

**14TH QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE
BOARD ON TRADE BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NONMARKET ECONOMY
COUNTRIES DURING
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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction-----	1
First quarter developments in trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries-----	3
Changes in U.S. foreign trade statistics in 1978-----	16
Trade schedules-----	17
Nonmonetary gold-----	17
Timing of import statistics-----	18
Effects on presentation of data in East-West trade reports-----	18
U.S. imports of nonmonetary gold from the nonmarket economy coun- tries-----	20
Analyses of imports from the nonmarket economy countries that have a growing significance in U.S. markets:	
Unwrought nickel-----	22
Structure of the U.S. industry-----	24
The Soviet nickel industry-----	25
Aluminum waste and scrap-----	26
U.S. trade-----	28
U.S. supply and demand-----	28
Soviet supply-----	29
Appendix: Leading U.S. imports and exports in trade with the non- market economy countries-----	31
Index-----	56

INTRODUCTION

This report by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries (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 first quarter of 1978.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China (China), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. At a later date, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and Democratic Kampuchea 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 duty column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in 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 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 report contains a summary of the changes in U.S. foreign trade classifications and data collection that became effective on January 1, 1978 and includes an analysis of the impact on U.S. imports from the NME's

resulting from the decision to include imports of nonmonetary gold in the trade statistics. Prior to January 1, 1978, statistics on trade in non-monetary gold were reported separately and thus were not included in the trade data used in previous reports on U.S. trade with the NME countries. This report also includes analyses of two products--unwrought nickel and aluminum waste and scrap--that have been imported in increasing amounts from the nonmarket countries. The analyses focus on the causes of the increases in imports and the probable effects of these increases on domestic output.

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

The value of U.S. trade with the nonmarket economy countries in the first quarter of 1978 was nearly \$0.5 billion higher than it was in the previous quarter. Expansions in both exports and imports contributed to the increase, and trade turnover in the first quarter of 1978 was at a higher level than in any single quarter of 1977 (table 1). ^{1/} A 40-percent increase in exports and a 33-percent rise in imports combined to produce a positive trade balance of \$520 million for the United States in the quarter. This was the largest trade surplus that the United States has had with the NME's since the first quarter of 1977.

The importance of NME trade to the United States in comparison with U.S. trade with the world is shown in the last two rows of table 1. The share of total U.S. exports going to the NME's increased by a full percentage point over the share for the fourth quarter of 1977 and exceeded the share of U.S. exports going to the NME's during any quarter in 1977. The share of imports from the NME's, which had varied between 1.1 and 1.2 percent of total U.S. imports during 1977, rose to 1.4 percent in the first quarter of 1978.

Compared with U.S. trade with the world, U.S. trade with the NME's is weighted much more heavily toward agricultural items (table 2). U.S. exports to the NME's are particularly dominated by agricultural items, while exports

^{1/} This quarterly report covering the first part of 1978 has had to contend with major changes in the classification of the products traded by the United States. In summary, there is a completely revised 7-digit Schedule B for exports classified in the framework of the 7-digit Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), an expansion of the 7-digit TSUSA import classification by about 2,000 new items, a new 7-digit Schedule E for exports, and a revised 7-digit Schedule A for imports. These changes have been incorporated into the report insofar as possible and descriptive notes indicate where this has occurred. A section of this report discusses these changes in more detail.

Data presented in tables 1 through 7 of this report are not directly comparable with data presented in previous quarterly reports because of the decision to include nonmonetary gold in U.S. import and export statistics beginning Jan. 1, 1978. Data for 1977 presented in tables 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7 of this report have been adjusted to include imports of nonmonetary gold. Inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the 1977 statistics raises the level of total imports from the NME's in that year by approximately \$213 million. About 95 percent of the gold imported in 1977 from nonmarket economy countries came from the Soviet Union; the remainder was imported from Yugoslavia. Further information concerning recent U.S. trade in nonmonetary gold with the NME countries can be found in the article on this subject contained in this report.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1978, import documents are being tabulated so that goods are counted in the calendar month when they enter the U.S. customs area, rather than in the month when the documents are filed, the so-called date of entry. The date of entry is, on average, 10 days after importation into the U.S. customs area. Data for 1977 contained in this report have not been adjusted to allow for this change in the timing of import document tabulation.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economy countries,
by quarters, January-March 1977 through January-March 1978 1/

Item	(Value in millions of U.S. dollars)					
	1977			1978 <u>2/</u>		
	: January- : March	: April- : June	: July- : September	: October- : December	: January- : March	
	:	:	:	:	:	:
U.S. world trade:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Exports-----	: 29,668	: 31,763	: 29,102	: 30,673	: 30,965	
Imports-----	: 35,070	: 38,063	: 37,154	: 37,205	: 40,551	
Balance-----	: -5,402	: -6,300	: -8,052	: -6,532	: -9,586	
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----	: 951	: 816	: 539	: 767	: 1,074	
Imports-----	: 370	: 460	: 439	: 417	: 554	
Balance-----	: +581	: +356	: +100	: +350	: +520	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)-----	: 1,321	: 1,276	: 978	: 1,184	: 1,628	
NME share of total U.S. trade:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----percent--	: 3.21	: 2.57	: 1.85	: 2.50	: 3.50	
Imports-----do----	: 1.06	: 1.20	: 1.18	: 1.12	: 1.40	
	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics for 1978, data for 1977 have been adjusted by the inclusion of nonmonetary gold to both exports and imports. Therefore, data in this table for 1977 are not comparable with data for 1977 in similar tables in earlier reports. Data on imports for 1977 are not adjusted for date of importation.

2/ Preliminary.

Source: Data for 1977 are from the U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990. Exports are from tables 5 and E-3 and include domestic and foreign merchandise and Defense Department military assistance grant-in-aid shipments. Imports are from tables 6B and I-4B and are general imports. Both imports and exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis. Data are preliminary for January-March 1978.

Note.--General imports are used in this table to better illustrate the balance-of-trade effects of U.S.-NME trade in the context of balance-of-trade effects of U.S.-world trade. The totals for general imports in this table will not, therefore, correspond with totals for imports for consumption listed in all other tables in the report.

Table 2.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries, by Schedule A,B, or E Nos., January-March 1977 and January-March 1978 1/

Schedule: A,B, or E No.	Description	U.S. trade with the world	U.S. trade with NME's		
		:Jan.-Mar. 1977 2/	:Jan.-Mar. 1978 3/	:Jan.-Mar. 1977 2/	:Jan.-Mar. 1978 3/
Exports (million U.S. dollars)					
0, 1	: Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	4,065	4,389	420	627
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	3,817	3,786	182	175
3	: Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	778	495	18	10
5	: Chemicals-----	2,694	2,744	45	27
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief : material-----	2,929	2,746	44	30
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous--	15,384	16,234	242	202
	: Total-----	29,668	30,394	949	1,071
Imports (million U.S. dollars)					
0, 1	: Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	3,611	3,971	76	103
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	1,878	2,216	28	40
3	: Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	11,399	10,356	34	13
5	: Chemicals-----	1,326	1,496	18	31
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief : material-----	4,636	6,512	92	125
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous--	12,060	16,001	116	221
	: Total-----	34,909	40,552	363	531
Percent of total exports					
0, 1	: Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	13.7	14.4	44.2	58.5
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	12.9	12.5	19.2	16.3
3	: Minerals fuels and lubricants-----	2.6	1.6	1.9	.9
5	: Chemicals-----	9.1	9.0	4.7	2.5
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief : material-----	9.9	9.0	4.6	2.8
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous--	51.9	53.4	25.5	18.9
	: Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of total imports					
0, 1	: Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	10.3	9.8	20.9	19.4
2, 4	: Crude materials-----	5.4	5.5	7.7	7.5
3	: Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	32.7	25.5	9.4	2.4
5	: Chemicals-----	3.8	3.7	5.0	5.8
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief : material-----	13.3	16.1	25.3	23.5
7, 8, 9	: Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous--	34.6	39.5	32.0	41.6
	: Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes on following page.

Footnotes for table 2

1/ Because of extensive changes in U.S. import and export statistics effective Jan. 1, 1978, only the following comparisons of statistics are possible: (1) U.S. trade with the NME's on a 1-digit basis in 1977 with U.S. trade with the world on a 1-digit basis in 1977; (2) similarly for 1978; (3) total U.S. trade with the world in 1977 with total U.S. trade with the world in 1978 (import data are not adjusted for date of importation); and (4) similarly for total U.S. trade with the NME's. Data for 1977 on a 1-digit basis should not be compared with data for 1978 on a 1-digit basis for either U.S. trade with the world or for U.S. trade with the NME's.

Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics for 1978, data for 1977 have been adjusted by the inclusion of nonmonetary gold to both exports and imports. Therefore, data in this table for 1977 are not comparable with data for 1977 in similar tables in earlier reports. Data for 1977 are on an SITC Revision 1 basis except for the inclusion of nonmonetary gold; data for imports are not adjusted for date of importation.

2/ Data for exports from old schedule B, data for imports from old schedule A.

3/ Data for exports from new schedule E, data for imports from revised schedule A.

Source: Data on U.S. trade with the world for 1977 from U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, tables 4 and 3B; data on U.S. trade with NME's from the Bureau of East-West Trade. Data for U.S. trade with the world for 1978 are preliminary.

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

of manufactured goods play a comparatively small role. The share of U.S. agricultural imports of total imports from the NME's is approximately twice as large as the corresponding share of total U.S. imports from the world. U.S. imports from both the world and the NME's are centered in manufactured items. Imports of gold from the NME's accounted for one-third of imports of manufactured items from these countries. In addition, a relatively large proportion of U.S. imports from the NME's are of manufactured goods classified by chief material. In contrast, U.S. imports of mineral fuels, which are a relatively large percentage of U.S. world imports, make up only a minor share of imports from the NME's.

The value of U.S. imports from the NME's increased absolutely in all categories of table 2 except mineral fuels and lubricants. The largest increase was in imports of other manufactured goods and miscellaneous articles which resulted from vastly increased imports of gold bullion from the U.S.S.R. Imports of manufactured goods classified by chief material increased absolutely, but declined as a percentage of total imports. Contributing to the increase in this category were imports of unwrought nickel, aluminum waste and scrap, and platinum group metals from the U.S.S.R.; steel plates from Poland and Romania; ferrochromium from Yugoslavia; and the reemergence of unwrought tin, antimony, and tungsten ore from China (table 3). ^{1/} Imports of food items also increased absolutely, but declined slightly relative to total imports. About 40 percent of the food imports came from Poland, where canned hams held their customary first position.

The large increase in the value of U.S. exports to the NME's during the first quarter of 1978 is mainly attributable to the greatly increased value of agricultural exports, in spite of generally low export prices for grains and soybeans. The principal customer for these agricultural products was the Soviet Union, which bought corn and wheat worth \$444 million in the first quarter of 1978 compared with purchases totaling \$800 million during all of 1977 (table 4). The Soviet Union's grain purchases accounted for approximately two-thirds of U.S. exports of food, beverages, and tobacco to the NME's. Other corn or wheat customers included Poland, East Germany, and Bulgaria. Another large group of U.S. agricultural exports consisted of soybeans and soybean oil cake and meal, which were purchased by seven NME countries--the U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary. Agricultural exports to the NME's, particularly the Soviet Union, will most likely continue at high levels throughout 1978, in view of the disappointing 1977 Soviet grain harvest.

Exports of machinery and manufactured goods to the NME's during the first quarter of 1978 fell both absolutely and as a percentage of total U.S. exports, and accounted for less than 20 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's. Much of the decrease is attributable to sharply reduced sales of machinery and transport equipment to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. To some extent, this decrease was offset by increases in the value of machinery exports to Poland, Romania, and China. The principal manufactured items exported to the NME's during January-March 1978 included machine tools, tractors and parts, computer equipment, and petroleum extraction machinery.

^{1/} A discussion of U.S. imports of unwrought nickel and aluminum waste and scrap is presented later in this report.

Table 3.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies, by SITC Nos., Revision 2, January-March 1978

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC No.	Description	Albania	Bul- garia	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	German Republic	Demo- cratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugo- slavia	Total
0	Food and live animals-----	-	710	-	1,542	153	8,898	6,426	-	-	40,361	10,488	88	19,813	88,479
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	5,914	-	155	11	139	435	-	-	137	80	724	6,525	14,120
2	Crude material--inedible, except :														
	: fuel-----	2,100	101	-	32	620	13	13,600	325	2,645	2,451	10,395	6,424	38,706	
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc---	-	-	-	-	145	-	-	-	-	2,851	1,819	7,699	-	12,514
4	Oils and fats--animal and :														
	: vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	652	-	368	-	7	4	1,031
5	Chemicals-----	-	70	-	383	4,873	746	7,371	-	-	6,292	1,901	5,662	3,803	31,101
6	Manufactured goods, classified :														
	: by chief material-----	-	47	-	5,376	1,173	2,071	29,464	-	-	24,384	13,989	25,241	22,820	124,565
7	Machinery and transport :														
	: equipment-----	-	164	-	3,184	1,507	4,484	23	-	-	10,125	4,888	276	7,428	32,079
8	Miscellaneous manufactured :														
	: articles-----	-	14	-	3,848	1,681	1,174	18,910	1	20,438	22,499	961	34,629	104,154	
9	Commodities and transactions not :														
	: classified-----	-	6	-	76	71	47	190	-	306	89	81,253	2,244	84,282	
	Total-----	2,100	7,025	-	14,596	10,234	17,571	77,072	327	107,908	58,204	132,307	103,690	531,033	

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

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

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies, by SITC Nos., Revision 2, January-March 1978

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC No.	Description	Albania	Bul- garia	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	German Democ. Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugo- slavia	Total
0	Food and live animals-----	-	12,392	-	5,973	27,377	14,330	44	-	75,117	7,183	462,489	15,331	620,236
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-	422	-	-	-	-	5,382	-	232	363	6,399
2	Crude material--inedible, except : fuel-----	217	670	-	3,933	188	1,619	67,096	-	26,423	29,054	35,508	9,866	174,574
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc---	-	-	-	-	29	7	114	-	54	4,574	4,519	745	10,042
4	Oils and fats--animal and : vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876	-	-	-	876
5	Chemicals-----	-	197	44	2,218	829	579	8,157	2	1,652	1,806	6,290	5,438	27,212
6	Manufactured goods, classified : by chief material-----	-	11	-	501	88	606	3,875	-	2,047	8,080	10,305	4,031	29,544
7	Machinery and transport : equipment-----	42	296	5	3,689	219	5,157	17,169	-	25,161	26,834	59,415	35,893	173,880
8	Miscellaneous manufactured : articles-----	3	311	33	643	250	843	999	1	3,527	2,025	14,572	4,162	27,369
9	Commodities and transactions not : elsewhere classified-----	-	11	15	88	10	57	22	22	321	31	230	324	1,131
	Total-----	262	13,888	97	17,467	28,991	23,197	97,475	26	140,560	79,588	593,560	76,153	1,071,263

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

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

Figures 1 and 2, based on data in tables 5 and 6, show the relative shares of U.S. imports and exports from the nonmarket economy countries in the first quarter of 1978, compared with all of 1977. These figures show that the distribution of imports and exports from the various NME's has been relatively stable. The shares of imports from the U.S.S.R., Romania, and Yugoslavia decreased slightly, while Poland, China, and "all other" countries slightly increased their shares. On the export side, the U.S.S.R., China, and "all other" countries increased in relative importance as markets for U.S. goods, while the shares of goods going to Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania decreased. A point to be noted is the increasing importance of China as a trading partner for the United States, especially in comparison with its position in 1976 and 1977.

The value of U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to the nonmarket economy countries in the first quarter of 1978 was almost 60 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1977 (table 7). Except for Czechoslovakia, which enjoyed a record harvest in 1977, all of the NME's increased their purchases of U.S. grain, often by a substantial percentage. The Soviet Union, which accounted for about five-sixths of the total U.S. grain exports to the NME's, has already purchased more than half the amount of grain it imported from the United States during all of 1977. Also, for the first time since 1974, the United States received grain orders from China. Because its traditional grain suppliers, Australia and Canada, are suffering from short available supplies, the Chinese placed an order with the United States for 1 million metric tons of grain worth roughly \$135 million. The first deliveries were made during the January-March quarter, with the balance to be delivered during the 1978-79 marketing year.

During the first quarter of 1978, there were several developments that may have an impact on U.S.-NME commercial relations. A comprehensive trade agreement between the United States and Hungary was initiated in early March. In mid-May 1978, the resolution was approved by the House of Representatives, but it has yet to be passed by the Senate. Negotiated over several months in 1977 and 1978, the treaty calls for reciprocal MFN treatment in trade as well as detailing many business facilitation measures to be implemented after the agreement is formally signed and passed by both Houses of Congress. Due to restrictive immigration provisions in Hungarian law, a waiver of the provisions of section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 is necessary to grant MFN treatment. The agreement also contains modifications of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade provisions pertaining to market disruption in order to conform to the requirements of U.S. law.

The granting of reciprocal MFN status should encourage an expansion of U.S.-Hungarian trade. The provisions of the section on business facilitation promise a greatly improved commercial environment for traders of both countries. These provisions cover commercial offices, information exchange, visa processing, currency transfers, copyrights, patents, and dispute settlement procedures.

U.S.-China commercial relations received a boost with the announcement that China is now permitting the registration of U.S. trademarks there, retroactive from January 1978. This decision was in response to notification

Table 5.--U.S. imports for consumption from the individual nonmarket economies, 1975-77,
January-March 1977, and January-March 1978

Source	(In thousands of U.S. dollars)					
	1975	1976	1977	January-March--		
				1977	1978	
U.S.S.R-----:	243,183	225,840	421,581	55,134	132,307	
People's Republic of China---:	156,271	194,649	197,400	53,073	77,072	
Poland-----:	241,297	314,436	326,508	74,649	107,908	
Yugoslavia-----:	255,960	395,042	347,899	90,219	103,690	
Romania-----:	135,057	200,118	231,020	56,982	58,204	
Czechoslovakia-----:	35,567	34,802	36,392	9,278	14,596	
German Democratic Republic---:	9,996	13,421	16,863	4,248	10,234	
Hungary-----:	34,966	47,569	46,800	14,463	17,571	
Bulgaria-----:	4,785	11,231	26,043	4,906	7,025	
Albania-----:	2,824	2,544	3,399	150	2,100	
Cuba-----:	3	27	106	104	-	
People's Republic of Mongolia-----:	1,646	2,252	2,076	537	327	
Total 1/-----:	1,121,555	1,441,932	1,656,089	362,745	531,033	
Total U.S. imports from all countries 1/-----:	96,971,741	121,451,886	149,749,366	35,180,189	40,489,967	

1/ These figures do not agree exactly with the import figures in table 1 because these figures are imports for consumption, whereas the import figures in table 1 are general imports.

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

Note.--Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics for 1978, data for earlier years have been adjusted by the inclusion of nonmonetary gold. Therefore, data in this table for 1975-77 are not comparable with data for 1975-77 in similar tables in earlier reports. Data on imports are not adjusted for date of importation.

Table 6.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economies, 1975-77,
January-March 1977, and January-March 1978

Market	(In thousands of U.S. dollars)					January-March--
	1975	1976	1977	1977	1978	
	:	:	:	:	:	
U.S.S.R-----:	1,832,607	2,305,934	1,623,484	599,061	593,560	
People's Republic of China---:	303,631	135,388	171,318	19,065	97,475	
Poland-----:	580,084	621,035	436,536	118,765	140,560	
Yugoslavia-----:	323,499	295,413	355,436	87,567	76,153	
Romania-----:	189,278	249,033	259,405	64,282	79,588	
Czechoslovakia-----:	52,900	147,466	73,989	28,347	17,467	
German Democratic Republic---:	17,179	64,767	36,099	13,376	28,991	
Hungary-----:	76,052	62,960	76,717	12,078	23,197	
Bulgaria-----:	29,298	43,320	23,910	6,123	13,888	
Albania-----:	663	1,076	2,209	272	262	
Cuba-----:	35	89	588	234	97	
People's Republic of Mongolia-----:	43	31	11	3	26	
Total 1/-----:	3,405,268	3,926,512	3,062,701	949,173	1,071,264	
Total U.S. exports to all countries 1/-----:	106,615,579	113,670,672	119,005,375	29,180,943	30,964,870	

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, for total U.S. exports, figures in this table do not include Department of Defense military-assistance shipments, whereas corresponding figures in table 1 include these figures. Exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

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

Note.--Because of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold in the statistics for 1978, data for earlier years have been adjusted by the inclusion of nonmonetary gold. Therefore, data in this table for 1975-1977 are not comparable with data for 1975-77 in similar tables in earlier reports.

Table 7.--U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to the nonmarket economies and to the world,
1975-77, January-March 1977, and January-March 1978

Market	(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars)					
	1975	1976	1977	January-March		
				1977	1978	
Bulgaria-----:	14,780	28,455	175	42	12,230	
Czechoslovakia-----:	62	69,630	8,936	8,845	-	
German Democratic Republic-----:	6,816	48,742	20,246	11,510	24,896	
Hungary-----:	92	411	9,875	64	93	
People's Republic of China-----:	-	-	-	-	2	
Poland-----:	255,243	346,737	197,686	32,139	46,408	
Romania-----:	73,716	74,039	36,840	3,551	6,853	
U.S.S.R-----:	1,105,488	1,346,938	848,629	284,047	449,494	
Yugoslavia-----:	42	155	124	64	206	
Total-----:	1,456,239	1,915,157	1,122,312	340,262	540,182	
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world--:	11,643,083	10,910,926	8,754,798	2,222,888	1/	
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket: economies as a share of total cereal exports-----Percent--:	12.5	17.6	12.8	15.3	-	
	:	:	:	:	:	

1/ Not available.

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

Note.--Data for 1975-77 are based on old Schedule B, division 04. Data for 1978 are based on new Schedule E, division 04. Data are comparable.

in October 1976 that Chinese trademarks were already permitted registration in the United States under applicable U.S. law.

In late January, Representative Les AuCoin submitted a bill to the U.S. House of Representatives Banking Subcommittee which would make U.S. Eximbank insurance, guarantees, and supplier credit facilities available to U.S. firms selling plant and equipment to China. Proponents of the bill feel that U.S. goods would be more attractive to Chinese buyers if the United States were able to offer repayment terms more competitive with those offered by major foreign competitors. Under present U.S. laws, China and most Communist countries are denied Eximbank financing as long as they do not meet certain human rights standards. The AuCoin amendment was subsequently approved by the International Trade Subcommittee, but its chance of adoption by the full House or by the Senate is as yet uncertain.

Another first quarter 1978 event was the U.S. International Trade Commission determination on the first petition to be filed under section 406(a) of the Trade Act of 1974. The Commission undertook the investigation to determine with respect to imports of gloves of cotton, without fourchettes or sidewalls, provided for in items 704.40 and 704.45 of the TSUS which are the product of the People's Republic of China, whether market disruption exists with respect to an article produced by a domestic industry. Market disruption has occurred within the meaning of section 406 only if the imports under investigation are--

- (1) The product of a Communist country;
- (2) Like or directly competitive with a domestically produced article;
- (3) Increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively; and
- (4) A significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to a domestic industry producing such articles.

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission reported to the President on March 15, 1978, its determination (with two Commissioners dissenting) that market disruption does not exist within the meaning of section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974.

In an attempt to equalize the treatment given to nonmarket economy countries accused of dumping, the U.S. Customs Service, on January 9, 1978, proposed amendments that would modify procedures as they relate to investigations under the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, covering merchandise imported from nonmarket economy countries. The amendments would provide that when merchandise from a nonmarket economy country is being compared with the constructed value of merchandise in a selected market economy country or countries, adjustments may be made to reflect differences in economic factors between the nonmarket economy country and the market economy country. Such a procedure would tend to recognize and preserve any relative efficiencies or natural advantages in the nonmarket economy country. The Treasury Department expects that the proposed amendments to the antidumping regulations will be put into final form by the end of June 1978. When the new regulation comes into effect, it could affect U.S. imports of Polish golf carts and textile machinery, Soviet automobiles, and other manufactured goods that the nonmarket economy countries hope to export in increasing volume to the United States.

There were several developments of interest concerning U.S. consumer goods' exports to the Soviet Union. First, in January, PepsiCo Inc. and a group of Soviet officials announced plans for doubling the number of Pepsi-Cola bottling plants in the Soviet Union to 10. Under a barter agreement signed in 1974, for each liter of Pepsi concentrate imported by the Soviet Union, PepsiCo imports a liter of Russian vodka. The agreement stipulates that the U.S. dollars which the Soviets earn on PepsiCo's sales of the Russian vodka in the United States will then be applied toward the purchase of Pepsi-Cola syrup for Pepsi bottlers in the Soviet Union. Pepsi-Cola was the only U.S. consumer product offered to Soviet shoppers until February 1978, when Marlboro cigarettes went on sale in Moscow at \$1.42 a pack. The Soviet Union consumes an estimated 380 billion cigarettes per year and offers a potentially vast market for U.S. cigarette manufacturers, should the Marlboros gain acceptance by the Soviet consumer.

Finally, following receipt of a petition on May 3, 1978, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted three investigations under section 406(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine, with respect to imports of clothespins provided for in items 790.05, 790.07, and 790.08 of the TSUS which are the products of the People's Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania, whether market disruption exists with respect to such articles produced by a domestic industry. In accordance with section 406(a)(4), the Commission must report to the President by August 3, 1978, its determination with respect to these investigations.

CHANGES IN U.S. FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS IN 1978

Merchandise export and import statistics of the United States underwent extensive revision and change in January 1978. The major changes were in the classification of the products traded by the United States, in the timing of the tabulation of imports, and in the addition of nonmonetary gold to import and export statistics. These changes were to improve the comparability of U.S. import, export, and production statistics and to adopt Revision 2 of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). These changes present significant problems to users of the statistics at all levels of detail. Time-series analysis, such as this report, is especially difficult because even simple comparisons of data for 1977 and 1978 are difficult to construct and evaluate. Some delays in the availability of data as a result of these revisions have compounded the problem.

This section of the report presents a summary description of the changes in the statistics and a discussion of the effects on certain comparisons of statistics which had become standard for this report, but which are now difficult or impossible. 1/ This problem will continue for the entire year for quarterly reports comparing 1977 and 1978 statistics. Comparisons of statistics over a longer period of time may in some instances never be possible. Ultimately, the closer comparability of import, export, and production statistics will make for a more accurate assessment of the relationships between international trade and domestic production.

In summary, the principal changes effective January 1, 1978 include:

- (1) A completely revised 7-digit Schedule B for exports, classified in the framework of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA);
- (2) A new 7-digit Schedule E for exports, based on Revision 2 of the UN's SITC;
- (3) The addition of about 2,000 new items to the 7-digit TSUSA import classification;
- (4) A revision of the 7-digit Schedule A for imports, based on Revision 2 of the UN's SITC;
- (5) The addition of nonmonetary gold to import and export statistics;
- (6) A shift in the timing for recording monthly imports so that goods are now tabulated as of the date of importation rather than as of the date of entry.

1/ A Department of Commerce publication that provides an introduction to these changes in statistics for U.S. trade with the world is An Overview of 1978 Changes in U.S. Foreign Trade Classifications and Publications, ER-26, Office of International Economic Research, Industry and Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1978.

Trade schedules

Changes in trade schedules have significantly affected the presentation of data in the report. The new Schedule B for exports is perhaps the most fundamental change. All of the classification numbers for each of the 4,000 items of the old 7-digit Schedule B are changed. The combination of old items and breakout of new items resulted in only about 1,400 of the 4,000 former 7-digit items retaining the same commodity coverage.

The new Schedule B is based on the TSUSA classification and the new 7-digit items cannot be aggregated to provide the more summary comparisons of data that used to be possible in several tables in the report. A new Schedule E for exports has been developed that does permit the necessary aggregation to summary groupings such as food and live animals or beverages and tobacco. However, the new Schedule E is based on Revision 2 of the SITC, whereas the old Schedule B was based on Revision 1 of the SITC. Revision 2 of the SITC retains the same 1-digit sections of Revision 1, but Revision 2 is only roughly comparable with Revision 1 even on the 1-digit summary level. When the value of U.S. exports in 1977 for division 8, other manufactured goods, is adjusted for Revision 2 of the SITC, there is a 12-percent change in the value of these exports. In division 7, machinery and transport equipment, the change is even larger.

In order to achieve closer comparability between import, export, and production statistics, approximately 2,000 new 7-digit codes have been added to the TSUSA. Only those items which could be changed without congressional approval became effective January 1, 1978. With congressional approval, other changes will become effective January 1, 1979. The deletion of some items and increased breakout of others interfere with time-series comparisons in many instances.

A new 7-digit Schedule A import classification has been developed. It is based on Revision 2 of the SITC and, for historical analysis, presents the same problems in comparisons with old Schedule A as in comparisons of new Schedule E for exports with old Schedule B.

Nonmonetary gold

One of the changes resulting from the adoption of Revision 2 of the SITC for U.S. foreign trade statistics is the inclusion of nonmonetary gold. This item had been heretofore excluded from trade totals and reported in separate tables. The inclusion of nonmonetary gold affects trade totals only marginally. The value of exports in 1977 increased by \$1.0 billion to \$121.1 billion by including nonmonetary gold; the value of imports increased by \$0.9 billion to \$147.7 billion. However, the comparability of 1-digit divisions of Revision 1 with those of Revision 2 is significantly affected because this item is now included in division 9, commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified. The value of exports for division 9 for 1977 increased by 33 percent, primarily as a result of the inclusion of nonmonetary gold. The inclusion of gold can also significantly affect the value of U.S. trade with

individual countries, particularly trade with the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the Soviet Union. 1/

Timing of import statistics

Effective January 1, 1978, import documents are being tabulated so that goods are counted in the calendar month when they enter the U.S. customs area rather than, as in the past, when the import documents were filed--the so-called date of entry. In previous years, those entries filed after the first of any month for goods received in the preceding month were included in the statistics for the month of filing rather than the month of importation.

The Department of Commerce has been able to retabulate trade totals for 1977 on both a date-of-importation and a date-of-entry basis. They calculated that in 1977 an average of 1.8 billion dollars' worth of goods per month were recorded a month late. It was not possible to revise totals for earlier years. "Thus, about \$2 billion of December 1976 imports, originally included in the January 1977 import value according to the date of entry, have been lost from U.S. imports." 2/

Effects on presentation of data in East-West trade reports

Comparisons of import and export statistics before and after the January 1, 1978, effective date of revision are difficult in some instances and impossible in others because of the changes in classifications. Delays in reporting data were also a problem in this quarterly report. Whenever possible, data for 1977 were adjusted so that comparisons with data for 1978 could be presented. In several instances, adjustments were not possible and comparisons of data for 1977 and 1978 could not be presented.

The most significant omission in the report is that the customary detailed 7-digit presentation of leading items exported to the NME's contained in the appendix to this report covers only the January-March 1978 period. The usual comparison with exports of the same items for the comparable period of the preceding year is not possible. The appendix tables for leading imports from the NME's do have quarterly comparisons for many items, but several items could not be compared because of the expanded TSUSA classification. As a result, most of the subtotals of leading items imported from specific countries in 1977 could not be constructed to compare with respective subtotals for 1978.

In the tables customarily presented in the quarterly review, data for 1977 were adjusted to be comparable with the revised data for 1978. As a result, data on U.S. trade with the world and with the NME's for 1977 presented in this report are not comparable with data for 1977 presented in previous

1/ A separate section of the report discusses U.S. imports of gold from the NME's.

2/ An Overview of 1978 Changes in U.S. Foreign Trade Classifications and Publications, p. 4.

quarterly reports. Nonmonetary gold was added to import and export statistics so that trade totals in this report are generally comparable between 1977 and 1978. Import data for 1977 were not adjusted at this time for the new date of importation tabulations because adjusted data were only available for total imports. On an annual basis, a retabulation of imports on a date-of-importation basis results in a change in the total value of U.S. imports for 1977 of \$205 million.

In table 2, U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries, 1-digit SITC divisions and totals are presented. As discussed above, the totals are generally comparable. However, the 1-digit divisions are not generally comparable between 1977 and 1978 as explained in footnote 1 to the table. The 1-digit divisions are presented to provide an analysis of the share accounted for by U.S.-NME trade in total U.S. trade in the same quarterly period. Tables 3 and 4, which present 1-digit division breakdowns of import and export statistics for specific NME countries, did not require any adjustment because they present data only for 1978. However, the 1-digit statistics cannot be compared with similar tables in earlier reports because of the adoption of Revision 2 of the SITC.

U.S. IMPORTS OF NONMONETARY GOLD FROM THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

The three largest gold producers, accounting for over three-quarters of world gold production, are South Africa, the U.S.S.R., and Canada. These countries are the major suppliers to the U.S. market. Other sources of gold available to the U.S. market, which since 1974 has included private holdings, are sales from Government holdings and auctions from the gold reserves of the International Monetary Fund. Imported gold bullion is in some cases preferred in industry and in jewelry production for its purity. The United States, however, as a producer and a possessor of substantial official gold reserves, is also an exporter of gold. In 1976 the United States imported 331 million dollars' worth of gold and exported 375 million dollars' worth; in 1977 imports and exports were valued at \$674 million and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

The sources of imports of gold in U.S. trade are somewhat obscured in U.S. trade statistics. U.S. imports of gold are sometimes recorded from the country of shipment, instead of from the producing country. For example, both South Africa and the U.S.S.R. place a substantial portion of their gold bullion exports through the established gold markets and dealers of London and Zurich, and U.S. purchases of gold from these markets are recorded as imports from the United Kingdom and from Switzerland. Therefore, the value of both direct and indirect shipments of gold from the U.S.S.R. is not obtainable.

Direct Soviet exports of nonmonetary gold to the United States reached a high of \$220 million in 1977, more than doubling the recorded level of total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. in that year (table 8). Indirect sales may have added substantially to the total. Trade in nonmonetary gold was not included in U.S. trade statistics before January 1, 1978. In the first quarter of 1978, U.S. imports of Soviet gold valued at \$81 million exceeded the value of imports of all other commodities from that country. Beginning with this report, U.S. trade in gold with the U.S.S.R. and the other NME countries will be reported in all trade totals, and gold will be listed with other leading traded commodities in the appendix.

A number of NME countries besides the U.S.S.R. produce gold, including Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, and Hungary, and exports of gold have helped reduce these countries' chronic hard-currency trade deficits with the West. Eastern European gold output, however, does not exceed 1 percent of the world total, and is greatly exceeded by the level of Soviet production. Gold is mined throughout the U.S.S.R. Two-thirds of the total output comes from the Soviet Far East and East Siberia, with most of the rest found in the Ural Mountains, the Caucasus, and the Central Asian republics. Soviet gold output statistics are not published, but estimates for 1976 range between 250 and 420 metric tons, or between one-fifth and one-third of world output, and recent high international prices have encouraged plans to increase production. Gold output has grown at a steady rate of 3 to 4 percent per annum in recent years, and orders have been placed in several Western countries for advanced mining equipment. Moreover, the U.S.S.R. has substantial gold reserves and domestic consumption of gold does not exceed 100 tons a year. Thus, it is likely that Soviet gold exports to the West will be maintained at the relatively high level of 1977 as long as world prices remain high and the need for hard currency to finance imports from the West continues.

Table 8.--U.S. imports of nonmonetary gold, 1975-77, January-March 1977,
and January-March 1978

Source	(In thousands of U.S. dollars)				January-March	
	1975	1976	1977	1977	1978	

Nonmarket economy countries:						
Hungary-----:	-	10	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R-----:	772	11,284	202,134	114	81,019	
Yugoslavia-----:	7,073	11,944	11,244	3,460	1,148	
Other-----:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total-----:	7,845	23,238	213,378	3,574	82,167	
All other-----:	448,793	307,779	460,649	76,140	164,941	
Total-----:	456,638	331,017	674,026	79,714	247,108	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publications FT990 and IM145. 1975-77 data are from tables 5 and 6 of FT990, and 1978 data are from IM145. Both are general imports, and are on a f.a.s. value basis.

ANALYSES OF IMPORTS FROM THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES THAT HAVE A GROWING SIGNIFICANCE IN U.S. MARKETS

Unwrought Nickel

U.S. imports for consumption of unwrought nickel (TSUSA item 620.0300) increased sharply in the first quarter of 1978, compared with figures for the first quarter of 1977 (table 9). The top three suppliers in 1977--Canada, Norway, and the Republic of the Philippines--continued to hold this position during the first quarter of 1978. However, the Soviet Union, which in 1977 ranked as the eighth largest nickel supplier to the United States, moved up to fourth place behind Norway in the first quarter of 1978. This movement gives the Soviet Union a larger share of the import market than it has had at any time since 1974, a period of record high consumption in the United States. The Soviet share of the value of total U.S. imports of nickel in 1973-77 and the January-March quarters of 1977 and 1978 was as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Percent of import market</u>
1973-----	2.7
1974-----	8.7
1975-----	2.4
1976-----	.9
1977-----	1.4
Jan.-March--	
1977-----	.8
1978-----	3.0

During the first quarter of 1978, 2.8 million pounds of Soviet unwrought nickel valued at \$5.5 million were drawn out of warehouses and entered as imports for consumption. These imports had a unit value of \$1.95 per pound. However, almost three times this amount of Soviet unwrought nickel actually entered the United States during this period. During January and February 1978, 8.8 million pounds of Soviet unwrought nickel valued at \$15.9 million entered the United States and were recorded as general imports.^{1/} This is the largest volume of U.S. imports of nickel from the Soviet Union since 1974. These imports had a unit value of \$1.82 per pound.

It is estimated that approximately half of the general imports of 8.8 million pounds during January and February 1978 were carryovers of Soviet nickel deliveries planned for 1977. At least two U.S. and Canadian producers said that they did not foresee imports of Soviet nickel continuing at this level.^{2/} No general imports of Soviet nickel were recorded during March

^{1/} General imports are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and entries into Customs bonded warehouses. These data generally reflect total arrivals of merchandise, whether such merchandise enters consumption channels immediately, or is entered into warehouses under Customs' custody to be subsequently withdrawn for consumption or withdrawn for exportation. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. These data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

^{2/} American Metal Market, May 9, 1978.

Table 9.--Unwrought nickel: U.S. imports for consumption, by leading sources, 1973-77, January-March 1977, and January-March 1978

Source	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	January-March--	
						1977	1978
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Canada-----:	167,948	180,952	159,968	155,638	123,456	26,739	70,203
Norway-----:	29,030	33,025	22,359	27,825	34,825	11,253	4,134
Philippines---:	0	0	6,039	13,943	19,714	877	6,111
Rhodesia-----:	7,887	3,805	5,533	6,205	8,680	1,892	-
Australia----:	3,949	6,854	5,688	7,369	6,621	1,959	2,530
South Africa--:	6,074	7,482	6,346	5,322	3,427	734	2,636
Finland-----:	194	730	1,550	1,688	3,835	-	1,168
U.S.S.R-----:	6,529	22,111	4,934	2,110	3,030	403	2,819
Other-----:	18,556	19,669	1,751	2,410	2,950	536	1,010
Total-----:	240,167	274,628	214,168	222,510	206,538	44,393	90,611
Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)							
Canada-----:	237,720	291,207	303,713	323,299	271,756	57,761	143,719
Norway-----:	43,742	56,343	45,199	59,479	80,619	25,523	8,462
Philippines---:	-	-	10,638	26,743	40,369	1,745	11,068
Rhodesia-----:	10,977	5,629	9,880	11,773	17,459	3,668	-
Australia----:	5,613	11,634	11,009	15,649	14,342	4,491	5,158
South Africa--:	8,605	11,856	10,839	10,402	7,015	1,489	4,556
Finland-----:	297	1,509	3,052	3,529	6,774	-	2,246
U.S.S.R-----:	9,224	39,380	9,884	4,084	6,540	800	5,503
Other-----:	27,316	32,784	2,680	4,440	6,708	1,145	1,937
Total-----:	343,494	450,342	406,894	459,398	451,582	96,622	182,649
Unit value (per pound)							
Canada-----:	\$1.42	\$1.61	\$1.90	\$2.08	\$2.20	\$2.16	\$2.05
Norway-----:	1.51	1.71	2.02	2.14	2.31	2.27	2.05
Philippines---:	-	-	1.76	1.92	2.05	1.99	1.81
Rhodesia-----:	1.39	1.48	1.79	1.90	2.01	1.94	-
Australia----:	1.42	1.70	1.94	2.12	2.17	2.29	2.04
South Africa--:	1.42	1.58	1.71	1.95	2.05	2.03	1.73
Finland--- --:	1.53	2.07	1.97	2.09	1.77	-	1.92
U.S.S.R-----:	1.41	1.78	2.00	1.94	2.16	1.99	1.95
Other-----:	1.47	1.67	1.53	1.84	2.27	2.14	1.92
Total-----:	1.43	1.64	1.90	2.06	2.19	2.18	2.02

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

or April, but an additional 0.9 million pounds of imports for consumption were reported in April 1978. The influx of Soviet nickel has been noted by U.S. producers, but no complaints have been filed. According to nickel buyers, importers have been offering Soviet nickel at prices "under \$1.95," which is well below the \$2-plus list price of the major domestic producers.^{1/} These increases in imports of Soviet nickel are a development that bears watching in the future. Given the current U.S. market situation described below, these imports could conceivably cause some disturbance in the U.S. market if the trend in imports of Soviet nickel continues.

Nickel prices have generally been weak since inventories began to accumulate in the fourth quarter of 1974. Excessive inventories resulted because of a severe decline in consumption beginning in 1975 and because the nickel industry as a whole did not cut back production in response to the decline in consumption. New capacity continued to come on stream during this period, financed by capital investments made during the period of strong demand in the early 1970's. Compounding the problem is the fact that new nickel plants have much higher operating costs than do older plants. In September 1977, a Canadian industry analyst estimated that new nickel operations produce at a breakeven point when nickel prices are about \$2.20 a pound.^{2/} Prices fell below this point in the third quarter of 1977. At the same time, a U.S. industry representative estimated that a price of \$3.00 per pound was necessary in order to provide a reasonable rate of return. He further estimated that by 1982 a typical project would require a price of \$4.80 in order to cover capital and operating costs.^{3/} For approximately the past year, neither Canadian nor U.S. producers have been posting list prices in apparent concern that other producers would discount from the posted price in order to sell off excess inventories.

Structure of the U.S. industry

The United States has measured nickel reserves of 200,000 tons out of a world total of 60 million tons. By comparison, Canada has 9.6 million tons, Cuba has 3.4 million tons, and Europe, including the U.S.S.R., has 8.1 million tons of nickel reserves. All of the U.S. nickel reserves are located in States in the Far West. Ocean nodules are a potential source of nickel for the United States, if processing and mining technologies can be developed.

In 1975 and 1976, U.S. production of nickel supplied about 9 percent of domestic demand for primary nickel. There are only two U.S. primary nickel producers of any size--one produces ferronickel and the other nickel metal. Some nickel is also produced in the United States as a byproduct of copper refining. Nickel scrap accounts for about 20 to 30 percent of the total U.S. demand for nickel.

Almost all of the nickel used is in the form of metal, principally in metal alloys. Nickel and iron alloys are used in the production of stainless steel and alloy steel. The nickel adds corrosion resistance, strength, and hardenability, while improving wear resistance, and minimizing cracking and spalling. Nickel also has chemical properties which result in its use in

^{1/} Ibid.

^{2/} American Metal Market, Sept. 23, 1977.

^{3/} "The Outlook for Nickel," L.G. Bonar, Amax Nickel, Inc., Sept. 26, 1977.

batteries, dyes, and pigments; as a catalyst; and in insecticides. The principal end users of nickel in metal alloys are manufacturers of chemicals and allied products and petroleum refiners, all of whom use nickel alloys primarily in equipment parts exposed to corrosive chemicals.

U.S. demand for nickel essentially follows the business cycle. Demand was strong in 1973 and 1974, reaching 207,600 and 219,100 tons, respectively, in each of those years. In 1975, U.S. demand slackened to 154,500 tons and has only risen slightly since then. This has resulted in a huge buildup in inventories of nickel which depressed prices and employment in the industry. Yearend nickel inventories increased from 87,300 tons in 1974, to 102,400 tons in 1975, to an estimated 123,400 tons in 1976. The situation was aggravated by the entry of new firms into the industry during the period of strong demand. At present, the industry is operating at between 62 and 65 percent of capacity. 1/ In spite of the low operating rate, the industry does not foresee demand and supply coming into equilibrium until after 1980 when the current excessive inventory is reduced.

The U.S. Bureau of Mines has forecast a 3-percent average annual increase in domestic demand for nickel through the end of the century. However, during the same time period, the average annual growth rate of domestic primary production is expected to be only slightly over 2 percent, unless there is a marked improvement in current technology for obtaining nickel from low-grade ores or from nodules on the sea floor. 2/

Since domestic production of nickel from both primary and secondary sources accounts for less than 40 percent of U.S. demand during peacetime, the United States is necessarily dependent on imports to fulfill the remainder of its needs. Although approximately 70 to 75 percent of U.S. nickel imports come overland from Canada, wartime conditions could disrupt shipments coming from overseas. To assure a sufficient supply of nickel for defense needs, the U.S. Government began stockpiling various forms of nickel when it started accumulating strategic materials after World War II. In February 1971 the nickel strategic stockpile objective was reduced from 55,000 tons to zero, and on July 26, 1972, the President authorized disposal of all nickel held in the national stockpile. The U.S. Government set a new stockpile goal of 204,335 tons of nickel in 1976, but during the first part of 1977, the Administration called for a halt to Government stockpile sales and acquisitions until further review. The Congress is currently considering the stockpile needs, but no determination has yet been reached.

The Soviet nickel industry

The Soviet Union is the world's second largest producer of nickel. In 1975, the Soviet Union's nickel mine production was 168,000 tons, compared with Canada's 270,000 tons, Cuba's 40,000 tons, and the United States' 17,000 tons. Total world production in that year was 898,000 tons. By 1980, Soviet nickel mine producing capacity is expected to reach 200,000 tons out of a world capacity of 1.2 million tons. Except for Poland, which produces 2,000 tons of nickel, the U.S.S.R. and Cuba are the only nonmarket economy countries currently producing nickel.

1/ "Nickel producers wish the future were now," Iron Age, Mar. 13, 1978, p. 91.

2/ Bureau of Mines, Nickel--1977, pp. 17-18.

The main centers of nickel production in the U.S.S.R. are in West Siberia, the Urals, and the Kola Peninsula. The Soviet Union presently has seven nickel smelters in operation. The most important is the complex at Norilsk in West Siberia which in addition to nickel, produces copper, cobalt, platinum group metals, selenium, and other rare metals. Over the past 10 years, the Soviets have invested more than \$1 billion in the metallurgical complex at Norilsk in an effort to expand the copper and nickel industries. The complex presently accounts for 10 percent of Soviet copper production and more than half of the U.S.S.R.'s production of nickel and platinum group metals. By 1980, nickel production at Norilsk is to be increased by almost 80 percent over that of 1975. Finland will provide equipment and technical assistance for part of the new production facilities. Completion of facilities at Norilsk will substantially increase the Soviet Union's productive capacity. One estimate places production of nickel at Norilsk at over 300,000 tons by the mid-1980's. ^{1/} This would most likely increase the availability of nickel for export.

The U.S.S.R. is currently financing a \$600 million expansion of Cuban nickel production, with output of 90,000 tons per year scheduled for 1985. Two existing plants are to be renovated, and a new plant with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons of nickel and cobalt went under construction in 1976. The United States has not imported any nickel from Cuba since the beginning of the trade embargo of Cuba in 1962.

Aluminum Waste and Scrap

Aluminum waste and scrap (TSUSA item 618.1000) consists of materials and articles of aluminum which are second-hand or waste or refuse, or are obsolete, defective, or damaged, and which are fit only for the recovery of the aluminum content, or for use in the manufacturing of chemicals, and does not include aluminum in unwrought form. New scrap is produced as a byproduct of primary aluminum production or machine building, whereas old scrap is obtained from the recycling of aluminum products, such as beverage cans. Aluminum waste and scrap imported from the Soviet Union is generally new scrap.

Aluminum waste and scrap is used primarily in the production of castings, which are used extensively in automobiles. Over half of the 100 pounds of aluminum used in the average 1977 model car consisted of castings. The use of castings in automobiles is expected to increase as automobile producers seek to reduce the weight of cars and increase fuel economy through the increased use of aluminum.

Aluminum waste and scrap from all sources currently enters the United States free of duty under temporary provisions amending the Tariff Schedules. These provisions end on June 30, 1978, and as of that date duties of 0.7 cents per pound will be assessed on imports from column 1 countries and duties of 4 cents per pound on imports from column 2 countries.

^{1/} Alan B. Smith, "Soviet Dependence on Siberian Resource Development," Soviet Economy in a New Perspective, A Compendium of Papers, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, Oct. 14, 1976, p. 495.

Table 10.--Aluminum waste and scrap: U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries and Canada, 1975-77, January-March 1977, and January-March 1978

Source	January-March--					
	1975	1976	1977	1977	1978	
						Quantity (1,000 pounds)
U.S.S.R-----	20,352	64,802	65,073	1,362	14,036	
Poland-----	0	3,083	1,786	0	0	
Czechoslovakia-----	0	666	438	0	0	
Yugoslavia-----	0	0	2,756	0	41	
Canada-----	64,479	79,759	85,124	16,999	20,095	
Total-----	84,831	148,310	155,178	18,361	34,172	
Other 1/-----	24,782	23,117	24,611	1,615	8,139	
Total, all countries-----	109,613	171,427	179,789	19,976	42,311	
	Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)					
U.S.S.R-----	4,044	16,392	25,069	537	5,431	
Poland-----	-	860	683	-	-	
Czechoslovakia-----	-	180	180	-	-	
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	1,067	-	15	
Canada-----	17,917	22,259	26,902	4,543	6,746	
Total-----	21,961	39,691	53,901	5,080	12,192	
Other 1/-----	5,625	6,475	9,267	464	2,826	
Total, all countries-----	27,586	46,166	63,168	5,544	15,018	
	Unit value (cents per pound)					
U.S.S.R-----	19.9	25.3	38.5	39.4	38.7	
Poland-----	-	27.9	38.2	-	-	
Czechoslovakia-----	-	27.0	41.1	-	-	
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	38.7	-	37.1	
Canada-----	27.8	27.9	31.6	26.7	33.8	
Other 1/-----	22.7	28.0	37.7	28.7	34.7	
Average, all countries-----	25.2	26.9	35.1	27.8	35.5	
	Percent of total imports					
U.S.S.R.:	:	:	:	:	:	
Quantity-----	18.6	37.8	36.2	6.8	33.2	
Value-----	14.7	35.5	39.7	9.7	36.2	
All NME's:	:	:	:	:	:	
Quantity-----	18.6	40.0	39.0	6.8	33.3	
Value-----	14.7	37.8	42.7	9.7	36.2	

1/ In 1975, there were 7 other suppliers, including West Germany, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Jamaica. During the first quarter of 1978, the number of other suppliers had expanded to 16, including, in addition to the above-named, Venezuela, France, Israel, Costa Rica, Belgium, Panama, and the Dominican Republic. The remaining countries supplied less than 100,000 pounds.

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

U.S. trade

Canada is the principal supplier of aluminum waste and scrap to the United States (table 10). The Soviet Union has become the second-largest source of U.S. imports of aluminum waste and scrap since it entered the U.S. market in 1975. Imports of this item from the U.S.S.R. increased from 20.4 million pounds valued at \$4.0 million in 1975, to 64.8 million pounds valued at \$16.4 million in 1976, to 65.1 million pounds valued at \$25.1 million in 1977. During the same period, total U.S. imports of aluminum waste and scrap rose from 109.6 million pounds valued at \$27.6 million in 1975 to 179.8 million pounds valued at \$63.2 million in 1977. Thus, on a value basis, the Soviet share of imports increased from less than 15 percent in 1975 to almost 40 percent in 1977. While the Soviet share of U.S. imports decreased slightly to 36 percent in the period January-March 1978, imports in early 1978 were significantly greater than in the comparable period of 1977.

The unit value of imports of aluminum waste and scrap has increased along with the rising value of these imports. In 1975, the unit value of imports of Soviet aluminum waste and scrap was 19.9 cents per pound, well below the average of 25.2 cents per pound for total imports. By 1977, the Soviet product was valued at 38.5 cents per pound, exceeding the average for total imports by more than 3 cents. In general, the rising unit value reflects the increasing cost of energy, since aluminum production is extremely energy intensive.

The remainder of this analysis will be devoted to a discussion of U.S. demand and supply conditions and Soviet supply considerations as they relate to future imports of Soviet aluminum products.

U.S. supply and demand

Total U.S. imports of crude aluminum climbed to near-record levels in 1977, while exports were down for the fourth straight year. Imports are expected to account for 17 percent of domestic aluminum consumption by 1980, which is more than double the percentage in 1970. ^{1/} However, increased imports from the U.S.S.R. do not appear to represent a threat to U.S. producers, at least in the short run, because of the supply-and-demand situation currently existing in the U.S. market.

U.S. aluminum producers reported 1977 as their second-best year ever. The industry entered 1978 operating at about 90 percent of its annual capacity of 5.2 million tons. Capacity utilization is expected to increase to 94 percent in the spring of 1978 with the reactivation of several smelters in the Pacific Northwest. Drought conditions in the Columbia River Basin in late 1976 had reduced the supply of hydroelectric energy and led to the closure of these smelters. In anticipation of a return to normal river conditions by spring 1978, the regional power company has been increasing the availability of electric power. The aluminum companies were able to reactivate 180,000 tons of production in October and November 1977 and another 168,000 tons in early 1978. The reactivation of these smelters will result in jobs for 500 aluminum workers.

^{1/} "Lagging domestic capacity means aluminum must be bought overseas," Purchasing, Sept. 13, 1977, p. 177.

Aluminum's Big Three--Aluminum Co. of America, Reynolds Metals Co., and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp.--posted substantial financial gains in 1977. Although these companies increased aggregate shipments by only 1.8 percent, aggregate net income was up 49 percent and sales volume was up 16 percent. Aggregate shipments edged up 63,380 tons to a total of 3.75 million tons, while aggregate profits for the three rose from \$263.4 million in 1976 to \$393.6 million in 1977 and aggregate sales rose from \$6.86 billion to \$7.95 billion. 1/

Several problems face U.S. aluminum producers if they wish to increase capacity further. One is the extremely large cash investment required to increase capacity. It now costs as much as \$4,500 to add a single ton of annual capacity. Adding another potline at an existing smelter can cost \$2,000 a ton, compared with only \$800 less than 10 years ago. In addition, fuel and power costs have more than doubled since the OPEC oil embargo of 1973. Aluminum production is highly energy intensive. Smelters require enormous amounts of electricity, at least 6 kilowatt-hours to produce a pound of metal in the more efficient operations. The Pacific Northwest is the only part of the country where hydroelectric energy can still be produced relatively inexpensively. However, as has been noted, this area is subject to drought, which can curtail aluminum production.

In early 1978, Chase Econometrics-Associates, Inc., released a study which predicted an aluminum shortage in the early 1980's unless investment decisions to increase capacity are made soon. Growth in demand is expected to outstrip growth in production capacity by approximately 300,000 tons. A large percentage of the growth in demand for aluminum is being generated by the U.S. automobile industry's efforts to reduce the weight of cars through the increased use of aluminum. However, the Chase study does not foresee any substantial increases in domestic aluminum capacity in the near future. U.S. producers are unlikely to invest in new capacity until they develop technology which will allow them to cut energy costs. The Chase econometricians also investigated the U.S. industry's concern that governments in developing countries will invest in additional aluminum-producing capacity and then produce in spite of price in order to earn foreign exchange. They concluded that it is unlikely that any substantial increments in capacity will come on stream from developing countries.

Soviet supply

The Soviet Union is the world's second largest producer of aluminum after the United States. The industry had an estimated capacity of approximately 2.0 million metric tons in 1977, and production is targeted to reach 2.2 million metric tons by 1980. A sizable proportion of the aluminum is produced for export. In each of the 4 years 1973-76, the U.S.S.R. exported over 500,000 metric tons of aluminum. Exports are expected to reach 700,000 metric tons by 1980. 2/

1/ "Aluminum producers waste no time in '78," Iron Age, Jan. 30, 1978, p. 41.

2/ V.V. Strishkov, "Soviet Union," Mining Annual Review--1977, p. 537.

Since World War II, the Soviet aluminum industry has increased its expansion into Siberia to take advantage of abundant hydroelectric energy. During the 5-year plan beginning in 1976, all additions to the U.S.S.R.'s aluminum capacity will be located east of the Urals. A French consortium recently concluded an agreement with the U.S.S.R. for the construction of a 1-million-ton-per-year alumina plant at Nikolayev on the Black Sea and a 500,000-ton-per-year aluminum smelter in central Siberia. The Soviets will repay part of the cost by shipping aluminum products to France. Construction of the plants, with the assistance of French experts, began in 1975 and is scheduled to be completed during the current 5-year period.

Continued expansion of the Soviet aluminum industry is constrained by limited exploitable reserves of high-grade bauxite. At present, the Soviet Union mines bauxite in three areas: Boksitogorsk near Takhvin, in the Leningrad area; Severoural'sk in the northern Urals, and Arkalyk in the Turgay area of northwest Kazakhstan. The Boksitogorsk deposit, discovered in 1916, was the first Soviet source of bauxite, with modern mining operations getting under way in the early 1930's. This deposit contained relatively small reserves of low-grade bauxite with a high silica content. The bauxite deposits at Severoural'sk are the Soviet Union's principal source of high-grade domestic bauxite. Although discovered in 1931, their development was hampered for many years by severe flooding problems, and the first large open-pit mine did not begin operation until late 1971. Bauxite mined in the Kazakhstan area is generally of low quality. The highest grade bauxite in the area is expected to be depleted within 20 years, and the remaining reserves are of such inferior quality that they are often regarded outside of the U.S.S.R. as lateritic clay rather than bauxite.

Soviet economic planners have sought to overcome the shortage of domestic bauxite in two ways: (1) Through the use of nonbauxitic raw materials, such as nepheline and alunite, to produce alumina, the intermediate product of aluminum processing; and (2) through steadily increasing imports of both bauxite and alumina from a wide range of foreign suppliers. In 1975, Soviet aluminum output was an estimated 1.7 million tons, with 24 percent deriving from nonbauxitic materials, 40 percent coming from imported raw materials, and only 37 percent from domestic bauxite reserves.^{1/} Technological and economic problems associated with nonbauxitic alumina production make it likely that the Soviets will rely increasingly on imported bauxite in the future. The principal suppliers of bauxite to the Soviet Union have been Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Guinea. In December 1977, the Soviet Union purchased 25,000 tons of alumina from Guyana for delivery in the first quarter of 1978. This is the first such transaction to take place between the U.S.S.R. and Guyana. The traditional customer for Guyana's bauxite has been the United States.

^{1/} Theodore Shabad, "Raw Material Problems of the Soviet Aluminum Industry," Soviet Economy in a New Perspective, A Compendium of Papers, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, Oct. 14, 1976, pp. 661-665.

APPENDIX

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

Table A-1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
		:	:	:
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined-----	80,895,314	114,046	202,133,763
475.0535	Fuel oils, under 25 degrees A.P.I. Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100°F : of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)-----	7,696,916	5,230,231	53,020,837
620.0300	Unwrought nickel-----	5,503,186	800,168	6,540,227
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	5,430,949	536,700	25,069,454
605.0260	Palladium-----	4,637,644	7,940,756	24,196,252
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	4,193,825	3,567,743	9,850,043
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	3,244,919	-	-
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw-----	3,137,961	1,735,209	6,093,583
605.0270	Rhodium-----	2,773,226	2,466,710	7,822,146
520.3300	Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	1,356,258	1,769,439	4,239,213
416.1000	Boric acid-----	1,139,563	-	529,257
629.1560	Unwrought titanium, n.s.p.f-----	1,120,164	1/	1/
245.1000	Hardboard, valued \$48.33-1/3 to \$96.66-2/3 per short ton-----	1,117,692	532,205	2,470,396
629.1580	Titanium waste and scrap-----	1,037,555	1/	1/
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s-----	749,533	4,840,647	10,529,054
168.5200	Spirits, n.s.p.f., for beverages-----	661,728	237,045	1,747,237
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides-----	662,632	1/	1/
629.1520	Unwrought titanium sponge-----	608,810	1/	1/
607.1000	Tin plate waste and scrap-----	438,498	-	-
542.3320	Ordinary glass 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, 40-60 united inches-----	422,264	410,753	1,804,869
	Total imports itemized above-----	126,828,637	2/	2/
	Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.-----	132,306,635	55,133,874	421,581,696
	:	:	:	:

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

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

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	:January-March 1978
:	:	:
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	316,499,545
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief-----	128,991,462
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.s.p.f-----	11,190,270
692.3160	: Tracklaying tractors, new, with net engine horsepower of 345 and over-----	10,991,062
145.4300	: Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	8,349,303
145.4700	: Shelled peanuts, not blanched-----	8,169,504
661.1269	: Gas compressors, n.s.p.f., over 1000 horsepower-----	5,937,845
790.5510	: Pressure sensitive tape, with plastic backing-----	5,729,149
601.3300	: Molybdenum ore-----	4,427,255
131.3040	: Head rice, medium grain, not parboiled, not donated for relief-----	3,996,870
674.3550	: Broaching machines, metal-cutting-----	3,783,793
517.5120	: Petroleum coke, calcined-----	2,949,659
664.0523	: Tractor shovel loaders, 4-wheel drive, bucket capacity 7-1/2 cu. yards : and over-----	2,350,512
664.0584	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	2,279,617
192.2500	: Hops-----	2,252,281
692.3800	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors-----	2,167,043
309.3270	: Grouped filaments and strips, n.e.c-----	2,096,311
652.9220	: Aluminum doors, frames, sashes, molding and trim-----	1,865,019
309.4245	: Acrylic fiber, noncontinuous-----	1,830,478
711.8006	: Electrical temperature control instruments, industrial process-----	1,740,491
:	Total exports itemized above-----	527,597,469
:	Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	593,559,931
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-3.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
		:	:	:
622.0200	Tin, other than alloys, unwrought-----	9,990,046	2,664,241	4,345,340
186.1560	Feathers not meeting Federal standards-----	4,526,579	3,762,732	12,399,434
320.2032	PC white cotton shirting, n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)-----	4,167,940	2,490,109	8,142,199
755.1500	Fireworks-----	2,901,626	1,946,669	10,000,459
320.1038	ABC white cotton sheeting, carded (average yarn number 10)-----	2,413,560	1,269,445	4,440,626
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards-----	2,364,851	1,111,210	6,479,826
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	2,244,260	1,859,658	7,280,341
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	2,240,573	921,544	5,611,910
145.4400	Cashew nuts, shelled, etc-----	1,932,519	970,545	4,809,742
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	1,800,905	53,982	1,136,736
452.1200	Cassia oil-----	1,542,841	354,573	3,181,558
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo-----	1,509,579	1,598,129	5,064,066
704.4010	Cotton gloves, without fourchettes-----	1,459,041	469,346	1,814,711
601.5400	Tungsten ore-----	1,320,853	967,961	4,255,665
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc-----	1,192,632	354,251	3,205,479
380.2788	Men's cotton sport shirts, not knit-----	1,078,869	1/ -	2,800,735
320.3032	PC white cotton shirting, n.e.s. (average yarn number 30)-----	1,067,746	197,282	624,112
156.4000	Cocoa, unsweetened, and cocoa cake-----	1,017,195	549,545	1,571,397
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	1,005,106	3,016,666	8,719,215
	Total imports itemized above-----	46,707,580	25,103,718	97,988,675
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China-----	77,071,625	52,073,149	197,400,043
		:	:	:

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified under 3 now-deleted numbers; 380.2785, 380.2787, and 380.2789.

Table A-4.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China, by Schedule B Nos.,
January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	: January-March 1978
:	:	:
300.1060	: Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	39,549,630
300.1550	: Cotton, n.e.c., staple length 1-1/8 inches or more-----	15,376,941
309.4242	: Polyester fibers, noncontinuous-----	11,501,522
649.5040	: Rock drill bits, core bits and beamers, n.s.p.f-----	3,618,265
660.4137	: Diesel engines, n.s.p.f., 1001-1500 horsepower-----	3,431,168
692.3460	: Tractors, wheel type, n.s.p.f., net engine horsepower over 99-----	2,096,055
480.3000	: Urea-----	1,818,800
486.8900	: Herbicide preparations, n.s.p.f-----	1,197,219
664.0584	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	1,163,219
674.3550	: Broaching machines, metalcutting-----	1,116,880
674.3250	: Combination boring, drilling, etc., machine, horizontal spindle-----	962,174
692.0570	: On-highway trucks, nonmilitary, over 44,000 pounds-----	764,924
486.0900	: Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	687,031
674.3240	: Vertical boring machines, including vertical turret lathes-----	681,937
444.1620	: Polyethylene resins, high density-----	635,970
250.0225	: Wood pulp, sulphite, bleached, n.s.p.f-----	611,661
418.3300	: Calcium compounds, n.s.p.f-----	520,493
433.1066	: Lubricating oil and grease additive preparations, n.s.p.f-----	512,359
660.9490	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of pumps for liquids-----	507,161
674.9002	: Parts for machines and appliances, n.s.p.f-----	504,411
:	Total exports itemized above-----	87,257,820
:	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China-----	97,474,824
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-5.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
		:	:	:
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	33,819,205	28,413,860	102,502,980
608.8415	Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold rolled-----	7,741,760	1,050,468	16,449,844
700.3550	Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles-----	3,496,278	2,202,564	7,289,238
521.3180	Coal, n.e.s., including lignite, but not including peat-----	2,849,600	-	3,692,125
692.1090	Motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	2,556,910	1,309,338	4,975,908
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., over 4 ounces per square yard-----	2,123,193	1,516,122	4,882,796
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	1,796,949	1,329,957	5,391,007
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, cooked-----	1,668,063	1,043,174	3,889,022
646.2622	Brads, nails, etc., of iron and steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, uncoated-----	1,519,398	1/	1/
382.1206	Women's raincoats n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, valued over \$4 each-----	1,436,043	1,333,517	2,620,829
146.7530	Strawberries, frozen, in containers over 40 ounces-----	1,184,345	892,852	3,369,368
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds each-----	1,176,654	461,783	4,059,921
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued \$5-6.80 per pair-----	1,168,489	466,080	2,139,159
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, other than alloyed-----	1,161,406	560,289	1,991,222
380.6653	Men's wool suits, valued over \$4 per pound-----	1,104,300	1/	1/
674.3265	Boring machines, n.s.p.f., valued over \$2,500 each-----	990,000	1/	1/
407.8521	Sulfathiazole-----	979,205	2/-	2/ 2,335,267
380.0645	Men's and boys' cotton knit sweatshirts-----	854,988	519,197	2,289,936
672.1540	Sewing machines, valued over \$10 each, n.e.s-----	812,482	504,099	2,816,478
646.2626	Brads, nails, etc., of iron and steel, coated with vinyl, resin, or cement-----	787,474	1/	1/
	Total imports itemized above-----	69,226,742	3/	3/
	Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	107,907,610	74,649,042	326,508,162
		:	:	:

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1978, this item was classified as the now-deleted item No. 407.8540.

3/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

Table A-6.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	:January-March : 1978
:	:	:
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	32,594,294
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	24,495,297
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.s.p.f-----	9,839,752
480.4500	: Phosphates, crude, and apatite-----	7,423,141
130.4040	: Grain sorghum, except seed-----	6,912,237
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief-----	6,874,930
300.1060	: Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	4,753,480
170.3320	: Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, stemmed-----	4,063,833
661.3050	: Parts, nonelectric, for metal processing furnaces-----	2,680,772
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	2,489,883
184.5000	: Linseed oil cake and meal-----	2,203,604
678.3240	: Parts for assembling machines, etc-----	2,181,523
692.3800	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors-----	1,920,037
683.9525	: Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens-----	1,431,343
668.0820	: Parts of pulp and paper making machines-----	1,263,457
674.3230	: Milling machines, profile, duplicating, etc., metalworking-----	1,238,405
145.4300	: Shelled almonds, not bleached-----	1,161,600
177.5640	: Tallow, inedible-----	853,530
664.0554	: Excavating machines, new, n.s.p.f-----	801,552
685.9063	: Switchgear assemblies and switchboards, over 1000 volts-----	773,908
:	Total exports itemized above-----	115,956,578
:	Total U.S. exports to Poland-----	140,559,649
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
		:	:	:
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	16,700,341	11,193,794	47,112,273
700.3515	Men's and boy's leather athletic footwear, n.e.s-----	11,456,135	7,797,589	27,657,41
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	6,361,197	5,140,208	19,953,657
727.3040	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f-----	5,771,768	7,849,560	31,531,802
607.3100	Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon-----	4,886,400	2,520,808	10,761,880
688.0465	Insulated electrical conductors, power cable designed for 601 volts or less-----	4,096,293	1/	1/
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards-----	3,539,458	983,339	8,289,115
727.3540	Wood furniture, n.s.p.f-----	2,897,244	1/	1/
618.2565	Wrought aluminum sheets and strip-----	2,774,423	1/	1/
727.3300	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f-----	2,494,125	2/-	31,531,802
727.4040	Wood furniture parts, n.s.p.f-----	2,278,425	1/	1/
192.2500	Hops-----	1,816,785	787,477	1,138,276
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined-----	1,769,513	3,186,980	9,006,127
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, n.e.s-----	1,480,814	4,452,611	20,030,421
605.2020	Gold bullion, refined-----	1,147,879	3,460,453	11,243,815
186.1560	Feathers not meeting Federal standards-----	1,053,899	235,496	2,073,838
632.8420	Base metals, unwrought alloys, containing 96-99 percent silicon-----	1,003,764	186,333	1,862,609
380.6653	Men's wool suits, valued over \$4 per pound-----	998,935	1/	1/
618.1540	Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inch or more in diameter-----	998,327	803,263	3,216,932
407.7220	Sulfamethazine-----	898,032	255,433	1,122,753
	Total imports itemized above-----	74,423,757	3/	3/
	Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	103,690,363	90,218,979	347,898,483
	:	:	:	:

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Prior to Mar. 1, 1978, this item was classified as the now-deleted item No. 727.3040.

3/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

Table A-8.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)		
Schedule B: No.	Description	:January-March 1978
:		:
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	: 14,412,080
175.4100	: Soybeans, n.s.p.f-----	: 6,654,195
431.0480	: Vinyl chloride, monomer-----	: 3,321,253
694.6506	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for aircraft and spacecraft-----	: 2,363,342
683.9540	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for industrial furnaces and ovens, etc-----	: 1,928,465
692.1620	: Cable cranes, crawler mounted-----	: 1,600,000
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	: 1,572,014
692.2985	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for motor vehicles-----	: 1,284,076
664.0584	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	: 1,279,321
692.1680	: Special purpose nonmilitary vehicles, n.s.p.f-----	: 1,173,744
660.9455	: Centrifugal pumps, multistage-----	: 1,103,973
710.2820	: Geophysical instruments and parts, electrical-----	: 1,084,035
680.4000	: Forged steel grinding balls-----	: 964,232
676.5560	: Parts of automatic data processing machines and units-----	: 888,750
676.2700	: Digital machines-----	: 869,905
250.0284	: Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	: 808,995
610.4510	: Seamless pressure tubing and pipe, stainless steel-----	: 788,698
692.3800	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors-----	: 786,224
660.9435	: Centrifugal pumps, with discharge outlet 2 inches and over in diameter-----	: 762,768
678.5041	: Nuclear reactors and parts-----	: 689,814
:	Total exports itemized above-----	: 44,335,884
:	Total exports to Yugoslavia-----	: 76,152,662
:		:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-9.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	5,294,815	2,415,842	10,722,712
608.8415	Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold rolled-----	3,321,259	-	1,862,283
107.3560	Pork n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked-----	2,798,777	1,115,888	3,181,623
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	2,406,200	865,597	3,715,743
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	2,119,360	1,209,362	4,144,894
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	2,000,166	1,635,488	6,852,799
475.2520	Gasoline-----	1,819,013	4,685,554	18,500,079
610.4225	Oil well casing, seamless, other than alloy steel, advanced-----	1,639,947	284,779	3,361,717
380.0645	Men's and boys' cotton knit sport shirts-----	1,564,855	332,485	3,779,469
382.1206	Women's raincoats n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, valued over \$4 each-----	1,390,018	244,461	863,730
380.8452	Men's and boys' suits, of manmade fibers, not knit-----	1,185,312	1/	1/
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	1,113,561	557,465	1,622,331
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles-----	1,039,694	460,926	2,226,132
186.1560	Feathers not meeting Federal standards-----	895,897	92,635	703,896
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	776,105	1,441,473	2,986,874
382.3361	Women's slacks, etc., of other cotton fabrics, not knit-----	747,997	1/	1/
380.1206	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., not knit, valued : over \$4-----	746,006	1/	1/
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	741,630	1/	1/
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued \$5-\$6.80 per pair-----	734,657	164,846	799,708
405.4020	Products chiefly used as plasticizers-----	715,116	1/	1/
	Total imports itemized above-----	33,050,385	2/	2/
	Total U.S. imports from Romania-----	58,203,771	56,982,223	231,019,883

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

Table A-10.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	: January-March : 1978
:	:	:
175.4100	Soybeans, n.s.p.f-----	10,539,998
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	9,177,910
130.4040	Grain sorghum, except seed-----	6,849,940
674.3520	Grinding machines, metal-cutting, cylindrical, external-----	6,488,500
674.2009	Rolling mill machinery and parts, n.s.p.f-----	6,304,700
609.1610	Primary tinplates, of iron or steel-----	5,840,405
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	5,112,563
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	4,560,024
674.5440	Parts, n.s.p.f., of metal forming machine tools-----	3,144,410
480.4500	Phosphates, crude and apatite-----	2,151,672
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	1,939,025
660.5410	Parts, n.s.p.f., of automobile diesel engines-----	1,088,568
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and parts-----	1,040,576
674.3210	Machining centers, automatic tool changer, vertical-----	845,400
674.3030	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, n.s.p.f-----	815,120
433.1035	Compound catalysts, n.s.p.f-----	699,562
622.1200	Unwrought tin-----	694,998
678.5090	Machines, n.s.p.f-----	600,050
676.2855	Printers for automatic data processing machines-----	565,204
674.3020	Gear tooth grinding and finishing machines-----	557,475
:	Total exports itemized above-----	69,016,100
:	Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	79,588,269
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-11.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
		:	:	:
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not tempered or treated, valued over 4¢ per pound-----:	1,741,303	73,938	1,401,175
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----:	1,213,080	153,565	2,233,749
670.1436	Weaving machines, jet type-----:	1,090,423	24,370	1,119,034
610.4225	Oil well casing, seamless, unalloyed-----:	1,090,003	-	1,045,756
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----:	882,245	604,956	2,107,036
192.2500	Hops-----:	524,322	1,146,552	1,147,941
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----:	391,437	1/	1/
692.5010	Motorcycles, having engines with piston displacement not over 50 cubic centimeters-----:	379,121	97,737	328,694
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except beads-----:	348,331	275,277	735,331
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----:	337,703	213,538	887,942
668.2035	Offset printing presses, sheet-fed-----:	335,795	94,518	333,843
700.2718	Leather welt work footwear, valued \$5-\$6.80 per pair-----:	319,877	172,669	769,457
674.3525	Metal-cutting engine lathes, valued over \$2,500 each-----:	234,143	1/	1/
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair-----:	232,465	349,292	1,658,264
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighting over 4 ounces: per square yard-----:	220,667	180,389	534,052
668.2045	Printing presses, n.e.s-----:	219,494	125,186	496,765
270.2580	Books, n.s.p.f., wholly or in part the work of a foreign author-----:	209,568	104,576	166,664
545.5700	Glass prisms for chandeliers, etc-----:	177,321	188,927	520,402
380.6652	Men's wool suits, valued over \$4 per pound-----:	174,500	1/	1/
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----:	162,664	106,000	521,118
	Total imports itemized above-----:	10,284,462	2/	2/
	Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----:	14,596,453	9,277,561	36,392,465
	:	:	:	:

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

Table A-12.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	: January-March : 1978
:	:	:
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	: 5,972,836
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	: 3,513,990
480.7050	: Concentrated superphosphate-----	: 1,782,625
660.4965	: Gas turbines for mechanical drives-----	: 1,481,953
676.5560	: Parts for automatic data processing machines and units-----	: 482,316
170.3310	: Flue-cured cigarette filler tobacco, unstemmed-----	: 405,679
540.4200	: Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	: 249,554
710.2820	: Geophysical instruments and parts, electrical-----	: 249,089
664.1074	: Pipehandlers-----	: 240,250
676.2700	: Digital machines-----	: 191,193
486.2900	: Insecticides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	: 183,326
692.3160	: Tracklaying tractors, new, over 344 net engine horsepower-----	: 163,648
124.1527	: Muskrat furskins, whole, undressed-----	: 154,000
660.5460	: Parts of industrial gas turbines-----	: 147,046
250.0267	: Wood pulp, sulphate, bleached, hardwood, n.s.p.f-----	: 118,404
531.2780	: Nonclay bricks and shapes, n.s.p.f-----	: 113,275
680.2748	: Taps, etc., except hand operated, n.s.p.f-----	: 107,988
207.0035	: Wooden pencil slats-----	: 80,832
674.3210	: Machining centers, automatic tool changer, vertical-----	: 74,000
668.5020	: Parts, n.s.p.f., for textile printing machinery-----	: 73,223
:	: Total exports itemized above-----	: 15,785,227
:	: Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	: 17,467,375
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-13.--Leading items imported from the German Democratic Republic, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
:	:	:	:	:
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s--	4,463,539	-	2,770,6
668.2035	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 lbs. or more, sheet-fed type--	648,029	44,037	572,83
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed--	560,551	670,281	1,423,124
766.2560	Antiques, n.s.p.f--	372,505	1,312	6,286
722.1635	Still 35mm cameras, n.s.p.f., valued over \$10 each--	345,402	1/	1/
121.5000	Pig and hog leather--	305,628	125,350	662,933
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude--	216,000	173,327	388,327
674.3251	Vertical boring machines and turret lathes, metal-working--	174,870	1/	1/
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds--	131,309	-	99,571
668.5060	Printing press parts--	130,261	62,819	188,867
546.5860	Glassware, n.s.p.f., cut or engraved, valued over \$3 each--	121,009	1/	1/
380.0645	Men's and boys' cotton knit sweatshirts--	110,522	-	-
534.1100	Ceramic statues, etc., valued over \$2.50 each--	98,368	73,024	134,318
709.2700	Medical, etc., instruments and parts, n.s.p.f--	95,697	-	-
700.3515	Men's and boys' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s--	93,697	-	-
668.2040	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, roll-fed type--	91,168	-	120,275
494.2000	Montan wax--	79,627	30,210	452,415
533.6800	Chinaware sets, valued over \$56 per set--	77,306	34,418	74,720
722.1670	Still cameras, n.s.p.f., valued over \$10 each, n.e.s--	72,798	1/	1/
674.3255	Combination milling, horizontal spindle machines--	68,884	1/	1/
:	Total imports itemized above--	8,146,648	2/	2/
:	Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic--	10,233,516	4,248,218	16,862,797
:	:	:	:	:

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

Table A-14.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic, by Schedule B Nos.,
January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)		
Schedule B: No.	Description	: January-March 1978
:	:	:
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	20,259,882
130.6540	: Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief-----	4,636,450
184.5260	: Soybean oil cake and meal-----	2,481,120
444.6600	: Silicone resins-----	327,303
771.6000	: Shapes, of rubber or plastic, n.s.p.f-----	262,245
711.8750	: Physical analysis equipment and parts, electrical-----	178,200
486.0900	: Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	124,865
300.3021	: Cotton linters, other-----	91,043
676.2860	: Input/output units, and combinations, etc-----	81,581
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	77,454
664.1076	: Loading/unloading machines, n.s.p.f-----	60,000
531.2780	: Nonclay bricks and shapes, n.s.p.f-----	43,279
771.4300	: Film, etc., of polyvinyl polymer and copolymers-----	40,016
431.0680	: Halogenated hydrocarbon, n.s.p.f-----	37,214
433.1085	: Synthetic lubricant preparations-----	28,970
444.5400	: Epoxy resins-----	27,935
661.9850	: Water filtering, softening, and purifying equipment, etc-----	23,453
711.8710	: Chemical analysis equipment and parts, electrical-----	22,444
612.3370	: Copper alloys, strip-----	22,358
612.0940	: Unalloyed copper waste and scrap-----	19,400
:	Total exports itemized above-----	28,845,212
:	Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic-----	28,990,676
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-15.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	6,460,861	4,255,485	18,102,675
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors-----	2,975,019	3,149,508	4,022,610
772.5115	Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new-----	1,169,548	358,969	716,902
686.9030	Other lamps, including households-----	1,106,035	907,099	3,618,829
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	872,522	478,794	1,066,418
130.3000	Corn or maize seed, certified-----	688,000	-	-
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned-----	676,564	594,914	1,910,789
790.3900	Inflatable articles, n.s.p.f-----	392,790	174,787	318,547
437.2080	Alkaloids and synthetic compounds, n.s.p.f-----	377,620	1/	1/
700.4540	Women's leather athletic footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	202,992	21,066	814,468
750.2600	Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32¢ each-----	193,733	281,783	289,880
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	164,073	82,929	380,931
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	153,743	1/	1/
182.9600	Wheat gluten-----	115,226	-	221,915
676.5230	Parts of automatic data processing machines-----	114,590	1/	1/
439.5095	Other drugs, including synthetic-----	111,470	1/	1/
222.6400	Articles, n.e.s., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials-----	106,871	82,722	384,730
274.4000	Postage stamps, etc., government stamped envelopes with no other printing than official imprint-----	77,806	81,503	152,678
772.6000	Tubes for tires, n.s.p.f-----	71,684	74,510	110,579
167.3040	Wine, over 14 percent alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon-----	67,571	117,881	341,463
	Total imports itemized above-----	16,098,718	2/	2/
	Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	17,571,117	14,463,548	46,800,088

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

Table A-16.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)		
Schedule B: No.	Description	:January-March 1978
:	:	:
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and meal-----	14,153,589
692.3800	Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors-----	1,225,954
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	856,280
666.0063	Parts for harrows, roller stalk cutters, etc-----	848,393
674.5440	Parts, n.s.p.f., of metal-forming machine tools-----	520,346
664.0588	Parts, n.s.p.f., of excavating machinery, n.s.p.f-----	445,716
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	422,911
123.0000	Sheep skins, etc., whole, for furs-----	330,169
435.1100	Erythromycin and derivatives-----	233,352
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and parts-----	232,993
666.0068	Parts, n.s.p.f., of haying machines-----	228,542
120.1740	Kip skins, whole-----	195,039
711.8710	Chemical analysis equipment and parts, electrical-----	158,573
666.0060	Parts for plows, cultivators, weeders, etc-----	157,227
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, n.s.p.f-----	150,027
664.0584	Parts, n.s.p.f., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	145,156
678.5090	Machines, n.s.p.f-----	140,631
711.8740	Chemical analysis equipment, nonelectric, n.s.p.f-----	140,418
790.5510	Pressure sensitive tape, plastic backing-----	137,395
120.1765	Cattle hides, except whole, n.s.p.f-----	111,540
:	Total exports itemized above-----	20,834,251
:	Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	23,197,263
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-17.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	5,913,804	3,682,456	21,928,681
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	470,530	242,283	377,708
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol-----	140,533	-	248,189
676.0530	Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric-----	107,771	42,318	400,510
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	72,286	255,122	270,861
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed-----	59,461	-	-
124.1020	Marten furskins, undressed, whole-----	41,875	-	-
546.5420	Glass tumblers, etc., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	36,148	1/	1/
439.1090	Natural crude drugs, n.e.s-----	27,997	1/	1/
117.7000	Cheese, n.e.s., from sheep's milk-----	26,100	-	-
452.6000	Rose oil and attar of roses-----	25,099	37,500	129,813
674.3237	Drilling machines, metal-working, n.s.p.f-----	20,720	1/	1/
674.3547	Metal-cutting lathes, n.s.p.f-----	15,811	1/	1/
674.3525	Metal-cutting engine lathes, valued over \$2,500 each-----	11,618	1/	1/
274.4000	Postage stamps, etc., government stamped envelopes with no other printing than official imprint-----	11,562	-	12,503
421.0200	Sodium cyanide-----	8,717	-	-
546.5220	Glass tumblers, etc., valued not over 30¢ each-----	8,473	1/	1/
439.3090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., advanced-----	7,492	1/	1/
674.3205	Boring, drilling, and milling machines, valued not over \$2,500 each-----	4,626	1/	1/
674.3233	Drilling machines, upright, single spindle, valued over \$2,500 each-----	3,084	1/	1/
	Total imports itemized above-----	7,013,707	2/	2/
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	7,024,904	4,906,459	26,042,806

1/ This is a new TSUSA item classification established Jan. 1, 1978. Comparisons with data from earlier periods are not possible. Details of the derivation of this classification can be obtained from the Office of Economic Research, U.S. International Trade Commission.

2/ Because of the changes in TSUSA item classifications from 1977 to 1978 the comparison of the totals of the imports itemized above with the totals for Jan.-Mar. 1978 is not possible.

Table A-18.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	:January-March 1978
:	:	:
130.3465	: Yellow corn, not donated for relief-----	12,229,316
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	660,239
674.3592	: Metal-forming machines, n.s.p.f-----	150,000
100.4180	: Dairy cattle, for breeding, female-----	129,270
735.2520	: Bowling equipment, n.s.p.f-----	123,000
435.8500	: Anticonvulsants, hypnotics, and sedatives-----	81,000
435.3300	: Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f-----	71,766
774.5000	: Articles, of rubber and plastic, n.s.p.f-----	42,060
711.8710	: Chemical analysis equipment and parts, electrical-----	38,673
687.6043	: Integrated circuits, monolithic, except bipolar, metal oxide silicon---	36,158
100.4160	: Dairy cattle, for breeding, male-----	32,395
474.4160	: Industrial varnishes-----	25,935
709.2540	: Dental instruments and parts, n.s.p.f-----	25,900
660.5410	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of automobile diesel engines-----	24,099
709.5600	: Internal fixation devices-----	23,625
661.9850	: Water filtering, softening, and purifying equipment, etc-----	19,271
772.6280	: Hose, etc., n.s.p.f., of rubber and plastic-----	18,471
711.8750	: Physical analysis equipment and parts, electrical-----	16,850
692.3800	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors-----	16,348
818.9000	: General merchandise, valued not over \$250-----	11,045
:	Total exports itemized above-----	13,775,421
:	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	13,887,709
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-19.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
601.1540	: Chrome ore, chromium content 41 to 60 percent chromic oxide-----	1,967,900	-	2,488,433
161.9400	: Unground sage-----	132,191	115,808	829,075
	: Total imports itemized above-----	2,100,091	115,808	3,317,508
	: Total U.S. imports from Albania-----	2,100,091	150,340	3,399,159
		:	:	:

Table A-20.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B: No.	Description	:January-March 1978
:	:	:
120.1400	: Cattle hides, whole-----	217,297
685.4075	: Tape recorders and parts, n.s.p.f-----	29,957
685.5390	: Parts, n.s.p.f., of combination machines-----	11,912
712.5035	: Wave form measuring equipment and parts, n.s.p.f-----	3,086
:	: Total exports itemized above-----	262,252
:	: Total U.S. exports to Albania-----	262,252
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-21.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977
		1978	1977	
:	Total U.S. imports from Cuba-----	-	104,656	106,100

Table A-22.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)		
Schedule B: No.	Description	:January-March 1978
:		:
474.3710	: Exterior oil-type trade sales paint and enamel-----	21,900
383.7900	: Women's, girls', and infants' wearing apparel, n.s.p.f-----	16,700
818.3900	: Products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief-----	14,500
818.3300	: Medicines, etc., donated for relief-----	10,820
442.0900	: Single antibiotics, systematic n.s.p.f-----	10,000
711.8002	: Control instruments and parts, for heating systems, etc-----	7,486
722.4120	: Slide projectors-----	5,859
685.4010	: Tape recorders, etc., audio, n.s.p.f-----	5,440
711.8740	: Chemical analysis equipment, nonelectrical, n.s.p.f-----	2,860
486.5500	: Insecticides, for household and industrial use-----	1,612
:	: Total exports itemized above-----	97,177
:	: Total U.S. exports to Cuba-----	97,177
:		:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

Table A-23.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-March 1978,
January-March 1977, and January-December 1977

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No. :	Description	January-March--		January- December 1977 :
		1978 :	1977 :	
:	:	:	:	:
306.4293	: Camel hair, sorted, etc-----	268,560	226,387	606,422
306.6100	: Cashmere goat hair, not sorted, etc-----	54,685	-	277,599
124.1045	: Sable furskins, whole, raw-----	2,159	-	-
653.2200	: Metal coins, n.e.s-----	1,262	-	-
:	Total imports itemized above-----	326,666	226,387	884,021
:	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	326,666	537,405	2,076,652
:		:	:	:

Table A-24.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos.,
January-March 1978

(In U.S. dollars)		
Schedule B: No.	Description	: January-March 1978
:	:	:
818.3900	: Products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief-----	: 22,259
433.1056	: Laboratory reagent preparations, organic and inorganic-----	: 2,399
727.1720	: Wood counters, shelves, etc-----	: 1,296
:	: Total exports itemized above-----	: 25,954
:	: Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	: 25,954
:	:	:
:	:	:

Note.--Comparisons with earlier periods not generally possible because of changes in classification. See discussion in text.

INDEX

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

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

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

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

Aluminum: U.S. imports and exports; No. 8, pp. 34-37 (incl. table)

Aluminum waste and scrap: U.S. imports; No. 14, pp. 26-30 (incl. table)

Animal and vegetable products: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 17-21 (incl. table)

Antimony oxide: U.S imports from China; No. 6, p. 34; No. 9, p. 33

Aspirin: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 33

Bicycles: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 50

Bulgaria: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 39-41 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 53-55 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 66-70, (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 49-52 (incl. table)

Chemical products: U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 36-46 (incl. tables); No. 6, pp. 31-36 (incl. table)

Chicory roots, crude: U.S imports; No. 6, p. 21

Chrome ore: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 21

Clothespins: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 47-49

Clothing: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 30; No. 8, pp. 25-27 (incl. table)

Clothing, cotton: U.S. imports from China; No. 9, pp. 31-32

Coal:

U.S. exports to Romania; No. 13, p. 35

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 28

Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC): No. 9, p. 37; No. 5, p. 32; No. 12, p. 24;
No. 13, pp. 17-18, p. 26, p. 34

Copper conductor, insulated: U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 6, p. 44;
No. 7, pp. 45-49 (incl. table)

Copper, unwrought: U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 9, p. 40; No. 13, p. 31

Cuba: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 44-45, (incl. table);
No. 5, p. 56; No. 9, p. 71; No. 13, p. 53

Czechoslovakia: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 28-31
(incl. table); No. 5, pp. 43-45 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 53-56 (incl. table);
No. 13, pp. 37-41 (incl. table)

Diamonds: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 21; No. 13, p. 19

Downs and feathers:

U.S. imports from China; No. 13, p. 22

U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 13, pp. 31-32

Ferroalloys and nonferrous metals: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 44-45; No. 7,
pp. 37-44 (incl. tables)

Fibers, flax and hemp: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 24

Fibrous vegetable materials: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 23-24

Flax: see Fibers, flax and hemp

Footwear:

U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 18-25 (incl. tables); No. 6, pp. 51-52; No. 8,
pp. 38-42 (incl. table)

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 9, p. 34

U.S. imports from Romania; No. 9, p. 48

Footwear, leather welt: U.S. imports from Romania; No. 11, pp. 17-25 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 36

Foreign Trade Statistics; changes in 1978: No. 14, pp. 16-19

Gas, natural: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 18

Generalized System of Preferences (GSP): No. 9, p. 41; No. 13, pp. 36-37

German Democratic Republic: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 32-35 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 49-52 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 57-60 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 41-46 (incl. table)

Glass, flat: U.S. imports from Romania; No. 5, p. 40

Glass, sheet:

U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 37-39; No. 8, pp. 28-33 (incl. tables)
U.S. imports from Romania; No. 9, pp. 15, 49

Glassware: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 39

Gloves, cotton work: U.S. imports from China; No. 13, p. 23

Gold coins: U.S. imports from Hungary; No. 1, pp. 36-37; No. 5, p. 46

Gold, nonmonetary: U.S. imports; No. 14, pp. 20-21 (incl. table)

Golf cars: U.S. imports from Poland; No. 3, p. 16; No. 5, p. 32

Grain:

U.S. exports; No. 3, pp. 3-5 (incl. table); No. 4, pp. 2-4 (incl. table);
No. 5, pp. 1-4 (incl. table); No. 6, pp. 1-5 (incl. table); No. 7,
pp. 8-11 (incl. table); No. 8, pp. 6-8 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 11-13
(incl. tables); No. 12, pp. 11-28 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 9
(incl. table)

U.S. exports to China; No. 9, pp. 27-29

U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia, No. 9, p. 53

U.S. exports to East Germany; No. 9, pp. 57-59; No. 13, p. 41

U.S. exports to Poland; No. 5, p. 31; No. 9, p. 36; No. 13, p. 25

U.S. exports to Romania; No. 8, pp. 12-13; No. 9, p. 50

U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.; No. 5, pp. 17-18; No. 9, pp. 11-13
(incl. table); No. 13, p. 17

Hams, canned:

U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 18; No. 7, pp. 22-28 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from Poland; No. 9, p. 34; No. 13, p. 27

Headwear: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, p. 51

Headwear, cotton: U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 56-59 (incl. table)

Hemp: see Fibers, flax and hemp

Hides and skins: U.S. exports; No. 12, pp. 28-35 (incl. tables)

Hops: U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 29-32 (incl. table)

Hungary: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 36-38 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 46-48 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 61-65 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 46-49 (incl. table)

Iridium: see Platinum group metals

Iron and steel: U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 26-35 (incl. tables)

Iron and steel, plates and sheets: U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 27

Labor content of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries: No. 4, pp. 11-16 (incl. tables)

Labor content of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries: No. 3, pp. 18-26 (incl. tables)

Machine tools: U.S. imports and exports; No. 10, pp. 18-54 (incl. tables)

Manganese alloys: see ferroalloys

Metals and metal products: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 41-46 (incl. table)

Metals, nonferrous, unwrought: U.S. imports from Yugoslavia; No. 13, p. 31

Mongolia: see People's Republic of Mongolia

Nickel, unwrought: U.S. imports, No. 14, pp. 22-26 (incl. table)

Nonmetallic minerals and metals: U.S. imports, No. 6, pp. 37-40 (incl. table)

Nuclear reactor parts: U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 12, p. 5; No. 13, p. 30

Osmium: see Platinum group metals

Palladium: see Platinum group metals

Pantothenic acid: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 33-34

People's Republic of China: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 10-12 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 24-29 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 27-33 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 19-23 (incl. table)

People's Republic of Mongolia: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 46-47 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 57; No. 9, p. 72; No. 13, p. 53

Petroleum and petroleum products: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 4, p. 10; No. 9, pp. 18-20; No. 13, p. 18

Platinum group metals: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 9, p. 20; No. 11, pp. 33-45 (incl. tables); No. 13, p. 18

Plywood, birch: U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 6, pp. 22-23; No. 7, pp. 33-36 (incl. table)

Poland: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 18-20 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 30-33 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 34-39 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 23-28 (incl. table)

Potassium chloride: U.S. imports from East Germany; No. 9, p. 59

Rabbit meat: U.S. imports from China; No. 6, p. 17; No. 9, p. 32

Rhodium: see Platinum group metals

Romania: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 25-27 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 38-42 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 46-52 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 32-37 (incl. table)

Ruthenium: see Platinum group metals

Silicon alloys: see ferroalloys

Soybeans:

U.S. exports to Romania; No. 9, p. 50
U.S. exports to Yugoslavia; No. 13, p. 31

Specified products: miscellaneous and nonenumerated products: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 47-52 (incl. table)

Suits, men's and boys': U.S. imports from Romania; No. 9, p. 48

Sulfonamides: U.S. imports; No. 6, p. 31

Textile fibers and textile fabrics: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 26-30 (incl. table)

Textile products: U.S. imports from Poland; No. 13, p. 27 (incl. table)

Textiles: U.S. imports; No. 2, pp. 53-60 (incl. tables)

Textiles, cotton:

U.S imports; No. 8, pp. 18-24 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from China; No. 6, pp. 26-29 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 31-32

Tin: U.S. imports from China; No. 2, p. 47-52 (incl. table); No. 4, p. 10 (incl. table); No. 5, p. 25-26; No. 9, p. 31

Tobacco, oriental cigarette leaf:

U.S. imports; No. 11, pp. 46-54 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from Bulgaria; No. 9, p. 66; No. 13, pp. 49-51

Tools: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 41-44

Tractors, agricultural:

U.S. imports; No. 7, pp. 50-55 (incl. tables)

U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.; No. 13, p. 19

Tungsten: U.S. imports from China; No. 5, p. 26

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 13-17 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 17-23 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 18-26 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 9-19 (incl. table)

Wood and paper: printed matter: U.S. imports; No. 6, pp. 22-25 (incl. table)

Wood furniture: U.S. imports; No. 11, pp. 26-32 (incl. tables)

Woodpulp: U.S. exports; No. 12, pp. 35-44 (incl. tables)

Yugoslavia: U.S. imports and exports, annual; No. 1, pp. 21-24 (incl. table); No. 5, pp. 34-37 (incl. table); No. 9, pp. 40-45 (incl. table); No. 13, pp. 28-32 (incl. table)

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