,771		600,787	219,106
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	639,505		76,627	245,098
772.5000	Pneumatic tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements	489,836		235,844	478,220
100.0220	Chickens, breeder stock, live	461,228		461,228	209,040
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	456,906			
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)	424,095		424,095	
692.3360	Tractors suitable for agricultural use, new, n.s.p.f.	391,952		391,952	
404.3000	Amines and their derivatives	391,050		391,050	
182.9752	Vegetable protein isolates	390,850		390,850	168,488
666.2578	Industrial machinery n.s.p.f. for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	373,208		373,208	
442.9200	Vitamin, nutrients, and hematonic preparations, for veterinary use	349,410		349,410	
121.7030	Sheep and lamb garment leather, n.e.s.	343,792		249,338	
660.9465	Rotary pumps	318,408		318,408	
	Total	43,225,101		27,995,853	2,969,631
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	55,094,499		33,699,833	15,817,052

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

Table B-20.--Leading Items Imported from Hungary, by TSUSA Items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA Item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June-- 1983		1982
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	\$15,847,539		\$8,213,318		\$5,426,178
692.3288	Parts for motor vehicles, n.e.s.	8,170,101		4,485,480		3,941,024
686.9030	Other lamps, including standard household	5,000,242		2,263,803		2,705,431
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	4,401,471		2,001,195		1,401,410
618.2565	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, wrought	2,056,234		1,152,574		234,656
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	1,788,546		823,781		411,338
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	1,660,860		874,653		86,802
692.0440	Motor buses, other (including diesel)	1,533,242		1,533,242		782,640
379.8735	Men's wearing apparel, n.e.s., silk, not knit	1,485,527		841,158		176,210
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	1,387,040		401,405		396,986
750.6500	Paint brushes, except artists, brushes	1,365,677		737,191		202,820
411.2400	Sulfamethazine	1,277,498		682,084		-
425.3620	Pesticides	1,150,544		604,208		-
612.3982	Brass strips under 1/16 inch in thickness	997,533		675,779		-
680.3717	Ball bearings over 52-mm but not over 100-mm	916,801		1,938		1/ 107,842
661.9500	Centrifuges, filtering and purifying machinery, except cast iron parts	871,415		399,986		66,490
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	866,367		583,084		1,316,819
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal standards	812,183		438,570		134,618
437.3250	Antibiotics, other	802,710		442,647		101,493
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts cone assemblies imported separately	671,092		396,187		-
	Total	53,040,622		27,551,283		16,592,757
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	79,376,092		40,163,667		29,812,656

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1983, this item was grouped with present TSUSA item number 612.3986 under the now-deleted item 612.3980.

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

Table B-21.--Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983	April-June--	
		1983	1983	1982
709.0200	optical instruments and appliances (except electro-medical), and parts thereof	\$18,479	\$18,479	
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	5,975	3,630	\$3,210
688.4060	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f.	5,226	5,226	
688.4013	Ultrasonic cleaning equipment and parts thereof	2,900		
680.9240	Machinery parts not containing electrical features, n.s.p.f.	2,897		
774.5020	Articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	1,732		
433.1095	Chemical mixtures and preparations, n.s.p.f.	1,095	1,095	
711.8747	Nonelectrical chemical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f.	999	999	
727.2740	Office furniture, of metal, other than filing cabinets	990		
	Total	40,293	29,429	3,210
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	40,293	29,429	289,390

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

Table B-22.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983	April-June--	
			1983	1982
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc	\$475,716	\$275,073	\$993,866
306.4192	Camel hair, not sorted, etc	330,246	153,105	144,188
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	443	443	-
	Total	806,405	428,621	1,138,034
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	806,405	428,621	1,648,571

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

Table B-23.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
			1983	1983	1982
687.6068	Mounted piezoelectric crystals				
	Total	\$596		-	-
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	596		-	\$92,473

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



Table B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
				1983	1982
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----		-	-	-

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

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June-- 1983		1982	
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$33,432,302		\$19,741,970		\$5,657,261	
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	16,435,448		9,015,543		2,809,666	
116.0100	Butter	13,573,156		6,729,159		2,825,942	
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite	11,997,086		8,478,691		5,304,492	
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	10,368,837		10,368,837			
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	6,409,321		1,836,659		10,891,853	
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	6,407,745		2,943,573		293,908	
182.9754	Vegetable protein concentrates, hydrolysates, and textured or spun products, derived from oil seeds	3,992,266		472,884			
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	3,838,683		1,978,506		2,995,604	
115.5040	Nonfat dry milk, not donated for relief or charity	3,682,712				472,664	
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	3,631,458		3,631,458			
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	3,572,305		2,775,791		1,747,642	
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	3,491,285		1,965,728		2,199,354	
117.8200	American-type cheeses, except Cheddar	3,195,554		167,442			
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.	2,835,413		1,128,260		172,267	
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	2,535,213		2,334,233		1,207,936	
131.3010	Rice, donated for relief or charity	2,110,348		1,817,308		231,355	
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	1,945,959		828,547		1,392,009	
170.6500	Cigarettes	1,814,636		906,226		197,228	
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	1,633,902		885,625		5,458,665	
	Total	136,982,629		77,985,440		43,857,846	
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	161,131,183		89,781,476		71,015,536	

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

Table B-26.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983		1982	
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	\$66,951,173	\$22,397,173		\$20,679,643
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	2,802,816	-		1,436,166
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	2,651,564	2,057,170		-
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	2,486,788	627,438		1,335,911
646.2622	Brads, nails, etc., of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, uncoated	1,960,728	1,119,280		141,566
646.2626	Brads, nails, etc., of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, coated	1,639,943	698,856		-
335.9500	Woven fabrics, other, of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1,631,391	562,458		3,214,303
493.1200	Casein	1,549,219	702,445		129,489
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces	1,485,818	1,039,660		906,594
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	1,416,734	705,224		805,472
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	1,318,265	392,570		1,235,571
100.7500	Horses, valued over \$150 per head	1,153,000	-		-
607.6615	Sheets, of iron or steel, not shaped, not pickled or cold- rolled, n.e.s.	1,142,512	208,839		50,580
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., boned, cooked, canned	1,130,099	695,022		362,319
379.4620	Men's and boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets made of corduroy	1,004,456	929,383		837,115
672.1620	Sewing machines, other	1,003,658	837,000		1,960,637
379.6215	Men's suit-type coats and jackets imported as parts of suits, cotton, not knit	887,663	563,581		1,007,711
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair	861,121	398,016		1,654,240
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	853,789	775,275		1,011,319
692.1090	Automobile trucks, valued under \$1,000	838,434	238,532		577,500
	Total	74,769,171	34,947,922		37,346,136
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	100,569,699	49,532,000		64,927,204

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

Table B-27.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June-- 1982	
			1983		1982
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$66,316,685	\$38,806,558		\$23,480,523
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	13,235,224	-		5,861,749
480.4500	Phosphates, crude, and apatite	6,240,844	5,094,315		-
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	5,168,621	5,168,621		3,938,383
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered	3,818,680	-		4,546,441
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	2,618,770	2,618,770		706,596
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	1,847,353	931,505		1,044,653
170.6500	Cigarettes	1,234,786	822,334		-
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixtd, n.e.s.	782,687	-		-
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	719,953	719,953		-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	713,990	-		18,473
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s.	656,673	656,673		-
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	445,243	281,472		151,917
630.8500	Other base metals, unwrought and wrought, and waste and scrap of such metals, n.s.p.f.	418,132	-		-
712.5005	Equipment n.e.s. for testing the electrical characteristics of internal combustion engines, and parts thereof	397,117	397,117		3,267
653.1700	Wire, rods, tubes, plates, electrodes, and similar articles, of base metal or of metal carbides, n.s.p.f.	336,364	336,364		-
459.4500	Perfume oil mixtures and blends, consisting of products ready for use as finished perfume bases	320,200	-		-
309.4219	Fibers of acetate (in noncontinuous form)	269,009	-		-
520.2410	Powder or dust of industrial diamonds, natural or synthetic, not set or suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	210,122	-		-
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	178,911	55,504		403,814
	Total	105,929,364	55,889,186		40,155,816
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	109,637,347	57,401,535		82,977,188

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

Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1983		April-June--	
		1983		1982	
475.2520	Gasoline	\$93,837,938		\$51,902,265	\$33,674,517
727.3540	Furniture, of wood, n.s.p.f.	7,479,585		3,488,943	2,228,361
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	6,145,095		6,145,095	-
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	3,187,740		1,652,462	1,622,066
727.2900	Chairs of wood, not folding, not teak, n.e.s.	3,015,610		1,572,884	778,380
383.9060	Women's suits, man-made fibers, not knit, n.e.s.	2,964,091		2,148,595	2,636,456
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	2,957,679		1,778,687	395,659
700.4540	Women's footwear, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	2,598,569		1,287,114	1,209,654
379.8355	Men's wool suits, not knit, not ornamented	2,385,033		1,761,513	295,444
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles	2,352,254		1,841,491	1,422,815
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30 mm but not over 52 mm	2,342,967		1,154,081	1,163,516
700.2960	Men's welt footwear, of leather, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair	2,312,347		1,513,617	4,724,422
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers plied, acrylic	2,296,585		1,682,620	831,799
379.9565	Men's suits, n.e.s., manmade fibers	2,215,652		1,040,848	392,280
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	2,142,940		1,708,112	1,169,714
383.9050	Women's coats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	2,115,097		1,291,717	1,347,692
546.6020	Glass tumblers, etc., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each	2,105,362		1,062,360	953,427
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton	1,945,617		624,327	542,951
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	1,852,104		858,083	1,244,213
383.3415	Women's cotton raincoats, n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer	1,850,890		26,478	-
	Total	148,103,155		84,541,292	56,633,366
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	202,861,768		115,234,987	96,154,019

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

Table B-29.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1983			April-June--		
		1983			1982		
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	\$8,824,067			\$2,879,903		\$6,285,868
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	2,409,316			789,792		1,157,387
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	136,800			136,800		-
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	60,000			-		-
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	48,150			26,750		17,850
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	35,000			35,000		-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	13,150			-		-
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	6,730			-		-
	Total	11,533,213			3,868,245		7,461,105
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	11,533,213			3,868,245		8,507,734

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

Table B-30.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1983, April-June 1983, and April-June 1982

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--	
		January-June 1983	1983
			1982
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam-----	-	-

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





## GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Full wording
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EAA	Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC	European Community
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GAIT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NME's	Nonmarket economy countries
OEA	Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL	Qualified General License
SCE	State-controlled economy
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
	MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings
	OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
	SITC categories are defined as follows:
	1-digit SITC: Section
	2-digit SITC: Division
	3-digit SITC: Group
	4-digit SITC: Subgroup
	5-digit SITC: Item
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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- (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) summary tables and 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 NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import 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 No. 4. Page numbers for that report refer to the copy published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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