



The Battle Act Report

1967

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE
CONTROL ACT OF 1951

Twentieth Report to Congress

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith the twentieth report on operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act).

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dean Rusk". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

DEAN RUSK
Secretary of State

JANUARY 27, 1968

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MULTILATERAL STRATEGIC TRADE CONTROLS

This report is submitted pursuant to section 302(b) of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act (Battle Act) of 1951, as amended. The purpose of the Battle Act is "To provide for the control by the United States and cooperating foreign nations of exports to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States"

The cooperation with other nations envisaged by the Battle Act is carried out principally in the Coordinating Committee, or COCOM.¹ The following 15 countries are members of COCOM: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States. The operation of COCOM is not governed by a formal treaty or charter.

COCOM has agreed on a list of strategic items; member countries control the export of these items. The Battle Act list has the same coverage as the COCOM list. The United States controls the export of the items on the COCOM lists, as well as a wide range of other items for various purposes, pursuant to the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended.

The COCOM list is periodically reviewed. COCOM review of a relatively few items took place during the period November 1966–February 1967. Agreement was reached on strengthening controls over two items and on relaxing controls over eight items. Revisions in the COCOM list and in the corresponding Battle Act list became effective March 15, 1967. The revised list is summarized in Appendix B.

¹ See last year's Battle Act Report for a brief outline of the origin and development of multilateral consultation on strategic trade controls.

ADDITIONAL UNITED STATES RESTRICTIONS ON DEALING WITH COMMUNIST AREAS: IMPACT ON THIRD COUNTRIES

Strategic trade controls applied under the provisions of the Battle Act and Export Control Act are but one part of the limitations placed on the economic relationships between the United States and Communist countries. United States trade and financial transactions with Communist countries are subject to several categories of restrictions.

United States Government Activities

Section 103(b) of the Battle Act requires the termination of all United States Government military, economic, or financial assistance to any nation which knowingly permits the shipment to the U.S.S.R., and all countries under its domination of arms, ammunition, implements of war, or certain other materials which the Battle Act Administrator determines to be strategic. The U.S.S.R., of course, does knowingly permit such shipments to other Communist countries, and vice versa, and the United States therefore may not engage in any transaction with the U.S.S.R. or other Communist countries which constitutes military, economic, or financial assistance. It has been determined that section 103(b) of the Battle Act applies to Cuba, but such a determination has not been made in the case of Yugoslavia.

Military Assistance

Regulations under the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. 2021 *et seq.*), and under section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1934), are administered so as to prevent the export from the United States to the Communist areas in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Cuba of any arms, ammunition, implements of war, or other strategic materials which would be covered by

the international strategic trade controls required by the Battle Act. In addition, the regulations issued under the Export Control Act prohibit the export of any item as to which the President determines that such export would make a significant contribution to the military or economic potential of these Communist areas that would be detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States. Finally, Government agencies, such as the Defense Department, have their own internal regulations which are designed to prevent transfer of Government property directly or indirectly to Communist areas in any case where such a transfer would be inconsistent with the restrictions applicable to private exports. Thus, export of any article which would constitute military assistance to such areas is precluded.

Economic and Financial Assistance

Because of the prohibition in the Battle Act against United States Government economic or financial assistance to Communist areas, there is a general restriction against public financing of transactions with such areas if that financing is on terms which would constitute assistance for purposes of the Battle Act. Generally, the extension of the right of deferred payment for purchases, whether directly or through export guaranty or insurance, on terms commonly encountered in commercial transactions would not constitute assistance. United States Government agencies participate in such extensions of deferred payment for the purpose of facilitating United States exports, not to assist the purchasers. However, some public programs are subject to special additional restrictions.

A. ALL COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

1. *Foreign Assistance Act*

Section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, prohibits any assistance under that Act to Communist countries unless the President finds that the assistance is vital to United States security, the recipient country is not controlled by the international Communist conspiracy, and the assistance will further promote the independence of the recipient country from international communism.

2. *Export-Import Bank*

The Export-Import Bank of Washington is authorized to guarantee, insure, coinsure, and reinsure United States exporters. It conducts an export guaranty program to facilitate United States exports and participates with the Foreign Credit Insurance Association, an unincorporated association of United States insurance companies, in a

program of credit insurance covering United States export transactions. These activities, conducted within the range of common commercial practice, are not considered public assistance to countries which purchase United States exports and are therefore not prohibited by the Battle Act.

However, Title III of the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968 (Public Law 90-249; 81 Stat. 943) contains the following limitation on the authority of the Export-Import Bank to participate in financing United States exports to Communist countries:

None of the funds made available because of the provisions of this title shall be used by the Export-Import Bank to either guarantee the payment of any obligation hereafter incurred by any Communist country (as defined in section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended) or any agency or national thereof, or in any other way to participate in the extension of credit to any such country, agency, or national, in connection with the purchase of any product by such country, agency, or national, except when the President determines that such guarantees would be in the national interest and reports each such determination to the House of Representatives and the Senate within 30 days after such determination.

An identical provision has been contained in the corresponding appropriation Act for previous fiscal years.

3. *Public Law 480*

Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.*; Public Law 480), authorizes the United States to make sales of agricultural commodities to "friendly countries."

Section 103(d) of this Act defines "friendly country" for purposes of such sales to exclude, *inter alia*, "(1) any country or area dominated or controlled by a foreign government or organization controlling a world Communist movement," and "(2) for the purpose only of sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies . . . any country or area dominated by a Communist government." In addition, section 103(j) of this Act provides (1) that the President shall exercise title I authorities "to assist friendly countries to be independent of domination or control by any world Communist movement," and (2) that nothing in the Act "shall be construed as authorizing sales agreements under title I with any government or organization controlling a world Communist movement."

Finally, however, section 103(d) of Public Law 480 has another pertinent provision. It states that, notwithstanding any other Act (including the Battle Act), "the President may enter into agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms under title I . . . with countries which fall within the definition of

'friendly country' for the purpose of such sales." The provisions cited in the preceding paragraph exclude *foreign currency* sales to those Communist countries or areas which are not dominated or controlled by a government or organization controlling a world Communist movement. Thus, this last cited clause would permit dollar credit sales to certain Communist countries in certain circumstances. At present no such sales are taking place.

B. CUBA AND NORTH VIET-NAM

1. *Foreign Assistance Act*

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act contain several provisions aimed against trade and shipping contacts between aid recipient countries and either Cuba or North Viet-Nam.

Section 620(a)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act prohibits assistance under that Act to any country that fails to take appropriate steps to prevent ships or aircraft under its registry from transporting to or from Cuba: (i) items of economic assistance, (ii) items included on the Battle Act title I embargo list, or (iii) any other equipment, materials, or commodities.

Section 620(n) of the Foreign Assistance Act prohibits assistance under that Act or any other act and prohibits sales under Public Law 480 to any country which sells or furnishes to North Viet-Nam, or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to or from North Viet-Nam, any equipment, materials, or commodities.

Sections 107(a) and 116 of the Appropriation Act prohibit assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act to any country which sells, furnishes, or permits any ships under its registry to carry to Cuba or North Viet-Nam: (i) items on the Battle Act title I embargo list or (ii) any other articles, materials, or supplies of primary strategic significance used in production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war or of strategic significance to the conduct of war, including petroleum products.

Section 107(b) of the Appropriation Act prohibits economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act to any country which "sells, furnishes, or permits any ships under its registry to carry items of economic assistance" to Cuba or North Viet-Nam.

2. *P.L. 480*

Section 103 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended by the Food for Peace Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1527), includes the following provision directed against Cuba and North Viet-Nam:

[In exercising the sales authorities in title I of this Act] . . . the President shall—
(d) make sales agreements only with those countries which he determines to be friendly to the United States . . . As used in this Act, “friendly country” shall not include . . . (3) for the purpose only of sales of agricultural commodities under title I of this Act, any nation which sells or furnishes or permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to or from Cuba or North Vietnam (excluding United States installations in Cuba) any equipment, materials, or commodities so long as they are governed by a Communist regime: *Provided*, That with respect to furnishing, selling, or selling and transporting to Cuba medical supplies, non-strategic raw materials for agriculture, and non-strategic agricultural or food commodities, sales agreements may be entered into if the President finds with respect to each such country, and so informs the Senate and the House of Representatives of the reasons therefor, that the making of each such agreement would be in the national interest of the United States and all such findings and reasons therefor shall be published in the Federal Register . . .

Private Trade and Financial Relations

Export of Strategic Materials

As indicated in the section on military assistance, United States export control and munitions control regulations, administered by the Departments of Commerce and State, would prevent the export of strategic items, directly or indirectly, by private individuals to Communist areas. This is true whether the transactions are commercial sales, credits, or gifts. In addition, certain types of transactions are subject to restrictions even if no strategic item is transferred as a result.

Private Credit Transactions—the Johnson Act

The Johnson Act (18 U.S.C., sec. 955), as amended, prohibits certain financial transactions by private persons in the United States involving foreign governments which are in default in the payment of their obligations to the United States unless they are members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The prohibited transactions include the making of “loans” to, and the purchase or sale of “bonds, securities, or other obligations” of, a foreign government which is within the statutory category.

The U.S.S.R. and all the countries of Eastern Europe with the exception of Bulgaria and Albania are governments in default in the payment of their obligations to the United States within the meaning of the Johnson Act. Yugoslavia is a member both of the International Monetary Fund and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and is thereby exempted by the terms of the Johnson Act, as amended, from the prohibitions therein.

The Attorney General has ruled that the Johnson Act does not prohibit extensions of credit "within the range of those commonly encountered in commercial sales of a comparable character." The Attorney General has also stated that the scope of the Johnson Act should not be measured in terms of distinctions among the various forms of financing export trade. He determined that financing arrangements lie beyond the scope of the Johnson Act "if they are directly tied to specific export transactions, if their terms are based upon bona fide business considerations, and if the obligations to which they give rise 'move exclusively within the relatively restricted channels of banking and commercial credit.'" (42 Op. Atty. Gen. No. 27) Under section 11 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C., sec. 635h), transactions in which the Export-Import Bank participates are exempt from the provisions of the Johnson Act.

Imports From Communist Countries

Section 231(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C., 1861(a)) directed the President, as soon as practicable, to suspend, withdraw, or prevent the application of concessions, including reductions or maintenance of duties proclaimed in carrying out any trade agreement with respect to products of any country or area dominated or controlled by communism. The effect of this directive is to prevent the extension of nondiscriminatory tariff treatment to Communist countries. In the cases of all other nations the United States has undertaken to give most-favored-nation treatment and extend to all the benefits of trade concessions negotiated with any country. The only exception to this directive is through section 231(b) of the Trade Expansion Act, which authorized the President to continue such nondiscriminatory tariff treatment for any Communist countries which were receiving trade concessions as of December 16, 1963. The only Communist countries receiving such concessions then were Poland and Yugoslavia, and most-favored-nation trade treatment has been continued for those two countries. Under existing legislation such nondiscriminatory treatment is not possible for any other Communist country. Thus, any imports from such other Communist countries would not be entitled to the more favorable tariff rates or duty-free treatment which may have been granted by the United States since 1930 under reciprocal trade agreements legislation.

The importation of seven specific types of furs from the Soviet Union is prohibited by Headnote 4 for schedule 1, part 5, subpart B of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (77 A Stat. 32; 19 U.S.C. section 1202).

In addition, special low duties or none at all for a few products—bamboo pipe stems and manganese ore—has been provided by statute, but Communist countries have been excluded from the benefits of many such statutory adjustments.

Cuba, Communist China, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam

Under regulations issued pursuant to section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U.S.C., App. 5(b)), (1) no person subject to United States jurisdiction may engage in any unlicensed financial or commercial transaction, and (2) no interest in property subject to United States jurisdiction may be transferred through any unlicensed transaction with the following: Cuba, Communist China, North Korea, or North Viet-Nam; any designated national of any of those regimes; or any agent of any of those regimes.

These regulations constitute a virtual embargo on all trade or financial transactions, direct or indirect, with the designated regimes, their nationals, and their agents.

TRADE IN NONSTRATEGIC GOODS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE

Government Policy

United States controls on trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries have been instituted for the purpose of promoting the security of the United States. These controls and underlying legislation are a reflection of the state of tension that has existed between the free world and the Communist countries in varying degrees since shortly after World War II.

While maintaining United States defenses, successive administrations have been alert for ways of lessening tension between the great power groupings. In his State of the Union message on January 10, 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson characterized our relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as being in transition, and he observed that the United States objective is not to continue the cold war but to end it. He urged the Congress to take legislative steps necessary to advance this objective.

Illustrating the steps that the United States has taken in an effort to reduce international tensions, the President cited among other steps the agreement to open direct air flights with the Soviet Union, the removal of 400 nonstrategic items from export control in the previous year, and the agreement at the United Nations on the peaceful uses of outer space.

During 1967 the Senate approved the Consular Convention with the Soviet Union, and it was ratified by the President. Also during the year most of the arrangements were completed toward implementation of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Civil Air Transport Agreement establishing a direct New York-Moscow service.

The position outlined by the President on East-West relations in his State of the Union message has been reflected in statements by other administration spokesmen during the year.

In Cincinnati on February 17, 1967, Foy D. Kohler, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, called attention to the revolution of rising expectations

of the people in the Soviet Union who are becoming increasingly aware of the way we live in the West and of the benefits which are available to us. They are demanding, he stated, some of the same things for themselves and are building up irresistible pressures on their rulers.

Ambassador Kohler went on to propose that it should be our role to take advantage of these trends of thought and to encourage constructive change within the Communist states. He suggested that closer commercial relations between the Communist states and the West would be in our interest because they could help bring about a diversion of their resources from military and space programs to consumer goods. Trade, he commented, is a useful instrument to maintain leverage on the Communist world to encourage demands within the Communist countries for greater availability of consumer goods.

Anthony M. Solomon, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, analyzed the role of foreign trade in moving the countries of Eastern Europe toward internal economic reform before an audience of businessmen in Chicago on March 2, 1967. Trade can play an affirmative rôle in the moulding of Communist economic structure. Furthermore, the increase of peaceful trade would be one most important indication to the Communist world that the United States really wants normal relations and peaceful competition, Mr. Solomon said. Such action would strengthen the hands of those in the Communist world who favor constructive relations with the West and would undercut those who look to the barrel of the gun.

This approach was also emphasized in Secretary of Commerce Alexander Trowbridge's address at an East-West Trade Conference, Bowling Green, Ohio, on May 4, 1967. Peaceful trade, he said on this occasion, can form one of the strongest and most durable means of exchange between East and West. He also cited the notably increased national interest and national debate on this subject across the United States—by business groups and the general public.

Private Boycotts

In light of efforts by certain groups to prevent some commercial transactions with Eastern Europe, there was occasion during the year to reaffirm the propriety of trade conducted in accordance with United States laws and regulations. The pamphlet entitled *Private Boycotts vs the National Interest*¹ clarifies United States policy in this respect. It concludes by stating:

¹ Department of State publication 8117, Aug. 1966.

All American citizens should know that any American businessman who chooses to engage in peaceful trade with the Soviet Union or Eastern European countries and to sell the goods he buys is acting within his rights and is following the policy of his government. So, too, is any American citizen who chooses to buy such goods. Everyone should also know that state laws or municipal ordinances purporting to forbid or restrict sale of such goods, or to require that signs be posted proclaiming that imported goods are on sale, or to require payment of special fees, are contrary to the policy of their government. Moreover, in cases where such laws and ordinances have been challenged, the courts consistently have held them to be illegal. . . .

Any citizen may properly exercise his constitutional right to speak freely. But any organization, however patriotic in intention, that undertakes to boycott, blacklist, or otherwise penalize or attack any American business for engaging in peaceful trade with Eastern European countries or the Soviet Union, is acting against the interests of the United States.

Public Response

The administration's view that the security and well-being of the United States are advanced by utilizing expanded trade in nonstrategic goods as one means of reducing tension with the Soviet-oriented nations was carefully examined in a number of congressional studies. There was continued interest in the issue of expanding trade with Communist countries by the Congress and among business and private groups.

One of the most searching case studies of East-West trade was contained in the report "Our Changing Partnerships with Europe" published February, 1967 by the Special Study Mission to Europe 1966 of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives. In the section of their report dealing with Eastern Europe, five of the six mission members expressed the following conclusion:

Our policy of trade restraints does, however, deny American farmers and manufacturers the opportunity to compete for markets in Eastern Europe. It restricts American presence in that part of the world and isolates us from contact with the people of Eastern Europe. And, by doing this, it diminishes whatever influence we could exert to promote the development of those countries in the direction of economic and political liberalization. For although the volume of our exports to Eastern Europe is unlikely to rise dramatically, the opportunity for a moderate expansion of trade in non-strategic commodities is there. And we believe that greater exposure to American goods, personnel, and methods, can help to stimulate demand for consumer goods in Eastern Europe and put increased pressure on the governments of that area to reduce the portion of their national resources being devoted to military purposes.

A comprehensive report on "The FIAT-Soviet Auto Plant and Communist Economic Reforms" was issued on March 1, 1967 by the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives.

In its statement of March 9, 1967 on United States policy toward East-West trade, the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce set forth a number of recommendations which support and suggest government action in expansion of East-West trade. The United States Council represents some 300 major United States corporations and banks engaged in international trade and production.

The Council proposed a series of measures it would urge the United States Government to take over a period of time should the climate for a regularization of trade between East and West continue to improve. The Council urged that the President be empowered to grant most-favored-nation tariff status to Eastern European nations, seeking in return concessions for American businessmen including market access for United States products, protection of industrial property rights, the right to more direct contact between United States businessmen and the ultimate consumer/supplier, and satisfactory arbitral arrangements for the settlement of commercial disputes. The Council also focused on problems of credit, urging that United States suppliers be enabled to match the terms offered by their competition; on the other side of the coin, it was recommended that the administration attempt to include provisions for reciprocal credit in trade agreements negotiated with individual Communist countries.

Looking farther ahead, the Council favored encouraging efforts, such as Poland's, to become associated with the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) and emphasizing the benefits in negotiations with Eastern European countries, accruing from currency convertibility and possible membership in the IMF and IBRD.

An expansion of East-West trade was called for by the Action Committee on Export Promotion in its report of March 10, 1967 to the National Export Expansion Council. This panel of 70 businessmen making up the Action Committee endorsed the philosophy expressed in the initial recommendation of the Miller Committee report² submitted in 1965 to President Johnson that "peaceful trade in non-strategic items can be an important instrument of national policy in our country's relations with individual Communist nations of Europe."

The report of the Action Committee was adopted by the National Export Expansion Council on April 3, 1967 and submitted to the President on May 23, 1967. In furtherance of the objective of expansion of commercial relations with Eastern Europe, many regional East-West trade committees have been set up throughout the United States.

² Full Title: Special Committee on United States Trade Relations with East European Countries and the Soviet Union.

Meeting at Arden House, Harriman, New York, April 27-30, 1967 in the 31st American Assembly were 71 persons prominent in business, education, government, communication, labor, agriculture, and the clerical, legal, and military professions who discussed in depth "the United States and Eastern Europe." The Assembly stated in Proposal IV that the changing situation in Eastern Europe afforded new opportunities for mutually beneficial economic relations, especially trade. The Assembly suggested the elimination of all legislative and procedural controls over trade in nonstrategic items with Eastern Europe more restrictive than those of our allies, so that trade relations may become normal, and supported the concept of granting to the President the authority to extend nondiscriminatory treatment to imports from any Eastern European state when he determines it to be in the national interest.

The Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, meeting in Palm Springs, California on April 26, 1967, announced endorsement of action that would facilitate East-West trade within the framework of our nation's security and economic self-interest, favoring those nations which by their course of conduct evidence a desire to improve their relations with the United States. The Association also endorsed short- and medium-term guarantees by the Export-Import Bank for export loans to European countries.

The 54th National Foreign Trade Convention, October 30-November 1 in New York City, dealt with the question of trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Resolution III of the published Declaration states that, in accord with the views and recommendations set forth by previous National Foreign Trade Conventions, this Convention welcomes initiatives by the United States Government in seeking to improve commercial relations with the Soviet Union and the separate countries of Eastern Europe. The resolution continues that the Convention concurs in the belief that tensions may be reduced through improved trade relations and supports the continued efforts of the Government in this direction.

Contrasting with the foregoing expressions of support, there were indications that many members of the Congress and the public at large had difficulty in reconciling a policy of United States initiatives to improve East-West relations with the involvement of Communist countries in Viet-Nam.

While statements by individual members of the Senate and the House reflected differing viewpoints, it was clear that there was a considerable measure of concern in the Congress over legislation at the present time that would liberalize trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

A congressional study mission³ to Europe summarized this attitude in these words:

For the present, the key issue in the United States-Soviet trade formula is Vietnam. There is substantial sentiment in the U.S. Congress in opposition to any expansion of trade with the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe while the Communist countries are furnishing assistance to North Vietnam.

Trade Fairs and Trade Missions

In support of the policy outlined by the President in his State of the Union message and as elaborated by other officials, government agencies have organized presentations at Trade Fairs in Eastern Europe and have encouraged private efforts along similar lines. Official support and encouragement have been given to Trade Missions going to this area. Such efforts have had among their aims that of expanding trade in nonstrategic goods.

The United States Government for the first time organized an exhibit in a Soviet International Trade Fair. A separate American pavilion with 18 United States companies exhibiting was mounted at the Soviet Union's Food Machinery Exhibit (Inprod mash 67) held in Moscow May 16-29, 1967. Just about half of the (550,000) visitors to the fair also took in the American pavilion. The flow of specialists who came during the reserved hours was constant and high, and the consensus of those managing the stands was that this was an interested, well-informed group which understood what was being shown. Most United States exhibitors seemed satisfied with the experience and the working contacts established with Soviet commercial elements.

Another U.S. exhibit in the Soviet Union was presented at the International Clothing Fair in Moscow in August 1967. This was a Mobile Trade Fair comprising a fashion show and clothing exhibit with American firms participating. The fashion show was very successful, but unfortunately the clothing exhibit, due to a number of factors, including the last-minute withdrawal of several exhibitors, was smaller than those of some other Western countries and disappointing in its impact on Soviet visitors. In Warsaw and Prague, where the Mobile Fair also appeared, the fashion show and exhibit were favorably received.

Other Eastern European cities where the United States Government sponsored exhibits included Plovdiv, Bulgaria; Brno, Czechoslovakia; Budapest, Hungary; and Poznan, Poland; as well as our long-established participation in the International Fair at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

As in the past 2 years, the American pavilion at the Budapest Fair attracted great attention. The theme was "Building for the Future".

³ Report of the Special Study Mission of the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Nov. 13, 1967.

The exhibit presented the American construction industry showing new building products, machines to manufacture building products, and methods of construction. In addition to the 30 United States companies participating in the United States Government-sponsored exhibit, some 30 American firms exhibited independently at the Fair.

The "Building for the Future" exhibit was also utilized for the United States Government's 11th participation since World War II in the International Fair in Poznan, Poland, June 11-25, 1967. As in Budapest, the high percentage of display items with commercial or market potential caused the exhibit to be well received by Polish trade and government officials, by journalists, and by scientific and technical groups.

The theme of the United States-sponsored exhibit at the Plovdiv International Fair in Bulgaria September 24-October 3, 1967, our third participation in this fair, was a similar one. Our exhibition entitled "U.S. Construction Industry" was viewed by about 5 percent of the total Bulgarian population, including many key leaders.

The United States exhibit at the International Trade Fair in Brno, Czechoslovakia, September 10-17, 1967, where we participated after a 2-year absence, had as its theme "Quality Control—Research and Development."

Under the aegis of the Department of Commerce, two Trade Missions visited the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries in 1967. The first industry-organized and United States Government-approved Trade Mission to visit the U.S.S.R. was sponsored by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. During the period May 2-22 it visited Moscow and continued on to Warsaw, Bucharest, and Belgrade. The 15-member Mission represented a wide range of agricultural, industrial, and consumer products and equipment.

The same month a group of Californians cosponsored by the California Council and the California World Trade Authority visited Moscow, Kiev, Kishinev, Krasnodar, and Kharkov. This industry-organized Mission representing manufacturers of food processing and packaging machinery, as well as fruit and nut growers, also visited the Soviet Fair INPRODMASH 67.

The participation in Trade Fairs and Trade Missions as outlined in this section has been in accordance with public policies set forth by the President and other high United States Government officials.

International Discussion

At the recommendation of the United States, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) began a discussion of means of increasing nonstrategic East-West trade. A working

party met in September 1967 to review members' trade policies toward Eastern Europe in an effort to identify obstacles both in the East and the West that could be overcome. The discussions will continue in 1968 and will probably concentrate on trade effects to be expected from economic reforms going on in Eastern Europe, the specific effects on trade of particular obstacles or of their removal, prospects for industrial and technical cooperation, future trade trends, and the role of prices in trade between market economies and state trading countries.

During 1967 discussions of ways to increase East-West trade were continued in the Economic Commission for Europe of which the United States and Western and Eastern European countries are full members. A declaration was passed at the 22d session in April, which, among other points, stated the following: "The member countries of the Economic Commission for Europe shall also continue their common efforts towards the expansion of trade and to this end shall seek to remove the economic, administrative and trade policy obstacles to the development of trade." Following the lines of this resolution, a group of governmental experts met in October to prepare practical proposals for the removal of economic, administrative, and trade policy obstacles to the development of trade. Unfortunately the meeting was less than wholly successful because of insistence by some of the Eastern Europeans on passing resolutions that would have attempted to oblige the Western countries to extend unconditional most-favored-nation tariff and quota treatment in all cases. The Western countries were unwilling to obligate themselves in such a fashion in their trade with state trading countries and were more interested in discussing practical trade obstacles that are capable of solution.

VALUE AND COMPOSITION OF TRADE IN 1966 BETWEEN FREE WORLD AND COMMUNIST AREAS

Trade of the free world with Communist areas in Eastern Europe and Asia¹ advanced to a new high in 1966.² The movement of goods expanded in both directions more rapidly than total free-world trade. Compared with 1965, however, the rates of gain in free world-Communist area trade were somewhat smaller.

Goods valued at \$8.5 billion were shipped to Communist markets, \$841 million, or 11% higher than in 1965. As a share of total free-world exports of \$182 billion in 1966, deliveries increased to 4.7%. Imports moved up by nearly 12% to a level of \$9.0 billion. Since free-world purchases increased more than sales, the trade deficit with Communist areas grew to \$538 million. This compared with free-world deficits of \$430 million in 1965 and \$257 million in 1964.

Two-way trade with East European countries, excluding the Soviet Union, continued to expand. Free-world exports to these nations climbed to \$4.2 billion, or nearly half of total shipments to all Communist areas in 1966. Goods received from them were valued at \$4.0 billion.

Deliveries to the U.S.S.R. remained level but purchases showed a rise. After increasing steadily for close to a decade, free-world sales to the Soviet Union held at \$2.8 billion. Imports, however, expanded to \$3.2 billion, \$227 million higher than the 1965 value.

Free-world imports from Communist China expanded for the fifth year in a row. Merchandise arrivals from there increased by \$308

¹ Unless otherwise noted, the term "Communist areas" includes the following: *Eastern Europe*—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.; *Asia*—Communist China (for which data refer as far as possible to Mainland China, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet); Outer Mongolia; North Korea; and North Viet-Nam. For purposes of this report the term "free world" includes Yugoslavia. Except in Appendix tables 8A and 8B and in the section of this chapter relating to trade with North Viet-Nam, Cuba is also included in the "free world" in order to maintain continuity with tables showing global statistics in previous years.

² Exports are generally valued f.o.b.; imports are mainly c.i.f.

million to \$1.8 billion in 1966. Exports rose less, advancing by \$188 million to a total of \$1.5 billion.

For details of free-world trade with Communist areas, see Appendix D.

Significance to the Free World of Trade With Communist Areas

U.S. Trade With Communist Areas

Despite a substantial increase in 1966, United States trade with European Communist countries represented less than three-fourths of 1% of United States foreign commerce. Recovering from the sharp drop in 1965, American shipments to those markets climbed by \$58 million to \$198 million. More than offsetting a decline in exports to the U.S.S.R. was an increase of almost two-thirds in deliveries to other East European countries.

Major gains were recorded in exports to Romania, Poland, the Soviet Zone of Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Shipments to Poland, however, fell far short of the high 1964 value when large-scale deliveries of surplus agricultural products were made mainly under Title I of Public Law 480. Most of the advance to Eastern Europe other than the U.S.S.R. was attributable to larger exports of corn, grain sorghums, hides and skins, cotton, and various types of machinery.

Shipments to the Soviet Union in 1966 slipped by 8% to \$42 million. Large decreases in sales of tallow and soybeans were largely responsible for the downturn.

Imports by this country from European Communist areas have been increasing steadily in recent years. In 1966 they advanced by \$41 million to \$182 million. The bulk of the rise was in expanded purchases from Poland and Czechoslovakia, especially canned hams, frozen fish, and fur skins from the former, and machinery, pig iron, and leather footwear from the latter.

Arrivals from the U.S.S.R., valued at \$49 million, were \$7 million higher, but this gain was only a third of the rise in 1965. Pig iron, chrome ore, and diamonds were the major buoyant items. Although somewhat lower in value than in 1965, the platinum group metals remained the principal category of goods purchased from the Soviet Union.

The United States had a larger surplus in its trade with the East European Communist areas. The improvement in 1966 stemmed from a large positive balance with the smaller nations of Eastern Europe which more than offset a deficit with the U.S.S.R.

In 1966 United States exports to Communist areas in Asia continued

to be virtually nil. United States imports from Communist China, mostly antiques, fell to \$100,000 from about three times that level in 1965. Arrivals from Outer Mongolia, largely animal fur and hair, ran at \$3.4 million, a little below the 1965 value.

Western Europe's Trade With Communist Areas

Western Europe's exports to Communist areas advanced by 17% to a value of \$4.7 billion in 1966, nearly double the rate of gain in shipments to all destinations. Despite the substantial increase, exports to those areas represented only 5% of the region's total exports to all markets.

All countries shared in the rise with the exception of Ireland, Norway, Finland, and Yugoslavia. Increases of a fourth to a third were recorded by Germany, the United Kingdom, and France, the three leading West European exporters to Communist areas. Among the smaller sellers to those markets, Switzerland and Greece also had fast rates of expansion; Spain's was the sharpest, with a doubling of her exports. Only Greece and Yugoslavia shipped more than one-fifth of their goods to Communist nations.

The bulk of the \$661 million expansion in sales to Communist areas was accounted for by a better than one-fifth rise in deliveries to Eastern Europe excluding the U.S.S.R., principally to the Soviet Zone of Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Exports to the U.S.S.R., on the other hand, declined by 2% to \$1.1 billion. Those to North Viet-Nam (discussed in a separate section on page 28) fell by \$1 million to \$3.9 million, but sales grew to the other small Communist markets in Asia.

Shipments to Communist China jumped by more than a third to \$483 million. France, Germany, and the United Kingdom provided the bulk of \$128 million increase in exports to that country.

Imports into Western Europe from Communist areas passed the \$5 billion mark for the first time, with a rise of 13% from the 1965 value. This compares with an 8% increase from all sources.

Goods from Eastern Europe excluding the U.S.S.R. made up 54% of the \$592 million rise from Communist countries. Arrivals from Poland and the Soviet Zone of Germany showed the largest increases, with purchases rising by \$60 million and \$66 million, respectively. The U.S.S.R. provided one-third of the additional goods and Communist China the remainder. Imports from North Viet-Nam, in contrast, showed a substantial decline.

Nearly all West European countries expanded purchases from Communist areas. Over four-fifths of the rise was accounted for by the region's five top importers of Communist goods, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Yugoslavia, and France. Only Iceland and Spain

received substantially less Communist merchandise, while Greece absorbed almost as much as in 1965.

Although Western Europe has been buying an increasing share of its goods from Communist areas in recent years, it received only about 5% of its imports from those countries in 1966. Finland and Yugoslavia were the sole importers, receiving as much as a fifth of their total supplies outside of free-world sources.

European COCOM countries accounted for a significant proportion of free-world trade with Communist areas. Their exports and imports each represented about two-fifths of the respective totals.

This trade was only a small part of the total commerce of European COCOM countries. Of the \$73 billion exported by the latter group in 1966, \$3.3 billion, or 4½%, was shipped to Communist areas. That ratio was equaled or exceeded by Greece (24%), Turkey (15%), Germany (6%), Italy (5%), and France (4½%). Imports, valued at \$3.6 billion, were also a relatively minor part of European COCOM purchases from all sources. The highest shares were bought by Turkey, Greece, Italy, and Germany.

Western Europe's Total Trade and Trade With Communist Areas

Area	Exports			Imports		
	1965	1966	Increase over 1965	1965	1966	Increase over 1965
	Million \$		Percent	Million \$		Percent
Total Trade	79, 771	87, 221	+ 9	90, 375	97, 928	+ 8
Total Sino and Soviet Areas	4, 000	4, 661	+17	4, 470	5, 061	+13
Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	2, 487	3, 036	+22	2, 522	2, 844	+13
U.S.S.R.	1, 140	1, 122	- 2	1, 599	1, 789	+12
Communist China	355	483	+36	335	417	+25
Other Communist Asia	18	20	+11	14	11	-21

Trade of Other Countries With Communist Areas

Other free-world countries, excluding the United States and Western Europe, exported \$3.7 billion to Communist areas in 1966, while imports from these areas amounted to \$3.8 billion. The greater part of this commerce was accounted for by a relatively small number of

countries—Japan, Cuba, Canada, United Arab Republic, India, Hong Kong, and Argentina. Of these seven, strong increases in exports were recorded by Canada, Japan, and Argentina; marked advances in imports, by Japan, Hong Kong, and the United Arab Republic.

Japan's exports to Communist countries advanced by \$122 million to a new high of \$599 million. This was a faster rate of gain than in Japan's total foreign sales, raising its relative involvement in Communist markets to slightly more than 6% of its total trade. Deliveries to Communist China and the U.S.S.R. went up strongly. Product exports were principally iron and steel plates and sheets, fertilizers and other chemicals, machinery, and transport equipment.

Imports by Japan increased by \$161 million to a value of \$688 million from Communist areas. Nearly all of the additional purchases came from Communist China and the U.S.S.R. Arrivals were mostly fish, rice, soybeans, timber, fuels, and pig iron.

Canadian exports recovered from their big drop in 1965 as larger wheat deliveries were made to the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. Sales to the rest of Eastern Europe fell for the second year in a row. Purchases from all Communist areas, though increasing to \$69 million, were less than 1% of Canadian imports from all sources.

After an 8½% rise in 1965, India's exports to European Communist areas advanced marginally to \$295 million. Imports dropped to the 1965 value of \$281 million. Trade with Communist China remained negligible.

The United Arab Republic's dependence on Communist area trade became greater in 1966. Exports edged up to 52% of the country's total; the import share moved up by nearly 3 percentage points to 25%. U.A.R. shipments to Eastern Europe, largely cotton, were higher. Exports to Communist China, however, were sharply lower but were still double those of 1964. Purchases from Eastern Europe and Communist China increased, though the latter remained a relatively small supplier.

Hong Kong's high rank among free-world countries as a trader with Communist areas was due entirely to its large imports from Communist China which climbed to a new peak of \$485 million. This trade consisted mostly of Chinese food products and cotton. The Crown Colony's small, erratic export business with Communist China declined in 1966.

Argentina stepped up its shipments by a sixth to \$228 million. Most of the rise was in larger deliveries to the smaller nations of Eastern Europe and the rest to the U.S.S.R. After almost doubling in 1965, the

country's imports from Communist areas went up slightly to \$34 million.

Australia, Brazil, Malaysia, Singapore, Pakistan, Ghana, and Morocco are also large traders with Communist areas. Shipments by Australia fell for the second successive year due to reduced purchases of wheat by the U.S.S.R. and Communist China. Brazil's exports and imports showed moderate increases. Malaysia and Singapore together had a much higher level of trade with Communist China. Detailed comparisons with 1965, however, are not possible since data for that year, when Singapore was a member of the Federation of Malaysia, are available only on a combined basis for the two areas. Pakistan had a sizable rise in deliveries to European Communist areas, but those to Communist China declined. Its purchases were higher from Communist sources in Europe and in Asia. Ghana's trade with Communist areas was reduced, especially for imports, while Morocco's expanded.

Composition of Trade

More than nine-tenths of the \$853 million increase in free-world exports to Communist Europe and Asia in 1965 (the latest year for which detailed commodity data are available) was accounted for by larger sales of manufactured products. This contrasted sharply with developments during 1964 when food products, principally wheat, accounted for the bulk of the rise.

Shipments of manufactured products as shown in the following table rose by \$799 million to a total of \$3.7 billion. The upward movement stemmed mainly from substantial advances in shipments of chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, and nonferrous metals. Except for a sizable decline in machinery exports to the U.S.S.R., deliveries of these manufactures to Eastern Europe and Communist China were greater than in 1964.

Despite a rise in Cuban sugar shipments of \$113 million largely to Eastern Europe, food exports to Communist areas declined by \$218 million in 1965. This decrease was attributed largely to lower sales of wheat and wheat flour to the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries.

Larger shipments of cotton and hides and skins sparked a moderate gain in exports of crude materials. The U.S.S.R. was the major recipient of the additional materials; shipments rose slightly to the rest of Eastern Europe and fell to Communist China.

Free-World Exports to Communist Areas

Commodity	1964	1965	
	Value	Value	Share of total
	Million \$		Percent
TOTAL	6, 815	7, 668	100
Food, beverages, and tobacco ¹	2, 348	2, 243	29
Crude materials; fats and oils	1, 381	1, 482	19
Fuels	45	27	1
Chemicals	526	723	9
Machinery	858	1, 001	13
Transport equipment	337	395	5
Other manufactured goods	1, 167	1, 568	21
Other and unspecified merchandise ²	154	228	3

¹ Including Cuban sugar.

² Including Cuban exports of commodities other than sugar valued at \$65 million in 1964 and \$82 million in 1965.

The commodity mix of free-world imports showed a number of important shifts. In contrast to 1964 when arrivals of food remained virtually unchanged due to crop shortages in the Communist areas, imports of these products climbed by \$260 million to a total of \$1.4 billion. Purchases of chemicals accelerated. On the other hand, imports of machinery slowed to an 11% rise after increasing by more than three times that rate in 1964.

The additional food products taken by free-world countries reflected greater purchases of meat, live animals, fruits and vegetables, barley, wheat, and eggs. Larger deliveries came mainly from Communist China, Hungary, and Poland. Imports of crude materials were \$229 million higher as arrivals increased of wood and pulp, cotton, and ores from the U.S.S.R. Purchases of soybeans, silk, and hides and skins from Communist China were also greater.

Contributing to the \$353 million rise in receipts of miscellaneous manufactures by free-world countries were expanded imports of textiles, clothing, and wood products from Eastern Europe, excluding the U.S.S.R., and from Communist China. Substantial increases also occurred in arrivals of platinum, copper, aluminum, and other base metals from Eastern Europe. In contrast to the strong rise in 1964, imports of pig iron turned downward and iron and steel showed little change. The advances in purchases of fuels, chemicals, and machinery

were small. Sizable gains in free-world purchases of motor vehicles and aircraft led to a \$37 million rise in transport equipment, though this group remained comparatively small.

Free-World Imports From Communist Areas

Commodity	1964	1965	
	Value	Value	Share of total
	Million \$		Percent
TOTAL	7,072	7,984	100
Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,173	1,433	18
Crude materials; fats and oils	1,161	1,415	18
Fuels	1,007	1,045	13
Chemicals	290	371	5
Machinery	530	590	7
Transport equipment	134	171	2
Other manufactured goods	1,688	2,041	26
Other and unspecified merchandise ¹	1,090	918	11

¹ Includes Cuba imports valued at \$689 million in 1964 and \$645 million in 1965.

Significance to Communist Areas of Trade With Free World

Purchases by Communist areas increased by \$841 million, or 11%, to a value of \$8.5 billion, according to free-world statistics for 1966. Eastern Europe, excluding the U.S.S.R., and Communist China accounted for the rise. Sales to the free world were nearly a billion dollars higher, exceeding \$9 billion. The major Communist areas shared in the expanded deliveries.

*Trade of Communist Areas With Free World*¹

Area	Imports from free world		Exports to free world	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	Million \$			
COMMUNIST AREAS, TOTAL	7, 668	8, 509	8, 098	9, 047
U.S.S.R.	2, 749	2, 769	2, 949	3, 175
Other Eastern Europe	3, 547	4, 198	3, 590	3, 991
Albania	22	21	6	6
Bulgaria	301	426	226	290
Czechoslovakia	754	802	767	797
Hungary	409	471	412	465
Poland	814	895	918	974
Romania	396	494	367	468
Soviet Zone of Germany	821	974	799	878
Unspecified Eastern Europe	30	115	135	113
Communist China	1, 307	1, 494	1, 504	1, 811
North Viet-Nam	23	13	23	20
Other Communist Asia	42	35	32	50

¹ Derived from free-world statistics. Imports, f.o.b.; exports, generally c.i.f.

EASTERN EUROPE, EXCLUDING THE U.S.S.R.

East European imports from the free world rose more rapidly than in 1965. Of the \$651 million advance in purchases by these countries, the Soviet Zone of Germany and Bulgaria accounted for over two-fifths and had the highest rates of increase. All of the other East European areas except Albania also recorded substantially higher arrivals of goods.

Seven-tenths of the \$4.2 billion in merchandise bought by Eastern Europe from the free world originated in Western Europe. Principal suppliers were Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Yugoslavia. More than two-fifths of free-world imports by the Soviet Zone of Germany were obtained from West Germany.

Sales by Eastern Europe to the free world rose considerably less than its purchases in 1966. Romania was responsible for a fourth of the \$401 million expansion in exports by these Communist countries. The bulk of the goods sold by them to the free world was shipped to Western Europe, mainly to Germany, Yugoslavia, Italy, and the United Kingdom. About 39% of East Germany's deliveries to free-world markets were made to West Germany.

Eastern Europe traded with numerous developing countries but two-way commerce was substantial only with the U.A.R., India, and Cuba. Export-import trade with each of these three countries ranged from \$225 to \$275 million in 1966.

While purchases from the U.A.R. went up only marginally to \$140 million, sales climbed by almost two-fifths to \$134 million. Exports to Cuba expanded by a fifth, about twice as fast as imports. Trade with India, on the other hand, showed little change from 1965 levels.

U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union purchased about the same value of goods from the free world as in 1965 while shipping more. Imports remained close to \$2½ billion as exports increased nearly 8% to \$3.2 billion in 1966.

Buying was reduced slightly in Western Europe, the source of 45% of Soviet imports from the free world. Cutbacks in many countries of the region more than offset increased purchases from some markets, notably the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia.

The Far East, mainly Japan and India, supplied the Soviet Union with a fourth of its imports from the free world. Unlike purchases from Western Europe, those from the Far East grew in 1966. About half of the \$99 million increase came from Japan which sold the U.S.S.R. mainly ships, steel pipe, and other manufactures.

Soviet imports from the Western Hemisphere increased by over 4% to a total of \$751 million. A substantial rise from Canada, due principally to larger arrivals of wheat, more than offset reductions in imports from the United States and Cuba. Imports from Australia fell sharply as a result of lower wheat shipments.

Continuing as the U.S.S.R.'s major customer, Western Europe absorbed \$190 million of the \$227 million increase in Soviet sales to the free world. In the region, the largest increases were in deliveries to Yugoslavia, Germany, Finland, France, the United Kingdom, and Belgium-Luxembourg.

Soviet exports to the Far East fell by more than a tenth—to \$525 million. Although Japan bought \$60 million in additional goods, Indonesia's purchases virtually ceased and India's were sharply lower. A gain of \$10 million in shipments to the U.A.R. accounted for about a third of the rise in Soviet trade with the Near East. In 1966 exports to the region reached a value of \$205 million.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Communist China's trade with the free world continued expansive in 1966. Imports increased by over 14% to a total of \$1.5 billion; exports, advancing even faster, climbed to a peak of \$1.8 billion.

Nine countries—Japan, Canada, Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Argentina, Australia, and Cuba—provided China with nearly three-fourths of its imports from free-world sources. Purchases from Japan increased by 29% to a total of \$315 million. Imports from Canada more than recovered from their sharp fall in 1965 to reach a value of \$171 million. In addition to large quantities of wheat from Canada and Australia, China received from other countries mainly machinery, transport equipment, copper, chemicals, steel, textiles, and other manufactures.

Communist China's ranking outlets in the free world remained Hong Kong and Japan. These two markets, together with eight others—United Kingdom, Germany, France, Cuba, Singapore, Malaysia, Italy, and Ceylon—absorbed four-fifths of the country's exports to non-Communist areas.

Sales to Hong Kong of \$485 million were a fifth higher than in 1965. The Crown Colony bought mainly cotton fabrics and food—live animals, meat, fish, rice, fruits, and vegetables. Advancing for the second year in a row by around two-fifths, deliveries to Japan reached \$306 million in 1966. Principal products purchased by the Japanese were rice, soybeans, fish, and pig iron. Various crude materials comprised the bulk of Mainland China's shipments to other markets.

TRADE WITH CUBA

Free-world trade with Cuba rose slightly in 1966 but remained far below the high 1964 levels. Purchases from that country slipped to \$183 million, while sales rose by about 15% above 1965 to \$241 million.

A doubling of exports by Spain to \$79 million in 1966 made it the principal free-world supplier to Cuba. Canada, the second largest source, had a small rise in shipments, bringing its exports back to the 1964 value. The principal cutback was in United Kingdom sales which dropped by nearly half—to \$23 million.

Divergent country movements in free-world buying from Cuba

led, on balance, to a small decline in imports. As a result of the expansion in its purchases to a level of \$38 million, Spain also became the principal outlet for Cuban goods in the free world. Among other leading markets, Japan reduced buying by a fourth to a total of \$22 million and Morocco by more than half to \$17 million. In contrast, the U.A.R. tripled its imports in 1966 to equal those made by Morocco.

Cuba's exports to Communist countries declined to an estimated \$492 million in 1966, but remained well above 1964 levels. The drop was due to a sharp fall-off in buying by the U.S.S.R., its leading customer, to \$285 million. Larger purchases were made by other East European countries and Communist China, but their combined rise was insufficient to offset the Soviet reduction.

Imports by Cuba in 1966 from Communist areas rose to nearly the 1964 value as shipments moved up to an estimated \$682 million. Arrivals from the U.S.S.R. expanded by a sixth to a total of \$479 million and from other East European countries by nearly a fifth to \$113 million. In contrast, deliveries by Communist China fell sharply to \$85 million.

Tables 7A and 7B of Appendix D contain the details of Cuban trade.

NORTH VIET-NAM

North Viet-Nam became an even smaller outlet and source of goods for the free world in 1966. Shipments to North Viet-Nam declined by \$2 million to a total of \$12.5 million in that year. The reduction was attributable to smaller deliveries mainly by Belgium-Luxembourg and Cambodia. Imports from North Viet-Nam dropped by \$3 million to a total of \$20½ million in 1966. Japan, Cambodia, and the principal European COCOM countries bought less from that area. (For detailed data see Tables 8A and 8B of Appendix D.)

North Viet-Nam's trade with European Communist areas and Cuba was far greater than that with the free world in 1966. Exports by those countries to North Viet-Nam are estimated at around \$130 million, more than 10 times the value of goods shipped there by the free world. Partial data on imports from North Viet-Nam by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Zone of Germany indicate a decline in goods received by those countries in 1966.

Free-World Shipping to North Viet-Nam and Cuba

Arrivals of free-world vessels to North Viet-Nam in 1967 were 78 compared with 74 in 1966, but far below the figure of 256 in 1965. These ships, as well as those going to Cuba, are barred from carrying United States Government-sponsored cargoes, and their names are published in the *Federal Register*.

The increase in 1967 was due to calls at North Vietnamese ports by Hong Kong registered vessels flying the British flag but under the effective control of Chinese Communist interests operating out of Hong Kong. These ships accounted for 85% of the total free-world arrivals compared with slightly under 70% in 1966. The remaining free-world ships in this trade are under the registry of Cyprus, Malta, Italy, and Lebanon. These free-world vessels carried no strategic goods or equipment with the exception of small amounts of petroleum products from Communist China which were carried on the Hong Kong registered ships.

Free-world ships calling at Cuban ports have continued to decline because of diplomatic and other efforts to remove such ships from the trade. In 1965 there were 290 calls by free-world ships at Cuban ports; in 1966 there were only 224 such calls and there were only 174 during the first 10 months of 1967.

The appendixes to this report include the text of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, the Battle Act lists, summaries of the trade controls of free-world countries, and a series of statistical tables on trade of the free world with Communist areas.

APPENDIX A

Text of Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, Public Law 213, 82d Congress [H.R. 4550], 65 Stat. 644, Approved October 26, 1951, As Amended by Public Law 87-195 [S. 1983], 75 Stat. 424, Approved September 4, 1961

AN ACT To provide for the control by the United States and cooperating foreign nations of exports to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951."

TITLE I—WAR MATERIALS

SEC. 101. The Congress of the United States, recognizing that in a world threatened by aggression the United States can best preserve and maintain peace by developing maximum national strength and by utilizing all of its resources in cooperation with other free nations, hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to apply an embargo on the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, in order to (1) increase the national strength of the United States and of the cooperating nations; (2) impede the ability of nations threatening the security of the United States to conduct military operations; and (3) assist the people of the nations under the domination of foreign aggressors to reestablish their freedom.

It is further declared to be the policy of the United States that no military, economic, or financial assistance shall be supplied to any

nation unless it applies an embargo on such shipments to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination.

This Act shall be administered in such a way as to bring about the fullest support for any resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, supported by the United States, to prevent the shipment of certain commodities to areas under the control of governments engaged in hostilities in defiance of the United Nations.

SEC. 102. Responsibility for giving effect to the purposes of this Act shall be vested in the person occupying the senior position authorized by subsection (e) of section 406 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, or in any person who may hereafter be charged with principal responsibility for the administration of the provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949. Such person is hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator."

SEC. 103. (a) The Administrator is hereby authorized and directed to determine within thirty days after enactment of this Act after full and complete consideration of the views of the Department of State, Defense, and Commerce; the Economic Cooperation Administration; and any other appropriate agencies, and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, which items are, for the purpose of this Act, arms, ammunition, and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and those items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and implements of war which should be embargoed to effectuate the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That such determinations shall be continuously adjusted to current conditions on the basis of investigation and consultation, and that all nations receiving United States military, economic, or financial assistance shall be kept informed of such determinations.

(b) All military, economic, or financial assistance to any nation shall, upon the recommendation of the Administrator, be terminated forthwith if such nation after sixty days from the date of a determination under section 103(a) knowingly permits the shipment to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, of any such item which he has determined under section 103(a) after a full and complete investigation to be included in any of the following categories: Arms, ammunition, and implements of war, atomic energy materials, petroleum, transportation materials of strategic value, and items of primary strategic significance used in the production of arms, ammunition, and imple-

ments of war: *Provided*, That the President after receiving the advice of the Administrator and after taking into account the contribution of such country to the mutual security of the free world, the importance of such assistance to the security of the United States, the strategic importance of imports received from countries of the Soviet bloc, and the adequacy of such country's controls over the export to the Soviet bloc of items of strategic importance, may direct the continuance of such assistance to a country which permits shipments of items other than arms, ammunition, implements of war, and atomic energy materials when unusual circumstances indicate that the cessation of aid would clearly be detrimental to the security of the United States: *Provided further*, That the President shall immediately report any determination made pursuant to the first proviso of this section with reasons therefor to the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the President shall at least once each quarter review all determinations made previously and shall report his conclusions to the foregoing committees of the House and Senate, which reports shall contain an analysis of the trade with the Soviet bloc of countries for which determinations have been made.

SEC. 104. Whenever military, economic, or financial assistance has been terminated as provided in this Act, such assistance can be resumed only upon determination by the President that adequate measures have been taken by the nation concerned to assure full compliance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 105. For the purposes of this Act the term "assistance" does not include activities carried on for the purpose of facilitating the procurement of materials in which the United States is deficient.

TITLE II—OTHER MATERIALS

SEC. 201. The Congress of the United States further declares it to be the policy of the United States to regulate the export of commodities other than those specified in Title I of this Act to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination, in order to strengthen the United States and other cooperating nations of the free world and to oppose and offset by nonmilitary action acts which threaten the security of the United States and the peace of the world.

SEC. 202. The United States shall negotiate with any country receiving military, economic, or financial assistance arrangements for

the recipient country to undertake a program for controlling exports of items not subject to embargo under Title I of this Act, but which in the judgment of the Administrator should be controlled to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination.

SEC. 203. All military, economic, and financial assistance shall be terminated when the President determines that the recipient country (1) is not effectively cooperating with the United States pursuant to this title, or (2) is failing to furnish to the United States information sufficient for the President to determine that the recipient country is effectively cooperating with the United States.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. All other nations (those not receiving United States military, economic, or financial assistance) shall be invited by the President to cooperate jointly in a group or groups or on an individual basis in controlling the export of the commodities referred to in Title I and Title II of this Act to any nation or combination of nations threatening the security of the United States, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and all countries under its domination.

SEC. 302. The Administrator with regard to all titles of this Act shall—

(a) coordinate those activities of the various United States departments and agencies which are concerned with security controls over exports from other countries;

(b) make a continuing study of the administration of export control measures undertaken by foreign governments in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and shall report to the Congress from time to time but not less than once every six months recommending action where appropriate; and

(c) make available technical advice and assistance on export control procedures to any nation desiring such cooperation.

SEC. 303. The provisions of subsection (a) of section 403, of section 404, and of subsections (c) and (d) of section 406 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (Public Law 329, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, insofar as they are consistent with this Act, shall be applicable to this Act. Funds made available for the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended, shall be available for carrying out this Act in such amounts as the President shall direct.

SEC. 304. In every recipient country where local currency is made available for local currency expenses of the United States in connection with assistance furnished by the United States, the local currency

administrative and operating expenses incurred in the administration of this Act shall be charged to such local currency funds to the extent available.

SEC. 305. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State such sums as may be necessary from time to time to administer and carry out the objectives of this Act.

APPENDIX B

Battle Act Title I List—Category A¹

100-199 Series: Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Small arms and machine guns, as follows: (a) Rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, machine pistols and machine guns designed specifically for military use; (b) All specifically designed components and parts therefor.
102	Artillery, as follows: (a) Guns, howitzers, cannon, mortars, tank destroyers, rocket launchers, military flame throwers, recoilless rifles; (b) All specifically designed components and parts for the foregoing.
103	Ammunition, and all specifically designed components and parts thereof, for the weapons enumerated under Items 101 and 102.
104	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, and missiles guided or unguided, as follows: (a) Bombs, torpedoes, grenades (including smoke grenades), smoke canisters, rockets, mines, missiles guided or unguided, depth charges, fire bombs, incendiary bombs; and all specifically designed components and parts therefor; (b) Apparatus and devices specifically designed for the handling, control, activation, launching, laying, sweeping, discharging, detonation or detection of items enumerated in sub-item (a); and all specifically designed components and parts therefor; (c) Military fuel thickeners, including but not limited to: compounds (e.g., octal) or mixtures of such compounds (e.g., napalm) specifically formulated for the purpose of producing materials which, when added to petroleum products, provide a gel-type incendiary material for use in bombs, projectiles, flame throwers or other implements of war.
105	Fire control equipment and range finders, as follows: (a) Fire control, gun laying, night sighting, missile tracking and guidance equipment; (b) Range, position and height finders, and spotting instruments specially designed for military purposes; (c) Aiming devices, electronic, gyroscopic, acoustic and optical, specially designed for military purposes; (d) Bomb sights, bombing computers, gun sights and periscopes specially designed for military purposes; (e) Television sighting units specially designed for military purposes, and inertial platforms; (f) Components, parts, accessories, and attachments specifically designed for the articles enumerated in sub-items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.

¹ List Revision of Mar. 15, 1967.

100-199 Series: Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War—Continued

Item No.

Description

- 106 Tanks and vehicles specially designed for military purposes, as follows:
- (a) Tanks and self-propelled guns;
 - (b) Military type armed or armored vehicles, and vehicles fitted with mountings for arms;
 - (c) Armored railway trains;
 - (d) Military half tracks;
 - (e) Military type recovery vehicles;
 - (f) Gun carriers and tractors specially designed for towing artillery;
 - (g) Trailers specifically designed to carry ammunition;
 - (h) Amphibious and deep water fording military vehicles;
 - (i) Military mobile repair shops specifically designed to service military equipment;
 - (j) All other specially designed military vehicles;
 - (k) All specifically designed components and parts for the foregoing.
- 107 Toxicological agents, as follows:
- (a) Biological, chemical and radio-active materials adapted for use in war to produce casualties in men or animals, or to damage crops;
 - (b) Equipment specifically designed and intended for the dissemination of the materials described in sub-item (a);
 - (c) Equipment specifically designed and intended for defense against the materials described in sub-item (a), and for their detection and identification;
 - (d) Components and parts specially designed for the items listed in (b) and (c) above.
- (NOTES: 1. Sub-item (a) above does not include cyanogen chloride, hydrocyanic acid, chlorine, carbonyl chloride (phosgene), and diphosgene (trichloromethyl-chloroformate).
2. Sub-item (c) above does not include masks used for protection against specific industrial hazards, such as fumes or powders in mining, quarrying and chemical plants, and gas masks designed for civilian use.
3. Sub-item (c) above does not include personal radiation monitoring dosimeters—see Title I List, Category B.)
- 108 Powders, explosives and propellants, as follows:
- (a) Powders and liquid or solid propellants for the articles enumerated in Items Nos. 103, 104 and 107;
 - (b) Military high explosives;
 - (c) Chemical base high energy solid or liquid fuels specially formulated for military purposes.
- (NOTE: Sub-items (a) and (b) above are not intended to prevent exports in reasonable quantities of propellants and explosives normally used for civilian or industrial purposes or made up into cartridges or charges of an exclusively civilian or industrial nature.)
- 109 Vessels of war, and special naval equipment, as follows:
- (a) Combatant vessels or vessels designed for offensive or defensive action (surface or underwater);

100-199 Series: Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War—Continued

Item No.

Description

- 109 Vessels of war, and special naval equipment, as follows—Con.
- (b) (1) Diesel engines of 1,500 h.p. and over with rotary speed of 700 r.p.m. or over specially designed for submarines;
 - (2) Electric motors specially designed for submarines, i.e. over 1,000 h.p. quick reversing type, liquid cooled and totally enclosed;
 - (c) Magnetic, pressure, and acoustic underwater detection devices specially designed for military purposes; controls and components thereof;
 - (d) Submarine and torpedo nets;
 - (e) Components, parts, accessories and attachments for the foregoing, such as turrets, naval gun mounts, submarine batteries and catapults.
- 110 Aircraft and helicopters, of the piloted or pilotless types and aero-engines and aircraft or helicopter equipment, associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes as set out below:
- (a) Combat aircraft and helicopters and other aircraft and helicopters specially designed for military purposes, including military reconnaissance, assault, military training and logistic support, and all aircraft and helicopters having special structural features such as multiple hatches, special doors, ramps, reinforced floors and the like, for transporting and airdropping troops, military equipment and supplies; aero-engines specially designed or adapted for use with such aircraft and helicopters, with the exception of aero-engines excepted under Title I—Category B; and component parts thereof;
 - (b) Airborne equipment, including airborne refueling equipment, specially designed for use with the aircraft and helicopters, and the engines of the types of aircraft and helicopters covered by sub-item (a), and component parts thereof.
- 111 Electronic equipment specially designed for military use, and components and parts therefor.
- 115 Military infra-red equipment and specialized components therefor, n.e.s.
- 116 Munitions components and materials, as follows:
- (a) Brass and bronze fabrications for primer anvils, fabrications for bullet cups (gilding metal clad steel), cartridge link, primer cap, shell rotating band;
 - (b) Copper rotating bands for shells, and other copper munitions components;
 - (c) Gilding metal clad steel;
 - (d) Rough steel forgings, steel and alloy castings for guns and for arms.

200-299 Series: Atomic Energy Materials

Item No.	Description
201	Source (fertile) and fissionable materials, as follows: (a) Uranium 233, alloys containing uranium 233 and compounds of uranium 233; (b) Uranium enriched in the isotope 235, alloys containing uranium enriched in the isotope 235, and compounds of uranium enriched in the isotope 235; (c) Irradiated uranium containing plutonium; (d) Plutonium, alloys containing plutonium and compounds containing plutonium; (e) Irradiated thorium containing uranium 233. (NOTES: (1) This item excludes fuel for civil research and power reactors in connection with which the recipient country has agreed to allow the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to be applied. See Title I List, Category B. (2) It is not intended to prevent the export of shipments not exceeding a total of $\frac{1}{1000}$ microcurie of the materials embargoed by this item.)
218	Equipment specifically designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium and/or lithium.
236	Nuclear reactors, i.e. reactors capable of operation so as to maintain a controlled, self-sustaining fission chain reaction; major components designed or intended for use in a nuclear reactor such as reactor vessels, core support structures, coolant pumps, fuel element handling equipment, heat exchangers and control rod drive mechanisms; and power generating and/or propulsion equipment, n.e.s., specially designed for use with nuclear reactors. (NOTE: This item excludes civil research and power reactors, including major components thereof, in connection with which the recipient country has agreed to allow the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to be applied. Such reactors are covered separately in the Title I List, Category B.)

Battle Act Title I List—Category B

The Category B portion of the Title I embargo list, as of March 15, 1967, covers *particular specified forms*, including specialized parts and assemblies, of the following items:

Metalworking Machinery:

Grinding heads and spindle assemblies; presses; spin-forming machines; equipment for producing gas turbine blades; aircraft manufacturing machinery; machinery for manufacture of jet engines; gear making machinery; numerical control systems.

Chemical and Petroleum Equipment:

Equipment for processing irradiated materials; gas liquefying equipment; equipment for production of deuterium oxide; equipment for production of

military explosives and solid propellants; gas centrifuges; electrolytic cells for production of fluorine; vacuum pumps; pumps delivering liquids; valves, cocks, and pressure regulators; heat exchangers; pipe and tubing made with fluorocarbons; containers for liquefied gases.

Electrical and Power-Generating Equipment:

Electric vacuum furnaces; electron beam equipment; devices for direct conversion of chemical, solar or nuclear energy to electrical energy; electric arc devices; civil research and power reactors, for which safeguards of International Atomic Energy Agency apply; non-magnetic diesel engines.

Industrial Equipment:

Metal rolling mills; machinery for extrusion of polytetrafluoroethylene; cable-making machinery; equipment for manufacture of electronic components; synthetic film machinery; blowers and compressors.

Transportation Equipment:

Warships (whether or not converted to non-military use); other vessels (including fishing and hydrofoil); cable suitable for sweeping mines; automotive vehicles, tractors, and lift trucks built to military specifications; aircraft and helicopters; compasses and gyroscopic equipment.

Electronic and Precision Instruments:

Airborne communication equipment; airborne navigation equipment and ground and marine equipment for use therewith; airborne, ground, and marine direction-finding equipment; airborne, ground and marine radar equipment; communication, detection and tracking equipment using infra-red radiation, ultra-violet radiation, ultrasonic waves, or tropospheric, ionospheric, or meteoric scatter phenomena; jamming apparatus; underwater location apparatus; pulse modulators; panoramic radio receivers; radio transmitters; telemetering and tele-control equipment; telegraph equipment; radio relay communications equipment; amplifiers and oscillators; dosimeters and dose rate meters; other communication transmission equipment; mass spectrographs and spectrometers; communication cable; equipment for providing communication secrecy; measuring, testing and calibrating instruments; radio spectrum analyzers; electromagnetic waves guides; cathode-ray tubes; cold cathode tubes and switches; semi-conductor diodes; transistors; dendritic produced forms of semi-conductor material; photo cells; photomultiplier tubes; thermal detecting cells; flash discharge X-ray tubes; image intensifiers, image converters, electronic storage-tubes and vidicon-type tubes; other electronic tubes; thyatron and modulator gas-discharge tubes; resistive, inductive, and capacitive components; materials for use as absorbers of electromagnetic waves; tantalum and niobium electrolytic capacitors; high component density electronic assemblies and modular insulator panels; computers; control equipment; thermoelectric material and devices; magnetometers; recording and reproducing equipment; centrifugal testing apparatus; ion microscopes; oscilloscopes; photographic equipment; quartz crystals; materials composed of crystals having spinel hexagonal or garnet crystal structures, and thin film devices; neutron generator tubes; instrumentation to control processing of irradiated materials; frequency measuring equipment; gravity meters.

Metals, Minerals, Alloys Thereof, Source Materials Thereof and Manufactures Thereof:

Anti-friction bearings; source (fertile) and fissionable materials (in addition to those specified in Item 201); zirconium; beryllium; magnetic metals; lithium; steel alloys; hafnium; calcium; tritium; niobium and tantalum; magnesium; molybdenum; nickel powder; tungsten; titanium; artificial graphite.

Chemicals, Metalloids, Petroleum Products and Rubber Products:

Primary explosives and priming compositions; synthetic and super refined hydraulic fluids; deuterium; fluorine; boron; chlorine trifluoride; diethylene triamine; polymeric substances; fluorocarbon compounds and manufactures; silicone fluids and greases; silicon, gallium and indium; filament winding material; high energy liquid fuel; synthetic lubricating oils and greases; synthetic rubber.

Miscellaneous:

Synthetic dielectric film; small arms not designed specifically for military use and ammunition therefor; military smoke, gas, and pyrotechnic projectors; stabilizers for explosives; pneumatic tire casings specially constructed to be bullet proof or to run when deflated; special armored equipment; specialized military training equipment; tear gas equipment; self-contained diving and underwater swimming apparatus, bayonets, firearms silencers, power-controlled searchlights, military construction equipment designed for airborne transport; specialized equipment for examination, testing and manufacture of military equipment; environmental chambers; cryogenic equipment; devices for measuring the speed of sound in water.

Battle Act Title II List

The Title II List covers the same general categories of items as the Title I, Category B List, but the specific items listed are ones of lesser strategic importance.

APPENDIX C

Trade Controls of Free-World Countries

This appendix summarizes the national trade-control procedures of the COCOM countries. Descriptions of the trade controls of other friendly countries were presented in previous Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act reports and, since their control procedures have not in most cases undergone substantial revision, they are not repeated in this report.

These summaries are concerned primarily with the basic export license and customs control procedures originally established for economic or financial reasons. Security trade controls have been generally exercised through these basic procedures supplemented, to increase their effectiveness, by Import Certificate-Delivery Verification (IC/DV) procedures, shipping controls, Transit Authorization Certificate (TAC) procedures, and transaction or financial controls. The summaries which follow describe the main features of these national control systems as they stood June 30, 1967.

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG

License Requirements

The legislation which is the basis for import and export controls is contained in a law dated September 11, 1962, which, in general terms, authorizes the regulation of Belgian foreign trade in order to insure the economic stability of the country.

The agreement concluded on May 23, 1935, with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg amending the Economic Union Agreement of 1921, established the Belgium-Luxembourg Administrative Commission with the function of coordinating the regulations in force in both countries concerning the issue of import and export licenses. Pursuant to the 1935 agreement, any recommendation from one of the two Governments to amend or to extend the regulations governing import and export controls must be discussed with the appropriate authorities of the other Government. If an agreement has been concluded in that respect, the new regulations are submitted to the Commission which then communicates the pertinent instructions to the Belgian Bureau of Licenses and Quotas, and to the Luxembourg Bureau of Licenses. This procedure enables both Governments to carry out the coordination of the import and export license procedures, and thus protect their mutual interests.

The foregoing agreements have been amended by a protocol dated January 29, 1963, approved by a law dated January 26, 1965.

A royal decree dated October 24, 1962, regulating the import, export and transit of goods, authorized certain ministers to require an import, export or transit license for merchandise specified by them. The ministers may apply the license system to national goods or to material coming from or destined to such countries as they may determine.

The control of exports through licenses can be reinforced by special controls effective during the actual shipping of goods covered by licenses. In order to obtain export licenses in such cases, the exporter must agree to comply with these special controls. These controls are put into effect either to determine the nature of the merchandise which is to be exported, or to insure the direct delivery of a specific commodity to the client abroad.

Individuals who make applications for export licenses must specify in a written statement that they are familiar with the pertinent provisions in the regulations concerning the issue of these licenses as well as those concerning foreign exchange operations, and that they agree to comply with them without reservation. They must also acknowledge that they know that licenses are not transferable and that any irregularity in the utilization of these documents will make them liable to prosecution.

Exporters of products, the final destination of which is subject to control, must sign a special commitment specifying that the goods they propose to export will be delivered in accordance with statements supplied to the responsible license bureau.

In addition to this commitment a statement, either formal or private, is required from the foreign consignee concerning the end-use of the goods in the country of destination.

Transit Controls

The royal decree of October 24, 1962, previously referred to, authorizes the Minister of Economic Affairs to require a license for such goods as he may determine. The Minister of Economic Affairs may apply this license procedure to goods originating from or destined to such countries as he may determine.

Thus the ministerial decree of December 31, 1962, specifies that a license is required for the transportation through Belgian territory of transit goods, specifically listed in the decree, which originate from countries which participate in the TAC system, and which are destined to a Communist area. A license, however, is not required when a participating country has issued a statement which guarantees that a transit permit has been issued.

Luxembourg published identical ministerial regulations on January 21, 1963.

Financial Controls

Prior authorization must be obtained for any purchase from or sale to foreign countries made by Belgium or Luxembourg residents. The foreign exchange control is carried out by the Belgium-Luxembourg Foreign Exchange Bureau.

Shipping Controls

Belgium has adopted measures to prevent Belgian ships from transporting strategic products to Communist China and North Korea.

CANADA

Authority for the control of exports in Canada is derived from the Export and Import Permits Act, an act of Parliament, which came into effect on June 1, 1954.

Permit Requirements

The Canadian approach to export control is based on two lists: (1) the Export Control List of strategic commodities for which export permits are required for practically all commercial exports to any destination, except the United States, and (2) the Area Control List of countries, the shipment to which of any goods requires an export permit. The Area Control List comprises the countries of the Sino and Soviet areas. General export permits are in effect which enable shipments of a list of nonstrategic items, when of Canadian origin, to be made to countries of the European Soviet area; shipments of casual gift parcels of trivial value to Communist countries; shipments to Canadian diplomatic missions, etc. Canada participates in the international IC/DV system.

Transaction Controls

Under the Act, Canada has also enacted a form of transaction control whereby it becomes an offense for a resident of Canada to knowingly cause or assist any shipment of strategic goods to be made from Canada or any other place, to a country included in the Area Control List.

Transit Controls

Regulations respecting transit shipments stipulate that no person shall transship or cause or assist in the transshipment of or accept for transshipment to a country included in the Area Control List any goods included in the Export Control List, unless a Transit Authorization Certificate covering such goods and issued by the exporting country, or by the country of residence of the exporter, has been presented to and endorsed by a Canadian collector of customs or, in the absence of such certificate, approval for the transshipment has been given by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, or by a person authorized by him to do so.

An export permit is required for all goods originating outside Canada when tendered for export in the same condition as when imported, without further processing or manufacture in Canada. Goods in transit in bond on a through journey on a billing originating outside of Canada, clearly indicating the ultimate destination of the goods to a third country, do not require a Canadian export permit. With certain exceptions, foreign goods passing through Canada to a third country without a through bill of lading require a Canadian export permit. (If such goods represent United States shipments of controlled goods passing through Canada to third countries, they must be covered by a United States export permit.) All Canadian goods having an undeclared ultimate destination require export permits. Shipments of United States goods through Canada must be accompanied by a copy of the United States export declaration authenticated by a United States Collector of Customs.

Export controls are administered by the Transportation and Trade Services Branch of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

DENMARK

License Requirements

Export licenses are required for all commodities, except certain agricultural products, unless the goods are exported to or intended for end-use in Finland, countries which are members of the European Monetary Agreement, or countries within the dollar area.

For the goods enumerated in the below-mentioned Commodity Lists A and B, export licenses are required, irrespective of the country of destination.

List A of the Danish export regulations consists of items of strategic significance. For most of these items the licensing authority is the Import and Export Licensing Office of the Ministry of Commerce, but the Ministry of Justice controls exports of arms, munitions, military equipment, and machinery for the production thereof.

List B consists of nonstrategic goods. Export licenses for these are issued by the Import and Export Licensing Office, the Board of Health, the Ministry of Public Works, or the National Bank of Denmark according to the nature of the commodity concerned. Denmark applies IC/DV procedures.

Transit Controls

The export controls apply to merchandise exported from the Copenhagen free port, including exports from transit or bonded warehouses and goods from free port or private warehouses. They also apply to goods in transit through Denmark, unless these are transiting on a through bill of lading and there is no change in ultimate destination. In addition, Denmark has adopted the TAC scheme. These control measures thus prevent unauthorized diversion of embargo goods in transit through Denmark.

All transit transactions financed by Denmark are subject to control by the National Bank of Denmark if the goods in question are forwarded directly between the countries of origin and destination or are transiting on a through bill of lading. In its administration of these provisions the Bank observes the same rules as the export control authorities with which the Bank cooperates closely in this field.

Exchange Controls

The National Bank of Denmark exercises controls over all transactions in foreign exchange but has given the authorized exchange dealers a general authorization to perform nearly all current payments. Earnings in foreign currencies must be repatriated and sold to the authorized exchange dealers unless special exceptions are made.

Shipping Controls

An informal arrangement has been made by the Danish Government with Danish shipping companies to prevent the carrying in Danish vessels of strategic goods to Communist China and North Korea. This arrangement is implemented under a voluntary agreement with Danish shipowners.

FRANCE

License Requirements

Export licenses are required for over 20 percent of the commodities identified in the French tariff nomenclature. Governmental authority for this control is contained in various decrees, the latest dated November 30, 1944. These decrees

permit addition to or removal from the list of controlled commodities merely by publication of a notice in the *Journal Officiel*. The list of strategic commodities subject to export licensing is published periodically in the *Journal Officiel*.

Applications for license to export are submitted by French exporters to the French Ministry of Industry, which passes them on to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. On occasion they are examined by appropriate technical committees and personnel in other agencies, in the case of strategic products the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the time the application for an export license is submitted, the exporter may be instructed by the competent technical ministry to submit a sample, photograph, blueprint, drawing, or other detailed description of the commodity in question. These data are used in determining the advisability of issuing the export license requested. At the port of exit, random samples of actual exports may be extracted by customs officials and these are compared by competent technicians with the original data submitted with the license application. This procedure is designed to assure in as many instances as practical that the commodity exported is identical with the commodity for which the export license is issued.

In the event fraudulent action on the part of the exporter is found and can be legally established, the exporter is subject to confiscation of the goods in question and fines ranging upward to four times the value of the shipment plus penal servitude. The control system in operation in France makes it possible to block or encourage exports to any destination of commodities requiring export licenses.

France employs IC/DV procedures and, when appropriate, conducts end-use checks on exports of strategic goods.

Transit Controls

On December 30, 1954, and January 12, 1955, the French Government published new regulations effective respectively on the 1st and 15th of January, 1955, concerning the regulation of imports, exports, and reexports of a certain number of products which enter France under transit status. In essence, these regulations state that the products affected cannot be diverted to certain specified countries (which comprise the Soviet-oriented areas), if the country of origin participates in the TAC scheme unless the country of origin authorizes the change in destination.

Financial Controls

Under the revised Exchange Control Regulations effective January 31, 1967, the franc is now a fully convertible currency. French residents and businesses, including French companies (whether or not controlled by foreigners), and the French branches of foreign companies may maintain bank accounts in France or abroad in foreign currencies, may make payments abroad in francs or in foreign currencies for all sorts of expenses and in general may freely transfer funds abroad and hold property abroad without restriction.

Shipping Controls

In order to avoid the transport on French vessels of strategic products to Communist China, the French Government asked owners controlling ships serving China not to transport strategic goods unless these are covered by an export license or a document issued by the French Government indicating Communist China as the final destination.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN

License Requirements

Present regulations governing trade controls in the Federal Republic went into effect on September 1, 1961. They are contained in two documents, the Foreign Commerce Ordinance (*Aussenwirtschaftsverordnung* or AWW) of August 22, 1961, and the Foreign Commerce Licensing Jurisdiction Ordinance (*Verordnung zur Regelung von Zuständigkeiten im Aussenwirtschaftsverkehr*) of August 7, 1961. These regulations find their legal basis in the Foreign Commerce Law (*Aussenwirtschaftsgesetz*) of April 28, 1961. Section 7 of this Law, entitled "Protection of Security and of Foreign Interests", provides the specific authority for security trade controls.

Export licenses (*Ausfuhr-genehmigungen*) are required for all goods listed on the COCOM Strategic Materials Embargo, Munitions, and Atomic Energy Lists as well as for documentary data required in the production of these goods. Licensing requirements do not apply to goods included in the COCOM lists if valued at DM 1000 (\$250) or less for export to certain free-world countries. A list of permissible destinations is given in Section II of the Annex to the Foreign Commerce Law.

An application for Export License can be executed only by the exporting person or firm, and when COCOM-controlled commodities are involved, the license application must be accompanied by an Import Certificate (*Unbedenklichkeitsbestaetigung*) from another country recognizing COCOM controls or other satisfactory documentation concerning the intended end-use of the commodities when non-COCOM countries are involved in the transaction.

German authorities do not always ask that proof of end-use be obtained following the export from the Federal Republic of a COCOM-controlled commodity. They are, however, authorized to do so by a special set of rules published in a circular of the Federal Ministry for Economics (*Runderlass Aussenwirtschaft* No. 39/61). Acceptable proof of end-use consists of either a Delivery Verification (*Wareneingangsbescheinigung*) from a country recognizing COCOM controls or other satisfactory documentation from non-COCOM countries. The circular also describes in detail the conditions under which the Federal Government will issue its own ICs and DVs for use by other COCOM countries. In general, the request for either of these documents from an American exporter is sufficient to cause their issuance.

All imports into the Federal Republic or West Berlin from Sino and Soviet areas require licenses. Federal authorities may require a certificate of origin in the case of ostensibly non-Communist imports which they may suspect as being originally from Communist areas.

Transit Controls

Goods on COCOM lists which are bound for free-world destinations are not permitted to transit the Federal Republic unless accompanied by an Import Certificate from a country of destination recognizing COCOM controls or other satisfactory documentation concerning the intended end-use of the goods if bound for a country not recognizing COCOM controls.

COCOM-controlled goods originating in countries adhering to COCOM transit regulations and destined for Communist countries other than Yugoslavia

will not be permitted to transit the Federal Republic unless accompanied by Transit Authorization Certificates—TACs (*Durchfuhrberechtigungsscheine*). COCOM-controlled goods shipped through the Federal Republic to these same destinations from Sweden or Switzerland must be accompanied by a properly authenticated copy of a Swedish or Swiss export permit. TACs and Swedish or Swiss export permits are recognized as valid for transit purposes only for a period of four months following the goods' departure from the shipping country.

Financial Controls

German residents are prohibited from acting as middlemen in certain types of triangular transactions unless they obtain a Transit License (*Transithandelsgenehmigung*). The type of triangular deal subject to licensing is that involving Sino and Soviet areas and COCOM-controlled commodities which are not physically located in the Federal Republic or West Berlin. The license is necessary in transactions involving controlled goods either bound for or sold by Communist areas. The Federal Government would not, of course, license a transaction involving COCOM-controlled commodities bound for the Communist areas unless a COCOM exception had been obtained.

Shipping Controls

Since October 7, 1962, all German ship chartering involving contracts with Communist areas or Cuba have been subject to licensing. The chartering of Communist ships—and, since March 3, 1965, the chartering of Cuban ships—by persons doing business in Germany is subject to licensing as well.

The installation of COCOM-controlled commodities on ships and aircraft owned by Communist-controlled areas also requires licensing.

Soviet Zone of Germany and East Berlin

Trade between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Zone of Germany and East Berlin is controlled through separate laws and regulations under which all shipments of goods in either direction are subject to special licensing and special documentation.

GREECE

License Requirements

Export licenses are required for all strategic commodities and for certain non-strategic commodities for which export quotas have been established. For non-strategic shipments, licenses are issued by the Bank of Greece in accordance with directives from the Greek Foreign Trade Board and the Ministry of Commerce. In the case of countries with which Greece has bilateral trade agreements (which includes the Soviet-oriented countries), such licenses are limited to the quantities specified in the respective agreements. For strategic shipments, including those to the Soviet-oriented countries, licenses must be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce.

Greece applies IC/DV procedures.

Transit Controls

Transit shipments of strategic commodities must be licensed by the Ministry of Commerce prior to being reexported or transhipped.

Financial Controls

Foreign exchange proceeds must be surrendered to the Bank of Greece.

Shipping Controls

In response to a recommendation made on October 1, 1962, by the Greek Government, Greek shipowners began to refuse charters for shipments to and from Cuba. On March 20, 1963, a royal decree became effective which prohibits transport of any cargo to Cuba by Greek-flag vessels, except under charters signed prior to the decree. Another royal decree effective September 27, 1963, extended the prohibition to include the carriage of any cargo from Cuba.

On March 12, 1966, another royal decree became effective which prohibits transport of any cargo to or from North Viet-Nam by Greek-flag vessels. The transport of strategic items to Communist China or North Korea has been banned since 1953, although on October 10, 1958, the Greek Government rescinded a provision which had prohibited Greek-flag ships from calling at ports in those two countries.

The Greek foreign investment law (No. 2687 of 1953) provides that foreign vessels transferred to the Greek flag may only be resold to countries named in the instrument of approval executed at the time of the transfer of the vessel to Greek registry. So far, such instruments have not included Soviet-oriented countries. With only minor exceptions, the sale to other countries of Greek-flag ships not covered by an instrument under law 2687 requires the prior approval of the Greek Government.

Ship repairs are subject to export licensing under the procedures covering transit shipments.

Current bunkering controls require licensing by the Bank of Greece with respect to payment in foreign exchange for the value of fuel and by customs authorities for removal from customs precincts.

ITALY

License Requirements

All commodities listed in the *Tabella Esport* (Export List) effective October 1, 1962, require an export license for all destinations. Export licenses are issued by the Ministry of Finance upon the authorization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

All items internationally accepted for embargo are included in the *Tabella Esport*. Commodities not listed in the *Tabella Esport* are exempt from license for export to all destinations, Sino and Soviet areas included, with the exception of East Germany. Exports to East Germany are regulated by the National Foreign Trade Institute (ICE).

Licenses are required for exports to Sino and Soviet areas of all commodities listed in the *Tabella Esport*. Licenses are required for imports from the Sino and Soviet areas of all commodities listed in the *Tabella B Import* (Import List B) effective January 31, 1964. This provides for a lower level of liberalization than the list of all other areas of the world, the *Tabella A Import* (Import List A) effective December 3, 1962.

The formulation of export control policy and the administration of the export licensing system are the primary responsibilities of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This Ministry is advised by a special interministerial committee which screens all export license applications for goods subject to strategic control.

Italy employs IC/DV procedures and, when considered appropriate, carries out end-use checks on exports of strategic goods. Import certificates are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and are granted only to firms cleared by the Ministry for foreign trade activity. Delivery verifications are issued by the Customs Service of the Ministry of Finance. Certain strategic imports and certain raw materials destined for reexport as finished products are kept under special customs supervision until their actual consumption in the manufacturing process.

Transit Controls

A Transit Authorization Certificate is required for shipments passing in transit through Italy of goods listed in the *Tabella Esport* coming from countries participating in the TAC scheme and destined for any of the Soviet-oriented countries.

Financial Controls

Financial control over all export transactions is maintained through the licensing system and through implementation of existing exchange control regulations which require bank validations covering all export shipments of commercial size.

Shipping Controls

Control over Italian-flag vessels carrying goods to the Sino and Soviet areas is exercised through voluntary informal cooperation between the Italian authorities and the shipping companies.

Penalties

Penalties that may be imposed under Italian law for violations of export control regulations include imprisonment up to 3 months, fines up to 40,000 lire, and confiscation of the merchandise involved. Such penalties, in case of currency violations, may be supplemented by fines as high as five times the value of the merchandise. Persons and firms under investigation for illegal export transactions are denied foreign trading privileges.

Irregularities under the customs law may be punished by fines from 2,000 to 20,000 lire, while other infractions may incur the penalties contemplated by the penal code.

JAPAN

License Requirements

Licenses from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry are required for exports of any commodity on the Japanese export control list, which includes all items internationally accepted for embargo control.

End-use checks are made also on suspicious exports of strategic items, and IC/DV procedures have been utilized since April 1, 1953.

Transit Controls

Intransit cargo is offloaded under customs supervision and is normally kept in a bonded warehouse or other area under the complete control of customs officials.

Japan applies TAC procedures to certain offloaded intransit cargo destined for Soviet-oriented countries exported from any country cooperating in the TAC scheme, or which was exported from any country if the principal in the transaction is a resident of a COCOM country.

Financial Controls

The Japanese Government closely controls the extension of medium- and long-term credits. These controls, however, are not directly related to security measures.

Shipping Controls

Since Japan does not engage in strategic trade with Communist China or North Korea, it is highly unlikely that Japanese ships carry strategic goods to those areas. Japanese shipowners have withdrawn their ships from the Cuban and North Vietnamese trade.

THE NETHERLANDS

License Requirements

Individual export licenses are required for the export of all strategic goods. These licenses are issued by the *Centrale Dienst voor In- en Uitvoer* (Central Import and Export Office) in The Hague.

The IC/DV system is applied extensively. In cases involving the export of strategic goods to countries not participating in the IC/DV system, the exporter can be obliged, before the license is granted, to prove that the goods will be imported into the country mentioned in the export license as the country of final destination and is often obliged to prove that the goods have been imported into that country.

Finally, when a shipment leaves the country, the customs authorities have the right to satisfy themselves that the goods to be exported are identical with the description given in the export license, and that the direction in which the shipment is being sent is not incompatible with the final destination mentioned in the license.

Transit Controls

Pursuant to royal decree regarding the transit control of strategic commodities, strategic goods sent from specifically mentioned countries or shipped on the behalf of residents of some of these countries, which after unloading pass in transit through the Netherlands, are subject to control over their destination.

Financial Controls

All financial transactions by Netherlands residents involving payments to or received from a party abroad are subject to foreign exchange licenses. Through the means of these licenses, it is possible to control triangular transactions in which a Netherlands resident is involved as a middleman. Within the framework of these controls, the IC/DV system is also applied.

Shipping Controls

Voyage controls have been instituted which are aimed at preventing the carriage of certain strategic commodities by Netherlands ships to Communist China and North Korea except pursuant to special permission. After an appeal was made by the Netherlands Government to the Netherlands shipowners to refrain from trading with Cuba and North Viet-Nam, the Netherlands shipowners voluntarily withdrew their ships from the Cuban and North Viet-Nam trade.

NORWAY

License Requirements

Export licenses are required for the export of all commodities to countries outside the "export free-list area." Sino and Soviet countries are not included in this area, and exports destined for any of these countries are subject to licensing. Since Norway does not recognize East Germany, trade arrangements with that area are made by a non-official agency. For shipments to countries in the "export free-list area" certain strategic and other goods produced in Norway require export licenses. The licensing authorities using existing powers can prevent, for security reasons, the export of any controlled item.

Norway applies IC/DV procedures.

Transit Controls

Goods which are to pass through the territory of Norway may be reexported without license only if it is clearly stated by their conveying documents that the goods are going straight to the foreign destination. If the reexport does not take place within 90 days, a Norwegian export license must be secured. The destination listed on the original documents must remain the same, and the goods may not be transformed in any way during their stay in the country. The customs authority applies a control to that effect. An export license is required for all commodities in transit to a Soviet-oriented country even though the reexport takes place within 90 days. There are no free port areas in Norway.

Financial Controls

Exchange controls are maintained by the Government through the Bank of Norway. Transfers of capital to and from Norway are subject to license by the Bank. Receipts of foreign exchange as a result of exports and/or of invisible transactions must be surrendered by residents to the Bank of Norway or to authorized foreign exchange banks.

Norway established nonresident kroner convertibility for current transactions on December 29, 1958. Bilateral clearing accounts with maximum swing credits are retained only for the Eastern Zone of Germany.

Shipping Controls

The Norwegian Foreign Office announced publicly in April 1953, that the Norwegian war risk insurance club had refused to insure Norwegian vessels delivering strategic articles to Communist China and North Korean ports. The Foreign Office also announced that Norwegian ships had not violated the United Nations Resolution of May 18, 1951, prohibiting the shipment of strategic material to Communist China and North Korea. Norwegian shipowners have voluntarily withdrawn their ships from the Cuban and North Vietnamese trade.

PORTUGAL

License Requirements

Exports to all foreign destinations are subject to prior registration or license control. Exports to Portugal's overseas provinces have been exempt from the license requirement since August 14, 1962. Licenses are not approved for export of strategic materials to Soviet-oriented areas. Licenses for export of strategic material to other areas are granted only after assurance has been obtained that the goods will be imported into the country mentioned in the export licenses as the country of final destination. Portugal implements the IC/DV procedures.

Import and export licensing activities are exercised by the Division of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Economy and by other delegated agencies. In the Portuguese overseas provinces imports, exports, and reexports are subject to license and exchange control by designated agencies of the provincial governments.

Transit Controls

Intransit cargo is offloaded under customs supervision and is stored under the complete control of customs officials. If the goods are not forwarded within 60 days a Portuguese reexport license must be secured. The destination listed on the original documents must remain the same, and the goods may not be transformed in any way during their stay in the country. A reexport license is required for all commodities in transit to a Soviet-oriented country even though the reexport takes place within 60 days.

Financial Controls

The financial aspects of trade control are coordinated with the Ministry of Finance through the Bank of Portugal. Imports and exports are subject to exchange controls, implemented through the prior registration process.

Shipping Controls

Portugal does not exercise voyage licensing, but Portuguese vessels plying between Europe and Macau have been instructed not to accept cargo for Macau unless it is covered by a Macau Import Certificate. There are no Portuguese-flag shipping services to European Communist ports.

TURKEY

License Requirements

Regulations governing Turkey's imports and exports are subject to revision every 6 months. According to regulations which became effective July 2, 1966, licenses are required for the export to any destination of wheat, barley, oats, corn, products of wheat and oats, margarine, cotton seed, sunflower seed, sesame seed, soybeans, molybdenum, wolfram, scrap metals, articles made of or containing precious metals and stones.

All exports through the southern and eastern borders are subject to price control and registration. Exports of the following goods are subject to registration: Cotton, mohair, wool, goat hair, skins of small-head livestock, oil seeds, dried figs, olive oil, sponges, bird seeds, vetchling, licorice, leguminous seeds, walnuts, mineral ores, marble, fiberts, seedless raisins, tobacco, live animals, pistachios, bran, oil seed cakes, guts, walnut logs.

Exportation of the commodities included under the Liberation Lists and the List of Import Goods Subject to Allocation are subject to licensing, as are exports

under the provisions of bilateral Trade and Payment Agreements. An export license is required, in effect, for all reexports. All exports for other than dollar and convertible European Monetary Agreement currencies must be licensed.

Turkey applies IC/DV procedures with respect to the shipment of strategic commodities.

Transit Controls

There is almost no transit trade through Turkey. A transit agreement with Iran permits shipment in sealed cars to and from the port of Trabzon. Any other transit of goods across Turkey must be arranged on an *ad hoc* basis with the countries concerned.

Financial Controls

Strict exchange controls are maintained by the Government through the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank. Exporters are required to provide export declarations for examination and endorsement by the Customs Office. Shipping establishments and agencies which are required to draw up bills of lading are obliged to deliver the bills of lading to the authorized bank for forwarding to the purchaser. The bank examines the correctness, not only of these bills of lading, but of the invoices, certificates of origin, insurance policies and all other export documents. Regulations stipulate that the countervalue in foreign exchange must be imported within three months of the date of actual export of goods of any kind and must be sold to an authorized bank within ten days of the date on which it is acquired.

UNITED KINGDOM

License Requirements

The export control system in the United Kingdom is similar to but not identical with that of the United States. It is administered by the Board of Trade. Although the present system grew out of measures originally promulgated at the start of World War II, its primary purpose now is the restriction of the flow of strategic goods to undesirable destinations. The United Kingdom security trade control program was instituted in 1947.

The United Kingdom export control mechanism operates in the following manner:

Export control orders which detail the items subject to control are Statutory Instruments, and revisions to them are issued through H.M. Stationery Office. The current orders provide that certain specified goods are controlled to all destinations; certain other specified goods are controlled to all destinations other than the British Commonwealth, the Republic of Ireland, the Republic of South Africa, or the United States of America, and all goods are controlled to Rhodesia.

Strict control is maintained over items which are prohibited exportation to certain areas, as, for instance, aircraft, firearms, ammunition, and atomic materials. The exportation of a range of goods of strategic importance to the Sino and Soviet areas is prohibited.

The United Kingdom has effectively implemented IC/DV procedures.

Transit Controls

The United Kingdom has had in effect since November 1951 a system whereby certain items arriving from other countries are subject to transshipment control. Individual licenses are required for all of the items on the licensing list before

any of the goods, after being landed in the United Kingdom, can be transhipped to any destination other than the British Commonwealth, Ireland, and the United States. The present control is operated over all goods embargoed to the Sino and Soviet areas. In administering the control, the British authorities normally grant licenses when they are satisfied that the goods will not be diverted to the Soviet-oriented areas, Communist China, etc., contrary to the wishes of the exporting country.

The United Kingdom also cooperates fully in the implementation of the TAC scheme.

Transaction Controls

As one of the reinforcement measures to strengthen security controls agreed when the Soviet area embargo list was reviewed in 1954, the United Kingdom introduced a control on merchanting transactions operative from January 7, 1955. This control prohibits the disposal by persons in, or ordinarily resident in, the United Kingdom of specified strategic goods which are situated outside the United Kingdom to any authority of, or person in, the Sino and Soviet areas, or to any other person if the person disposing of the goods has reasonable cause to believe that the goods will be imported directly or indirectly into the Sino and Soviet areas. The goods covered by the control are those which are subject to embargo for Soviet-oriented countries.

UNITED STATES

Export Controls in General

The Department of Commerce, under the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended and extended, is responsible for controls over nearly all commercial exports from the United States.

The Department of State is responsible for controls over the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war; the Atomic Energy Commission administers controls over the export of major atomic items; and the Department of the Treasury administers controls over the export of gold and narcotics. Other government departments administer controls over the export of a few other commodities, e.g., the Department of Agriculture controls tobacco seed and plant exports.

Export Controls of the Department of Commerce

The export control regulations administered by the Department of Commerce are contained in the Comprehensive Export Schedule, published annually by the Bureau of International Commerce (BIC) of the Department of Commerce. Changes in these regulations are published regularly by BIC in Current Export Bulletins. These publications must be consulted to determine the applicable requirements for the exportation of any given commodity to a specific destination. Quarterly Reports submitted by the Secretary of Commerce to the President and to the Congress under the Export Control Act review the activities of the Department of Commerce in carrying out the Act, including major policy changes.

With two exceptions, most commercial exports from the United States, its territories, and possessions are prohibited unless the Department of Commerce has either issued a "validated license" or established a "general license" permitting such shipments. The two exceptions are: exports from the United States to its

territories and possessions, and most¹ exports to Canada for internal consumption. Commercial exports not subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce are under the control of other Departments as set forth in the section above entitled "Export Controls in General."

A validated export license is a formal document issued to an exporter by the Department of Commerce which authorizes export within specific limitations. A general license is a broad authorization issued by the Department of Commerce which permits certain exports under specified conditions. A determination can be made as to whether a validated license or general license (usually General License G-DEST) applies to a given commodity for a given destination by consulting the Commodity Control List. This list is maintained on a current basis in the Comprehensive Export Schedule.

Export controls are maintained for three purposes—"national security," "foreign policy," and "short supply". National security controls, and short-supply controls as required, are always coordinated to reflect U.S. foreign policy and international responsibilities. In addition, the 1965 amendment to the Act included a policy statement that the United States opposes restrictive trade practices or boycotts by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States.

National security controls are instituted to provide control of exports from the standpoint of their significance to the security of the United States. They include an embargo on exports to Communist China, North Korea, the Communist-controlled area of Viet-Nam, and Cuba, as well as broad controls over exports to the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European areas. Controls to free-world countries apply to a highly selected list of commodities and technical data to prevent their unauthorized diversion or reexport to the foregoing countries, thus frustrating U.S. controls over shipments to them.

Commerce regulations have permitted exports to Poland since 1957, and to Romania since 1964, of many commodities without a validated export license. However, strategic commodities which are under export control to free-world destinations and a group of other commodities of some strategic value—including a few specialized agricultural items, machine tools, petroleum and petroleum products, and certain electronic equipment—continue to require a validated license to these two countries.

Short-supply controls are used only when it becomes necessary to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand. Such controls are usually exercised by means of export programs or quotas fixed by the Secretary of Commerce. Currently, short-supply controls are maintained over copper and related products.

In order to prevent unauthorized transshipment abroad of commodities of U.S. origin, the Department of Commerce has regulations covering the movement of such commodities after they leave the United States. These "destination control" regulations prohibit the reexport of such goods from the country of original destination to a third country unless the commodities can be sent directly to the third country under a general license or prior written authorization has been obtained from the Commerce Department. The export control regulations also restrict vessels, aircraft, or other carriers from delivering goods of U.S. origin to unauthorized destinations. Moreover, the United States participates in the international IC/DV systems.

¹ Other than commodities related to nuclear weapons, nuclear explosive devices or nuclear testing, and certain technical data.

In view of the proximity and trade relationships of Hong Kong and Macau with Communist China, validated licenses are required for exportations to Hong Kong and Macau (Country Group X) ² for a wider range of commodities than are under validated license to the rest of the free world, with the exception of shipments of certain nonstrategic commodities valued at \$100 or less.

In addition, proposed shipments of strategic commodities are carefully scrutinized to assure that the goods will not be transshipped or diverted. To prevent frustration of U.S. export controls, Department of Commerce regulations also provide that parts, components, materials, or other commodities exported from the United States and used abroad to manufacture or produce a foreign-made end-product are subject to the export control laws of the United States. The Department of Commerce exercises vigilance over exports and reexports of these commodities in order to prevent such exports or reexports from being used for a purpose detrimental to the national security or foreign policy of the United States.

Transit Controls

Commodities of foreign origin which transit the United States for shipment to Country Groups W, X, Y, and Z² require a validated export license, except in those instances where the shipments, if of U.S. origin, could be made under the provisions of general licenses applicable to the respective destinations. The United States participates fully in the International Transit Authorization Certificate scheme.

Shipping Controls

Department of Commerce Transportation Order T-1 prohibits any U.S.-registered vessel or aircraft from carrying to or discharging at any destination in Country Groups X, Y or Z (1) items not identified by the symbol B in the last column of the Commodity Control List, (2) arms, ammunition, and implements of war or (3) fissionable material, unless specifically authorized by the appropriate U.S. Government agency.

Department of Commerce Transportation Order T-2 prohibits U.S. vessels and aircraft from transporting any commodities directly or indirectly to Communist China, North Korea, the Communist-controlled area of Viet-Nam or other areas under Chinese Communist control. It also prohibits them from calling at any point in Communist China, North Korea, the Communist-controlled area of Viet-Nam, or other areas under Chinese Communist control.

A validated license is required for delivery in U.S. ports of specified types of petroleum and petroleum products to a foreign vessel or aircraft, if the foreign carrier has called at any point under Far Eastern Communist control during the 180 days preceding the date on which such commodities are to be laden aboard the vessel or aircraft, or if the carrier will call at a port under Far Eastern Communist control or will carry any commodities regardless of origin, destined directly or indirectly for any such point, within a period of 120 days in the case of a vessel, or 30 days in the case of an aircraft. If a carrier is registered in or under charter to a country in Groups W, Y, or Z, or is under charter to a national of a country in Groups W, Y, or Z, a validated license must be obtained from the Department of

² Country Group W: Poland and Romania.

Country Group X: Hong Kong and Macau.

Country Group Y: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany (including Soviet Sector of Berlin), Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Outer Mongolia, and U.S.S.R.

Country Group Z: Communist China, North Korea, Communist-controlled area of Viet-Nam, and Cuba.

Commerce prior to loading aboard the carrier any petroleum and petroleum products and certain equipment and spare parts.

Department of Commerce regulations also deny petroleum and petroleum products under general license Ship Stores to any foreign vessel departing from the United States which is scheduled to call at Cuba on its current voyage or which is determined to be ineligible to carry U.S.-financed cargo because of having called at a Cuban port since January 1, 1963. Under these regulations, any foreign vessel determined to be ineligible may not be serviced unless a validated export license is issued.

American petroleum companies at certain foreign ports are prohibited without a Treasury Department authorization from bunkering any vessel bound for a port in Communist China, North Korea, or the Communist-controlled area of Viet-Nam, or which is carrying goods destined for such a port. Similar restrictions apply to the bunkering by these companies of vessels returning from ports in Communist China, North Korea, and the Communist-controlled area of Viet-Nam.

Financial and Transaction Controls—Treasury Department

The Foreign Assets Control Regulations, administered by the Treasury Department, block the assets here of Communist China, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, and their nationals, and prohibit unlicensed dealings by Americans and by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms with Communist China, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, or their nationals. In addition, the Cuban Assets Control Regulations block assets here of Cuba and prohibit unlicensed dealings with Cuban nationals. The regulations prevent the use of U.S. financial facilities by those countries and their nationals. These regulations also prohibit the unlicensed importation of goods of Chinese Communist, North Korean, North Vietnamese, or Cuban origin.

The Transaction Control Regulations of the Treasury Department prohibit Americans, including foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms, from participating in the purchase or sale of certain strategic commodities for ultimate shipment from any country outside the United States to the Soviet-oriented countries. Attempts to commit the prohibited acts are also covered.

APPENDIX D

Statistical Tables

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TABLE 1.—FREE-WORLD TRADE WITH COMMUNIST AREAS, 1965-66

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia ¹	Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
Free-world exports (f.o.b.)					
1965	7,667.7	6,296.3	3,546.9	2,749.4	1,306.6
1966 ²	8,508.7	6,967.0	4,198.2	2,768.8	1,494.4
Percentage change	+11.0	+10.7	+18.4	+ .7	+14.4
Free-world imports (c.i.f.)					
1965 ²	8,097.6	6,538.8	3,590.2	2,948.7	1,503.5
1966 ²	9,047.1	7,166.3	3,990.9	3,175.4	1,811.3
Percentage change	+11.7	+9.6	+11.2	+7.7	+20.6

¹ Includes trade with Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, where data are available.

² Preliminary and incomplete.

GENERAL NOTE.—Unless otherwise noted, the term “Communist Areas” includes the following: *Eastern Europe*—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R.; *Asia*—Communist China, for which data since 1949 refer (as far as possible) to Mainland China, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet; Outer Mongolia; North Korea, beginning 1951; North Viet-Nam, beginning 1955. For purposes of this report, the term “free-world” includes Yugoslavia and Cuba.

Source for all tables: International Trade Analysis Division, Bureau of International Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—TOTAL FREE-WORLD TRADE AND FREE-WORLD TRADE WITH COMMUNIST AREAS, 1947-66

(Millions of dollars)

Period	Total world	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia ¹		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
Free-world exports							
1947	48,600	2,005.7	4.1	1,333.5	856.5	477.0	672.2
1948	54,400	1,968.5	3.6	1,434.2	900.7	533.5	534.3
1949	55,100	1,666.7	3.0	1,342.6	914.2	428.4	324.1
1950	56,700	1,544.8	2.7	1,092.7	791.6	301.1	452.1
1951	76,900	1,688.5	2.2	1,242.3	854.8	387.5	446.2
1952	74,100	1,438.2	1.9	1,165.7	682.4	483.3	272.5
1953	74,900	1,388.8	1.9	1,101.4	677.9	423.5	287.4
1954	77,600	1,767.1	2.3	1,472.7	896.0	576.7	294.2
1955	84,600	2,087.9	2.5	1,770.6	1,158.1	612.5	317.3
1956	94,000	2,560.7	2.7	2,126.5	1,327.3	799.2	434.2
1957	100,900	3,118.1	3.1	2,584.1	1,567.2	1,016.9	527.8
1958	96,100	3,426.3	3.6	2,647.0	1,634.1	1,012.9	770.9
1959 ²	102,100	3,669.1	3.6	3,003.2	1,854.0	1,149.2	651.0
1960 ²	114,000	4,425.1	3.9	3,738.4	2,174.0	1,564.4	669.9
1961 ²	119,200	4,966.6	4.2	4,198.2	2,372.6	1,825.6	738.9
1962 ²	125,200	5,172.2	4.1	4,471.8	2,454.0	2,017.8	678.4
1963 ²	136,500	5,622.1	4.1	4,786.8	2,675.0	2,111.8	804.6
1964 ²	153,300	6,814.9	4.4	5,732.4	3,150.6	2,581.8	1,045.2
1965 ²	166,200	7,667.7	4.6	6,296.3	3,546.9	2,749.4	1,306.6
1966 ^{2,3}	182,000	8,508.7	4.7	6,967.0	4,198.2	2,768.8	1,494.4
Free-world imports							
1947	53,300	1,424.7	2.7	1,066.8	732.9	273.9	417.9
1948	60,000	2,008.0	3.3	1,519.7	1,026.0	493.7	488.3
1949	60,100	1,796.8	3.0	1,370.6	1,089.9	280.7	426.2
1950	59,200	1,727.0	2.9	1,192.3	940.0	252.3	534.7
1951	81,600	1,883.0	2.3	1,358.1	967.5	390.6	524.7
1952	80,400	1,633.9	2.0	1,262.9	794.6	468.3	367.9
1953	76,600	1,631.1	2.1	1,189.7	807.9	381.8	432.7
1954	79,700	1,842.6	2.3	1,455.9	955.5	500.4	379.7
1955	89,400	2,434.9	2.7	1,938.0	1,284.1	653.9	487.1
1956	98,700	2,963.1	3.0	2,305.6	1,473.0	832.6	641.4
1957	108,500	3,209.5	3.0	2,562.1	1,520.2	1,041.9	624.0
1958	101,500	3,509.8	3.5	2,736.0	1,690.5	1,045.5	755.8
1959	107,400	3,762.8	3.5	3,039.5	1,795.3	1,244.2	698.3
1960	120,000	4,462.1	3.7	3,661.0	2,145.9	1,515.1	776.6
1961	125,200	4,987.1	4.0	4,225.6	2,367.3	1,858.3	732.4
1962	133,300	5,517.8	4.2	4,684.0	2,491.8	2,192.2	796.2
1963	144,500	6,240.6	4.3	5,255.0	2,827.0	2,428.0	939.7
1964 ³	161,800	7,136.6	4.4	5,824.0	3,212.0	2,612.0	1,259.2
1965 ³	176,100	8,097.6	4.6	6,538.8	3,590.2	2,948.7	1,503.5
1966 ³	193,400	9,047.1	4.7	7,166.3	3,990.9	3,175.4	1,811.3

NOTE.—Figures for trade with Eastern Europe and Communist Asia are compilations of unadjusted data, as reported by free-world countries. Imports from Eastern Europe and Communist Asia include figures for some free-world countries which are valued f.o.b., and are therefore not comparable with world totals.

¹ Includes trade with Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

² Beginning 1959, free-world exports to Eastern Europe and Communist Asia exclude reexports from Hong Kong.

³ Preliminary and incomplete.

Source for world totals: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*.

TABLE 3A.—FREE-WORLD EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST AREAS, BY REGIONS, 1964-66

(Millions of dollars)

Exporting region and year	Exports to	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia ¹	Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
Exports, total						
1964		6,814.9	5,732.4	3,150.6	2,581.8	1,045.2
1965		7,667.7	6,296.3	3,546.9	2,749.4	1,306.6
1966 ²		8,508.7	6,967.0	4,198.2	2,768.8	1,494.4
COCOM countries, total						
1964		3,515.2	3,045.2	1,848.9	1,106.3	443.0
1965		3,674.9	2,982.2	1,993.1	989.1	655.8
1966		4,598.4	3,660.2	2,530.1	1,130.1	908.2
EUROPEAN COCOM countries, total						
1964		2,220.3	2,044.7	1,469.7	575.0	163.9
1965		2,676.6	2,347.1	1,754.9	592.2	313.3
1966		3,264.6	2,823.5	2,245.7	577.8	422.0
OTHER EUROPE, total of 8 countries						
1964		1,044.8	1,012.5	572.5	440.0	32.0
1965		1,323.4	1,280.1	732.3	547.8	41.7
1966		1,396.3	1,334.4	790.5	543.9	60.9
NEAR EAST, total of 14 countries						
1964		403.9	347.8	200.5	147.3	54.9
1965		492.9	408.9	220.7	188.2	83.2
1966 ²		494.6	425.3	227.2	198.1	68.1
AFRICA, total of 24 countries						
1964		152.3	113.3	75.7	37.6	39.0
1965		198.5	147.8	85.3	62.5	50.7
1966 ²		180.4	150.4	98.6	51.8	29.9
FAR EAST, except Japan, total of 13 countries						
1964		648.9	501.4	192.0	309.4	143.5
1965		723.6	562.1	187.5	374.6	155.1
1966 ²		759.3	590.4	206.5	333.9	165.1
OCEANIA, total of 2 countries						
1964		336.6	177.1	53.6	123.5	159.5
1965		309.3	130.9	35.5	95.4	171.3
1966		183.9	90.3	42.8	47.5	90.6
LATIN AMERICA, total of 17 countries						
1964		713.2	535.1	207.4	327.7	173.3
1965		945.1	784.3	292.5	491.8	148.8
1966 ²		895.8	715.9	302.5	413.4	171.6

NOTE.—The above totals include the values for all countries in the free world, for which figures are available, that are known to have exported to or imported from Communist areas in Eastern Europe and Asia \$1 million or more in any year since 1960. Figures for listed countries in table 3C do not necessarily add to regional totals in the above table because of rounding. See note, table 4, for definition of COCOM countries.

¹ Includes exports to Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

² Preliminary and incomplete.

TABLE 3B.—FREE-WORLD IMPORTS FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, BY REGIONS,
1964-66

(Millions of dollars)

Importing region and year	Imports from	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia ¹	Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
Imports, total						
1964 ²		7,136.6	5,824.0	3,212.0	2,612.0	1,259.2
1965 ²		8,097.6	6,533.8	3,590.2	2,948.7	1,503.5
1966 ²		9,047.1	7,166.3	3,990.9	3,175.4	1,811.3
COCOM countries, total						
1964		3,263.4	2,830.6	1,677.0	1,153.6	390.2
1965		3,883.5	3,309.0	1,930.9	1,378.1	531.8
1966		4,516.0	3,783.1	2,218.5	1,564.6	686.0
EUROPEAN COCOM countries, total						
1964		2,682.6	2,450.3	1,546.8	903.5	223.3
1965		3,162.8	2,856.9	1,770.9	1,086.0	293.3
1966		3,576.9	3,205.6	2,001.7	1,203.9	360.6
OTHER EUROPE, total of 8 countries						
1964		1,220.9	1,186.3	692.2	494.1	34.3
1965		1,306.9	1,263.6	750.8	512.8	41.8
1966		1,484.3	1,427.1	841.8	585.3	55.9
NEAR EAST, total of 14 countries						
1964		469.1	407.2	256.1	151.1	60.8
1965		574.9	487.7	316.9	170.8	86.6
1966 ²		721.3	581.7	377.0	204.7	137.5
AFRICA, total of 24 countries						
1964		196.0	158.3	109.1	49.2	37.7
1965		257.1	185.7	127.3	58.4	71.3
1966 ²		243.9	160.3	102.1	58.2	83.6
FAR EAST, except Japan, total of 13 countries						
1964 ²		1,151.9	541.1	222.4	318.7	601.8
1965 ²		1,230.2	611.4	260.7	350.7	608.8
1966 ²		1,200.1	457.0	232.7	224.3	730.7
OCEANIA, total of 2 countries						
1964		43.7	18.4	16.1	2.3	24.9
1965		60.0	30.0	27.2	2.8	29.7
1966		51.3	20.6	18.7	1.9	30.5
LATIN AMERICA, total of 17 countries						
1964		791.6	682.1	239.1	443.0	109.5
1965		785.0	651.5	176.4	475.1	133.5
1966 ²		830.3	736.5	200.1	536.4	87.1

NOTE.—The above totals include the values for all countries in the free world, for which figures are available, that are known to have exported to or imported from Communist areas in Eastern Europe and Asia \$1 million or more in any year since 1960. Figures for listed countries in table 3D do not necessarily add to regional totals in the above table because of rounding. See note, table 4, for definition of COCOM countries.

¹ Includes imports from Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

² Preliminary and incomplete.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66

(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country and year	Exports to World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NON-EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
United States							
1964	26,488.8	339.9	1.3	339.9	193.5	146.4	(1)
1965	27,478.2	140.0	.5	140.0	94.8	45.2	(1)
1966	30,319.6	197.8	.7	197.8	156.1	41.7	(1)
Canada							
1964	7,699.4	569.0	7.4	442.7	149.5	293.2	126.3
1965	8,127.3	380.6	4.7	283.1	99.7	183.4	97.5
1966	9,551.4	536.5	5.6	365.5	68.9	296.6	171.0
Japan							
1964	6,673.7	2385.9	5.8	217.9	36.1	181.8	152.8
1965	8,452.4	2477.7	5.7	212.1	43.7	168.4	245.1
1966	9,777.2	2599.2	6.1	273.2	59.2	214.0	315.2
EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1964	5,589.8	284.6	1.5	77.2	62.5	14.7	7.3
1965	6,381.7	2112.3	1.8	93.5	70.7	22.8	17.0
1966	6,829.0	2140.7	2.1	119.8	93.4	26.4	20.3
Denmark							
1964	2,083.0	286.1	4.1	84.9	49.5	35.4	1.1
1965	2,273.6	297.9	4.3	95.7	64.9	30.8	2.1
1966	2,402.2	100.5	4.2	98.0	74.7	23.3	2.5
France							
1964	8,992.7	2287.1	3.2	234.9	170.8	64.1	49.6
1965	10,050.7	2367.6	3.7	301.0	229.0	72.0	60.1
1966	10,888.9	2488.1	4.5	386.8	311.0	75.8	92.1
Germany, Federal Republic of							
1964	16,502.7	2866.5	5.3	839.0	645.4	193.6	25.4
1965	18,193.9	2970.1	5.3	889.2	742.7	146.5	79.0
1966	20,540.5	21232.9	6.0	1,102.1	966.8	135.3	129.4
Greece							
1964	308.5	64.7	21.0	64.7	40.5	24.2	(1)
1965	327.7	74.9	22.8	74.9	48.0	26.9	(1)
1966	405.9	298.3	24.2	92.8	64.5	28.3	(1)
Italy							
1964	5,956.3	2296.1	5.0	275.6	184.9	90.7	18.5
1965	7,188.0	2386.6	5.4	329.4	231.3	98.1	56.4
1966	8,031.9	2420.2	5.2	356.8	267.5	89.3	62.7
Netherlands							
1964	5,807.2	284.7	1.5	73.9	59.0	14.9	5.9
1965	6,392.4	2128.0	2.0	104.4	75.1	29.3	19.0
1966	6,749.4	2134.2	2.0	116.4	91.2	25.2	16.1
Norway							
1964	1,290.7	64.4	5.0	58.5	41.5	17.0	5.9
1965	1,442.6	68.4	4.7	63.2	44.7	18.5	5.2
1966	1,561.8	53.8	3.4	48.5	34.0	14.5	5.3
Portugal							
1964	515.8	7.0	1.4	6.8	6.8	(1)	.2
1965	576.4	6.2	1.1	6.2	6.2	(1)	(1)
1966	626.8	6.7	1.1	6.7	6.7	(*)	(1)
Turkey							
1964	410.8	37.7	9.2	37.7	28.7	9.0	(3)
1965	458.9	69.0	15.0	66.7	48.0	18.7	2.3
1966	490.5	74.5	15.2	74.5	56.0	18.5	(*)
United Kingdom							
1964	12,782.2	2341.5	2.7	291.4	180.1	111.3	49.9
1965	13,710.3	2395.6	2.9	322.9	194.3	128.6	72.3
1966	14,660.9	2514.6	3.5	420.8	279.7	141.1	93.6
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES							
Austria							
1964	1,446.1	2215.6	14.9	214.7	157.0	57.7	.7
1965	1,599.9	2247.1	15.4	244.5	187.4	57.1	1.7
1966	1,683.5	2264.6	15.7	259.8	200.3	59.5	4.7
Finland							
1964	1,291.3	226.8	17.0	220.2	64.5	155.7	6.6
1965	1,426.8	301.1	21.1	293.0	66.4	226.6	8.1
1966	1,505.3	284.5	18.9	274.3	60.8	213.5	10.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country and year	World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—continued							
Iceland							
1964	111.1	15.9	14.3	15.9	5.8	10.1	(1)
1965	129.3	14.9	11.5	14.9	8.1	6.8	(*)
1966	140.7	16.7	11.9	16.7	6.8	9.9	(*)
Ireland							
1964	622.2	2.8	.5	2.8	2.7	.1	(1)
1965	627.0	4.4	.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	(1)
1966	681.6	1.5	.2	1.5	1.5	(*)	(1)
Spain							
1964	954.6	17.5	1.8	17.5	14.2	3.3	(1)
1965	966.7	24.6	2.5	24.6	22.6	2.0	(1)
1966	1,253.8	57.2	4.6	57.2	51.2	6.0	(1)
Sweden							
1964	3,673.8	182.4	5.0	168.4	81.7	86.7	14.0
1965	3,973.0	168.5	4.2	154.8	104.5	50.3	13.7
1966	4,272.5	188.7	4.4	164.0	124.7	39.3	24.7
Switzerland							
1964	2,649.0	275.3	2.8	64.6	54.6	10.0	10.6
1965	2,960.3	2102.6	3.5	84.1	69.8	15.3	18.2
1966	3,275.3	2134.6	4.1	113.0	91.0	22.0	21.1
Yugoslavia							
1964	893.1	2308.5	34.5	308.3	192.0	116.3	.1
1965	1,091.4	2460.3	42.2	459.8	272.2	187.6	(1)
1966	1,220.1	2448.6	36.8	447.9	254.2	193.7	.2
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES							
Cyprus							
1964	57.8	2.7	4.7	2.7	2.2	.5	(*)
1965	68.9	7.4	10.7	7.4	4.4	3.0	(*)
1966	77.5	8.8	11.4	8.8	4.1	4.7	(*)
Ethiopia							
1964	104.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	.6	.6	(*)
1965	124.0	2.6	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.0	.1
1966	111.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	.8	2.2	.5
Iran							
1964	1,254.0	39.9	3.2	39.9	18.7	21.2	(*)
1965	1,303.0	38.3	2.9	38.3	21.0	17.3	(*)
1966	1,309.3	38.8	3.0	38.7	22.0	16.7	.1
Iraq							
1964	839.7	8.4	1.0	3.5	1.4	2.1	4.9
1965	885.3	10.7	1.2	5.7	1.6	4.1	5.0
1966	934.9	11.5	1.2	4.9	2.7	2.2	6.6
Israel							
1964	369.7	14.9	4.0	14.9	14.4	.5	(1)
1965	429.1	17.2	4.0	17.0	16.4	.6	.2
1966	502.2	22.4	4.5	22.4	20.5	1.9	(*)
Jordan							
1964	24.4	1.1	4.4	1.1	1.1	(*)	(*)
1965	27.8	1.1	3.8	1.1	1.1	(*)	(*)
1966	36.1	1.0	2.9	.7	.7	(*)	.3
Kuwait							
1964	1,218.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1965	1,243.0	(1)	(*)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1966	1,304.0	.1	(*)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1
Lebanon							
1964	89.7	6.3	7.0	6.3	2.5	3.8	(1)
1965	118.9	6.3	5.3	5.8	4.0	1.8	.5
1966	102.7	7.2	7.0	7.2	4.5	2.7	(1)
Libya							
1964	708.7	.7	.1	.7	(1)	.7	(*)
1965	796.5	.4	(*)	.4	.1	.3	(*)
1966	995.1	.2	(*)	.2	(1)	.2	(*)
Malta							
1964	19.4	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
1965	24.3	(1)	(*)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(*)
1966	30.1	.1	.5	(1)	(1)	(*)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country and year	Exports to World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES—continued							
South Arabia, Federation of (Aden)							
1964	208.0	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(1)
1965	186.9	.1	.1	(1)	(*)	(1)	.1
1966	190.2	.1	(9)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)
Sudan							
1964	197.1	24.3	12.3	19.4	14.3	5.1	4.9
1965	195.2	40.3	20.6	24.9	12.3	12.6	15.4
January-September 1966	150.7	25.8	17.1	17.4	10.9	6.5	8.4
Syria							
1964	176.1	² 71.2	40.4	42.5	26.1	16.4	28.3
1965	168.5	57.1	33.9	40.4	23.2	17.2	16.7
1966	169.0	59.3	35.1	39.9	21.5	18.4	19.4
United Arab Republic (Egypt)							
1964	539.1	² 233.2	43.3	215.6	119.2	96.4	16.7
1965	605.2	² 311.4	51.5	265.5	135.1	130.4	45.1
1966	605.2	² 315.8	52.2	282.1	139.5	142.6	32.5
AFRICAN COUNTRIES							
Angola							
1964	204.1	.6	.3	.4	.4	(3)	.2
1965	199.9	1.4	.7	1.4	1.4	(3)	(1)
1966	221.2	1.8	.8	1.8	1.8	(3)	(*)
Cameroon							
1964 ⁶	121.7	.6	.5	.6	.6	(*)	(*)
1965 ⁶	118.8	.3	.2	.3	.3	(*)	(*)
January-June 1966	89.0	.8	.9	.8	.5	.3	(3)
Chad							
1964	26.5	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1965	27.2	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1966	23.7	.1	.4	.1	.1	(3)	(3)
Congo (Kinshasa)							
1964	349.7	.2	.1	.2	.2	(3)	(1)
1965	330.9	(3)	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
January-September 1966	325.4	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
Dahomey							
1964	13.2	.1	.4	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
1965	13.6	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
1966	10.5	(1 ²)	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ghana							
1964	293.2	31.0	10.6	28.2	10.4	17.8	2.8
1965	292.1	57.6	19.7	51.9	20.4	31.5	5.7
1966	245.3	48.9	20.0	43.7	18.3	25.4	5.2
Ivory Coast							
1964	301.8	5.1	1.7	5.1	2.5	2.6	(3)
1965	277.2	5.9	2.1	5.9	3.2	2.7	(*)
1966	310.5	3.1	1.0	3.1	2.6	.5	(1)
Kenya							
1964	149.9	4.3	2.9	3.2	3.2	(1)	1.1
1965	145.7	4.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	.7	1.8
1966	174.5	6.9	4.0	4.3	3.3	1.0	2.6
Malagasy Republic							
1964	91.8	.9	1.0	.9	.9	(3)	(3)
1965	91.7	.9	1.0	.9	.9	(3)	(1)
1966	97.8	.5	.5	.5	.5	(3)	(3)
Mali							
1964	16.6	6.2	37.1	4.2	1.2	3.0	2.0
1965	15.7	.6	3.9	.6	(1)	.6	(1)
1966	13.1	(1)	(9)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)
Morocco							
1964	431.9	41.4	9.6	29.1	23.7	5.4	12.3
1965	430.0	41.0	9.5	31.8	20.7	11.1	9.2
1966	428.4	48.7	11.4	40.9	29.8	11.1	7.8
Mozambique							
1964	105.8	.4	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
1965	108.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(*)
January-October 1966	88.8	.1	.1	.1	.1	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country and year	Exports to		Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Com-munist China
	World	Value	Percent of world					
AFRICAN COUNTRIES—continued								
Niger								
1964	18.9	(3)		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1965	25.3	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)
1966	34.7	(3)		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nigeria								
1964	601.0	13.2	2.2	11.6	7.1	4.5	1.6	
1965	751.2	22.0	2.9	20.0	13.7	6.3	2.0	
1966	792.1	9.1	1.2	9.1	8.4	.7	(1)	
Senegal								
1964	122.5	.4	.3	.4	.1	.3	(3)	
1965	128.5	.4	.3	.4	(1)	.4	(*)	
1966	148.9	.5	.3	.5	(1)	.5	(*)	
Sierra Leone								
1964	85.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	(3)	(3)	
1965	82.2	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	
1966	82.9	(3)		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Somali Republic								
1964	36.1	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
South Africa, Republic of								
1964	1,453.5	2.7	.2	2.7	2.7	(3)	(3)	
1965	1,469.9	1.4	.1	1.4	1.4	(3)	(3)	
1966	1,664.6	2.0	.1	2.0	2.0	(3)	(3)	
Southern Rhodesia								
1964	373.7	2.6	.8	2.6	1.9	.7	(*)	
1965	442.1	5.3	1.2	5.3	5.3	(1)	(1)	
Tanzania ⁷								
1964	200.0	10.1	5.1	3.6	2.7	.9	6.5	
1965	179.4	13.9	7.7	1.8	1.0	.8	12.1	
1966	236.9	15.6	6.6	6.1	4.5	1.6	9.5	
Togo								
1964	30.2	.4	1.5	.4	(1)	.4	(*)	
1965	26.8	.6	2.2	.6	(1)	.6	(*)	
1966	35.9	(1)	(3)	(1)	(*)	(1)	(*)	
Tunisia								
1964	129.7	9.3	7.1	9.0	7.8	1.2	.3	
1965	119.9	8.5	7.1	6.0	4.8	1.2	2.5	
1966	140.4	15.2	10.9	14.4	9.5	4.9	.8	
Uganda								
1964	186.0	11.1	6.0	2.0	2.0	(1)	9.1	
1965	179.1	21.6	12.0	4.1	4.1	(1)	17.5	
1966	187.9	12.4	6.6	9.0	8.8	.2	3.4	
Zambia								
1964	469.7	11.4	2.4	8.4	7.7	.7	3.0	
1965	532.4	12.1	2.3	12.1	5.4	6.7	(*)	
1966	690.8	14.5	2.1	13.9	8.2	5.7	.6	
FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES								
Afghanistan ⁸								
1964	70.7	2 26.8	37.9	25.5	3.0	22.5	(3)	
1965	70.0	2 19.3	27.5	18.7	7.2	17.5	(3)	
Burma								
1964	236.6	41.7	17.6	24.9	8.1	16.8	16.8	
1965	225.1	35.1	16.6	16.4	2.9	13.5	18.7	
January-October 1966	171.0	19.1	11.2	4.8	3.7	1.1	14.3	
Cambodia								
1964	87.5	2 13.3	15.2	5.9	5.1	.8	6.2	
1965	105.4	2 14.7	14.0	6.0	4.8	1.2	6.5	
January-November 1966	61.1	2 11.9	19.4	5.4	4.9	.5	5.5	
Ceylon								
1964	393.9	2 57.6	14.6	31.9	10.7	21.2	25.6	
1965	409.2	2 71.4	17.4	35.2	14.8	20.4	36.1	
1966	357.0	69.3	19.4	32.1	14.9	17.2	37.2	
Hong Kong ¹⁰								
1964	774.8	2 2.5	.3	.1	.1	(1)	2.3	
1965	879.7	2 3.5	.4	.1	.1	(1)	3.1	
1966	1,002.7	2 2.9	.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country and year	Exports to World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES—continued							
India							
1964	1,741.0	270.4	15.5	270.4	112.6	157.8	(1)
1965	1,691.2	293.4	17.4	293.4	110.4	183.0	(1)
1966	1,605.8	295.1	18.4	295.1	112.7	182.4	(1)
Indonesia							
1964	724.1	¹¹ 87.2	11.5	¹¹ 34.5	¹¹ 8.7	¹² 25.8	¹¹ 52.7
1965	706.5	² 76.5	10.8	36.0	9.7	26.3	40.0
January–November 1966	646.0	² 46.3	7.2	36.3	12.4	23.0	9.3
Malaysia and Singapore							
Malaysia and Singapore							
1964	1,252.7	² 93.8	7.5	92.2	30.9	61.3	.3
1965	1,399.0	² 144.4	10.3	134.3	27.8	106.5	7.3
Malaysia¹³							
1966	1,019.1	135.3	13.3	114.1	18.3	95.8	21.2
Sarawak							
1964	130.9	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(1)
1965	204.5	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(9)	(1)
January–June 1966	73.1	(1)	(9)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(1)
Singapore							
1966	1,101.2	² 96.1	8.7	49.5	13.4	36.1	44.8
Pakistan							
1964	520.7	53.0	10.2	13.3	10.1	3.2	39.7
1965	530.0	60.9	11.5	17.6	12.0	5.6	43.3
1966	600.8	77.4	12.9	47.2	20.4	26.8	30.2
Taiwan							
1964	433.0	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(9)	(9)
1965	449.7	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(9)	(9)
1966	536.3	(1)	(9)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
Thailand							
1964	591.1	2.5	.4	2.5	2.5	(*)	(*)
1965	624.1	4.4	.7	4.4	3.9	.5	(9)
1966	694.4	5.8	.8	5.8	5.8	(1)	(*)
COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA							
Australia							
1964	3,036.0	318.1	10.5	165.1	44.7	120.4	153.0
1965	2,971.1	² 292.5	9.8	121.0	30.3	90.7	164.5
1966	3,080.8	² 155.5	5.0	69.0	36.0	33.0	83.5
New Zealand							
1964	1,074.1	18.5	1.7	12.1	8.9	3.2	6.4
1965	1,006.6	16.8	1.7	10.0	5.2	4.8	6.8
1966	1,061.4	28.4	2.7	21.3	6.8	14.5	7.1
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES							
Argentina							
1964	1,410.4	² 152.8	10.8	60.5	45.9	14.6	91.7
1965	1,492.8	196.3	13.1	112.6	30.7	81.9	83.7
1966	1,593.2	² 227.9	14.3	142.7	55.1	87.6	84.0
Bolivia							
1964	113.8	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1965	131.8	(9)	.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
1966	150.4	(9)	.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Brazil							
1964	1,429.8	88.6	6.2	88.4	51.3	37.1	.2
1965	1,595.5	89.7	5.6	89.3	60.0	29.3	.4
1966	1,741.4	105.3	6.0	104.2	72.6	31.6	1.1
Chile							
1964	625.7	2.0	.3	2.0	2.0	(9)	(*)
1965	687.9	7.4	1.1	1.0	.9	.1	6.4
1966	880.8	5.3	.6	4.1	3.9	.2	1.2
Colombia							
1964	548.1	8.0	1.5	8.0	8.0	(9)	(9)
1965	539.1	² 12.1	2.2	11.5	10.8	.7	(*)
1966	507.6	18.0	3.5	18.0	16.1	1.9	(*)
Cuba							
1964	709.4	² 415.8	58.6	330.4	55.5	274.9	81.4
1965	686.0	² 546.5	79.7	480.0	105.0	375.0	55.0
1966 ¹⁴	640.0	² 492.0	76.9	401.0	116.0	285.0	85.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued
(Millions of dollars)

Exporting country and year	Exports to World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES—continued							
Ecuador							
1964	130.4	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
1965	133.8	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
1966	147.5	² 1.1	.7	(15)	(15)	(15)	(15)
Guyana							
1964	94.8	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
1965	97.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	(*)	(*)
1966	108.7	(3)	. . . . .	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Haiti¹⁸							
1964	38.0	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(*)	(*)
1965	38.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
Honduras							
1964	94.7	(3)	. . . . .	(3)	(3)	(*)	(*)
1965	126.6	(3)	. . . . .	(3)	(3)	(*)	(*)
1966	145.0	(3)	. . . . .	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Jamaica							
1964	218.1	2.8	1.3	2.8	2.0	.8	(*)
1965	214.7	1.3	.6	1.3	.9	.4	(1)
1966	224.9	(3)	. . . . .	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Mexico							
1964	934.9	² 17.6	1.9	17.5	17.4	.1	(*)
1965	1,030.2	61.2	5.9	58.7	58.6	.1	2.5
1966	1,072.2	8.5	.8	8.5	8.0	.5	(1)
Peru							
1964	667.2	² 12.7	1.9	12.6	12.6	(1)	(1)
1965	667.6	16.9	2.5	16.9	16.9	(1)	(1)
1966	764.7	21.2	2.8	21.2	21.2	(*)	(1)
Surinam							
1964	47.8	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)
1965	58.7	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)
Trinidad and Tobago							
1964	405.1	(3)	. . . . .	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1965	401.8	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
1966	426.1	(3)	. . . . .	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Uruguay							
1964	178.9	13.0	7.3	13.0	12.8	.2	(1)
1965	191.2	10.1	5.3	9.9	5.5	4.4	.2
1966	185.8	16.3	8.8	16.0	9.5	6.5	.3
Venezuela							
1964	2,703.0	.1	(3)	.1	.1	(3)	(3)
1965	2,743.2	2.9	.1	2.9	2.9	(*)	(*)
1966	2,712.8	.1	(3)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)

NOTE. Data for 1964-66 are shown wherever they are available. In this table exports include reexports for Australia, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Honduras, India, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia and Singapore, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Republic of South Africa, Federation of South Arabia (Aden), Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, and Zambia.

- ¹ Less than \$0.05 million.
- ² Includes exports to Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.
- ³ Not reported in the source.
- ⁴ Figures are based on export licenses issued.
- ⁵ Less than 0.05 percent.
- ⁶ East Cameroon only.
- ⁷ Excludes Zanzibar.
- ⁸ Year ending March of stated year.
- ⁹ May be incomplete.
- ¹⁰ Figures are for domestic exports only. Hong Kong reexports to Eastern Europe and Communist Asia were valued at \$10.2 million in 1964, \$9.9 million in 1965, and \$9.9 million in 1966.
- ¹¹ Data are partly estimated.
- ¹² Data are imports from Indonesia derived from U.S.S.R. sources.
- ¹³ States of Malaya only.
- ¹⁴ Data are estimates.
- ¹⁵ Not available.
- ¹⁶ Year ending September of stated year.
- * None.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66

(Millions of dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Com- munist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NON-EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
United States							
1964	18,684.0	1 102.3	.5	98.5	77.8	20.7	.5
1965	21,365.6	1 141.6	.7	137.4	94.8	42.6	.5
1966	25,550.3	1 182.2	.7	178.7	129.1	49.6	.1
Canada							
1964	6,944.4	34.1	.5	25.4	22.8	2.6	8.7
1965	8,005.8	51.9	.6	38.5	29.3	9.2	13.4
1966	9,126.8	68.9	.8	49.9	39.1	10.8	19.0
Japan							
1964	7,938.2	1 444.4	5.6	256.4	29.7	226.7	157.8
1965	8,169.7	1 527.1	6.5	276.0	35.8	240.2	224.7
1966	9,523.5	1 688.0	7.2	349.0	48.6	300.4	306.3
EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
Belgium-Luxembourg							
1964	5,922.5	1 132.5	2.2	117.3	67.6	49.7	13.7
1965	6,373.6	1 137.3	2.2	120.6	74.3	46.3	14.2
1966	7,174.0	1 154.8	2.2	136.3	75.7	60.6	15.4
Denmark							
1964	2,608.8	112.5	4.3	101.6	74.6	27.0	10.9
1965	2,811.6	1 124.5	4.4	113.7	79.2	34.5	10.5
1966	2,990.4	1 137.4	4.6	125.6	85.7	39.9	11.7
France							
1964	10,069.7	1 294.1	2.9	259.1	118.0	141.1	30.8
1965	10,338.4	1 319.5	3.1	272.4	126.4	146.0	43.7
1966	11,842.5	1 405.9	3.4	348.5	176.7	171.8	53.9
Germany, Federal Republic of							
1964	14,613.4	1 796.1	5.4	743.5	573.1	170.4	51.7
1965	17,772.3	1 979.7	5.5	904.3	693.8	210.5	72.7
1966	18,358.9	1 1,080.8	5.9	986.7	741.4	245.3	92.5
Greece							
1964	885.0	73.4	8.3	73.3	45.9	27.4	.1
1965	1,133.6	1 102.6	9.0	102.4	65.9	36.5	.1
1966	1,222.7	101.2	8.3	100.7	62.6	38.1	.5
Italy							
1964	7,231.3	1 394.4	5.5	370.2	223.2	147.0	23.8
1965	7,347.3	1 477.5	6.5	438.3	257.0	181.3	38.4
1966	8,571.3	1 570.5	6.7	513.7	323.8	189.9	56.5
Netherlands							
1964	7,053.9	1 146.5	2.1	125.2	89.5	35.7	20.0
1965	7,463.0	1 177.6	2.4	150.8	97.9	52.9	25.4
1966	8,016.2	1 182.0	2.3	150.5	102.1	48.4	30.2
Norway							
1964	1,983.7	70.2	3.5	67.0	41.3	25.7	3.2
1965	2,205.7	73.1	3.3	68.3	40.1	28.2	4.8
1966	2,402.6	76.2	3.2	71.3	39.8	31.5	4.9
Portugal							
1964	776.3	9.9	1.3	9.7	0.7	(²)	.2
1965	923.5	12.2	1.3	12.0	11.9	.1	.2
1966	1,012.0	13.2	1.3	13.0	12.5	.5	.2
Turkey							
1964	542.0	42.0	7.8	42.0	34.0	8.0	(²)
1965	576.7	57.6	10.0	57.6	40.9	16.7	(²)
1966	724.6	84.4	11.6	84.3	58.2	26.1	.1
United Kingdom							
1964	15,940.0	1 610.9	3.8	541.3	269.8	271.5	68.9
1965	16,137.8	1 701.2	4.3	616.7	283.7	333.0	83.2
1966	16,671.1	1 770.6	4.6	675.1	323.3	351.8	94.7
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES							
Austria							
1964	1,862.7	1 201.4	10.8	198.1	146.0	52.1	3.2
1965	2,100.4	1 231.6	11.0	226.3	173.6	52.7	4.9
1966	2,327.6	1 232.3	10.0	223.0	174.1	48.9	9.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES— continued							
Finland							
1964	1,505.0	321.2	21.3	314.4	67.0	247.4	6.8
1965	1,645.7	305.5	18.6	299.6	68.4	231.2	5.9
1966	1,726.4	337.8	19.6	329.3	66.7	262.6	8.5
Iceland							
1964	131.1	21.3	16.2	21.3	10.3	11.0	(*)
1965	137.3	22.0	16.0	21.9	9.8	12.1	.1
1966	159.4	18.1	11.3	18.0	7.0	11.0	.1
Ireland							
1964	973.9	13.6	1.3	12.6	10.3	2.3	1.0
1965	1,040.6	17.8	1.7	16.6	13.5	3.1	1.2
1966	1,043.3	18.4	1.8	16.4	12.4	4.0	2.0
Spain							
1964	2,259.3	29.8	1.3	29.6	26.0	3.6	.2
1965	3,003.9	70.4	2.3	68.7	47.6	21.1	1.7
1966	3,591.4	50.5	1.4	46.9	39.9	7.0	3.6
Sweden							
1964	3,855.0	171.7	4.5	159.5	90.1	69.4	12.2
1965	4,378.4	195.6	4.5	180.1	107.7	72.4	15.1
1966	4,573.8	215.9	4.7	201.5	115.9	85.6	14.4
Switzerland							
1964	3,610.3	183.2	2.3	72.3	64.1	8.2	10.8
1965	3,697.4	194.2	2.5	81.0	68.8	12.2	12.7
1966	3,944.1	112.7	2.9	96.3	75.6	20.7	16.1
Yugoslavia							
1964	1,323.0	1378.7	28.6	378.5	278.4	100.1	.1
1965	1,287.8	1369.8	28.7	369.3	261.4	107.9	.2
1966	1,575.4	1498.5	31.6	495.8	350.1	145.7	1.9
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES							
Cyprus							
1964	105.1	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.0	1.6	(*)
1965	143.8	9.7	6.7	9.7	5.3	4.4	(*)
1966	154.4	9.3	6.0	9.3	5.0	4.3	(*)
Ethiopia							
1964	122.9	7.2	5.9	5.4	4.2	1.2	1.8
1965	125.8	8.7	6.9	6.0	4.7	1.3	2.7
1966	161.7	10.3	6.3	7.7	5.1	2.6	2.6
Iran							
1964	672.7	53.7	8.0	53.7	21.6	32.1	(*)
1965	860.0	37.7	4.4	37.7	25.0	12.7	(*)
1966	929.6	166.5	7.2	55.2	28.8	26.4	11.2
Iraq							
1964	412.6	67.8	16.4	53.2	32.0	21.2	14.6
1965	450.6	110.5	24.5	93.6	60.6	33.0	16.9
1966	492.2	189.2	18.1	67.9	42.2	25.7	21.2
Israel							
1964	826.0	16.4	2.0	16.4	16.3	.1	(*)
1965	835.4	16.6	2.0	16.6	16.2	.4	(*)
1966	839.2	17.9	2.1	17.9	16.9	1.0	(*)
Jordan							
1964	150.0	15.7	10.5	13.5	11.5	2.0	2.2
1965	156.9	18.0	11.5	14.3	11.2	3.1	3.7
1966	186.7	20.1	10.8	14.5	10.5	4.0	5.6
Kuwait							
1964	322.5	9.6	3.0	3.7	3.7	(*)	5.9
1965	377.2	28.5	7.6	16.3	10.5	5.8	12.2
1966	462.8	37.4	8.1	22.2	13.8	8.4	15.2
Lebanon							
1964	428.2	37.5	8.7	33.9	28.2	5.7	3.6
1965	485.1	42.8	8.8	37.9	31.9	6.0	4.9
1966	532.8	50.1	9.4	42.4	36.8	5.6	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Com- munist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES— continued							
Libya							
1964	292.3	14.3	4.9	12.8	8.8	4.0	1.5
1965	320.4	21.3	6.6	16.5	13.3	3.2	4.8
1966	405.0	30.7	7.6	22.8	19.2	3.6	7.9
Malta							
1964	96.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	.1	.3
1965	99.0	4.7	4.8	4.2	3.8	.4	.5
1966	108.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.5	.2	.7
South Arabia, Federation of (Aden)							
1964	297.1	10.1	3.7	9.0	8.2	.8	1.1
1965	301.2	9.2	3.0	7.3	5.0	2.3	1.9
1966	285.4	7.6	2.7	6.2	4.3	1.9	1.4
Sudan							
1964	274.2	26.0	9.5	19.4	15.2	4.2	6.6
1965	207.6	26.3	12.6	19.7	12.3	7.4	6.6
January-September 1966	162.3	24.1	14.9	16.3	10.8	5.5	7.8
Syria							
1964	235.2	32.7	13.9	27.3	23.0	4.3	5.4
1965	212.6	32.2	15.1	26.4	19.7	6.7	5.8
1966	293.0	82.5	28.2	66.8	45.0	21.8	15.7
United Arab Republic (Egypt)							
1964	953.2	168.2	17.7	149.3	75.5	73.8	17.8
1965	933.5	208.8	22.4	181.5	97.5	84.0	26.7
1966	1,070.4	270.0	25.2	227.8	134.1	93.7	40.3
AFRICAN COUNTRIES							
Angola							
1964	164.0	.5	.3	.5	.5	(2)	(2)
1965	194.8	.5	.2	.5	.5	(2)	(2)
1966	208.8	1.2	.6	1.2	1.2	(2)	(2)
Cameroon							
1964 ³	115.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	(2)	(2)
1965 ³	134.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	.1	(2)
January-June 1966	87.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	(2)	.1
Chad							
1964	34.6	.8	2.4	.3	.3	(2)	.5
1965	31.2	.6	2.0	.2	.2	(2)	.4
1966	32.3	1.2	3.7	.6	.6	(2)	.6
Congo (Kinshasa)							
1964	288.3	.7	.2	.7	.7	(2)	(2)
1965	319.9	(4)	. . . . .	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
January-September 1966	256.8	1.4	.6	1.4	1.4	(2)	(2)
Dahomey							
1964	31.4	.5	1.5	.3	.3	(2)	.2
1965	34.4	1.4	4.0	.9	.5	.4	.5
1966	33.5	1.8	5.2	1.2	.7	.5	.6
Ghana							
1964	340.2	50.4	14.8	47.7	30.9	16.8	2.7
1965	450.1	104.8	23.3	90.1	60.1	30.0	14.7
1966	362.7	47.6	13.1	40.1	19.7	20.4	7.5
Ivory Coast							
1964	238.5	1.5	.6	1.0	1.0	(2)	.5
1965	236.3	2.1	.9	2.1	1.5	.6	(*)
1966	257.7	1.9	.7	1.7	1.6	.1	.2
Kenya							
1964	214.5	6.7	3.1	4.8	4.7	.1	1.9
1965	249.3	6.1	2.5	3.4	2.2	1.2	2.7
1966	314.7	12.7	4.0	7.3	4.6	2.7	5.4
Malagasy Republic							
1964	135.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	(2)	.3
1965	138.1	3.1	2.4	1.5	1.5	(2)	1.6
1966	141.5	72.9	2.1	7.7	7.7	(4)	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Importing country and year	Imports from World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
AFRICAN COUNTRIES—continued							
Mali							
1964	36.6	13.7	37.3	10.9	1.7	9.2	2.8
1965	42.9	19.2	44.7	9.4	1.4	8.0	9.8
1966	36.0	16.5	45.8	6.2	1.6	4.6	10.3
Morocco							
1964	459.9	40.5	8.8	28.7	18.1	10.6	11.8
1965	452.8	35.7	7.9	23.7	14.2	9.5	12.0
1966	477.0	52.7	11.0	36.3	20.3	16.0	16.4
Mozambique							
1964	156.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	(*)	(*)
1965	173.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	(*)	(*)
January-October 1966	172.5	.2	.1	.2	.2	(*)	(*)
Niger							
1964	33.5	.7	2.0	.2	.2	(*)	.5
1965	37.7	2.1	5.6	.3	.2	.1	1.8
1966	45.0	2.6	5.9	.1	.1	(*)	2.5
Nigeria							
1964	710.9	27.7	3.9	18.9	18.8	.1	8.8
1965	770.4	31.5	4.1	17.9	17.1	.8	13.6
1966	717.8	30.2	4.2	16.1	14.7	1.4	14.1
Senegal							
1964	171.6	3.6	2.1	.3	.2	.1	3.3
1965	164.3	3.4	2.1	.4	.3	.1	3.0
1966	161.0	5.1	3.1	1.0	.7	.3	4.1
Sierra Leone							
1964	99.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	(*)	.8
1965	107.5	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.6	.1	1.3
1966	100.0	7.6	7.6	6.1	5.7	.4	1.5
Somali Republic							
1964	54.7	7.1	13.0	6.6	.5	6.1	.5
South Africa, Republic of							
1964	2,220.0	9.7	.4	9.7	8.2	1.5	(*)
1965	2,455.4	6.7	.3	6.7	6.4	.3	(*)
1966	2,299.8	5.8	.2	5.8	5.5	.3	(*)
Southern Rhodesia							
1964	307.1	1.1	.4	.6	.6	(*)	.5
1965	335.4	1.0	.3	.9	.9	(*)	.1
Tanzania ³							
1964	123.1	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	.2	.9
1965	140.1	7.3	5.2	2.4	2.0	.4	4.9
1966	179.9	14.4	8.0	4.0	3.5	.5	10.4
Togo							
1964	41.7	1.7	4.1	1.1	.6	.5	.6
1965	45.0	1.8	4.1	1.2	.4	.8	.6
1966	47.3	2.8	5.9	1.5	.8	.7	1.3
Tunisia							
1964	250.7	17.1	6.8	16.9	13.0	3.9	.2
1965	245.9	16.4	6.7	14.8	9.1	5.7	1.6
1966	250.0	25.4	10.2	23.7	14.0	9.7	1.7
Uganda							
1964	91.9	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	(*)	.7
1965	114.4	4.9	4.3	2.2	2.1	.1	2.7
1966	120.3	7.5	6.2	2.7	2.2	.5	4.8
Zambia							
1964	219.0	.3	.1	.3	.3	(*)	(*)
1965	295.0	.4	.1	.4	.4	(*)	(*)
1966	344.6	.8	.2	.6	.6	(*)	.2
FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES							
Afghanistan ⁹							
1964	141.4	171.2	50.4	70.3	75.1	65.2	(*)
1965	131.0	166.6	50.9	64.9	73.9	61.0	(*)
Burma							
1964	271.5	49.3	18.2	17.5	9.6	7.9	31.8
1965	247.4	47.8	19.3	20.1	12.9	7.2	27.7
January-October 1966	136.3	719.3	14.2	9.8	76.5	73.3	79.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Com- munist China
		Value	Percent of world				
FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES— continued							
Cambodia							
1964	81.8	¹ 19.8	24.2	8.1	6.1	2.0	10.4
1965	102.9	¹ 29.3	28.5	13.3	10.7	2.6	14.1
January–November 1966	103.9	¹ 29.8	28.6	10.8	7.7	3.1	17.1
Ceylon							
1964	414.6	75.8	18.3	32.9	18.5	14.4	42.9
1965	309.6	60.2	19.4	36.3	15.3	21.0	23.9
1966	425.9	¹ 88.6	20.8	42.0	17.6	24.4	45.6
Hong Kong							
1964	1,496.3	¹ 355.3	23.7	5.1	3.6	1.5	344.8
1965	1,568.8	¹ 415.9	26.5	5.1	3.5	1.6	406.3
1966	1,707.0	¹ 497.4	28.2	5.6	2.7	2.9	484.6
India							
1964	2,714.6	280.9	10.3	280.8	116.2	164.6	.1
1965	2,990.1	¹ 309.5	10.4	309.4	126.9	182.5	(*)
1966	2,750.1	¹ 281.4	10.2	281.2	130.5	150.7	(*)
Indonesia							
1964	622.0	¹⁰ 133.9	. . . . .	¹⁰ 89.3	¹⁰ 42.6	¹⁰ 46.7	¹¹ 44.6
1965	718.0	¹⁰ 113.2	. . . . .	¹⁰ 113.2	¹⁰ 58.8	¹⁰ 64.4	(*)
1966	583.0	¹⁰ 99.7	. . . . .	¹⁰ 39.7	¹⁰ 34.8	¹⁰ 4.8	(*)
Malaysia and Singapore							
Malaya and Singapore							
1964	1,399.1	¹ 110.0	7.9	9.7	6.7	3.0	98.9
1965	1,500.2	¹ 117.3	7.8	9.1	5.2	3.9	106.4
Malaysia¹¹							
1966	860.1	¹ 60.9	7.1	4.1	2.4	1.7	56.6
Sarawak							
1964	145.7	¹ 11.5	7.9	.2	.2	(*)	11.2
1965	225.9	⁷ 12.1	5.3	7.1	7.1	(*)	12.0
January–June 1966	83.1	6.7	8.0	.1	.1	(*)	6.6
Singapore							
1966	1,328.3	¹ 96.7	7.3	6.3	3.2	3.1	88.8
Pakistan							
1964	997.4	36.9	3.7	20.6	9.3	11.3	16.3
1965	1,043.1	49.6	4.8	31.2	17.4	13.8	18.4
1966	899.7	76.4	8.5	47.9	20.3	27.6	28.5
Taiwan							
1964	428.0	.9	.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	13.9
1965	556.0	.1	(14)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13.1
1966	622.4	.1	(14)	.1	(*)	(*)	(2 13)
Thailand							
1964	666.4	6.5	1.0	6.5	4.5	2.0	(*)
1965	731.7	8.6	1.2	8.6	5.9	2.7	(*)
1966	1,173.7	9.7	.8	9.7	6.9	2.8	(*)
COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA							
Australia							
1964	2,973.0	¹ 39.0	1.3	16.0	14.0	2.0	22.6
1965	3,353.4	¹ 53.8	1.6	27.1	24.8	2.3	26.3
1966	3,196.8	¹ 44.1	1.4	17.4	15.9	1.5	26.4
New Zealand							
1964	881.6	4.7	.5	2.4	2.0	.4	2.3
1965	967.5	6.2	.6	2.8	2.4	.4	3.4
1966	997.9	7.2	.7	3.1	2.7	.4	4.1
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES							
Argentina							
1964	1,077.2	16.5	1.5	16.3	13.4	2.9	.2
1965	1,198.4	31.5	2.6	31.2	13.3	17.9	.3
1966	1,124.3	33.9	3.0	33.5	15.3	18.2	.4
Bolivia							
1964	102.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	(*)	(*)
1965	133.9	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	(*)	(*)
1966	138.4	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.1	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, 1964-66—Continued
(Millions of dollars)

Importing country and year	World	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe	Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES—continued							
Brazil							
1964	1,263.5	69.0	5.5	68.4	40.8	27.6	.6
1965	1,096.4	64.4	5.9	64.4	29.4	35.0	(²)
1966	1,496.2	73.0	4.9	73.0	36.4	36.6	(²)
Chile							
1964	607.2	2.0	.3	2.0	2.0	(²)	(²)
1965	604.2	2.5	.4	2.4	1.9	.5	.1
January-November 1966	626.6	3.7	.6	3.5	3.1	.4	.2
Colombia							
1964	586.3	8.5	1.5	8.5	8.5	(²)	(²)
1965	453.5	10.0	2.2	10.0	10.0	(²)	(²)
1966	674.3	11.9	1.8	11.9	11.2	.7	(²)
Cuba							
1964	1,014.6	688.6	65.9	562.3	150.9	411.4	106.3
1965	865.0	645.0	74.6	515.0	95.0	420.0	130.0
1966 ¹³	900.0	682.0	76.8	592.0	113.0	479.0	85.0
Ecuador							
1964	152.0	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.4	(²)	.1
1965	170.8	1.2	.7	1.2	1.2	(²)	(²)
1966	171.9	1.6	.9	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Guyana							
1964	87.4	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.1	.4	.6
1965	104.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.5	.5	.9
1966	117.8	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.2	.7	.9
Haiti ¹⁴							
1964	35.9	1.7	4.7	1.6	1.6	(*)	.1
1965	37.1	2.3	6.2	2.2	2.2	(*)	.1
Honduras							
1964	101.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	(²)	(²)
1965	121.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	(²)	(²)
1966	149.0	1.1	.7	1.1	1.1	(²)	(*)
Jamaica							
1964	281.8	.3	.1	.3	.3	(²)	(²)
1965	294.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	(²)	(²)
1966	320.9	(²)	...	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Mexico							
1964	1,492.9	4.1	.3	4.1	4.0	.1	(²)
1965	1,559.6	5.7	.4	5.6	4.9	.7	.1
1966	1,605.2	3.7	.2	3.6	3.5	.1	.1
Peru							
1964	579.9	1.6	.3	1.6	1.6	(²)	(²)
1965	729.7	2.1	.3	2.1	2.1	(²)	(²)
1966	817.2	3.1	.4	3.1	3.1	(²)	(²)
Surinam							
1964	80.2	1.5	1.9	.4	.3	.1	1.1
1965	95.2	1.9	2.0	.5	.3	.2	1.4
Trinidad and Tobago							
1964	422.8	.6	.1	.6	.6	(²)	(²)
1965	474.6	.7	.1	.7	.7	(²)	(²)
1966	456.8	(²)	...	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Uruguay							
1964	198.4	3.1	1.5	3.1	2.8	.3	(²)
1965	150.7	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.7	.3	.1
1966	164.2	3.0	1.8	2.9	2.2	.7	.1
Venezuela							
1964	1,149.7	7.0	.6	6.6	6.5	.1	.4
1965	1,323.1	9.0	.7	8.4	8.3	.1	.6
1966	1,188.3	8.4	.7	7.9	7.9	(²)	.5

NOTE. Data for 1964-66 are shown wherever they are available.

¹ Includes imports from Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

² Less than \$0.05 million.

³ Not reported in the source.

⁴ Figures are based on import licenses issued.

⁵ East Cameroon only.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ May be incomplete.

⁸ Excludes Zanzibar.

⁹ Year ending March of stated year.

¹⁰ Data are exports to Indonesia, derived from Eastern European sources.

¹¹ January-June 1964.

¹² States of Malaya only.

¹³ Chinese goods imported via Hong Kong.

¹⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹⁵ Data are estimates.

¹⁶ Year ending September of stated year.

*None.

TABLE 4.—TRADE OF FREE-WORLD AND COCOM COUNTRIES WITH COMMUNIST AREAS, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1959, AND 1962-66
(Millions of dollars)

Trade by years with	Exports to Eastern Europe and Communist Asia					Imports from Eastern Europe and Communist Asia				
	Free world	All COCOM countries		European COCOM countries		Free world	All COCOM countries		European COCOM countries	
	Total value ¹	Value	Percent of total value	Value	Percent of total value	Total value	Value	Percent of total value	Value	Percent of total value
EASTERN EUROPE AND COMMUNIST ASIA²										
1947	2,005.7	1,268.5	63.2	494.2	24.6	1,424.7	686.4	48.2	448.3	31.5
1948	1,968.5	940.9	47.8	487.9	24.8	2,008.0	1,014.7	50.5	744.1	37.1
1950	1,544.8	636.2	41.2	537.2	34.8	1,727.0	997.9	57.8	716.8	41.6
1952	1,438.2	545.4	37.9	542.9	37.7	1,633.9	785.9	48.1	692.0	42.4
1959	3,669.1	1,853.4	50.5	1,687.5	46.0	3,702.8	1,954.9	52.8	1,779.6	47.3
1962	5,172.2	2,616.9	50.6	2,096.3	40.5	5,517.8	2,601.8	47.2	2,273.0	41.2
1963	5,622.1	2,761.6	49.1	2,066.6	36.8	6,240.6	2,924.0	46.9	2,540.4	40.7
1964	6,814.9	3,515.2	51.6	2,220.3	32.6	7,136.6	3,263.4	45.7	2,682.6	37.6
1965	7,667.7	3,674.9	47.9	2,676.6	34.9	8,097.6	3,883.5	48.0	3,102.8	39.1
1966	³ 8,508.7	4,598.4	54.0	3,264.6	38.4	³ 9,047.1	4,516.0	49.9	3,576.9	39.5
EASTERN EUROPE										
1947	1,333.5	785.8	58.9	410.2	30.8	1,006.8	504.4	50.1	390.3	38.8
1948	1,434.2	576.2	40.2	429.8	30.0	1,519.7	810.1	53.3	698.5	46.3
1950	1,092.7	533.4	48.8	502.4	46.0	1,192.3	732.0	61.4	641.6	53.8
1952	1,165.7	519.7	44.6	517.8	44.4	1,202.9	695.3	55.1	645.3	51.1
1959	3,003.2	1,505.8	50.1	1,350.0	45.0	3,039.5	1,709.4	56.2	1,572.1	51.7
1962	4,471.8	2,292.4	51.3	1,955.7	43.7	4,684.0	2,359.8	50.4	2,102.3	44.9
1963	4,786.8	2,428.1	50.7	1,902.6	39.7	5,255.0	2,644.5	50.3	2,363.8	45.0
1964	5,733.4	3,045.2	53.1	2,044.7	35.7	6,824.0	3,830.6	48.6	2,450.3	42.1
1965	6,296.3	2,982.2	47.4	2,347.1	37.3	7,538.8	4,000.0	50.0	2,856.9	45.7
1966	³ 6,967.0	3,660.2	52.6	2,823.5	40.5	³ 7,166.3	3,783.1	52.8	3,205.6	44.7
EASTERN EUROPE, EXCLUDING U.S.S.R.										
1947	856.5	538.2	62.8	316.7	37.0	732.9	338.4	46.2	303.6	41.4
1948	900.7	448.3	49.8	334.4	37.1	1,026.0	484.6	47.2	452.6	44.1
1950	791.6	437.5	55.3	407.0	51.5	940.0	545.4	58.1	495.1	52.7
1952	682.4	335.3	49.1	333.6	48.9	794.6	396.4	49.9	306.1	46.1
1959	1,864.0	1,070.3	57.7	958.1	51.7	1,795.3	1,010.0	56.3	943.3	52.5
1962	2,654.0	1,398.7	52.7	1,234.6	46.5	2,491.8	1,344.0	53.9	1,251.3	50.2
1963	2,675.0	1,387.1	51.8	1,281.9	47.9	2,827.0	1,539.6	54.5	1,444.2	51.1
1964	3,150.6	1,848.9	58.7	1,469.7	46.6	3,212.0	1,677.0	52.2	1,546.8	48.2
1965	3,546.9	1,993.1	56.2	1,754.9	49.5	3,590.2	1,930.9	53.8	1,770.9	49.3
1966	³ 4,198.2	2,530.1	60.3	2,245.7	53.5	³ 3,990.9	2,218.5	55.6	2,001.7	50.2
U.S.S.R.										
1947	477.0	247.6	51.9	93.5	19.6	273.9	166.0	60.6	86.7	31.7
1948	533.5	127.9	24.0	95.4	18.0	493.7	325.5	65.9	235.9	47.8
1950	301.1	95.9	31.8	94.5	31.4	252.3	185.6	73.6	146.5	58.1
1952	483.3	184.4	38.2	184.2	38.1	468.3	298.9	63.8	279.2	59.6
1959	1,149.2	435.5	37.9	391.9	34.1	1,244.2	699.4	56.2	628.8	50.5
1962	2,017.8	893.7	44.3	721.1	35.7	2,192.2	1,015.8	46.3	850.7	38.8
1963	2,111.8	941.0	44.8	620.7	29.4	2,428.0	1,104.9	45.5	919.6	37.9
1964	2,581.8	1,196.3	46.3	575.0	22.3	3,212.0	1,533.6	47.7	903.5	34.6
1965	2,749.4	989.1	36.0	592.2	21.5	3,948.7	1,378.1	34.7	1,086.0	36.8
1966	³ 2,768.8	1,130.1	40.8	577.8	20.9	³ 3,175.4	1,564.6	49.3	1,203.9	37.9
COMMUNIST CHINA										
1947	672.2	482.7	71.8	84.0	12.5	417.9	182.0	43.6	58.0	13.9
1948	534.3	364.7	68.3	58.1	10.9	488.3	204.6	41.9	55.6	11.4
1950	452.1	102.8	22.7	34.8	7.7	534.7	265.9	49.7	75.2	14.1
1952	272.5	25.7	9.4	25.1	9.2	367.9	87.5	23.8	46.7	12.7
1959	651.0	336.9	51.8	331.5	50.9	698.3	225.7	32.3	201.6	28.9
1962	678.4	309.5	45.6	134.0	19.8	796.2	215.5	27.1	165.0	20.7
1963	804.6	316.2	39.3	156.9	19.5	939.7	245.5	26.1	165.8	17.6
1964	1,045.2	443.0	42.4	163.9	15.7	1,250.2	390.2	31.0	223.3	17.7
1965	1,306.6	655.8	50.2	313.3	24.0	1,503.5	531.8	35.4	293.3	19.5
1966	³ 1,494.4	908.2	60.8	422.0	28.2	³ 1,811.3	686.0	37.9	360.6	19.9

NOTE.—The Coordinating Committee in Paris coordinates strategic trade controls of the following countries: Total COCOM—United States, Canada, Japan, and European COCOM, i.e., Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

¹ Beginning 1959, free-world exports to Eastern Europe and Communist Asia exclude reexports from Hong Kong.

² Includes trade with Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

³ Preliminary and incomplete.

TABLE 5A.—EXPORTS OF THE FREE WORLD AND EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES TO COMMUNIST AREAS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS, 1964-65

(Millions of dollars)

Exports to Exports from Commodity and commodity group	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia				Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.				U.S.S.R.				Communist China			
	Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Exports, total	26,814.9	27,667.7	22,220.3	22,676.6	3,150.6	3,546.9	1,469.7	1,754.9	2,581.8	2,749.4	575.0	592.2	1,045.2	1,306.6	163.9	313.3
<i>Food, beverages, and tobacco, total</i>	<i>1,896.6</i>	<i>1,779.1</i>	<i>344.0</i>	<i>367.0</i>	<i>796.0</i>	<i>766.6</i>	<i>235.2</i>	<i>287.2</i>	<i>794.3</i>	<i>631.5</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>404.5</i>	<i>372.1</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Live animals and meat	84.0	93.1	34.6	43.2	59.0	56.2	20.6	26.8	25.0	36.7	14.0	16.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dairy products and eggs	45.3	38.0	19.1	11.2	30.0	16.1	13.9	7.7	15.2	21.9	5.1	3.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fish and preparations	45.7	42.5	20.7	21.7	28.6	27.5	14.5	15.6	17.1	15.0	6.2	6.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wheat and wheat flour	1,109.9	862.0	98.3	119.1	279.0	217.7	53.9	103.1	506.2	304.6	20.7	9.6	324.4	332.6	23.4	1.8
Rice	93.9	71.9	2.7	2.1	30.1	24.3	2.2	2.1	43.7	24.6	(*)	(*)	19.5	21.3	(*)	(*)
Barley	56.4	6.7	27.8	2.8	27.5	6.4	19.8	2.8	(*)	(*)	1.1	(*)	28.6	(*)	7.9	(*)
Corn	35.5	54.3	1.3	(*)	21.0	48.9	1.3	(*)	(*)	1.3	(*)	(*)	13.7	4.1	(*)	(*)
Cereals and preparations, other	20.8	25.3	3.3	9.3	11.4	23.8	3.3	8.3	(*)	1.5	(*)	1.0	9.4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fruit and vegetables	118.5	152.1	51.3	64.9	62.8	83.8	32.0	42.1	51.9	66.3	19.3	22.8	3.8	2.0	(*)	(*)
Coffee	78.8	78.2	2.0	(*)	54.8	55.2	2.0	(*)	24.0	22.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cocoa and preparations	48.9	69.3	3.8	1.6	15.2	22.9	3.1	(*)	30.9	41.0	(*)	9	2.8	5.4	(*)	(*)
Tea	41.6	52.8	(*)	(*)	4.3	4.1	(*)	(*)	35.7	43.8	(*)	(*)	1.6	4.9	(*)	(*)
Feedstuffs for animals	93.5	108.8	29.6	32.5	91.9	101.7	29.6	32.5	1.6	7.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Food and beverages, other	34.4	32.9	13.2	10.9	25.2	20.9	10.8	10.0	8.5	11.7	1.9	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tobacco and manufactures	89.4	91.2	36.2	47.5	55.2	57.1	28.1	35.3	34.2	33.2	8.1	12.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<i>Crude materials, total</i>	<i>1,280.6</i>	<i>1,373.6</i>	<i>204.9</i>	<i>237.7</i>	<i>631.5</i>	<i>638.7</i>	<i>151.6</i>	<i>177.0</i>	<i>387.7</i>	<i>494.5</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>258.5</i>	<i>236.5</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>13.3</i>
Hides, skins, and fur skins	74.8	93.5	20.1	24.6	51.6	58.9	18.1	22.2	22.5	33.6	2.0	2.4	7	1.0	(*)	(*)
Oilseeds	37.4	49.6	3.3	3.0	27.8	33.4	3.3	2.8	9.2	15.0	(*)	2	4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Crude rubber	219.8	228.5	19.2	19.5	51.3	46.1	7.1	9.8	96.8	146.1	12.0	9.6	70.9	34.4	(*)	(*)
Wood, cork, and pulp	106.4	109.0	14.7	18.6	65.1	61.5	13.5	15.6	26.5	36.4	4	1.8	14.4	10.6	(*)	(*)
Wool and other animal hair	193.0	155.3	33.9	37.3	92.0	73.7	27.0	30.4	66.0	65.3	3.0	4.9	34.6	16.0	3.9	2.0
Cotton	352.9	425.7	17.4	25.4	149.7	160.0	19.6	19.6	115.0	142.3	4.0	3.6	87.3	122.6	(*)	(*)
Manmade fibers	95.1	100.9	50.0	59.1	46.0	48.8	29.5	33.7	25.5	29.9	13.6	18.6	23.2	21.9	6.9	6.8
Textile fibers, other	57.8	58.1	13.9	14.0	32.0	31.0	13.4	13.5	9.4	8.2	(*)	(*)	16.4	18.9	(*)	(*)
Fertilizers and minerals, crude	49.7	48.3	10.1	11.4	34.3	35.0	7.9	8.4	6.2	5.5	2.2	2.7	9.2	7.8	(*)	(*)
Iron ore and concentrates	35.3	37.2	1.2	(*)	35.3	37.2	1.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Crude materials, other	58.4	67.5	21.1	24.0	46.4	53.1	17.2	20.2	10.6	12.2	3.6	3.6	1.4	2.1	(*)	(*)

<i>Mineral fuels and related materials</i>	45.4	27.1	28.2	14.6	45.6	24.3	27.6	13.8	1.2	2.6	.4	.8	.5	.2	.2	(3)
<i>Fats and oils</i>	100.4	108.1	32.1	39.1	37.0	49.8	22.5	26.8	53.6	48.0	9.6	12.2	8.9	8.6	(3)	(3)
<i>Chemicals, total</i>	526.0	722.8	340.0	462.6	302.2	370.1	224.9	273.0	123.3	157.6	82.1	99.0	96.3	188.0	31.3	87.6
Organic and inorganic chemicals	210.9	270.3	126.1	157.4	109.5	125.1	77.8	89.0	50.0	65.3	37.9	41.0	49.7	78.0	10.0	27.2
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring materials	60.0	77.1	37.2	46.6	43.1	51.3	27.3	31.5	9.9	17.0	4.9	9.0	6.8	8.4	4.9	5.8
Medicines and pharmaceuticals	21.5	28.6	14.9	19.6	15.3	21.4	11.2	15.7	4.2	4.4	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.1
Manufactured fertilizers	71.7	140.7	46.1	93.7	45.5	63.4	38.7	53.4	1.6	(3)	1.5	(3)	23.5	74.1	5.1	38.2
Plastic materials	74.4	97.9	57.7	69.0	46.9	55.1	38.3	43.0	22.2	33.7	16.2	22.7	4.8	8.6	3.2	3.3
Chemicals, other	87.5	108.2	58.0	76.3	41.9	53.8	31.6	40.4	35.4	37.2	19.1	23.8	9.8	16.9	7.0	12.0
<i>Machinery, total</i>	867.8	1,001.4	568.1	637.1	474.5	565.6	354.9	403.2	334.1	288.8	187.5	169.4	45.7	137.8	23.3	68.3
Power-generating machinery	24.2	38.2	16.3	25.2	16.6	23.6	11.7	16.0	6.4	10.6	4.0	6.0	1.1	3.9	.6	3.1
Metalworking machinery	104.8	101.0	82.2	67.3	64.2	59.3	53.5	44.3	31.6	23.6	22.2	12.0	7.8	17.3	5.3	10.3
Textile and leather machinery	65.2	81.2	51.9	59.4	30.7	46.7	27.5	40.1	27.6	24.7	22.8	16.2	6.9	9.6	1.6	3.0
Paper and pulp mill machinery	73.8	27.8	24.1	9.9	28.4	19.1	14.2	7.4	45.4	8.1	9.9	2.2	(3)	.6	(3)	.3
Construction and mining machinery	20.4	41.1	10.9	16.4	13.0	16.8	7.7	10.3	4.0	10.6	1.6	2.8	3.3	13.7	1.6	3.3
Heating and cooling equipment	72.6	92.3	52.0	60.3	39.5	40.8	34.4	30.1	30.2	39.8	17.3	22.3	2.8	9.7	.3	6.1
Pumps and centrifuges	49.3	67.6	37.8	46.0	26.0	35.0	18.9	25.2	20.6	18.2	17.1	12.8	2.1	9.7	1.3	5.1
Mechanical handling equipment	31.7	43.6	20.2	30.4	16.8	24.3	13.8	18.7	14.3	15.8	6.0	9.5	.5	3.5	.3	2.2
Nonelectric machinery, other	228.8	273.0	162.8	188.6	131.1	162.3	96.7	118.9	90.0	74.1	62.6	52.7	7.6	36.1	3.4	16.7
Electric power machinery and switchgear	47.5	52.8	29.8	32.6	34.6	35.1	25.3	26.0	12.4	12.0	4.2	5.2	.5	5.5	.3	1.3
Insulated wire and cable	36.9	42.0	7.4	7.9	12.9	14.5	6.4	6.8	23.7	26.7	.8	.8	.2	.8	.2	.3
Electric machinery, other	102.6	140.8	72.7	93.1	60.7	88.1	44.8	59.4	27.9	24.6	19.0	16.9	12.9	27.4	8.4	16.6
<i>Transport equipment, total</i>	336.7	395.3	145.9	177.2	74.9	121.7	49.5	61.5	243.4	255.0	80.0	71.6	13.8	17.9	11.9	14.0
Railway vehicles	32.0	55.5	14.8	16.0	24.6	50.1	14.7	15.6	7.4	4.6	.1	.1	(3)	.8	(3)	.3
Ships and boats	267.2	280.4	104.5	90.3	25.0	29.9	15.4	16.9	231.9	246.0	78.9	70.0	6.1	4.4	6.0	3.4
Transport equipment, other	37.5	59.4	26.6	40.9	25.3	41.7	19.4	29.0	4.1	4.4	1.0	1.5	7.7	12.0	5.9	10.3
<i>Manufactured goods, other, total</i>	1,166.8	1,567.9	537.1	717.2	662.9	817.9	390.4	497.0	367.3	477.9	92.5	120.7	123.0	227.4	51.9	127.5
Wood and cork manufactures; paper and products	115.6	138.4	19.1	25.2	49.0	64.4	16.9	22.2	58.0	66.5	1.8	2.4	8.2	7.1	.4	.6
Cotton yarn, fabrics, and manufactures	45.5	86.4	5.4	7.4	34.4	43.8	4.7	5.8	7.2	33.1	.1	.8	2.9	9.2	.5	.8
Juta yarn, fabrics, and manufactures	58.7	63.0	.6	1.5	13.5	13.7	.1	.2	45.0	46.5	.4	(3)	.2	2.7	.1	1.3
Manmade fiber yarn, fabrics, and manufactures	100.8	107.6	59.7	65.6	46.1	51.1	32.8	38.5	28.1	32.8	12.5	16.9	22.8	22.2	13.9	9.9
Textile yarns, fabrics, and manufactures, other	38.6	47.3	21.4	29.9	23.4	24.1	12.2	12.8	11.2	17.9	6.7	13.0	2.3	4.2	1.7	3.6
Iron and steel plates and sheets	168.5	173.8	108.8	106.6	97.2	95.9	77.4	73.5	35.5	20.1	18.3	4.7	34.7	56.1	13.1	28.4
Iron and steel tubes and pipes	126.0	199.9	80.9	124.5	72.9	93.2	58.4	75.9	33.2	74.2	17.8	36.0	17.9	31.7	4.7	12.5
Iron and steel and semimanufactures, other	96.7	145.6	53.3	73.2	81.0	121.8	50.8	71.1	11.4	12.9	1.6	.6	3.0	4.2	.9	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5A.—EXPORTS OF THE FREE WORLD AND EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES TO COMMUNIST AREAS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS, 1964-65—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity and commodity group	Exports to		Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia				Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.				U.S.S.R.				Communist China			
	Exports from		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
<i>Manufactured goods, other, total—Continued</i>																		
Copper and semimanufactures	52.5	86.9	23.8	57.7	29.6	46.3	14.5	32.5	13.9	16.4	3.5	2.0	9.0	24.2	5.8	23.2		
Base metals and manufactures, other	129.6	178.1	57.2	91.2	79.4	108.4	39.9	59.4	44.2	50.8	13.7	16.5	5.5	18.7	3.5	15.3		
Clothing and footwear	72.2	106.3	10.7	26.5	28.7	41.7	5.6	11.8	43.4	63.9	5.1	14.7	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)		
Instruments	33.5	54.3	23.3	33.9	19.3	24.4	15.4	19.2	6.3	11.0	3.8	5.7	7.8	18.7	4.0	8.9		
Manufactured goods, other	128.6	180.3	72.9	104.0	88.4	119.1	61.7	74.1	29.9	31.8	7.2	7.4	8.7	28.2	3.3	21.9		
<i>Other and unspecified merchandise</i>	504.6	692.4	20.0	24.1	108.0	162.2	13.1	15.4	296.9	393.5	5.5	8.0	94.0	118.8	1.0	.5		

NOTE.—Because of limitations in original source materials, values of commodities and groups shown above are known to be somewhat understated and should not be considered exact measures of exports in each commodity group.

¹ Cuban exports are included in the free-world totals and in other merchandise but excluded from the commodity detail, as follows, in millions of dollars for 1964 and 1965: Total Communist areas, 415.8 and 546.5; Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R., 55.5 and 105.0; U.S.S.R., 274.9 and 375.0; Communist China, 81.4 and 55.0; and Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, 4.0 and 11.5. Exports of sugar were: Total Com-

munist areas, 351.0 and 463.9; Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R., 35.0 and 74.9; U.S.S.R., 261.0 and 324.9; Communist China, 51.0 and 52.6; and Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, 4.0 and 11.5.

² Includes exports to Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, in millions of dollars for 1964 and 1965: Free-world total, 37.3 and 64.8; European, COCOM total, 11.7 and 16.2.

³ Less than \$0.05 million.

*None or negligible.

TABLE 5B.—IMPORTS OF THE FREE WORLD AND EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS, 1964-65
(Millions of dollars)

Imports from Imports of Commodity and commodity group	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia				Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.				U.S.S.R.				Communist China			
	Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries		Free world ¹		European COCOM countries	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Imports, total	27,136.6	28,097.6	22,682.6	23,162.8	3,212.0	3,590.2	1,546.8	1,770.9	2,612.0	2,948.7	903.5	1,086.0	1,259.2	1,503.5	223.3	293.3
<i>Food, beverages, and tobacco, total</i>	1,172.7	1,453.4	538.7	689.0	707.7	861.4	490.7	585.2	111.2	148.7	27.7	66.6	348.2	418.7	20.2	37.0
Live animals and meat	344.6	464.3	211.8	284.2	265.6	361.9	206.4	276.7	4.9	5.9	3.8	4.7	73.7	96.1	1.6	2.8
Butter	26.3	25.4	25.2	24.3	26.1	25.0	25.0	24.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Eggs	45.3	66.5	17.1	33.4	23.6	41.5	13.2	27.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21.6	24.9	3.9	6.2
Fish and preparations	67.1	76.6	23.1	23.2	4.9	5.7	4.3	4.3	23.7	26.2	17.9	16.6	37.7	43.4	.9	2.2
Wheat	7.7	36.3	3.5	18.5	3.5	18.8	3.5	18.5	4.2	17.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rice	61.1	70.0	1.6	2.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	59.6	69.6	1.6	2.2
Barley	13.6	34.1	11.5	21.7	12.1	12.8	10.1	5.7	1.4	21.2	1.4	16.0	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
Corn	68.2	66.6	41.8	36.9	56.8	46.7	41.1	34.4	1.2	3.2	.7	2.5	8.8	16.7	(*)	(*)
Cereals and preparations, other	35.5	34.6	15.5	11.0	29.7	25.2	15.5	10.9	1.8	3.0	(*)	(*)	4.0	6.3	(*)	(*)
Fruit and vegetables	152.9	233.6	72.7	123.0	93.2	130.1	65.4	90.6	1.2	20.1	.7	19.1	58.4	83.0	6.6	13.3
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	251.5	192.6	69.5	50.1	137.1	128.3	68.0	46.5	65.6	38.5	.2	2.3	47.9	25.0	1.3	1.3
Tea	22.9	28.4	2.1	3.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4.4	1.1	(*)	(*)	22.5	27.1	2.1	3.9
Food and beverages, other	46.0	73.8	20.5	33.7	28.6	39.3	16.9	25.6	4.7	9.6	1.8	4.4	12.3	24.0	1.7	3.6
Tobacco and manufactures	30.0	30.6	22.8	22.9	26.5	26.1	21.3	20.7	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.3	.5	1.2
<i>Crude materials, total</i>	1,119.0	1,547.9	760.3	886.2	350.2	368.2	256.6	283.3	558.4	666.7	379.9	441.2	216.8	295.5	121.5	168.0
Hides and skins, undressed	15.5	26.8	11.8	23.1	6.1	6.2	3.8	4.3	.5	1.2	.4	.9	8.9	19.3	7.6	17.9
Fur skins, undressed	72.6	71.7	55.3	54.5	11.5	11.1	5.8	6.1	50.2	53.1	39.8	43.1	10.8	6.4	9.6	4.7
Soy beans	53.5	67.2	15.2	15.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	53.5	67.2	15.2	15.8
Oilseeds, other	22.6	39.8	15.3	25.7	11.1	18.0	10.0	16.4	.5	.8	.3	.2	10.6	20.4	5.0	9.1
Wood and pulp	572.3	628.6	431.2	455.9	206.6	217.5	171.9	179.8	365.1	410.4	259.3	276.1	17.9	31.2	(*)	(*)
Silk	22.5	39.0	15.8	25.5	.8	1.6	.5	1.4	2.6	4.5	1.8	1.9	17.9	31.2	13.5	22.0
Wool and other animal hair	52.3	52.1	42.6	41.4	7.0	5.9	6.5	5.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.4	36.4	37.1	31.2	31.2
Cotton	35.0	64.9	24.1	40.1	1.3	2.5	1.3	2.3	33.7	62.4	22.8	37.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Textile fibers, other	15.4	18.2	12.9	14.4	8.5	9.2	7.4	7.8	5.7	6.7	5.2	5.8	1.2	2.3	.3	.8
Fertilizers, crude	22.0	24.2	12.4	13.7	5.6	4.7	.4	.5	16.4	19.5	12.0	13.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonmetallic minerals, other	59.2	77.4	26.9	38.7	24.8	32.0	13.3	16.8	20.7	27.6	12.2	18.5	12.4	16.7	1.4	3.4
Iron ore; iron and scrap	28.3	42.6	5.0	16.4	1.0	4.7	.4	1.8	23.0	31.2	4.6	14.6	.8	2.5	(*)	(*)
Base metal ores and scrap, other	43.9	71.1	27.2	45.8	8.7	17.2	7.8	12.6	30.2	39.7	16.8	24.4	4.6	12.6	2.5	8.8
Bristles	17.8	20.4	14.9	17.3	.8	.8	.6	.5	.9	.9	.6	.7	16.1	18.7	13.8	16.0
Feathers	19.5	25.0	16.7	21.3	7.4	8.7	6.5	7.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11.8	16.0	10.0	13.7
Crude materials, other	66.6	78.9	33.0	36.6	29.0	28.1	20.5	20.0	5.7	5.8	1.0	1.6	31.2	44.4	11.2	14.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5B.—IMPORTS OF THE FREE WORLD AND EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COMMODITY GROUPS, 1964-65—Continued

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity and commodity group	Imports from		Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia				Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R.				U.S.S.R.				Communist China			
	Imports of		Free world †		European COCOM countries		Free world †		European COCOM countries		Free world †		European COCOM countries		Free world †		European COCOM countries	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
<i>Mineral fuels and related materials, total</i>	1,006.8	1,045.0	477.3	466.7	342.8	337.1	192.1	177.8	640.7	681.2	277.9	273.9	9.1	13.9	1.8	1.1		
Coal, coke, and briquettes	406.0	388.1	214.5	189.5	220.5	208.1	122.9	109.9	164.4	155.8	85.5	75.5	6.9	11.4	.6	.2		
Crude petroleum	255.7	285.9	124.2	130.9	4.3	9.4	1.7	.9	251.0	276.5	122.5	130.0	.4	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Gasoline and light oils	24.0	25.6	13.4	15.3	12.0	12.2	10.1	9.9	11.9	13.4	3.2	5.4	.1	(*)	.1	(*)		
Fuel oils	275.4	292.6	105.2	104.5	80.0	82.2	44.9	45.9	195.4	210.4	60.3	58.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Petroleum products, other †	45.7	52.8	20.0	16.5	26.0	25.2	12.5	11.2	18.0	25.1	6.4	4.4	1.7	2.5	1.1	.9		
<i>Fats and oils</i>	42.2	67.0	26.1	39.7	17.0	20.2	8.8	14.3	16.9	29.9	15.6	15.1	8.1	16.5	3.7	10.3		
<i>Chemicals, total</i>	290.3	370.6	153.3	160.0	211.2	258.4	102.8	117.8	44.6	59.9	17.3	21.3	34.4	51.8	13.1	20.7		
Organic and inorganic chemicals	135.1	169.8	65.2	81.6	104.0	126.0	50.1	60.1	19.1	25.0	9.5	13.0	12.0	18.7	5.6	8.5		
Medicines and pharmaceuticals	16.6	21.3	6.0	6.9	12.1	14.9	5.6	6.4	1.9	2.7	.1	.2	2.6	3.7	.3	.3		
Manufactured fertilizers	51.3	59.1	20.3	21.2	37.9	39.5	17.2	17.3	13.4	19.6	3.1	3.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Plastic materials	15.9	21.1	7.9	10.2	14.4	20.2	7.9	10.1	.6	(*)	.1	.9	.9	.1	(*)	(*)		
Chemicals, other †	71.4	99.2	33.9	40.1	42.8	57.8	22.0	23.9	9.6	11.8	4.6	4.1	18.9	29.3	7.2	11.0		
<i>Machinery, total</i>	530.3	590.1	100.8	117.5	338.9	347.2	92.0	102.7	183.1	227.6	8.0	13.9	8.3	15.3	.8	.9		
Power-generating machinery	43.1	47.7	1.8	3.5	19.9	16.7	1.6	2.7	23.2	30.8	.2	.7	(*)	.2	(*)	.1		
Agricultural tractors	26.9	27.7	8.5	9.3	16.8	14.2	7.7	7.7	10.1	13.5	1.1	1.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Metalworking machinery	86.0	88.2	25.4	28.5	68.5	71.4	22.7	25.6	16.3	15.7	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.1	.1	.2		
Textile and leather machinery	26.4	26.2	7.0	7.5	24.0	20.5	6.7	7.4	1.0	1.6	.2	(*)	1.4	4.1	.1	.1		
Construction and mining machinery	39.3	36.0	2.5	4.8	17.4	10.5	1.5	1.7	21.9	25.5	1.0	3.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Electric power machinery and switchgear	27.2	40.0	5.5	7.4	21.1	24.5	5.3	7.2	6.0	15.0	.1	.2	.1	.5	.1	(*)		
Electric machinery, other	68.9	75.8	19.9	24.0	49.1	56.5	18.3	21.4	15.3	12.7	1.1	2.2	4.5	6.6	.5	.4		
Machinery, other and unspecified	212.5	248.5	30.2	32.5	122.1	132.9	28.5	29.0	89.3	112.8	1.7	3.4	1.1	2.8	(*)	.1		
<i>Transport equipment, total</i>	133.9	170.9	32.3	44.1	71.6	85.2	28.9	38.5	60.6	82.1	3.4	5.6	1.7	3.6	(*)	(*)		
Road motor vehicles	68.5	90.6	21.0	23.8	40.4	48.0	17.7	20.6	28.0	42.4	3.3	3.2	.1	.2	(*)	(*)		
Aircraft and parts	15.2	26.0	.3	.4	1.2	.4	.3	.4	14.0	25.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Ships and boats	22.7	25.3	5.5	12.6	7.8	14.5	5.5	10.3	14.6	10.8	(*)	2.3	.3	(*)	(*)	(*)		
Transport equipment, other	27.5	29.0	5.5	7.3	22.2	22.3	5.4	7.2	4.0	3.3	.1	.1	1.3	3.4	(*)	(*)		

<i>Manufactured goods, other, total.</i>	<i>1,087.6</i>	<i>2,041.2</i>	<i>584.5</i>	<i>751.0</i>	<i>847.8</i>	<i>1,022.9</i>	<i>367.7</i>	<i>439.9</i>	<i>426.1</i>	<i>533.9</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>241.6</i>	<i>395.1</i>	<i>466.9</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>65.0</i>
Wood manufactures, paper, and paper manufactures	91.3	128.3	50.4	58.0	42.9	69.1	29.7	34.4	31.1	36.4	19.7	22.0	17.2	22.6	1.0	1.6
Cotton yarn, fabrics, and manufactures	185.9	207.9	36.0	32.5	57.6	71.6	16.0	17.1	10.3	18.3	3.5	3.8	117.8	117.9	16.4	11.6
Manmade fiber yarn, fabrics, and manufactures	44.3	50.1	9.5	10.0	27.9	30.6	7.3	8.0	1.7	1.2	(*)	.1	14.7	18.3	2.2	1.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, and manufactures, other	105.6	138.1	46.9	52.3	66.0	78.8	34.9	40.3	3.1	4.0	1.9	2.6	36.3	55.1	10.0	9.2
Cement	60.9	68.3	3.3	3.7	31.3	37.0	2.4	3.2	12.7	12.6	.9	.5	14.3	14.8	(*)	(*)
Glass, glassware, and pottery	65.4	76.1	27.8	31.0	54.3	60.6	26.2	29.2	2.2	2.0	.7	.4	8.9	13.5	.9	1.4
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures, other	31.0	58.3	10.6	36.0	18.7	21.6	10.3	11.0	6.8	28.4	.1	24.5	5.4	8.2	.2	.5
Silver and platinum	39.0	96.2	18.0	50.5	3.6	7.4	1.4	7.0	34.4	87.5	16.6	43.5	.9	1.1	(*)	(*)
Pig iron	156.7	141.4	20.6	25.2	20.3	32.0	8.3	12.7	82.1	75.2	12.3	12.5	46.0	26.8	(*)	(*)
Iron and steel ingots and other primary forms	49.4	55.0	41.0	35.6	15.0	27.1	11.4	15.5	34.3	27.6	29.6	20.1	.1	.3	(*)	(*)
Iron and steel girders, bars, and similar shapes	103.1	105.5	15.6	12.4	69.3	65.0	14.7	11.4	15.7	19.7	.9	1.0	17.9	20.5	(*)	(*)
Iron and steel plates and sheets, uncoated	71.5	79.2	8.9	12.8	40.7	53.6	8.5	12.1	30.8	25.6	.4	.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iron and steel and semifabricates, other	108.6	108.5	28.1	35.8	60.3	57.0	17.6	16.5	40.8	42.8	10.5	19.3	6.2	8.5	(*)	(*)
Copper	9.0	45.8	7.0	36.7	3.8	22.0	3.2	13.5	4.3	23.0	3.8	23.0	.7	.6	(*)	.2
Aluminum	38.6	48.1	22.2	23.8	5.7	11.1	5.2	7.7	32.2	35.8	17.0	16.0	.7	1.2	(*)	.1
Zinc	47.4	51.4	28.5	36.4	13.8	15.1	9.1	10.0	29.3	31.1	19.3	22.6	.3	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tin	21.2	25.2	13.9	15.4	(*)	.1	(*)	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20.6	25.1	13.9	15.3
Base metals and manufactures, other	95.7	119.5	25.9	46.5	55.7	63.1	16.4	23.1	27.5	35.4	5.4	19.3	12.1	20.1	4.0	3.8
Clothing and footwear	119.7	150.5	58.6	67.9	83.0	96.6	55.8	63.8	.8	.2	.1	.1	35.9	53.6	2.7	4.0
Instruments	31.3	34.0	12.7	15.8	26.1	28.1	11.2	13.9	5.0	5.0	1.4	1.6	.2	.9	.1	.3
Manufactured goods, other	212.0	255.8	99.0	112.7	151.8	175.4	78.1	89.4	21.0	22.1	9.7	8.0	38.9	57.8	10.9	15.1
<i>Other and unspecified merchandise</i>	<i>1,153.8</i>	<i>1,031.6</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>344.8</i>	<i>289.6</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>570.4</i>	<i>518.7</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>237.5</i>	<i>221.3</i>	<i>.1</i>	<i>.3</i>

NOTE.—Because of limitations in original source materials, values of commodities and groups shown above are known to be somewhat understated and should not be considered exact measures of imports in each commodity group.

¹ Cuban imports are included in the free-world totals and in other merchandise, but excluded from the commodity detail, as follows, in millions of dollars for 1964 and 1965: Total Communist areas, 668.6 and 645.0; Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R., 150.9 and 95.0; U.S.S.R., 411.4 and 420.0; Communist China, 106.3 and 130.0; and Outer

Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, .0 and .0 (not reported in source).

² Includes imports from Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, in millions of dollars for 1964 and 1965: Free-world total, 53.4 and 55.2; European COCOM total, 9.0 and 12.6.

³ Less than \$0.05 million.

⁴ Includes imports of gas and electric energy.

*None or negligible.

TABLE 6A.—UNITED STATES TRADE WITH COMMUNIST AREAS, 1938, 1948, AND 1963-66

(Thousands of dollars)

Country	Exports, including reexports						General imports																
	1938 ¹	1948	1963	1964	1965	1966	1938	1948	1963	1964	1965	1966											
Total	186,331	396,641	166,817	339,926	140,010	198,006	123,546	233,484	85,142	102,305	141,500	182,179											
U.S.S.R	69,691	27,879	20,241	144,553	45,161	41,725	24,034	86,825	20,330	20,160	42,592	49,414											
Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania	3,614	123	2,687	1,807	(*)	(*)	2,724	16	831	518	58	139											
Other Eastern Europe	61,302	95,239	143,886	193,563	94,848	156,280	47,973	26,298	60,328	77,838	94,846	129,115											
Albania	275	344	(2)	19	8	166	150	(*)	117	102	113	109											
Bulgaria	760	2,086	136	5,020	3,613	3,631	2,214	831	1,195	1,177	1,666	2,529											
Czechoslovakia	26,526	21,563	9,781	11,338	27,685	37,336	26,174	22,125	10,369	12,706	16,741	27,695											
Germany, Soviet Zone of	(3)	(3)	6,403	20,211	12,413	24,864	(3)	(3)	3,158	6,686	6,537	8,194											
Hungary	2,731	8,029	17,371	13,753	9,327	10,853	3,544	1,613	1,581	1,693	2,092	2,985											
Poland	24,695	55,675	108,936	138,066	35,417	52,998	13,417	1,249	43,119	54,202	65,861	82,948											
Romania	6,315	7,542	1,249	5,156	6,385	27,242	2,474	480	789	1,272	1,836	4,655											
Communist China ⁴	} 51,724	} 273,400	{ (2)	{ (2)	{ (2)	{ (2)	} 48,815	} 120,345	{ 264	{ 477	{ 463	} 102											
Outer Mongolia													(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Korea ⁴													(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
North Viet-Nam ⁴													(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
			3	3	1	1			3,389	3,312	3,631	3,409											

¹ Data represent direct shipments only, which in prewar years greatly understated the trade with Central European countries.

² Less than \$500.

³ Not reported separately.

⁴ U.S. exports to North Korea were embargoed in July 1950, and those to Communist China, Manchuria, and Outer Mongolia were embargoed the following December. In July 1954 exports to North Viet-Nam were embargoed. The small values shown above for exports to Communist China from 1963-66 include printed matter shipped under general license and automobiles exported to diplomatic missions of friendly foreign countries. Controls over imports of Chinese and North Korean merchandise are exercised by the Treasury Department under Foreign Assets Control Regulations issued December 17, 1950. On May 5, 1964, license control of imports from North Viet-Nam

was added to these regulations. Under these regulations, the importation of Chinese goods is prohibited without license by the Treasury Department, and it is contrary to the present policy of that agency to license such imports. Some items of Chinese origin, however, continue to appear in the statistical records of U.S. imports. For example, duty-free merchandise, permitted entry for customs inspection but subsequently rejected when determined to be of Chinese origin, may be counted in the statistics. The figures may also include imports licensed to avoid undue hardship to firms and individuals who acquired the Chinese merchandise in good faith and imports, from third countries, of Chinese products in which all Chinese interests had ceased by December 17, 1950. In United States import statistics, goods of Chinese origin are credited to China regardless of the country from which they were shipped.

*None.

TABLE 6B.—UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO COMMUNIST AREAS, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1965-66
(Thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R. ¹		U.S.S.R.		Communist China	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Exports, total	140,010	198,006	94,848	156,280	45,161	41,725	2 ¹	2 ¹
Dairy products ³	3,962	630	3,962	630	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wheat	3,166	8,925	3,166	8,925	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Barley	2,506	1,601	2,506	1,601	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Corn	5,847	23,560	5,847	23,560	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Grain sorghums	13,583	28,708	13,583	28,708	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wheat flour ⁴	1,567	2,067	1,567	2,067	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fruit and vegetables ³	1,455	1,747	1,455	1,745	(*)	2	(*)	(*)
Feedstuffs for animals	7,922	7,906	7,922	7,906	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tobacco and manufactures	2,334	3,440	2,298	3,392	36	48	(*)	(*)
Hides and skins, except fur skins, undressed	12,433	30,329	6,263	14,769	6,170	15,560	(*)	(*)
Oilseeds, oil nuts, and kernels	16,879	3,874	10,505	3,872	6,374	2	(*)	(*)
Rubber, synthetic	1,219	1,924	1,219	1,924	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pulp and waste paper	2,595	7,412	600	2,147	1,986	5,265	(*)	(*)
Cotton, unmanufactured	2,217	10,207	2,217	10,207	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Manmade fibers and waste	1,519	2,404	166	1	1,353	2,403	(*)	(*)
Crude materials, other	1,687	2,006	1,668	2,003	19	3	(*)	(*)
Coal, coke, and briquettes	2,414	2,530	2,414	2,530	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oils, fats, and waxes ³	29,612	13,509	12,119	5,910	17,493	7,599	(*)	(*)
Organic chemicals	5,428	3,607	1,062	805	4,366	2,802	(*)	(*)
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals ³	1,325	2,002	1,012	1,824	313	178	(*)	(*)
Plastic materials	815	789	289	267	526	522	(*)	(*)
Insecticides and similar preparations	449	978	63	96	386	882	(*)	(*)
Chemicals, other	1,315	2,866	1,176	2,367	139	499	(*)	(*)
Paper, paperboard, and manufactures	714	1,033	689	1,026	25	7	(*)	(*)
Iron and steel	156	1,892	147	1,103	9	789	(*)	(*)
Metal manufactures	246	1,187	221	906	25	281	(*)	(*)
Office machines	506	2,763	291	2,711	15	52	(*)	(*)
Textile and leather machinery	628	1,402	143	844	485	558	(*)	(*)
Construction and mining machinery	1,395	1,213	287	994	1,108	219	(*)	(*)
Heating and cooling equipment	186	3,822	178	3,535	8	287	(*)	(*)
Pumps and centrifuges	810	2,142	749	1,836	61	306	(*)	(*)
Mechanical handling equipment	1,249	1,135	776	701	473	434	(*)	(*)
Nonelectric machinery, other	2,332	5,924	1,846	4,308	486	1,616	(*)	(*)
Electric power machinery and switchgear	406	1,365	54	1,320	352	45	(*)	(*)
Electric measuring and controlling instruments	553	2,198	517	2,082	36	116	(*)	(*)
Electric machinery, other	489	1,293	430	1,010	59	283	(*)	(*)
Transport equipment	2,180	1,299	107	1,135	2,072	164	1	(*)
Clothing, except of fur ³	480	713	395	666	85	47	(*)	(*)
Scientific, measuring, and controlling instruments	742	959	655	868	87	91	(*)	(*)
Printed matter	292	1,148	235	1,086	57	61	(*)	1
Unspecified commodities for relief	938	466	938	466	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other and unspecified domestic exports	3,097	2,764	2,584	2,217	513	547	(*)	(*)
Reexports	362	267	318	210	44	57	(*)	(*)

¹ Includes exports to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
² Data represent printed matter shipped under general license and automobiles exported to diplomatic missions of friendly foreign countries.

³ Includes relief shipments.
⁴ Less than \$500.
*None.

TABLE 6C.—UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM COMMUNIST AREAS, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1965-66
(Thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Total Eastern Europe and Communist Asia		Eastern Europe, excluding U.S.S.R. ¹		U.S.S.R.		Communist China		Outer Mongolia	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Imports, total	141,590	182,179	94,904	129,254	42,592	49,414	463	102	3,631	3,409
Meat and preparations	34,201	37,622	34,201	37,622	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dairy products and eggs	597	1,554	597	1,554	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fish and preparations	1,184	3,473	653	2,828	531	645	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fruit and vegetables	1,310	1,245	1,273	1,173	37	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sugar and preparations and honey	354	1,775	354	1,774	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Spices	820	1,320	820	1,309	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hides and skins, except fur skins, undressed	1,841	1,567	1,683	1,567	158	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fur skins, undressed	10,518	12,395	4,001	5,899	6,176	6,302	(*)	(*)	341	194
Wool and other animal hair	3,489	3,356	223	57	16	94	(*)	(*)	3,250	3,205
Textile fibers and waste, other	1,460	1,617	212	193	1,248	1,424	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chrome ore	4,373	6,323	(*)	(*)	4,373	6,323	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonferrous metal scrap	1,002	739	(*)	(*)	1,002	739	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Crude animal materials	1,373	1,891	1,033	985	340	906	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Plants used in perfumery, pharmacy, or insecticides	803	878	249	314	554	564	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chemical elements and compounds	2,326	4,449	1,681	3,210	645	1,239	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	294	1,318	294	1,318	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Starches, albuminoids, and glues	724	2,581	724	2,581	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chemicals, other	896	1,117	581	969	315	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Leather	1,557	1,538	1,557	1,538	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Textile fabrics	4,004	5,342	4,004	5,342	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Textile yarn and related products, other	577	955	573	948	4	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Glass and glassware	6,141	7,410	5,458	6,479	683	931	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pottery	750	701	759	700	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Diamonds and other precious stones	1,440	3,453	9	11	1,431	3,442	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iron and steel	11,033	18,838	10,014	13,233	1,039	5,605	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Platinum group metals	22,979	19,048	(*)	(*)	22,979	19,048	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nonferrous base metals	303	2,650	34	1,609	269	1,041	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Metal manufactures	2,424	2,703	2,412	2,658	12	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Office machines	704	866	704	866	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Metalworking machinery	1,360	6,640	1,360	6,640	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Metalworking machine tool parts	93	2,001	93	2,001	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Machinery, other	1,302	1,589	1,300	1,578	2	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bicycles and parts	1,435	1,751	1,435	1,749	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sanitary, plumbing, heating, and lighting equipment	851	950	849	947	2	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Furniture	1,931	2,398	1,930	2,398	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Footwear	3,111	4,456	3,111	4,450	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Printed matter	1,041	1,259	897	1,134	144	125	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Glass Christmas tree ornaments	598	619	598	619	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Toys, games, and sporting goods	626	416	623	407	3	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Works of art and collectors' items	1,499	1,326	821	978	299	246	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Basketwork and other plating material articles	1,829	2,301	1,829	2,301	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other imports ³	6,358	7,649	5,905	7,315	329	332	(*)	(*)	84	102
									40	2

¹ Includes imports from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

² Less than \$500.

³ Includes an estimate of low-value shipments of \$250 or less each on informal entry

shipments and under \$100 each on formal entry shipments.

*None.

TABLE 7A.—TRADE OF FREE WORLD AND OF COMMUNIST AREAS WITH CUBA, 1959-66

(Millions of dollars)

Groups and areas	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Exports to Cuba, total	696.6	519.9	665.9	702.9	802.0	889.5	804.8	. . . .
Free world, total	694.1	419.3	175.5	113.1	145.9	288.1	208.8	¹ 241.1
COCOM countries, total	586.8	314.3	109.6	62.4	89.1	191.5	126.2	131.3
United States	438.6	223.7	13.7	² 13.4	² 36.5	.1	(³)	.1
Canada	16.2	13.9	30.1	10.2	15.2	57.0	49.0	57.2
Japan	10.0	6.1	11.8	10.6	2.8	34.4	3.5	6.5
European COCOM countries, total	122.0	70.6	54.0	28.2	34.6	100.0	73.7	67.5
France	14.3	10.7	5.9	1.8	4.3	20.9	13.4	14.6
Germany, Federal Republic of	29.7	14.5	11.8	5.7	6.4	11.7	3.5	6.0
Italy	8.3	5.3	4.0	1.5	.9	7.2	4.1	9.7
Netherlands	8.2	7.4	11.0	8.1	10.9	20.7	3.6	9.7
United Kingdom	42.9	20.7	13.2	7.3	5.8	27.0	42.2	22.7
Other European COCOM countries	18.6	12.0	8.1	3.8	6.3	12.5	6.9	4.8
India	5.6	10.9	15.1	7.2	8.5	.9	.9	(³)
Morocco	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.9	5.6	9.4	11.1	8.0	6.4
Spain	7.8	9.9	4.4	1.4	9.2	31.4	38.2	78.6
U.A.R. (Egypt)	(⁴)	9.3	9.8	8.2	10.4	13.2	9.2	6.1
Venezuela	56.1	27.7	.8	2.6	.8	1.2	2.0	1.2
Other free-world countries	37.8	47.6	32.9	25.7	18.5	38.8	24.3	¹ 17.5
Eastern Europe and Communist Asia, total ⁵	2.5	100.6	490.4	589.8	656.1	601.4	596.0	(⁴)
Czechoslovakia	2.4	10.4	29.4	36.7	69.6	54.2	34.2	41.7
Germany, Soviet Zone of . . . . .	.1	2.7	27.6	22.8	31.0	32.9	24.1	36.7
U.S.S.R.	(³)	70.8	287.0	366.8	399.8	366.0	375.4	479.9
Other Eastern Europe	(³)	5.7	56.8	56.7	61.0	42.0	32.3	(⁴)
Communist China ⁶	(³)	10.2	88.6	103.2	90.8	106.3	130.0	(⁴)
Imports from Cuba, total	661.5	668.8	646.8	600.4	615.9	724.4	665.5	. . . .
Free world, total	652.8	515.8	159.8	161.5	247.7	297.5	185.7	¹ 182.5
COCOM countries, total	588.5	447.3	91.7	83.9	137.7	114.3	77.6	70.9
United States	474.7	357.3	35.1	6.8	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Canada	12.4	7.4	6.0	2.6	12.1	3.2	4.9	5.2
Japan	35.1	17.9	24.3	35.8	22.9	53.5	29.2	22.2
European COCOM countries, total	66.3	64.7	27.3	38.7	102.7	57.6	43.5	43.5
France	8.4	13.0	1.2	2.3	4.1	3.4	11.4	10.2
Germany, Federal Republic of	12.1	9.4	2.0	5.8	1.9	.8	.8	.9
Italy	1.2	.5	.3	.2	37.9	18.6	6.7	9.0
Netherlands	8.3	11.9	4.3	3.6	17.4	7.8	4.7	5.1
United Kingdom	28.5	22.2	15.0	19.9	34.7	25.5	14.7	13.0
Other European COCOM countries	7.8	7.7	4.5	6.9	6.7	1.5	5.2	5.3
India	(³)	.2	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Morocco	15.7	19.5	6.9	22.4	26.8	48.0	36.7	16.9
Spain	7.4	10.3	9.2	8.5	21.7	65.6	31.1	38.2
U.A.R. (Egypt)	(⁴)	1.4	10.2	8.8	11.0	7.4	5.3	17.1
Venezuela	9.4	1.3	.1	.1	.1	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other free-world countries	31.8	35.8	41.7	37.8	50.4	62.2	35.0	¹ 39.4
Eastern Europe and Communist Asia, total ⁵	8.7	153.0	487.0	438.9	368.2	426.9	479.8	(⁴)
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	.1	1.3	29.0	37.4	39.9	14.2	40.1	49.2
Germany, Soviet Zone of . . . . .	.3	4.4	11.7	27.7	39.9	17.2	26.4	31.5
U.S.S.R.	7.4	103.8	311.9	234.0	164.4	288.0	342.2	285.9
Other Eastern Europe . . . . .	.1	9.7	41.2	48.0	47.9	22.1	4.6	(⁴)
Communist China ⁶ . . . . .	.1	32.1	91.6	89.0	72.7	81.4	55.0	(⁴)

NOTE.—Figures are compilations of unadjusted data as reported by free world and Communist areas in Eastern Europe and Asia, except as noted. Imports reported by United States, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany, U.S.S.R., and some other countries are valued f.o.b., and therefore are not comparable with c.i.f. values reported by most countries.

¹ Preliminary and incomplete.

² Includes food and drugs sent to Cuba in exchange for Cuban prisoners, as follows, in millions of dollars for 1962 and 1963: Food, 0.3 and 15.2; and drugs, 11.9 and 17.0.

³ Less than \$0.05 million.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Includes derived data for Outer Mongolia, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.

⁶ Data are derived from Cuban sources and are valued f.c.b.

* None.

TABLE 7B.—TRADE OF FREE WORLD AND OF U.S.S.R. WITH CUBA, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1963-65

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity and commodity group	Free world			U.S.S.R.		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Exports to Cuba, total	145.9	288.1	208.8	309.8	366.0	375.4
Food and beverages	56.1	100.7	66.0	91.6	80.3	92.6
Crude materials	7.3	13.6	3.8	15.3	25.6	33.5
Mineral fuels and related materials	4.3	2	1	56.8	60.3	62.8
Crude petroleum	(*)	(*)	(*)	43.4	39.1	41.1
Fuel oils	2.7	(*)	(*)	3	7.3	8.2
Mineral fuels and related materials, other	1.6	.2	.1	13.1	13.9	13.5
Fats and oils	1.8	3.2	2.5	10.2	1.4	8
Chemicals	29.8	36.7	10.7	21.5	17.5	23.1
Medicines and pharmaceuticals	18.6	5.7	1.9	2.4	1.3	.9
Chemicals, other	11.2	31.0	8.8	19.1	16.2	22.2
Machinery	9.7	40.2	36.4	96.8	76.1	59.7
Power-generating machinery	2.7	3.5	4.3	4.6	2.0	1.7
Electric power machinery and switchgear	.9	3.1	3.1		.5	1.1
Machinery, other	6.1	33.6	29.0	92.2	73.6	56.9
Transport equipment	1.9	15.2	36.2	39.3	55.9	43.0
Trucks	3	4.8	4.6	10.8	18.4	6.0
Transport equipment, other	1.6	10.4	31.6	28.5	37.5	37.0
Manufactured goods, other	26.5	64.7	46.8	43.2	40.2	48.8
Other and unspecified merchandise	8.5	13.6	6.3	25.1	8.7	11.1
Imports from Cuba, total	247.7	297.5	185.7	164.4	288.0	342.2
Sugar, sugar preparations, and honey	228.2	259.0	141.7	136.9	247.9	303.7
Tobacco and manufactures	11.5	13.5	16.6	3.7	8.2	6.2
Other and unspecified merchandise	10.0	25.0	27.4	23.8	31.9	32.3

NOTE.—Figures are compilations of unadjusted data as reported by free-world countries and the U.S.S.R.
*None or negligible.

TABLE 8A.—TRADE OF FREE WORLD, COMMUNIST AREAS IN EASTERN EUROPE,
AND CUBA WITH NORTH VIET-NAM, 1963-66

(Thousands of dollars)

Group and areas	1963	1964	1965	1966
Exports to North Viet-Nam, total	91,502	75,978	127,965	.. . . .
Free world, total ¹	12,775	12,535	14,744	² 12,544
COCOM countries, total	9,699	8,564	8,801	9,502
United States	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Canada	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Japan	4,316	3,372	3,853	5,649
European COCOM countries, total	5,383	5,192	4,948	3,853
Belgium-Luxembourg	2	2	1,685	515
France	2,542	2,551	2,124	2,290
Germany, Federal Republic of	322	1,108	136	212
Italy	2,207	1,274	633	399
Netherlands	167	144	93	302
United Kingdom	102	101	202	104
Other European COCOM countries	41	12	75	31
U.A.R. (Egypt)	140	200	370	53
Cambodia	580	1,188	2,161	⁴ 947
Hong Kong ³	162	88	162	83
Malaya, States of	} 1,296	} 1,288	} 2,799	{ (*)
Singapore				
Other free-world countries	898	1,207	451	² 1,011
Eastern Europe and Cuba, total	78,727	63,443	113,221	(e)
Czechoslovakia	5,695	4,445	9,700	13,800
Germany, Soviet Zone of	3,596	2,857	4,857	16,500
U.S.S.R.	56,666	47,666	74,888	68,200
Other Eastern Europe	11,738	7,475	15,076	(e)
Cuba	1,032	1,000	⁷ 8,700	⁷ 1,800
Imports from North Viet-Nam, total	80,390	80,617	.. . . .	.. . . .
Free world, total ¹	24,803	23,374	23,425	² 20,477
COCOM countries, total	18,507	16,350	16,692	12,977
United States	(3)	(3)	(3)	(*)
Canada	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Japan	10,255	9,842	11,457	9,651
European COCOM countries, total	8,252	6,508	5,235	3,326
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,514	767	604	19
France	3,600	3,740	3,021	2,643
Germany, Federal Republic of	191	236	215	147
Italy	593	278	485	143
Netherlands	2,276	1,312	573	112
United Kingdom	73	165	333	255
Other European COCOM countries	5	10	4	7
U.A.R. (Egypt)	12	386	55	37
Cambodia	1,409	1,266	1,979	⁴ 1,382
Hong Kong	3,304	3,729	2,660	3,032
Malaya, States of	} 1,434	} 1,434	} 1,859	{
Singapore				
Other free-world countries	137	209	180	² 1,256
Eastern Europe and Cuba, total	55,587	57,243	(e)	(e)
Czechoslovakia	4,862	5,000	7,200	5,600
Germany, Soviet Zone of	2,756	2,691	6,072	5,000
U.S.S.R.	35,333	34,777	30,553	25,300
Other Eastern Europe	11,547	14,775	(e)	(e)
Cuba	1,089	(3)	(3)	(3)

NOTE.—Figures are compilations of unadjusted data as reported by free world and Communist areas in Eastern Europe. Imports reported by Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany, U.S.S.R., and some other countries are valued f.o.b., and therefore are not comparable with c.i.f. values reported by most countries.

¹ Excludes Cuba.

² Preliminary and incomplete.

³ Not reported in the source.

⁴ January-November.

⁵ Figures are for domestic exports only. Hong Kong reexports to North Viet-Nam are as follows, in thousands of dollars, for 1963-66: 1,592, 1,598, 285, and 178.

⁶ Not available.

⁷ Partly estimated.

*None.

TABLE 8B.—TRADE OF FREE WORLD AND OF U.S.S.R. WITH NORTH VIET-NAM, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1963-65

(Thousands of dollars)

Commodity and commodity group	Free world ¹			U.S.S.R.		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
Exports to North Viet-Nam, total	12,775	12,535	14,744	56,666	47,666	74,888
Food and beverages	1,442	1,803	1,759	692	521	483
Wheat flour	919	324	(*)	264	126	148
Corn	438	842	(*)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Food and beverages, other	85	637	1,759	428	395	335
Crude materials	1,590	2,299	3,207	(2)	1,574	1,592
Crude rubber	885	817	1,876	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile fibers	552	1,088	900	(2)	1,574	1,592
Crude materials, other	153	394	431	(2)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum products	(*)	(*)	(*)	4,103	4,554	5,322
Fats and oils	435	573	1,203	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals	2,696	1,143	3,834	2,459	1,564	2,403
Manufactured fertilizers	2,003	450	2,136	1,477	1,011	1,543
Chemicals, other	693	693	1,698	982	553	860
Machinery	501	1,543	795	28,037	21,207	39,147
Metalworking machinery	106	769	100	389	301	460
Machinery, other	395	774	695	28,248	20,906	38,687
Transport equipment	1,058	233	123	5,115	3,896	6,960
Trucks	359	1	5	1,199	219	2,261
Ships	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,223	542	788
Aircraft	(*)	(*)	(*)	701	402	189
Transport equipment, other	699	232	118	1,992	2,733	3,722
Manufactured goods, other	4,512	4,766	3,494	14,397	13,125	16,476
Leather and manufactures	490	514	386	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile yarn, fabrics, and manufactures, except clothing	2,918	3,171	1,825	3,632	3,991	4,543
Base metals and manufactures	540	699	1,028	8,400	6,907	8,556
Manufactured goods, other	564	382	255	2,365	2,227	3,377
Other and unspecified merchandise	541	175	329	1,263	1,225	2,505
Imports from North Viet-Nam, total	24,803	23,374	23,425	35,333	34,777	30,555
Food, beverages, and tobacco	2,945	3,321	2,722	4,305	6,047	7,305
Crude materials	1,088	970	1,517	2,425	939	948
Jute and other vegetable fibers	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,192	269	376
Crude materials, other	1,088	970	1,517	1,233	670	572
Coal, coke, and briquettes	17,193	13,709	12,598	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals	443	112	326	250	79	88
Manufactured goods, other	2,999	4,894	5,775	26,210	26,790	20,475
Cement	2,027	2,462	1,954	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wood manufactures	6	15	20	6,626	5,514	5,116
Clothing	(*)	(*)	28	15,734	16,711	10,507
Footwear	1	(*)	(*)	1,381	1,399	1,357
Manufactured goods, other	965	2,417	3,773	2,469	3,166	3,495
Other and unspecified merchandise	135	368	487	2,143	922	1,739

NOTE.—Figures are compilations of unadjusted data as reported by free-world countries and the U.S.S.R.

¹ Excludes Cuba.

² Not reported in the source.

*None or negligible.