

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

ON

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE
NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS BY THE
CHAIRMAN, U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

This report by the U.S. 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 (NME's), 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 third 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 (PRC), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic (GDR), Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. At a later date, North Korea, 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 during the last 25 years. At the present time only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania receive MFN treatment from the United States.

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 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 analysis of several products that have been imported in increasing amounts from the nonmarket countries. This analysis is a continuation of a study initiated in the sixth quarterly report in this series. The objective of these studies has been to identify the probable causes of the import increases and to examine the effects, if any, these increases may have on domestic output.

The Commission had intended to include in this report its revised estimates of the labor content of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, but data were not received in sufficient time for inclusion. Those estimates will be transmitted to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board as soon as they are available.

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

Reduced levels of grain shipments to the U.S.S.R. during the quarter largely explained the nearly quarter billion dollar drop in the value of U.S. exports to the NME's this period (see table 1). Despite this drop, the level of exports, \$850 million, was still high by historical standards and meant that the value of total U.S. exports to the NME's in the 12-month period from October 1975 through September 1976 exceeded \$4 billion, a level never reached in any prior 12-month period. Meanwhile, on the import side NME shipments to the United States rose to \$388 million in the quarter, a record. The relative movements in U.S. import and export trade with the NME's meant that the U.S. positive trade balance with these countries contracted to \$462 million, the smallest quarterly trade balance since the second quarter of 1975.

TABLE 1.—U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD AND WITH NONMARKET ECONOMIES, BY QUARTERS, 3D QUARTER 1975 THROUGH 3D QUARTER 1976

[In millions of U.S. dollars]

Item	3d quarter 1975	4th quarter 1975	1st quarter 1976	2d quarter 1976	3d quarter 1976
U.S. world trade:					
Exports.....	26,955	27,885	26,859	28,688	29,582
Imports.....	23,904	24,892	27,723	28,872	31,956
Balance.....	+3,051	+2,993	-864	-184	-2,374
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports.....	738	1,341	1,144	1,088	850
Imports.....	250	328	327	372	388
Balance.....	+478	+1,013	+817	+716	+462
Trade turnover (exports plus imports).....	998	1,669	1,471	1,460	1,238
Percent of U.S. total trade with the nonmarket economies:					
Exports.....	2.73	4.79	4.25	3.79	2.87
Imports.....	1.08	1.30	1.17	1.29	1.21

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.

Based on the rate of trade in the first three quarters of 1976, total two-way trade between the United States and the NME countries for the entire year may reach \$5.5 billion, 22 percent higher than the level in 1975. However, there are indications that U.S. grain exports in the fourth quarter may be somewhat lower than the average of the previous three quarters, resulting in a total trade figure somewhat below \$5.5 billion.

The principal reason for the surge in trade in 1976 has been the increase in U.S. exports to the NME's of grain products. Table 2 shows that exports of food, beverages, and tobacco in the first 9 months

of 1976 were more than twice as high as in the same period of 1975. Of the \$1.8 billion of exports in this group (SITC commodity codes 0 and 1), \$1.6 billion consists of grain. In contrast to the food category, levels of U.S. exports to the NME's of products in the remaining categories listed in table 2 are relatively unchanged in 1976 compared to 1975. On the import side there have been moderate increases of NME shipments to the United States in most of the categories listed, especially in the two manufactured goods groups (SITC commodity codes 6 and 7, 8, 9) where U.S. imports in January-September 1976 are running \$188 million greater than in the same period of 1975.

TABLE 2.—COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES AND WITH THE WORLD IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975 AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

EXPORTS					
SITC commodity code No.	Description	Total U.S. trade ¹		U.S. trade with NME's ²	
		January- September 1975	January- September 1976	January- September 1975	January- September 1976
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	12,155.0	12,930.9	805.7	1,756.2
2, 4	Crude materials.....	8,044.0	8,423.4	289.8	251.7
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants.....	3,353.9	3,087.1	14.4	18.6
5	Chemicals.....	6,563.7	7,444.0	76.1	90.4
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief materials.....	8,369.9	8,620.3	85.4	146.7
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous.....	40,499.1	43,986.1	792.3	812.7
Total.....		78,985.6	84,491.8	2,063.8	3,076.4
IMPORTS					
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco.....	7,155.6	8,530.5	164.9	218.6
2, 4	Crude materials.....	4,369.6	5,270.6	60.8	87.6
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants.....	19,516.3	24,753.7	111.4	109.2
5	Chemicals.....	2,745.4	3,390.0	35.4	49.8
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material.....	11,267.6	13,045.2	225.9	310.0
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous.....	25,993.7	33,493.2	175.9	278.5
Total.....		71,048.2	88,483.2	774.2	1,053.7

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT 990.

² Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

On a country-by-country basis, U.S. total trade turnover with seven of its nine largest NME trade partners (excluding Cuba, Albania, and Mongolia) has been significantly higher in the first three quarters of 1976 compared to the same period in 1975. The two exceptions are Hungary and the PRC. In Hungary's case trade is relatively unchanged compared to 1975 whereas in PRC's case trade is over 20 percent lower. The drop in total trade turnover with China has been at the expense of exports which are down sharply from 1975 levels. In the third quarter of 1976, in fact, U.S. exports to PRC stood at only \$5.7 million, a value lower than export trade with any other NME except Bulgaria and the three smallest trade partners (see table 3). It is believed that the reason for the decline in U.S. export trade with China has been a combination of China's conscientious efforts to reduce or eliminate its trade deficit with the West and the uncertainty of the recent transition in China's leadership. In contrast to exports, U.S.

import trade with the PRC continued to grow during the quarter. Compared to one year ago, U.S. imports of most items are up. A significant exception is tin imports which reached \$10.4 million by the end of September, nearly \$20 million below the levels recorded in the first 9 months of 1975.¹ The sharp drop in exports to China, concomitant with the rise in imports, has resulted in a U.S. trade deficit of \$16 million with China in the year to date (see tables 3 and 4).

TABLE 3.—U.S. EXPORTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL NONMARKET ECONOMIES IN 1974, 1975, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976, 3D QUARTER 1976, AND 3D QUARTER 1975

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	1974	1975	January-September 1976	3d quarter 1976	3d quarter 1975
People's Republic of China.....	820,480	303,631	125,232	5,651	51,741
U.S.S.R.....	611,888	1,832,607	1,837,307	435,093	418,943
Poland.....	394,588	580,084	496,190	184,760	120,050
Yugoslavia.....	309,793	323,499	203,626	64,268	72,177
Romania.....	277,116	189,278	179,029	89,813	38,436
Czechoslovakia.....	48,582	52,900	96,010	30,951	9,502
Democratic Republic of Germany.....	20,882	17,179	46,140	16,897	4,420
Hungary.....	56,172	76,052	52,253	17,638	10,495
Bulgaria.....	21,965	29,298	39,427	1,631	6,637
Albania.....	485	663	1,076	419	29
Cuba.....	71	35	76	7	15
People's Republic of Mongolia.....	9	43	25	2	.....
Total, all countries itemized above ¹	2,562,031	3,405,268	3,076,391	847,130	732,445
Total, U.S. exports to all countries ¹	97,143,449	106,156,726	83,314,449	26,259,813	24,848,720

¹ These figures do not correspond exactly 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.

TABLE 4.—U.S. IMPORTS FROM THE INDIVIDUAL NONMARKET ECONOMIES IN 1974, 1975, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976, 3D QUARTER 1976, AND 3D QUARTER 1975¹

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	1974	1975	January-September 1976	3d quarter 1976	3d quarter 1975
People's Republic of China.....	105,756	156,271	141,096	54,345	31,596
U.S.S.R.....	334,020	242,411	157,596	60,947	47,432
Poland.....	263,173	241,297	232,268	77,242	59,096
Yugoslavia.....	261,683	248,887	292,287	106,695	58,376
Romania.....	125,820	135,057	149,184	57,488	35,362
Czechoslovakia.....	43,852	35,567	26,194	9,957	8,317
Democratic Republic of Germany.....	13,377	9,996	10,068	3,895	2,437
Hungary.....	74,063	34,966	34,691	12,618	6,215
Bulgaria.....	4,374	4,785	7,583	2,738	1,102
Albania.....	484	2,824	1,060	577	1,093
Cuba.....	2	3	2	1	1
People's Republic of Mongolia.....	1,360	1,646	1,843	494	408
Total, all countries itemized above.....	1,227,963	1,113,711	1,053,872	386,997	251,435
Total, U.S. imports from all countries.....	100,125,800	96,515,103	88,483,348	32,232,384	23,619,979

¹ Imports for consumption.

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

¹ For detail on trade with the PRC and with other NME's, see the import and export tables in the Appendix.

Only one other NME of the nine largest trading partners has managed a surplus in its trade with the United States through September. Yugoslavia, which also undertook a conscientious effort to reduce its balance of payments deficits with the West, has managed a surplus of \$89 million in U.S. trade. U.S. exports to Yugoslavia are \$50 million lower than in January–September 1975 while imports are nearly \$120 million greater. Increased levels of imports of Yugoslavian canned ham, unwrought copper, wooden chairs, unwrought zinc, and tobacco have led the surge.

The U.S. trade balances with the other major NME trading partners were favorable through the first 9 months. Grain exports played a major role in most of the cases (see table 5). Relatively large grain shipments to Czechoslovakia, GDR, and Poland in the third quarter were responsible for marked increases in the favorable U.S. trade balance with these three countries. The amount of grain shipped to the U.S.S.R. in the first 9 months of 1976 was higher than for all of 1975, and the United States enjoyed a favorable trade surplus of \$1.679 million in its exchanges with the Soviet Union in the January–September period. According to figures given in the Soviet publication, *Foreign Trade*, the U.S.S.R. trade deficit with the United States accounted for one-half of the U.S.S.R. deficit with all western developed countries for this period.

TABLE 5.—U.S. EXPORTS OF CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES AND TO THE WORLD IN 1975, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 1976, 3D QUARTER, 1976, AND 3D QUARTER, 1975¹

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	1975	January– September 1976	3d quarter 1976	3d quarter 1975
Bulgaria.....	14,780	28,448	3	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	62	37,899	20,475	.....
German Democratic Republic.....	6,816	34,428	10,694	2,756
Hungary.....	92	411	12	.....
Poland.....	255,243	287,960	111,609	52,615
Romania.....	73,716	44,560	38,243	11,792
U.S.S.R.....	1,105,488	1,148,395	218,421	229,424
Yugoslavia.....	42	147	.....	.....
Total U.S. cereal exports to the nonmarket economies.....	1,456,239	1,582,248	399,457	296,587
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world.....	11,643,083	8,241,412	2,683,880	2,619,001
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket economies as a percent of total cereal exports.....	12.5	19.2	14.0	11.3

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.

Besides grain, the United States has shipped \$570 million of manufactured goods to the U.S.S.R. in the first 9 months of 1976 with \$201 million of this amount exported in the third quarter. Of the \$201 million, \$159 million was machinery and transport equipment (see tables 6 and 7) consisting, in part, of tracklaying tractors, foundry machines, molding machines, gas turbines, conveyors, and knitting machines. U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. in the quarter included fuel oil, platinum group metals, aluminum scrap, and chrome ore. For

the three quarters of 1976, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. have averaged \$52 million per quarter—below the \$61 million average of 1975 and well below the \$84 million average of 1974. This drop reflects the fact that most Soviet exports to the United States consist of raw or semi-finished materials that have not been in great demand during the current pause in the U.S. recovery. Furthermore, the slow recovery of most Western economies has moderated world demand and prices for these materials.

TABLE 6.—COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF U.S. EXPORTS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES IN THE 3D QUARTER OF 1976

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugo- slavia	Total ¹
0	Food and live animals.....		159		21,339	11,894	3,657			148,022	49,751	222,657	8,529	466,008
1	Beverages and tobacco.....		186		828	2	1			1,279		303	296	2,895
2	Crude materials—inedible, except fuel.....	419	388		2,559	680	1,979	976		6,880	26,840	2,921	3,365	47,007
3	Minerals fuels, lubricants, etc.....				3		3			145	2,444	2,275	3,519	6,389
4	Oils and fats—animal and vegetables.....					3,110				3,211				6,321
5	Chemicals.....		372		399	480	3,330	1,184	1	4,779	646	5,815	12,788	29,794
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material.....		60		576	152	706	428		4,182	4,613	31,796	5,345	47,858
7	Machinery, and transport equipment.....		317	7	4,386	194	7,323	2,745		14,175	4,652	159,270	28,902	221,971
8	Miscellaneous manufactured arti- cles.....		136		772	380	609	303		1,794	825	9,746	1,362	1,927
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified.....		13		89	6	30	15	1	292	41	310	162	959
	Total ¹	419	1,631	7	30,951	16,898	17,638	5,651	2	184,759	89,812	435,093	64,268	847,129

¹ Totals may not add exactly because of rounding.

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

TABLE 7.—COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF U.S. IMPORTS FROM THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES IN THE 3D QUARTER OF 1976

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

SITC commodity code	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugo- slavia	Total ¹
0	Food and live animals.....		415		468	57	4,708	5,755		33,095	3,223	180	10,248	58,149
1	Beverages and tobacco.....		1,848		93	24	97	109		85		216	5,416	7,888
2	Crude materials—inedible, except fuel.....	577	41		122	174	37	12,837	494	1,613	954	17,847	2,101	36,797
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.....					30				2,295	24,174	15,787		42,255
4	Oils and fats—animal and vegetables.....							698				(²)		698
5	Chemicals.....		266		285	549	912	4,411		5,703	1,193	813	2,457	15,589
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material.....		51		3,124	687	1,131	17,201		14,388	6,646	22,213	52,895	118,336
7	Machinery and transport equipment.....		35		2,006	1,336	4,820	477		4,932	3,692	320	4,735	22,353
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....		55	1	3,780	968	853	12,631		14,816	17,503	3,315	28,558	82,490
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified.....		28		79	69	59	227		314	102	256	286	1,420
Total ¹		557	2,739	1	9,957	3,894	12,617	54,335	494	77,241	57,487	60,947	106,696	386,996

¹ Totals may not add exactly because of rounding.² Less than \$500.

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

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After the U.S.S.R. the next largest U.S. surplus in NME trade has been in exchanges with Poland, where U.S. exports have outpaced imports by \$264 million in the January-September interval. Nearly 60 percent of Poland's imports from the United States thus far in 1976 have been grain products, the importation of which were necessitated by drought conditions in Polish agriculture. Agricultural products besides grain have also been important in U.S. exports to Poland this year. These include soybeans, soybean oil-cake, cotton, lemons, and cattle hides. On the import side canned hams continue to dominate, equaling over one-third of U.S. imports from Poland during January-September this year.

Romania's trade with the United States continued to be in deficit through the first three quarters of 1976, but compared to the same period in 1975, Romania's trade balance has improved—from a deficit of \$86 million in the 1975 timespan to a deficit of only \$30 million in 1976. Besides a reduction in the level of Romania's deficit, there have been notable changes in the composition of United States-Romanian trade in 1976. For example, Romania has been the only NME to reduce its imports of U.S. grain in 1976. In the first 9 months of 1975, Romania imported \$73.7 million of grain, 46 percent of Romania's total imports from the United States. In the same period of 1976, Romanian imports of U.S. grain stood at \$44.6 million, 25 percent of total imports. Instead of grain the United States has shipped to Romania increased amounts of soybeans, cattle hides, soybean oil-cake, goat and kid skins, and woodpulp. On the import side, the United States has been importing a higher proportion of fuel oil compared to 1975. Imports of agricultural tractors, canned ham, and footwear are also up.

In the January-September period of 1976, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia, GDR, and Bulgaria were over 100 percent greater than in the same period of 1975. The reason for the jump is grain shipments. In the first 9 months of 1975 U.S. grain shipments to these three countries were \$17 million, 23 percent of U.S. exports to the trio. In 1976 grain shipments totaled \$100 million, 55 percent of total exports in the same period. U.S. imports from these countries increased by \$7 million in this interval.

The changes in trade flows that have occurred in U.S. trade with the NME countries have altered significantly the share structure of this trade in the last 7 quarters. Figures 1 and 2 show the distribution of imports and exports among the several NME's. Yugoslavia now claims the largest share of the U.S. import market for goods from NME's with 27.7 percent, over 5 percentage points more than in 1975. On the export side, U.S. shipments to the U.S.S.R. continue to dwarf shipments to any other NME. Exports to PRC, which had comprised nearly one-third of U.S. exports to NME's in 1974, now total only 4 percent of these shipments.

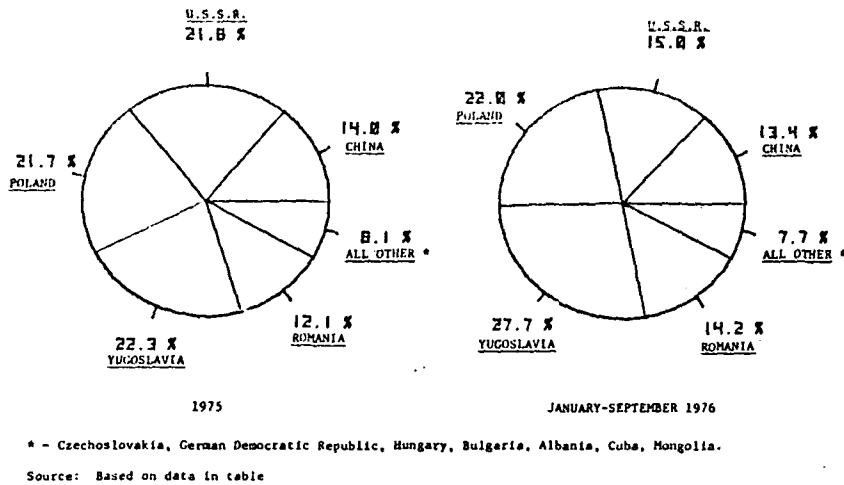


FIGURE 1.—Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies in 1975 and the first 9 months of 1976

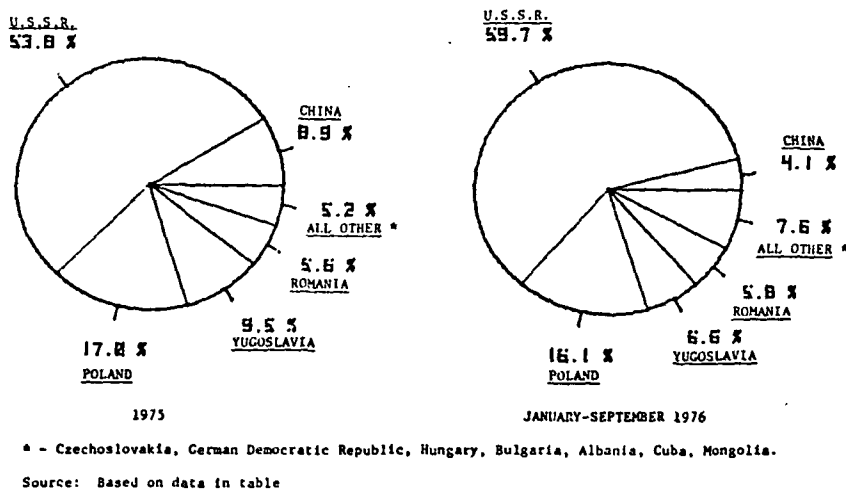


FIGURE 2.—Relative share of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies in 1975 and the first 9 months in 1976

For the year, 1976 appears to be heading toward a repeat of 1975 concerning U.S. trade with the NME's. Massive U.S. grain shipments to the NME's in combination with a continuingly slack U.S. demand for the raw material exports of the NME's have combined to produce large U.S. trade surpluses. Unless there is a sharp change of the trade flows in the fourth quarter, the total U.S. surplus with these countries will probably surpass 1975's total surplus of \$2.7 billion.

For 1977 few positive changes are in prospect. Grain shipments will continue to constitute a large share of U.S. exports to these countries since the United States has reached long-term grain agreements,

or understandings, with the U.S.S.R., Poland, and GDR. Shipments of manufactured goods, principally machinery and transport equipment may stagnate or even fall as NME's shift more of their purchases to Western countries where the NME countries' deficits are not as great and where government subsidized trade credits are available. U.S. imports from these countries will remain flat until there is an acceleration in U.S. economic growth. As long as the pause in the U.S. economic recovery continues, more import restraints against NME products may be requested by U.S. industries.

PRODUCTS OF THE NME'S THAT HAVE A GROWING SIGNIFICANCE IN U.S. MARKETS

Although in the third quarter of 1976 the level of U.S. trade with NME countries and the combined shares of these countries in U.S. total trade was virtually unchanged from that of the second quarter, rising imports of a number of products caused concern and prompted some action. An inquiry into whether sales of sheet glass were made at less-than-fair value by Romania has been undertaken by the U.S. Department of the Treasury; certain firms in the U.S. fireworks industry are considering petitioning the U.S. International Trade Commission for import relief from trade in Chinese fireworks; a reinvestigation by the U.S. International Trade Commission concerning injury to the domestic footwear industry from increasing imports was underway; during the third quarter unilateral action to impose additional restraints on imports of clothing from Romania under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles was being taken by the United States; and further petition to eliminate duty-free treatment of aluminum under the Generalized System of Preferences was in prospect. The following six products are discussed below: Cotton textiles, clothing, sheet glass, aluminum, footwear, and fireworks.

COTTON TEXTILES

The rising volume of U.S. imports of cotton textiles from NME countries, largely from the People's Republic of China, continued into 1976, at least through the first 8 months of that year. In terms of square yard equivalent, the increase in these imports, which had been about 45 percent from 1974 to 1975, was running about 200 percent ahead of the January through August period of 1975.

The share of the NME's in all cotton textiles imported by the United States—that is, in the total imports of cotton yarns, fabrics, and made-up articles—during recent periods was as follows:

Period:	Percent
Calendar year 1974.....	7.3
Calendar year 1975.....	12.2
January-August 1975.....	6.7
January-August 1976.....	10.3

Data on the volume of U.S. imports of cotton textiles from the NME's and from all sources are shown in table 8.

TABLE 8.—U.S. IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES FROM NME COUNTRIES AND TOTAL FROM ALL SOURCES, 1974, 1975, JANUARY TO AUGUST 1975, AND JANUARY TO AUGUST 1976.¹

(In thousands of equivalent square yards)

Source	Calendar year		January through August	
	1974	1975	1975	1976
Albania.....				22
Bulgaria.....	1			
People's Republic of China.....	83,918	140,302	36,162	108,866
Czechoslovakia.....	2,325	1,317	799	1,244
German Democratic Republic.....	185	3		41
Hungary.....	1,446	390	371	120
Poland.....	4,610	5,950	3,630	7,689
Romania.....	7,601	4,441	2,167	11,182
Yugoslavia.....	4,321	2,869	1,660	4,487
U.S.S.R.....	2,620	839	671	8,003
Total above NME sources.....	107,026	156,111	45,460	141,654
Total all sources.....	1,462,506	1,280,740	676,226	1,371,442

¹ Data are presented in terms of the 64 categories of cotton textiles enumerated in appendix B to a GATT statement of July 21, 1961, concerning proposed arrangements regarding international trade in cotton textiles. These categories include all cotton textiles—yarns, fabrics, and madeup articles.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, "U.S. General Imports, Cotton Manufactures," report TQ 2010, issues of October 1975 and October 1976.

Nonapparel articles continued to account for the great bulk of U.S. imports of cotton manufacturers from the NME's. Imports of sheeting, shirting, and other woven fabrics of carded yarns were substantially higher in the first 8 months of 1976 than in the full year 1975. The share of the NME's in the total imports of these rough cotton textiles—relatively few imports from NME countries have been of combed yarns—is shown in table 9.

TABLE 9.—SHARE OF NME COUNTRIES IN TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COTTON TEXTILES

(In percent)

Item	1974	1975	January to August 1975
Carded sheeting.....	7.1	20.4	10.5
Carded printed shirting (other than 80 x 80).....	43.7	80.6	56.8
Carded twill and sateen.....	7.9	9.6	11.4
Other woven carded fabrics.....	5.0	6.5	4.6
Towels, other than dish towels.....	1.3	.5	3.0

Imports of apparel from the NME's, with respect to both knitted and woven cotton garments, generally increased. Although the People's Republic of China was the chief NME source of gloves or mittens and miscellaneous garments of woven cotton, the Communist countries of Europe accounted for most of the imports of woven and of knitted or crocheted cotton clothing.

The chief types of cotton textiles imported by the United States from the NME's, and the total from all sources in 1974, 1975, and the first 8 months of 1976 are shown in table 10.

TABLE 10.—CHIEF U.S. IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES FROM NME COUNTRIES AND TOTAL FROM ALL SOURCES
BY VOLUME, 1974, 1975, AND JANUARY TO AUGUST 1976

Textile category and source	Calendar year		January to August 1976
	1974	1975	
Sheeting, carded (thousand square yards):			
People's Republic of China	16,381	36,076	24,520
German Democratic Republic	52	39	
Hungary	1		
U.S.S.R.	239	168	391
Yugoslavia	1,287	3,333	1,068
Total above sources	17,960	39,616	25,979
Total all sources	253,773	193,672	246,674
Shirting, printed cloth, carded, other than 80X80 (thousand square yards):			
People's Republic of China	40,745	66,977	54,232
Czechoslovakia	(1)		6
Poland	139		
U.S.S.R.	473		7,607
Total above sources	41,358	66,977	61,845
Total all sources	94,599	83,069	108,873
Twill and sateen, carded (thousand square yards):			
People's Republic of China	8,590	9,275	10,482
Poland			99
U.S.S.R.	40		
Yugoslavia	380		575
Total above sources	9,010	9,275	11,156
Total all sources	114,092	96,463	98,103
Woven fabrics, carded, not elsewhere specified (thousand square yards):			
People's Republic of China	9,334	8,615	7,909
Czechoslovakia	584	264	200
German Democratic Republic	109		
Hungary	431		
Poland	82	111	29
Romania	662	2	1
U.S.S.R.	68	41	
Yugoslavia	136		15
Total above sources	11,406	9,033	8,154
Total all sources	230,379	138,939	178,049
Towels, other than dish towels (thousand towels):			
People's Republic of China	1,665	290	1,548
Czechoslovakia		5	55
Poland	173	49	269
Romania			498
Total above sources	1,838	344	2,370
Total all sources	145,838	72,476	77,950
Gloves or mittens (thousand dozen pairs):			
People's Republic of China	475	197	642
Czechoslovakia	5		
Total above sources	480	197	642
Total all sources	4,823	3,742	4,248
Shirts, knit, except sweaters (thousand dozen):			
People's Republic of China	19	69	106
Czechoslovakia	35	5	410
Poland	136	355	354
Romania	205	116	102
Yugoslavia	6	1	2
Total above sources	401	546	974
Total all sources	3,329	5,775	5,843
Clothing, knit or cracheted, not elsewhere specified (thousand pounds):			
People's Republic of China	3	12	163
Czechoslovakia	2		
Hungary	54	33	11
Poland	77	132	298
Romania	32	203	1,033
Yugoslavia		9	1
Total above sources	168	389	1,506
Total all sources	4,446	6,011	8,798

TABLE 10.—CHIEF U.S. IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES FROM NME COUNTRIES AND TOTAL FROM ALL SOURCES
BY VOLUME, 1974, 1975, AND JANUARY TO AUGUST 1976—Continued

Textile category and source	Calendar year		January to August 1976
	1974	1975	
Clothing, not knit or crocheted, not elsewhere specified (thousand pounds):			
People's Republic of China.....	420	1,226	509
Czechoslovakia.....	19	6	32
Hungary.....	3	16	
Poland.....	34	119	124
Romania.....	227	268	335
Yugoslavia.....	49	77	178
Total above sources.....	752	1,712	1,178
Total all sources.....	13,512	22,227	22,684

¹ Less than 500.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, "U.S. General Imports, Cotton Manufactures," report TQ 2010, issues of October 1975 and October 1976.

In 1976, the United States was party to bilateral agreements with governments of two NME countries, Poland and Romania, regarding restraint of their exports of cotton textile products.² Both of these agreements, which were to cover a period of 3 calendar years beginning with 1975, were concluded under provisions of the MFA, but through 1976 applied only to cotton textiles. The aggregate levels agreed on for 1976, in square yard equivalents, were about 16 million for Poland and about 19 million for Romania. Shipments beyond the levels set for particular categories, most of which involved apparel, could not be made without consultation. In 1976, the United States terminated similar agreements with Hungary and with Yugoslavia; these agreements were replaced by understandings that consultations would be held whenever imports from these countries presented problems.

In some recent years, raw cotton has been among the leading exports of the United States to NME countries. During the year 1975, when U.S. exports of raw cotton, lint, and waste totaled \$991 million, the NME share was nearly 10 percent. In the first 9 months of 1976, however, when U.S. exports of such unprocessed cotton totaled \$744 million, NME countries accounted for only 1.3 percent. During that period the value of exports to Poland more than doubled, but no cotton was reported to have been shipped to the People's Republic of China and virtually none to Romania, recent buyers of substantial quantities of U.S. cotton.

CLOTHING

The share of NME countries in total U.S. imports of cotton clothing has continued to be small, in both volume and value terms—between 4 and 5 percent and somewhat larger in the first 9 months of 1976 than in the same period of 1975. Clothing imported from those NME countries that accounted for the highest dollar values in the January-September 1976 period fell into the following cotton textile categories:

- Gloves and mittens from the People's Republic of China;
- T-shirts and other knit shirts from Poland and Romania;
- Raincoats and coats other than raincoats from Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia;

Trousers, slacks, and outer shorts from Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia:

Clothing, not knit or crocheted, from the People's Republic of China and Yugoslavia:

Clothing, knit or crocheted, from Romania.

The rise in imports of cotton apparel from NME countries that took place in the first 9 months of 1976 was accounted for largely by increased imports of coats and trousers: Suit-type corduroy coats and trousers from Poland; suit-type coats and trousers from Romania; and suit-type and other cotton coats and trousers from Yugoslavia.

The share of NME countries in total U.S. imports of clothing of manmade fibers has been very small—since 1975 it has been less than 1 percent in both volume and value. Suits, not knit, from Romania, which were not being imported in 1975, accounted for \$1.3 million in value during the first 9 months of 1976.

Total U.S. imports of wool clothing increased somewhat in the first 9 months of 1976, as did the share of the NME countries, which was largely accounted for by suits, not knit, from Romania. A breakdown of the U.S. imports of clothing by chief fiber content, from the NME countries, and total from all sources, for the year 1975 and the first 9 months of 1975 and of 1976 is given in table 11.

TABLE 11.—U.S. IMPORTS OF CLOTHING FROM NME COUNTRIES AND TOTAL FROM ALL SOURCES, BY CHIEF FIBER, 1975, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975, AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976

Source	1975		January to September			
			1975		1976	
	1,000-yd ² equivalent	Amount (thousands)	1,000-yd ² equivalent	Amount (thousands)	1,000-yd ² equivalent	Amount (thousands)
Cotton:¹						
Bulgaria.....					22	\$24
People's Republic of China.....	12,774	\$7,706	9,923	\$5,871	11,482	6,743
Czechoslovakia.....	252	525	182	385	474	958
German Democratic Republic.....	1	2	(²)	(²)		
Hungary.....	271	186	257	174	119	76
Poland.....	4,985	7,502	3,472	5,331	8,409	12,072
Romania.....	4,437	3,172	2,984	1,811	12,029	11,285
U.S.S.R.....	(²)	1			(²)	3
Yugoslavia.....	2,535	9,978	1,879	7,202	2,980	10,439
Total above NME sources.....	25,255	29,072	18,697	20,774	35,515	41,600
Total all sources.....	540,338	684,968	381,861	471,285	556,880	793,560
Manmade fibers:						
People's Republic of China.....	739	673	550	481	1,736	983
German Democratic Republic.....	1	3	(²)	1		
Hungary.....	(²)	2			(²)	1
Poland.....	1,671	1,369	1,154	920	3,152	1,705
Romania.....	77	73	12	8	6,569	4,911
Yugoslavia.....	807	2,313	726	2,045	469	884
Total above NME sources.....	3,295	4,433	2,442	3,455	11,926	8,484
Total all sources.....	1,486,671	1,361,814	1,087,958	969,436	1,379,216	1,392,778
Wool:						
People's Republic of China.....	65	163	43	104	219	756
Czechoslovakia.....	58	81	38	44	156	294
German Democratic Republic.....	(²)	1	(²)	1	(²)	1
Hungary.....	70	174	2	7	30	86
Poland.....	218	790	101	278	201	851
Romania.....	345	921	278	793	600	2,858
U.S.S.R.....	1	2	2	9	(²)	2
Yugoslavia.....	107	551	63	294	183	772
Total above NME sources.....	864	2,683	527	1,530	1,389	5,620
Total all sources.....	49,643	215,969	35,005	148,453	46,231	222,457

¹ Includes handkerchiefs.

² Less than 500.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Data compiled by the Bureau of the Census for the Office of Textiles (unpublished).

Imports of woven suits from Romania became a matter of concern in August 1976, when the United States advised the Government of Romania that it wished to reach a bilateral understanding so as to avoid disruption of markets. Consultations were held, but an understanding was not reached, and in December the United States took unilateral action under article 3 of the Multifiber Arrangement to restrain, for a year beginning December 23, 1976, imports of men's, boys', women's, and girls' manmade suits (category 237) and imports of men's and boys' wool suits (category 120) at levels of 101,000 (suits) and 82,000 (suits), respectively.³

SHEET GLASS

Sheet glass, or ordinary glass, is a flat transparent glass with a fire-polished surface. The glass is produced by drawing a continuous sheet of glass from a tank (or furnace) containing molten glass. In the United States today most flat glass is produced as float glass rather than as sheet glass. The products are substitutable in most applications, and imports of sheet glass, therefore, affect the domestic markets of both float and sheet glass. Float glass, produced by floating the glass on a molten bed of tin, is considered superior to sheet glass because the former product has less visual distortion than does sheet glass.⁴ Sheet glass, however, has had the advantage of being a less expensive product than flat glass. This attribute has been especially important in the single-family housing segment of the construction industry where most sheet glass is used. The price advantage enjoyed by sheet glass has been eroding of late; in 1975, for example, prices of sheet glass were up slightly while float glass prices fell by 15-17 percent.

Almost all flat glass imports into the United States from the NME's are sheet glass. Table 12 shows the value of these sheet glass imports in the last few years including the first 9 months of 1975 and 1976. As shown in the table, U.S. imports of sheet glass from the NME's has comprised, by value, around 25 percent of total sheet glass imports in the early periods shown in the table. In the first 9 months of 1976, however, the NME share has spurted to nearly 40 percent. Furthermore, most of the imports from the NME countries are coming from Romania and the U.S.S.R.

³ 41 F.R. 55374.

⁴ Float glass is often referred to as "plate glass" but this terminology is not correct. Plate glass refers to a flat glass product manufactured by a rolling process. Prior to the development of the float glass process, plate glass was the only quality alternative to sheet glass. The float glass process, however, results in a product which is virtually identical in quality to plate glass. Since the float glass process is less costly than the plate glass process, almost all flat glass other than sheet glass is made by the float process.

TABLE 12.—U.S. IMPORTS OF DRAWN OR BLOWN UNWORKED GLASS FROM THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES IN 1973-75 AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975 AND 1976¹

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	1973 ²	1974 ²	1975	January-September 1975	January-September 1976
Bulgaria	195	26			
Czechoslovakia	147	4	43	38	109
German Democratic Republic	4		2	2	10
Hungary	998	1,069	837	616	400
People's Republic of China	1	6	9	5	58
Poland	1,383	593	388	257	524
Romania	3,714	2,034	2,376	1,608	3,324
U.S.S.R.	3,251	1,675	1,197	749	2,270
Yugoslavia	55	43	9	9	12
Total, imports from NME's	9,748	5,450	4,861	3,284	6,707
Total, imports from all sources ²	35,167	22,818	17,630	12,679	17,774

¹ Based on schedule A classification No. 664.3.² Figures are in general imports; all other figures in imports for consumption.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce and Bureau of the Census publication FT 135.

A closer examination of the general category of sheet glass reveals that the imports from the NME's have been concentrated in specific areas. In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), sheet glass is divided into three broad weight groups—light, standard (or window), and heavy sheet glass. Table 13 shows that imports of window sheet glass from Romania and the U.S.S.R. account for most sheet glass imports and that within the window glass group sheet glass from Romania and the U.S.S.R. was, by weight, more than one-half of total U.S. imports in 1973, 1975, and the first 9 months of 1976.

Imports of sheet glass in general showed a marked decrease in 1974. In that year total U.S. imports of standard window glass fell 46 percent, by value, and dropped another 18 percent in 1975. Romanian window glass exports to the United States fell 48 percent in 1974 (see table 13), but exhibited a quick recovery, rising by 26 percent (\$477 thousand) in 1975. Since total window glass imports declined in 1975,³ the increase in window glass coming from Romania meant that Romania's share of total U.S. window glass imports increased impressively, from 14 percent, by value, in 1974 to 22 percent in 1975. Through the first 9 months of 1976 Romanian window glass has captured 28 percent, by value (36 percent, by weight), of the U.S. import market for this product. U.S. imports of heavy sheet glass from Romania have followed a somewhat similar pattern, and in the first 9 months of 1976, Romanian glass has accounted for one-third of all U.S. imports of heavy sheet glass.

³ For 1975 imports of sheet glass accounted for approximately 26 percent of total U.S. consumption of this product. This proportion of consumption was higher than the proportion captured by imports in 1973 and 1974 but below the share of 1972.

TABLE 13.—U.S. IMPORTS OF WINDOW SHEET GLASS AND HEAVY SHEET GLASS FROM ROMANIA AND U.S.S.R. IN 1973-75 AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976

[Quantity in thousand pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

STANDARD WINDOW SHEET GLASS ¹								
Source	1973		1974		1975		January to September 1976	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Romania.....	79,615	3,593	44,730	1,835	55,195	2,330	54,975	3,007
U.S.S.R.....	51,574	3,237	29,630	1,675	25,707	1,197	32,535	2,270
Total, above 2 countries.....	131,189	6,830	74,360	3,528	80,902	3,527	87,510	5,277
U.S. imports from world.....	231,107	23,574	204,008	12,812	140,661	10,528	154,391	10,628
HEAVY SHEET GLASS ²								
Romania.....	2,839	120	900	45	738	43	3,230	210
U.S.S.R.....								
Total, above 2 countries.....	2,839	120	900	45	738	43	3,230	210
U.S. imports from world.....	71,634	5,135	29,452	2,248	8,077	1,057	9,679	1,188

¹ The sheet glass in this group includes all glass imported in TSUS items 542.31 to 542.37 (i.e., sheet glass weighing between 16 and 28 oz ft²).

² The sheet glass in this group includes all glass imported in TSUS items 542.42 to 542.48 (i.e., sheet glass weighing above 28 oz ft²).

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census microfilm IM-146, and Bureau of Census publication FT-246.

Imports of Romanian sheet glass are currently the subject of an inquiry by the U.S. Treasury Department as to whether this product is being imported at less-than-fair value. A decision is expected early in 1977. The investigation will shift to the U.S. International Trade Commission if the Treasury finds less-than-fair-value sales. The Commission will then be required to determine whether or not the imports are causing, or threatening to cause, injury to the domestic industry.⁶

During the recent downturn in the economy, several U.S. sheet glass operations were closed, and most of these plants have not reopened despite an increase in the amount of sheet glass being shipped by domestic producers. In the third quarter of 1976 shipments of sheet glass were 44 percent greater than in the second quarter of 1975. The probable reason for the plants not reopening is that most are very old and inefficient, and the drop in the prices of float glass made the output of these plants noncompetitive with float glass.

There is a belief in the industry that production of sheet glass in the United States eventually will be phased out completely and that this may occur rather soon unless there is a dramatic upturn in residential construction. The trend away from sheet glass and toward float glass is quite evident. In the second quarter of 1972, production of sheet glass equaled 92 percent of production of float, plate, and wire glass.⁷ By the second quarter of 1976, output of sheet glass equaled only 20 percent of output of float, plate, and wire glass.

⁶ In the last 15 years the U.S. International Trade Commission (the U.S. Tariff Commission prior to January 1975) has ruled on three antidumping cases involving sheet glass from NME countries: Czechoslovakia (1962), U.S.S.R. (1964), and Czechoslovakia (1964). In all three cases the Commission made decisions of no injury.

⁷ Separate data are not given for float glass, but a very high proportion of glass in the float, plate, and wire glass category is float glass. The data are derived from figures published in the Bureau of Census, Current Industrial Report, *Flat Glass*, September 1976.

ALUMINUM

Trade in aluminum between the United States and nonmarket economy countries was sporadic and relatively small before 1975, except for rather steady imports of wrought metal from Yugoslavia. It had been essentially one-way trade until a dramatic exportation of metal took place during the fourth quarter of 1975 and the first quarter of 1976, when the United States exported about 220 million pounds, valued at \$72 million, of unwrought aluminum (including some extrusion ingot and billet) to the People's Republic of China. In the fourth quarter of 1975, exports of 137.6 million pounds, valued at \$46.3 million, accounted for 44 percent of the value of U.S. total exports of merchandise to the People's Republic of China and for about 15 percent of the total for year 1975. In the first quarter of 1976, such exports—82.3 million pounds with a value of \$25.6 million—represented about 50 percent of the total value of U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China. No shipments of aluminum to the People's Republic of China were reported to have been made by the United States during the subsequent two quarters of 1976.

For many years the United States has been importing aluminum in various semifabricated forms from Yugoslavia. These imports have been chiefly in the form of rod having a diameter of 0.375 inch or more, which is used in the manufacture of such important screw machine products as fuse bodies and gears. In the 1973-75 period, the value of rod imports including rod having a diameter under 0.375 inch ranged between \$2 million and \$4 million a year (see table 14). In terms of quantity, rods from Yugoslavia have accounted for a substantial share of U.S. imports of this product. During the first 9 months of 1976, this share was 44 percent; in the years 1973, 1974, and 1975, the share was 54 percent, 42 percent, and 29 percent, respectively. Although no precise figures are available, it is believed that the import consumption ratio for aluminum rod is very low. The import-consumption ratio for all wrought aluminum products, except foil, which has been below 2 percent in the 1972-1975 period, rose to 2.4 percent during the first 6 months of 1976.

TABLE 14.—WROUGHT ALUMINUM ROD: U.S. IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND TOTAL FROM ALL SOURCES: 1973-75, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976, AND JULY-SEPTEMBER 1976

Item	1973	1974	1975	1976	
				January to September	July to September
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Aluminum rods:					
Diameter under 0.375 in. (TSUSA 618.1520):					
Yugoslavia	469	293	263	1,198	578
Total all sources	1,346	1,382	1,038	1,445	662
Diameter 0.375 in. and over (TSUSA 618.1540):					
Yugoslavia	5,967	6,726	3,478	5,390	1,819
Total all sources	10,640	15,237	11,649	13,594	4,804
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Diameter under 0.375 in. (TSUSA 618.1520):					
Yugoslavia	191	181	156	689	308
Total all sources	556	769	726	854	370
Diameter 0.375 in. and over (TSUSA 618.1540):					
Yugoslavia	2,276	3,811	2,167	3,376	1,176
Total all sources	4,053	9,031	7,042	8,364	3,963

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Report FT 246 and Report IM 146.

Wrought and unwrought aluminum were among the products that became eligible for tariff-free treatment for developing countries under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), effective on January 1, 1976. Thus, beginning in 1976, all aluminum from beneficiary countries could enter the United States duty free.⁸ Yugoslavia and Romania, whose products were receiving MFN treatment, were the only Communist countries designated as beneficiaries under the GSP.

In mid-1976 the degree of import penetration was believed to be harming the domestic rod industry and to have caused discontinuance of operation of two rod producing facilities. The U.S. Government was petitioned, on behalf of some producers, for removal of aluminum rods from the list of products eligible for GSP benefits, but this petition was denied because the requirements for withdrawal set forth in Title V of the Trade Act of 1974 had not been met.

The economic plans of Yugoslavia, the U.S.S.R., and particularly Romania call for increasing the output of primary aluminum. If, in the near-term future, these countries produce aluminum semifabricated products beyond their domestic needs, greater quantities and a wider range of forms—angles and other shapes, bars, sheets and other flat products, pipes and tubes, and wire—may reach Western markets.

FOOTWEAR

Through the first 9 months of 1976, footwear continued to be a leading export item of the NME countries in their export trade with the United States. In value terms, U.S. imports of footwear from these countries continued to trend upward, and the NME share in total U.S. footwear imports continued to increase. Through September, the value of U.S. footwear imports from all NME countries was \$55.7 million, a figure equal to 5.3 percent of total U.S. imports from this group of countries.⁹ In comparison to total U.S. footwear imports in the first 9 months, imports from the NME's comprised 4.3 percent. The share of total U.S. footwear imports being supplied by the NME's in 1976 is larger than the share supplied by these countries in 1974 and 1975 when the NME's accounted for roughly 3.3 percent of all footwear shipped to the United States in the earlier year and 4.1 percent in 1975.

Four NME countries account for the bulk of NME footwear exports to this country. Footwear from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia was equal to 98.4 percent of all U.S. imports of NME footwear in 1974 and 97.2 percent in 1975. Through the first 9 months of 1976 the share of these four countries dropped slightly, but still reached 95.3 percent. Footwear from the PRC accounted for most of the balance.

⁸ The following MFN rates of duty, provided under column 1 of the U.S. tariff schedules, were applicable to wrought aluminum during 1976:

Rods, \$0.2 per lb.	Wire:
Angles and shapes, 0.5 percent ad val.	Not coated or plated with metal, 6 percent ad val.
Bars, plates, sheets, and strip, \$0.2 per lb.	Coated or plated with metal, \$0.5 per lb. plus 6 percent ad val.
Hollow cast extrusion ingot, \$0.6 per lb.	
Other pipes and tubes, 0.5 percent ad val.	

⁹ The MFN rate of 2 cents per pound, if applied to the rod imported from Yugoslavia in the period January through September 1976, would yield an average ad valorem equivalent of 3.2 percent.

⁹ The share of footwear in both U.S. total imports from all sources and U.S. total imports from the NME countries has increased in the last 2 years. Footwear accounted for 1.2 percent of total imports from the world in 1974 and 1.5 percent in the first 9 months of 1976. In the same period footwear's share of imports from the NME's increased from 3.1 percent to 5.3 percent.

Three of the four major sources of U.S. imports from the NME countries receive MFN treatment from the United States. Only Czechoslovakia among the top four sources has been denied this treatment. MFN treatment results in duties on leather footwear that are roughly one-half as great as the average tariffs on non-MFN footwear. The duty differential is even greater in the case of non-leather footwear.¹⁰

In 1975 and the first 9 months of 1976, leather athletic footwear produced in Yugoslavia continued to be the single type of footwear imported from the NME's in the largest quantities and accounted for roughly 95 percent of the footwear imports from that country. The leather athletic footwear are classified in TSUSA item 700.3515 and consist of soccer-type shoes as well as basketball and tennis shoes. A limited quantity of ski boots have also been imported. For the year 1975, Yugoslavia accounted for somewhat over one-half the value of imports of footwear from the NME's and for about 38 percent of those imports in the first 9 months of 1976.

Shoe imports from Poland have increased at a very rapid rate since 1974. The value of footwear from that country in the first 9 months of 1976 was more than the corresponding value for the full year 1975, which, in turn, showed an increase of about 90 percent over 1974. In the 1975-76 period the type of footwear accounting for the most value was leather of cement construction. Nearly \$9 million worth of such shoes were imported from Poland in 1975, and in the first 9 months of 1976 shipments stood at \$12.3 million. Over \$7.6 million of these footwear imports were classified in TSUSA item 700.3540, men's leather cement construction footwear, with another \$3.0 million classified in TSUSA item 700.4540, women's leather cement construction footwear.

As in the case of Poland, imports of footwear from Romania in the first 9 months of 1976 exceeded the level of that in the full year 1975. In the first 9 months of 1976, leather welt shoes and leather shoes of cement construction each accounted for roughly one-third of the total imported from Romania. Many of the leather welt shoes were men's work shoes while the cement construction shoes were mainly women's shoes.

In contrast to the upward trend in imports from Poland, Romania, and Yugoslavia, footwear from Czechoslovakia appeared to be entering at a declining rate. In the first 9 months of 1976, the value was about \$3.9 million. The annual total for 1974 was \$5.8 million and for 1975 it was \$5.7 million. Most of the footwear imported from Czechoslovakia in recent periods has been leather shoes, of both cement and welt construction, but the proportion of welt construction shoes has declined.

The PRC has become fifth among the NME's as a source of U.S. footwear imports. From \$180 thousand in 1973, the value of footwear imports from PRC grew to \$1.2 million in 1975 and to \$2.3 million in the first 9 months of 1976.

The single category of footwear imports from PRC accounting for the most value in 1976, slightly less than \$1 million in the January-September period, is men's leather cement construction shoes classified in TSUSA item 700.3550.

¹⁰ The average ad valorem equivalent (AVE) duty on leather footwear imported into the United States in 1974 from MFN countries was approximately 11 percent.

U.S. imports of footwear from the NME countries for the years 1974, 1975 and the first 9 months of 1976 are shown in table 15.

TABLE 15.—U.S. IMPORTS OF FOOTWEAR: FROM NME COUNTRIES, 1974, 1975, AND JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1976

(In thousands of U.S. dollars ¹)

Country	1974	1975	January to September 1976
Czechoslovakia.....	5,821	5,669	3,937
Poland.....	5,902	11,349	14,393
Romania.....	11,413	8,128	13,695
Yugoslavia.....	14,119	26,741	21,100
People's Republic of China.....	427	1,156	2,338
Other NME's.....	189	337	267
Total, NME's.....	37,871	53,380	55,730

¹ Figures are imports for consumption and are based on schedule A classification No. 85....

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

Near the end of the third quarter of 1976, the Senate Committee on Finance resolved to ask the U.S. International Trade Commission to reinvestigate, under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, the matter of imports of nonrubber footwear to determine if increased quantities being imported were a substantial cause (not less than any other cause) of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic producing industry. In February 1976, the Commission had completed an investigation of the footwear industry and found that the industry was suffering serious injury because of increased imports.¹¹ Of several remedies recommended in the Commission report, the President selected adjustment assistance to firms and workers. On October 5, 1976, the Commission instituted a new investigation concerning most types of nonrubber footwear. The Commission must make a decision in the new investigation by March 28, 1977. Although footwear from NME's comprises but 5 percent by value of total U.S. footwear imports, the Commission's decision could have some bearing on future trade in this product.

FIREWORKS

Through September the United States had imported \$4.5 million of fireworks from the People's Republic of China, making fireworks one of the more important products being imported by the United States from China.

Table 16 shows that shortly after the restoration of trade ties with the PRC in 1971, U.S. imports of Chinese fireworks grew very rapidly, displacing fireworks imports from other Far East countries, especially Macao and Taiwan. In 1973 China supplied the United States with 7.4 million pounds of fireworks, nearly one-third of all fireworks imported in that year. In 1975 imports of Chinese fireworks accounted for more than one-half of all fireworks imports, and in 9 months of 1976 the 9.3 million pounds imported from China accounted for over 60 percent of total imports.

¹¹ For a full report of the Commission's findings see "Footwear, Report to the President on Investigation No. TA 201-7 Under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974," USITC publication 758, February 1976.

TABLE 16.—U.S. IMPORTS OF FIREWORKS¹ FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND OTHER MAJOR SOURCES, 1970-75, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1975 AND 1976

Year	Macao	Japan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	People's Republic of China	Total, all countries
Quantity (1,000 lbs)						
1970.....	6,176	2,040	859	3,010	.....	12,194
1971.....	5,257	1,908	687	3,991	171	12,343
1972.....	5,366	1,688	1,451	6,453	1,386	16,793
1973.....	3,695	1,074	1,827	7,584	7,361	22,130
1974.....	708	842	454	2,569	1,919	6,974
1975.....	922	587	866	2,557	6,883	12,636
January-September 1975.....	533	437	332	1,402	4,153	7,549
January-September 1976.....	842	518	841	2,746	9,283	14,917
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1970.....	3,559	1,428	513	1,470	.....	7,101
1971.....	3,351	1,371	448	1,903	69	7,509
1972.....	3,039	1,283	735	2,868	481	8,798
1973.....	2,410	1,130	872	3,640	3,188	11,692
1974.....	645	1,368	315	1,857	967	5,916
1975.....	957	1,392	694	1,879	3,533	9,887
January-September 1975.....	485	1,107	218	1,073	2,109	6,141
January-September 1976.....	736	1,151	451	2,164	4,500	10,374

¹ Fireworks are classified for importation under TSUSA item 755.1500.

Source: Bureau of the Census, microfilm IM-146.

Most fireworks imported from the PRC, and most imported fireworks in general, are destined for individual use rather than for public display use.¹² In contrast, the domestic industry produces about one-half of its output for individual use. Another contrast between imported fireworks and domestically produced fireworks is that the domestic industry's fireworks consist of only negligible amounts of firecrackers for Class C use whereas an estimated 30 percent to 40 percent of imported fireworks are firecrackers intended for Class C use.¹³

Data on domestic production are sketchy and attempts to estimate the share of total U.S. consumption of fireworks being supplied by imports (both Class B and Class C) are imprecise. According to an industry source, imports in the last year or two have accounted for around 70 percent by weight, of domestic consumption. Using estimates of the value of final sales, on the other hand, imports accounted for 30 percent by value, in 1975. Besides the lack of data, another factor that makes comparisons between imports and domestic production difficult is the aforementioned difference in product mix—one-half of domestic output is the Class C product while virtually all imports are Class C.

Based on the limited data, imports from the PRC may have accounted for 10 percent, by value (25 percent, by weight), of fireworks consumed in the United States in 1975. For the first 9 months of 1976

¹² The U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission classifies fireworks to be used by individuals as Class C fireworks and public display fireworks, as Class B fireworks. Class B fireworks consist of the fireworks used at civic or corporate sponsored fireworks displays. They may be standard rockets and mortars or they may be elaborate, original ground displays that have been designed for special occasions. In recent years the large, family-oriented amusement parks have been important consumers of these fireworks.

¹³ Only very small firecrackers using a maximum of 50 milligrams of black powder are legal (in those states permitting any firecrackers). The larger firecrackers ("cherry bombs," "M-80's," etc.) have been illegal nationwide since 1966.

these percentages have probably been higher. The growing importance of Chinese fireworks has led several U.S. manufacturers to contemplate petitioning the U.S. International Trade Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Unlike section 201 of the Trade Act, which applies to imports from all sources, section 406 provides for relief from imports from Communist countries when these imports can be shown to have caused market disruption with respect to an article produced by a domestic industry.¹¹

¹¹ Although the PRC is a Communist country that does not receive MFN tariff treatment from the United States, this fact is not a disadvantage in the case of fireworks since the Column 1 tariff rate (MFN rate) and the Column 2 tariff rate are the same—12 cents per pound.

APPENDIX

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

Table A-1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TSUSA Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
475.0550	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity 145 seconds or more, n.e.s., under 25 degrees A.P.I.	\$30,157,627	\$12,296,205	\$12,694,620
605.0290	Platinum group metal and combinations, n.e.c.	19,764,644	4,573,467	4,869,208
605.0260	Palladium	13,823,760	7,390,456	251,275
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46 percent or more chromic oxide	13,376,682	5,725,180	2,824,302
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	10,143,364	4,746,635	2,279,928
653.2260	Metal coins, n.e.c.	8,594,050	2,550,395	22,347
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set	6,778,213	2,412,619	2,046,711
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc.	5,996,823	2,707,999	470,757
124.1645	Sable furskins, whole, raw	5,324,269	2,800,480	1,651,833
601.1520	Chrome ore, not over 40 percent chromic oxide	4,717,183	1,607,016	1,313,681
630.0300	Unwrought nickel	3,949,844	120,620	2,431,226
475.1610	Crude petroleum, 25 degrees A.P.I or over	3,490,766	3,490,766	-
605.0270	Rhodium	2,838,305	1,469,634	277,518
433.0060	Inorganic oxides, hydroxides, and peroxides	2,074,152	585,320	1,770
520.3300	Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set	2,006,351	906,256	1,832,685
518.1160	Asbestos, n.e.c., crudes, etc., not manufactured	1,614,557	321,836	1,013,496
765.0300	Paintings, etc., by hand	1,516,589	263,410	228,393
692.3040	New agricultural tractors, n.e.c.	1,512,692	2,920	1,033,041
629.1500	Unwrought titanium and waste and scrap	1,288,840	1,476	9,360
603.4510	Vanadium materials	1,254,188	1,254,188	-
	Total imports itemized above	140,222,899	55,486,878	35,252,151
	Total U.S. imports for the U.S.S.R.	157,595,595	60,947,074	47,432,056

Table A-2.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c.	\$989,650,101	\$156,383,181	\$ 6,942,977
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief	140,158,541	62,038,195	222,481,585
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over	94,445,481	33,356,330	28,695,337
221.4000	Soybeans	60,308,027	-	-
719.2162	Oil-well/field pumps for liquids	20,434,028	-	7,379,854
715.2140	Foundry machines n.e.c., and parts n.e.c.	18,258,129	4,017,212	658,116
715.2120	Molding machines, and parts n.e.c.	16,366,272	4,840,447	2,934,308
893.0045	Pressure sensitive tape, plastic	16,365,236	5,493,932	788,677
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors	15,609,074	4,680,175	799,123
642.2060	Rice, milled, n.e.c., medium grain	15,195,362	-	-
711.6000	Gas turbines n.e.c., and parts for mechanical drives	14,152,231	1,807,604	23,290,675
715.1068	Multi-station machines, metal cutting, new, valued \$1000 and over	13,647,611	416,186	7,670,420
718.4244	Dozers for mounting on tractors	10,376,226	3,461,868	3,575,110
719.3170	Conveyors n.e.c.	10,274,148	4,189,648	2,734,306
717.1260	Knitting machines n.e.c.	10,061,799	3,474,900	-
719.1973	Industrial processing vessels, and parts, n.e.c.	9,258,636	3,456,102	-
729.9225	Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for electric industrial furnaces and ovens	8,718,327	1,141,704	5,005,731
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	8,554,124	5,061,772	879,754
719.1442	Metal processing furnaces, etc., nonelectric	8,339,142	4,864,309	5,748,337
691.1015	Fabricated structural iron and steel	7,913,198	4,185,860	-
	Total exports itemized above	1,488,285,683	302,866,445	319,584,310
	Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.	1,837,306,616	435,093,295	418,942,784

Table A-3.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TSUSA Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
320.2032	PC white cotton shirting n.e.s. (average yarn number, 20)-----	\$10,469,822	\$3,340,136	\$2,173,064
622.0200	Tin, other than alloys, unwrought-----	10,393,525	5,013,817	6,027,391
766.2360	Antiques n.s.p.f.-----	7,541,786	1,799,781	874,632
186.1560	Feathers not meeting Federal standards-----	6,793,347	4,050,599	463,052
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	5,157,181	2,761,102	1,019,494
320.1038	ABC white cotton sheeting, carded (average yarn number, 10)-----	5,105,936	1,490,147	965,239
755.1500	Fireworks-----	4,499,909	1,005,167	397,253
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo-----	2,761,725	1,098,213	372,550
308.0440	Raw silk, skeins, etc., n.e.s.-----	2,719,917	1,159,870	530,858
417.5000	Antimony oxide-----	2,516,871	1,649,685	875,839
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled-----	2,468,230	810,792	931,240
320.1058	White cotton twill n.e.s., carded-----	2,380,107	932,737	488,530
176.6000	Tung oil-----	2,223,227	687,077	375,677
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards-----	2,195,415	929,365	132,787
145.4400	Cashew nuts, shelled, etc.-----	2,099,639	1,310,588	291,661
320.3032	PC white cotton shirting n.e.s. (average yarn number, 30)-----	1,862,796	206,250	275,826
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., value over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	1,811,864	796,255	118,156
601.5400	Tungsten ore-----	1,737,760	1,462,887	339,686
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum, etc., unground-----	1,732,030	277,521	436,051
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	1,690,051	323,859	512,701
	Total imports itemized above-----	78,161,118	31,105,848	17,601,687
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China-----	141,096,008	54,345,068	31,596,464

Table A-4.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)			
Schedule B :		January-September	July-September
Item No. :	Description	1976	1976
			1975
684.0120	Aluminum and aluminum alloys, unwrought, n.e.c.	\$25,641,310	\$ 17,355
711.1100	Steam engines and turbines incorporating boilers, and parts, n.e.c.	7,850,479	3,118,684
266.2120	Polyester staple, not carded or combed, etc.	7,482,673	934,153
719.1975	Machines and parts, n.e.c., for treatment of materials by temperature change, etc.		
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial	6,450,963	3,082,864
711.6000	Gas turbines n.e.c., and parts for mechanical drives	5,600,032	1,769,800
711.1050	Steam power boilers n.e.c.	4,815,518	
282.0010	Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap, except stainless	3,293,546	158,727
719.2220	Air compressors, stationary, over 100 horsepower	3,205,659	4,243,037
719.3180	Lifting and loading machines, n.e.c., and parts	3,041,068	873,475
678.5032	Steel tube and pipe flanges, forged	2,842,200	
678.2010	Carbon steel standard pipe, seamless, black	2,747,294	96,780
599.9920	Compound catalysts, except nickel	2,167,376	1,775,500
719.9242	Nonautomatic valves, etc., and parts, n.e.c., of iron and steel	2,125,858	945,684
732.0320	Trucks, off-highway, nonmilitary	1,991,158	1,701,766
711.1040	Power boilers, steam generating water tube, stationary, over 400,000 pounds/hour capacity	1,926,435	
691.1015	Fabricated structural iron and steel	1,713,649	1,638,780
692.1110	Tanks for storage or manufacturing use, and septic tanks, of iron or steel	1,670,815	3,399,681
581.2006	Polyethyl resins, high density	1,428,912	
678.5060	Iron tube and pipe fittings n.e.c.	1,401,000	
		1,326,375	2,038,106
	Total exports itemized above	88,722,320	24,860,239
	Total exports to the People's Republic of China	125,232,127	51,740,897

Table A-5.--Leading items imported from Poland, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)			
YSCOA	Description	January-September	July-September	July-September	
Item No.		1976	1976	1975	
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$87,304,287	\$27,310,968	\$27,860,890	
700.3550	Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles-----	7,626,899	1,837,950	1,603,352	
668.8420	Steel plate, neither shaped, cold rolled, nor coated-----	6,875,872	2,843,163	1,198,944	
107.3560	Pork n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked-----	6,200,218	1,212,840	1,271,484	
463.6060	Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	5,434,388	1,589,009	487,868	
646.2620	Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 inch in length, over 0.065 inch in diameter-----	5,299,521	2,427,761	1,373,365	
521.3180	Coal n.e.s., including lignite, except peat-----	4,594,550	-	-	
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	4,334,541	1,429,463	1,218,682	
1/ 335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., over 4 ounces per square yard-----	4,299,711	1,323,483	1,230,186	
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds each-----	4,218,974	866,356	1,040,389	
382.1266	Women's raincoats n.e.s., valued over \$4 each, 3/4 length, not knit or ornamented-----	3,598,881	979,945	455,410	
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.e.s.-----	3,133,318	893,398	921,180	
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	3,033,910	1,255,957	628,815	
407.8540	Sulfathiazole-----	2,200,278	866,993	155,639	
642.6200	Barbed wire-----	2,057,814	870,955	123,326	
407.7220	Sulfamethazine-----	2,009,400	655,200	37,051	
146.7530	Strawberries, frozen, containers over 40 ounces-----	1,992,444	1,190,715	560,700	
475.0330	Fuel oil, No. 2, bulk viscosity 145 seconds or more, n.e.s., under 25 degrees A.P.I.-----	1,668,356	1,668,356	-	
437.3200	Antibiotics n.s.p.f.-----	1,967,286	466,545	375,841	
700.3555	Boys' leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles-----	1,557,040	238,758	375,979	
	Total imports itemized above-----	159,010,888	49,927,815	40,919,101	
	Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	232,268,257	77,242,184	59,095,863	

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

Table A-6.--Leading items exported to Poland, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c.	\$146,842,062	\$22,704,130	\$22,637,665
041.0020	: Wheat, unmilled, except for relief	73,616,391	30,435,065	13,115,520
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal	58,651,639	32,825,688	3,644,950
045.9015	: Grain sorghums, unmilled	58,163,455	54,893,156	16,861,312
263.1031	: Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inch	9,841,875	143,750	-
732.8930	: Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors	7,931,911	1,035,812	1,777,713
221.4000	: Soybeans	7,204,843	-	-
271.3010	: Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble	6,328,480	2,096,494	7,790,316
0-3.0000	: Barley, unmilled	6,325,808	2,960,792	-
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole	5,336,549	1,588,051	2,406,009
051.2010	: Fresh lemons	4,020,888	2,798,184	1,114,376
715.1090	: Mechanical and manual presses, valued \$1,000 and over	3,477,941	1,177,398	-
715.2259	: Parts, n.e.c., for metalworking rolling mill machinery	3,348,581	710,506	6,118,977
411.3220	: Tallow, inedible	3,215,843	513,726	-
559.5860	: Vegetable proteins	2,899,308	2,330,607	167,451
715.1078	: Hydraulic and pneumatic presses, valued \$1,000 and over	2,879,005	694,086	-
421.2010	: Soybean oil, crude, degummed	2,697,579	2,697,579	-
729.5292	: Industrial process type instruments, electric or electronic, n.e.c.	2,563,501	445,664	495,049
719.8095	: Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.c., and parts	2,277,722	515,176	91,005
0-2.2060	: Rice, milled, n.e.c., medium grain	2,245,188	-	-
	Total exports itemized above	\$409,868,569	\$160,565,864	\$76,220,343
	Total U.S. exports to Poland	\$496,190,409	\$184,760,086	\$120,050,259

Table A-7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia, January-September, July-September 1976 and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TSUSA Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
612.0640	: Unwrought copper, not alloy, n.e.s.-----	\$39,681,699	\$18,370,280	\$ 3,077,295
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	33,296,005	9,452,444	10,871,567
700.3515	: Males' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s.-----	19,490,711	5,106,739	7,808,281
727.3040	: Wood chairs n.s.p.f.-----	19,184,431	7,552,058	3,775,722
626.0200	: Unwrought zinc, except alloyed-----	15,275,910	5,929,424	1,206,269
170.2800	: Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	14,680,382	5,279,359	2,554,041
607.3100	: Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon-----	10,021,140	4,657,144	-
688.0440	: Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 32 A.W.G. and larger-----	8,069,476	2,087,962	130,916
618.0260	: Unwrought aluminum n.e.s., except aluminum alloy-----	7,498,364	3,888,145	-
605.2040	: Silver bullion, refined-----	7,368,411	1,399,077	4,020,689
727.3500	: Wood furniture n.s.p.f.-----	6,463,081	2,930,816	1,360,238
624.0350	: Unwrought lead, unalloyed, except bullion-----	5,714,843	1,758,415	146,605
618.2560	: Aluminum sheets, strip, and plate, not clad-----	4,354,474	1,139,094	1,017,114
612.3140	: Copper sheets, unalloyed-----	3,932,560	819,740	1,157,307
607.5700	: Ferrosilicon manganese-----	3,821,919	1,500,885	-
618.1540	: Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inches in diameter and over-----	3,375,980	1,177,234	433,792
727.4000	: Wood furniture parts n.s.p.f.-----	3,191,086	1,381,721	553,803
612.6200	: Brass rods, wrought-----	2,430,404	1,263,443	-
688.0420	: Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 33 A.W.G.-----	2,387,568	534,528	1,415,157
192.2500	: Hops-----	2,323,830	-	-
	: Total imports itemized above-----	212,562,274	76,228,508	39,528,796
	: Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	292,287,069	106,695,112	\$8,376,402

Table A-8.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$26,816,092	\$8,071,552	-
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transport, 33,000 pounds and over-----	14,537,623	-	\$19,354,640
718.4264	Well drilling machine parts and accessories, n.e.c.-----	9,189,721	2,761,190	745,675
561.9067	Diammonium phosphate fertilizer-----	7,929,895	7,929,895	-
715.2254	Rolling mill metalworking machinery, n.e.c.-----	5,931,439	2,737,800	45,183
512.0978	Vinyl chloride monomer-----	5,873,010	2,511,138	636,415
321.4620	Bituminous coal-----	5,363,390	1,550,474	-
734.9230	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for aircraft, airships, and balloons-----	5,003,899	1,082,602	1,743,091
713.4203	Excavators, crawler mounted, cable-operated, new-----	3,555,391	3,555,391	300,000
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	3,399,715	1,719,361	908,123
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	3,099,857	1,025,360	557,439
332.9-10	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	2,958,691	1,694,047	1,460,525
734.1020	Aircraft, personal and utility, multiple engine, 3,000 pounds and over-----	2,723,526	-	-
717.1150	Spinning frames, textile-----	2,639,460	708,958	-
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over-----	2,435,514	151,092	130,239
729.9225	Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for electric industrial furnaces and ovens-----	2,313,588	8,798	112,495
711.5068	Parts, n.e.c., for internal combustion engines, n.e.c.-----	2,070,560	1,937,368	183,457
732.8948	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles, n.e.c.-----	1,923,443	901,565	560,813
678.5060	Iron tube and pipe fittings, n.e.c.-----	1,755,452	661,635	397,737
712.5018	Wheel tractors n.e.c., 100 maximum horsepower and over-----	1,720,719	405,363	1,276,826
	Total exports itemized above-----	111,246,985	39,413,589	38,412,658
	Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia-----	203,625,850	64,268,216	72,176,993

Table A-9.--Leading items imported from Romania, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TUSA Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
475.0550	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity, 145 seconds or more, n.e.s., under 25 degrees A.P.I.	\$63,684,850	\$21,596,479	\$6,282,412
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over	7,296,386	2,424,268	1,687,148
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds	6,757,551	1,867,254	2,381,324
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair	4,035,979	1,722,433	694,545
475.2520	Gasoline	2,577,075	2,577,075	14,342,533
380.1260	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., not knit, valued over \$4	2,407,929	1,365,819	5,826
700.2718	Leather welt work footwear, valued \$5 - \$6.80 per pair	2,023,275	826,845	204,825
676.0260	Unwrought zinc, except alloyed	1,956,784	-	-
380.6650	Men's and boys' wool suits, not knit, valued over \$4	1,952,176	778,117	10,251
309.4742	Polyester fiber, wholly of filament, not cellulosic	1,874,482	141,136	-
107.3560	Pork n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked	1,862,522	706,128	151,050
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair	1,748,216	945,472	21,030
382.7575	Women's, girls', and infants' knit sweaters, man-made fiber	1,732,191	1,361,153	-
546.5400	Glassware n.e.s., valued 30c - \$1 each	1,550,278	740,488	172,719
700.3550	Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles	1,524,832	731,645	401,039
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	1,344,688	605,245	9,442
608.6744	Steel sheet, pickled or cold rolled, not shaped or coated	1,252,914	-	-
380.8450	Mens' and boys' suits, not knit, man-made fiber	1,167,580	863,078	-
380.3929	Men's cotton trousers, slacks, or shorts, n.e.s., not knit	1,132,625	531,421	9,306
542.3320	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, 40-60 united inches	1,055,635	460,165	162,154
	Total imports itemized above	108,932,968	40,241,221	26,535,604
	Total U.S. imports from Romania	149,184,384	57,487,809	35,361,534

Table A-10.--Leading items exported to Romania, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
221.4000	Soybeans-----	\$45,282,040	\$13,660,623	-
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	37,248,258	33,887,537	\$11,792,877
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	19,244,398	8,301,641	1,125,082
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	15,196,749	11,508,246	1,886,102
211.4000	Goat and kid skins, undressed-----	7,699,500	-	-
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	5,768,327	1,770,619	1,353,844
674.7030	Electrolytic tin plate, primary-----	4,836,329	3,575,199	-
321.4020	Bituminous coal-----	4,657,612	2,425,474	3,373,643
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	4,355,139	4,355,139	-
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	3,976,012	1,979,357	3,234,367
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c.-----	2,946,726	-	-
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	2,085,631	509,416	1,261,994
861.9946	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for industrial instruments, n.e.c.-----	1,662,942	525,513	676,244
251.7220	Pulp, sulfate, softwood, bleached-----	1,646,087	982,209	-
719.5454	Parts, n.e.c., for metalworking type machine tools-----	1,240,982	21,482	-
678.2010	Carbon steel standard pipe, seamless, black-----	1,056,490	580,976	-
271.3040	Natural phosphate fertilizer-----	1,045,950	-	-
719.2170	Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for pumps for liquids-----	986,262	-	2,000
719.8045	Rubber processing and manufacturing machines, n.e.c., and parts-----	933,148	926,588	10,098
599.2080	Herbicidal preparations-----	869,626	-	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	162,738,208	85,010,019	24,716,251
	Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	179,029,486	89,812,590	38,436,403

Table A-11.—Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not alloy, not tempered, valued over 4c per pound-----	\$2,684,485	\$913,295	\$ 49,667
700.3550	Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles-----	1,560,429	927,040	496,453
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	1,484,988	376,478	56,040
674.3280	Boring, drilling, and milling machines, except numerically controlled, n.e.s.-----	1,027,530	131,161	36,648
668.2045	Printing presses n.e.s.-----	807,602	422,280	132,086
546.5400	Glassware n.e.s., valued 30c - \$1 each-----	778,381	415,557	79,470
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except beads-----	777,694	272,276	218,244
192.2500	Hops-----	702,965	4,253	411,004
674.3504	Engine lathes, metal-cutting-----	667,544	382,909	204,287
546.5600	Glassware n.s.p.f., valued \$1 - 3 each-----	580,699	221,438	135,012
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	552,416	235,266	109,138
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	551,441	201,059	130,365
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear n.e.s., valued \$5 - 6.80 per pair-----	547,703	273,832	243,610
1/335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	467,545	214,451	83,243
546.5800	Glassware n.s.p.f., cut or engraved, valued over \$3 each-----	407,861	221,460	74,133
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural, not artificially mixed-----	401,600	135,040	57,600
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	398,107	226,601	366,992
545.5700	Glass prisms for chandeliers, wall brackets, etc.-----	354,846	129,443	153,534
670.1436	Weaving machines, jet type-----	346,194	305,187	30,588
270.2580	Books; n.s.p.f., including books of foreign authorship-----	343,015	86,711	69,858
	Total imports itemized above-----	15,443,045	6,095,737	3,139,972
	Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	26,194,238	9,957,151	8,317,359

1/ Prior to January 1, 1976, this item was classified under the none elected number 335.9040.

Table A-12.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B : Item No. :	Description :	January-September 1976 :	July-September 1976 :	July-September 1975 :
044.0060 :	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c.-----	\$23,523,757 :	\$ 6,124,535 :	- :
081.3030 :	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	23,005,898 :	- :	\$3,395,759 :
041.0020 :	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	14,349,979 :	14,349,979 :	- :
211.1010 :	Cattle hides, whole-----	7,427,534 :	2,040,335 :	1,426,488 :
121.0005 :	Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, unstemmed-----	4,336,533 :	529,387 :	489,261 :
719.3180 :	Lifting and loading machines, n.e.c., and parts-----	1,343,288 :	1,342,488 :	- :
714.9216 :	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	1,049,985 :	363,233 :	289,906 :
712.5063 :	Tracklaying tractors, 200 and over net engine horsepower-----	1,018,459 :	441,187 :	158,271 :
051.2010 :	Fresh lemons-----	966,974 :	708,926 :	- :
513.6932 :	Inorganic bases, etc., n.e.c.-----	796,525 :	- :	- :
221.5000 :	Flaxseed-----	790,150 :	- :	- :
122.3030 :	Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	650,900 :	169,800 :	536,250 :
891.1135 :	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	566,317 :	- :	- :
054.8400 :	Hops, fresh or dried-----	534,391 :	- :	- :
714.9206 :	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	509,910 :	215,898 :	191,751 :
891.1210 :	Dictating and recording machine parts-----	470,322 :	19,573 :	- :
221.0530 :	Sunflower seed-----	458,279 :	- :	- :
251.7210 :	Wood pulp, sulfate, bleached, hardwood-----	453,796 :	85,800 :	- :
714.3005 :	Digital electronic computers-----	428,330 :	352,920 :	90,259 :
656.9240 :	Made-up textile articles of textile fibers, n.e.c.-----	379,592 :	- :	- :
:	Total exports itemized above-----	83,060,919 :	26,744,061 :	6,577,945 :
:	Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	96,010,381 :	30,951,172 :	9,502,359 :

Table A-13.--Leading items imported from the German Democratic Republic, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	\$1,748,893	\$443,100	-
722.1620	Still 35 - millimeter cameras, valued over \$1-----	840,813	525,096	\$108,974
124.1025	Mink furskins except Japanese, undressed-----	677,335	95,813	-
668.2035	Offset printing presses, 3500 pounds and over, sheet-fed type-----	558,378	401,012	393,286
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	413,155	154,800	-
594.2000	Montan wax-----	401,735	30,197	279,291
546.5600	Glassware n.s.p.f., valued over \$3 each, cut or engraved-----	299,594	95,899	99,872
546.5600	Glassware n.s.p.f., valued \$1 - 3 each-----	256,320	78,002	66,772
674.3280	Boring, drilling, and milling machines, except numerically controlled, n.e.s.-----	243,141	85,314	154,888
670.2000	Knitting machines n.e.s., except circular knitting machines-----	230,193	144,193	-
676.0530	Portable typewriters, non-automatic, without calculating mechanisms-----	135,748	31,600	3,268
662.1020	Machines for wrapping candy-----	129,639	70,581	28,809
674.3258	Vertical boring machines and turret lathes, except numerically controlled-----	111,555	83,118	-
748.2100	Artificial flowers, etc., n.e.s.-----	110,758	38,476	49,769
668.2050	Printing machinery n.e.s.-----	106,828	106,828	2,044
1/ 206.9800	Household utensils, wooden, except mahogany, n.e.s.-----	105,672	48,167	53,556
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	105,546	54,131	40,169
734.9600	Skis and snowshoes-----	101,334	101,334	-
207.0050	Articles of wood n.s.p.f.-----	98,524	68,449	52,023
725.0320	Grand pianos-----	88,694	20,495	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	6,763,855	2,676,605	1,332,721
	Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic-----	10,067,725	3,895,064	2,436,917

1/ Prior to January 1, 1976, this item was classified under the now deleted number 206.9740.

Table A-14.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	\$14,597,996	\$6,785,332	\$2,755,609
043.0000	Barley, unmilled-----	10,312,828	3,908,924	-
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c.-----	6,807,831	-	-
421.8010	Soft saled oils, crude, n.e.c.-----	3,275,145	3,110,224	-
045.9015	Grain Sorghums, unmilled-----	2,709,243	-	-
051.1010	Fresh oranges-----	1,464,575	315,571	-
051.2010	Fresh lemons-----	1,356,264	884,520	112,946
011.6040	Pork hivers, fresh or frozen-----	851,075	-	8,148
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	412,802	-	552,120
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	400,541	400,541	-
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	395,527	248,655	71,346
664.1300	Glass, unworke, in balls, etc.-----	333,291	102,091	-
513.6510	Aluminum oxide-----	319,035	319,035	-
212.0010	Muskrat furskins, undressed-----	240,850	-	-
861.6940	Still picture equipment, etc., n.e.c.-----	195,073	-	-
263.2011	Linters, chemical grade-----	187,145	52,574	52,903
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	165,600	-	82,800
599.2055	Captan and mercury fungicidal preparations, except household and industrial-----	127,473	127,473	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	124,951	43,007	-
719.1538	Reciprocating liquid-chilling packages-----	117,492	-	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	44,394,737	16,297,847	3,635,872
	Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic-----	46,139,630	16,896,979	4,420,334

Table A-15.--Leading items imported from Hungary, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TSUSA Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$12,107,999	\$3,629,487	\$3,602,955
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors-----	4,825,041	3,782,145	728,197
1/ 678.5070	Machines n.s.p.f., and parts-----	3,056,483	25,612	-
686.9030	Other lamps, including household-----	2,353,121	890,498	2/
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned-----	2,329,402	816,527	72,414
130.3000	Corn or maize, certified seed-----	903,163	-	-
439.3060	Natural drugs n.e.s., advanced-----	812,249	807,404	-
437.2000	Alkaloids and compounds n.s.p.f., synthetic-----	516,401	44,763	181,613
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	456,175	150,726	2,822
772.5105	Automobile tires, new-----	449,580	302,494	-
750.2600	Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32¢ each (under quota)-----	393,618	-	-
546.5400	Glassware n.e.s., valued 30¢ - \$1 each-----	375,052	110,948	185,681
772.5115	Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new-----	331,466	81,051	-
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	329,386	143,423	129,925
167.3040	Wine, over 14 percent alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon-----	325,804	58,303	45,408
274.4000	Postage stamps, government envelopes and postal cards-----	288,195	119,666	51,716
750.2900	Brooms, valued not over 96¢ each (under quota)-----	274,990	131,050	63,943
790.3900	Inflatable articles n.s.p.f.-----	242,764	33,023	-
686.9010	3-way lamps, 150 watts and under-----	247,288	58,302	2/
700.4530	Women's leather footwear n.e.s., valued over \$2.50-----	177,002	177,002	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	30,811,120	11,368,424	5,302,922
	Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	34,691,092	12,617,644	5,214,956

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

2/ Prior to January 1, 1976, items 686.9030 and 686.9010 were combined in a more inclusive category, 686.9000 (now deleted). While it is impossible to present separate figures for the 2 new items for the third quarter of 1975, their combined value of \$238,251 has been added into the quarterly total of U.S. imports from Hungary.

Table A-16.—Leading items exported to Hungary, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B : Item No. :	Description :	January-September 1976 :	July-September 1976 :	July-September 1975 :
561.2910 :	Concentrated superphosphate-----	\$12,354,776 :	\$3,176,624 :	- :
081.3030 :	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	11,951,625 :	3,645,600 :	\$2,073,555 :
732.8920 :	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for wheel tractors-----	4,337,442 :	1,392,276 :	391,273 :
719.3230 :	Industrial trucks and tractors, operator riding, gasoline powered-----	4,316,373 :	4,316,373 :	- :
211.1010 :	Cattle hides, whole-----	2,579,501 :	1,042,336 :	338,898 :
714.9206 :	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	1,122,646 :	16,079 :	388,835 :
664.1300 :	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc.-----	1,027,685 :	374,084 :	159,543 :
712.1005 :	Planters and transplanters-----	940,114 :	- :	20,975 :
512.0672 :	Insecticides and agricultural chemicals, n.e.c.-----	880,000 :	- :	- :
712.5018 :	Wheel tractors n.e.c., 100 maximum horsepower and over-----	740,840 :	- :	1,510,550 :
292.5010 :	Alfalfa seed, certified-----	707,802 :	- :	- :
001.1010 :	Dairy cattle, for breeding-----	538,500 :	- :	287,000 :
892.9200 :	Plans and drawings, not printed-----	518,975 :	161,000 :	- :
211.2020 :	Kip skins-----	516,720 :	66,414 :	120,827 :
291.0085 :	Bull semen-----	509,480 :	304,977 :	122,087 :
712.9965 :	Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for agricultural machines-----	488,023 :	89,667 :	52,978 :
211.6000 :	Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed-----	480,172 :	14,210 :	175,023 :
044.0030 :	Corn seed, except sweet corn-----	405,077 :	11,844 :	- :
891.1135 :	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	339,269 :	78,040 :	- :
251.6000 :	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	325,616 :	325,616 :	- :
:	Total exports itemized above-----	45,080,636 :	15,012,140 :	5,641,544 :
:	Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	52,253,243 :	17,637,971 :	10,494,694 :

Table A-17.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TUSA		January-September	July-September	July-September
Item No.	Description	1976	1976	1975
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$5,582,478	\$1,847,962	\$890,673
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	619,988	411,078	-
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	349,652	-	100,262
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	330,977	210,670	3,441
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol-----	68,193	-	-
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin-----	64,656	17,589	11,265
452.3200	Lavender and spike lavender oil-----	53,919	53,919	10,583
546.5400	Glassware n.e.s., valued 30c - \$1 each-----	53,589	11,719	14,175
274.4050	Postage stamps, government envelopes and postal cards-----	39,883	-	2,117
546.5200	Glassware n.e.s., valued not over 30c each-----	36,358	5,245	1,980
632.4000	Unwrought selenium and waste and scrap-----	35,941	-	-
674.3254	Milling machines, bed-type, except numerically controlled-----	33,279	33,279	-
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	27,959	26,300	-
161.0300	Crude basil-----	20,391	-	-
193.2500	Crude vegetable substances n.s.p.f.-----	20,041	9,442	-
149.2600	Dried prunes and plums-----	19,705	-	-
124.1057	Whole furskins n.e.s., raw-----	18,662	-	-
161.1700	Cinnamon and chips, unground-----	15,922	-	-
380.2787	Men's cotton flannel knit sport shirts-----	15,253	15,253	-
274.5000	Photographs, etchings, etc., n.e.s., printed over 10 years at time of importation-----	15,200	15,200	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	7,422,046	2,657,656	1,034,496
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	7,583,361	2,738,298	1,101,877

Table A-18.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c.	\$28,447,575	-	-
283.8000	Lead and zinc ore concentrates	1,764,000	-	-
715.2140	Foundry machines, and parts, n.e.c.	1,643,256	\$ 33,656	-
712.2020	Harvesting machines, n.e.c.	815,664	-	\$81,434
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	746,471	388,300	-
729.3075	Integrated circuits, semiconductor, monolithic, digital	635,083	86,777	-
231.2065	Synthetic rubber and substitutes	375,221	-	-
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	358,165	-	364
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video	297,840	-	355,682
729.5276	Industrial process temperature instruments, direct-deflect electric or electronic	277,424	-	-
121.0010	Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, stemmed	274,168	185,792	-
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts	253,410	-	171,727
719.3220	Industrial trucks and tractors, operator riding, electric powered	240,690	-	-
714.9209	Storing devices (except ready access) for electronic computers, and parts	208,042	766	-
712.9960	Agricultural machines, n.e.c.	163,404	-	-
053.5052	Frozen orange juice concentrate, containers not over 16 ounces	159,047	159,047	-
541.7036	Preparations acting primarily on digestive system, etc., dosage or retail sale, n.e.c.	156,060	52,020	156,060
714.3020	Machines for preparing tape or punched cards	143,973	-	98,465
719.6226	Parts, n.e.c., for food production machines, except dairy	142,133	-	1,058
864.1400	Watch cases and parts thereof	138,000	-	-
	Total exports itemized above	27,239,626	906,358	864,790
	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria	39,427,455	1,631,106	6,637,233

Table A-19.--Leading items imported from Albania, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
ISUSA item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
601.1540	Chrome ore, 41-46 percent chromic oxide-----	\$575,000	\$575,000	\$1,032,192
161.9400	Unground sage-----	471,129	-	48,345
470.5500	Myrobalan and sumac-----	6,956	-	10,000
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3¢ per square foot-----	2,551	-	-
124.1057	Whole furskins n.e.s., raw-----	2,142	270	-
124.1020	Whole marten furskins, undressed-----	1,655	1,655	-
653.2260	Metal coins n.e.s.-----	689	-	2,268
	Total imports itemized above-----	1,060,122	576,925	1,092,805
	Total U.S. imports from Albania-----	1,060,122	576,925	1,092,805

Table A-20.--Leading items exported to Albania, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)			
Schedule B : Item No. :	Description :	January-September 1976 :	July-September 1976 : July-September 1975
211.1010 :	Cattle hides, whole----- :	\$419,374 :	\$419,374 :
891.1135 :	Magnetic tape recorders, video----- :	346,715 :	- :
891.1210 :	Dictating and recording machine parts----- :	133,073 :	- :
891.2040 :	Magnetic tape, video----- :	96,883 :	\$28,577 :
656.9240 :	Made-up textile articles, n.e.c., of textile fibers, n.e.c.----- :	78,584 :	- :
861.9920 :	Parts for testing apparatus, n.e.c.----- :	1,188 :	- :
:	Total exports itemized above----- :	1,075,817 :	419,374 : 28,577
:	Total U.S. exports to Albania----- :	1,075,817 :	419,374 : 28,577

Table A-21.--Leading items imported from Cuba ^{1/}, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TSUSA Item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
765.1000	Engravings, etchings, lithographs, etc., unbound-----	\$1,460	-	-
270.2580	Books n.e.p.f., including books of foreign authorship-----	673	\$673	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	2,133	673	-
	Total U.S. imports from Cuba-----	2,133	673	\$588

^{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 No. 3447 that declares 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 2 countries is almost nil.

Table A-22.--Leading items exported to Cuba, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
599.2035	Organic phosphate containing pesticidal preparations, except fly sprays and aerosols	\$34,000	-	-
541.8000	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, for relief	20,300	-	\$11,200
732.0160	Passenger cars, nonmilitary, used	6,500	\$6,500	-
732.0140	Passenger cars, nonmilitary, assembled, over 6 cylinders, new	5,087	-	-
714.1010	Typewriters, standing, electric, new	2,474	-	1,296
664.4020	Plate glass, rectangular, unworked	2,000	-	-
861.9920	Parts for testing apparatus, n.e.c.	1,682	-	-
861.5070	Parts, n.e.c., for motion picture cameras and projectors	1,557	-	-
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief	1,208	-	-
861.9810	Instruments, laboratory or scientific, for physical or chemical analysis	1,033	-	-
	Total exports itemized above	75,841	6,500	12,496
	Total U.S. exports to Cuba	75,841	6,500	15,002

1/ See footnote 1/, table A-21.

Table A-23.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

		(In U.S. dollars)		
TSUSA item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc.	\$1,210,458	\$178,319	\$269,056
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc.	510,519	278,716	115,217
124.1057	Whole furskins n.e.s., raw	42,330	36,530	1,800
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed	39,074	-	-
124.1045	Whole sable furskins, raw	21,888	-	-
306.4394	Camel hair, scoured	17,354	-	-
186.5540	Goat and kid hair, except beards	1,533	-	-
	Total imports itemized above	1,843,156	493,565	386,073
	Total imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia	1,843,156	493,565	408,314

Table A-24.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia, January-September, July-September 1976, and July-September 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B item No.	Description	January-September 1976	July-September 1976	July-September 1975
861.9710	Laboratory or scientific instruments for measuring, etc.,			
	liquid or gas-----	\$8,774	-	-
861.9822	Instruments for chemical analysis-----	4,920	-	-
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief-----	3,358	\$1,008	-
714.9275	Parts and accessories for duplicating machines, except off-set type-----	2,239	-	-
665.8100	Glassware, laboratory, hygienic, or pharmaceutical-----	1,942	-	-
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic, and veterinary instruments and and apparatus, n.e.c.-----	1,573	-	-
512.0380	Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals n.e.c., in bulk-----	1,476	1,476	-
725.0110	Refrigerators, electric, household-----	1,336	-	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	25,618	2,484	-
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	25,618	2,484	-