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A Survey of the Strategic Trade Control Program 1957-1960

MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE
CONTROL ACT OF 1951

Fourteenth Report to Congress

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A Survey of the Strategic Trade Control Program 1957-1960

*Office of the Assistant Secretary for
International Security Affairs*

**MUTUAL DEFENSE ASSISTANCE
CONTROL ACT OF 1951**

Fourteenth Report to Congress

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PUBLICATION 7088
General Foreign Policy Series 156
Released December 1960

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D.C. - Price 25 cents

1-26-60

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

As the Administrator of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act), I am submitting herewith the fourteenth report on operations under the Act. The ninth report entitled *The Strategic Trade Control System, 1948-1956* summarized the program through 1956. This report summarizes the trade-control program activities since that date.



DOUGLAS DILLON
Under Secretary of State

DECEMBER 20, 1960

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SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS, 1957-60

The 1958 List Revision

The Ninth Battle Act Report gave a brief historical account of the U.S. and the multilateral security trade-control programs from their origin in 1948-49 through 1956.¹ The major event in the period January 1957-August 1960 was the revision in the summer of 1958 of the International Lists and a subsequent revision of the national lists of strategic commodities under export control to the Sino-Soviet bloc.² During the 18 months preceding the revision of the International Lists, the U.S. Government had conducted an extensive, careful, and coordinated review of its economic defense policy. This technical study, entailing a full-scale reappraisal of the 15-nation multilateral trade-control system³ and the criteria for designating the proscribed items, was guided by the determination to preserve free-world unity and to maintain an effective trade-control program.

The substantial industrial, scientific, and technical progress made by the Sino-Soviet bloc following the first major revision of the lists in 1954,⁴ dictated the U.S. decision to examine all the items under export control to the bloc, as part of the reassessment of the concepts and operations of the cooperative trade-control arrangement. All of the participating countries were acutely aware of this progress. They also recognized the fact that this advance had altered the relative stra-

¹ *The Strategic Trade Control System, 1948-1956*, the Ninth Report to Congress by the International Cooperation Administration on operations under the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, dated June 28, 1957; see p. 6 of the current report for note on the transfer of Battle Act responsibilities from ICA to the Department of State.

² For details, see *The 1958 Revision of East-West Trade Controls*, the Twelfth Report to Congress, Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, Department of State Publication 6797, dated Apr. 20, 1959.

³ The 15 nations are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The strategic trade controls of these countries are adjusted and coordinated by the Coordinating Committee (COCOM) and its parent organization, the Consultative Group (CG), which meet in Paris. The structure and functions of the Paris organization were described in the Ninth Battle Act Report.

⁴ See *The Revision of Strategic Trade Controls*, the Fifth Report to Congress, dated Nov. 23, 1954.

tegic significance of controlled and noncontrolled items—reducing the strategic importance of some items and raising that of others. The opinion prevailed, therefore, that any review of the control system would involve both the elimination and the addition of items to the International Lists, and that the purpose of these changes would be to preserve the effectiveness of the program.

In its preparation for the Coordinating Committee-Consultative Group meetings in Paris in 1958, the United States sought to adjust the multilateral control instrument to fluctuating conditions by updating the security lists, thus maintaining the effectiveness of the program while keeping to a minimum any disruption in trade in peaceful goods. The United States regarded the meetings as a mutual effort to reshape the control system in such a way that it would elicit the sustained and complete support of all the participating countries and would reinforce free-world security requirements. The other COCOM countries shared this intention to bolster the security of the free world by cooperative action and conciliatory methods.

The COCOM representatives met in Paris in extended sessions during the spring of 1958. Because of the involved technical problems they did not, however, reach complete agreement on all the items under review. It was decided, therefore, to invoke the approved procedure and to convene the CG for the purpose of resolving the unsettled items. The CG sessions in Paris on July 18-19 reconciled most of these items. In those cases where mutually satisfactory list adjustments could not be achieved, COCOM was requested to resolve the differences in accordance with instructions.

The net result of the 1958 list review, which fulfilled its intention of preserving free-world security and reaffirming support for the cooperative strategic trade-control system, was to narrow the coverage of the international embargo list (International List I). This was accomplished in two ways: through a net reduction in the number of items listed and through a narrowing of the definitions of other items. It was agreed to abolish International Lists II and III (quantitative and surveillance control items) and to establish a new system of secondary control in the form of a watch or surveillance list—a scrutiny of items which may require control if exports to the bloc appear to be excessive or if new technical or other information indicates the need for more stringent control. The CG also adopted a procedure for keeping the International Lists up to date by an annual review.

The new control list applicable to the entire Sino-Soviet bloc became effective on August 15, 1958. At that time the revised Battle Act Lists were promulgated. The amended Battle Act Lists included some new items—military infra-red equipment and specialized components, and certain munitions components and materials—embodying the technological and scientific progress made subsequent to the

previous major alteration in 1954, and whose strategic significance had therefore increased.

The 1959 Battle Act Changes

After the 1958 list review COCOM completed a detailed technical study which led to a revision of the exceptions procedures and administrative principles.⁵ The overhauling of these procedures and principles was designed to buttress the 15-nation control program by preventing, among other things, the frustration of embargo regulations. In addition, COCOM took clarifying action on certain newly defined items. The International Atomic Energy List was also reexamined and amended for the first time since 1954.

On January 1 and July 1, 1959, some minor changes were made in the Battle Act Lists, on the basis of the final COCOM review. A recasting of the definitions for embargoing strategic metals and alloys, together with compounds containing strategic metals, constituted the dominant change in the July revision. A realignment of the definitional structure clarified the relationship between alloy steels and other alloys bearing some iron and sharpened the technical definitions of alloys, thus effecting some modification in the scope of coverage. The definitions for embargoing ships and aircraft were remodeled to prevent any unintended release of certain strategic equipment.

The 1959 List Review

Following the procedure approved by the CG in July 1958, COCOM began its preparation for another list revision in mid-1959. By October 1 the participating countries had submitted their proposals for consideration in this first annual review. Various aspects of the list review were discussed by COCOM representatives and technical experts during the period October 1-29.

The formal, intensive, and highly technical list review started on October 29 and extended into late January 1960. The primary purpose of this review was again to update the International Lists by adjusting them to new technological and other developments in the Sino-Soviet bloc and the free world, and also adapting them to the modified evaluations of the effect of the embargo.

The COCOM review encompassed items on International List I almost exclusively. About half of the approximately 120 items on this list were considered during the course of the review. Minimum attention was given to the COCOM Watch List (list IV). The review did not embrace the munitions or the atomic energy lists.

⁵ This study and its results were discussed on p. 10 of *Summary of East-West Trade in 1958*, the Thirteenth Report to Congress, Department of State Publication 6932, dated Mar. 15, 1960.

The revised International List I, which took effect February 1, 1960, produced a modest net expansion in the embargo of strategic items. A number of items were added and deleted from the list. A substantial quantity of items were redefined to provide modernized coverage and to achieve greater clarity.

One new item was added to the Watch List, and some items removed from International List I were transferred to the former category. Some embargoed items were made subject to so-called "administrative exceptions," a procedure which permits governments to issue licenses for exports to the Communist bloc by unilateral decision when they are satisfied that no security interest is being endangered or when prescribed conditions are met. In such cases, the licenses issued have to be promptly reported to COCOM. This system enables the Committee to question the justification for the granting of licenses, request consideration for the cumulative effect of authorized shipments, and propose tighter control.

Battle Act Revisions in 1960

The Battle Act Lists were revised and became effective on February 1, 1960, as did certain revisions in U.S. export licensing requirements,⁶ as a result of the changes in the international security trade controls. The unclassified Title I, Category A Battle Act List of embargoed items remained intact.⁷ Four items—saw millers, right-angle lathes, germanium, and hydraulic fluids—were dropped from the Category B portion of the Title I embargo list. Five items, namely, electric vacuum furnaces, dendritic semiconductor materials, ion vacuum pumps, thermal detecting cells, and high part density electronic equipment were added to the Title I, Category B List. One item—molybdenum ores, concentrates and scrap—was added to the Title II List, as were portions of several Title I items which had been removed from International List I to the COCOM Watch List. On April 1, 1960, certain changes in two items on the Title I, Category B List took effect.⁸

Preparations for the 1960 International List Review

During the spring and summer of 1960 the United States began preparations for the COCOM list review scheduled to begin later in the year. At the same time, COCOM continued its efforts to

⁶ For details, see U.S. Department of Commerce press release dated Feb. 1, 1960.

⁷ For an explanation of the Battle Act Lists, see pp. 11-14 and appendix B to the Ninth Battle Act Report.

⁸ The Battle Act Lists in effect on Oct. 1, 1960, are published in appendix B to this report.

strengthen the enforcement of security trade controls. The main focus of this important activity was the coordinated formulation and execution of measures to prevent the illicit procurement of embargoed commodities by the Sino-Soviet bloc.

The Abolition of the China Differential

Until May 1957 the internationally agreed minimum level of control on trade with Communist China was substantially more severe than that applied to the European Soviet bloc.⁹ The China control list included about 200 items in addition to those under various levels of control to the other Communist-bloc countries.

During 1956 and the first 6 months of 1957, the pressure by some of the participating countries for easing this differential and expanding trade with Communist China mounted steadily. The advocates of relaxation urged a realignment of China controls with those imposed on commerce with the Soviet Union and its European satellites. When multilateral negotiations in Paris in May 1957 failed to reconcile divergent proposals for modifying the China embargo, a number of countries unilaterally eliminated the China differential. The United States did not join in this action, however, and continues to maintain a virtually complete embargo on trade and financial transactions with Communist China and north Korea.

Presidential Determinations

The Battle Act requires the termination of *all* U.S. assistance—military, economic, and financial—to countries which knowingly ship Title I, Category A materials to the Soviet bloc.¹⁰ The shipment of Title I, Category B items, also requires that aid be terminated unless the President directs, under section 103(b) of the Act, the continuance of aid “when unusual circumstances indicate that the cessation of aid would clearly be detrimental to the security of the United States.” From January 24, 1952, when the Act became fully operative, through September 30, 1960, the President made public determinations involving 10 countries with respect to shipments totaling about \$25.3 million.¹¹

⁹ The China trade-control program and the changes that were made in 1957 were discussed in chapter III of the Tenth Battle Act Report, *East-West Trade Developments, 1956-1957*, dated Jan. 24, 1958.

¹⁰ See appendix A for the text of the Battle Act.

¹¹ See appendix D for the Presidential determinations announced during the period Jan.-Sept. 1960. Previous determinations were published in preceding Battle Act reports.

Battle Act Administration

Section 102 of the Battle Act prescribes that the responsibility for its administration shall be vested in the person who has the principal responsibility for administering the Mutual Security Act. As described on page 14 of the Ninth Battle Act Report, the Directors for Mutual Security, the Foreign Operations Administration, and the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) had, consecutively, the authority for administering the Battle Act. However, by an Executive order and a Department of State Delegation of Authority the responsibility for administering the Act was transferred, effective January 26, 1958, from the Director of ICA to the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The Under Secretary of State is currently the Administrator of the Battle Act.

APPENDIX A

Text of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 [H.R. 4550], Public Law 213, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 644, Approved October 26, 1951

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) to 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 implements 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 con-

tinuance 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 infor-

mation 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. Subsection (d) of section 117 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (Public Law 472, Eightieth Congress), as amended, and subsection (a) of section 1302 of the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951 (Public Law 45, Eighty-second Congress), are repealed.

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; <i>and</i> 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 This list was in effect on Oct. 1, 1960.

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

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
106	<p>Tanks, and vehicles specially designed for military purposes, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<p>Toxicological agents, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(NOTE: 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.)</p>
108	<p>Powders, explosives and propellants, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>(NOTE: Sub-items (a) and (b) above will not be considered to cover 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.)</p>
109	<p>Vessels of war, and special naval equipment, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Combatant vessels or vessels designed for offensive or defensive action (surface or underwater); (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; <li style="padding-left: 2em;">(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.

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

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
110	Aircraft and helicopters, of the piloted or pilotless types and aero-engines and aircraft equipment, associated equipment and components, specially designed for military purposes as set out below: (a) Combat aircraft and other aircraft specially designed for military purposes, including military reconnaissance, assault, military training and logistic support, and all aircraft 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, with the exception of aero-engines excepted under Title I, Category B, and component parts thereof; (b) Airborne equipment, including airborne refuelling equipment, specially designed for use with the aircraft and the engines of the types of aircraft covered by sub-item (a) and component parts thereof; (c) Nonexpansive balloons in excess of 3,000 cubic feet capacity.
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

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
201	Source (fertile) and fissionable materials, as follows: (a) Natural uranium, unwrought or wrought, including alloys and compounds of natural uranium, having an uranium content exceeding 0.05 percent, not elsewhere specified, excepting medicinals; (b) Uranium 233, alloys containing uranium 233 and compounds of uranium 233; (c) Uranium enriched in the isotope 235, alloys containing uranium enriched in the isotope 235, and compounds of uranium enriched in the isotope 235; (d) Irradiated uranium, containing plutonium; (e) Plutonium, alloys containing plutonium and compounds containing plutonium; (f) Thorium, unwrought or wrought, and alloys and compounds containing thorium, not elsewhere specified, excluding alloys containing less than 1.5 percent of thorium by weight, and except medicinals; (g) Irradiated thorium containing uranium 233.

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
218	Equipment specifically designed for the separation of isotopes of uranium and/or lithium.
222	Ion separators, electromagnetic, <i>including</i> mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers, with analyzer assemblies capable of handling uranium hexafluoride (UF 6), and solid source mass spectrometers or mass spectrographs, of high sensitivity.
224	Positive ion sources suitable for use in mass spectrographs and mass spectrometers and capable of handling uranium hexafluoride (UF 6).
236	Nuclear reactors.

Battle Act Title I List—Category B

The following is a generalized description of the Category B portion of the Title I embargo list, as of October 1, 1960:

Metalworking Machinery

Machinery for making airplane components.

Larger sizes or more advanced or specialized types of the following: jig boring and grinding machines; deep hole drilling machines and drills; grinding heads and spindle assemblies; spinning lathes; forging hammers; presses; gear making and finishing machinery; electronic feed-back controls for machinery.

Chemical and Petroleum Equipment

Equipment for the production of military explosives; plant for the production of titanium and zirconium metals.

Important sizes and types of the following: equipment and components for the production or concentration of nitric acid, deuterium oxide, and gases in liquid form; electrolytic cells; pumps, valves, pipe and tubing; heat exchangers; containers for liquefied gases; rock drill bits; centrifuges.

Electric and Power Generating Equipment

Special types of diesel engines and electric power generators, and electric vacuum furnaces.

General Industrial Equipment

Special types of metal rolling mills, refractory materials, construction equipment, vacuum furnaces, artificial graphite, cable-making machinery, electronic valve making machinery, compressors and blowers.

Silicon and germanium processing equipment.

Transportation Equipment

Various types of ships, including warships and certain sizes of icebreakers, tankers, fishing vessels, passenger and cargo ships; compasses, gyroscopic equipment, marine steam boilers, and automotive equipment designed or having significance for military use; cable for sweeping mines; significant civil types of aircraft and related ground and airborne equipment.

Electronics and Precision Instruments

Airborne communication and radar equipment; special types of airborne navigation and direction finding equipment; special types of surface radar equip-

ment and surface equipment for use with airborne navigation equipment; special communications and detection equipment; jamming apparatus; underwater location apparatus; special types of pulse modulators; panoramic radio receivers; equipment for controlling aircraft and missiles; radio spectrum analyzers.

Important types of telegraph equipment; amplifiers; communications transmission equipment and cable; measuring instruments; special electronic instruments, apparatus, components and materials; electronic tubes; electromagnetic wave guides, transistors, crystal diodes, special forms of semiconductor materials, photo cells, thermal detecting cells, and quartz crystals; magnetic recorders; computers; photographic equipment; dosimeters; special communications secrecy equipment; electronic assembly and control equipment; magnetometers; centrifugal testing apparatus; ion microscopes; oscilloscopes.

Metals, Minerals, and Their Manufactures

Zirconium; beryllium; lithium metals; titanium; columbium; cobalt; tantalum; and certain source (fertile) and fissionable materials.

Various steel and non-ferrous alloys; important types and products of nickel, magnesium, tungsten, molybdenum, magnetic materials, and antifriction bearings.

Chemicals and Petroleum Products

Boron; diethylene triamine; picric acid; nitroguanidine; guanidine nitrate; pentaerythritol tetranitrate; tetrafluoroethylene; trifluorochloroethylene; fluorine; deuterium.

Specified types of detonating and priming compositions, stabilizers for explosives, hydrogen peroxide, hydrazine, silicone fluids and greases, silicon, synthetic lubricating oils and greases, blending agents for aircraft fuels, jet fuel.

Rubber and Rubber Products

Specified forms of synthetic rubber.

Miscellaneous

Synthetic film for dielectric use; specialized military training equipment; specialized machinery for examination, testing and manufacture of military equipment; certain items of dual military and civil use.

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 descriptions which follow describe the main features of these national control systems as they stood July 15, 1960. The countries are arranged in alphabetical order.

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG

License Requirements

The basic legislation from which the present import-export control system in Belgium has developed was a law of June 30, 1931, modified by the law of July 30, 1934, which authorized in broad, general terms the regulation of Belgium's foreign commerce to promote the general economic well-being of the country. The convention with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on May 23, 1935, amending the economic union convention of 1922, established also a combined Belgo-Luxembourg Administrative Commission (the Commission Administrative Mixte Belgo-Luxembourgeoise), and in this way provided a central agency for coordinating the import and export licensing procedures of Belgium and Luxembourg. Pursuant to the 1935 convention, when the appropriate agency of either Government desires to modify or expand regulations pertaining to import and export controls, the recommendation is discussed with the appropriate agencies of the other Government; their agreement having been reached, the new policies are communicated to the Mixed Commission, which then transmits identical instructions to the Belgian Central Office of Licenses and Quotas and the Luxembourg Office of Licenses. This procedure insures close coordination of the import and export licensing operations of the two Governments in order that the general economic welfare of both may best be served.

A royal decree dated January 17, 1955, provides that the import and export of all merchandise is subject to licensing control. However, the Ministers can, within the limits of their authority, suspend this measure as to certain merchandise designated by them. They can also limit this suspension to merchandise coming from or destined to countries which they determine.

The control over exports effected by the requirement of export licenses is reinforced by special controls applied at the time of the actual export of the licensed merchandise. Submission to these special controls is required as a previous condition to the obtaining of certain licenses, these special additional controls being applied by reason of the special nature of the merchandise to be exported or to assure the direct delivery of the merchandise to its foreign destination.

Applicants for export licenses must make a declaration that they are familiar with the conditions upon which licenses are issued and the regulations relative to exchange controls, and that they accept these conditions and regulations without reserve. The applicant also acknowledges that the licenses are not transferable, and that any irregularity in his application or utilization of the license subjects him to possible refusals of any new export license applications and may expose him to prosecution for a criminal offense. Exporters of products whose final destination is controlled must sign a special undertaking which states that all of the goods which they intend to export will be exported in accordance with the information submitted to the licensing authorities.

Transit Controls

The royal decree of January 17, 1955, referred to above, authorizes the Minister of Economic Affairs to impose a transit licensing requirement for certain items coming from or going to countries he may designate. A second decree of the same date by the Minister of Economic Affairs requires the production of a Belgian transit license, or a transit authorization certificate issued by certain countries, for the shipment through Belgium in transit of items named in the decree coming from the countries participating in the TAC scheme and destined for any of the Soviet-bloc countries. Luxembourg issued similar decrees January 20 and February 1, 1955.

Financial Controls

Prior authorization is required for all buying and selling transactions abroad by Belgian and Luxembourg residents. The exchange control is carried out by the Belgo-Luxembourg Exchange Institute.

Shipping Controls

Belgium has taken action to prevent the carrying of strategic goods in Belgian ships to Communist Chinese and North Korean destinations.

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-Soviet bloc. 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 bloc; shipments of casual gift parcels of trivial value to Communist countries; shipments to Canadian diplomatic missions, etc.

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 Communist countries.

Transit Controls

New regulations were made effective January 16, 1955, respecting transit shipments. These regulations 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. 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 form.

Export controls are administered by the Export and Import Permits Section 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.

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.

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.

Shipping Controls

An 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 one-half 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 also permit addition to or removal from the list of controlled commodities merely by publication of a notice in the *Journal Officiel*.

Applications for license to export, as submitted by French exporters, are examined by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, by the Office des Changes (where monetary and financial factors are given consideration), and on occasion by appropriate technical committee and personnel in other agencies. At the time the application for 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 servi-

tude. The control system in operation in France makes it possible to block or encourage exports to any destination of commodities requiring export licenses.

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 bloc) if their exportation begins in countries participating in the TAC scheme unless the country of export so authorizes the change in destination.

Financial Controls

All transactions in foreign exchange engaged in by French residents, particularly those in which a French resident takes title to foreign merchandise, require the prior authorization of the French Government.

An "exchange commitment" (guaranteeing the return to the Government of the exchange proceeds of a transaction) is required for all exports and reexports of merchandise to which a French resident holds title. Where the products concerned are subject to export license, the export license suffices for the exchange commitment.

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.

GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC) AND WESTERN BERLIN

License Requirements

A special export license (delivery permit) of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft or, if the exporter is of West Berlin, of the Central Licensing Office of the Senator for Economics, Berlin, is required for the export of goods listed in Appendix 1 to Foreign Trade Circular No. 89/54, issued by the Federal Minister for Economics. Among other items, the Appendix 1 list contains all goods subject to international embargo control.

Goods for which a delivery permit is required and which are being exported on the basis of a service transaction (processing, repair, etc.) come under the same controls. Further, all transactions involving the right to patents, inventions, and production processes require the approval of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft when they concern goods the export of which requires a delivery permit (Foreign Trade Circular No. 23/58, June 6, 1958).

Goods for which a delivery permit is required may be exported to free-world countries without a delivery permit if the invoice value of the shipment is below DM 1,000 (small shipments), with the exception of nuclear energy goods or goods contained in the list of armament materials.

When issuing delivery permits for exports to free-world countries, the IC/DV procedure is used, under the provisions of Foreign Trade Circular No. 5/60 dated February 20, 1960 (in the current version).

Identity of the goods is controlled by customs officials who also check whether the required license of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft has been issued.

Financial Controls

Under the provisions of Foreign Trade Circular No. 28/59 dated April 6, 1959 (in the current version), a special "*Lieferungsgenehmigung fuer Transithandels-geschaefit*" (Transit Transaction License) of the Bundesamt fuer gewerbliche Wirtschaft is required for transit transactions with goods falling under embargo controls, if the country of destination or ultimate use is:

Albania, Bulgaria, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the U.S.S.R. or Communist China.

Transit Controls

Under the provisions of Foreign Trade Circular No. 18/59 dated April 11, 1959 (in the current version), a "*Durchfuhrberechtigungsschein*" (TAC) or an export license of the country of shipment is required for transit shipments of embargo goods from COCOM member countries and certain other countries for transit through the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, if they are intended for an East bloc country and were, during the transport through the Federal Republic, transshipped or temporarily stored.

The same applies to transit shipments on the basis of transit trade transactions, if the goods were shipped from a non-COCOM country and the transit trader is located in a COCOM country.

These control regulations also apply to transit shipments which arrive at a seaport of the Federal Republic and are there reloaded onto another means of transportation.

Shipping Controls

On the basis of the provisions on services transactions, the Federal Minister for Transport—Section Sea Transport—Hamburg, issues permits to German shippers for shipping to and from ports of Communist China; the permits are subject to conditions which prevent transport of strategic shipments.

Penalties

An administrative fine may be levied for any violation of the export control regulations or, on the basis of the Exchange Control Laws, the penalty may be imprisonment not to exceed 5 years or a fine.

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-bloc countries), such licenses are limited to the quantities specified in the respective agreements. For strategic shipments, including those to the Soviet-bloc 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 transshipped.

Financial Controls

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

Shipping Controls

On October 10, 1958, the Greek Government published a decree (Official Gazette No. 157) lifting its previously imposed (1953) prohibition on the calling of Greek ships at ports in Communist China and North Korea. However, the transport of strategic items to these countries is still banned.

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-bloc 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 new *Tabella Esport* (Italian export list) dated July 22, 1957, as amended August 13, 1960, require an export license, issued by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for all destinations. All items internationally accepted for embargo are included in the *Tabella Esport*. Goods not listed in the *Tabella* are exempt from license when exported to the dollar area, the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation) countries, the sterling area, and most other areas, including the Soviet bloc, but must be exported in conformity with exchange regulations, which vary according to the country of destination and the type of payments arrangement involved.

Licenses are required for exports to the Sino-Soviet bloc of all commodities contained in the *Tabella Esport*. Licenses are required for imports from the Sino-Soviet bloc of all commodities except those listed in *Tabella C Import*, which provides for a lower level of liberalization than the lists for imports from the dollar area or the OEEC area.

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.

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.

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-bloc countries.

Shipping Controls

Control over Italian-flag vessels carrying goods to the Sino-Soviet bloc 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 (1) imprisonment up to 3 months, (2) fines up to 40,000 lire, and (3) confiscation of the merchandise involved. These penalties have on occasion been supplemented by fines as high as 50 million lire (\$80,000) for crimes committed in connection with false customs declarations or currency violations in export transactions. 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

Exports of strategic items to Communist-bloc countries are strictly controlled. Licenses from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry are required for exports of any commodity on the Japanese export control list. The latter list 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 the Soviet bloc 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

For balance-of-payments reasons, Japan closely controls its receipts and expenditures of foreign exchange. These controls are not related to security measures except indirectly in connection with trade with Communist China and the Soviet Union. Trade with Communist China and North Korea was largely confined to barter transactions until May 10, 1958, the date on which the Chinese Communists broke off trade relations with Japan. Trade with the Soviet Union and other Communist-bloc countries is conducted on a cash settlement basis.

Shipping and Bunkering Controls

Japanese shipowners have been notified that Japanese vessels are not authorized to carry strategic goods to Communist China from Japan or from any other country unless shipment has been licensed by a COCOM country.

Administrative measures also have been adopted to prevent foreigners from chartering or using Japanese vessels to carry contraband goods to Communist China or North Korea. The Ministry of Transportation has announced that applications for approval of a bareboat or time charter of a Japanese vessel to a foreigner must show that the charterer has guaranteed that during the period of the charter the vessel will not enter any port in Communist China or North Korea with strategic goods on board the vessel unless the shipment has been licensed by a COCOM country.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, furthermore, has instructed Japanese oil companies not to furnish fuel bunkers to any vessel carrying strategic goods to Communist China or North Korea unless the shipment has been licensed by a COCOM country.

THE NETHERLANDS

License Requirements

All exports from the Netherlands are subject to export controls. However, individual licenses are required only for a small percentage of the exports of industrial products.

Most industrial exports are effected under general licenses. Both general licenses and individual licenses are issued by the "*Centrale Dienst voor In- en Uitvoer*" (Central Import and Export Office) in The Hague.

Individual export licenses are required for all strategic goods; only transactions with a value of less than \$250 (U.S.) and with an approved destination are accepted. 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.

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, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam except pursuant to special permission.

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 resident of some of these countries, which after unloading pass in transit through the Netherlands, are subject to control over their destination.

NORWAY

License Requirements

Export licenses are required for the export of all commodities to countries outside the "export free-list area." The Sino-Soviet bloc countries are not included in this area, and exports destined for any of these countries are subject to licensing. 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-bloc 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 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. This is normally done within three months after shipment has been made.

Norway established nonresident kroner convertibility for current transactions on December 29, 1958, but has not extended such convertibility to the countries of the Sino-Soviet bloc, Israel, and Brazil, which are covered by bilateral arrangements.

Shipping Controls

The Norwegian Foreign Office announced publicly in April, 1953, that the Norwegian war risk insurance group 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.

PORTUGAL

License Requirements

Exports to all foreign destinations are subject to individual export licensing. Exports to the Portuguese overseas provinces are free of licensing except in the case of a few items. Licenses for strategic materials are granted only after assurance has been obtained as to the effective destination of the merchandise. Licenses are not approved for exports of strategic materials to the Soviet bloc.

Import and export licensing activities are exercised by the Division of Foreign Trade of the Ministry of Economy and by delegated other agencies. The financial aspects of trade control are coordinated with the Ministry of Finance through

the Bank of Portugal. In recent years, Portuguese exports to the Soviet bloc as a whole, consisting almost entirely of cork and its products, have substantially exceeded imports, resulting in a net exchange balance to Portugal.

The Portuguese overseas provinces exercise varying degrees of trade and exchange control.

Transit Controls

Portuguese controls over goods in transit have been under study for some time and are expected to be amended to establish additional safeguards against undesirable diversions of strategic commodities.

Shipping Controls

Portugal does not exercise voyage licensing, but Portuguese vessels plying between Europe and Macao have been instructed not to accept cargo for Macao unless it is covered by a Macao import certificate. There have been no Portuguese flag shipping services to Soviet-bloc ports in recent years.

TURKEY

License Requirements

Export licenses are required for most of the important export commodities, including all goods considered to be of a strategic nature. The goods which are subject to export licenses appear on List II attached to the Turkish foreign trade regulations issued in September 1953. For the goods appearing on that list, export licenses are required for shipments to all destinations; the licenses are issued by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, with the exception of some agricultural commodities for which authority to grant export licenses has been delegated to other organizations. Goods not appearing on List II may be exported upon the presentation of a customs exit declaration which is based on the exporter's application. All exports are subject to strict foreign exchange regulations.

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

Transit Controls

Goods which are to pass through the territory of Turkey may be reexported without license only if all shipping documents (including bill of lading and ship's manifest) and outer containers carry the name of the Turkish port of transit, the phrase "in transit to" and the name of the city and country of destination. Goods entered in transit may be reexported without further control; however, the Government reserves the right to inspect transit shipments in cases of suspicion of irregularity. The reexport of goods covered by "in transit" bills of lading, without an export license, is contingent on proof that the goods were not purchased with foreign exchange made available by Turkish authorities.

The reexportation of all foreign goods cleared through Turkish customs is subject to the authorization of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce.

The Turkish Government is authorized by law to establish free zones in Turkish ports, but thus far no such free zone has been established.

Turkey has established TAC procedures.

Financial Controls

Strict exchange controls are maintained by the Government through the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank. Turkish exporters are required to sell

to a bank in Turkey the foreign exchange proceeds of exports within 3 months from the date of exportation and within 15 days of the date of receipt of the foreign exchange by the exporters. Foreign exchange may be sold to persons and firms in Turkey only by banks, against permits issued by the Ministry of Finance. All payments in foreign exchange, from funds available abroad to persons and firms in Turkey, are subject to the authorization of the Ministry of Finance. Other capital transactions involving foreign exchange, by persons and firms in Turkey, are also subject to the authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

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 Irish Republic, and the United States of America; and that certain other specified goods are controlled to specified countries in the Middle East.

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-Soviet bloc 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 transshipped 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-Soviet bloc. In administering the control, the British authorities normally grant licenses when they are satisfied that the goods will not be diverted to the Soviet bloc, 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-bloc 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-Soviet bloc, 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-Soviet bloc. The goods covered by the control are those which are subject to embargo for Soviet-bloc countries.

UNITED STATES

Export Controls in General

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

The Department of State is responsible for controls over the exportation 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 exportation of gold and narcotics.

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 Foreign Commerce (BFC) of the Department of Commerce. Changes in these regulations are published regularly by BFC 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 Export Control Program, including major policy changes.

Exports to all destinations, except Canada, are controlled either through the issuance of a validated export license or the establishment of a general license permitting such shipments.

A validated export license is a formal document issued to an exporter by the Department of Commerce which authorizes exportation within specific limitations. Validated licenses are required for shipments to virtually all destinations of commodities identified in the Positive List of Controlled Commodities. This list is maintained on a current basis in the Comprehensive Export Schedule.

Export controls are maintained by the Department of Commerce for short-supply reasons or for security reasons. Both export control policies reflect established United States foreign policy and international responsibilities.

The objective of security controls is to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security. These controls are designed to prevent or restrict the exportation of strategic commodities to the Soviet bloc in order to impede the buildup and maintenance of Soviet war potential. Shipments of all commodities to Communist China, North Korea and Communist-controlled areas of Viet-Nam are embargoed. Shipments to other Soviet-bloc destinations, except Poland, are either denied or restricted, with the exception of certain nonstrategic commodities which, since April 26, 1956, may be shipped to the European Soviet bloc under General License GLSA. A validated license is required for exportations to Hong Kong and Macao with the exception of certain commodities which may be shipped under General License GIIK and shipments of other nonstrategic commodities valued at \$25 or less. In addition, proposed shipments of strategic commodities to all destinations, except Canada, are carefully scrutinized to assure that the goods will not be transhipped or diverted to unfriendly hands. To prevent frustration of United States export controls, the Department of Commerce is careful to assure that no item of strategic significance is shipped to a country which (1) ships identical or closely similar

items to the Soviet bloc, or (2) would use the American item directly in the manufacture of strategic items for the Soviet bloc.¹

Since August 29, 1957, in accordance with the United States Government's avowed desire to facilitate exports of agricultural commodities and industrial equipment for the benefit of the Polish people and to assist in strengthening Poland's civilian economy, many non-Positive List commodities may be shipped to Poland under general license. However, shipments of Positive List commodities and of a group of non-Positive List commodities of some strategic value continue to require validated licenses.

In order to prevent unauthorized transshipment abroad of commodities of United States 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 reexportation of strategic items from the country of ultimate destination unless prior written authorization from the Department of Commerce is obtained. The export control regulations also restrict vessels, aircraft, or other carriers from delivering goods of United States origin to unauthorized destinations. Moreover, the United States participates in the international IC/DV system.

In addition to security controls, it is necessary to administer export controls for short-supply reasons in order to protect the domestic economy of the United States from an excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the inflationary impact of abnormal demand. Such controls are usually exercised by means of export programs or quotas fixed by the Secretary of Commerce. At the present time there are no short supply controls.

Transit Controls

Commodities of foreign origin which transit the United States for shipment to Hong Kong, Macao, and Sino-Soviet bloc destinations 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 TAC scheme.

Shipping Controls

Department of Commerce Transportation Order T-1 prohibits any United States-registered vessel or aircraft authority to carry items (1) listed on the Positive List of Controlled Commodities, (2) arms, ammunition, and implements of war or (3) fissionable material to any Soviet-bloc destination, Hong Kong, or Macao without a validated license issued by the Department of Commerce or by another appropriate licensing agency, or without the express permission of the Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. This order includes shipments from foreign ports as well as from the United States.

Department of Commerce Transportation Order T-2 prohibits the transportation of any commodities directly or indirectly to Communist China, North Korea, or areas under their control, by United States-registered vessels or aircraft. It also prohibits American ships and aircraft from calling at any point in Communist China, North Korea, or areas under their control.

A validated license is required for delivery in United States ports of specified types of petroleum and petroleum products to a foreign vessel or aircraft, if the

¹ Effective Oct. 20, 1960, the Department of Commerce instituted controls over U.S. exports to Cuba. Such controls are applicable to all materials except non-subsidized foodstuffs, medicines, and medical supplies. For details, see the Department of Commerce *Current Export Bulletin*, No. 840 dated Oct. 19, 1960, and its press release of the same date; also Department of State press release No. 600 dated Oct. 19, 1960.

foreign carrier has called at any point under Far Eastern Communist control or at Macao 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 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 Soviet-bloc country or is under charter to a national of a Soviet-bloc country, a validated license must be obtained from the Department of Commerce prior to loading aboard the carrier any petroleum and petroleum products and certain equipment and spare parts.

American petroleum companies at certain foreign ports are prohibited without a Treasury Department authorization from bunkering any vessel bound for a Communist Far Eastern port or Macao or which is carrying goods destined for Communist China or North Korea. Similar restrictions apply to the bunkering by these companies of vessels returning from Communist Far Eastern ports or Macao.

Financial and Transaction Controls

The Foreign Assets Control Regulations, administered by the Treasury Department, block the assets here of Communist China, North Korea, and their nationals, and prohibit unlicensed dealings involving property in which Communist China, or North Korea, or their nationals, have any interest. The regulations prevent the use of United States financial facilities by those countries and their nationals. These regulations also prohibit the unlicensed importation of goods of Chinese Communist or North Korean origin.

Treasury regulations also prohibit Americans, including foreign subsidiaries of United States firms, from participating in the purchase or sale of certain important commodities for ultimate shipment from any country outside the U.S. to the countries of the Soviet bloc. Attempts to do the prohibited acts are also covered. These transactions controls, which are complementary to the United States export control laws, are administered by the Treasury Department under Foreign Assets Control Regulations.

APPENDIX D

Presidential Determinations Made January–September 1960

Section 103(b) of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 provides that the President shall report any determination made pursuant to the first proviso of this section to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the Senate and House Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. The six committees were informed of the following determinations made from January through September 1960:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON 25, D.C., *January 16, 1960*

SIR: The President on January 7, 1960, determined, pursuant to Section 103(b) of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, that United States aid be continued to Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, and Japan because the cessation of such aid would clearly be detrimental to the security interests of the United States.

The President, in his letter to me directing that aid be continued, also directed that, in compliance with the reporting requirement of Section 103(b) of the Act, I inform you of his determination, to which purpose this letter with enclosure is sent.

Very truly yours,

DOUGLAS DILLON
Under Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON 25, D.C., *December 31, 1959*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As required by Section 103(b) of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act), I am advising you herewith of certain shipments to the Soviet bloc of Control Act embargo items by countries receiving United States assistance and recommending to you that assistance to these countries be continued.

This report covers shipments which have not been covered by any previous Presidential Determinations under Section 103(b) of the Control Act. The countries involved in the shipments and the circumstances under which they were made are as follows:

DENMARK

Denmark shipped \$145,000 worth of cable and communications equipment to Poland for civilian use. This represented that part of a telecommunications

network to be on Polish territory and which was to connect Poland with various Western countries through Denmark.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany shipped to Poland for civilian use a grinding machine valued at \$11,514; and shipped to Hungary \$3,214 worth of condensers. These latter represented a prior commitment; that is, a commitment had been entered into to export these before they were put under embargo in August 1958. It has long been recognized that, in the absence of unusual circumstances, prior commitments are to be honored.

FRANCE

France shipped \$692,086 worth of cable to the Soviet Union. This was part of a larger quantity licensed for shipment by French authorities who considered cable of those specifications not covered by the definitions of embargoed items. United States authorities did not agree with this interpretation and consider this item to be covered by the Battle Act embargo. France also shipped \$34,500 worth of electronic tubes to Poland for civilian use.

ITALY

Italy shipped borax valued at \$11,260 to Poland for civilian uses.

JAPAN

Japan shipped \$7,040 worth of certain bearings to Poland for civilian use.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Except for the French cable to the Soviet Union and the German condensers to Hungary, the circumstances of which are explained above, all the shipments enumerated above went to Poland for specified civilian uses. All but the French case were presented for consideration in the international security trade control body (COCOM) before the export was authorized. The exporting countries listed above have cooperated for ten years in controlling strategic shipments to the Soviet bloc. The European countries mentioned make important contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. United States aid to these countries is largely military aid, enabling them to meet their NATO obligations, thus enhancing the security of the free world, including the United States. In the light of the foregoing considerations and having taken into account each of the statutory criteria set forth in the first proviso of Section 103(b) of the Battle Act, I recommend that the United States, in its own security interest, should continue aid to these countries.

The recommendations in this letter are based on the advice of Vice Admiral Walter S. DeLany, USN (Ret.), my Deputy Administrator for the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act, and are also concurred in by the Departments of Defense, Treasury, and Commerce, and the International Cooperation Administration.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS DILLON
Under Secretary

The President,
The White House.

APPENDIX E

Statistical Tables

- TABLE 1. Free-World Trade With the Sino-Soviet Bloc, Value and Percentage Change, 1958-59
- TABLE 2. Total Free-World Trade and Free-World Trade With the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1947-59
- TABLE 3A. Free-World Exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc, by Country Groups and Areas, 1957-59
- TABLE B. Free-World Imports From the Sino-Soviet Bloc by Country Groups and Areas, 1957-59
- TABLE C. Exports of Selected Free-World Countries to the World and to the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1957-59 and Available Months 1960
- TABLE D. Imports of Selected Free-World Countries From the World and From the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1957-59 and Available Months 1960
- TABLE 4. Trade of Free-World and COCOM Countries With the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1955-59, and January-March 1960
- TABLE 5A. United States Trade With the Sino-Soviet Bloc, 1938, 1948, 1956-59, and January-June 1960
- TABLE B. United States Exports to the Sino-Soviet Bloc, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and January-March 1960
- C. United States Imports From the Sino-Soviet Bloc, by Principal Commodities, 1959 and January-March 1960

GENERAL NOTE.—Unless otherwise noted, the Sino-Soviet bloc comprises the following: Soviet European satellites, which include Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Zone of Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania; U.S.S.R.; Outer Mongolia; north Korea, beginning 1951; north Viet-Nam, beginning 1955; and Communist China for which data since 1949 refer (as far as possible) to Mainland China, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Tibet. The term “free world” refers to all nonbloc countries.

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

TABLE 1.—FREE-WORLD TRADE WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, VALUE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE, 1958-59

(In millions of United States dollars and percentages)

Country	Exports to bloc (f.o.b.)		Imports from bloc (c.i.f.)		Total trade	
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Total Sino-Soviet bloc ¹	3,426.3	3,690.8	3,509.8	3,726.1	6,936.1	7,416.9
Percent increase over 1958		7.7		6.2		6.9
European Soviet bloc	2,647.0	3,001.8	2,736.0	3,008.1	5,383.0	6,009.9
Percent increase over 1958		13.4		9.9		11.6
European satellites	1,634.1	1,852.8	1,690.5	1,771.3	3,324.6	3,624.1
Percent increase over 1958		13.4		4.8		9.0
U.S.S.R.	1,012.9	1,149.0	1,045.5	1,236.8	2,058.4	2,385.8
Percent increase over 1958		13.4		18.3		15.9
Communist China	770.9	670.1	755.8	692.9	1,526.7	1,363.0
Percent decrease from 1958		-13.1		-8.3		-10.7

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

TABLE 2.—TOTAL FREE-WORLD TRADE AND FREE-WORLD TRADE WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1947-59

(In millions of United States dollars)

Period	Total to world	Total Sino-Soviet bloc ¹	Sino-Soviet bloc as percent of world	European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China	North Viet-Nam
Free-world exports								
1947	48,567	2,005.7	4.1	1,333.5	856.5	477.0	672.2	
1948	53,784	1,968.5	3.7	1,434.2	900.7	533.5	534.3	
1949	55,131	1,666.7	3.0	1,342.6	914.2	428.4	324.1	
1950	57,235	1,544.8	2.7	1,092.7	791.6	301.1	452.1	
1951	77,261	1,688.5	2.2	1,242.3	854.8	387.5	446.2	
1952	74,386	1,438.2	1.9	1,165.7	682.4	483.3	272.5	
1953	75,266	1,388.8	1.8	1,101.4	677.9	423.5	287.4	
1954	78,033	1,767.1	2.3	1,472.7	896.0	576.7	294.2	
1955	84,792	2,087.9	2.5	1,770.6	1,158.1	612.5	317.3	(2)
1956	94,114	2,560.7	2.7	2,126.5	1,327.3	799.2	434.2	(2)
1957	101,088	3,118.1	3.1	2,584.1	1,567.2	1,016.9	527.8	6.0
1958	96,216	3,426.3	3.6	2,647.0	1,634.1	1,012.9	770.9	8.4
1959	101,800	3,690.8	3.6	3,001.8	1,852.8	1,149.0	670.1	14.1
Free-world imports								
1947	53,327	1,424.7	2.7	1,006.8	732.9	273.9	417.9	
1948	59,935	2,008.0	3.4	1,519.7	1,026.0	493.7	488.3	
1949	60,030	1,796.8	3.0	1,370.6	1,089.9	280.7	426.2	
1950	59,894	1,727.0	2.9	1,192.3	940.0	252.3	534.7	
1951	82,114	1,883.0	2.3	1,358.1	967.5	390.6	524.7	
1952	80,711	1,633.9	2.0	1,262.9	794.6	468.3	367.9	
1953	76,989	1,631.1	2.1	1,189.7	807.9	381.8	432.7	
1954	80,021	1,842.6	2.3	1,455.9	955.5	500.4	379.7	
1955	89,539	2,434.9	2.7	1,938.0	1,284.1	653.9	487.1	
1956	98,846	2,963.1	3.0	2,305.6	1,473.0	832.6	641.4	8.9
1957	100,382	3,209.5	3.2	2,562.1	1,520.2	1,041.9	624.0	19.1
1958	100,820	3,509.8	3.5	2,736.0	1,690.5	1,045.5	755.8	13.5
1959	106,200	3,726.1	3.5	3,008.1	1,771.3	1,236.8	692.9	13.8

NOTE.—Sino-Soviet bloc figures are compilations of unadjusted data, as reported by free-world countries.

¹ Includes trade with Outer Mongolia and north Korea.

² Less than \$0.05 million.

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

TABLE 3A.—FREE-WORLD EXPORTS TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, BY COUNTRY GROUPS AND AREAS, 1957-59

(In millions of United States dollars)

Groups and areas	Total Sino-Soviet bloc ¹	European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
Exports, total					
1957.	3,118.1	2,584.1	1,567.2	1,016.9	527.8
1958.	3,426.3	2,647.0	1,634.1	1,012.9	770.9
1959.	3,690.8	3,001.8	1,852.8	1,149.0	670.1
COCOM countries, total					
1957.	1,508.4	1,298.5	889.1	409.4	209.8
1958.	1,816.9	1,367.9	916.0	451.9	447.4
1959.	1,852.1	1,505.1	1,070.0	435.1	336.3
EUROPEAN COCOM countries, total					
1957.	1,313.7	1,165.9	781.8	384.1	147.8
1958.	1,597.4	1,208.6	797.7	410.9	388.7
1959.	1,685.9	1,349.0	957.6	391.4	330.9
OTHER EUROPE, total of 8 listed countries					
1957.	713.7	625.1	345.1	280.0	88.6
1958.	655.7	579.1	347.4	231.7	76.6
1959.	737.4	654.3	373.8	230.5	82.8
NEAR EAST, total of 13 listed countries					
1957.	298.3	244.2	128.3	115.9	54.1
1958.	309.0	265.1	136.8	128.3	43.9
1959.	295.3	254.1	145.3	108.8	39.3
AFRICA, total of 16 listed countries					
1957.	76.5	71.1	15.4	55.7	5.2
1958.	53.6	42.4	18.2	24.2	11.2
1959.	86.6	66.3	24.9	41.4	20.3
FAR EAST, except Japan, total					
1957.	297.3	147.4	56.6	90.8	144.0
1958.	346.1	189.9	62.7	127.2	149.4
1959.	457.2	302.3	75.6	226.7	149.6
11 listed countries					
1957.	276.6	126.7	56.6	70.1	144.0
1958.	333.5	177.3	62.7	114.6	149.4
1959.	441.6	286.7	75.6	211.1	149.6
Other countries					
1957.	20.7	20.7	(*)	20.7	(*)
1958.	12.6	12.6	(*)	12.6	(*)
1959.	15.6	15.6	(*)	15.6	(*)
OCEANIA, total of 2 listed countries					
1957.	98.5	76.3	68.7	7.6	22.2
1958.	84.9	55.0	53.1	1.9	29.9
1959.	106.0	68.9	56.6	12.3	37.1
LATIN AMERICA, total					
1957.	125.4	121.5	64.0	57.5	3.9
1958.	160.1	147.6	99.9	47.7	12.5
1959.	156.2	150.8	106.6	44.2	4.7
11 listed countries					
1957.	124.9	121.0	63.5	57.5	3.9
1958.	160.1	147.6	99.9	47.7	12.5
1959.	156.2	150.8	106.6	44.2	4.7
Other countries					
1957. . . . .	.5	.5	.5	(*)	(*)
1958.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1959.	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

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 Soviet-bloc countries \$1 million or more in any year since 1954. Figures for listed countries shown in table 3C do not necessarily add to group and area totals in the above table because of rounding. See note, table 4, for definition of COCOM countries.

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

² Not reported in source.

³ Less than \$0.05 million.

*None.

TABLE 3B.—FREE-WORLD IMPORTS FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC BY COUNTRY GROUPS AND AREAS, 1957-59

(In millions of United States dollars)

Groups and areas	Total Sino-Soviet bloc ¹	European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
Imports, total					
1957	3,209.5	2,562.1	1,520.2	1,041.9	624.0
1958	3,509.8	2,736.0	1,690.5	1,045.5	755.8
1959	3,726.1	3,008.1	1,771.3	1,236.8	692.9
COCOM countries, total					
1957	1,621.0	1,399.6	840.2	559.4	204.3
1958	1,704.0	1,466.2	926.4	539.8	225.8
1959	1,952.0	1,706.4	1,010.0	696.4	225.7
EUROPEAN COCOM countries, total					
1957	1,428.9	1,310.5	783.2	527.3	118.2
1958	1,534.2	1,367.9	869.5	498.4	165.7
1959	1,777.0	1,569.5	943.3	626.2	201.6
OTHER EUROPE, total of 8 listed countries					
1957	722.6	690.7	379.2	311.5	31.9
1958	695.0	671.3	400.1	271.2	23.7
1959	733.2	704.3	388.2	316.1	28.8
NEAR EAST, total of 13 listed countries					
1957	228.6	205.3	119.7	85.6	23.3
1958	330.7	300.4	175.6	124.8	30.3
1959	299.9	267.8	153.7	114.1	31.6
AFRICA, total of 16 listed countries					
1957	70.1	47.1	42.2	4.9	23.0
1958	81.0	49.2	43.7	5.5	31.8
1959	95.4	66.3	56.9	9.4	29.1
FAR EAST, except Japan, total					
1957	475.3	135.5	60.4	75.1	333.5
1958	567.5	128.7	50.5	78.2	432.8
1959	504.0	132.1	58.3	73.8	367.3
11 listed countries					
1957	457.2	117.4	60.4	57.0	333.5
1958	544.4	105.6	50.5	55.1	432.8
1959	475.6	103.7	58.3	45.4	367.3
Other countries					
1957	18.1	18.1	(*)	18.1	(²)
1958	23.1	23.1	(*)	23.1	(²)
1959	28.4	28.4	(*)	28.4	(²)
OCEANIA, total of 2 listed countries					
1957	17.0	10.3	9.6	.7	6.7
1958	20.8	11.4	9.8	1.6	9.4
1959	19.3	9.8	8.7	1.1	9.5
LATIN AMERICA, total					
1957	74.9	73.6	68.9	4.7	1.3
1958	110.8	108.8	84.4	24.4	2.0
1959	122.3	121.4	95.5	25.9	.9
11 listed countries					
1957	73.9	72.6	67.9	4.7	1.3
1958	109.9	107.9	83.5	24.4	2.0
1959	121.4	120.6	94.7	25.9	.8
Other countries					
1957	1.0	1.0	1.0	(³)	(³)
1958	.9	.9	.9	(³)	(³)
1959	.9	.8	.8	(³)	.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 Soviet-bloc countries \$1 million or more in any year since 1954. Figures for listed countries shown in table 3D do not necessarily add to group and area totals in the above table because of rounding. See note, table 4 for definition of COCOM countries.

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

² Less than \$0.05 million.

³ Not reported in source.

*None.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960

(In millions of United States dollars)

Exporting country and year	World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NON-EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
United States							
1957	20,850.3	186.1	0.4	86.1	81.6	3.5	(²)
1958	17,892.6	113.1	.6	113.1	109.7	3.4	(²)
1959	17,566.2	89.4	.5	89.4	82.0	7.4	(²)
January-June 1960	10,220.9	72.2	.7	72.2	57.6	14.6	(²)
Canada							
1957	5,048.4	32.8	.6	31.3	19.8	11.5	1.5
1958	4,991.1	31.3	.6	23.2	3.7	19.5	8.1
1959	5,282.1	39.2	.7	37.4	24.1	13.3	1.8
January-April 1960	1,698.2	21.5	1.3	20.7	18.6	2.1	.8
Japan							
1957	2,858.0	175.8	2.7	15.2	5.9	9.3	60.5
1958	2,876.6	175.0	2.6	23.0	4.9	18.1	50.6
1959	3,456.5	137.6	1.1	29.4	6.4	23.0	3.6
January-April 1960	1,196.5	111.6	1.0	8.8	1.2	7.6	1.1
EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
Belgium and Luxembourg							
1957	3,186.0	88.4	2.8	66.2	38.0	28.2	22.2
1958	3,045.7	114.2	3.8	62.1	44.4	17.7	52.1
1959	3,295.1	194.6	2.9	60.1	52.6	7.5	33.5
January-March 1960	965.0	140.5	4.2	24.4	21.0	3.4	16.0
Denmark							
1957	1,155.4	35.0	3.0	34.3	24.2	10.1	.7
1958	1,244.7	47.2	3.8	43.3	30.2	13.1	3.9
1959	1,374.8	63.7	4.6	60.1	44.9	15.2	3.6
January-April 1960	465.8	16.9	3.6	16.3	12.3	4.0	.6
France							
1957	5,110.7	138.5	2.7	118.0	73.2	44.8	20.5
1958	5,120.7	190.0	3.7	145.6	69.7	75.9	44.4
1959	5,615.0	1201.2	3.6	158.4	68.3	90.1	39.8
January-April 1960	2,364.9	189.2	3.8	71.4	33.4	38.0	17.0
Germany, Federal Republic of							
1957	8,776.1	485.4	5.5	437.8	378.2	59.6	47.6
1958	8,997.9	630.2	7.0	467.9	395.7	72.2	162.3
1959	10,061.1	1701.6	7.0	571.1	480.0	91.1	128.7
January-March 1960	2,771.4	180.3	6.5	146.2	102.2	44.0	34.0
Greece							
1957	219.5	24.0	10.9	24.0	15.0	9.0	(²)
1958	231.9	37.6	16.2	37.5	20.7	16.8	.1
1959	204.2	33.6	16.5	33.6	21.8	11.8	(²)
January-March 1960	50.9	13.2	26.0	13.2	8.1	5.1	(²)
Italy							
1957	2,549.7	114.5	4.5	99.5	56.9	42.6	15.0
1958	2,577.1	121.4	4.7	88.7	57.6	31.1	32.7
1959	2,895.0	155.9	5.4	119.5	75.9	43.6	36.4
January-March 1960	876.2	151.1	5.8	40.8	20.8	20.0	10.1
Netherlands							
1957	3,097.9	66.6	2.2	61.1	41.8	19.3	5.5
1958	3,217.8	63.6	2.0	51.7	40.9	10.8	11.9
1959	3,607.0	169.7	1.9	58.4	46.4	12.0	11.2
January-March 1960	976.7	14.2	1.4	12.7	11.2	1.6	1.5
Norway							
1957	821.4	42.4	5.2	40.6	22.8	17.8	1.8
1958	743.5	41.9	5.6	37.1	22.4	14.7	4.8
1959	810.2	45.4	5.6	37.8	21.6	16.2	7.6
January-March 1960	225.5	13.1	5.8	10.8	6.4	4.4	2.3
Portugal							
1957	288.3	4.4	1.5	4.1	1.7	2.4	.3
1958	288.6	5.0	1.7	4.8	2.9	1.9	.2
1959	290.5	6.6	2.3	6.0	4.4	1.6	.6
January-April 1960	89.4	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	.4	.1
Turkey							
1957	345.2	63.5	18.3	63.5	58.0	5.5	(²)
1958	247.2	56.0	22.6	56.0	44.7	11.3	(²)
1959	355.1	41.0	11.5	41.0	36.2	4.8	(²)
January-March 1960	99.5	13.6	15.7	13.6	12.3	1.3	(²)
United Kingdom							
1957	9,682.2	251.0	2.6	216.9	72.1	144.8	34.1
1958	9,395.3	1290.1	3.1	213.7	68.2	145.5	76.3
1959	9,676.8	1272.7	2.8	203.1	105.5	97.6	69.4
January-April 1960	3,567.8	112.5	3.2	83.1	39.9	43.2	29.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—Con.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Exporting country and year	World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES							
Austria							
1957	978.5	143.2	14.6	135.4	108.0	27.4	7.8
1958	917.8	128.4	14.0	114.1	93.9	20.2	14.3
1959	967.7	143.1	14.8	128.7	95.1	33.6	14.4
January-March 1960	257.4	37.6	14.6	33.6	26.3	7.3	4.0
Finland							
1957	838.0	244.3	29.2	238.0	72.4	165.6	6.3
1958	774.8	192.7	24.6	184.3	50.6	133.7	8.4
1959	835.4	196.5	23.5	180.0	40.0	140.0	16.5
January-February 1960	115.7	20.3	11.7	20.0	4.8	15.2	.3
Iceland							
1957	60.6	20.4	33.7	20.4	7.3	13.1	(*)
1958	65.7	22.9	34.9	22.9	12.1	10.8	(*)
1959	65.0	21.9	33.7	21.9	10.0	11.9	(*)
January-March 1960	9.8	3.8	38.7	3.8	1.4	2.4	(*)
Ireland							
1957	367.8	.5	.1	.5	.5	(*)	(*)
1958	366.0	.7	.2	.7	.7	(*)	(*)
1959	363.3	.7	.2	.7	.6	.1	(*)
January-February 1960	63.9	.1	.1	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
Spain							
1957	475.8	1.2	.2	1.2	1.2	(*)	(*)
1958	485.8	10.1	2.1	9.9	9.2	.7	.2
1959	500.7	21.0	4.2	19.9	15.7	4.2	1.1
January-March 1960	191.2	6.3	3.3	6.3	2.6	3.7	(*)
Sweden							
1957	2,137.2	106.0	5.0	79.0	57.4	21.6	27.0
1958	2,086.3	97.5	4.7	79.9	52.3	27.6	17.6
1959	2,205.8	113.5	5.1	99.1	59.9	39.2	14.4
January-February 1960	417.0	20.3	4.9	18.4	11.8	6.6	1.9
Switzerland							
1957	1,562.3	89.1	5.7	45.7	42.2	3.5	43.4
1958	1,547.2	75.4	4.9	43.9	41.6	2.3	31.5
1959	1,692.6	91.7	5.4	56.7	52.3	4.4	35.0
January-March 1960	429.1	15.3	3.6	13.0	11.5	1.5	2.3
Yugoslavia							
1957	395.1	109.1	27.6	105.0	56.1	48.9	4.1
1958	441.4	127.8	29.0	123.2	86.8	36.4	4.6
1959	476.6	148.9	31.2	147.3	100.1	47.2	1.4
January-February 1960	70.3	14.6	20.8	14.6	13.0	1.6	(*)
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES							
Aden							
1957	182.8	.3	.1	(?)	(?)	(?)	.3
1958	177.8	.1	(*)	(?)	(*)	(?)	.1
1959	171.4	.2	.1	(?)	(?)	(*)	.2
January-April 1960	46.2	(?)	. . . . .	(?)	(?)	(*)	(?)
Cyprus							
1957	52.9	1.4	2.6	1.4	.8	.6	(*)
1958	49.3	.8	1.7	.8	.5	.3	(?)
1959	53.4	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	(?)	(?)
January-March 1960	11.9	.9	7.7	.9	.3	.6	(?)
Egypt (U.A.R.)							
1957	492.7	229.8	46.6	187.7	97.9	89.8	42.1
1958	470.4	220.8	46.9	185.9	103.8	82.1	34.9
1959	443.0	229.8	51.9	194.1	112.8	81.3	33.8
January-April 1960	220.1	103.0	46.8	87.5	43.3	44.2	15.5
Iran							
1957	100.1	22.7	22.7	22.7	5.0	17.7	(*)
1958	116.1	30.8	26.5	30.8	5.3	25.5	(*)
1959	80.9	22.0	24.5	22.0	8.4	13.6	(*)
Iraq							
1957	359.5	(?)	. . . . .	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
1958	566.8	.1	(*)	.1	.1	(?)	(?)
1959	605.9	6.1	1.0	3.8	1.3	2.5	2.3
Israel							
1957	143.8	4.9	3.4	4.9	4.9	(?)	(?)
1958	142.4	6.9	4.8	6.9	6.9	(?)	(?)
1959	181.2	5.2	2.9	5.2	5.1	.1	(?)
January-March 1960	72.2	.9	1.2	.9	.8	.1	(?)
Jordan							
1957	15.5	.8	4.9	.8	.8	(*)	(*)
1958	9.9	.9	9.4	.9	.9	(*)	(*)
1959	8.7	1.0	11.5	1.0	1.0	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—Con.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Exporting country and year	Exports to World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES—continued							
Kuwait							
1957	885.0	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1958	1,085.0	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Lebanon							
1957	47.8	3.3	6.9	3.3	1.8	1.5	(²)
1958	39.8	2.7	6.9	2.7	1.2	1.5	(²)
1959	44.1	2.5	5.6	2.5	.4	2.1	(²)
Libya							
1957	15.2	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1958	14.2	.2	1.7	.2	(²)	.2	(²)
1959	13.3	.6	4.2	.6	.1	.5	(²)
Malta							
1957	9.4	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(*)	(*)
1958	10.1	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(*)	(*)
1959	12.0	(²)	.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Sudan							
1957	147.7	8.4	5.7	6.7	3.8	2.9	1.7
1958	124.7	8.7	6.9	6.6	6.6	(²)	2.1
1959	191.8	14.3	7.5	11.4	7.1	4.3	2.9
January 1960	9.2	.6	6.2	.5	.5	(²)	.1
Syria (U.A.R.)							
1957	153.4	26.8	17.5	16.8	13.4	3.4	10.0
1958	117.5	36.9	31.4	30.2	11.6	18.6	6.7
1959	99.6	12.4	12.4	12.3	8.0	4.3	.1
AFRICAN COUNTRIES							
Algeria							
1957	469.9	4.3	.9	4.3	1.6	2.7	(²)
1958	488.5	3.8	.8	3.8	1.0	2.8	(²)
1959	365.6	4.7	1.3	4.7	1.5	3.2	(*)
January-March 1960	89.0	.7	.8	.7	.2	.5	(*)
Belgian Congo							
1957	485.0	.3	.1	.3	.1	.2	(²)
1958	411.6	.1	(⁴)	.1	.1	(*)	(²)
1959	451.6	.1	(⁴)	.1	.1	(*)	(²)
January-March 1960	123.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	(*)	(*)
Cameroun							
1957	82.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	.6	1.2	(²)
1958	106.1	8.0	7.5	8.0	.9	7.1	(²)
1959	108.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	.2	5.5	(²)
Ethiopia							
1957	86.1	.4	.5	.4	.1	.3	(²)
1958	61.9	.4	.7	.4	.2	.2	(²)
1959	(²)	.5	.....	.5	.1	.4	(²)
French West Africa ⁶							
1957	335.6	5.2	1.6	5.2	4.1	1.1	(²)
1958	349.8	3.4	1.0	3.4	.9	2.5	(*)
Ghana							
1957	256.5	17.5	7.6	17.5	(*)	17.5	(*)
1958	293.5	1.1	.4	1.1	(²)	1.1	(*)
1959	317.8	6.2	2.0	6.2	.7	5.5	(*)
January-February 1960	62.3	5.5	8.8	4.1	.8	3.3	1.4
Guinea ⁶							
1959	36.1	5.2	14.5	5.2	4.7	.5	(²)
Ivory Coast ⁶							
1959	137.0	8.3	6.1	8.3	.5	7.8	(*)
Morocco							
1957	325.1	6.5	2.0	6.5	4.1	2.4	(²)
1958	345.2	14.1	4.1	11.0	9.5	1.5	3.1
1959	343.5	14.5	4.2	8.0	6.7	1.3	6.5
January-March 1960	100.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.8	.7	.2
Nigeria							
1957	357.1	1.1	.3	1.1	1.1	(*)	(*)
1958	380.0	2.2	.6	2.2	2.2	(*)	(²)
1959	458.2	4.1	.9	4.0	4.0	(²)	.1
January-February 1960	83.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	(²)	(²)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of							
1957	437.2	.3	.1	.3	.3	(²)	(²)
1958	380.2	1.0	.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.0
1959	523.5	13.6	2.6	12.6	.7	11.9	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—CON.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Exporting country and year	Exports to World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
AFRICAN COUNTRIES—continued							
Senegal, Soudan, and Mauritania*							
1959	115.9	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tangier							
1957	3.1	(?)	.....	(?)	(?)	(*)	(*)
1958	2.1	(?)	.....	(?)	(?)	(*)	(*)
Tunisia							
1957	148.7	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	.5	(*)
1958	153.3	3.1	2.0	3.1	2.4	.7	(*)
1959	141.9	4.7	3.3	3.9	2.9	1.0	.8
January-March 1960	34.5	.7	2.1	.7	.4	.3	(*)
Uganda							
1957	131.1	2.3	1.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	2.3
1958	129.9	(?)	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
1959	121.0	(?)	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Union of South Africa							
1957	1,264.0	135.2	2.8	32.2	2.3	29.9	2.8
1958	1,095.9	16.3	1.6	9.3	.9	8.4	7.0
1959	1,200.9	19.0	1.6	7.1	3.0	4.1	11.9
FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES							
Burma							
1957	228.9	26.4	11.5	16.2	7.1	9.1	10.2
1958	193.5	8.8	4.6	5.8	5.8	(?)	3.0
1959	222.9	5.8	2.6	5.4	1.4	4.0	.4
January-May 1960	56.0	.6	1.0	(?)	(?)	(*)	.6
Cambodia							
1957	51.4	(*)	.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
1958	52.9	.2	.5	.2	.2	(?)	(?)
1959	58.2	2.5	4.3	1.1	1.1	(?)	1.4
Ceylon							
1957	353.1	36.5	10.3	1.3	1.2	.1	35.2
1958	359.2	21.5	6.0	5.2	1.1	4.1	16.3
1959	368.3	23.7	6.4	7.3	.9	6.4	16.4
January-April 1960	137.1	16.9	12.3	4.4	1.6	2.8	12.5
Hong Kong							
1957	527.8	126.9	5.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	21.6
1958	523.0	133.6	6.4	(?)	(?)	(*)	27.3
1959	573.6	124.5	4.3	.1	.1	(*)	20.0
January-April 1960	226.1	18.0	3.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	7.1
India							
1957	1,355.9	166.2	4.9	51.8	15.0	38.8	13.8
1958	1,219.2	174.4	6.1	63.3	14.3	49.0	10.6
1959	1,309.0	110.4	8.4	91.7	27.9	63.8	17.7
January-February 1960	213.9	16.7	7.8	16.2	7.0	9.2	.5
Indonesia							
1957	969.5	34.6	3.6	8.3	.9	7.4	26.3
1958	755.4	54.1	7.2	10.7	.7	10.0	43.4
1959	872.3	72.3	8.3	19.2	3.7	15.5	53.1
January 1960	54.7	6.6	12.0	2.1	(?)	2.1	4.5
Malaya, Federation of, and Singapore							
1957	1,362.6	62.5	4.6	38.3	25.6	12.7	24.2
1958	1,217.4	115.9	9.5	77.9	33.1	44.8	38.0
1959	1,434.6	189.0	13.2	149.3	33.5	115.8	39.7
January-April 1960	526.4	40.1	7.6	27.7	20.9	6.8	12.4
Pakistan							
1957	336.8	20.1	6.0	10.6	6.6	4.0	9.5
1958	298.1	21.8	7.3	14.2	7.7	6.5	7.6
1959	320.1	10.9	3.4	10.2	6.7	3.5	.7
January 1960	41.5	.1	.3	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
Sarawak							
1957	163.2	(?)	.....	(?)	(?)	(*)	(?)
1958	151.5	.1	.1	(?)	(?)	(*)	.1
1959	174.3	.1	.1	(?)	(?)	(?)	.1
Taiwan							
1957	148.3	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1958	155.8	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1959	156.9	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Thailand							
1957	364.6	3.3	.6	(?)	(?)	(?)	3.3
1958	308.5	3.2	1.0	.2	.2	(?)	3.0
1959	359.4	2.4	.7	2.4	.3	2.1	(?)
January-February 1960	43.5	.2	.4	.2	.2	(?)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3C.—EXPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES TO THE WORLD AND TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—Con.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Exporting country and year	World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA							
Australia							
1957	2,236.7	78.1	3.5	57.6	57.5	.1	20.5
1958	1,662.2	69.9	4.2	42.7	42.7	(*)	27.2
1959	2,016.7	91.0	4.5	60.9	49.0	11.9	30.1
January-March 1960	552.6	25.4	4.6	14.6	8.3	6.3	10.8
New Zealand							
1957	773.0	20.3	2.6	18.6	11.1	7.5	1.7
1958	700.5	15.1	2.1	12.4	10.5	1.9	2.7
1959	820.5	15.1	1.8	8.1	7.7	.4	7.0
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES							
Argentina							
1957	974.8	29.6	3.0	28.9	15.4	13.5	.7
1958	993.9	63.6	6.4	63.5	48.0	15.5	.1
1959	1,009.0	55.3	4.3	55.3	51.6	3.7	(*)
Brazil							
1957	1,391.6	39.5	2.8	39.5	39.3	.2	(*)
1958	1,243.0	45.8	3.7	38.3	38.3	(*)	7.5
1959	1,282.0	55.3	4.3	55.3	51.6	3.7	(*)
January-February 1960	182.5	9.2	5.0	9.2	9.2	(*)	(*)
Chile							
1957	458.2	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1958	388.5	.3	.1	.3	.3	(*)	(*)
January-August 1959	331.9	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Colombia							
1957	511.1	.1	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
1958	454.0	1.9	.4	1.9	.1	1.8	(*)
1959	466.8	2.7	.6	2.7	2.7	(*)	(*)
January 1960	37.1	.4	1.2	.4	.4	(*)	(*)
Cuba							
1957	807.7	42.6	5.3	42.6	.6	42.0	(*)
1958	733.5	17.7	2.4	14.1	(*)	14.1	3.6
1959	637.9	13.9	2.2	13.1	.2	12.9	.1
Ecuador							
1957	98.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	(*)	(*)
1958	94.9	.2	.2	.2	.2	(*)	(*)
1959	97.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	(*)	(*)
Haiti							
1957	34.3	.1	.2	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
1958	38.9	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1959 . . . . .	(*)	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mexico							
1957	613.1	.9	.1	.3	.3	(*)	.6
1958	592.1	.6	.1	.3	.3	(*)	.3
1959	631.7	1.6	.2	.1	.1	(*)	1.5
January-February 1960	132.9	.1	.1	.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Peru							
1957	330.0	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1958	291.5	.6	.2	.6	.6	(*)	(*)
1959	314.2	.1	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
Uruguay							
1957	128.2	10.5	8.2	7.9	6.1	1.8	2.6
1958	138.6	29.4	21.2	28.4	12.1	16.3	1.0
1959	97.8	27.4	23.0	24.7	16.2	8.4	2.8
Venezuela							
1957	2,366.6	.1	(*)	.1	.1	(*)	(*)
1958	2,321.4	(*)	.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
1959	(*)	.9	.....	.9	.9	(*)	(*)

NOTE: Data for 1957-60 are shown wherever they are available. See note, table 4, for definition of COM-CON countries. In this table exports include reexports for the following countries: Aden, Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Japan, Federation of Malaya and Singapore, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sarawak, Sudan, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Venezuela.

¹ Where applicable, includes exports to Outer Mongolia, north Korea, or north Viet-Nam by Japan, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Union of South Africa, Hong Kong, India, and Cuba. Also includes U.S. exports to Latvia and Estonia.

² Less than \$0.05 million.

³ Not reported in source.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁵ Excludes exports of petroleum and products.

⁶ Beginning 1959, data are shown separately for the West African Countries—Guinea; Ivory Coast; and Senegal, Sudan, and Mauritania.

⁷ Port of Rangoon only.

⁸ Port of Bangkok only.

*None.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960

(In millions of United States dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NON-EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
United States							
1957	12,982.3	165.6	0.5	61.3	44.5	16.5	.1
1958	12,833.6	168.1	.5	63.5	46.0	17.5	.1
1959	15,212.3	187.8	.6	80.4	52.1	28.3	.2
January-June 1960	7,690.4	142.8	.6	40.5	28.3	12.2	.2
Canada							
1957	5,866.9	16.0	.3	10.5	7.6	2.9	5.5
1958	5,351.2	15.5	.3	10.0	8.3	1.7	5.5
1959	5,895.0	17.4	.3	12.3	9.9	2.4	5.1
January-March 1960	1,393.3	3.4	.2	1.7	1.6	.1	1.7
Japan							
1957	4,283.6	110.4	2.6	17.2	4.9	12.3	80.5
1958	3,033.1	186.2	2.8	24.9	2.7	22.2	54.4
1959	3,599.5	169.7	1.9	43.9	4.4	39.5	18.9
January-April 1960	1,484.9	134.1	2.5	22.2	3.5	18.7	8.6
EUROPEAN COCOM COUNTRIES							
Belgium and Luxembourg							
1957	3,432.4	169.4	2.0	65.3	30.4	34.9	4.0
1958	3,128.9	163.0	2.0	56.7	31.5	25.2	6.1
1959	3,441.8	183.7	2.4	74.4	41.7	32.7	8.7
January-March 1960	997.7	120.7	1.9	17.4	11.8	5.6	3.2
Denmark							
1957	1,352.9	49.0	3.6	48.5	34.7	13.8	.5
1958	1,339.6	61.4	4.6	57.4	40.9	16.5	4.0
1959	1,594.7	89.8	5.6	73.0	44.3	28.7	16.8
January-April 1960	596.6	36.9	6.2	27.8	17.6	10.2	9.1
France							
1957	6,169.8	147.6	2.4	133.6	67.5	66.1	14.0
1958	5,609.3	185.2	3.3	173.8	78.9	94.9	11.4
1959	5,088.3	179.0	3.5	160.5	59.4	101.1	16.2
January-April 1960	2,160.5	155.3	2.6	47.7	20.8	26.9	7.5
Germany, Federal Republic of							
1957	7,693.6	1467.7	6.1	426.4	348.2	78.2	41.2
1958	7,565.1	529.4	7.0	470.9	398.1	72.8	58.5
1959	8,689.6	1602.2	6.9	535.5	432.5	103.0	66.3
January-March 1960	2,458.7	186.9	7.6	159.6	129.0	30.6	26.7
Greece							
1957	523.9	30.5	5.8	30.5	19.9	10.6	(*)
1958	564.8	39.7	7.0	39.6	25.3	14.3	.1
1959	564.7	42.2	7.5	41.9	25.9	16.0	.3
January-March 1960	151.1	13.9	9.2	13.9	8.5	5.4	(*)
Italy							
1957	3,673.6	115.3	3.1	108.3	56.8	51.5	7.0
1958	3,215.8	116.6	3.6	102.9	62.5	40.4	13.7
1959	3,340.7	168.1	5.0	154.8	76.8	78.0	13.3
January-March 1960	1,154.1	74.2	6.4	67.6	35.0	32.6	6.6
Netherlands							
1957	4,105.7	87.2	2.1	77.4	37.9	39.5	9.8
1958	3,625.4	195.0	2.6	77.5	36.5	41.0	17.1
1959	3,939.4	135.0	3.4	110.5	47.4	63.1	22.1
January-March 1960	1,109.7	33.7	3.0	23.6	13.0	10.6	10.1
Norway							
1957	1,274.5	47.8	3.8	46.3	22.0	24.3	1.5
1958	1,309.3	45.3	3.5	42.6	23.6	19.0	2.7
1959	1,316.1	49.0	3.7	46.5	27.8	18.6	2.6
January-March 1960	356.8	6.8	1.9	5.8	3.9	1.9	1.0
Portugal							
1957	501.6	1.9	.4	1.6	1.6	(*)	.3
1958	480.3	3.2	.7	3.0	2.2	.8	.2
1959	475.8	4.7	1.0	4.5	2.8	1.7	.2
January-April 1960	138.6	1.2	.9	1.1	.9	.2	.1
Turkey							
1957	397.1	66.7	16.8	66.7	55.5	11.2	(*)
1958	314.6	57.2	18.2	57.2	50.3	6.9	(*)
1959	442.6	42.4	9.6	42.4	35.8	6.6	(*)
January-April 1960	151.4	13.9	9.2	13.9	11.6	2.3	(*)
United Kingdom							
1957	11,398.3	345.7	3.0	305.9	108.6	197.3	39.8
1958	10,582.7	338.2	3.2	286.3	119.7	166.6	51.9
1959	11,172.3	381.0	3.4	325.7	149.2	176.5	55.2
January-April 1960	4,195.0	135.0	3.2	106.4	63.8	42.6	28.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—CON.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Importing country and year	Imports from World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES							
Austria							
1957	1,128.4	117.4	10.4	115.1	93.7	21.4	2.3
1958	1,073.6	118.1	11.0	115.6	93.7	21.9	2.5
1959	1,144.6	132.2	11.5	129.0	99.4	29.6	3.2
January-March 1960	331.6	37.7	11.4	35.1	27.4	7.7	2.6
Finland							
1957	901.5	278.3	30.9	272.2	114.9	157.3	6.1
1958	729.1	187.2	25.7	183.3	64.1	129.2	3.9
1959	833.7	207.5	24.9	202.8	55.5	147.3	4.7
January-February 1960	154.3	34.1	22.1	33.0	8.6	24.4	1.1
Iceland							
1957	83.6	27.8	33.2	27.8	10.7	17.1	(²)
1958	86.3	27.7	32.1	27.7	12.7	15.0	(²)
1959	94.9	29.1	30.6	29.1	13.9	15.2	(²)
January-March 1960	18.2	4.9	27.1	4.9	2.6	2.3	(²)
Ireland							
1957	515.7	4.1	.8	3.7	2.9	.8	.4
1958	555.6	6.9	1.2	6.2	5.7	.5	.7
1959	595.0	6.2	1.0	5.2	4.2	1.0	1.0
January-February 1960	101.4	1.2	1.2	.9	.9	(²)	.3
Spain							
1957	862.3	.5	.1	.4	.4	(*)	.1
1958	872.5	17.1	2.0	16.8	12.8	4.0	.3
1959	794.6	19.5	2.4	19.1	14.0	5.1	.4
January-March 1960	165.3	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	.4	(²)
Sweden							
1957	2,428.0	83.8	3.5	80.7	43.6	37.1	3.1
1958	2,366.6	85.1	3.6	81.3	45.7	35.6	3.8
1959	2,405.1	110.6	4.6	105.2	50.5	64.7	5.4
January-February 1960	502.1	23.2	4.6	22.0	10.7	11.3	1.2
Switzerland							
1957	1,964.4	60.4	3.1	47.9	39.2	8.7	12.5
1958	1,706.9	57.4	3.4	46.4	39.2	7.2	11.0
1959	1,923.9	55.7	2.9	44.1	38.5	5.6	11.6
January-March 1960	501.5	13.8	2.8	11.0	9.5	1.5	2.8
Yugoslavia							
1957	661.2	150.1	22.7	142.9	73.9	69.0	7.2
1958	684.9	195.6	28.6	194.2	136.4	57.8	1.4
1959	687.1	172.6	25.1	169.9	112.3	57.6	2.6
January-February 1960	140.7	37.1	26.3	37.1	27.6	9.5	(²)
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES							
Aden							
1957	204.8	1.3	.6	.9	.9	(²)	.4
1958	201.0	2.7	1.4	2.6	2.6	(*)	.1
1959	202.6	2.8	1.4	2.7	2.7	(*)	.1
January-April 1960	63.5	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.8	(*)	.1
Cyprus							
1957	126.5	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.8	(²)	(²)
1958	102.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	(²)	(²)
1959	115.2	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.0	(²)	(²)
January-March 1960	29.5	.6	2.0	.6	.5	.1	(²)
Egypt (U.A.R.)							
1957	524.3	133.8	25.5	113.2	59.8	53.4	20.6
1958	684.2	219.5	32.1	194.4	103.5	90.9	25.1
1959	615.8	183.6	29.8	159.7	82.6	77.1	23.7
January-April 1960	205.2	44.3	21.6	36.2	21.6	14.6	8.0
Iran							
1957	314.1	36.0	11.5	36.0	10.1	25.9	(²)
1958	411.5	37.7	9.2	37.7	11.5	26.2	(²)
1959	526.8	37.1	7.0	37.1	16.3	20.8	(²)
Iraq							
1957	342.8	6.8	2.0	6.8	6.8	(²)	(²)
1958	307.4	6.0	1.9	5.8	5.8	(²)	.2
1959	325.9	18.2	5.6	14.7	10.7	4.0	3.5
Israel							
1957	435.5	8.6	2.0	8.6	8.6	(²)	(²)
1958	429.9	7.8	1.8	7.8	7.2	.6	(²)
1959	428.6	6.2	1.4	6.2	5.9	.3	(²)
January-February 1960	76.1	.9	1.1	.9	.9	(²)	(*)
Jordan							
1957	85.4	4.9	5.7	4.8	4.2	.6	.1
1958	95.3	7.5	7.8	7.1	6.9	.2	.4
1959	111.1	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.6	(²)	(²)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—Con.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES—continued							
Kuwait							
1957	161.6	3.5	2.2	3.1	3.1	(*)	.4
1958	210.0	5.5	2.6	4.4	3.3	1.1	1.1
Lebanon							
1957	285.9	9.8	3.4	9.3	7.6	1.7	.5
1958	250.5	7.1	2.8	6.5	5.1	1.4	.6
1959	319.3	8.9	2.8	8.9	6.4	2.5	(2)
Libya							
1957	78.6	.2	.3	.2	.2	(2)	(2)
1958	96.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	.2	.1
1959	113.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	.8	.6	.1
Malta							
1957	75.9	.9	1.2	.9	.9	(2)	(2)
1958	80.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	(2)	(2)
January-September 1959	58.3	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.1	(2)	(2)
Sudan							
1957	194.0	6.8	3.5	6.1	5.3	.8	.7
1958	170.9	7.5	4.4	6.0	5.5	.5	1.5
1959	163.8	13.1	8.0	10.2	7.3	2.9	2.6
January 1960	17.2	1.3	7.8	1.2	.3	.9	.1
Syria (U.A.R.)							
1957	172.3	13.2	7.7	12.7	9.5	3.2	.5
1958	204.1	24.3	11.9	23.1	19.4	3.7	1.2
1959	178.1	19.8	11.1	18.3	12.3	6.0	1.5
AFRICAN COUNTRIES							
Algeria							
1957	1,048.6	6.6	.6	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.6
1958	1,140.1	9.4	.8	7.0	4.2	2.8	2.4
1959	1,140.9	14.4	1.3	12.4	8.5	3.9	2.0
January-March 1960	362.9	1.8	.5	1.5	1.3	.2	.3
Belgian Congo							
1957	426.0	3.3	.8	3.3	3.2	.1	(2)
1958	350.7	2.9	.8	2.9	2.8	.1	(2)
1959	299.9	3.1	1.0	3.1	3.0	.1	(2)
January-March 1960	73.4	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	(2)	(2)
Cameroun							
1957	100.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	(2)	(2)
1958	102.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	(2)	.1
1959	81.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3	(2)	.1
Ethiopia							
1957	71.8	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.0	.2	(2)
1958	77.9	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.4	.4	(2)
1959	84.0	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.5	.6	.1
French West Africa ⁴							
1957	425.6	2.2	.5	.3	.3	(2)	1.9
1958	418.7	4.4	1.1	.5	.5	(2)	3.9
Ghana							
1957	270.7	7.5	2.8	6.6	6.6	(2)	.9
1958	236.9	6.8	2.9	6.1	6.1	(2)	.7
1959	316.5	10.2	3.2	8.0	8.0	(2)	2.2
January-February 1960	57.0	2.6	4.5	2.0	2.0	(2)	.6
Guinea ⁴							
1959	50.0	9.1	18.1	9.1	8.1	1.0	(2)
Ivory Coast ⁴							
1959	114.5	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.1	(2)	1.3
Morocco							
1957	410.6	18.1	4.4	5.5	4.1	1.4	12.6
1958	397.4	22.2	5.6	6.2	5.0	1.2	16.0
1959	344.9	15.4	4.5	7.4	4.9	2.5	8.0
January-March 1960	112.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.7	.6	.4
Nigeria							
1957	426.9	13.2	3.1	10.3	10.3	(2)	2.9
1958	467.3	13.7	2.9	9.6	9.6	(2)	4.1
1959	502.4	14.7	2.9	9.5	9.5	(2)	5.2
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of							
1957	496.9	1.9	.4	1.9	1.9	(2)	(2)
1958	441.4	1.5	.3	1.4	1.4	(2)	.1
1959	420.4	1.3	.3	1.2	1.2	(2)	.1
Senegal, Soudan, and Mauritania ⁴							
1959	178.4	6.7	3.7	.2	.2	(2)	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—Con.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
AFRICAN COUNTRIES— continued							
Tangier							
1957	26.1	.6	2.3	.5	.5	(?)	.1
1958	21.8	1.3	6.9	1.2	1.2	(?)	.1
1959	23.3	1.1	4.9	.9	.9	(?)	.2
Tunisia							
1957	175.3	3.4	1.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	.6
1958	154.5	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	.6	.5
1959	152.9	4.2	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.4
January-March 1960	41.2	1.2	2.8	.9	.7	.2	.3
Uganda							
1957	49.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	(?)	(?)
1958	44.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	(?)	(?)
1959	40.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	(?)	(?)
January-February 1960	7.6	(?)	. . . . .	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
Union of South Africa							
1957	1,539.5	10.8	.7	9.4	8.9	.5	1.4
1958	1,555.3	12.4	.8	8.4	8.1	.3	4.0
1959	1,368.3	9.0	.7	7.0	6.7	.3	2.0
FAR EASTERN COUNTRIES							
Burma							
1957	296.6	32.6	11.0	20.1	14.0	6.1	12.5
1958	204.5	31.3	16.3	14.7	10.6	4.1	16.6
1959	222.8	25.4	11.4	9.0	5.1	3.9	16.4
January-May 1960	106.8	14.3	15.4	2.6	2.0	.6	11.7
Cambodia							
1957	58.2	2.4	4.1	(?)	(?)	(*)	2.4
1958	74.6	5.4	7.2	.7	.5	.2	4.7
1959	64.7	6.2	9.6	2.0	.9	1.1	4.2
Ceylon							
1957	378.9	19.7	6.2	2.1	1.8	.3	17.6
1958	360.5	33.8	9.4	1.9	1.7	.2	31.9
1959	421.0	36.4	8.7	4.9	4.4	.5	31.5
January-April 1960	134.0	8.5	6.3	1.2	.9	.3	7.3
Hong Kong							
1957	901.2	1204.5	22.7	2.6	2.6	(?)	197.9
1958	803.9	1248.5	30.9	1.6	1.6	(?)	244.5
1959	866.1	1186.8	21.6	2.2	2.0	.2	181.0
January-April 1960	339.8	168.6	20.2	1.0	.9	.1	66.2
India							
1957	2,156.3	87.8	4.1	75.5	27.9	47.6	12.3
1958	1,818.0	185.4	4.8	68.6	23.0	45.6	14.4
1959	1,865.0	178.9	4.2	66.1	31.1	35.0	11.7
January-February 1960	276.8	11.5	4.2	9.9	4.9	5.0	1.6
Indonesia							
1957	797.0	135.7	4.6	6.4	6.1	.3	27.0
1958	513.2	147.3	9.2	4.3	2.8	1.5	41.8
1959	458.7	69.2	16.1	8.0	5.5	2.5	61.2
Malaya, Federation of, and Singapore							
1957	1,440.3	57.3	4.0	5.1	4.5	.6	52.2
1958	1,338.0	68.8	5.1	4.9	4.6	.3	63.9
1959	1,347.7	55.9	4.1	4.8	4.1	.7	51.1
January-April 1960	487.7	24.8	5.1	2.4	1.6	.8	22.4
Pakistan							
1957	440.3	10.3	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.3	7.8
1958	396.4	16.1	4.0	5.8	3.8	2.0	10.3
1959	352.9	7.9	2.2	3.7	2.9	.8	4.2
January 1960	43.3	1.3	3.0	.6	.6	(?)	.7
Sarawak							
1957	151.4	2.2	1.6	(?)	(?)	(?)	2.2
1958	141.7	3.3	2.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	3.3
1959	148.7	4.3	2.9	.1	.1	(?)	4.2
Taiwan							
1957	212.2	1.6	.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	* 1.6
1958	226.2	1.4	.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	* 1.4
1959	231.5	1.6	.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	* 1.6
January-February 1960	33.5	.5	1.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	* .5
Thailand							
1957	412.8	3.1	.8	3.1	2.4	.7	(?)
1958	394.1	3.1	.8	3.1	1.9	1.2	(?)
1959	419.4	3.1	.7	3.1	2.4	.7	(*)
January-February 1960	73.6	.7	1.0	.7	.4	.3	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3D.—IMPORTS OF SELECTED FREE-WORLD COUNTRIES FROM THE WORLD AND FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1957-59 AND AVAILABLE MONTHS 1960—CON.

(In millions of United States dollars)

Imports from Importing country and year	World	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European bloc	European satellites	U.S.S.R.	Communist China
		Value	Percent of world				
COUNTRIES IN OCEANIA							
Australia							
1957	1,689.3	14.4	.9	8.7	8.1	.6	5.7
1958	1,776.1	17.6	1.0	9.5	8.2	1.3	8.1
1959	1,843.0	17.0	.9	8.7	7.7	1.0	8.3
January-March 1960	542.6	4.5	.8	2.1	1.7	.4	2.4
New Zealand							
1957	735.3	2.5	.3	1.5	1.4	.1	1.0
1958	707.5	3.2	.4	1.9	1.6	.3	1.3
1959	573.6	2.4	.4	1.2	1.1	.1	1.2
LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES							
Argentina							
1957	1,310.4	15.4	1.2	15.3	11.1	4.2	.1
1958	1,232.6	56.2	4.6	56.2	38.3	17.9	(2)
1959	993.0	49.1	4.9	49.1	27.1	22.0	(2)
Brazil							
1957	1,488.8	38.2	2.5	38.2	38.2	(*)	(2)
1958	1,352.9	29.0	2.1	29.0	29.0	(*)	(*)
1959	1,374.5	49.3	3.6	49.2	47.9	1.3	.1
January-February 1960	214.0	12.3	5.7	12.3	12.3	(*)	(2)
Chile							
1957	441.4	1.3	.3	.7	.7	(2)	.6
1958	414.8	2.3	.5	.9	.8	.1	1.4
January-August 1959	249.0	.6	.3	.3	.3	(2)	.3
Colombia							
1957	482.6	2.2	.3	2.2	2.2	(2)	(2)
1958	399.9	1.9	.5	1.9	1.9	(*)	(2)
1959	415.4	2.6	.6	2.5	2.5	(2)	.1
January 1960	40.5	.1	.3	.1	.1	(2)	(2)
Cuba							
1957	772.9	2.5	.3	2.5	2.5	(2)	(2)
1958	777.0	2.0	.3	2.0	2.0	(2)	(2)
January-August 1959	376.4	1.0	.3	1.0	1.0	(2)	(2)
Ecuador							
1957	97.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	(2)	(2)
1958	103.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	(*)	(2)
1959	92.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	(*)	(2)
Haiti							
January-September 1957	27.9	1.1	3.8	1.1	1.1	(*)	(2)
1958	43.3	(2)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1959	30.0	(2)	.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mexico							
1957	1,155.2	2.8	.2	2.3	2.2	.1	.5
1958	1,128.6	2.3	.2	2.0	1.6	.4	.3
1959	1,006.6	2.4	.2	1.9	1.4	.5	.5
January-February 1960	179.3	.4	.2	.3	.3	(2)	.1
Peru							
1957	399.2	1.4	.3	1.4	1.4	(2)	(2)
1958	335.3	.9	.3	.9	.9	(2)	(2)
1959	294.2	.8	.3	.8	.8	(2)	(2)
January 1960	28.7	.1	.3	.1	.1	(2)	(2)
Uruguay							
1957	254.7	5.0	1.9	5.0	4.7	.3	(2)
1958	168.0	10.3	6.1	10.3	4.3	6.0	(2)
1959	143.2	9.1	6.4	9.1	7.0	2.1	(2)
Venezuela							
1957	1,832.9	3.7	.2	3.6	3.5	.1	.1
1958	1,432.2	4.5	.3	4.3	4.2	.1	.2
1959	(2)	7.0	.....	6.8	6.8	(2)	.2

NOTE.—Data for 1957-60 are shown wherever they are available. See note, table 4, for definition of OCOM countries.

¹Where applicable, includes imports from Outer Mongolia, north Korea, or north Viet-Nam by the United States, Japan, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Sudan, Hong Kong, India, and Indonesia. Also includes U.S. imports from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

² Less than \$0.05 million.

³ Not reported in source.

⁴ Beginning January 1959, data are shown separately for the West African countries—Guinea; Ivory Coast; and Senegal, Sudan, and Mauritania.

⁵ Port of Rangoon only.

⁶ Represents goods of Communist Chinese origin imported from Hong Kong.

⁷ Port of Bangkok only.

* None.

TABLE 4.—TRADE OF FREE-WORLD AND COCOM COUNTRIES WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1947, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1955-59, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1960

(In millions of United States dollars)

Trade by years with	Exports to bloc				Imports from bloc					
	Free world	All COCOM countries		European COCOM countries		Free world	All COCOM countries		European COCOM countries	
		Total value	Value	Percent of total value	Value		Percent of total value	Total value	Value	Percent of total value
SINO-SOVIET BLOC										
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	41.5
1952	1,438.2	545.4	37.9	542.9	37.8	1,633.9	785.9	47.9	692.0	42.3
1955	2,087.9	985.3	47.2	927.1	44.4	2,434.9	1,295.3	53.2	1,132.5	46.5
1956	2,560.7	1,357.2	53.0	1,198.3	46.8	2,963.1	1,507.5	50.9	1,316.5	44.4
1957	3,118.1	1,508.4	48.4	1,313.7	42.1	3,209.5	1,621.0	50.5	1,428.9	44.5
1958	3,426.3	1,816.9	53.0	1,597.4	46.6	3,509.8	1,704.0	48.5	1,534.2	43.7
1959	3,690.8	1,852.1	50.2	1,685.9	45.7	3,726.1	1,952.0	52.4	1,777.0	47.6
Jan.-Mar. 1960 ¹	552.7	...	...	498.4	...	570.3	...	...	522.6	...
EUROPEAN SOVIET BLOC										
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	688.5	45.3
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	1,262.9	695.3	55.0	645.3	51.1
1955	1,770.6	884.0	49.9	855.4	48.3	1,938.0	1,092.4	56.4	1,023.5	52.8
1956	2,126.5	1,153.6	54.2	1,064.5	50.1	2,305.6	1,266.4	54.9	1,180.1	51.2
1957	2,584.1	1,298.5	50.2	1,165.9	45.1	2,562.1	1,399.6	54.6	1,310.5	51.1
1958	2,647.0	1,367.9	51.7	1,208.6	45.7	2,736.0	1,466.2	53.6	1,367.9	50.0
1959	3,001.8	1,505.1	50.1	1,349.0	44.9	3,008.1	1,706.4	56.7	1,569.5	52.1
Jan.-Mar. 1960 ¹	443.3	...	...	391.7	...	475.0	...	...	439.8	...
EUROPEAN SATELLITES										
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	49.7	334.4	37.0	1,026.0	484.6	47.2	452.6	44.1
1950	791.6	437.5	55.3	407.9	51.5	940.0	546.4	58.1	495.1	52.7
1952	682.4	335.3	49.2	333.6	48.9	794.6	396.4	49.9	366.1	46.0
1955	1,158.1	643.0	55.5	619.4	53.5	1,284.1	692.2	53.9	644.1	50.2
1956	1,327.3	750.0	56.5	690.5	52.0	1,473.0	826.3	56.1	768.4	52.2
1957	1,567.2	889.1	56.7	781.8	49.9	1,520.2	840.2	55.3	783.2	51.5
1958	1,634.1	916.0	56.1	797.7	48.8	1,690.5	926.4	54.8	869.5	51.4
1959	1,852.8	1,070.0	57.8	957.6	51.7	1,771.3	1,010.0	57.0	943.3	53.3
Jan.-Mar. 1960 ¹	283.3	...	...	245.3	...	306.3	...	...	289.5	...
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	38.1	184.2	38.1	468.3	298.9	63.8	279.2	59.6
1955	612.5	241.0	39.3	236.0	38.5	653.9	400.2	61.2	379.4	58.0
1956	799.2	403.6	50.5	374.0	46.8	832.6	440.1	52.9	411.7	49.4
1957	1,016.9	409.4	40.3	384.1	37.8	1,041.9	559.4	53.7	527.3	50.6
1958	1,012.9	451.9	44.6	410.9	40.6	1,045.5	539.8	51.6	498.4	47.7
1959	1,149.0	435.1	37.9	391.4	34.1	1,236.8	696.4	56.3	626.2	50.6
Jan.-Mar. 1960 ¹	160.0	...	...	146.4	...	168.7	...	...	150.3	...
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
1955	317.3	101.3	31.9	71.7	22.6	487.1	193.0	39.6	108.9	22.4
1956	434.2	203.6	46.9	133.8	30.8	641.4	225.0	35.1	135.3	21.1
1957	527.8	209.8	39.7	147.8	28.0	624.0	204.3	32.7	118.2	18.9
1958	770.9	447.4	58.0	388.7	50.4	755.8	225.8	29.9	165.7	21.9
1959	670.1	336.3	50.2	330.9	49.4	692.9	225.7	32.6	201.6	29.1
Jan.-Mar. 1960 ¹	107.0	...	...	105.6	...	90.1	...	...	82.0	...

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 (including Trieste), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and United Kingdom. Data include trade with Outer Mongolia, north Korea, and north Viet-Nam, where available.

¹ Preliminary totals.

TABLE 5A.—UNITED STATES TRADE WITH THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, 1938, 1948, 1956-59, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1960
(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country	Exports, including reexports							General imports						
	1938 ¹	1948	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan.- June 1960	1938	1948	1956	1957	1958	1959	Jan.- June 1960
Sino-Soviet bloc, total	186,331	396,641	11,245	86,104	113,130	89,436	72,210	123,546	233,484	72,754	65,616	68,096	87,831	42,831
U.S.S.R	69,691	27,879	3,823	3,504	3,415	7,398	14,575	24,034	86,825	24,468	16,504	17,497	28,304	12,222
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	3,614	123	(*)	977	7	(*)	(*)	2,724	16	(*)	268	7	13	15
European satellites	61,302	95,239	7,422	81,614	109,703	82,035	57,635	47,973	26,298	40,985	44,560	45,995	52,152	28,369
Albania	275	344	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	150	(*)	193	105	94	127	49
Bulgaria	760	2,086	24	(²)	129	763	65	2,214	831	436	459	700	965	358
Czechoslovakia	26,526	21,563	765	2,004	1,477	2,469	1,729	26,174	22,125	5,960	7,911	7,787	11,838	6,113
Germany, Soviet Zone of	(³)	(³)	441	265	382	972	1,263	(³)	(³)	5,455	4,881	6,073	4,137	1,434
Hungary	2,731	8,029	2,006	5,320	1,664	1,119	457	3,544	1,613	1,162	729	1,285	2,060	922
Poland	24,695	55,675	3,722	73,059	105,180	74,892	53,635	13,417	1,249	27,402	30,001	29,683	31,820	19,126
Rumania	6,315	7,542	464	966	871	1,820	484	2,474	480	377	474	373	1,205	367
Communist China ⁴	}51,724	273,400	{(*)	(*) ⁹	(*) ⁵	(*) ³	(*)	}48,815	120,345	{223	99	142	200	152
Outer Mongolia			{(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)			{7,078	4,185	4,453	7,159	2,070
North Korea ⁴	(²)	(²)	{(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(²)	(²)	(*)	2	3	3	3

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 in source.

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. The small values shown above for exports to Communist China since that time cover shipments of printed matter under general license and of automobiles 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 Dec. 17, 1950. Under these regulations, the importation of Chinese goods is prohibited without license by the Treasury Department, and it is against 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, dutiable Chinese merchandise brought into the United States and stored in bonded customs warehouses prior to the effective date of the import control regulations is counted in imports for consumption statistics at the time of withdrawal from warehouse. Duty-free merchandise permitted entry for customs inspection but subsequently rejected when determined to be of Chinese origin, may also 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 Dec. 17, 1950. In United States import statistics, goods of Chinese origin are credited to China regardless of the country from which they came.

*None.

TABLE 5B.—UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1959 AND JANUARY-MARCH 1960
(In thousands of United States dollars)

Commodity	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European satellites		U.S.S.R.		Communist China	
	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960
Exports, total	89,436	26,974	82,035	20,754	7,398	6,220	13	(*)
Dairy products	844	(¹)	844	(¹)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Barley, except pearl barley	11,898	5,904	11,898	5,908	(*)	(*) 1	(*)	(*)
Corn, except seed	574	1,815	574	1,815	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Seed corn, except sweet seed corn	1,047	187	1,047	187	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Grain sorghums	1,054	1,181	1,053	1,181	(*) 1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wheat	16,359	2,991	16,359	2,991	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Soybean oilcake and meal	518	540	518	540	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oleomargarine and other edible fats and oils	4,224	246	4,224	246	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hides and skins, raw, except fur	2,278	928	2,173	308	(*) 105	(*) 620	(*)	(*)
Tallow, inedible	4,371	1,349	4,371	1,349	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rubber, synthetic	400	(*)	396	(*)	(*) 4	(*)	(*)	(*)
Soybean oil, crude, inedible	3,455	(*)	3,455	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tobacco and manufactures	1,470	700	1,470	699	(*)	(*) 1	(*)	(*)
Cotton, unmanufactured	14,323	(*)	14,323	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wool rags and used clothing of wool	1,706	382	1,706	382	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Synthetic fibers and manufactures	1,134	645	820	81	(*) 314	(*) 564	(*)	(*)
Silicon carbide, crude and in grains	514	(*)	514	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Sulfur, crude	804	98	804	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Iron and steel-mill products	2,730	108	575	13	(*) 2,155	(*) 95	(*)	(*)
Electrical machinery and apparatus	210	21	188	16	(*) 22	(*) 5	(*)	(*)
Construction, excavating, and related machinery	266	62	102	19	(*) 164	(*) 43	(*)	(*)
Textile, sewing, and shoe machinery	4,779	3,477	1,090	102	(*) 3,689	(*) 3,375	(*)	(*)
Food and beverage processing machinery and parts	1,462	91	1,358	91	(*) 104	(*)	(*)	(*)
Metalworking machinery and parts	1,982	754	1,980	754	(*) 2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Paper, pulp, and paper processing machinery	(*)	677	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*) 677	(*)	(*)
Machinery, industrial, other	917	976	796	548	(*) 121	(*) 428	(*)	(*)
Phenol or carbolic acid	436	(*)	436	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coal-tar products, other	263	44	253	2	(*) 10	(*) 42	(*)	(*)
Poliomyelitis vaccine	1,145	(*)	1,145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Drugs and preparations, other	364	84	364	84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Synthetic resins	365	5	360	2	(*) 5	(*) 3	(*)	(*)
Chemical specialties, other	148	21	99	21	(*) 49	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chemicals, industrial	747	404	685	370	(*) 62	(*) 34	(*)	(*)
Scientific and professional instruments, apparatus, and supplies	545	176	529	163	(*) 16	(*) 13	(*)	(*)
Private relief shipments	2,918	1,614	2,916	1,614	(*) 2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other domestic exports	3,021	1,480	2,445	1,161	(*) 573	(*) 319	(*) 3	(*)
Reexports	165	14	165	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ Data represent shipments of automobiles for the use of diplomatic missions of friendly foreign countries.

² Less than \$500.
*None.

TABLE 5C.—UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1959 AND JANUARY-MARCH 1960

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Commodity	Total Sino-Soviet bloc		European satellites		U.S.S.R.		Communist China		Outer Mongolia	
	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960	1959	Jan.-Mar. 1960
General imports, total	1 87, 831	1 20, 470	52, 152	13, 145	28, 304	6, 009	200	33	7, 159	1, 278
Imports for consumption, total ²	1 84, 824	1 19, 938	51, 914	12, 938	27, 071	6, 143	195	33	5, 628	819
Meat and meat products	22, 609	6, 244	22, 523	6, 213	86	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Vegetables and preparations	411	178	382	158	29	20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Spices	1, 114	159	1, 112	152	2	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hides and skins, raw, except fur	975	112	975	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Furs, undressed	9, 355	1, 477	2, 485	863	6, 579	586	(*)	(*)	291	28
Bristles	601	75	372	68	227	7	(*)	2	(*)	(*)
Feathers, crude	1, 133	282	1, 133	282	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Casein	1, 554	158	1, 554	158	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Licorice root	382	62	(*)	5	382	57	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Oilseeds	398	127	398	127	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Rose oil	312	106	312	106	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cotton linters	582	277	(*)	(*)	582	277	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Flax, hemp, ramie, and manufactures	446	111	440	111	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wool and fine animal hair, unmanufactured	5, 918	949	690	211	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	5, 210	738
Hair, other, and manufactures	245	72	13	(*)	105	19	(*)	(*)	127	53
Artificial fruit and flowers	894	216	894	216	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wood manufactures	605	175	602	171	2	1	(*)	1	(*)	(*)
Glass and glass products	3, 123	722	3, 101	716	22	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Imitation precious and semiprecious stones	779	168	779	168	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Steel-mill products	675	140	601	139	74	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chrome ore	2, 196	153	(*)	(*)	2, 196	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Platinum-group metals	5, 067	2, 743	475	138	4, 592	2, 605	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Metalworking machinery and parts	487	148	487	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Typewriters	533	40	533	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Machinery, other	393	125	374	125	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Automobiles, new, including chassis	1, 683	431	1, 680	428	3	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bicycles and parts	949	148	949	148	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Benzene	12, 009	2, 074	1, 567	(*)	10, 442	2, 074	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Naphthalene	501	130	113	130	388	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pyridine	335	29	8	(*)	327	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Coal-tar products	590	25	590	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Chemicals, industrial	300	169	300	169	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	475	118	475	118	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Photographic goods	569	43	551	39	18	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dolls, toys, and athletic and sporting goods	325	43	325	42	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Books, maps, and other printed matter	826	188	647	109	179	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Artwork and antiques	451	103	284	68	9	2	(*)	155	(*)	33
Beads and beaded fabrics and articles	468	124	468	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other imports ⁴	4, 556	1, 294	3, 722	1, 111	784	183	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

¹ Includes imports from north Korea in 1959 of artwork and antiques valued at \$3,000, and in Jan.-Mar. 1960, wood manufactures, \$3,000, and imports from Latvia in 1959 of unspecified merchandise valued at \$13,000, and in Jan.-Mar. 1960, chrome ore, \$2,000.

² Commodity data shown are imports for consumption.

³ Less than \$500.

⁴ Includes an estimate of low-value shipments \$250 or less each on informal entry shipments and under \$100 each on formal entry shipments.

*None.