

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

3d QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND  
THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

ON

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES  
AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES



USITC Publication 742  
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September 1975

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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## Introduction

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

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. At a later date, North Korea and North Vietnam may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. Most of the countries have not been accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States over most of the last 25 years. At the present time only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania receive MFN treatment from the United States. 1/

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate of duty column 1, and the rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in rate of duty column 2; for the most part these rates are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was

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1/ The MFN duty rates on goods from Romania became effective on August 3, 1975.

made effective by action initially taken by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President as soon as practicable to take such action as was necessary to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. An examination of the individual items or rate provisions of the TSUS reveals that the rate discrimination involved varies considerably from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free of duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important, therefore, to look at the particular rate treatment in the TSUS when interest is to be focused on the actual or potential trade in specific imports.

This report examines the volume of U.S. imports and exports with each of the nonmarket economy countries and the commodity composition of that trade, as well as the balance of U.S. trade with these countries. Detailed data are included on the most important U.S. imports and exports in trade with each of the nonmarket economy countries. One objective of the analysis of detailed U.S. import data is to identify items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and to assess the economic impact of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

This quarterly report contains a statistical analysis of the relative labor content of imports from the nonmarket economies in 1974. Besides categorizing these imports according to their labor content, the labor content distribution of the imports has been compared to a labor content

distribution for domestic output. The labor content classification scheme has been especially devised for this analysis and will be employed in a subsequent quarterly report to analyze export figures.





Developments in Trade Between the United States  
and Nonmarket Economies

The change in the volume of U.S.-nonmarket economy trade during the second quarter of 1975 paralleled the movement in total U.S. trade during that quarter as the slumping world economy continued to exert a dampening effect on trade flows. Total trade turnover (imports plus exports) with the nonmarket economies (NME's) was 15.8 percent lower than during the previous quarter and 15.6 percent lower than the corresponding quarter of 1974 (see Table 1). The United States maintained a positive trade balance with the NME's during the quarter, but the balance was smaller than during the previous quarter as exports decreased somewhat more than imports. In contrast, the decrease in total U.S. imports in the second quarter was much greater than the decrease in exports, resulting in a growth in the total U.S. trade balance from \$2.1 billion in the first quarter to \$3.3 billion in the second. These relative changes meant that the share of the total U.S. trade balance that was accounted for by the NME's fell from 19.7 percent in the first quarter to 11.0 percent in the second quarter. Despite this decrease, the eleven percent remains quite significant since U.S. trade with the NME's represented only 1.8 percent of total U.S. trade turnover.

All but two of the twelve NME countries covered in this report experienced deficits in their trade with the United States during the second quarter. The exceptions were Albania and Mongolia, and in both cases the positive balances were very small. The USSR registered the greatest deficit: that country's exports to the United States were some \$191 million less than imports from the United States. The large and

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

	(Millions of U.S. dollars)				
	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second
	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter	quarter
	1974	1974	1974	1975	1975
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----	24,077	25,084	26,509	26,917	25,406
Imports-----	24,863	26,878	26,984	24,830	22,060
Balance-----	- 786	- 1,794	- 475	+ 2,087	+ 3,346
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports-----	680	545	533	722	618
Imports-----	349	301	325	310	251
Balance-----	+ 331	+ 244	+ 208	+ 412	+ 367
Trade turnover----	1,029	846	741	1,032	869
Percent of U.S. total trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports-----	2.83	2.18	2.01	2.69	2.43
Imports-----	1.41	1.12	1.21	1.25	1.14

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

persistent trade deficits experienced by the NME's may have had some bearing on the decrease in exports from the United States to the NME's during the second quarter.

Most of the decrease in U.S. exports to the NME's in the second quarter of 1975 consisted of smaller grain and vegetable oil transfers. <sup>1/</sup> Table 2 presents a picture of U.S. grain exports to the NME's over the last two and one half years. During the first six months of 1975, the grain exports were proceeding at approximately the same rate as in 1974, but most of the 1975 grain exports occurred during the January - March period. China, which imported large quantities of U.S. grain in 1973 and 1974, imported no U.S. grain in the first half of 1975. Table 2 also shows the percent of total U.S. grain exports that were shipped to the NME's. These percentages are based on the value of grain shipments and do not accurately reflect the share of the quantity of grain exports that were shipped to the NME's during the period. The share of the quantity of grain exports to the NME's was larger than the percentages shown for 1973 and 1974 because of the low unit price of the grain exported to the NME's in those years. In the first six months of 1975, however, the quantity share of grain exports to the NME's was smaller than the value share because of a relatively higher unit price. Table 3 presents unit value data for exports of wheat and feed grains to the USSR, Peoples Republic of China (PRC), and to the rest of the world.

The large discrepancies in the unit values are partially explainable by differences in quality and content of the respective groupings

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<sup>1/</sup> Trade figures through the second quarter of 1975 do not include the large purchases of wheat made recently by the USSR.

Table 2.--U.S. exports of cereal and cereal preparations to nonmarket economies and to the world in 1973, 1974, and the first half of 1975 <sup>1/</sup>

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

Country	1973	1974	First half 1975	Second quarter 1975
Bulgaria-----	-	9,964	14,780	7,429
Czechoslovakia-----	7,150	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic-----	10,226	12,556	-	-
Hungary-----	1,595	-	-	-
Peoples Republic of China-----	410,084	329,686	-	-
Poland-----	134,967	103,097	78,337	27,507
Romania-----	8,084	67,765	61,924	28,909
U.S.S.R.-----	836,692	281,934	245,970	97,120
Yugoslavia-----	45,055	30,620	-	-
Total U.S. cereal exports to the nonmarket countries-----	1,453,853	835,622	401,011	160,965
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world-----	8,495,124	10,330,855	5,696,894	2,338,962
U.S. exports of cereals to non- market economies as a percent of total cereal exports-----	17.1	8.1	7.0	6.9

<sup>1/</sup> Based on Schedule B, Division 04.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT455 and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Unit values of U.S. wheat and feed grain exports  
in 1973, 1974, and the first half of 1975 <sup>1/</sup>

(U.S. dollars per metric ton)			
Product/country	1973	1974	Jan.-June 1975
<u>Wheat:</u>			
U.S.S.R.-----	63.67	116.77	207.67
PRC-----	104.84	122.84	-
Rest-of-world-----	123.22	184.02	177.95
<u>Feed grains:</u>			
U.S.S.R.-----	56.86	70.30	164.91
PRC-----	95.04	112.02	-
Rest-of-world-----	88.34	128.90	139.08

<sup>1/</sup> Based on value and quantity data given in the U.S. Department of Agriculture publication, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States.

of wheat and feed grains. <sup>1/</sup> Most of the discrepancies, however, are the result of the purchase date of the grain. The wheat exported to the USSR in 1973 and 1974, for example, was purchased in 1972 before wheat prices tripled. The wheat exported to the USSR in 1975, on the other hand, was probably purchased early in 1974 before wheat prices fell.

The cereal grain exports for the first six months of 1975 do not include any of the large purchases of wheat which have been made recently by the USSR. These purchases will not begin appearing in the export figures until later this year and during 1976.

Other U.S. export products which declined during the second quarter include linseed oil, soybean oil, structural steel, steel plate, and tin plate.

<sup>1/</sup> Unit values are given for wheat and feed grains rather than cereal grains because no quantity figures were available for the more inclusive cereal grain grouping. However, wheat and feed grains together account for about ninety percent by value of the cereal grains category of Table 2.

Partially offsetting these decreases, there was growth in the exportation of machinery and equipment that included rolling mill equipment, track-laying tractors, and computers.

The decrease in U.S. imports from the NME countries during the second quarter reflects decreases in imports of petroleum products and semi-manufactured materials. The contraction in imports of the former can be attributed to the import surcharge that was in operation during the same period and which led to the drop in total U.S. mineral fuel imports by over one billion dollars. Table 4 shows that U.S. imports of mineral fuels from the NME's fell by \$20 million in the second quarter. The elimination of the oil import surcharge together with a gradually recovering U.S. economy probably will result in the reversal of the downward trend in mineral fuel imports in the near future

The imports of semi-manufactured products that declined during the second quarter included pig iron, steel wire rod, nickle, ferrochrome, and unwrought copper. There were also slight decreases in imports of consumer goods such as footwear, clothing, and furniture.

The one-digit commodity code structure of U.S. trade with the NME's during the second quarter is shown in Tables 5 and 6. The product structure of U.S. trade with the NME countries is further described in Table 7, where a comparison between NME trade during 1974 and the first half of 1975 and a comparison between NME trade and total trade are given. On the NME account, there has been a definite trend in 1975 toward relatively greater U.S. food imports and relatively smaller imports of manufactured

Table 4.--U.S. imports of mineral fuels from the world and from nonmarket economies, quarterly, April 1974 through June 1975

(Millions of U.S. dollars)					
	Second quarter 1974	Third quarter 1974	Fourth quarter 1974	First quarter 1975	Second quarter 1975
Mineral fuel imports from nonmarket economies: <sup>1/</sup>					
U.S.S.R.-----	25	10	29	33	13
Romania-----	36	12	13	9	8
Yugoslavia-----	Z	-	-	-	3
Poland-----	3	1	2	2	1
German Democratic Republic-----	Z	Z	Z	Z	Z
Total-----	64	23	44	44	24
U.S. mineral fuel imports from the world <sup>2/</sup> -----	6,666	7,025	6,953	6,809	5,790
Percent of total mineral fuel imports from the nonmarket economies-----	0.96	0.33	0.63	0.65	0.41

<sup>1/</sup> Mineral fuel imports from the U.S.S.R., Romania, and Yugoslavia consist of petroleum fuels except for a small amount of coke imported from U.S.S.R. in the first quarter of 1975. Imports from Poland are bituminous coal while imports from the German Democratic Republic are mainly montan wax, a product of lignite. Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, Department of Commerce.

<sup>2/</sup> Figures given here are not seasonally adjusted whereas figures given in a similar table in the last Quarterly Report were seasonally adjusted. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, June 1975, Table 6A.

Z - Less than \$500,000.

Table 5.--U.S. imports from nonmarket economy countries in the second quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)														
SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	Peoples Rep. of China	Peoples Rep. of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	USSR	Yugo-slavia	Total nonmarket economies
0	Food and live animals-----	-	542	-	327	-	2,629	3,265	-	27,095	1,531	34	9,607	45,030
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	63	-	85	1	71	28	-	226	3	160	3,516	4,153
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	175	155	-	215	320	34	3,579	511	740	1,208	10,983	2,008	19,928
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	-	-	-	181	-	-	-	706	7,937	12,859	3,001	24,684
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	166	496	-	350	-	1	-	1,015
5	Chemicals-----	5	48	-	271	28	147	4,183	-	2,767	711	1,276	977	10,413
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material----	-	42	-	1,371	599	2,741	17,044	-	10,153	827	26,720	12,485	71,932
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	10	-	2,101	470	1,703	26	-	7,181	3,145	1,142	2,997	18,775
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1	8	1	2,163	520	441	5,659	-	6,455	1,762	850	15,693	33,553
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	2	1	-	81	30	1	391	-	80	410	206	414	1,614
	Total-----	181	869	1	6,614	2,149	7,933	34,671	511	55,753	17,534	54,231	50,698	231,145

Z - Less than \$500

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



Table 6.--U.S. exports to nonmarket economy countries in the second quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)														
SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	Peoples Rep. of China	Peoples Rep. of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	USSR	Yugo- slavia	Total nonmarket economies
0	Food and live animals-----	-	7,574	-	7,554	1,411	14,591	-	-	38,899	28,909	98,758	239	197,935
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	21	-	1,061	-	2	-	-	770	-	341	1,939	4,134
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	33	-	2,277	829	1,132	53,270	-	19,316	5,138	9,113	6,134	97,242
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	-	-	3	-	-	64	-	45	7	80	1,868	2,067
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	-	8,401	6,859	15,825
5	Chemicals-----	-	246	-	628	15	315	746	1	9,764	1,843	10,632	3,432	27,622
6	Manufactured goods classi- fied by chief material----	-	4	-	661	236	363	3,940	-	3,642	1,627	9,298	3,379	23,150
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	48	1,028	4	2,168	304	5,039	18,640	-	36,316	9,665	103,292	51,796	228,300
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7	201	-	720	235	410	602	-	1,794	339	5,042	2,552	11,932
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	-	50	15	95	6	62	1	4	1,292	374	374	494	2,767
	Total-----	55	9,157	19	15,167	3,036	21,914	77,263	5	112,403	47,902	245,331	78,692	610,944

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

Table 7.--The product structure of U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economies in 1974 and the first half of 1975

(Percent of trade)					
Schedule A: number	Description	Total U.S. trade		Trade with non- market economies	
		1974	First half: 1975	1974	First half 1975
Imports					
0, 1	Food, beverages and tobac-				
	co-----	10	10	13	20
2, 4	Crude materials-----	6	6	4	8
3	Mineral fuels and lubri-				
	cants-----	25	27	15	13
5	Chemicals-----	4	4	5	5
6,7,8,9	Manufactured goods and mis-				
	cellaneous-----	55	53	63	54
Exports					
Schedule B:					
<u>number</u>					
0, 1	Food, beverages and tobac-				
	co-----	16	15	42	37
2, 4	Crude materials-----	13	11	23	19
3	Mineral fuels and lubri-				
	cants-----	4	4	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
5	Chemicals-----	9	8	3	4
6,7,8,9	Manufactured goods and mis-				
	cellaneous-----	58	61	32	40

1/ Less than one half of one percent.

Totals may equal less than 100 because of rounding.

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

goods, while in the structure of U.S. exports to the NME's this trend is reversed. The trend in import structure reflects the fact that purchases of food products are less susceptible to the forces of recession than are purchases of manufactured goods. The change in export structure can be attributed to the vagaries of NME grain purchases which have tended to trail off in the early months of 1975.

A country-by-country comparison of U.S. trade with the NME's during the second quarter of 1975 (see Table 8) shows that U.S. imports from all NME's, except Mongolia, fell during the period with imports from USSR, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Hungary showing the greatest declines. Of these four countries, the decrease in imports from Hungary was the greatest in relative terms, as imports were 39.8 percent less than during the first quarter. United States exports to five of the NME's grew in the second quarter above first quarter levels. The largest absolute gain was in U.S. shipments to China, which were \$7.1 million greater. The increases were not large enough to offset the substantial drop in exports to the other countries in the group so that total U.S. exports to the NME countries fell by \$104 million. Outflows to Poland, Romania, USSR, and Yugoslavia were particularly lower in the second quarter. 1/

Figures 1 and 2 show the distribution of U.S. trade among the NME countries during the first half of 1975 and during 1974. Changes in relative shares of imports from the individual NME's have not been very great in 1975 compared to 1974. The relative share of imports from the

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1/ For detail on the changes in the trade in particular products with the NME countries, see the import and export tables in the Appendix.

Table 8.--U.S. trade with the individual nonmarket economy countries in all of 1974, the second quarter of 1974, and the first and second quarters of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Country	1974	Second quarter 1974	First quarter 1975	Second quarter 1975
Imports <sup>1/</sup>				
People's Republic of				
China-----	105,756.4	28,287.2	36,068.0	34,670.1
U.S.S.R.-----	334,020.1	84,489.8	71,038.5	54,230.6
Poland-----	263,172.7	52,271.5	67,967.0	55,752.8
Yugoslavia-----	261,682.8	69,354.1	65,826.3	50,698.2
Romania-----	125,819.9	47,932.6	20,788.2	17,534.3
Czechoslovakia-----	43,851.8	11,056.3	10,684.8	6,613.6
Democratic Republic of				
Germany (GDR)-----	13,376.6	4,378.6	2,600.9	2,148.7
Hungary-----	74,063.4	25,321.5	13,174.1	7,932.9
Bulgaria-----	4,373.8	742.0	1,689.0	868.4
Albania-----	483.9	90.8	1,476.5	180.9
Cuba-----	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.2
People's Republic of				
Mongolia-----	1,360.1	495.4	333.4	510.8
Total countries itemized above-----	1,277,963.2	324,419.8	291,647.8	231,142.6
U.S. imports from all countries-----	100,125,800.4	25,600,186.1	24,523,062.0	22,947,397.9
Exports				
People's Republic of				
China-----	820,479.5	175,570.0	70,205.5	77,264.0
U.S.S.R.-----	611,888.4	150,370.2	275,882.1	245,330.4
Poland-----	394,587.6	108,468.5	140,292.0	112,403.5
Yugoslavia-----	309,793.2	101,998.9	103,938.8	78,692.3
Romania-----	277,115.6	87,280.8	73,939.0	47,902.8
Czechoslovakia-----	48,582.2	10,017.2	12,223.5	15,167.6
Democratic Republic of				
Germany (GDR)-----	20,881.9	7,780.3	2,023.5	3,030.5
Hungary-----	56,172.2	16,617.8	30,148.8	21,914.7
Bulgaria-----	21,965.0	1,899.1	11,161.7	9,156.9
Albania-----	485.3	151.0	554.0	55.0
Cuba-----	71.3	13.8	0.0	19.2
People's Republic of				
Mongolia-----	8.6	3.3	1.4	4.7
Total countries itemized above-----	2,562,030.8	660,170.9	720,370.3	610,941.7
U.S. exports to all countries-----	97,143,449.3	24,917,880.8	26,766,262.6	26,334,225.1

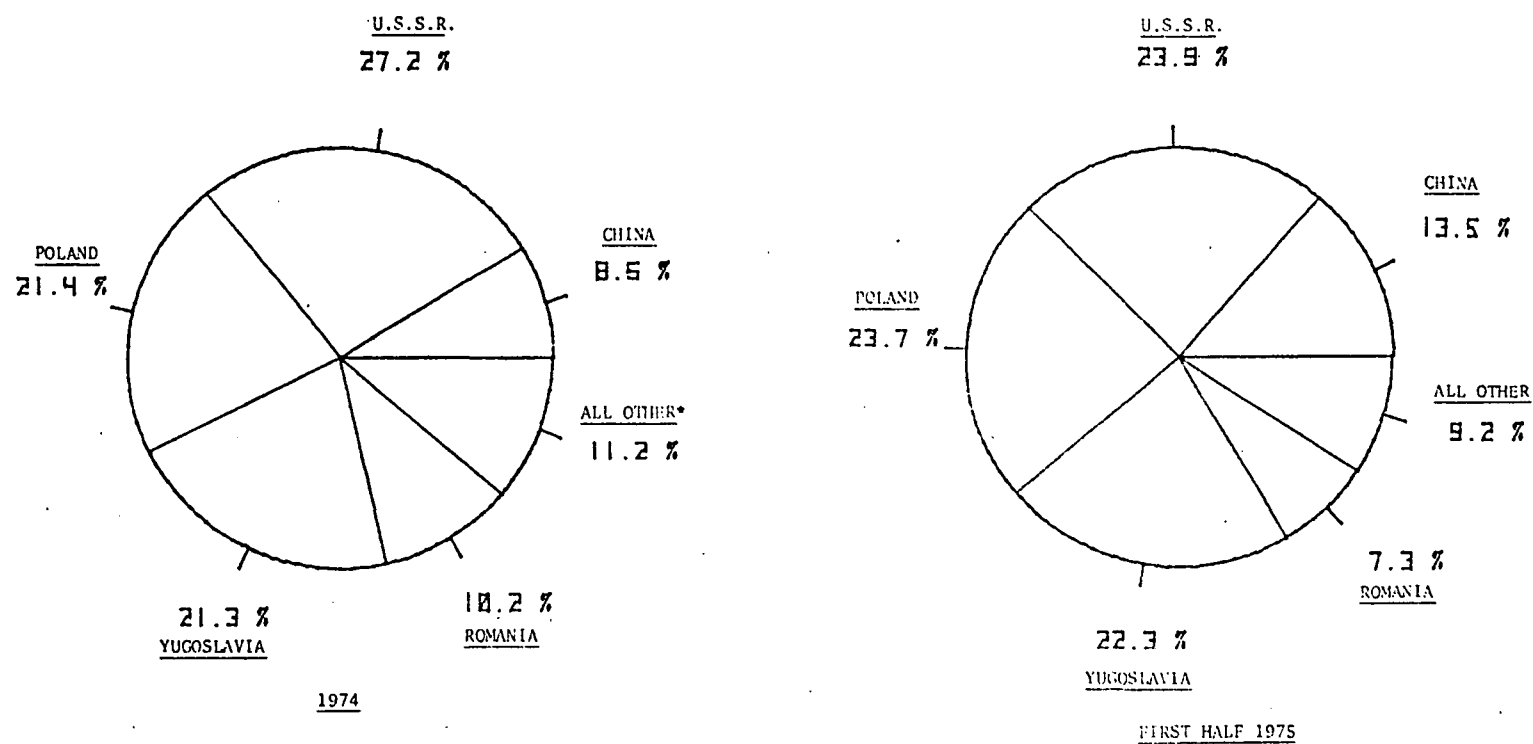
<sup>1/</sup> Imports for consumption.

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

USSR has fallen slightly in 1975 because of smaller imports of petroleum and platinum metal products. Decreases in petroleum product imports are also important in explaining the fall in Romania's share of U.S. imports from the NME's. China's share increased on the basis of considerable shipments of tin in the first half of 1975 compared to 1974. Changes in export shares in 1975 are principally the result of a change in the direction of grain shipments. Exports of grain to the USSR increased that country's share of U.S. exports to the NME's, while the elimination of grain exports to China in 1975 reduced China's share. Increased exports of machinery and inedible tallow also served to boost the USSR's share of U.S. export shipments.

For detailed data on the major U.S. imports and exports in trade with the nonmarket economy countries, see the tables in Appendix A.

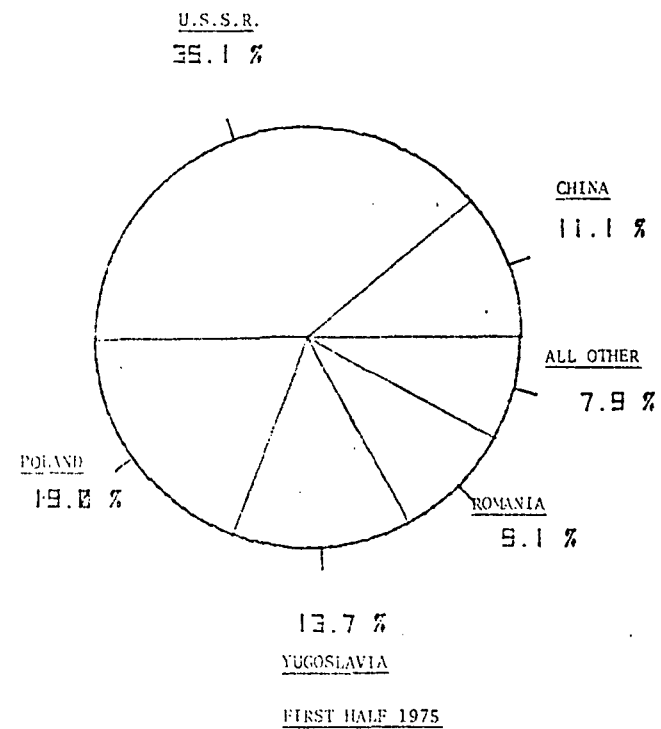
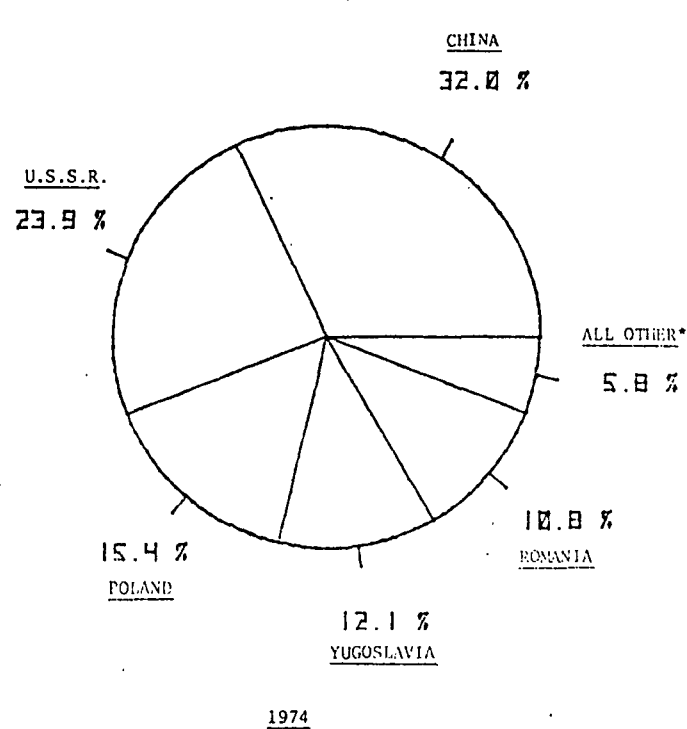
Figure .--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies in 1974 and the first half of 1975



\* - Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table

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



\* - Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table

### Recent Developments in Third Quarter Trade

On September 16, 1975, the U.S. International Trade Commission advised the Secretary of the Treasury that imports of electric golf cars from Poland were causing injury to the domestic industry. The Department of the Treasury earlier had determined that the Polish golf cars were being sold in the United States at less than fair value. As a result of the Commission's decision, the Polish golf cars will become subject to special dumping duties.

The golf cars had become an important item of export from Poland to the United States. The trade began in 1971, when less than 1,000 units were shipped. The importation of the vehicles into the United States grew to nearly 7,000 units by 1974, valued at \$3.4 million. Through the first half of 1975 the rate of shipment was about 65 percent greater than in 1974.

In other recent developments, a large shipment of naptha (TSUSA item 475.3520) was imported from Yugoslavia into Puerto Rico in mid-August. The shipment, valued at \$1.8 million, brought to nearly \$5 million the value of naptha imports from that country in 1975. Although imports of naptha from Yugoslavia are a small percentage of



total U.S. imports of this product, the importation is of significance because the United States has not imported the product from Yugoslavia previously and because Yugoslavia is itself a net importer of petroleum products.

Tin, the leading item imported from the People's Republic of China, continued to enter the United States in significant amounts during the third quarter of 1975. A shipment valued at \$1.7 million entered the Port of New York on August 20. Trade sources expect that imports of Chinese tin will increase somewhat during the months of September and October.

Also from China, a shipment of antimony oxide entered the United States in mid-July. The shipment was valued at about \$800,000 but it doubled the amount of the ore that has entered the United States from China since the beginning of the year.

The Labor Content of U.S. Imports from  
the Nonmarket Economy Countries

An analysis of U.S. imports from the NME's in 1974 reveals that if these imported products had been produced in the United States they would have a lower labor content than U.S. domestic output as a whole. In other words, there is less labor embodied per dollar of the imported products than per dollar of U.S. domestic output.

In this analysis, it is not desired to measure the amount of foreign labor actually used to produce the imported products. Rather, what is desired is the amount of U.S. labor that would be required to produce the same imported products in the United States (or the labor displaced in the United States by importing those products). Then a comparison can be made of the labor content of the imported products and the labor content of U.S. domestic output as a whole. Therefore, in the following pages, the phrase "labor content of imports" refers to the U.S. labor that would be required to produce the imported products in the United States.

This comparison of labor content was made by analyzing U.S. imports from the NME's and U.S. domestic production for 83 main sectors of the American economy, omitting only the construction and services sectors because the output of these sectors does not enter international trade. <sup>1/</sup> The analysis was made in two parts as follows: (1) A measure of the direct employment per dollar of product, i.e., the employment directly involved within the economic sector itself; and (2) a measure

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<sup>1/</sup> The data on labor content used in this analysis is based on a Bureau of Labor Statistics input/output model that describes the structure of the U.S. economy. A more complete explanation of the methodology used is given in Appendix B.

of total employment which is the combined direct and indirect employment, i.e., the direct employment identified above plus the indirect employment generated in supplying the sector with needed raw materials.

The following three categories were used for direct labor content:

Low labor content: 22 jobs or fewer per million dollars of product (imports or U.S. domestic production)

Medium labor content: More than 22 but less than 56 jobs per million dollars of product

High labor content: 56 or more jobs per million dollars of product

Table 9 gives the distribution of 1974 U.S. imports from each of the NME's according to their direct labor content, showing the value and the share of imports with low labor content, with medium labor content, and with high labor content. It is apparent that total U.S. imports from the NME's have a lower labor content than total U.S. domestic output. In contrast to the 12.9 percent of domestic output that is classified as being of low labor content, 38.7 percent of total imports from the NME's are of low labor content. While 16.4 percent of U.S. domestic output has a high labor content, the comparable figure for U.S. total imports from the NME's is 9.7 percent.

There is considerable variation among countries in the relative labor content of their exports to the United States. A very large proportion (69 percent) of U.S. imports from the USSR have a low labor content, while only two percent of such imports have a high labor content. This is attributable to the large share of petroleum products and nonferrous metals in Soviet exports to the United States. Of all the NME's, the USSR provides the biggest share of U.S. imports (38 percent of imports in Table 9), and this heavily weights total imports toward those of low

Table 9.--The Direct Labor Content of Major U.S. Imports from the Nonmarket Economy Countries in 1974 and of the Comparable U.S. Domestic Economic Sectors 1/

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars; figures in parentheses are percent of the total for each country)

Country <u>2/</u>	Low labor content imports	Medium labor content imports	High labor content imports	Percent of total 1974 imports analyzed
Bulgaria-----	\$ -	\$ 3,527	\$ -	80.6
	(0)	(100)	(0)	
Czechoslovakia-----	-	32,971	6,439	89.9
	(0)	(84)	(16)	
German Democratic Republic-----	871	9,160	824	81.1
	(8)	(84)	(8)	
Hungary-----	-	18,367	1,747	<u>3/</u> 27.2
	(0)	(91)	(9)	
People's Republic of China-----	13,954	57,284	21,716	87.9
	(15)	(62)	(23)	
Mongolia-----	-	-	1,305	95.9
	(0)	(0)	(100)	
Poland-----	19,475	207,449	28,894	97.2
	(8)	(81)	(11)	
Romania-----	76,205	27,005	18,815	97.0
	(62)	(22)	(16)	
U.S.S.R.-----	228,356	95,757	4,945	98.5
	(69)	(29)	(2)	
Total value-----	\$ 338,861	\$ 451,520	\$ 84,685	90.7
Percent of total im- ports analyzed falling into each group-----	38.7	51.6	9.7	
Percent of 1972 U.S. domestic output falling into each group <u>4/</u> -----	12.9	70.7	16.4	

1/ Dollar totals include only "major" imports, i.e., those from main economic sectors which shipped goods valued at \$500,000 or more to the U.S. in 1974.

2/ Statistical limitations prevented the inclusion of Yugoslavia in this study.

3/ The reason that the percent coverage for Hungary is so low is that in 1974 two-thirds of imports from Hungary consisted of gold coins which could not be analyzed for labor content.

4/ As noted in the text, output of service sectors and construction has not been considered, since the output of these sectors does not enter international trade. 1972 was the latest year for which data were available showing domestic output in the relevant economic sectors, but the structure of the U.S. economy probably changed very little between 1972 and 1974.

labor content. By contrast with the USSR, 23 percent of imports from China are of high labor content (compared with 16.4 percent for U.S. domestic output), attributable to a relatively high proportion of clothing imports from China. Similarly, 16 percent of imports from Czechoslovakia are of high labor content, and none of these imports are classified as of low labor content.

Of the high labor content imports, the largest absolute amount recorded comes from Poland. Of the \$28.9 million of Polish goods that fall into this class, apparel (\$10.9 million), furniture (\$6.7 million), and leather footwear and leather products (\$6.6 million) represent 83.7 percent. High labor content items that are imported from some of the other countries include \$4.4 million of leather footwear from Czechoslovakia, \$10.5 million in miscellaneous animal products (mainly pig bristles) and \$6.0 million in apparel from China, and \$11.4 million in leather footwear and products from Romania.

The low labor content imports are primarily refined petroleum products, accounting for most of such imports from Romania and nearly half of those from Russia. The other half of low labor content imports from Russia were nonferrous metals, mainly the platinum group metals.

Table 10, which is similar to Table 9, shows U.S. imports from the NME's classified according to the total employment (both direct and indirect) generated in their manufacture. The labor categories for total employment differ from those for direct employment alone and are as follows:

- Low labor content: 58 or fewer jobs per million dollars  
of product
- Medium labor content: More than 58 but less than 102  
jobs per million dollars of product
- High labor content: 102 or more jobs per million  
dollars of product

The figures in Table 10 for total labor content are moderately different from those for direct labor content shown in Table 9. Low labor content imports increase their share of total imports from 38.7 percent in the case of direct employment to 44.2 percent in the case of total employment, and high labor content imports increase their share slightly from 9.7 percent for direct employment to 11.1 percent for total employment. The distribution of individual country imports changes for some but not for other countries when moving from direct employment to total employment. Among the most conspicuous country changes are those for Bulgaria and Hungary. Neither country had any low labor content imports in Table 9 (direct employment only), but in Table 10 (total employment) low labor content products accounted for 44 percent of imports from Bulgaria and four percent of imports from Hungary.

Table 10.--The Total Labor Content of Major U.S. Imports from the Nonmarket Economy Countries in 1974 and of the Comparable U.S. Domestic Economic Sectors 1/

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars; figures in parentheses are percent of the total for each country)

Country <u>2/</u>	Low labor content imports	Medium labor content imports	High labor content imports	Percent of total 1974 imports analyzed
Bulgaria-----	\$ 1,561 (44)	\$ 1,966 (56)	\$ - (0)	80.6
Czechoslovakia-----	- (0)	32,971 (84)	6,439 (16)	89.9
German Democratic Republic-----	3,213 (30)	6,218 (57)	1,424 (13)	81.1
Hungary-----	768 (4)	18,710 (93)	636 (3)	<u>3/</u> 27.2
People's Republic of China-----	29,924 (32)	37,775 (41)	25,255 (27)	87.9
Mongolia-----	- (0)	- (0)	1,305 (100)	95.9
Poland-----	29,198 (11)	189,637 (74)	36,983 (15)	97.2
Romania-----	86,093 (71)	17,117 (14)	18,815 (15)	97.0
U.S.S.R.-----	235,734 (72)	87,022 (26)	6,302 (2)	98.5
Total value-----	\$386,490	\$391,416	\$97,159	
Percent of imports analyzed falling into each group---	44.2	44.7	11.1	
Percent of 1972 U.S. domestic output falling into each group <u>4/</u> -----	15.1	69.0	15.9	

1/ Dollar totals include only "major" imports, i.e., those from main economic sectors which shipped goods valued at \$500,000 or more to the U.S. in 1974.

2/ Statistical limitations prevented the inclusion of Yugoslavia in this study.

3/ The reason that the percent coverage for Hungary is so low is that in 1974 two-thirds of imports from Hungary consisted of gold coins which could not be analyzed for labor content.

4/ As noted in the text, output of service sectors and construction sectors has not been considered, since the output of those sectors does not enter international trade. 1972 was the latest year for which data were available showing domestic output in the relevant economic sectors, but the structure of the U.S. economy probably changed very little between 1972 and 1974.

Table 11 shows the labor content distribution of manufactured products only, omitting petroleum products and livestock and agricultural products. Evidently manufactured imports from the NMEs are also of relatively lower labor content when compared with U.S. domestic manufacturing output. While 28.1 percent of all manufactured products imported from NME's fall into the low labor content category, only 14.1 percent of U.S. domestic manufactures fall into that class. About 11 percent of both imported manufactures and domestic manufactures fall into the high labor content category. The largest amount (value) of manufactured imports are from the USSR, but 55 percent of the imports from the USSR are in the low labor content category and none is in the high labor content category.



Table 11.--The Direct Labor Content of Major U.S. Imports of Manufactured Products from the Nonmarket Economy Countries and of the Comparable U.S. Manufacturing Sectors 1/

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars; figures in parentheses are percent of the total for each country)

Country <u>2/</u>	Low labor content imports	Medium labor content imports	High labor content imports	Percent of total 1974 imports analyzed
Bulgaria-----	\$ -	\$ 1,561	\$ -	35.7
	(0)	(100)	(0)	
Czechoslovakia-----	-	31,319	6,349	86.1
	(0)	(83)	(17)	
German Democratic Republic-----	871	9,160	-	75.0
	(9)	(91)	(0)	
Hungary-----	-	8,778	1,747	<u>3/</u> 14.2
	(0)	(83)	(17)	
People's Republic of China-----	12,860	46,062	6,716	62.1
	(20)	(70)	(10)	
Mongolia-----	-	-	-	0.0
Poland-----	19,475	112,813	24,186	59.5
	(12)	(72)	(16)	
Romania-----	697	16,171	18,292	27.9
	(2)	(46)	(52)	
U.S.S.R.-----	112,401	91,489	-	61.0
	(55)	(45)	(0)	
Total value-----	\$146,304	\$317,353	\$57,380	54.0
Percent of total im- ports analyzed falling into each group-----	28.1	60.1	11.0	
Percent of 1972 U.S. domestic manu- factured output falling into each group-----	14.1	74.9	11.1	

1/ Dollar totals include only "major" imports, i.e., those from main economic sectors which shipped goods valued at \$500,000 or more to the U.S. in 1974.

2/ Statistical limitations prevented the inclusion of Yugoslavia in this study.

3/ The reason that the percent coverage for Hungary is so low is that in 1974 two-thirds of imports from Hungary consisted of gold coins which could not be analyzed for labor content.

It is difficult to draw general conclusions from the analysis of labor content of imports from the NME's. It is clear, however, that the high concentration of imports from NME's in the low labor content group, compared to domestic output, is attributable to imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods. These products generally carry lower tariff rates (in Column 2 as well as in Column 1 of the TSUS) than the rates on manufactured goods. It is also clear that the imports from NME's falling into the high labor content class are primarily of two types: either they are agricultural products not widely available in the United States, such as certain spices; or they are textiles and leather footwear, products whose U.S. domestic industries have been subject to import pressure for some time. The latter imports from the NMEs, however, are a very small share of U.S. total imports of these products.

In a subsequent report in this series, the labor content of U.S. exports to the NME's will be analyzed and comparisons made with the labor content of U.S. imports from the NME's.

APPENDIX A

Leading U.S. Imports and Exports  
in Trade with the Nonmarket Economy Countries

Table A1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R. during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
474.1030	Fuel oil-----	\$21,793,834	\$121,276	\$1,383,404
605.0270	Rhodium-----	15,922,200	8,372,013	9,938,331
475.0550	Fuel oil-----	13,383,882	6,284,631	-
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations, NKS-----	13,463,283	9,331,463	2,510,413
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46 percent or more chromic oxide-----	11,517,447	8,038,722	1,622,140
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	7,710,120	6,452,845	8,920,747
620.0300	Unwrought nickel-----	7,453,037	1,602,309	4,677,938
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc-----	5,067,084	1,433,311	11,375,812
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc-----	4,398,508	2,557,635	5,416,182
629.1500	Unwrought titanium, and waste and scrap-----	2,821,487	950,138	2,167,702
601.2430	Iron ore, NES-----	1,547,292	986,605	-
521.3140	Coke, suitable for fuel-----	1,423,831	-	-
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	1,370,307	1,041,199	94,621
603.6510	Vanadium materials, NEC-----	1,289,629	420,844	843,361
605.0260	Palladium-----	1,047,545	299,934	10,738,058
692.3020	Agricultural wheel tractors, new, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	1,026,165	472,683	82,816
518.1130	Asbestos, chrysotile crudes-----	789,871	523,774	-
493.1500	Casein-----	694,452	344,487	102,233
274.4000	Postage stamps and government-stamped envelope cards-----	673,783	490,639	23,716
601.1520	Chrome ore, not over 40 percent chromic oxide-----	631,606	472,106	179,220
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$116,027,363	\$49,897,184	\$60,076,829
	Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	\$125,269,024	\$54,230,562	\$84,489,735

Table A2.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R. during the first six months of 1975,  
the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
041.0020	: Wheat, unmilled, except relief-----	\$138,093,954 :	\$57,931,093 :	\$124,129,826
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC*-----	102,735,682 :	38,855,597 :	145,513,000
715.1068	: Multi-station machines, metal-cutting, new, valued at \$1,000 and over----	22,345,274 :	10,915,431 :	29,725,017
712.5068	: Tracklaying tractors, 200 and over net engine horsepower, new-----	13,842,392 :	12,431,416 :	2,786,882
411.3220	: Tallow, inedible-----	13,639,906 :	8,400,816 :	-
718.5150	: Machines (and parts), NEC, for forming foundry molds of sand-----	10,066,269 :	4,157,294 :	10,449,624
251.6000	: Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	7,909,540 :	1,720,088 :	5,152,468
718.4250	: Parts and accessories, NEC, for construction machines, etc.-----	7,865,795 :	4,002,127 :	181,367
231.2065	: Synthetic rubber and substitutes-----	5,715,446 :	3,665,914 :	3,016,400
719.1442	: Metal processing and heat treating furnaces, nonelectric-----	5,614,873 :	5,200,873 :	3,397,866
729.9210	: Electric industrial metal heat-treating, etc., furnaces, NEC-----	5,450,909 :	2,060,284 :	5,015,875
719.8062	: Oil and gas field wire line and down hole equipment and accessories-----	5,334,617 :	3,149,736 :	3,526,854
512.0993	: Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, NEC-----	5,119,104 :	2,570,246 :	856,686
715.1034	: Grinding and polishing machines, NEC, metal-cutting, new-----	4,997,337 :	1,556,906 :	3,363,645
719.3120	: Shovel loaders, 4-wheel drive, 3-1/2 cubic yard and over bucket : capacity-----	4,944,346 :	2,926,973 :	3,096,489
729.9225	: Parts and attachments, NEC, for electric industrial furnaces and ovens----	4,815,286 :	2,501,606 :	2,093,762
042.2050	: Rice, milled, NEC, long grain-----	4,786,512 :	- :	-
629.9860	: Unhardened vulcanized rubber articles, except for vehicles and aircraft---	4,770,720 :	2,603,040 :	7,115,520
674.8050	: Steel plate and sheet, coated, NEC-----	4,343,131 :	648,960 :	1,567,726
599.2080	: Herbicidal preparations-----	4,255,505 :	1,153,572 :	1,617,210
:	: Total exports itemized above-----	\$372,301,467 :	\$166,451,977 :	\$352,608,318
:	: Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.-----	\$521,212,534 :	\$245,330,407 :	\$611,888,427
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:

\* - The 1974 value for Schedule B number 044.0060 actually represents a former more comprehensive category (044.0020, which included both yellow and white milled corn). Due to this change in the Schedule B code as of January 1, 1975, there cannot be an exact correspondence between 1974 and 1975 figures describing U.S. exports of yellow milled corn. However, the actual exports under the former category did consist primarily of the yellow corn.

Table A3.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
622.0200	Tin other than alloys, unwrought-----	\$27,729,676	\$11,949,524	\$2,428,688
188.5040	Rosin-----	3,225,586	1,163,507	1,079,119
766.2560	Antiques, not specifically provided for-----	2,079,084	870,394	642,213
320.1038	ABC sheeting, white cotton, not bleached or colored, carded-----	1,827,789	938,215	1,171,301
755.1500	Fireworks-----	1,711,379	1,161,051	473,865
320.2032	P-C shirting, NES, white cotton, not bleached or colored-----	1,492,180	232,372	5,262,377
521.9100	Cryolite or kryolith-----	1,361,298	597,396	132,110
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	1,282,589	379,013	1,833,182
601.5400	Tungsten ore-----	1,205,972	-	232,584
176.6000	Tung oil-----	1,203,654	491,845	35,667
437.2400	Alkaloids and compounds, natural-----	1,098,878	395,000	69,017
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	1,047,941	335,336	243,036
222.4400	Baskets and bags of unspun vegetable materials, NES-----	1,046,315	676,500	128,142
308.0440	Raw silk, in skeins but not processed, NES-----	1,025,441	737,072	783,450
380.3984	Men's and boys' cotton wearing apparel, NES, not knit-----	966,146	447,850	-
702.1020	Cotton headwear, not knit-----	914,511	558,302	154,479
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne or red, unground-----	846,025	655,886	397,582
417.5000	Antimony oxide-----	807,565	737,674	183,449
702.3780	Headwear, not caps, other fibers; not sewn, blocked, bleached or colored--	746,812	269,222	36,905
320.1058	White cotton twill, not bleached or colored, carded-----	743,436	600,555	794,712
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$52,362,277	\$23,196,964	\$16,677,507
	Total U.S. imports from The People's Republic of China-----	\$70,738,094	\$34,670,051	\$28,287,234

Table A4.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
2631031 :	Raw cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1 inch to 1-1/8 inches----- :	\$ 60,253,514 :	\$ 41,934,343 :	\$ 157,411,015 :
2631021 :	Raw cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1-1/8 inches and over----- :	17,059,506 :	8,744,587 :	15,226,079 :
7113100 :	Steam engines and turbines incorporating boilers, and parts, NEC----- :	7,956,937 :	1,422,345 :	115,892 :
7192230 :	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial----- :	7,496,321 :	163,193 :	4,853,070 :
7191975 :	Machines and parts for treating materials by temperature-changing, condenser unit parts, and heat exchanger parts; NEC----- :	7,023,255 :	4,214,058 :	4,031,202 :
7295255 :	Geophysical prospecting apparatus----- :	2,415,258 :	16,516 :	2,099,091 :
7191970 :	Heat exchangers, NEC----- :	2,010,747 :	1,221,886 :	1,057,153 :
7151087 :	Metalworking machines, new, NEC----- :	1,894,002 :	460,449 :	- :
7184254 :	Boring and drilling machines, NEC, for mining and construction----- :	1,795,259 :	372,567 :	2,011,217 :
7112030 :	Accessories (and parts thereof) for steam generating power boilers----- :	1,663,146 :	492,381 :	2,114,391 :
7349230 :	Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships and balloons----- :	1,642,910 :	684,213 :	4,675,111 :
2820010 :	Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap, except stainless----- :	1,600,000 :	1,600,000 :	9,044,207 :
6911015 :	Fabricated structural iron and steel----- :	1,513,452 :	481,176 :	2,357,512 :
7112010 :	Steam condensers, steam generating power boiler accessories----- :	1,401,660 :	708,486 :	181,951 :
7184203 :	Excavators, cable operated, new----- :	1,344,675 :	706,738 :	- :
7151020 :	Gear cutting machines, NEC, metal-cutting, new----- :	1,246,705 :	663,348 :	- :
6413010 :	Kraft wrapping and bag paper----- :	1,223,040 :	1,223,040 :	3,953,366 :
7299225 :	Parts and attachments, NEC, for electric industrial furnaces and ovens--- :	1,120,688 :	1,120,688 :	- :
7199242 :	Nonautomatic valves, taps, etc. (and parts thereof), NEC, of iron or steel----- :	1,103,987 :	646,165 :	392,083 :
7116000 :	Gas turbines and parts, NEC, for mechanical drives----- :	1,006,218 :	- :	- :
:	Total exports itemized above----- :	\$ 122,751,280 :	\$ 66,876,184 :	\$ 209,503,340 :
:	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China----- :	\$ 147,469,475 :	\$ 77,263,962 :	\$ 820,479,497 :

Table A5--Leading items imported from Poland during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders; containers over 3 lbs-----	\$45,921,769	\$21,439,744	\$13,535,261
608.8420	Steel plate; neither shaped, cold-rolled, corrugated, nor alloyed-----	7,648,080	3,738,926	2,124,174
403.6000	Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	3,946,807	1,076,330	441,319
692.1090	Motor vehicles, NES-----	3,158,330	1,536,884	1,146,279
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, NES, cement soles-----	3,053,362	1,164,268	812,141
521.3120	Bituminous coal-----	2,581,297	706,248	2,725,403
107.3560	Pork, NES; canned, boned and cooked-----	2,480,613	1,047,523	1,291,467
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	2,425,804	1,202,133	1,434,697
666.0040	Harvesting machines, NES-----	2,414,460	2,414,460	-
608.7100	Steel wire rods, no alloy, not tempered, etc., over 4 cents per lb-----	2,374,639	-	833,051
646.2620	Brads, nails, etc.; iron or steel, smooth shank, one-piece construction; 1 inch or more in length, 0.065 inches or more in diameter-----	1,714,823	686,477	1,604,587
335.9040	Other woven fabric of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 oz. per sq. yd-----	1,511,636	622,946	1,349,505
692.3020	Agricultural wheel tractors, new, 35 belt horsepower or over-----	1,465,095	707,653	-
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 lbs. each-----	1,133,362	1,079,870	157,625
107.3515	Canned hams, shoulders; containers not over 3 lbs-----	1,111,498	288,135	313,630
437.3200	Antibiotics not specifically provided for-----	1,050,667	210,577	738,320
791.7500	Other leather wearing apparel, NES-----	999,941	692,410	423,320
110.7039 1/	Frozen flatfish NES, filleted-----	982,239	563,218	300,851
146.7530 2/	Frozen strawberries, containers over 40 oz.-----	889,047	522,545	509,069
642.0200	Barbed wire-----	874,823	262,788	699,921
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$87,738,292	\$39,963,135	\$30,440,620
	Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	\$123,719,876	\$55,752,831	\$52,271,521

1/ This is a new category number as of Jan. 1, 1975. The 1974 value does not correspond exactly to the 1975 value because the old category, TSUSA number 110.7037, was more inclusive.

2/ This is a new category number as of Jan. 1, 1975. The 1974 value does not correspond exactly to the 1975 value because the old category, TSUSA number 146.7520, was more inclusive.



Table A6.--Leading items exported to Poland during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
0440060 :	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC*----- :	\$ 53,309,405 :	\$ 23,259,543 :	\$ 63,945,041 :
2214000 :	Soybeans----- :	28,642,310 :	9,434,177 :	36,151,083 :
0813030 :	Soybean oil-cake and meal----- :	21,822,845 :	8,825,016 :	58,587,255 :
0459015 :	Grain sorghums, unmilled----- :	11,466,915 :	- :	2,699,496 :
5612910 :	Concentrated superphosphate----- :	8,684,168 :	7,038,068 :	1,647,093 :
4221000 :	Raw linseed oil----- :	8,456,835 :	326,219 :	6,058,162 :
7152259 :	Parts, NEC, for metalworking rolling mill machinery----- :	5,882,633 :	5,882,633 :	9,926 :
2713010 :	Florida phosphate hard rock and Florida land pebble----- :	4,815,800 :	2,172,045 :	4,944,611 :
0422060 :	Rice, milled, NEC; medium grain----- :	4,789,853 :	- :	12,345,524 :
0410020 :	Wheat, unmilled, except relief----- :	4,524,027 :	- :	18,589,265 :
0452000 :	Oats, unmilled----- :	4,246,970 :	4,246,970 :	- :
7143005 :	Digital electronic computers----- :	4,039,978 :	4,033,355 :	2,151,308 :
2111010 :	Cattle hides, whole----- :	3,692,949 :	1,793,495 :	9,709,897 :
7183960 :	Fruit-and vegetable-processing equipment----- :	3,353,415 :	2,978,415 :	847,686 :
7193180 :	Lifting and loading machines, and parts thereof, NEC----- :	3,068,145 :	3,068,145 :	4,969,708 :
2631031 :	Cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1 inch to 1-1/8 inches----- :	2,981,043 :	589,186 :	9,098,343 :
7328930 :	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors----- :	2,757,907 :	522,890 :	5,674,713 :
7183970 :	Food-processing machinery and equipment, NEC----- :	2,615,927 :	739,398 :	494,110 :
7125068 :	Tracklaying tractors, 200 and over net engine horsepower, new----- :	2,016,791 :	286,760 :	1,180,012 :
0813040 :	Linseed oil-cake and meal----- :	1,890,623 :	153,363 :	2,645,131 :
:	:	:	:	:
:	Total exports itemized above----- :	\$ 183,058,539 :	\$ 75,349,678 :	\$ 241,748,364 :
:	:	:	:	:
:	Total U.S. exports to Poland----- :	\$ 252,695,417 :	\$ 112,403,457 :	\$ 394,587,615 :
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:

See \* on page

Table A7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	1974
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders; containers over 3 lbs-----	\$13,372,378	\$9,151,791	\$19,805,355
700.3515	Men's and boys' leather athletic footwear, NES-----	12,332,920	5,921,319	9,616,558
727.3040	Wood chairs, not specifically provided for-----	7,576,997	3,284,578	20,687,401
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, NES-----	7,154,646	-	27,214,934
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined-----	6,867,237	4,928,533	10,512,507
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches, except Philippine-----	6,300,475	3,231,372	12,737,657
607.3100	Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon-----	5,947,094	-	10,877,464
130.3000	Corn or maize, certified seed-----	3,978,362	-	-
192.2500	Hops-----	3,322,592	86,679	3,653,135
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	3,001,372	3,001,372	-
688.0440 1/	Insulated electrical conductors, without fittings, 10% or more copper-----	2,388,963	1,258,579	7,108,432
727.3500	Wood furniture not specifically provided for-----	2,134,953	958,941	4,960,482
607.5700	Ferrosilicon manganese-----	1,992,674	459,250	1,568,637
380.1260	Men's and boys cotton suit-type coats, NES, not knit, valued over \$4 each-----	1,586,347	135,712	3,726,420
610.4940	Steel pipe, not suitable for manufacturing ball bearings, NES-----	1,236,088	94,156	601,962
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	1,090,290	518,348	4,141,038
618.1540	Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inches in diameter and over-----	1,046,713	320,402	3,811,032
531.0400	Refractory magnesia, containing by weight over 4 percent lime-----	1,038,515	802,595	1,000,974
727.4000	Wood furniture parts, not specifically provided for-----	919,733	479,625	2,615,639
618.2560	Aluminum sheets, plates and strip, not clad-----	827,356	589,470	1,251,593
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$84,115,705	\$35,222,722	\$145,891,220
	Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	\$116,524,466	\$50,698,206	\$268,384,914

1/ New category as of Jan. 1, 1975. The value for 1974 does not correspond exactly to the 1975 values because the former category, TSUSA number 688.0400, was more inclusive.

Table A8.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
4212010	: Crude soybean oil, degummed-----	\$29,881,796	\$6,859,279	\$24,963,067
7341050	: Aircraft, passenger transport, 33,000 lbs. and over, nonmilitary, new---	16,969,928	-	24,151,220
7320320	: Trucks and trailers, off-highway-----	7,021,371	3,748,971	1,595,243
7341065	: Aircraft, used, rebuilt, or converted; nonmilitary-----	6,395,833	4,930,000	14,400,000
7116000	: Gas turbines and parts, NEC, for mechanical drives-----	5,583,060	-	-
7152256	: Parts, NEC, for hot rolling mill machinery (other than tube rolling)----	5,056,366	2,739,135	2,637,307
7349230	: Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships and balloons-----	3,725,012	2,436,549	4,961,150
2516000	: Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	3,608,098	1,256,662	5,804,235
7222041	: Special purpose controls (alternating/direct current)-----	3,461,219	3,276,435	126,153
7249935	: Communication equipment, NEC, and parts, NEC-----	2,941,642	2,632,037	166,584
7125018	: Wheel tractors, NEC, 100 maximum horsepower and over, new-----	2,899,138	1,230,360	2,352,770
2820010	: Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap, except stainless-----	2,846,722	2,846,722	-
7143005	: Digital electronic computers-----	2,492,904	924,539	6,236,316
1222000	: Cigarettes-----	2,343,361	1,605,211	5,486,710
2838000	: Lead and zinc ore concentrates-----	2,286,000	-	1,344,000
7341020	: Aircraft, multiple engine, 3000 lbs. and over, nonmilitary, new-----	2,225,770	2,225,770	-
3329410	: Petroleum coke, calcined-----	2,170,713	1,763,463	1,873,200
7152245	: Cold rolling mill machinery, nonferrous-----	2,149,119	2,149,119	-
7328948	: Parts and accessories, new, (for replacement) for nonmilitary motor	:	:	:
:	: Vehicles-----	2,022,432	1,225,627	2,318,307
7149216	: Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	1,924,672	770,786	1,574,147
:	:	:	:	:
:	: Total exports itemized above-----	\$108,005,156	\$42,620,665	\$99,990,409
:	:	:	:	:
:	: Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia-----	\$182,631,081	\$103,938,763	\$10,018,432
:	:	:	:	:

Table A9.--Leading items imported from Romania during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
475.0550	Fuel oil-----	\$5,459,202	\$3,321,103	\$9,057,568
692.3020	Agricultural wheel tractors, new, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	4,232,985	2,780,753	670,397
475.1030	Fuel oil-----	2,940,000	-	2,922,035
475.2520	Gasoline-----	2,552,721	63,000	16,824,726
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, containers over 3 lbs-----	2,351,744	927,475	2,364,793
475.0530	Fuel oil-----	2,318,857	2,318,857	-
475.1050	Fuel oil-----	2,233,800	2,233,800	-
475.3520	Napthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	1,742,989	-	2,991,088
175.5100	Sunflower seed-----	1,317,192	490,009	36,900
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	1,090,239	552,571	595,370
425.2000	Mono-, di-, tri-monoamines-----	1,072,479	616,406	-
700.2718	Leather welt work footwear, valued at \$5-6.80 per pair-----	770,522	16,088	852,002
700.4340	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued not over \$2.50 per pair----	545,210	179,703	105,244
542.3320	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 oz. per sq. ft., measuring 40-60 united inches----	499,967	123,615	172,884
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	444,993	174,152	69,320
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, NES, cement soles-----	385,660	106,594	53,456
107.3560	Pork, NES; canned, boned and cooked-----	382,325	62,603	261,829
546.5400	Glassware, NES; valued over 30 cents, not over \$1 each-----	370,648	190,087	150,110
175.3600	Poppy seed-----	349,832	189,330	102,229
382.1224	Women's, girls' and infants' cotton coats, not knit, valued over \$4 each--	306,390	-	9,302
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$31,367,755	\$14,346,146	\$37,239,255
	Total U.S. imports from Romania-----	\$38,322,509	\$17,534,281	\$47,932,578

Table A10.--Leading items exported to Romania during the first six months of 1975,  
the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$ 58,613,222	\$28,908,970	\$ 63,033,155
263.1031	: Cotton, upland domestic, staple, 1 inch to 1-1/8-inches-----	12,205,552	-	38,818,265
719.2245	: Gas compressors, reciprocating and rotary, over 1,000 horsepower-----	3,937,276	-	-
221.4000	: Soybeans-----	3,505,646	-	-
719.2230	: Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial-----	3,495,867	2,820,867	-
321.4020	: Bituminous coal-----	3,395,885	-	5,527,549
045.9015	: Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	3,310,394	-	-
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	3,274,792	1,911,027	24,080,529
251.6000	: Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	2,914,549	1,445,417	3,031,879
512.0620	: Herbicides, 2, 4-D, and 2, 4, 5-T-----	2,112,288	-	102,410
719.8045	: Rubber processing and manufacturing machines, and parts, NEC-----	1,955,621	-	7,318,404
674.7030	: Electrolytic tin plate, primary-----	1,793,517	13,460	7,136,915
271.3010	: Florida phosphate hard rock and Florida land pebble-----	1,615,016	1,615,016	677,347
719.1945	: Machines (and parts) for treatment of rubber by temperature change-----	1,418,881	-	7,147,590
714.9216	: Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	1,178,632	642,924	899,118
715.1Q78	: Hydraulic and pneumatic presses, metalworking, new, \$1,000 and over-----	1,165,675	757,250	72,582
674.8050	: Steel plate and sheet, coated, NEC-----	1,092,005	-	1,702,940
599.7505	: Tetraethyl lead compounds-----	700,204	700,204	-
671.5010	: Ferrochrome-----	583,519	583,519	-
734.9230	: Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships and balloons-----	582,677	327,663	3,275,355
:	: Total exports itemized above-----	\$108,851,218	\$39,726,317	\$162,824,038
:	: Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	\$121,841,878	\$47,902,848	\$277,115,603
:	:	:	:	:

See \* on page

Table All--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
670.0620	Spinning machines-----	\$1,116,477	\$ -	\$ -
700.2733	Men's leather welt footwear NES, valued \$5-\$6.80 per pair-----	744,230	338,251	398,720
674.3270	Combination boring, drilling and milling machine, metal-working-----	702,844	237,647	221,745
692.5060	Motorcycles, engines over 190cc, not over 290cc piston displacement-----	691,763	91,235	256,973
692.5080	Motorcycles, engines over 290cc piston displacement-----	651,347	145,300	681,407
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except beads-----	642,250	238,201	219,500
700.3550	Men's leather footwear NES, cement soles-----	605,353	259,703	197,174
610.3215	Steel pipe, not over 2.375 inches in diameter, NES-----	574,651	-	4,558
658.2045	Printing presses, NES-----	487,471	282,763	82,433
618.7100	Steel wire rods, no alloy, not tempered, etc.; over 4 cents per lb-----	467,167	-	3,642,999
610.3225	Steel pipe, over 2.375 inches, not over 4.5 inches in diameter, NES-----	458,883	-	243,693
670.7400	Textile machine parts, not specifically provided for-----	429,965	234,458	27,908
671.3280	Boring, drilling and milling machines, metal-working, NES-----	419,091	205,903	11,252
335.9040	Other woven fabric of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 oz. per sq. yd-----	295,113	139,237	114,382
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear, NES, over \$6.80 per pair-----	293,963	129,737	-
670.1600	Circular knitting machines for hosiery-----	291,439	-	20,126
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	238,617	87,208	244,290
741.3000	Beads, bugles and spangles, NES-----	233,094	95,617	138,936
546.5600	Glassware, NES, valued over \$1, not over \$3 each-----	230,535	87,504	179,842
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, containers over 3 lbs-----	210,516	210,516	244,815
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$9,784,769	\$2,783,280	\$6,930,753
	Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	\$17,298,400	\$1,613,637	\$11,056,333

Table A12--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$10,541,194	\$7,526,284	\$15,134,909
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	4,566,142	1,973,516	9,626,306
121.0005	: Flue-cured leaf tobacco, unstemmed-----	2,085,948	1,041,078	1,196,840
221.1010	: Green peanuts, shelled-----	655,590	-	333,177
714.3005	: Digital electronic computers-----	605,670	104,942	537,177
632.8920	: Pencil slats-----	480,581	359,209	477,489
251.6000	: Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	446,342	-	-
053.9055	: Peanuts, prepared or preserved, NEC-----	392,068	-	-
122.3030	: Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	349,150	-	1,071,677
712.5068	: Tracklaying tractors, 200 and over net engine horsepower, new-----	281,623	140,627	226,440
891.1135	: Recorders, magnetic tape, video-----	272,673	151,302	145,488
714.9207	: Storing devices for ready-access electronic computers-----	230,878	102,654	6,067
212.0010	: Muskrat fur skins, undressed-----	223,503	181,250	-
212.0030	: Nutria fur skins, undressed-----	203,832	57,822	-
714.9216	: Parts and accessories, NEC, for basic electronic computers-----	201,408	100,488	336,483
891.1210	: Dictating and recording machine parts-----	200,644	158,936	74,227
931.0040	: Low-value shipments, estimated-----	199,257	90,102	268,032
714.9209	: Storing devices, except ready access, for electronic computers and parts-----	190,282	143,652	158,283
631.1030	: Hardwood veneers, NEC-----	178,406	178,406	449,912
512.0907	: Crude glycerine-----	169,000	169,000	-
	: Total exports itemized above-----	\$22,474,191	\$12,479,268	\$30,042,507
	: Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	\$27,391,154	\$15,167,638	\$48,582,189

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
494.2000	Montan wax-----	\$492,598	\$181,311	\$292,853
668.2035	Offset printing presses, 3,500 lbs. and over, sheet-fed type-----	468,364	173,744	85,764
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed-----	414,589	134,497	169,089
546.5800	Glassware, NES, cut or engraved, valued over \$3 each-----	222,174	99,543	65,368
546.5600	Glassware, NES, valued over \$1, not over \$3 each-----	190,488	119,528	61,232
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	172,500	72,795	-
472.1000	Natural barium sulfate or barytes ore, crude-----	159,315	159,315	-
403.3000	Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	140,219	-	75,755
685.3060	Other radio-phonograph combinations, portable-----	138,161	-	115,066
722.1620	Still 35-millimeter cameras, valued over \$10 each-----	134,974	113,460	37,406
534.1100	Ceramic statues, statuettes, etc.; NES, valued over \$2.50 each-----	129,011	71,710	18,965
662.2025	Wrapping and packaging machines, NES, and parts-----	117,845	900	140,590
692.2770	Parts, NES, of motor vehicles-----	93,688	93,688	-
700.3515	Men's and boys' leather athletic footwear-----	93,534	93,534	-
748.2100	Artificial flowers, fruit, etc.; NES-----	89,238	30,882	92,890
534.9400	Nonbone china household articles, NES-----	84,904	25,824	2,375
206.9740	Household utensils and parts of wood, except mahogany, NES-----	78,340	53,759	74,223
668.2040	Offset printing presses, 3,500 lbs. and over, roll-fed type-----	63,449	63,449	-
674.3280	Boring, drilling and milling machines, metal-working, NES-----	61,416	-	14,367
725.0400	Violins, violoncellos, violas and double basses-----	60,028	40,339	7,337
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$3,404,835	\$1,528,278	\$1,253,280
	Total U.S. imports from The German Democratic Republic-----	\$4,749,583	\$2,148,726	\$4,378,571



Table A14--Leading items exported to The German Democratic Republic during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
051.1010 :	Fresh oranges-----	\$1,210,450 :	\$1,210,450 :	\$1,051,834
711.6000 :	Gas turbines and parts, NEC, for mechanical drives-----	995,328 :	- :	-
211.2010 :	Calf skins-----	403,548 :	157,092 :	413,833
282.0060 :	Stainless steel scrap-----	362,712 :	239,927 :	88,356
689.5025 :	Cobalt and cobalt alloys, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	231,034 :	231,034 :	-
251.6000 :	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	167,800 :	82,800 :	-
011.6040 :	Pork livers, fresh or frozen-----	167,645 :	167,645 :	575,289
211.1010 :	Cattle hides, whole-----	160,128 :	- :	44,748
861.6950 :	Motion picture equipment and parts and accessories, NEC-----	151,210 :	151,210 :	3,363
714.9202 :	Output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	146,722 :	146,722 :	10,333
212.0050 :	Furskins, undressed, NEC-----	144,503 :	144,503 :	341,474
263.2011 :	Cotton linters, chemical grade-----	125,465 :	57,667 :	217,005
284.0220 :	Copper-base alloy waste and scrap-----	111,978 :	90,299 :	189,225
891.2040 :	Magnetic video tape-----	100,185 :	9,385 :	179,648
211.2020 :	Kip skins-----	69,146 :	35,682 :	-
284.0210 :	Copper waste and scrap, not alloyed-----	56,049 :	20,779 :	34,284
729.1230 :	Storage batteries, NEC-----	46,525 :	37,035 :	-
891.1135 :	Recorders, magnetic tape, video-----	37,725 :	37,725 :	91,126
053.6510 :	Frozen berries-----	32,625 :	32,625 :	-
714.3005 :	Digital electronic computers-----	28,902 :	- :	199,052
:	Total exports itemized above-----	\$4,749,680 :	\$2,852,580 :	\$3,439,570
:	Total U.S. exports to The German Democratic Republic-----	\$5,054,030 :	\$3,030,537 :	\$20,881,884

Table A15-Leading items imported from Hungary during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
607.1500	Pig iron, no dutiable alloy-----	\$9,225,480	\$2,206,420	\$562,084
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, containers over 3 lbs-----	5,230,537	2,568,062	1,768,556
686.9000	Electric filament lamps for operating at 100 volts and over, NES-----	1,456,337	972,058	483,245
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors-----	805,367	653,087	-
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 oz. per square foot, measuring not over 40 united inches-----	332,277	132,220	189,492
274.4000	Postage and revenue stamps, and government-stamped envelope cards-----	307,501	97,415	206,120
750.2600	Whiskbrooms of broom corn, not over 32 cents each, under quota-----	222,231	-	-
790.3900	Inflatable articles not specifically provided for-----	202,411	99,012	69,475
437.2000	Alkaloids and their compounds, synthetic, not specifically provided for---	151,852	-	-
546.5400	Glassware, NES, valued over 30 cents, not over \$1 each-----	177,611	83,869	\$4,192
176.6000	Tung oil-----	166,183	166,183	-
750.2900	Brooms, etc., of broom corn, not over 96 cents each, under quota-----	163,313	35,605	9,320
772.6530	Rubber or plastic rigid pipe, NES-----	127,600	39,450	31,600
452.8040	Other essential and distilled oils-----	116,134	-	8,670
680.1200	Molds used for rubber or plastics materials, NES-----	93,709	-	3,578
192.5500	Broomcorn-----	90,858	24,147	-
750.2700	Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32 cents each, NES-----	90,305	8,651	-
380.0620	Men's and boys' cotton knit dressing gowns, robes, etc., not ornamented---	89,725	-	77,400
167.3040	Grape wine, not over 14% alcohol, containers 1 gallon or less, valued over \$4 per gallon-----	87,852	24,841	154,431
167.3020	Grape wine, not over 14% alcohol, containers 1 gallon or less, valued at \$4 per gallon or less-----	86,977	44,647	145,597
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$19,254,260	\$7,155,697	\$3,813,760
	Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	\$21,107,017	\$7,932,935	\$25,321,465

Table A16--Leading items exported to Hungary during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
081.3030 :	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$50,150,200 :	\$15,266,885 :	\$25,625,210 :
712.5018 :	Wheel tractors, NEC, 100 maximum horsepower and over-----	5,014,807 :	2,199,157 :	2,942,859 :
512.0993 :	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, NEC-----	2,466,872 :	177,640 :	1,200,441 :
711.6000 :	Gas turbines and parts, NEC, for mechanical drives-----	2,347,852 :	98,525 :	- :
732.8920 :	Parts and accessories, NEC, for wheel tractors-----	1,808,086 :	1,101,171 :	608,225 :
211.1010 :	Cattle hides, whole-----	985,578 :	441,001 :	4,213,105 :
001.1010 :	Dairy cattle, for breeding-----	969,000 :	926,100 :	2,154,725 :
893.0045 :	Pressure sensitive tape, plastic-----	614,478 :	212,805 :	730,709 :
714.9206 :	Input-Output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	560,705 :	190,972 :	788,568 :
211.6000 :	Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed-----	429,442 :	156,208 :	323,588 :
512.0672 :	Insecticides and agricultural chemicals, NEC-----	375,008 :	- :	- :
211.2020 :	Kip skins-----	356,356 :	289,986 :	2,464,480 :
512.0290 :	Cyclic chemical intermediates, NEC-----	330,223 :	- :	- :
664.1300 :	Unworked glass, in balls, etc.-----	321,637 :	180,517 :	694,675 :
001.1040 :	Cattle, except breeding-----	279,500 :	279,500 :	- :
714.9216 :	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	262,432 :	202,174 :	353,294 :
712.1020 :	Parts and attachments, NEC, for planting, seeding and fertilizing machines-----	186,210 :	93,913 :	99,213 :
718.4216 :	Parts and attachments, NEC, for excavating equipment-----	184,909 :	2,974 :	13,138 :
292.5060 :	Grass seed, NEC-----	161,844 :	17,615 :	112,935 :
861.9830 :	Optical measuring instruments-----	152,840 :	2,794 :	28,118 :
:	Total exports itemized above-----	\$47,966,995 :	\$19,839,937 :	\$42,333,343 :
:	Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	\$52,063,550 :	\$21,914,736 :	\$56,172,163 :

Table A17--Leading items imported from Bulgaria during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	\$595,766	\$191,615	\$ 297,298
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	381,502	117,338	-
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, containers over 3 lbs-----	285,303	208,870	74,000
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches, except Philippine-----	242,525	58,617	-
632.4000	Selenium unwrought, except alloys, and waste and scrap-----	190,200	25,628	-
452.3200	Lavender and spike lavender oils-----	138,600	-	-
452.8040	Other essential and distilled oils-----	80,000	-	-
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin-----	72,763	39,145	33,875
250.0420	Flax and hemp fibers for paper manufacture-----	70,461	70,461	-
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	53,500	-	92,610
161.5500	Mint leaves, crude or not manufactured-----	40,363	26,721	-
674.3552	Metal-cutting machine tools, NES-----	39,756	39,756	-
439.1060	Natural crude drugs, NES-----	37,955	22,578	-
107.3540	Pork bacon; boned, cooked and canned-----	34,110	-	-
421.3600	Sodium silicofluoride-----	31,250	-	-
546.5200	Glassware, NES, valued not over 30 cents each-----	26,433	8,388	20,080
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol-----	23,286	-	-
107.3560	Pork, NES: canned, boned and cooked-----	23,191	23,191	-
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed-----	21,001	14,301	6,530
193.2500	Crude vegetable substance, not specifically provided for-----	17,081	3,555	10,269
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$2,405,066	\$851,173	\$535,648
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	\$2,557,370	\$868,403	\$742,024

Table A18--Leading items exported to Bulgaria during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
044.0060 :	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC -----	\$14,779,595 :	\$7,428,513 :	\$9,963,759
081.3030 :	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	1,601,177 :	- :	3,180,946
729.5255 :	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	576,635 :	144,304 :	301,545
081.9920 :	Poultry feeds, prepared-----	387,970 :	- :	-
714.9209 :	Storage devices, except ready access, for electronic computers and parts-----	381,885 :	- :	-
715.1008 :	Vertical drilling machines, valued \$1,000 or over-----	235,035 :	112,000 :	-
714.3020 :	Computer related machines for preparing tape or punched cards-----	187,227 :	139,327 :	-
211.1010 :	Cattle hides, whole-----	153,240 :	- :	621,560
541.7003 :	Medicinal chemical preparations, bulk chief value antibiotics-----	148,200 :	148,200 :	-
001.1010 :	Dairy cattle for breeding-----	145,200 :	145,200 :	697,200
722.1023 :	Fractional horsepower motors, 1/3 horsepower and under, except hermetic-----	114,910 :	- :	41,010
891.2040 :	Magnetic video tape-----	113,120 :	113,120 :	-
712.1005 :	Planters and transplanters-----	101,254 :	101,254 :	16,313
718.3960 :	Fruit -and vegetable -processing equipment-----	96,706 :	96,706 :	299,812
712.5018 :	Wheel tractors, NEC, 100 maximum horsepower and over, new-----	92,871 :	92,871 :	69,077
714.3005 :	Digital electronic computers-----	82,603 :	- :	-
599.7700 :	Prepared culture media-----	78,551 :	28,237 :	80,752
712.2020 :	Harvesting machines, NEC-----	63,650 :	63,650 :	264,483
719.8095 :	Machines and mechanical appliances, and parts, NEC-----	63,015 :	63,015 :	74,578
712.2046 :	Haying machines and mowers, NEC-----	60,843 :	40,343 :	-
:	Total exports itemized above-----	\$19,463,687 :	\$8,716,740 :	\$15,611,035
:	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	\$20,318,552 :	\$9,156,875 :	\$21,964,974
:	:	:	:	:

See \* on page

Table A19--Leading items imported from Albania during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
601.1540	Chrome ore, 41 to 46 percent chromic oxide-----	\$ 1,075,597	-	-
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	359,682	\$ 175,072	-
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46 percent and over chromic oxide-----	205,000	-	-
470.5500	Myrobalan and sumac-----	16,000	5,000	-
800.0000	U.S. goods returned-----	600	270	-
724.1040	Movie film, exposed-----	585	585	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$ 1,657,464	\$ 180,927	-
	Total U.S. imports from Albania-----	\$ 1,657,464	\$ 180,927	\$90,825

Table A20.--Leading items exported to Albania during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B : number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	1974
211.2010	Calf skins-----	\$ 272,850	\$ -	\$ 353,606
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	141,092	-	-
211.2020	Kid skins-----	109,165	-	-
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	48,202	48,202	-
891.2040	Magnetic video tape-----	34,289	5,805	-
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic, and veterinary instruments and equipment-----	2,445	-	-
891.1220	Phonograph parts and accessories, NEC-----	1,000	1,000	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$609,043	\$55,007	\$353,606
	Total U.S. exports to Albania-----	\$609,043	\$55,007	\$485,262

Table A21--Leading items imported from Cuba during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975 1/

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
274.7000	Photographic film, exposed or developed, for printing plates-----	\$900	\$500	-
270.2540	Books, except bibles, in languages other than English-----	723	-	..
653.2260	Metal coins, NES-----	700	700	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$2,323	\$1,200	-
	Total U.S. imports from Cuba-----	\$2,323	\$1,200	-

1/ United States trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since February 7, 1962, when President Kennedy, acting under the authority of Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, issued Presidential Proclamation 3447 that declared the embargo. Under Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary of Commerce is directed to carry out the prohibition on exports, while the Secretary of the Treasury enforces the prohibition on imports. In both cases exceptions may be granted when determine to be appropriate by the respective Secretaries. To date, the number of exceptions granted has been minimal so that trade between the two countries is almost nil.



Table A22--Leading items exported to Cuba during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974 1/

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	1974
931.0050	Special transactions, not classified according to kind, NEC-----	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$24,000
714.3040	Statistical machines, used with punched cards or punched tape-----	4,153	4,153	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$19,153	\$19,153	\$24,000
	Total U.S. exports to Cuba-----	\$19,153	\$19,153	\$71,265

1/ See footnote 1/, page 48.

Table A23--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia during the first six months of 1975 and the second quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January-June 1975	Second quarter 1975	Second quarter 1974
306.4293	Camel hair, greasy or washed, sorted-----	\$506,889	\$294,178	\$250,173
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, greasy or washed, sorted-----	190,013	103,233	84,096
306.4394	Camel hair, scoured-----	27,917	27,917	-
306.6300	Cashmere goat hair, scoured-----	22,333	22,988	-
124.1057	Whole furskins, NES, raw-----	19,154	19,154	-
306.0004	Wool, not merino, scoured, duty free-----	16,637	-	-
124.1018	Lynx furskins, whole, undressed-----	15,635	15,635	-
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed-----	12,987	12,987	5,651
186.5520	Horse mane and tail hair, NES-----	11,844	5,610	-
124.1010	Fox furskins, except silver and black, undressed-----	11,023	-	-
306.0014	Wool, NES, scoured, duty free-----	9,094	9,094	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$844,181	\$510,796	\$339,920
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	\$844,181	\$510,796	\$495,334

Table A24.--Leading items exported to the Peoples Republic of Mongolia during the first six months of 1975, the second quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	January-June : 1975 :	Second quarter : 1975 :	1974 :
931.0020 :	Commodities donated for relief or charity----- :	\$4,167 :	\$4,167 :	\$1,812 :
891.2080 :	Other prepared media for magnetic or mechanical recording, NEC----- :	1,374 :	- :	- :
541.7012 :	Preparations affecting endocrine system and metabolic diseases, NEC----- :	574 :	574 :	- :
:	Total exports itemized above----- :	\$6,115 :	\$4,741 :	\$1,812 :
:	Total U.S. exports to the Peoples Republic of Mongolia----- :	\$6,115 :	\$4,741 :	\$8,580 :

APPENDIX B

Methodology for Calculating Labor Content  
of U.S. Imports from the Nonmarket  
Economy Countries

The statistical analysis of the labor content of U.S. imports from the MNEs is an attempt to compare the distribution of products imported from those countries to the distribution of products generated in the United States. Relative labor content distribution of the two product groups were developed by dividing the commodity components of those groups into categories of low, medium, or high labor content. The value of the commodity components was then assigned to the appropriate labor content class and the classes were summed to obtain the distributions. The information that was used in this study to develop the labor content classifications is based on a Bureau of Labor Statistics input/output model that describes the structure of the U.S. economy, including the labor/output ratios of 129 economic sectors that were distinguished in that model. 1/

The summation of goods classified as belonging to one or another of these economic sectors represents a "commodity component" referred to above. Each of the 129 economic sectors in the model consists of aggregations of three and four digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code industries. 2/ To create the low, medium, and high labor content classes into which domestic output and imports from nonmarket economies

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1/ The model is described in The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985, Bulletin 1831, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1975. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.)

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 edition, Bureau of the Budget, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.

The concordance between the 129 economic sectors and the SIC industries is given on pages 135 and 136 of The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985, op. cit.

were grouped, a distribution of labor/output ratios was determined. Only 83 of the 129 economic sectors were included in the distribution: since the main focus of this study is international trade flows, the construction and services sectors were not considered relevant and were therefore eliminated.

The input/output model provides information on employment per dollar output on two bases, and statistical distribution characteristics of both groups were ascertained. The first was a measure of employment per dollar output that is directly involved within the industry under consideration. <sup>1/</sup> The second was a measure of both direct and indirect employment per dollar output of the industry. That is, employment generated in supplying the industry in question with needed raw materials and in delivering the product to final demand was also considered. The low, medium, and high labor content classes were then defined as follows: the low labor content class consisted of all industry sectors whose labor content was more than one standard deviation below the mean of the group. The medium labor content class fell between plus and minus one standard deviation of the mean; the high labor content class was above one standard deviation of the mean. The statistical characteristics of the two distributions are given in the table below.

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<sup>1/</sup>Both production and management employment were included.

Table B-1.--Industry labor content distribution characteristics

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<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Direct employment</u>	<u>Total employment</u>
Number of industry sectors	83	83
Mean *	39.41	79.88
Standard Deviation *	17.02	21.92
Skewness **	0.44	- 0.11
Kurtosis *	2.88	3.67

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\* Figures are given in number of employees per million dollars in output delivered to final demand.

Source: The data used to determine these distributions was obtained from Table B-16, The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985.

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Next, the value of domestic output in each of the 83 economic sectors under consideration was categorized in one of the three labor content groups. 1/ The data used were based on domestic output in the economic sectors in 1972. 2/ Before the import data could be likewise categorized, two transformations were required. First, the basic import data were transformed from a classification based on the Tariff Schedules of the United States, annotated (TSUSA) to a classification based on the SIC. 3/

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1/ Note that this categorization was done twice, once with respect to the direct labor content distribution and once with respect to the total labor content distribution.

2/ Appendix C, The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985, op. cit. The figures provided were given in 1963 dollars. For this reason, only the percent of output of the domestic economic sectors in each of the labor content groups is shown in the table. 1972 was the latest year available showing domestic output in the relevant economic sectors, but the structure of the economy probably changed only minimally between 1972 and 1974 so that a comparison with 1974 import figures is useful.

3/ Accomplished by the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Next, the SIC-based import data were transformed into industry sector data. Finally, the industry sector import data were classified according to relative labor content.<sup>1/</sup> These classifications are shown in the text tables by country by value, and the percentage distribution of total imports analyzed among the three relative labor content groups is also shown along with a percentage distribution of domestic output.

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<sup>1/</sup> Statistical limitations did not permit a transformation of all data. Only main industry sectors whose value was over \$500,000 were classified, but despite this limitation nearly 91 percent of total imports from the nonmarket economies were classified.



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