

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SIXTH REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND
THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

ON

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

NO. 6

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NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

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INTRODUCTION

This report by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries, to provide data on the effect (if any) of such imports on U.S. production and employment, and to publish a summary report of the data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board. This report covers information through the first quarter of 1976.

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, North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and Cambodia 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. 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

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, if any, of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

This quarterly report contains an account of an analysis of those imports whose value increased significantly during 1975. In the case of each of these products the analysis attempted to identify the causes of the increases in imports as well as to assess what effect the increased imports have had or will have on domestic markets.

FIRST QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES

In the first quarter of 1976 United States trade with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) exceeded \$1.4 billion. Although the level of trade with the NME's in the first quarter was 12 percent less than trade in the previous quarter, nevertheless, the first quarter trade turnover was the second highest in history. The decline in U.S.-NME trade came at the expense of exports which fell \$200 million below the level of the fourth quarter (see table 1). The decline in U.S. exports to the NME's paralleled the movement in total U.S. exports during the period. The constancy of U.S. imports from the NME's was in contrast, however, to the sharp increase in total U.S. imports during the first quarter.

The drop in U.S. exports to the NME's, while imports remained stable, reduced the positive trade balance with the NME's by nearly \$200 million. The reduction left a trade balance 20 percent smaller than that of the fourth quarter of 1975, but the \$817 million surplus was still very large, compared with recent experience. For example, the first quarter 1976 trade balance was nearly twice as large as the balance in the first quarter of 1975.

The dominant position of grain in U.S. shipments to the nonmarket economies was again evident during the first quarter. A sharp drop in cereal exports to Poland and the Soviet Union accounted for most of the fall in total U.S. exports to the NME's during the period. Table 2 shows that exports of cereal products to the Soviet Union and to

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economies, quarterly, 1st quarter 1975 through 1st quarter 1976

(In millions of U.S. Dollars)						
Item	: First : quarter : 1975	: Second : quarter : 1975	: Third : quarter : 1975	: Fourth : quarter : 1975	: First : quarter : 1976	
U.S. world trade:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----	26,813	25,585	27,019	27,884	26,859	
Imports-----	25,030	22,328	23,915	24,900	27,723	
Balance-----	+ 1,783	+ 3,257	+ 3,104	+ 2,984	- 864	
U.S. trade with non-	:	:	:	:	:	
market economies:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----	722	618	738	1,341	1,144	
Imports-----	310	251	260	328	327	
Balance-----	+ 412	+ 367	+ 478	+ 1,013	+ 817	
Trade turnover	:	:	:	:	:	
(exports and	:	:	:	:	:	
imports)---	1,032	869	998	1,669	1,471	
Percent of U.S. total	:	:	:	:	:	
trade with the	:	:	:	:	:	
nonmarket eco-	:	:	:	:	:	
nomies:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----	2.69	2.43	2.73	4.79	4.25	
Imports-----	1.25	1.14	1.08	1.30	1.17	

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."

Table 2.--U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to the non-market economies and to the world in 1974, 1975, fourth quarter 1975, and first quarter 1976 ^{1/}

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Country	1974	1975	Fourth quarter 1975	First quarter 1976
Bulgaria-----	9,964	14,780	-	12,555
Czechoslovakia-----	-	62	29	4,004
German Democratic Republic-----	12,556	6,816	4,060	3,803
Hungary-----	-	92	-	269
People's Republic of China-----	329,686	-	-	-
Poland-----	103,097	255,243	124,327	82,841
Romania-----	67,765	73,716	-	6,307
U.S.S.R.-----	281,934	1,105,488	630,054	508,115
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	11	139
Total U.S. cereal exports to the non-market economy countries-----	835,622	1,456,199	758,481	618,003
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world-----	10,330,855	11,643,083	4,085,689	2,677,118
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket economies as a percent of total cereal exports-----	8.1	12.5	18.6	23.1

^{1/} Based on Schedule B, Division 04.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT410 and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Poland were \$122 million and \$41 million lower in the first quarter of 1976 than in the last quarter of 1975. There were increases in grain shipments to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania during the period, but these were not large enough to offset the fall in exports to Poland and the U.S.S.R., as total grain shipments in the quarter were nearly 20 percent below fourth quarter 1975 amounts. Nevertheless, the first quarter exports of grain to the NME's were still very high by historic standards. The grain shipments to the Soviet Union that were made during the first quarter represented part of the 13.2 million metric tons purchased in the United States during the second half of 1975. Shipments of grain to the NME's, and especially to the Soviet Union and Poland, will remain high throughout 1976 and for the next several years. The Soviet Union and Poland have signed long-term grain agreements with the United States that call for the purchase of a minimum of 6 million metric tons and 2 million metric tons, respectively, for each of the next five years. 1/

The significant drop in grain shipments to Poland and the Soviet Union meant that total U.S. exports to these two countries fell during the quarter. Exports to China and Yugoslavia, which are also among the United States' five largest trading partners in the NME group, also fell. Only U.S. exports to Romania increased among these five countries

1/ The sales to the Soviet Union are contingent upon U.S. supplies of grain. The agreement with the Soviet Union goes into effect on October 1, 1976.

(see table 3). Exports to Romania advanced on the basis of increases in the shipments of grain and soybeans. 1/ Exports to China fell by \$15 million between the two quarters, as shipments of aluminum were \$14 million less in the first quarter of 1976 than in the last period of 1975. The large shipments of aluminum to China during the last two quarters were purchases that the Chinese made from the excess inventories of U.S. aluminum companies in the latter part of 1975. The Chinese purchases were made at prices well below the posted price for aluminum metal. U.S. firms, as well as Japanese, sold large quantities of excess aluminum to the Chinese during 1975 when domestic demand for the metal was low because of economic recession in both countries. There is no expectation of repeat sales of this magnitude in the near future.

Besides reduced shipments of grain, reduced shipments of machinery and transport equipment also helped account for the fall in U.S. exports to Poland and to the Soviet Union during the quarter. In the latter case, shipments of machinery and equipment were \$60 million less in the first quarter of 1976 than in the preceding quarter. Exports to Yugoslavia fell by slightly less than \$5 million, and the reductions were concentrated in tobacco products, soybean oil, and machinery.

U.S. exports to the **other** NME's advanced during the first quarter in every case except for the German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Mongolia. Agricultural products, principally grain, and machinery accounted for the larger shipments in most of these cases.

1/ See the detailed export and import tables in the appendix for a listing of leading trade items with the individual NME countries during the first quarter of 1976.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries in all of 1974, all of 1975, first quarter 1975, fourth quarter 1975, and first quarter 1976

Thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Country	1974	1975	First quarter 1975	Fourth quarter 1975	First quarter 1976	
People's Republic of China-----	820,480	303,631	70,206	104,421	85,418	
U.S.S.R.-----	611,888	1,832,607	275,882	892,451	740,336	
Poland-----	394,588	580,084	140,292	207,338	146,551	
Yugoslavia-----	309,793	323,499	103,939	68,691	63,957	
Romania-----	277,116	189,278	73,939	28,999	43,042	
Czechoslovakia-----	48,582	52,900	12,224	16,006	20,648	
Democratic Republic of						
Germany-----	20,882	17,179	2,024	7,705	5,819	
Hungary-----	56,172	76,052	30,149	13,494	19,394	
Bulgaria-----	21,965	29,298	11,162	2,342	17,419	
Albania-----	485	663	554	26	480	
Cuba-----	71	35	0	1	60	
People's Republic of						
Mongolia-----	9	43	1	37	6	
Total countries itemized						
above 1/-----	2,562,031	3,405,268	720,370	1,341,551	1,143,130	
Total U.S. exports to						
all countries 1/-----	97,143,449	106,156,726	26,766,263	28,207,518	26,992,752	

1/ These figures do not exactly correspond to those given in table 1 because export figures in table 1 include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise whereas figures in this table do not. Also, in the case of total U.S. exports, figures in this table include Department of Defense Military Assistance shipments, whereas corresponding figures in table 1 do not include these shipments.

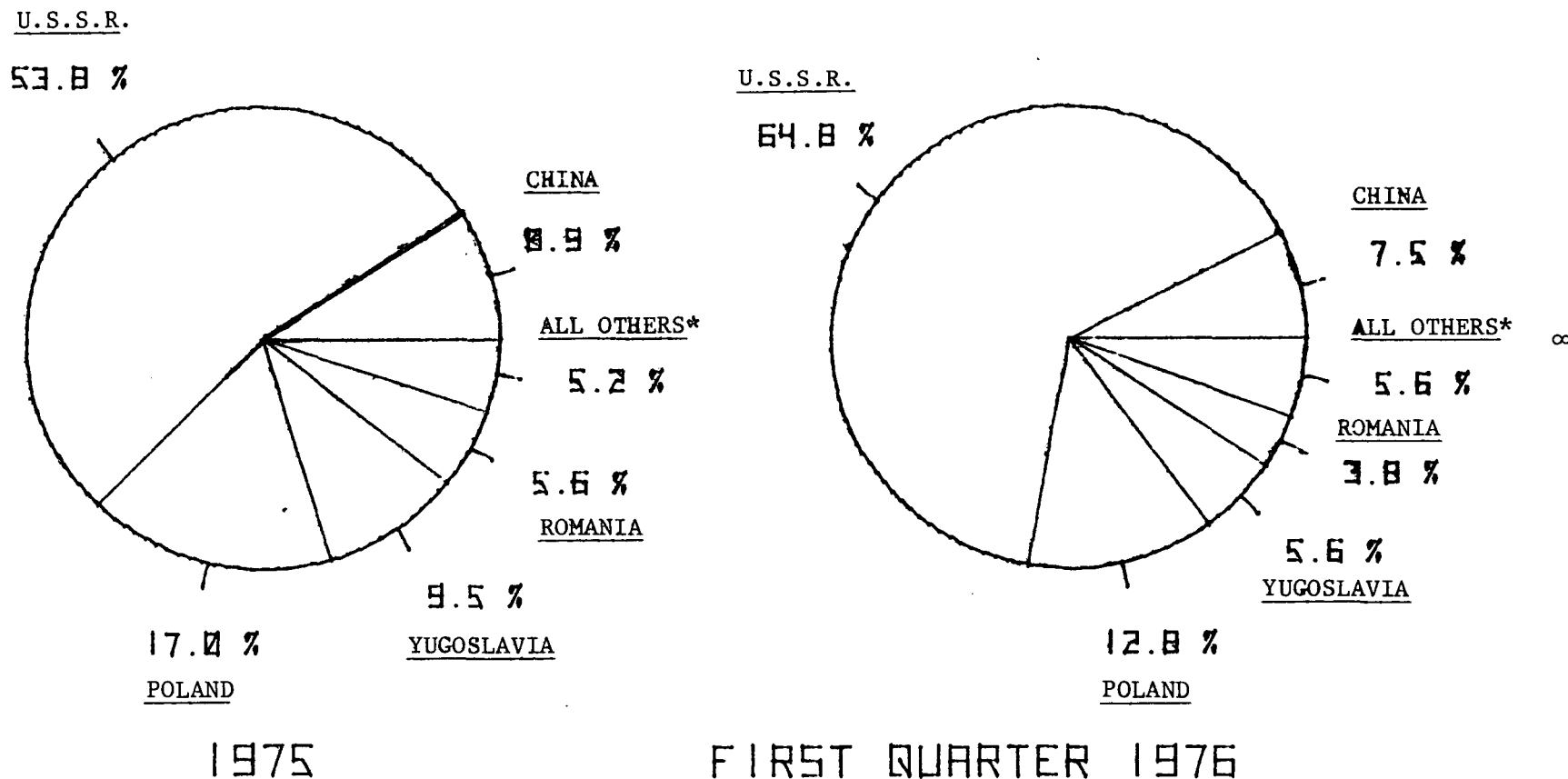
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

A comparison of the distribution of U.S. exports to the NME's during the first quarter of 1976 and during all of 1975 shows some notable changes (see fig. 1). The Soviet Union took a much larger share of U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1976 than in 1975. The share taken by the remaining four large trading partners fell, while the share taken by the smaller trading partners, as a group, increased.

Table 4 shows the commodity composition of U.S. exports to the NME's in the first 3 months of 1976. Nearly 60 percent of the total exports, 657 million dollars' worth were in SITC classification 0, Food and Live Animals. Grain dominated the products in this group. The next largest category of U.S. shipments was Machinery and Transport Equipment, SITC group 7. Over one quarter billion dollars' worth of these commodities were shipped to the NME's in the first quarter.

Compared with exports, U.S. imports from the NME's were more evenly distributed among different types of products. Food and Live Animals accounted for \$72 million, or 22 percent, of U.S. imports from the NME's, while manufactured goods classified under SITC categories 6, 7, and 8 accounted for \$167 million, or 52 percent, of total imports (see table 5). Mineral fuel imports from the NME's during the first quarter were valued at \$31.6 million and represented less than one-half of 1 percent of total U.S. imports of these products. Slightly less than 10 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's were mineral fuels. In comparison, total U.S. mineral fuel imports were valued at \$7.8 billion, nearly 30 percent of total U.S. imports during the period.

Figure 1.--Relative share of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies in 1975 and the first quarter of 1976



* - Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table 3.

Table 4.--Commodity composition of U.S. exports to nonmarket economy countries in the first quarter of 1976

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)														
SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	USSR	Yugoslavia	Total 1/nonmarket economies
0	Food and live animals---	-	12,555	-	9,827	4,176	5,436	-	-	97,541	8,171	511,391	7,535	656,632
1	Beverages and tobacco---	-	44	-	1,807	-	2	1	-	2,273	-	130	444	4,701
2	Crude materials--in-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	edible, except fuel---	-	746	-	3,541	266	2,191	7,351	-	10,299	24,420	35,687	2,495	86,996
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	21	6	467	2,825	3,337
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210
5	Chemicals-----	-	246	54	1,409	415	6,637	4,024	-	2,730	1,244	12,702	5,640	35,101
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-----	-	3	2	467	92	322	35,243	-	3,441	1,058	10,481	3,113	54,222
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	3,468	2	2,653	397	4,331	37,624	-	28,590	7,060	159,579	39,497	283,201
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	480	335	2	860	253	452	1,159	6	1,403	1,052	9,444	2,222	17,668
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-----	-	22	-	84	10	19	1	-	253	30	454	186	1,032
	Total 1/-----	480	17,419	60	20,648	5,819	19,394	85,418	6	146,551	43,042	740,336	63,957	1,143,130

1/ Totals may not add exactly because of rounding.

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

Table 5.--U.S. imports from nonmarket economies in the first quarter of 1976 ^{1/}

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)														
SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Rep. of China	People's Rep. of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	USSR	Yugoslavia	Total 2/ nonmarket economies
0	Food and live animals---	-	426	-	1,397	51	7,046	6,236	-	37,180	4,064	154	15,650	72,204
1	Beverages and tobacco---	-	1,295	-	98	-	212	32	-	132	Z	176	4,716	6,661
2	Crude materials--in-													
	edible, except fuel---	192	44	-	62	186	280	7,765	644	2,385	1,908	10,857	1,193	25,516
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	-	-	-	222	-	-	-	1,217	22,148	8,004	-	31,591
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,006	-	348	-	Z	-	1,354
5	Chemicals-----	7	127	-	264	1,216	444	2,871	-	4,835	972	2,869	2,413	16,018
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material-----	3	27	-	2,466	561	518	16,838	-	11,325	5,154	15,770	30,920	83,582
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	Z	-	1,580	610	2,867	61	-	3,759	2,771	982	6,154	18,784
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	8	-	1,907	471	921	11,603	-	14,805	9,351	3,338	22,036	64,440
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	10	-	104	31	50	653	-	295	125	542	411	2,221
	Total 2/-----	201	1,938	-	7,880	3,348	12,339	47,065	644	76,280	46,494	42,693	83,493	332,375

^{1/} Imports for consumption.^{2/} Figures may not add exactly because of rounding.

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

There was very little change in the quantity and pattern of U.S. imports from the NME's in the first quarter of 1976 compared with the previous quarter. Among the larger NME trading partners, there were slight decreases in U.S. imports from China, the Soviet Union, and Romania (see table 6). The decrease in imports from China was based on smaller shipments of tin, which were \$8 million lower than in the fourth quarter of 1975. The fall in imports from the Soviet Union was led by decreases in fuel oil, naphtha, and certain precious metals. Lower fuel oil and naphtha shipments also accounted for the fall in imports from Romania.

Yugoslavia and Poland shipped a larger amount of goods to the United States during the first quarter and became the first and second leading sources of U.S. imports among the NME's. Figure 2 gives a comparison between 1975 and the first quarter of 1976 regarding the relative importance of the individual NME's as sources of U.S. imports. The increases in imports from Yugoslavia consisted of larger quantities of canned ham, leather athletic footwear, hops, and some metal products. Poland's increased shipments were based on larger amounts of canned ham, footwear, coal, and steel plates.

United States imports from the smaller NME trading partners increased during the first 3 months of the year, compared with the last quarter of 1975, except for imports from Czechoslovakia. However, relative to the quarterly average in the previous year, U.S. imports from this group of countries were only slightly higher in the

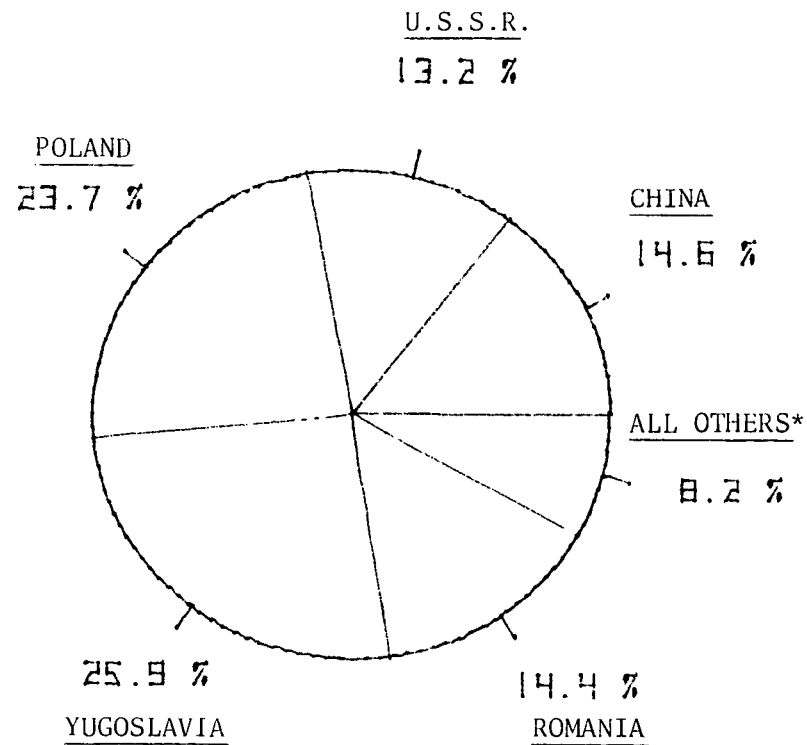
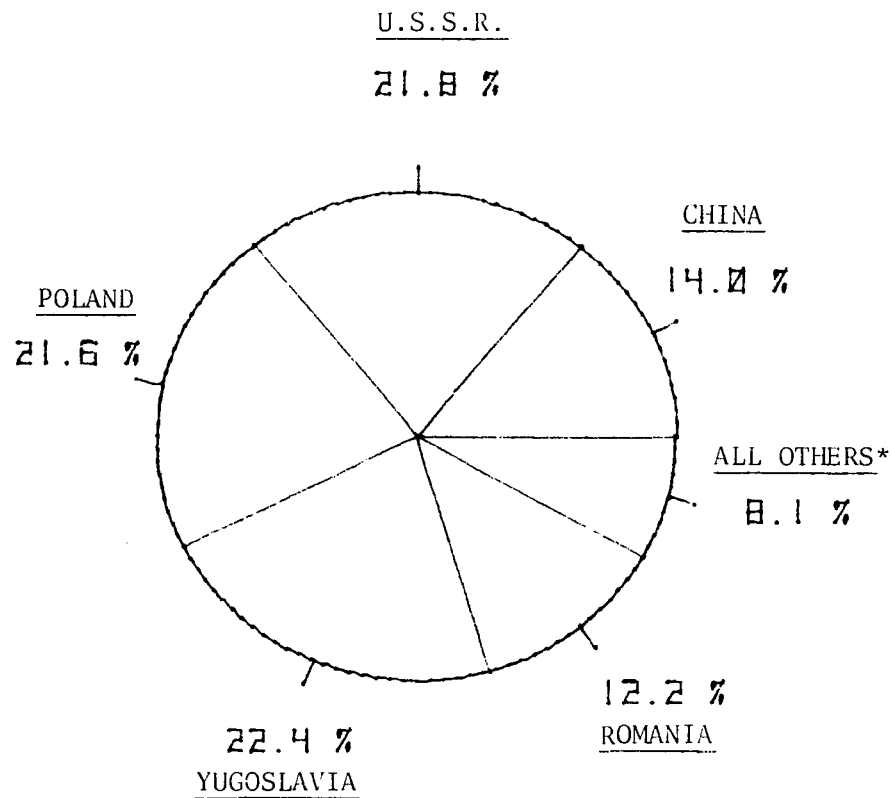
Table 6.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economies in 1974, 1975, the first and fourth quarters of 1975, and the first quarter of 1976 1/

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Country	1974	1975 <u>2/</u>	First quarter 1975	Fourth quarter 1975 <u>2/</u>	First quarter 1976	
People's Republic of China-----	105,756	156,271	36,068	53,936	47,065	
U.S.S.R.-----	334,020	242,411	71,039	69,710	42,693	
Poland-----	263,173	241,297	67,967	58,482	76,280	
Yugoslavia-----	261,683	248,887	65,826	73,985	83,493	
Romania-----	125,820	135,057	20,788	61,372	46,494	
Czechoslovakia-----	43,852	35,566	10,685	9,951	7,880	
Democratic Republic of Germany--	13,377	9,996	2,601	2,810	3,348	
Hungary-----	74,063	34,966	13,174	7,644	12,339	
Bulgaria-----	4,374	4,785	1,689	1,126	1,938	
Albania-----	484	2,824	1,477	74	201	
Cuba-----	2	3	1	-	-	
People's Republic of Mongolia--	1,360	1,646	333	394	644	
Total of all countries itemized above-----	1,227,963	1,113,711	291,648	339,485	322,375	
U.S. imports from all countries-----	100,125,800	25,424,664	24,523,062	25,424,664	27,188,884	

1/ Imports for consumption.

2/ These figures are preliminary and are subject to revision.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies in 1975 and the first quarter of 1976



* - Czechoslovakia, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table 6.

first quarter of 1976. Figure 2 shows that these countries increased their share of the U.S. import market relative to the other NME countries by only 0.1 percent in the first quarter compared to their share in 1975.

AN ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS FROM THE NME'S THAT
COULD CAUSE PROBLEMS IN U.S. MARKETS

In 1975 U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries declined for the first time in several years, from \$1,234 million in 1974 to \$1,200 million in 1975. Despite this general decline, there were increases in the imports of many specific products. These increased imports were analyzed for possible causes for their growth and to determine whether or not they were causing disequilibrium in the domestic market. The results of this analysis are presented below. In a large majority of the cases the increased imports were easily absorbed into the domestic market with little or no displacement effects. In a few cases, however, the increased imports have confronted domestic suppliers in the U.S. market with significant competition. Other products from the nonmarket economies seem to have affected imports into the United States from other countries more than domestic producers. In the cases where domestic manufacturers are facing the brunt of the competition from the nonmarket economy product, indications are that, to date, adjustments to this competition have presented minor problems. However, imports from the NME's of these products are being watched closely for further developments.

Several criteria were used to select the imported products analyzed in this section: first, imports from individual NME's whose value exceeded \$300,000 in 1975; second, imports whose growth in value was 25 percent or more between 1974 and 1975; third, imports that accounted for 5 percent or more of the value of total imports in

that TSUS item. These criteria limited the list of imported products to be analyzed to 145. The largest share of these products was imported from China, which accounted for 43 items. Thirty-four items come from Yugoslavia and 27 from Poland. The Soviet Union and Romania supplied 15 items and 13 items, respectively. That China supplied the largest number of these imports is not surprising in view of the fact that China was one of the few NME countries that shipped a greater amount of products to the United States in 1975 than in 1974. Imports from China grew by over 50 percent in 1975, from \$106 million to \$169 million.

In the discussion that follows, the products are grouped according to the seven major schedule headings of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

Schedule 1

Imports of two schedule 1 agricultural products have increased to the point that they may have a disruptive effect on U.S. markets. These products were entered under TSUSA item 106.7500, meats--fresh, frozen, and chilled--and 107.3525, canned hams and shoulders.

Meats--fresh, frozen, chilled

Although TSUSA item 106.7500 covers several varieties of meat, all the imports considered here are rabbit meat from China. 1/ In 1975, both the quantity and value of rabbit meat imports from China more than tripled the level in 1974. China accounted for 64.8 percent of the value and 72.8 percent of the quantity of total imports under TSUSA item 106.7500 in 1975. Imports from China represented an estimated 18 percent of total U.S. consumption of rabbit meat in 1975, but very little is known about the domestic rabbit meat industry and the import-consumption ratio is subject to considerable error. The tariff rate is 20 percent ad valorem for Column 2 compared to half that for Column 1. Based on first quarter 1976 data, projected imports of rabbit meat from China will be less in 1976 than they were in 1975. Nonetheless, import trends of this item are being studied because domestic producers have expressed some concern about these imports.

1/ As of January 1, 1976, separate data showing imports of rabbit meat are reported in TSUSA item 106.7520.

Canned hams

Imports of canned ham and shoulders, TSUSA item 107.3525, from Yugoslavia and Poland accounted for 35.4 percent of the value of total imports of this item in 1975. The value of imports in 1975 from the two countries was 61 percent higher than it was in 1974, while the quantity rose only 31 percent. Compared to the first quarter of 1975, data for the same period in 1976 show an almost negligible increase in the quantity of canned ham imports, but a 43.7 percent increase in value.

Imports of canned hams from the NME's have increased steadily over the years and in 1975 supplied about 10 percent of U.S. consumption. Furthermore, in recent years, imports of this item from traditional suppliers, such as Denmark, have declined. Complaints by domestic producers concerning increasing imports indicate that this item should be closely watched for possible market disruption.

Other agricultural products

There is no domestic production of eight of the remaining agricultural products included in table 7. These are: TSUSA item 107.3540, canned pork bacon from Hungary; TSUSA item 117.6700, pecorino cheese from Romania; TSUSA item 119.5000, poultry eggs from China (these consist of Chinese duck eggs); TSUSA item 123.0040, Persian lamb furskins from the Soviet Union; TSUSA item 161.1300, cassia from China; TSUSA item 175.3600, poppy seed from Romania; and TSUSA item 176.6000, tung oil from China. Hence, imports of these products, although increasing, have negligible effects on domestic agricultural markets.

Table 7.--Schedule 1: Agricultural products

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>			
		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		Percent	Percent
106.7500	Meats-fresh, chilled, frozen (lb.):										
	China-----	274	505,197	860	1,761,145	61	114,046	70	160,453	64.8	72.8
107.3525	Hams, shoulders, canned (lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	19,805	19,053,543	34,471	25,819,673	4,221	4,125,718	12,570	8,183,450	9.3	9.7
	Poland-----	62,272	57,058,133	97,331	74,020,910	24,482	21,763,512	28,684	17,756,665	26.2	27.9
	Total-----	82,077	76,111,676	131,802	99,840,583	28,703	25,889,230	41,254	25,940,115	35.4	37.6
107.3540	Pork bacon, canned (lb.):										
	Hungary-----	56	128,804	425	496,458	46	87,252	848	834,774	19.3	18.4
107.7540	Beef and pork, mixed (lb.):										
	Poland-----	190	323,636	1,104	2,309,328	163	343,458	228	345,252	24.1	33.0
107.7560	Meats, NES, preserved (lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	202	92,855	306	131,614	52	26,455	-	-	6.6	3.5
	Poland-----	30	48,310	894	1,706,802	86	138,240	192	288,252	19.2	45.5
	Total-----	232	141,165	1,200	1,838,416	138	164,695	192	288,252	25.7	49.0
117.6700	Pecorino cheese (lb.):										
	Romania-----	546	1,248,920	695	1,256,134	271	552,013	475	710,899	14.9	23.8
119.5000	Poultry eggs (doz.):										
	China-----	137	106,039	312	296,760	47	32,900	38	34,089	23.7	41.2
123.0040	Persian lamb (no.):										
	Soviet Union-----	360	47,056	671	83,974	142	16,426	-	-	53.9	63.2
130.3000	Corn and maize seed (bu.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	-	-	3,978	153,415	3,978	153,415	-	-	32.3	25.3
160.3000	Chicory roots, crude (lb.):										
	Poland-----	402	4,941,280	587	5,511,280	294	2,755,750	-	-	99.3	99.9
161.1300	Cassia (lb.):										
	China-----	777	782,521	1,055	1,928,561	282	316,691	798	2,023,488	23.9	21.1
161.3500	Ginger root, unground (lb.):										
	China-----	3	11,318	318	1,051,505	56	156,833	224	710,355	14.5	17.4
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum (lb.):										
	China-----	999	3,133,387	1,365	3,970,919	190	609,343	365	330,537	31.9	44.7
161.9400	Sage (lb.): Albania-----	130	406,986	481	1,113,181	185	462,811	192	392,677	39.1	47.4
168.5020	Spirits NSPF (pf. gal.):										
	Soviet Union-----	311	66,537	538	122,940	101	22,022	153	32,176	41.8	46.3
	Poland-----	80	17,874	315	63,042	38	7,773	55	6,977	24.5	23.7
	Total-----	391	84,411	853	185,982	139	29,795	208	39,153	66.2	70.0

Table continued on following page.

Table 7.--Schedule 1: Agricultural products--Continued

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (total)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>			
		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>Percent:</u>	<u>Percent</u>
170.3220	Cigarette leaf (lb.):										
	China-----	430	436,280	1,112	1,541,367	166	262,748	2	2,868	5.9	4.2
175.3600	Poppy seed (cw.):										
	Romania-----	241	6,306	440	7,225	161	2,300	-	-	17.3	4.7
175.5100	Sunflower seed (lb.):										
	Romania-----	37	38,783	1,317	1,300,531	827	815,039	-	-	72.5	33.1
176.6000	Tung oil (lb.): China-----	102	346,400	1,580	6,413,191	712	2,937,673	995	5,346,991	21.8	21.3
176.6400	Nut oils NSPF (lb.): China---	204	856,289	300	551,150	300	551,150	-	-	32.9	16.5
186.1550	Feathers mtg Fed. standards										
	(lb.):										
	China-----	1/1,203	1/ 784,403	669	524,795	78	43,068	25	22,884	23.4	23.7
186.1555	Downs mtg Federal standards										
	(lb.):										
	China-----	2/ 746	2/ 232,803	347	98,020	-	-	-	-	7.8	8.8
	Yugoslavia-----	2/1,499	2/ 290,362	996	189,693	102	21,715	-	-	22.3	16.9
	Total-----	2,245	523,165	1,343	287,713	102	21,715	-	-	30.0	25.7
186.1560	Feathers not mtg Fed.										
	standards (lb.):										
	China-----	1/	1/	1,653	1,583,785	20	12,905	1,546	1,600,054	49.1	48.6
186.1565	Downs not mtg Fed. standards										
	(lb.): China-----	2/	2/	586	164,872	-	-	721	161,733	12.1	12.2
	Yugoslavia-----	2/	2/	898	167,331	31	4,334	537	91,243	18.6	12.4
	Total-----	-	-	1,484	352,203	31	4,334	1,258	252,976	30.7	26.0
192.4000	Licorice root (lb.):										
	Soviet Union-----	-	-	980	6,945,716	309	2,775,446	-	-	16.0	13.8

1/ On Jan. 1, 1975 the old TSUSA item for feathers, 186.1520, was split into two new items, 186.1550 and 186.1560. The data reported for 1974 under item 186.1550 correspond to data collected under the old item and are aggregates of data of the two new items.

2/ On Jan. 1, 1975 the old TSUSA item for down, 186.1540, was split into two new items, 186.1555 and 186.1565. The data reported for 1974 under item 186.1555 correspond to data collected under the old item and are aggregates of data of the two new items.

No disequilibrium in the domestic market is foreseen by increased imports of the remaining products since U.S. employment shows no downward trend in any of these industries. For the most part, imports of these products from the NME's account for less than five percent of domestic consumption. (In many cases the imports from the NME's account for less than one percent of domestic consumption.) The only notable exceptions are TSUSA item 192.4000, licorice root, where imports from the Soviet Union supply an estimated 14 percent of consumption, and TSUSA item 161.9400, sage, where imports from Albania supply an estimated 38 percent of consumption. Employment in the domestic licorice root industry is nil, while employment in the sage industry is unknown.

Imports of crude chicory roots, TSUSA item 160.3000, have traditionally supplied 100 percent of the U.S. market. These imports from Poland increased by 45 percent in 1975 compared with 1974, apparently as a result of higher demand in the United States. In 1976, the sole U.S. processor of chicory planted 1,000 acres of chicory in Mississippi, which would be sufficient to supply the U.S. requirements for one year. 1/

1/ In June 1976 the R.E. Schanzer Corporation, the sole domestic processor of crude chicory, filed a complaint before the USITC alleging unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in the importation of chicory into the United States, the effect of which is to restrain or monopolize trade and commerce in the United States.

Schedule 2

Birch plywood

Of the seven lumber and paper product imports examined, only two, birch plywood, TSUSA item 240.1440 and TSUSA item 240.1460, were considered a possible source of market disruption. Compared to 1974, imports of unfinished birch plywood in 1975 increased 46.3 percent in terms of value and 33.2 percent in terms of quantity. As a share of consumption, Soviet unfinished birch plywood increased from 1.6 percent in 1973 to 2.0 percent in 1974. In assessing the impact of birch plywood imports, it is more realistic to consider the total quantity of unfinished birch plywood, TSUSA item 240.1440, and face-finished birch plywood, TSUSA item 240.1460. Although no imports of the latter item were recorded in 1975, over four million square feet entered in 1974. Hence, the total quantity of birch plywood imported from the Soviet Union showed a 26.2 percent decrease from the previous year. Imports of both types of birch plywood increased in the first quarter of 1976, amounting to almost 70 percent of the 1975 level of imports.

The volume of domestic hardwood plywood production was relatively stable between 1968 and 1973, varying only by about 15 percent between the high and low production of volumes. Only in 1974 and 1975 did the volume of production decrease sharply. Although employment during the 1968-73 period was relatively stable with some decrease in the number of employees, there was a sharp decrease in the number of manhours in 1974 and 1975. At least half of the decrease in domestic production of birch plywood in 1974 and 1975 is attributable to the decline in housing starts. In addition, decreasing demand for furniture affects the birch plywood market with a lag of about 6 months. Although the maintenance

and do-it-yourself markets remained fairly strong in 1974 and 1975, they did not compensate for the drop in housing starts. The ratio of total imports to consumption was approximately 20 percent in 1973 and 1974. Total imports declined in 1975; however, data on U.S. consumption are not available at this time.

Birch plywood is considered import-sensitive because the unit values of birch plywood imported from the Soviet Union are low in comparison to the unit values of Canadian, Finnish, and U.S. birch plywood. ^{1/} In addition, the Soviet Union has large birch reserves and a plywood industry capable of supplying sizable quantities of birch plywood to the U.S. market. The tariff rate for TSUSA items 240.1440 and 240.1460 is 50 percent under Column 2 and only 7.5 percent under Column 1.

Unspun fibrous vegetable materials from China

Virtually all of the U.S. requirement for articles of unspun fibrous vegetable material classified in TSUSA items 222.40, 222.41, 222.44, 222.57, and 222.60 are supplied by imports. The first three items, consisting of "fancy" baskets or bags of various unspun fibrous vegetable materials, are produced in very limited quantities in the United States. Domestically made fancy baskets are sold chiefly as souvenirs to tourists or on the basis of their association with Indian or Appalachian cultures. As such, the purchase of these items is not greatly affected by imports.

^{1/} During the past year the United States International Trade Commission has conducted two investigations relating to birch wood products. The first, a market disruption investigation instituted under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, resulted in a negative finding by the Commission. (See Birch Plywood Door Skins, Investigation TA 201-1, U.S. International Trade Commission Publication 743, October 1975.) The second was an investigation of less-than-fair-value imports of Japanese birch door skins, and this investigation resulted in a positive injury finding by the Commission. (See Birch-three Ply Door Skins from Japan, Investigation AA1921-150, U.S. International Trade Commission Publication 753, January 1976.)

Floor covering of unspun fibrous vegetable materials are virtually all supplied by imports, although some importers are probably engaged in minor processing and assembly operations. China supplies 50 percent of domestic consumption of this product.

Domestic requirements for articles of unspun fibrous vegetable materials n.s.p.f., TSUSA item 222.6000, are supplied entirely by imports.

Flax and hemp fibers from Poland and Romania

Imports of flax and hemp fibers from Poland and Romania, TSUSA item 250.0420, accounted for 20.8 percent of total imports of the product in 1975. Imports from Poland and Romania increased in 1975 by over 1,000 percent in both value and quantity terms from the level in 1974.

Flax fiber used in papermaking comes from flax straw, a by-product of seed flax grown to produce linseed oil and other products. The amount of domestic flax fibers available for papermaking is dependent upon the growing of flax for seed and the demand for flax straw for other purposes. Since 1970 the acreage planted to flax in the United States has dropped considerably--declining from 2.8 million acres in 1970 to about 1.6 million acres in 1975. The low demand for flax seed brought about this decline. Hence, papermaking companies have had to depend increasingly on foreign sources due to a shortage of domestic fibers.

Table 8.--Schedule 2: Lumber and paper products

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>			
		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
222.4000	Baskets, etc., of bamboo										
	(no.):										
	China-----	577	1,699,299	1,556	4,434,903	273	730,196	829	1,997,012	32.7	28.4
222.4100	Baskets and bags of willow										
	(no.):										
	China-----	80	102,941	291	652,030	35	73,790	181	472,471	4.9	6.9
222.4400	Baskets, etc. of vegetable										
	material (no.):										
	China-----	575	1,337,448	1,852	3,715,686	370	626,239	614	1,411,784	24.2	21.7
222.5700	Floor coverings (no.):										
	China-----	93	-	632	-	63	-	340	-	49.8	-
222.6000	Articles NES, of bamboo and										
	rattan (no.):										
	China-----	242	-	553	-	41	-	137	-	7.6	-
240.1440	Plywood, birch, unfinished										
	(m.s.f.): Soviet Union---	615	5,530	898	7,365	-	-	441	3,826	6.6	10.6
*240.1460	Plywood, birch face-										
	finished (m.s.f.);										
	Soviet Union-----	652	4,449	-	-	-	-	138	1,253	-	-
250.0420	Flax and hemp fibers (s.tn										
	(s. tn.):										
	Poland-----	162	676	1,362	5,654	741	2,997	226	926	13.8	11.8
	Romania-----	-	-	690	2,415	-	-	288	977	7.0	5.0
	Total-----	162	676	2,052	8,000	741	2,997	514	1,903	20.8	16.8

*TSUSA item 240.1460 is included because it is a very close substitute for TSUSA item 240.1440 and imports of both items should be considered when discussing the impact on the birch-plywood market.

Schedule 3

In 1975 imports of 26 different TSUSA items in the textile products area increased markedly (see table 9). These 26 items can be relegated to four general groups: cotton textile fabrics, clothing, raw materials, and miscellaneous textile products. China, Poland, and Yugoslavia were the principal nonmarket economies exporting these products to the United States.

Cotton textiles

The People's Republic of China, as one of the world's largest producers and users of cotton, has been exporting an increasing amount of cotton textile products to the United States in recent years. In 1975 U.S. imports of Chinese cotton products totaled 139 million equivalent square yards. This amount represented 10.9 percent of total U.S. cotton product imports. The rapid growth of these imports is apparent when contrasting the 1975 figures with those of 1973 when imports of Chinese cotton products were 33 million equivalent square yards, only 2.1 percent of total 1973 imports of these goods.

The U.S. cotton textile industry has had difficulties in competing with imports for many years. The Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, better known as the Multifiber Agreement (MFA), has helped to moderate the impact of imports by voluntarily restricting the textile exports of member countries. Imports from China, however, represent a new threat since China is not a member of the MFA and has no textile agreement with the United States.

Table 9.--Schedule 3: Textile products

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars		Percent	Percent
306.4293	Camel hair (hundredweight):										
	Mongolia-----	616	346,258	1,020	497,729	213	99,985	582	282,839	69.4	73.4
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair (cwt.):										
	Mongolia-----	386	93,906	447	105,838	87	27,108	61	14,822	14.8	8.0
308.0440	Raw silk (lb.): China-----	2,576	205,689	3,039	352,789	288	34,164	809	102,658	61.3	62.9
309.4342	Polyester (lb.): Romania-----	-	-	154	404,330	-	-	995	2,422,173	4.0	6.4
320.1003	Duck swpf (sq. yd.): China-----	160	300,622	332	665,422	133	265,155	249	749,023	58.2	50.2
320.1026	PB cloth, wholly cotton (sq. yd.):										
	China-----	-	-	861	3,733,420	-	-	-	-	75.9	76.3
320.1038	Cotton sheeting (sq. yd.):										
	China-----	3,928	12,327,362	7,281	31,760,169	890	3,171,504	2,061	8,772,696	28.6	29.7
320.2032	Cotton shirting (sq. yd.):										
	China-----	9,396	32,130,826	13,101	62,032,500	1,260	4,371,864	3,718	17,062,025	73.7	75.8
320.2038	ABC sheeting, wholly cotton (sq. yd.): China-----	238	754,827	452	1,957,969	99	347,556	35	156,269	21.8	18.5
320.2058	Twill NES (sq. yd.): China-----	278	661,130	632	2,105,699	106	273,480	366	1,289,664	31.3	30.3
320.3032	Cotton shirting (sq. yd.):										
	China-----	398	1,509,757	1,356	7,843,071	44	162,515	829	4,312,006	74.3	71.3
363.3020	Cotton pillowcases (doz.):										
	China-----	-	-	295	263,954	-	-	46	47,016	41.3	21.0
380.0640	Cotton knit T-shirts (doz.):										
	Poland-----	59	10,980	440	82,812	260	45,516	75	11,108	8.6	14.4
380.1220	Males' cotton raincoats (doz.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	164	773	331	1,227	39	168	54	235	8.0	6.9
380.1240	Males' cotton suit-type coats (doz.): Yugoslavia-----	194	1,059	340	1,555	-	-	-	-	8.2	4.2
	Males' corduroy suit-type coats (doz.): Poland-----	351	2,907	916	6,492	0.6	5	19	141	22.2	17.6
	Total-----	545	3,966	1,256	8,047	0.6	5	19	141	30.4	21.8
380.1260	Cotton suit-type coats (doz.):										
	Poland-----	883	7,047	1,082	8,219	272	2,315	223	1,673	6.7	6.5
380.2779	Cotton work shirts (doz.):										
	China-----	-	-	622	39,544	-	-	-	-	10.9	13.0
380.2787	Men's sport shirts (doz.):										
	China-----	565	29,582	1,557	95,140	9	420	25	1,440	6.2	7.4
380.2789	Sport shirts (doz.): China-----	91	5,100	321	18,501	1	19	9	606	1.4	2.4
380.3620	Males' cotton vests (doz.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	76	1,200	373	6,520	10	203	397	6,821	16.9	10.6
380.3927	Cotton trousers (doz.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	245	3,069	404	4,856	40	541	366	4,883	11.2	6.2
	Poland-----	86	1,341	303	4,391	0.4	5	7	139	8.4	5.6
	Total-----	331	4,410	707	9,247	40	546	373	5,022	19.5	11.8
380.3984	Cotton wearing apparel (doz.):										
	China-----	325	12,548	966	30,651	518	13,040	19	5,564	10.9	9.4
380.6620	Males' wool coats (no.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	72	3,647	381	14,672	9	329	0.5	12	8.0	12.3
380.8450	Males' suits, man-made fibers (no.): Yugoslavia-----	407	22,527	831	96,662	448	25,743	5	896	7.1	13.9
382.1206	Women's raincoats (doz.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	618	3,290	1,131	5,411	409	1,968	170	2,545	9.3	5.9
	Poland-----	52	316	1,421	8,975	188	1,248	1,738	10,339	11.7	9.8
	Total-----	670	3,606	2,552	14,386	597	3,216	2,208	12,884	21.0	15.8
382.6020	Women's coats (no.): Romania-----	231	19,920	421	33,552	-	-	41	3,776	20.9	18.8

While U.S. cotton textile imports from China have increased dramatically in the last few years, it is significant to note that in this same period U.S. imports from Hong Kong, the biggest source of U.S. cotton textile imports, have been decreasing, from 487.3 million equivalent square yards in 1972 to 450.0 million equivalent square yards in 1975. This moderate decline comes after several previous years of rapid increases in textile exports from Hong Kong to the United States. There is reason to believe that Chinese cotton textile fabrics that were once shipped to the United States through Hong Kong intermediaries are now being shipped directly to the United States. The reasons for this change are that U.S. importers are now able to deal directly with the Chinese and there is now more direct shipping between China and the United States.

Cotton cloth dominates the cotton products that are being imported from China. The following table lists the principal types of cotton cloth that were imported from China in 1975 along with corresponding figures for total U.S. imports of these products.

Table 9A.--Principal U.S. cotton product imports from
the People's Republic of China
(millions of equivalent square yards)

<u>Description 1/</u>	<u>1975 U.S. imports 2/</u>	
	<u>From China</u>	<u>Total</u>
Carded yarn sheeting	36.1	193.7
Carded yarn print-type shirting (other than 80 x 80 type)	66.0	83.1
Carded yarn twill and sateen	9.3	96.5
Carded yarn fabrics, n.e.s.	8.6	138.9
Total	120.0	512.2

1/ These product categories are those of the MFA and are used by the Office of Textiles, U.S. Department of Commerce, from which these data were obtained.

2/ These figures are General Imports rather than Imports for Consumption.

In general the cotton cloth being imported from China is rather coarse. Much of it is employed in industrial uses such as in feed bags, machinery belting, and book bindings. The shirting material from China is also coarse and may be used in work clothing. The technology required to produce the rougher-grained fabrics is less sophisticated than that used in producing finer products, and at China's current level of development it is not surprising that the coarser fabrics dominate China's textile exports.

During the period 1973-75 the United States maintained a substantial positive trade balance with China in textile related products. Although U.S. imports from China during this period totaled \$111.7 million in cotton fabrics, cotton shirts and hats, and silk, U.S. exports to China of unprocessed cotton were valued at \$365.8 million. In addition, the United States shipped an additional \$6.3 million in man-made fibers to China in this period. During the last six months of 1975, however, raw cotton exports to China were only \$2.3 million, and in the first quarter of 1976 there were no such shipments. The reason for the decline is that during the period 1972-74 China substantially increased its stocks of cotton as it imported larger quantities of cotton and, in the last year of this period, experienced a good harvest. China's imports of cotton are now at a more normal level and are supplied principally by developing countries such as Pakistan, Sudan, Egypt, and Syria. It is expected that China will return again to the United States for some of its raw cotton purchases, either later this year or in 1977.

Clothing

The next general area of textile products experiencing substantial increases in 1975 imports is clothing. Cotton suits, pants, and raincoats from Poland and Yugoslavia and cotton shirts from China are the predominant items. There is less immediate concern about these increased imports than about those of cotton fabrics since these imports now account for but a small share of total imports and domestic consumption. For example, U.S. imports of men's and boys' cotton trousers from Yugoslavia and Poland in 1975 accounted for 1.0 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively, of total 1975 cotton trouser imports. 1/ The other clothing items imported from the nonmarket economies represent similar small shares of U.S. imports and consumption.

Raw materials

U.S. imports of three raw materials in the textile area increased in 1975; camel and goat hair from Mongolia and silk from China. None of these items are produced domestically.

Miscellaneous

The items imported from China under TSUSA number 380.3984 are various men's and boys' cotton clothing items not classified in other standard classes. The imported cotton vests and pillow cases from China and polyester fibers from Romania represent negligible shares of total U.S. consumption of these products.

1/ Based on MFA Group 50, men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts, not knit, U.S. Department of Commerce data. Note that imports from Yugoslavia and Poland of trousers in TSUSA item 380.3927 collectively accounted for 19.5 percent of total imports of this item which is only one of many TSUSA items under which cotton trousers are cataloged.

Schedule 4

Twelve schedule 4 chemical products were examined to determine the possible effect of increased imports from NME's on the domestic market (see table 10).

Anti-infective sulfonamides

Although the percentage of U.S. imports of all sulfa drugs supplied by Poland, by Yugoslavia, and by all NME's remained essentially unchanged in 1975, as compared with 1974, imports of one item--TSUSA item 407.8540, sulfathiazole from Poland--increased their share of the domestic market sufficiently to cause some concern about market disequilibrium. Imports of Polish sulfathiazole in 1975 increased by 52.2 percent in terms of value and by 12.7 percent in terms of quantity from the level in 1974. Poland accounted for 46.2 percent of total imports of the product in value terms in 1975 and 44.3 percent in quantity terms. The ratio of imports to consumption is not available for this seven-digit TSUSA item. For all anti-infective sulfonamides, however, the percentage of imports from Poland as a share of domestic consumption is 6.3 percent of the quantity and 4.7 percent of the value. Almost all of the remaining imports of anti-infective sulfonamides from NME's come from Yugoslavia, which supplied in 1974 7.6 percent of the quantity and 6.8 percent of the value of domestic consumption.

Table 10.--Schedule 4: Chemical products

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u> dollars	Pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Pounds	Percent	Percent
407.2500	Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin):										
	Poland-----	-	-	320	311,179	29	30,864	51	48,501	100.0	99.9
407.7220	Sulfamethazine:										
	Yugoslavia-----	1,717	352,514	1,606	277,300	166	33,069	980	180,337	47.4	44.3
407.8540	Sulfathiazole:										
	Poland-----	651	218,587	991	246,253	77	20,944	315	56,879	46.2	42.3
407.8545	Other anti-infective sulfonamides:										
	Yugoslavia-----	135	20,661	344	53,465	60	8,818	47	7,055	39.7	30.9
417.5000	Antimony oxide:										
	China-----	311	186,202	1,896	1,094,035	70	33,069	193	145,390	15.1	5.5
423.0060	Inorganic oxides:										
	Soviet Union-----	94	3,003	471	7,995	202	1,724	1,010	18,822	6.5	0.02
437.2400	Alkaloids:										
	China-----	661	39,844	1,533	85,627	704	39,330	-	-	71.0	87.2
437.8225	Pantothenic acid, synthetic:										
	Poland-----	204	136,685	398	292,394	72	55,306	25	20,944	40.8	61.4
439.3040	Natural advanced drugs:										
	China-----	309	43,597	386	55,816	101	15,464	82	9,862	20.1	6.9
439.5040	Compounds of animal origin:										
	Poland-----	-	-	367	22,270	60	3,307	62	4,409	18.9	18.5
452.0400	Anise oil:										
	China-----	114	23,810	349	66,086	279	58,733	53	4,189	96.4	98.0
452.1200	Cassia oil:										
	China-----	607	42,686	961	69,946	178	10,882	569	42,668	59.5	47.9

Aspirin

Imports of aspirin from Poland, TSUSA item 407.2500, amounted to 362,000 pounds (81 percent of imports from all sources and 1.2 percent of U.S. consumption) in 1973 and 311,000 pounds (99.96 percent of imports from all sources and an estimated 1.3 percent of consumption) in 1975; there were no imports from Poland in 1974. U.S. production of aspirin declined from 33.3 million pounds in 1974 to 25.8 million pounds (preliminary figure) in 1975, which may indicate decreasing employment in the domestic industry. The downward trend in production is likely due to increasing competition from other analgesics, notably acetaminophen, and not to any increase in imports. In view of the fact that imports from Poland supply such a miniscule percentage of consumption and were actually smaller in 1975 than in 1973, it does not seem likely that these imports could be a cause of market disequilibrium at the present time.

Pantothenic acid

U.S. imports of pantothenic acid and its derivatives, TSUSA item 437.8825, from all sources in 1974 were valued at \$1.9 million and supplied 22 percent of the value of U.S. consumption. Poland supplied 11 percent of these imports, while Japan supplied 83 percent of the imports. Although imports of pantothenic acid from Poland nearly doubled in 1975 from their level in 1974, total imports from all sources declined significantly. Hence, it appears that the increased imports from Poland

in 1975 were made at the expense of the Japanese, rather than at the expense of the domestic industry.

Advanced drugs of animal origin

Imports from Poland of this item classified under TSUSA item 439.5040 increased from zero in both 1973 and 1974 to \$367,000 in 1975. This TSUSA item contains many different drug products. At this time it is not known which particular product(s) in this group are included in Poland's exports to the United States, and therefore it is not possible to judge whether the product(s) are having any market impact.

Antimony oxide

United States demand for antimony oxide, used chiefly in fire-retardant materials, increased in 1972, when the U.S. Department of Transportation safety standards went into effect. These standards established fire retardancy restrictions for interior components of passenger vehicles.

The value of imports of antimony oxide from China in 1975 was over six times the value in 1974. The import/consumption ratio for Chinese imports rose from 0.6 percent in 1974 to 3.2 percent in 1975. First quarter data for 1976 show an increase of 175.7 percent in value and 339.7 percent in quantity of the Chinese product from the level entering in the first quarter of 1975. Thus, it appears that the import/consumption ratio may rise again in 1976 despite a tariff rate of 2 cents per pound for column 2 compared to 0.3 cent per pound for column 1.

Inorganic oxides

TSUSA item 423.0060 consists of inorganic oxides, hydroxides, and peroxides, other than those provided for elsewhere. Although very little information is available on more than a few of the important chemicals in the class, it is believed that compounds imported under this class from the Soviet Union are probably rare-earth oxides.

The United States has the world's largest reserves of rare-earth raw materials and is the world's principal producer and consumer of rare earths. Moreover, U.S. exports of the compounds may well exceed total imports. Although imports of these compounds from the Soviet Union increased substantially in 1975 from their level the previous year, the Soviet Union's share of total U.S. imports and consumption is small.

Other chemical products

It is unlikely that there would be any adverse impact on the domestic market from increased imports of the remaining items--alkaloids, TSUSA item 437.2400; natural advanced drugs, TSUSA item 439.3040; anise oil, TSUSA item 452.0400; and cassia oil, TSUSA item 452.1200. U.S. imports of items entering under TSUSA item 437.2400, consist of various alkaloids which require labor-intensive production methods and which are generally not produced in the United States for economic reasons. U.S. imports of natural advanced drugs from China comprise only an estimated 2 percent of U.S. consumption. The shipment of these bulky plant raw materials over long distances generally proves to be noneconomic. Botannicals from China entering under this TSUSA item are generally indigenous to

that country. For these reasons it is not likely that imports from China could disrupt U.S. markets or prevent an industry from developing. Both anise oil and cassia oil are indigenous to China. Except for occasional small amounts of anise oil distilled in the United States from imported anise seeds, all U.S. requirements of these two products have been traditionally imported.

Schedule 5

Sheet glass

Imports of sheet glass from Romania are currently the subject of a dumping investigation by the U.S. Treasury Department. After receiving a petition from three major U.S. manufacturers, the Treasury Department launched an investigation in April 1976. A preliminary finding will be announced on October 8.

A finding of less-than-fair-value sales by the Treasury Department would mark the fourth time in the last 20 years that dumping charges against sheet glass imports from NME countries have been upheld. In none of the three earlier cases (Czechoslovakian sheet glass in 1962 and 1964 and Soviet sheet glass in 1964) was an injury determination made by the U.S. International Trade Commission (then called the U.S. Tariff Commission).

Shipments of all categories of sheet glass from Romania increased in value from \$2.0 million in 1974 to \$2.8 million in 1975. Most of these imports are classified under TSUSA items 542.3120 and 542.3320 (see table 11). Romania is only one of four NME's that have supplied the U.S. market with significant quantities of sheet glass in recent years. However, sheet glass imports from the other three countries (Soviet Union, Poland, and Hungary) were down in 1975 compared with such imports in the previous year.

Today most U.S. glass manufacturers produce float and plate glass rather than sheet glass. The two products are substitutable in

Table 11.--Schedule 5: Ceramics products

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
517.3100	Graphite (lb.) China-----	348	2,705,132	792	4,999,827	245	1,537,935	133	993,410	19.1	4.2
518.1130	Asbestos, chrysotile (s. tn.):										
	Soviet Union-----	-	-	921	4,525	-	-	266	974	22.2	44.3
518.1160	Asbestos, crude (s. tn.):										
	Soviet Union-----	-	-	1,322	5,768	398	2,166	-	-	45.4	43.3
520.2000	Diamond powder (car.):										
	Soviet Union-----	430	321,500	588	440,000	124	101,000	-	-	8.9	13.9
520.6100	Semiprecious stones (car.):										
	China-----	330	-	666	-	109	-	77	-	36.0	-
531.0400	Refractory magnesia (s. tn.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	1,001	13,442	1,382	9,795	-	-	236	1,914	33.9	31.8
	Ordinary glass (lb.):										
542.3120	Romania-----	249	6,280,180	559	13,543,794	112	2,171,123	135	3,372,455	25.0	33.5
542.3320	Romania-----	741	18,791,367	997	24,358,153	196	4,133,399	376	9,546,516	34.2	41.6
546.5200	Glassware, not over 30¢ each (no.):										
	Romania-----	481	2,364,340	613	2,612,816	105	508,544	73	372,499	11.2	7.7
546.5400	Glassware, 30¢-\$1 each (no.):										
	Hungary-----	438	1,027,600	542	1,288,656	179	388,749	94	225,484	5.7	7.1
	Romania-----	657	1,409,641	829	1,815,467	195	416,622	181	378,417	8.7	10.0
	Total-----	1,095	2,437,241	1,371	3,104,123	374	805,371	275	603,901	14.4	17.2
546.5600	Glassware, \$1-\$3 each (no.):										
	Poland-----	337	198,443	433	271,321	157	91,285	74	43,548	5.3	5.2
	East Germany-----	324	181,515	374	205,652	115	62,184	71	38,796	4.6	4.0
	Romania-----	277	197,367	432	311,556	164	119,157	45	34,852	5.3	6.0
	Total-----	938	577,325	1,239	788,529	436	272,626	190	117,196	15.1	15.2
546.5800	Glassware, over \$3 each (no.):										
	East Germany-----	345	54,564	474	79,419	99	13,209	123	23,765	26.4	27.0
546.5900	Glassware, over \$3 each (no.):										
	Czechoslovakia-----	134	19,955	356	72,217	25	3,941	43	7,645	5.6	6.5

many applications, and increased imports of sheet glass, therefore, affect the domestic markets of both float and sheet glass.

Glassware

United States imports from the NME's of five different TSUSA glassware items increased substantially in 1975. Czechoslovakia, Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Poland and Romania were the NME countries that accounted for the higher import levels of these items. The domestic glassware market accommodated these increases with no apparent problem mainly because glassware imports from the NME's account for only a small share of domestic consumption--1 to 3 percent for most items. Despite these increases in imports of five categories of glassware items, other glassware items imported from the NME's decreased in value. As a result, total U.S. imports of all glassware from the five NME's named above increased only 11 percent, from \$7.4 million in 1974 to \$8.2 million in 1975. Much of this increase in dollar value can be attributed to inflation. Furthermore, most of the increase in imports (\$0.6 million) was from Romania, which received most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment in August 1975. Nearly 60 percent of the total glassware imports from Romania entered the United States in the last 5 months of the year when MFN was in effect.

Glassware imported from the NME's, and other countries, is mainly hand-made and competes in the U.S. domestic market with both the machine-made and hand-made products.

Other schedule 5 products

Most of the other items imported from the NME's in schedule 5 are raw materials or semimanufactured products. The one exception is item 520.6100, semiprecious stones. Imports under this item from China are believed to consist mainly of jade earrings. There is no domestic industry that produces these objects.

The reappearance of imports of Soviet asbestos after a hiatus of several years is attributable to a 7-month strike in Canada, the principal U.S. source. It is expected that imports of the Soviet product will fall now that the strike has been settled. According to industry sources, the Soviet asbestos is priced lower than asbestos from other suppliers, but the Soviet product is often not graded properly, necessitating a costly reprocessing which eliminates the price saving.

Imports of graphite from China increased in 1975. The United States is highly dependent on imports for its supply of this product. Domestic users are believed to be interested in increasing their imports from China to diversify their supply sources and to obtain the high-quality Chinese product.

The increased imports of refractory magnesia from Yugoslavia are not causing problems in the domestic market for this product because the U.S. industry has been unable to satisfy domestic demand in recent years. These shortages are expected to continue, necessitating additional imports.

Schedule 6

No imports from the NME's that were entered under schedule 6 during 1975 are considered immediate threats to domestic industries, but six items from either Poland or Yugoslavia are being watched for future developments. These products are vises, TSUSA item 649.3710; end milling cutters, TSUSA item 649.4305; milling cutters, NES, TSUSA item 649.4315; threading taps, TSUSA item 649.4330; twist drills, TSUSA item 649.4340; and insulated copper conductors, TSUSA item 688.0420. (See table 12.)

Tools

Imports of each of the tools identified above increased substantially in 1975. In terms of value, Poland supplied 10.6 percent of total imports of vises, 23.0 percent of end milling cutters, 66.9 percent of the milling cutters, and 13.1 percent of the threading taps. In 1975 Yugoslavia supplied 12.6 percent of total imports of end milling cutters and 11.4 percent of twist drills. These imported tools from Poland and Yugoslavia are characterized by substantially lower prices and somewhat lower quality than their domestic counterparts; however, a certain minimal quality standard must be maintained for end milling cutters and milling cutters in order to sell in the United States. Only the U.S. vise industry is currently experiencing unemployment problems. Although Japan supplies the bulk of imported vises, Poland accounted for an estimated 3 percent of domestic consumption in 1975.

Table 12.--Schedule 6: Metal products

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		Percent	Percent
601.1520	Chrome ore (content ton):										
	Soviet Union-----	1,263	15,430	3,253	19,952	159	1,948	2,910	15,060	25.0	19.0
601.1540	Chrome ore (content ton):										
	Albania-----	218	29,520	2,108	17,580	1,076	13,067	-	-	23.2	13.7
601.1560	Chrome ore (content ton):										
	Soviet Union-----	8,175	119	21,168	136,862	3,479	59,526	4,673	15,892	54.9	51.5
601.5400	Tungsten ore (content lb.):										
	China-----	1,095	281,492	1,752	310,008	1,206	210,939	158	32,641	5.5	4.7
605.0230	Iridium (troy oz.):										
	Soviet Union-----	313	354	619	1,349	-	-	-	-	9.0	9.4
605.0290	Platinum (troy oz.):										
	Soviet Union-----	20,091	104,602	27,406	174,843	4,132	23,909	6,731	47,476	76.2	77.0
605.0780	Platinum (troy oz.):										
	Soviet Union-----	122	652	1,333	8,364	-	-	-	-	66.5	65.0
605.2040	Silver bullion (troy oz.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	10,513	2,165,861	14,742	3,296,013	1,939	458,000	788	3,248,549	5.4	5.4
607.1500	Pig iron (long ton):										
	Hungary-----	2,733	15,506	9,225	49,689	7,019	36,603	-	-	13.3	11.6
607.5700	Ferrosilicon manganese (gross lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	1,569	7,495,664	1,993	6,300,130	1,533	4,846,196	1,133	6,540,957	8.7	9.0
608.5230	Aluminum tool steel bars (lb.):										
	Poland-----	494	1,607,819	559	1,397,433	160	451,786	269	680,254	4.0	5.8
612.3140	Copper sheets (lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	2,267	1,877,678	2,804	3,855,312	279	386,674	1,755	2,390,025	45.5	49.4
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap (lb.):										
	Soviet Union-----	-	-	4,044	20,351,677	-	-	160	880,045	14.7	18.6
618.2560	Aluminum sheets, etc. (lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	1,252	2,771,770	2,894	6,600,506	238	471,261	1,772	4,178,904	6.6	7.4
622.0200	Unwrought tin (lb.):										
	China-----	9,396	7,353,826	39,761	14,060,533	11,780	4,450,400	2,274	797,037	12.7	14.4
624.0350	Unwrought lead (content lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	-	-	2,881	19,267,571	-	-	1,715	11,600,187	8.2	11.2
628.2500	Germanium (lb.):										
	Soviet Union-----	179	2,864	608	8,504	36	441	53	802	38.9	50.3
632.4000	Selenium (lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	171	6,614	541	61,718	-	-	136	15,432	5.5	7.3
646.9500	Door closers and parts										
	Yugoslavia-----	643	-	779	-	260	-	78	-	18.4	-
649.3710	Vises (no.):										
	Poland-----	251	85,573	436	27,534	119	8,691	88	13,165	10.6	3.8
649.4305	End milling cutters:										
	Yugoslavia-----	362	-	535	-	152	-	116	-	12.6	-
	Poland-----	626	-	981	-	283	-	170	-	23.0	-
	Total-----	2,758	-	1,516	-	435	-	286	-	35.6	-

Table continued on following page.

Table 12--Schedule 6: Metal products--Continued

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>			
		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>dollars</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
649.4315	Milling cutters NES:										
	Poland-----	553	-	971	-	215	-	137	-	66.9	-
649.4330	Threading taps:										
	Poland-----	33	-	484	-	60	-	163	-	13.1	-
649.4340	Twist drills:										
	Yugoslavia-----	604	-	758	-	194	-	242	-	11.4	-
653.5025	Stoves, portable, solid fuel										
	(no.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	335	7,570	583	47,991	221	28,553	-	-	8.3	3.2
657.1000	Malleable cast iron articles										
	(lb.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	337	1,085,784	980	2,472,286	96	281,504	176	451,724	7.4	10.0
661.3505	Refrigerators (no.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	606	10,912	1,189	19,846	-	-	658	9,729	5.7	6.8
668.2045	Printing presses (no.):										
	Czechoslovakia-----	378	84	702	122	205	34	175	20	8.4	10.0
674.1040	Converters & ingot molds:										
	Poland-----	800	-	1,108	-	492	-	98	-	10.3	-
674.3270	Combmachines (no.):										
	Czechoslovakia-----	730	22	939	9	465	3	53	3	12.9	5.6
	Insulated copper conductors										
	(no.):										
1/688.0420	Yugoslavia-----)			3,291	4,097,273	338	454,605	1,363	1,681,066	49.8	61.1
1/688.0440	Yugoslavia-----)	7,108	7,914,229	2,564	2,892,555	1,130	1,189,006	2,176	2,927,580	19.1	25.1
1/688.0460	Yugoslavia-----)			582	648,460	317	385,123	163	156,177	7.3	10.4
692.1090	Motor vehicles NES (no.):										
	Poland-----	3,389	6,897	5,923	9,982	1,621	3,045	1,206	1,650	50.2	49.7

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1975 insulated copper conductor was entered under the single TSUSA item 688.0400.

Since Yugoslavia received GSP on January 1, 1976, it may have a substantial advantage in marketing end milling cutters and twist drills in the United States. Both of these products have a column 1 duty rate of 15 percent ad valorem and both are on the GSP list.

Copper conductor

Imports of TSUSA item 688.0420, insulated copper conductors, 33 AWG and finer, have concerned domestic manufacturers of this product in the past. The value-to-weight ratio of this item makes it economical to transport. In 1975, Yugoslavia supplied 49.8 percent of the total value and 61.1 percent of the total quantity of imports. Although Yugoslavia's share of domestic consumption was only 1.2 percent in 1975, U.S. industry officials believe that Yugoslavia is currently investigating the U.S. market potential for its product and may become a volume supplier in the future. Since Yugoslavia has been selling at substantially lower prices than domestic producers, imports of this product could have a disruptive effect if they increase substantially.

Ferroalloys and nonferrous metals

Several semimanufactured metal product imports from the NME's increased in 1975, but none were of consequence except for ferroalloys and some nonferrous metals. U.S. manufacturers of ferroalloys and nonferrous metals, especially aluminum, believe that the low prices of Yugoslavian products have had a detrimental effect on U.S. producers' output and prices. Citing recent drastic declines in domestic production

the Aluminum Association has urged the withdrawal of GSP treatment for some aluminum products. In 1975, imports of Yugoslavian aluminum sheet, plate, and strip, TSUSA item 618.2560, increased over 1974 levels by 131.2 percent in terms of value and 138.1 percent in terms of quantity. Compared with imports in the first quarter of 1975, imports in the same period in 1976 increased 644.5 percent in terms of value and 786.7 percent in terms of quantity. These data show a drop in the unit value of the product, along with an increase in the Yugoslavian share of imports from 7.4 percent in the first quarter of 1975 to 11.6 percent for the comparable period in 1976.

The Ferroalloys Association, also arguing for GSP withdrawal, stresses that its industry already is suffering from an ever-increasing flow of imports, which captured 40 percent of the market in 1975, up from 24 percent in 1973 and 29 percent in 1974. Imports of ferrosilicon manganese from Yugoslavia (TSUSA 607.5700), one of the products about which the association is particularly concerned, accounted for 4.8 percent of domestic consumption in 1975. Furthermore, the quantity of ferrosilicon manganese imported from Yugoslavia in the first quarter of 1976 surpassed the total imported from that country in 1975.

Raw materials

Although imports from the NME's of many raw materials (chrome ore, tungsten ore, tin, lead, and precious metals) increased in 1975 from their levels in 1974 and accounted for a significant percentage of total imports, none are believed to be causing problems. All items enter free of duty except for tungsten ore, which has a column 2 duty

rate of 40 cents per pound versus the Column 1 rate of 25 cents per pound. Most of these items are not mined in volume in the United States.

Schedule 7

Clothespins

Spring-type clothespins, TSUSA number 790.0500, from Poland constitute the only item in schedule 7 that may cause some disequilibrium in domestic markets (see table 13). Based on quantity, Polish clothespins accounted for at least 7.0 percent of estimated consumption in 1975. ^{1/} Spring-type clothespins were also imported from Czechoslovakia, Romania, and China. Together with those from Poland, imports of clothespins from all the NME's increased from 5.3 percent of consumption by quantity in 1970 to 10.6 percent in 1975. Imports of clothespins from the NME's have increased from 14.7 percent of total imports by quantity in 1970 to 28.1 percent in 1975. In addition, the combined quantity of imports for consumption of spring-type clothespins from the four Communist countries during the first 3 months of 1976 were 7.9 percent higher than during the same period in 1975. Imports from Poland during the first 3 months of 1976 increased 39.6 percent in terms of quantity and 73.8 percent in terms of value, compared with those in the same period in 1975.

The average unit value per gross of clothespins from Communist countries was consistently below the average unit value for imports from

^{1/} This figure may underestimate the actual percentage of U.S. consumption, since domestic shipments were estimated at a level 95 percent of that in 1974, while industry sources believe that shipments in 1975 were at most 90 percent of the level of shipments in 1974.

Table 13.-- Schedule 7: Sundries products

TSUSA number	Product description and country of origin	1974		1975		1st quarter 1975		1st quarter 1976		Share of total imports (1975)	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>			
		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>		<u>Percent:</u>	<u>Percent</u>
700.2738	Men's leather welt foot- wear (pr.):										
	Poland-----	251	42,936	491	86,568	139	25,812	21	3,546	9.0	9.4
	Romania-----	75	13,956	1,199	209,676	164	27,732	655	113,416	21.9	22.7
	Total	4,745	56,892	1,680	294,264	303	53,544	676	116,962	30.7	31.9
700.2940	Leather footwear (pr.):										
	Czechoslovakia-----	28	3,828	771	91,464	8	960	53	7,416	18.8	19.4
700.3515	Males' athletic footwear (pr.):										
	Yugoslavia-----	9,973	1,314,277	24,774	2,773,361	6,412	731,926	6,669	756,323	23.9	17.9
700.3555	Leather footwear, boys' (pr.):										
	Poland-----	535	192,360	1,109	357,994	201	68,970	873	272,308	8.4	9.5
	Headwear (doz.):										
700.1020	China-----	505	152,964	1,142	299,090	356	107,618	457	145,338	14.9	21.0
700.3780	China-----	531	977,554	1,230	4,096,256	478	1,640,543	574	2,179,860	67.9	82.1
732.0600	Bicycles (no.):										
	Poland-----	276	14,559	446	22,530	13	689	19	885	60.4	63.5
755.1500	Fireworks (lb.):										
	China-----	967	1,918,772	3,533	6,883,126	550	1,123,821	1,157	2,278,232	35.7	54.5
790.0500	Clothespins (spring type) (gross):										
	Poland-----	163	237,177	413	432,557	42	56,539	73	78,924	18.3	18.5

all countries for the period 1970 to 1975. While the average unit value of clothespins from Poland and China was only a few cents less than the average for all countries in 1975, the average unit value for Czechoslovakia and Romania was less than two-thirds of the average for all countries. Furthermore, the tariff rate is 20 cents per gross for column 2, versus 10 cents per gross for column 1.

Although imports of clothespins from the NME's increased during the period 1970 to 1975, U.S. consumption, total imports, and domestic shipments remained relatively constant or decreased slightly. This stagnation is mainly due to the increased sales and usage of automatic clothes dryers.

In the United States, wooden spring-type clothespins are produced in four plants. Three of these plants are located in Maine; one, is located in Massachusetts. Another plant which manufactures plastic clothespins is in Vermont. 1/ All of these plants are located in very small towns. The entire domestic industry employs fewer than 500 people.

1/ The overwhelming bulk (perhaps more than 95-97 percent) of production and consumption consists of clothespins made of wood.

Other schedule 7 products

Imports from the NME's of bicycles, fireworks, headwear, and certain types of men's and boys' leather footwear increased substantially in both quantity and value in 1975 over 1974 levels.

Bicycles.--TSUSA item 732.0600 covers bicycles having both wheels over 19 inches in diameter and valued over \$8.33-1/3 each. Imports from Poland of bicycles of this description accounted for an estimated 10 to 15 percent of U.S. domestic consumption. However, bicycles are imported under 13 TSUS item numbers, and imports of bicycles from Poland accounted for only 0.5 percent of the total value and 1.3 percent of the total quantity of bicycles imported by the United States in 1975. In terms of total bicycle consumption, bicycles from Poland classified under TSUSA item 732.0600 accounted for only 0.1 percent of the total value and 0.3 percent of the total quantity. It should be noted, however, that during the period 1970-75, total imports of bicycles from Poland have increased sharply from 30,560 to 121,514 units, representing an increase of nearly 300 percent.

Fireworks.--Imports of fireworks from China, TSUSA item 755.1500, account for an estimated 20 percent of total domestic consumption. The quantity of fireworks imported from China increased nearly 260 percent in 1975 over the level in 1974 and was 103 percent higher in the first

quarter of 1976 than in the same period in 1975. Nevertheless, the item is not considered import sensitive at this time because (a) imported fireworks are characteristically different from those produced domestically, and (b) the bicentennial is creating peak demand for fireworks.

Headwear.--Imports of headwear from China, entered under TSUSA items 702.1020 1/ and 702.3780, more than doubled in value in 1975 from the level in 1974. Furthermore, the value of these imports during the first quarter of 1976 increased 28 percent and 20 percent, respectively, from their values during the same period in 1975. Imports of Chinese headwear entered under TSUSA item 702.1020 accounted for an estimated 2 percent of domestic consumption in 1975. Although headwear from China entered under TSUSA item 702.3780 accounted for 68 percent of domestic consumption in 1975, these imports are not affecting a U.S. industry because there apparently is no domestic production of this item.

Footwear.--The level of imports in 1975 of men's leather welt footwear from Poland and Romania, TSUSA item 700.2738; leather footwear from Czechoslovakia, TSUSA item 700.2940; and boys' leather footwear from Poland, TSUSA item 700.3555, increased substantially over 1974 levels. Despite the increase, however, men's leather welt footwear from Poland and Romania and leather footwear imports from Czechoslovakia each account for only 1 percent of the value of domestic consumption in these categories. Imports of boys' leather footwear from Poland accounted for 10 percent of the value and 3 percent of the quantity of domestic consumption.

1/ Changed to 702.1220 on Jan. 1, 1976.

The value of imports of males' athletic footwear from Yugoslavia, TSUSA item 700.3515, increased 148 percent in 1975 from the level imported in 1974. The 1975 imports accounted for 24 percent of the value of total imports of this item and an estimated 10 percent of the value of domestic production. The athletic footwear from Yugoslavia consists primarily of soccer shoes. Imports of athletic footwear from all countries entered under TSUSA item 700.3515 increased from 4.9 million pairs, valued at \$25.9 million, in 1971 to 15.5 million pairs, valued at \$103.8 million, in 1975. During the same period U.S. production of athletic footwear increased from 8 million pairs to 11 million pairs, and it is believed that employment has followed the same upward trend.

APPENDIX A

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

Table 1A.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
684.0120	Aluminum and aluminum alloys, unwrought, NEC-----	\$25,641,310	-	\$39,515,825
719.1975	Machines and parts, NEC, for treatment of materials by temperature change, etc-----	5,888,919	\$2,809,197	17,530,790
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	4,578,521	1,006,218	1,006,218
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial-----	4,466,081	7,333,128	13,782,793
711.1050	Steam power boilers, NEC-----	3,293,546	-	1,462,114
282.0010	Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap, except stainless-----	3,205,659	-	8,459,347
711.3100	Steam engines and turbines incorporating boilers, and parts, NEC-----	3,098,874	6,534,592	12,453,032
719.2220	Air compressors, stationary, over 100 horsepower-----	3,041,068	63,347	2,342,114
266.2120	Polyester staple, not carded or combed, etc-----	1,855,076	-	1,559,001
711.1040	Power boilers, steam generating water tube, stationary, over 400,000 pounds/hour capacity-----	1,713,649	-	1,660,380
678.5032	Steel tube and pipe flanges, forged-----	1,516,492	80,079	255,816
678.2010	Carbon steel standard pipe, seamless, black-----	1,394,267	-	2,852,989
251.8220	Wood pulp, sulfite, bleached, softwood, other than dissolving grade-----	1,302,057	-	1,724,448
719.3180	Lifting and loading machines, NEC, and parts-----	1,295,968	-	-
678.5060	Iron tube and pipe fittings, NEC-----	1,048,987	756,453	4,609,858
719.9242	Nonautomatic valves, etc., and parts, NEC, of iron or steel-----	990,115	457,822	4,554,556
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported in only small quantities:			
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	-	18,299,166	62,598,467
263.1021	Cotton, upland domestic, 1-1/8 inches and over-----	-	8,314,919	17,059,506
684.0110	Aluminum and aluminum alloy extrusion ingot and billet-----	-	-	6,775,547
718.4254	Boring and drilling machines, NEC, for mining and construction-----	551,106	1,422,692	4,985,303
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$64,881,695	\$47,077,613	\$205,188,104
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China-----	\$85,418,206	\$70,205,513	\$303,630,913

Table 2A.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
766.2560	Antiques, NSPF-----	\$4,608,986	\$1,208,590	\$5,317,620
320.2032	PC shirting NES, white cotton-----	3,718,198	1,259,808	13,101,019
622.0200	Tin, other than alloys, unwrought-----	2,273,708	11,780,352	39,760,732
320.1038	ABC sheeting, white cotton-----	2,061,452	889,574	7,281,063
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal standard-----	1,545,656	19,723	1,653,057
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled-----	1,226,229	47,654	1,383,499
755.1500	Fireworks-----	1,157,075	550,328	3,533,279
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	1,034,318	903,576	3,294,301
176.6000	Tung oil-----	995,468	711,809	1,580,470
521.1700	Bauxite, calcined-----	860,971	349,952	349,952
320.3032	PC shirting NES, white cotton-----	829,026	44,288	1,356,303
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo-----	828,627	273,026	1,555,816
308.0440	Raw silk, in skeins, etc., NES-----	809,070	288,369	3,039,304
161.1300	Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, unground-----	798,157	281,530	1,054,547
320.2092	White cotton fabric NES-----	767,111	210,912	1,243,187
186.1565	Downs, not meeting Federal standards-----	720,766	-	585,605
765.2500	Original works of free fine arts, NSPF-----	715,416	-	18,275
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	713,234	712,255	1,979,370
320.1058	Twill NES, white cotton-----	698,847	142,881	1,833,747
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
188.5040	Rosin-----	-	2,062,079	3,935,101
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$26,362,315	\$21,736,706	\$93,856,245
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China-----	\$47,064,749	\$36,068,043	\$156,270,982

Table 3A.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R. in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$432,100,762	\$63,880,085	\$424,123,810
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, exc. relief-----	63,878,945	80,162,856	666,569,780
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors 200 net engine horsepower and over-----	34,754,652	1,410,976	75,312,561
221.4000	Soybeans-----	28,783,586	-	2,668,135
719.2162	Oil-well/field pumps for liquids-----	13,946,348	-	11,657,404
711.6000	Gas turbines NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	12,167,627	-	47,161,840
042.2060	Rice, milled, NEC, medium grain-----	10,965,774	-	-
715.2120	Molding machines, and parts NEC-----	8,748,090	208,811	9,889,861
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors-----	6,268,735	1,498,565	7,920,283
715.2140	Foundry machines NEC, and parts NEC-----	5,350,894	-	3,396,909
893.0045	Pressure sensitive tape, plastic-----	4,988,040	1,206,186	6,468,784
718.4256	Mining machines, NEC-----	4,786,763	-	2,875,041
718.4244	Dozers for mounting on tractors-----	3,935,010	28,176	8,194,055
719.8060	Metal treating and molding machines and parts, NEC-----	3,716,108	1,723,999	5,617,760
715.1068	Multi-station machines, metalcutting, new, valued \$1000 and over-----	3,280,953	11,429,843	43,579,150
251.6000	Woodpulp chemical dissolving-----	2,799,800	6,189,452	9,839,949
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported only in small quantities:			
718.5150	Machines for forming foundry molds of sand, and parts-----	1,713,105	5,908,975	23,807,030
411.3220	Tallow, inedible-----	-	5,239,090	13,987,958
719.1442	Metal processing and heat treating furnaces, nonelectric-----	482,300	414,000	12,438,257
718.4250	Parts and accessories, NEC, for construction, etc., machines-----	2,090,685	3,863,668	12,320,830
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$644,758,177	\$183,164,682	\$1,387,829,397
	Total U.S. exports to U.S.S.R-----	\$740,336,333	\$275,882,127	\$1,832,606,649

Table 4A.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R. in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975
and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
475.0550	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity 145 seconds or more, NES, under 25 degrees A.P.I. -----	\$8,003,651	\$9,101,251	\$52,928,054
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations-----	6,730,594	4,131,820	27,406,295
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46 percent or more chromic oxide-----	4,673,402	3,478,725	21,168,268
601.1520	Chrome ore, not over 40 percent chromic oxide-----	2,910,167	159,500	3,253,108
653.2260	Metal coins NES-----	2,894,560	138,384	2,223,400
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw-----	2,169,625	551,896	2,219,560
620.0300	Unwrought nickel-----	2,122,330	5,850,228	9,884,263
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	1,954,510	329,108	5,705,453
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc.-----	1,316,320	1,840,873	5,490,867
423.0060	Inorganic oxides, hydroxides and peroxides-----	1,010,000	202,034	471,129
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	944,978	-	-
520.3300	Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	558,568	63,902	3,509,649
605.0260	Palladium-----	527,785	747,561	1,499,841
320.3032	PC shirting NES, white cotton-----	506,988	-	-
493.1500	Casein-----	445,784	349,965	1,711,272
240.1460	Birch plywood, face finished-----	441,491	-	-
	Major 1975 products not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	-	1,257,275	19,553,953
475.1030	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity under 145 seconds, NES, 25 degrees A.P.I. and over-----	-	21,672,558	21,793,834
605.0270	Rhodium-----	28,217	7,850,187	17,602,538
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	159,562	-	4,043,604
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$37,398,532	\$57,725,267	\$200,465,088
	Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. -----	\$42,692,717	\$71,038,462	\$242,411,071

Table 5A.--Leading items exported to Poland in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, NES-----	\$66,200,626	\$30,049,862	\$142,456,055
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except relief-----	13,297,861	4,524,027	65,328,391
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	12,647,533	12,997,829	33,173,402
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors-----	3,860,301	2,235,017	7,851,950
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	3,270,299	11,466,915	32,714,707
221.4000	Soybeans-----	3,172,098	19,208,133	31,666,307
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	2,631,171	2,643,755	19,661,912
715.2259	Parts, NEC, for metalworking rolling mill machinery-----	2,157,513	-	15,094,714
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	1,589,564	1,899,454	7,425,364
121.0010	Tobacco flue-cured leaf, stemmed-----	1,587,671	-	2,156,337
719.8095	Machines and mechanical appliances, NEC, and parts-----	1,552,549	63,962	904,267
719.3240	Industrial trucks and tractors, operator riding, NEC-----	1,505,459	-	512,680
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 and over horsepower-----	1,035,181	1,730,031	5,742,837
722.2041	Special purpose controls and control systems (AC/DC), NEC-----	1,028,308	-	900,895
729.9210	Electric industrial metal heat-treating and heat-processing furnaces, NEC-----	967,740	-	150,585
732.0346	Special purpose nonmilitary vehicles, NEC, new-----	857,419	22,188	22,188
051.7210	Almonds, shelled, fresh or dried-----	767,369	136,400	1,274,319
715.2245	Cold rolling mill machinery, for nonferrous metals-----	765,956	-	1,358,688
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976 or exported only in small quantities:			
422.1000	Linseed oil, raw-----	-	8,130,616	11,113,487
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	-	1,646,100	8,684,168
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$118,894,616	\$96,754,289	\$388,193,253
	Total U.S. exports to Poland-----	\$146,551,388	\$140,291,960	\$580,083,586

Table 6A.--Leading items imported from Poland in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$28,684,323	\$24,482,025	\$97,331,395
700.3550	Men's leather footwear NES, cement soles-----	3,638,177	1,889,094	6,631,013
107.3560	Pork NES, canned, boned, and cooked-----	2,650,101	1,433,090	5,155,119
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds each-----	2,587,717	53,492	3,095,231
608.8420	Steel plate, neither shaped, cold rolled, nor coated-----	2,543,796	3,909,154	9,667,464
382.1206	Women's raincoats NES, valued over \$4, 3/4 length-----	1,738,083	187,856	1,420,578
403.6000	Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	1,702,511	75,485	6,465,721
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	1,383,839	1,223,671	4,954,747
1/ 335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,341,455	888,690	3,928,228
646.2620	Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 inch in length, over 0.065 inch in diameter-----	1,228,552	1,028,346	4,501,935
692.1090	Motor vehicles NES-----	1,206,450	1,621,446	5,923,400
521.3180	Coal NES, including lignite, except peat-----	1,060,370	-	-
700.3555	Boys' leather footwear NES, cement soles-----	873,029	201,001	1,109,022
765.0300	Paintings, etc., by hand-----	802,880	5,965	101,263
380.0650	Men's and boys' cotton knit shirts, NES, not ornamented-----	796,413	478,377	1,029,872
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	734,138	179,577	1,241,898
674.3504	Engine lathes, metal-cutting-----	703,778	590,721	883,726
407.7220	Sulfamethazine-----	654,000	53,623	428,357
124.1010	Fox furskins, except silver and black, undressed-----	630,933	563,155	992,423
642.0200	Barbed wire-----	626,278	612,035	1,189,536
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$55,586,823	\$39,476,803	\$156,191,140
	Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	\$76,279,647	\$67,967,045	\$241,297,368

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1976, this item was classified under the now deleted number 335.9040.

Table 7A.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$7,091,490	-	\$2,016,000
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transport, 33,000 pounds and over-----	6,300,000	\$16,969,928	36,324,568
718.4264	Well drilling machines parts and accessories, NEC-----	4,319,424	1,252,893	4,134,584
734.1020	Aircraft, personal and utility, multiple engine, 3,000 pounds and over-----	2,723,526	-	3,264,384
512.0978	Vinyl chloride monomer-----	1,938,182	924,229	4,108,652
321.4020	Bituminous coal-----	1,923,138	-	957,827
729.9225	Parts and attachments, NEC, for electric industrial furnaces and ovens-----	1,733,849	917,428	1,411,842
734.9230	Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft-----	1,489,076	1,288,463	6,672,718
719.1442	Metal processing furnaces, etc., nonelectric-----	1,160,986	-	2,118,011
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	1,113,076	-	-
715.2230	Hot rolling mill machinery, other than tube rolling, for ferrous metals-----	1,090,470	195,905	2,415,614
712.5018	Wheel tractors NEC, 100 maximum PTO horsepower and over, new-----	951,474	1,668,778	5,740,715
724.9940	Radio broadcasting transmitters-----	911,206	-	873,105
251.7220	Pulp, sulfate, softwood, bleached, other than dissolving-----	882,666	-	24,209
732.0320	Trucks and trailers, off-highway, nonmilitary, new-----	857,973	3,272,400	12,700,736
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported only in small quantities:			
421.2010	Soybean oil, crude, degummed-----	-	23,022,517	34,568,030
719.8060	Metal treating machines and machines for molding metal powders, and parts, NEC-----	34,930	-	9,667,891
715.2256	Parts, NEC, for hot rolling mill machinery, except tube mill machinery-----	11,717	2,317,231	7,906,232
734.1065	Aircraft, used, rebuilt, or converted, nonmilitary-----	-	1,465,833	6,395,833
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	-	5,583,060	5,624,733
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$34,533,183	\$58,878,665	\$146,925,684
	Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia-----	\$63,957,061	\$103,938,763	\$323,499,103

Table 8A.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$12,569,653	\$4,220,587	\$34,471,355
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, NES-----	7,253,269	7,154,646	17,992,755
700.3515	Males' leather athletic footwear, NES-----	6,669,276	6,411,601	24,442,589
727.3040	Wood chairs NSPF-----	5,545,293	4,292,419	16,498,439
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	4,609,172	3,069,103	12,194,379
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, except alloyed-----	3,709,486	-	4,860,831
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined-----	3,248,549	1,938,704	14,742,430
192.2500	Hops-----	2,323,830	3,235,913	4,160,020
688.0440	Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 32 A.W.G. and larger-----	2,176,157	1,130,384	2,564,184
607.3100	Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon-----	2,098,189	5,947,094	9,219,266
618.2560	Aluminum sheets, strip, and plate, not clad-----	1,772,301	237,886	2,894,003
612.3140	Copper sheets, unalloyed-----	1,755,130	278,617	2,804,094
624.0350	Unwrought lead, unalloyed, except bullion-----	1,715,389	-	2,880,555
727.3500	Wood furniture NSPF-----	1,614,575	1,176,012	5,272,017
688.0420	Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 33 A.W.G. or finer-----	1,362,717	337,988	3,291,076
618.1540	Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inches or more in diameter-----	1,167,144	726,311	2,162,541
380.1260	Men's and boys' suit-type coats, NES, not knit, valued over \$4-----	1,150,962	1,450,635	3,683,523
607.5700	Ferrosilicon manganese-----	1,132,583	1,533,424	1,992,674
407.7220	Sulfamethazine-----	979,680	165,900	1,605,613
	Leading 1975 products not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	-	-	6,365,534
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$62,853,355	\$43,307,224	\$176,004,341
	Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	\$83,493,307	\$65,826,260	\$248,886,782

Table 9A.--Leading items exported to Romania in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
221.4000	Soybeans-----	\$15,181,191	\$3,505,646	\$3,505,646
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	4,494,530	1,363,765	9,693,496
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	3,360,713	-	11,792,877
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	3,282,243	1,469,132	5,824,898
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	2,946,726	29,704,252	58,613,222
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	1,645,067	-	1,886,102
719.5454	Parts, NEC for metalworking type machine tools-----	1,219,500	-	-
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	1,086,989	535,708	3,285,481
271.3040	Natural phosphate fertilizer-----	1,045,950	-	-
719.2170	Parts and attachments, NEC, for pumps for liquids-----	960,662	-	163,650
599.2080	Herbicidal preparations-----	869,626	-	-
861.9946	Parts and accessories, NEC, for industrial instruments, NEC-----	625,671	9,986	1,571,528
719.2250	Parts and attachments NEC for pumps and compressors, NEC-----	603,966	15,503	673,828
674.4330	Alloy steel sheets, hot-rolled, uncoated, NEC-----	546,032	-	-
717.7000	Nuclear reactors and parts, NEC-----	500,000	-	-
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported only in small quantities:			
321.4020	Bituminous coal-----	-	3,395,885	17,521,278
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	-	12,205,552	12,205,552
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	-	-	6,216,050
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial-----	-	675,000	5,587,725
734.1065	Aircraft, used, rebuilt, or converted, nonmilitary-----	-	-	5,300,000
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$38,368,866	\$52,880,429	\$143,841,333
	Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	\$43,041,765	\$73,939,030	\$189,277,590

Table 10A.--Leading items imported from Romania in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
475.0550	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity 145 seconds or more, NES, under 25 degrees A.P.I. -----	\$22,148,491	\$2,138,099	\$50,783,381
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	2,750,432	1,424,269	6,845,584
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	1,750,185	1,452,232	8,125,532
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, except alloyed-----	1,602,609	-	-
608.8744	Steel sheet, pickled or cold rolled, not shaped or coated-----	1,252,914	-	1,880,983
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	1,074,713	537,668	2,163,173
309.4342	Polyester fiber, wholly of filament, not cellulosic-----	995,419	-	154,303
382.1224	Women's, girls' and infants' cotton coats, valued over \$4, not knit-----	837,035	306,390	306,802
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear NES, valued \$5-6.80 per pair-----	654,675	164,229	1,198,926
380.1260	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats NES, not knit, valued over \$4-----	592,601	-	486,129
382.1206	Women's raincoats NES, valued over \$4, not knit, 3/4 length-----	533,116	170,430	170,430
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	474,723	270,841	695,214
774.6040	Rubber or plastic articles NSPF-----	388,064	-	89,856
380.3929	Men's cotton trousers, etc., NES, not knit-----	379,092	-	324,431
700.3550	Men's leather footwear NES, cement soles-----	378,434	279,066	1,065,637
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
475.2520	Gasoline-----	-	2,489,721	18,886,360
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	-	1,742,989	8,190,975
475.1030	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity under 145 seconds, NES, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	-	2,940,000	2,940,000
475.0530	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity under 145 seconds, NES, under 25 degrees A.P.I. -----	-	-	2,318,857
475.1050	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity 145 seconds or more, NES, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	-	-	2,233,800
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$35,812,503	\$13,915,934	\$108,860,373
	Total U.S. imports from Romania-----	\$46,493,806	\$20,788,228	\$135,056,629

Table 11A.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$5,263,303	\$3,014,910	\$18,149,126
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	3,979,207	-	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	2,849,684	2,592,626	8,031,326
121.0005	Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, unstemmed-----	1,339,138	1,044,870	2,575,209
513.6932	Inorganic bases, etc., NEC-----	796,525	-	-
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over-----	577,272	140,996	759,825
054.8400	Hops, fresh or dried-----	534,391	136,000	432,945
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	372,850	100,920	614,349
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	366,744	121,371	881,611
122.3030	Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	283,000	349,150	885,400
715.1062	Sawing and cut-off machines, metalcutting, valued \$1,000 and over-----	258,103	-	-
719.3120	Integral tractor-shovel loaders, wheel type, 4-wheel drive, 3 1/2 cubic yards and over bucket capacity-----	225,741	-	-
512.0659	Organic phosphate insecticides NEC-----	221,650	29,580	29,580
251.6000	Wood pulp, chemical dissolving-----	212,298	446,342	446,342
221.1010	Peanuts, shelled, green-----	210,900	655,590	1,244,078
732.8948	Parts and accessories, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles-----	187,110	-	-
212.0010	Muskrat furskins, undressed-----	155,250	42,253	223,503
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported in only small quantities:			
221.0530	Sunflower seed-----	-	-	1,538,796
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	55,685	56,604	1,311,922
221.5000	Flaxseed-----	-	-	882,799
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$17,888,851	\$8,731,212	\$38,006,811
	Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	\$20,648,260	\$12,223,516	\$52,899,534

Table 12A.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not alloy, not tempered, valued over 4¢ per pound-----	\$903,463	\$467,167	\$982,382
192.2500	Hops-----	697,442	-	413,004
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	595,449	-	442,846
674.3280	Boring, drilling and milling machines, except numerically controlled, NES-----	402,133	213,188	581,088
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except beads-----	328,608	404,049	1,101,298
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear NES, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	213,845	164,226	454,511
700.3550	Men's leather footwear NES, cement soles-----	212,139	345,650	1,335,307
668.2045	Printing presses NES-----	174,715	204,708	701,563
270.2580	Books NSPF-----	169,284	58,493	281,474
1/ 335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard-----	163,026	155,876	485,699
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	159,450	151,409	465,014
437.3000	Natural antibiotics, not artificially mixed-----	152,320	18,400	299,360
674.3504	Engine lathes, metal-cutting-----	145,371	63,684	637,606
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear NES, valued \$5-\$6.80 per pair-----	135,395	405,979	1,238,345
545.5700	Glass prisms for chandeliers, wall brackets, etc.-----	134,451	114,646	438,550
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
765.0300	Paintings, etc., by hand-----	80,000	-	3,519,874
670.0620	Spinning machines-----	57,878	1,116,477	1,409,029
610.3215	Steel pipe NES, not over 2.375 inches in diameter-----	73,936	574,651	1,298,235
674.3270	Combination machines, horizontal spindle, except numerically controlled-----	52,686	465,197	939,108
670.7400	Textile machine parts NSPF-----	88,470	195,507	649,238
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$4,940,061	\$5,119,307	\$17,673,531
	Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	\$7,879,822	\$10,684,763	\$35,566,832

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1976, this item was classified under the now deleted number, 335.9040.

Table 13A.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	\$3,803,493	-	\$2,755,609
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	412,802	-	721,771
011.6040	Pork livers, fresh or frozen-----	359,008	-	544,616
421.8010	Soft salad oils, crude, NEC-----	164,921	-	-
212.0010	Muskrat furskins, undressed-----	132,250	-	-
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	120,687	-	125,178
719.1538	Reciprocating liquid-chilling packages-----	117,492	\$6,845	6,845
718.2960	Parts and accessories, NEC, for printing machines and presses-----	81,618	5,700	5,700
282.0060	Stainless steel scrap-----	47,867	122,785	451,342
664.1300	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc-----	46,650	-	109,172
411.3220	Inedible tallow-----	45,222	-	-
861.9830	Optical measuring instruments-----	44,530	9,105	77,908
734.9230	Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships, and balloons-----	36,787	-	-
861.9968	Parts and accessories, NEC, for nuclear radiation detection instruments-----	33,754	-	-
729.5286	Industrial process instruments for liquid and gas analysis-----	33,689	-	-
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	-	-	4,060,000
051.1010	Oranges, fresh-----	-	-	1,855,939
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	-	995,328	995,328
719.3150	Oil field equipment, NEC, and parts, NEC-----	-	-	940,534
251.6000	Wood pulp, chemical dissolving-----	-	85,000	721,300
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$5,480,770	\$1,224,763	\$13,371,242
	Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic-----	\$5,819,206	\$2,023,493	\$17,178,907

Table 14A.--Leading items imported from the German Democratic Republic in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	\$1,080,000	-	-
494.2000	Montan wax-----	222,020	\$311,287	\$1,062,015
722.1620	Still 35-millimeter cameras, valued over \$10-----	150,676	21,514	421,163
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed-----	140,358	280,092	414,589
546.5600	Glassware NSPF, valued \$1-\$3-----	114,848	70,960	374,115
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	99,980	99,705	172,500
668.2035	Offset printing presses, 3500 pounds and over, sheet fed type-----	99,612	294,620	1,389,493
546.5800	Glassware NSPF, valued over \$3, cut or engraved-----	98,997	122,631	473,655
674.3280	Boring, drilling and milling machines, except numerically controlled, NES-----	86,374	61,416	284,082
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not alloy, not tempered, valued over 4¢ per pound-----	80,828	-	-
668.2015	Duplicating machines, offset type, under 3500 pounds-----	57,754	-	-
712.4900	Testing and measuring instruments and parts, NES-----	55,771	30,804	115,090
680.1500	Molds for metal, etc., NES-----	51,584	-	-
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	51,415	-	40,169
772.5105	Automobile tires, new-----	47,641	558	558
403.6000	Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	44,148	140,219	140,219
676.5200	Office machine parts NES-----	43,350	-	-
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
534.1100	Ceramic statues, etc., valued over \$2.50, by professional sculptor-----	28,202	57,301	262,967
668.2045	Printing press, NES-----	-	54,032	194,236
662.2025	Wrapping and packaging machines, NES, and parts-----	740	116,945	208,894
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$2,554,298	\$1,662,084	\$5,553,745
	Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic-----	\$3,348,497	\$2,600,857	\$9,996,464

Table 15A.--Leading items exported to Hungary in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	\$5,515,215	-	\$6,988,830
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	5,166,350	\$16,892,324	34,906,589
732.8920	Parts and accessories, NEC, for wheel tractors-----	989,261	706,915	2,359,008
712.1005	Planters and transplanters-----	940,114	56,794	82,339
512.0672	Insecticides and agricultural chemicals, NEC-----	880,000	375,008	375,008
712.5018	Wheel tractors NEC, 100 maximum horsepower and over-----	716,282	2,815,650	6,525,357
292.5010	Alfalfa seed, certified-----	707,802	-	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	699,943	544,577	1,432,368
664.1300	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc-----	297,696	141,120	663,135
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	297,290	369,733	1,142,345
292.5005	Alfalfa seed, uncertified-----	295,068	-	-
044.0030	Corn seed, except sweet corn-----	269,040	59,578	90,717
211.6000	Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed-----	263,137	273,234	604,465
712.9965	Parts and attachments, NEC, for agricultural machines-----	241,360	34,336	334,101
892.9200	Plans and drawings, not printed-----	237,375	-	-
729.5292	Industrial process type instruments, electric or electronic, NEC-----	173,975	33,089	142,480
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported in only small quantities:			
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, NEC-----	64,188	2,289,232	2,756,709
711.6000	Gas turbines NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	5,885	2,249,327	2,369,536
001.1010	Dairy cattle, for breeding-----	-	42,900	1,356,000
712.1060	Plows, etc., and parts and attachments, NEC-----	54,829	24,071	1,016,566
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$17,814,810	\$26,907,888	\$63,145,553
	Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	\$19,393,898	\$30,148,814	\$76,051,947

Table 16A.--Leading items imported from Hungary in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$4,858,222	\$2,662,475	\$12,025,755
1/ 678.5070	Machines NSPF, and parts-----	1,626,811	760	329,442
130.3000	Corn or maize, certified seed-----	903,163	-	-
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned-----	847,868	45,533	425,199
2/ 686.9030	Other lamps, including household-----	782,624	484,249	2,231,627
437.2000	Alkaloids and compounds NSPF, synthetic-----	373,081	181,852	613,319
750.2600	Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32¢ each (under quota)-----	328,824	222,231	222,231
546.5400	Glassware NES, valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	178,518	93,742	542,374
161.7100	Paprika-----	151,850	22,152	57,824
167.3040	Wine, over 14% alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon---	146,913	63,011	174,752
521.9100	Cryolite or kryolith-----	143,586	-	198,930
107.3560	Pork NES, canned, boned, and cooked-----	139,455	-	-
130.3500	Corn or maize, except certified seed-----	138,907	-	-
790.3900	Inflatable articles NSPF-----	123,299	103,399	272,886
772.5115	Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new-----	107,981	-	-
678.3550	Parts for machines used for forming rubber or plastics articles-----	100,000	-	-
680.1500	Molds for metal, etc., NES-----	95,340	13,460	41,380
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or im- ported in only small quantities:			
607.1500	Pig iron, no dutiable alloy-----	-	7,019,060	9,225,480
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors-----	-	152,280	2,525,978
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	41,070	200,057	633,533
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$11,087,512	\$11,264,261	\$29,520,710
	Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	\$12,339,444	\$13,174,082	\$34,966,080

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1976, this item was classified under the now deleted number 678.5060.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1976, this item was classssified under the more inclusive number 686.9000, which has been deleted.

Table 17A.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975
and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$12,555,098	\$7,351,082	\$14,779,595
715.2140	Foundry machines, and parts, NEC-----	1,408,480	-	-
231.2065	Synthetic rubber and substitutes-----	375,221	-	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	358,171	153,240	274,567
714.3005	Digital electronic computers-----	358,165	82,603	82,967
729.3075	Integrated circuits, semiconductor, monolithic, digital-----	346,295	-	43,372
729.5276	Industrial process temperature instruments, direct-deflect electric or electronic----	277,424	-	-
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	253,410	43,329	224,086
719.3220	Industrial trucks and tractors, operator riding, electric powered-----	240,690	-	-
712.9960	Agricultural machines NEC-----	163,404	-	-
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	157,700	-	355,682
714.3020	Machines for preparing tape or punched cards-----	143,973	47,900	285,692
864.1400	Watch cases and parts thereof-----	69,000	-	-
512.0632	Herbicides NEC-----	68,860	28,446	28,446
541.7036	Preparations acting primarily on digestive system, etc., dosage or retail sale, NEC--	52,020	-	210,188
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported in only small quantities:			
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	-	1,601,177	3,543,660
719.8045	Rubber processing and manufacturing machines, NEC, and parts-----	9,800	-	1,200,000
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	3,375	432,331	1,136,113
719.8095	Machines and mechanical appliances, and parts, NEC-----	23,281	-	677,504
081.9920	Poultry feeds, prepared-----	-	387,970	387,970
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$16,864,367	\$10,128,078	\$23,229,842
	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	\$17,419,045	\$11,161,677	\$29,297,949

Table 18A.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975
and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$1,294,824	\$183,908	\$1,862,743
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	208,910	264,164	381,502
161.7100	Paprika-----	199,606	404,151	852,613
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	108,994	53,500	71,941
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin-----	28,110	33,618	85,734
546.5200	Glassware NES, valued not over 30¢ each-----	15,696	18,045	28,413
632.4000	Selenium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	15,372	164,572	219,400
149.2600	Dried prunes and plums-----	13,259	-	19,677
546.5400	Glassware NES, valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	9,939	3,684	33,038
274.4000	Postage stamps, cards and envelopes, government stamped-----	6,833	-	26,655
161.0300	Basil, crude-----	6,630	-	5,180
193.2500	Vegetable substances, crude, NSPF-----	5,414	13,526	18,140
140.4000	Dried or dehydrated onions-----	3,537	-	13,812
124.1057	Whole furskins NES, raw-----	1,505	2,948	2,948
702.8000	Other wool headwear NES, valued over \$4-----	1,505	-	-
439.1060	Natural crude drugs NES-----	1,454	15,377	38,532
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	-	75,424	325,519
452.3200	Lavender and spike lavender oil-----	-	138,600	149,183
250.0420	Flax and hemp fibers for paper manufacturing-----	-	-	100,091
452.8040	Other essential and distilled oils-----	-	80,000	80,000
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$1,921,588	\$1,451,517	\$4,315,121
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	\$1,937,617	\$1,688,967	\$4,785,087

Table 19A.--Leading items exported to Albania in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	\$346,715	-	-
891.1210	Dictating and recording machine parts-----	133,073	-	\$1,236
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported in only small quantities:			
211.2010	Calf skins-----	-	\$272,850	\$272,850
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	-	141,092	141,092
211.2020	Kip skins-----	-	109,165	109,165
891.2040	Tape, magnetic, video-----	-	28,484	66,736
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	-	-	48,202
891.1220	Phonograph parts and accessories, NEC-----	-	-	18,464
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic, and veterinary instruments and equipment-----	-	2,445	2,445
862.4620	Motion picture film, under 35 millimeter-----	-	-	1,840
891.8030	Wind instruments, new-----	-	-	1,000
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$479,788	\$554,036	\$633,200
	Total U.S. exports to Albania-----	\$479,788	\$554,036	\$633,200

Table 20A.--Leading items imported from Albania in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$191,798	\$184,610	\$480,949
470.5500	Myrobalan and sumac-----	6,956	11,000	26,000
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile or tufted construction, of textile materials, valued over 66 2/3 cents per square foot-----	2,551	-	-
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
601.1540	Chrome ore, more than 40 but less than 46 percent chromic oxide-----	-	1,075,597	2,107,789
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46 percent and over chromic oxide-----	-	205,000	205,000
653.2260	Metal coins NES-----	-	-	3,096
724.1040	Movie film, exposed, NES-----	-	-	585
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$201,305	\$1,476,207	\$2,823,419
	Total U.S. imports from Albania-----	\$201,305	\$1,476,537	\$2,824,019

Table 21A.--Leading items exported to Cuba in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975 ^{1/}

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
599.2035	Organic phosphate containing pesticidal preparations, except fly sprays and aerosols-----	\$34,000	-	-
541.8000	Medicinal and pharmaceutical supplies, for relief-----	20,300	-	\$11,200
714.1010	Typewriters, standing, electric, new-----	2,474	-	1,296
664.4020	Plate glass, in rectangles, unworked-----	2,000	-	-
861.5070	Parts, NEC, for motion picture cameras and projectors-----	1,557	-	-
	Major 1975 products not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported in only small quantities:			
931.0050	Special transactions, not classified according to kind-----	-	-	15,000
714.3040	Statistical machines, used with punched cards or tape-----	-	-	4,153
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic, and veterinary instruments and equipment-----	-	-	1,690
726.1000	Electro-medical and electro-therapeutic apparatus, except X-ray-----	-	-	1,100
821.0806	Household furniture, wood, not upholstered-----	-	-	816
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$60,331	-	\$35,255
	Total U.S. exports to Cuba-----	\$60,331	-	\$35,255

^{1/} U.S. trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since Feb. 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 determined 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 22A.--Leading items imported from Cuba in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975 ^{1/}

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
274.7000	Photographic film, exposed or developed from print plates-----	-	\$400	\$900
270.2540	Books in languages other than English-----	-	723	723
653.2260	Metal coins NES-----	-	-	700
724.2500	Phonograph records NES-----	-	-	588
	Total imports itemized above-----	-	\$1,123	\$2,911
	Total U.S. imports from Cuba-----	-	\$1,123	\$2,911

^{1/} See footnote 1, table 21A.

Table 23A.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
861.9822	Instruments for chemical analysis-----	\$4,920	-	-
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic, and veterinary instruments and equipment-----	1,573	-	-
	Major 1975 products that were not exported in the first quarter of 1976, or exported in only small quantities:			
729.5248	Nuclear monitoring instruments, NEC-----	-	-	\$20,537
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief-----	-	-	14,474
861.9810	Laboratory or scientific instruments for physical or chemical analysis-----	-	-	5,018
891.2080	Other prepared media for recording, NEC-----	-	\$1,374	1,374
719.6315	Industrial scales, NEC-----	-	-	1,040
541.7012	Preparations primarily affecting the endocrine system, etc-----	-	-	574
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$6,493	\$1,374	\$43,017
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	\$6,493	\$1,374	\$43,017

Table 24A.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia in the first quarter of 1976 with corresponding figures for the first quarter of 1975 and all of 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	First quarter 1976	First quarter 1975	1975
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted-----	\$581,742	\$212,711	\$1,020,016
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted-----	60,930	86,780	447,402
186.5540	Goat and kid hair, except beard hair-----	1,533	-	-
	Major 1975 products that were not imported in the first quarter of 1976, or imported in only small quantities:			
306.6300	Cashmere goat hair, scoured-----	-	-	41,729
124.1057	Whole furskins NES, raw-----	-	-	26,517
306.4394	Camel hair, scoured-----	-	-	27,917
124.1018	Lynx furskins, whole, raw-----	-	-	17,797
306.0004	Wool, not merino, scoured, duty free-----	-	16,637	16,637
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed-----	-	-	12,987
186.5520	Horse mane and tail hair, NES-----	-	6,234	11,844
124.1010	Fox furskins, except silver and black, undressed-----	-	11,023	11,023
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$644,205	\$333,385	\$1,633,869
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	\$644,205	\$333,385	\$1,646,463

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