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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

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OCTOBER 18, 1966
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III

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1966

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE,
Washington, D.C.
EXECUTIVE SESSION

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:40 a.m., in room 2255, Rayburn Building, Hon. Edna F. Kelly (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mrs. KELLY. The subcommittee will please come to order.

We meet this morning to discuss with representatives of the executive departments, U.S. policy on East-West relations as reflected in President Johnson's speech of October 7 to the National Conference of Editorial Writers.

If there is no objection, I shall place the text of that speech in the record at this point.

(There was no objection. The speech referred to follows:)

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EDITORIAL WRITERS

Mr. Glendennin, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Ambassador, members of the Conference of Editorial Writers, ladies and gentlemen:

I am a little baffled by this room. It makes a speaker have to talk out of both sides of his mouth.

Since the Secretary took you on a quick trip around the world, I hope you will pardon me if I just ask you to go across the Atlantic with me.

I remember some years ago President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the Daughters of the American Revolution. His opening words were not his usual, "My Friends," but instead he said, "Fellow Immigrants."

And he was right. Most of our fathers came from Europe—East or West, North or South. They settled in London, Kentucky; Paris, Idaho; and Rome, New York. Chicago, with Warsaw, is one of the great Polish cities of the world. And New York is the second capital of half of the nations of Europe. That really is the story of our country.

Americans and all Europeans share a connection which transcends political differences. We are a single civilization; we share a common destiny; our future is a common challenge.

Today two anniversaries especially remind us of the interdependence of Europe and America.

On September 30, 17 years ago, the Berlin airlift ended.

On October 7, just three years ago, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was ratified.

There is a healthy balance here. It is no accident. It reflects the balance the Atlantic Allies have always tried to maintain between strength and conciliation, between firmness and flexibility, between resolution and hope.

The Berlin airlift was an act of measured firmness. Without that firmness, the Marshall Plan and the recovery of Western Europe, of course, would have been impossible.

That hopeful and progressive achievement, the European Economic Community, could never have been born.

The winds of change which are blowing in Eastern Europe would not have been felt here today.

All these are the fruits of our determination.

The Test Ban Treaty is the fruit of our hope. With more than 100 other co-signers we have committed ourselves to advance from deterrence through terror toward a more cooperative international order. We must go forward to banish all nuclear weapons—and to banish war itself.

So a just peace remains our goal. But we know that the world is changing. Our policy must reflect the reality of today—not yesterday. In every part of the world, new forces are standing at the gates: new countries, new aspirations; new men. In this spirit, let us look ahead to the tasks that confront us today in the Atlantic nations, as I look ahead a little later to the tasks that confront us in another part of the world as I travel 25,000 miles in the Pacific area.

Europe has been at peace since 1945. But it is a restless peace—shadowed by the threat of violence.

Europe is partitioned. An unnatural line runs through the heart of a very great and a very proud nation. History warns us that until this harsh division has been resolved, peace in Europe will not be secure.

We must turn to one of the great unfinished tasks of our generation—and that unfinished task is making Europe whole again.

Our purpose is not to overturn other governments, but to help the people of Europe to achieve:

a continent in which the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe work shoulder to shoulder together for the common good;

a continent in which alliances do not confront each other in bitter hostility, but instead provide a framework in which West and East can act together in order to assure the security of all.

In a restored Europe, Germany can and will be united.

This remains a vital purpose of American policy. We reiterated and reaffirmed it to Chancellor Erhard just a few days ago. It can only be accomplished through a growing reconciliation, because there is no shortcut.

We must move ahead on three fronts:

First, to modernize NATO and strengthen other Atlantic Alliances.

Second, to further the integration of the Western European community.

Third, to quicken progress in East-West relations.

May I speak to each of these in turn.

Our first concern is to keep NATO strong, and to keep it modern and to keep it abreast of the times in which we live.

The Atlantic Alliance has already proved its vitality. Together, we have faced the threats of peace which have confronted us—and we shall meet those which may confront us in the future.

Let no one doubt ever for a moment the American commitment. We shall not ever unlearn the lesson of the 30's, when isolation and withdrawal were our share in the common disaster.

We are committed, and we are committed to remain firm.

But the Atlantic Alliance is a living organism. It must adapt itself to the changing conditions.

Much is already being done to modernize its structures:

we are streamlining NATO command arrangements;

we are moving to establish a permanent nuclear planning committee;

we are increasing the speed and certainty of supply across the Atlantic.

However, there is much more that we can do.

There is much more that we must do.

The Alliance must become a forum, a forum for increasingly close consultations. These should cover the full range of joint concerns—from East-West relations to crisis management.

The Atlantic Alliance is the central instrument of the entire Atlantic community. But it is not the only one. Through other institutions, the nations of the Atlantic are now hard at work on constructive enterprise.

In the Kennedy Round, we are negotiating with the other free world nations to reduce tariffs everywhere. Our goal is to free the trade of the world, to free it from arbitrary and artificial constraints.

We are engaged on the problem of international monetary reform.

We are exploring how best to develop science and technology as a common resource. Recently the Italian Government has suggested an approach to nar-

rowing the gap in technology between the United States and Western Europe. That proposal, we think, deserves very careful study and consideration. The United States stands ready to cooperate with all of the European nations on all aspects of this problem.

Last—and perhaps really most important—we are working together to accelerate the growth of the developing nations. It is our common business to help the millions in these developing nations improve their standards of life, to increase their life expectancy, to increase their per capita income, to improve their health, their minds, their bodies, to, in turn, help them really fight and ultimately conquer the ancient enemies of mankind: hunger, illiteracy, ignorance, disease. The rich nations can never live as an island of plenty in a sea of poverty.

Thus, while the institutions of the Atlantic community are growing, so are the tasks that confront us multiplying.

Second among our tasks is the vigorous pursuit of further unity in the West.

To pursue that unity is neither to postpone nor to neglect for a moment our continuous search for peace in the world. There are good reasons for this.

A united Western Europe can be our equal partner in helping to build a peaceful and just world order;

a united Western Europe can move more confidently in peaceful initiatives toward the East;

unity can provide a framework within which a unified Germany can be a full partner without arousing fears.

We look forward to the expansion and to the further strengthening of the European community. Of course, we realize that the obstacles are great. But perseverance has already reaped larger rewards than many of us dared hope for only a few years ago.

The outlines of the new Europe are clearly discernible. It is a stronger, it is an increasingly united but open Europe—with Great Britain a part of it—and with close ties to America.

Finally, thirdly, one great goal of a united West is to heal the wound in Europe which now cuts East from West and brother from brother.

That division must be healed immediately. It must be healed with the consent of Eastern European countries and consent of the Soviet Union. This will happen only as East and West succeed—succeed in building a surer foundation of mutual trust.

Nothing is more important than peace. We must improve the East-West environment in order to achieve the unification of Germany in the context of a larger, peaceful and prosperous Europe.

Our task is to achieve a reconciliation with the East—a shift from the narrow concept of coexistence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement.

Under the last four Presidents, our policy toward the Soviet Union has been the same. Where necessary, we shall defend freedom; where possible, we shall work with the East to build a lasting peace.

We do not intend to let our differences on Vietnam or elsewhere ever prevent us from exploring all opportunities. We want the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe to know that we and our allies shall go step by step with them just as far as they are willing to advance.

Let us—both Americans and Europeans—intensify, accelerate, strengthen our determined efforts.

We seek healthy economic and cultural relations with the Communist states.

I am asking for early Congressional action on the United States-Soviet Consular Agreement.

We have just signed a new United States-Soviet Cultural Agreement.

We intend to press for legislative authority to negotiate trade agreements which could extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to European Communist states.

We have just concluded an air agreement with the Soviet Union.

Today I am announcing the following new steps:

We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items;

I have just today signed a determination that will allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to four additional Eastern European countries—Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. This is good business. And it will help us—it will help us to build the bridges to Eastern Europe that I spoke of in my address at VMI only a few months ago.

The Secretary of State is now reviewing the possibility of easing the burden of Polish debts to the United States through expenditures of our Polish currency holdings which would be, we think, mutually beneficial to both countries.

The Export-Import Bank is prepared to finance American exports for the Soviet-Italian FIAT auto plant.

We are negotiating a civil air agreement with the Soviet Union, which I referred to. This will, we think, greatly facilitate tourism in both directions.

This summer the American Government took additional steps to liberalize travel to Communist countries in Europe and in Asia. We intend to liberalize these rules still further in an attempt to promote better understanding and increased exchanges.

In these past weeks, the Soviet Union and the United States have begun to exchange cloud photographs that are taken from the weather satellites. You can see in these and many other ways the ties with the East will be strengthened—by the United States and by other Atlantic nations.

Agreement on a broad policy to this end, therefore, should be sought in existing Atlantic organs.

The principles which should govern East-West relations are now being discussed in the North Atlantic Council.

The OECD can also play an important part in trade and in contacts with the East. The Western nations can there explore the ways of inviting the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries to cooperate in tasks of common interest and common benefit.

Hand-in-hand with these steps to increase East-West ties must go measures to remove territorial and border disputes as a source of friction in Europe. The Atlantic nations oppose the use of force to change existing frontiers. That is a bedrock, too, of our American foreign policy. We respect the integrity of a nation's boundary lines.

The maintenance of old enmities is not really in anyone's interest. Our aim is a true European reconciliation. We so much want to make this clear to the East.

Further, it is our policy to avoid the spread of national nuclear programs—in Europe and elsewhere in the world.

That is why we shall persevere in efforts to try to reach an agreement banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

We seek a stable military situation in Europe—one in which we hope that tensions can be lowered.

To this end, the United States will continue to play its part in effective Western deterrence. To weaken that deterrence might now create temptations and could endanger peace.

The Atlantic Allies will, of course, continue together to study what strength NATO needs, in light of the changing technology and the current threat.

Reduction of Soviet forces in Central Europe would, of course, affect the extent of that threat.

If changing circumstances should lead to a gradual and balanced revision in force levels on both sides, the revision could—together with the other steps that I have mentioned—help gradually to shape an entirely new political environment.

The building of true peace and reconciliation in Europe, of course, will be a very long process.

The bonds between the United States and its Atlantic partners provide the strength on which the entire security of this world depends. Our interdependence, there, is complete.

Our goal, in Europe and elsewhere, is, first of all—always—a just and secure peace. It can most surely be achieved by common action. To this end, I pledge my country's best efforts:

- best efforts to achieve new thrust for the Alliance;
- to support movement toward Western European unity;
- to bring about a far-reaching improvement in relations between the East and the West.

Our object is to end the bitter legacy of World War II.

Let all of those who wish us well, and all others also, know that our guard will be up but our hand will always be out.

The American people love peace and they hate war. We do not believe that might makes right. So in pursuit of peace history is aware of our commitments—the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, to NATO and to SEATO. We

have been tested in Berlin and in Korea, in the Dominican Republic, and our brave men are being tested at this hour in Vietnam.

In every instance, our purpose has been peace, never war. Self-determination instead of selfish aggression. We believe that moral agreements are much to be preferred to military means. The conference table instead of the battlefield. But Americans will never close their eyes to reality. We back our word with dedication, and we also back it with the united resolve of a patient, of a determined, of a freedom-loving and a peaceful people. Together we shall never fail.

Mrs. KELLY. There was a new tone of urgency in the President's speech.

He said that the East-West division of Europe "must be healed immediately."

He said that both Americans and Europeans must "intensify, accelerate, and strengthen our determined efforts" to achieve a reconciliation with the East.

And he pledged our country's "best efforts" to bring about a far-reaching improvement in relations between the East and the West.

Our subcommittee will be interested to learn why this note of urgency—and why at this particular time?

Secondly, in his speech of October 7, President Johnson listed several "new steps" being taken by the U.S. Government to achieve what he called "a shift from the narrow concept of coexistence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement" with the East.

The term "new steps" is the President's own, and it was used to describe—

1. A reduction in export controls on East-West trade;
2. A determination authorizing the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland;
3. Possible Export-Import Bank financing of American exports for the Soviet-Italian Fiat auto plant;
4. Possible easing of the burden of Polish debts to the United States;
5. Further liberalization of regulations governing travel to Communist countries; and
6. Exchange between the United States and the U.S.S.R. of cloud photographs taken from weather satellites.

In this regard, our subcommittee will be interested to find out what are the several hundred items which are being removed from the export controls list; why they are being removed at this time; what types of exports to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland—and I want to know the terms, too—will be financed by the Export-Import Bank; what are the details of the Soviet-Fiat arrangements, and why should the United States finance any part of it; and so on.

Finally, the President also stated in his October 7 speech that NATO should become a forum for "increasingly close consultations * * * [on] East-West relations"—and that, indeed, the principles which should govern East-West relations are right now being discussed in the North Atlantic Council.

This, of course, is what our subcommittee recommended some time ago.

In this connection, we will be interested to find out what progress is being made in those discussions—and what differences of opinion on this subject exist among the members of the NATO Council.

We have before us this morning representatives of the State and Commerce Departments, and of the Export-Import Bank.

Gentlemen, we would like to invite you to sit down at the witness table.

I understand that you are prepared to open with brief comments covering different aspects of the subject at hand; that Mr. Greenwald and Mr. Stoessel will address themselves to issues of foreign policy; that Mr. McNeill will touch upon export controls; and that Mr. Sauer will address himself to the new developments as they affect the policy of the Export-Import Bank.

We will begin with Mr. Greenwald.

Mr. Greenwald, I see you have a short statement. I hope you gentlemen will realize that the House meets at 11 o'clock. If there are any quorum calls, Mr. Monagan and I will alternate in the chair.

Is that all right, John?

Mr. MONAGAN. Yes.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Greenwald, will you proceed.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Greenwald follows:)

STATEMENT BY JOSEPH A. GREENWALD, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEFENSE RE STATUS OF U.S. POLICY ON EAST-WEST ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS IN LIGHT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH OF OCTOBER 7

President Johnson's speech of October 7 was an important statement of the guiding principles in our European policy. It represents a comprehensive synthesis of our problems and objectives within the Atlantic Alliance as well as our hopes and intentions with respect to the advancement of long-term prospects for peaceful relations with Eastern Europe.

One of the major points, therefore, which the President emphasized was the task of reconciliation with the East as "a shift from the narrow concept of co-existence to the broader vision of peaceful engagement". Trade with the countries of Eastern Europe is certainly one of the main tools which can be used in working towards the objective set by the President, and in his remarks he indicated certain concrete steps in the field of trade and other economic relationships which are being taken.

The important point that I would like to emphasize as a basis for our discussion today is that the President's articulation of East-West policy and the specific measures which he listed represent a strong reaffirmation and continuation of a direction of policy which he has stated both in general and in specific terms on prior occasions.

Thus his statement of intention to press for legislative authority to extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to individual Communist countries was a reaffirmation of the Administration's proposals already submitted to the Congress.

The removal of individual license requirements for certain exports to the countries of Eastern Europe is a substantial broadening of the general license treatment that has for some time been available for trade with Eastern Europe.

The determination that it is in the national interest to allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits for trade with Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia is an extension of similar determinations with respect to Yugoslavia and Romania and with respect to agricultural trade with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe.

The proposed sale of American equipment to Italy for use in the construction of a passenger automobile plant for the Soviet Union is consistent with our well established policy of encouraging trade with the Soviet Union in non-strategic equipment for the production of consumer goods.

We believe that these measures are all an appropriate part of our general policy towards the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and that they will be useful in advancing our national objectives.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH A. GREENWALD, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEFENSE

Mr. GREENWALD. Thank you, Madam Chairman. I think all the statements we have this morning will be very brief. The main point of my remarks is to describe the President's statement as a comprehensive synthesis of our problems and objectives within the Atlantic alliance as well as our hopes and intentions with respect to the advancement of long-term prospects for peaceful relations with Eastern Europe.

One of the major points, and you quoted from the President's speech, in this task of reconciliation with the East is the question of trade. This is one of the main tools we have to use in working toward the objective of reconciliation that the President has set out. He indicated some concrete steps which are being taken in the field of trade and other economic relationships. His statement on East-West policy and the specific measures that he listed are basically a policy reaffirmation, although as you pointed out he referred to them as new steps, they are really new steps in the continuation of a direction of policy which he has set forth in both general and specific terms on prior occasions.

I would like to give you some examples—

Mrs. KELLY. You claim then there is no change in policy?

Mr. GREENWALD. There is no basic change in policy. The new steps are to implement policy that has been set forth in the past. His statement to press for authority on most-favored-nation treatment has already been proposed in the draft legislation which has been submitted to the Congress by the Secretary of State. We hope the Congress will act upon this.

The removal of the individual licensing requirements—

Mr. MONAGAN. Was that legislation submitted some time ago?

Mr. GREENWALD. It was submitted earlier this year.

Mr. MONAGAN. I just wanted to make clear that you were not referring to some new bill.

Mr. GREENWALD. This is the legislation having to do with most-favored-nation treatment, which was submitted in the spring of this year, April or May. I am not absolutely certain about the date.

Similarly, the action that was announced on individual licensing requirements follows a kind of treatment which has been applied for some time to trade with Eastern Europe, and Mr. McNeill will go into that in more detail.

The determination that it is in the national interest to allow the Export-Import Bank to guarantee commercial credits for trade with Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia is an extension of similar determinations with respect to Yugoslavia and Rumania and with respect to agricultural trade with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe.

The proposed sale of American equipment to Italy for use in the construction of a passenger automobile plant for the Soviet Union is consistent with our well-established policy of encouraging trade with the Soviet Union in nonstrategic equipment for the production of consumer goods.

We believe that these measures are all an appropriate part of our general policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and that they will be useful in advancing our national objectives in this field.

Mrs. KELLY. Those actions and items will be taken up by us in detail at this point—

Mr. GREENWALD. I would like Mr. Stoessel to add a few brief remarks—

Mrs. KELLY. Before we begin questioning?

Mr. MONAGAN. Why not let them all give the statements.

Mr. GREENWALD. The statements will be brief. Mr. Stoessel will follow with some brief remarks—

Mr. MONAGAN. I think Mr. Stoessel and Mr. Greenwald would have points that would be similar.

Mr. GREENWALD. I haven't touched on the political aspects.

Mr. MONAGAN. We could question them as a panel after they finish.

Mrs. KELLY. That will be fine.

Mr. MONAGAN. Let's not rush.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Stoessel, will you proceed.

(The prepared statement of Mr. Stoessel follows:

STATEMENT BY WALTER J. STOESEL, JR., DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS RE STATUS OF U.S. POLICY ON EAST-WEST ECONOMIC TRANSACTIONS IN LIGHT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH OF OCTOBER 7

In his speech of October 7, the President reviewed our broad foreign policy objectives and the status of our relations with Europe. He described our basic purpose as being to help the people of Europe to achieve a united Europe, where the people of Eastern and Western Europe will work together for the common good, and where the alliances will provide a framework so that East and West can work together to assure the security of all. In order to achieve these aims, he said we should (1) keep NATO strong, (2) pursue further unity in the West, and (3) quicken progress in East-West relations.

It is with the status of our East-West relations that we are concerned today. The President emphasized that "our task is to achieve a reconciliation with the East." He said that our policy toward the Soviet Union has been the same under the last four Presidents, and that, "Where necessary, we shall defend freedom; where possible, we shall work with the East to build a lasting peace."

If the question is asked as to why we are seeking to expand our trade and other economic relations with the Soviet Union and with Eastern Europe at the same time that we are fighting Communist aggression in Viet-Nam, I would say that resistance to such force is only one part of our strategy in seeking a peaceful world. It is equally our purpose to show the Communist countries that their best interests lie in promoting the well-being of their peoples through peaceful, constructive relations with the free world. Thus, while we withstand Communist aggression in Viet-Nam, we seek other areas which offer promising prospects for mutually beneficial East-West relationships. The President on October 7 said "We do not intend to let our differences on Viet-Nam or elsewhere ever prevent us from exploring all opportunities."

The Communist world has undergone changes since Stalin's time which we believe it is very much in our interest to take into account. The Sino-Soviet bloc no longer exists as a monolith. There are in varying degrees important, if not fundamental, differences among these countries. Most of them are showing signs of increased independence in their own economic and political courses, as well as greater concern for the needs of their citizens. In this situation, it is to our advantage to deal with these countries in a manner which responds to our own national interests as well as to the cause of peace and stability in the world. We believe the steps outlined by the President on October 7 further advance these aims.

STATEMENT OF WALTER J. STOESEL, JR., DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. STOESEL. I will try to make my remarks even briefer than outlined in our statement. I would point out with regard to the President's speech on October 7, that it was not entirely on East-West relations. He also stressed the need to keep NATO strong, to pursue further unity in the West, and to quicken progress in East-West relations.

You asked in your statement, Madam Chairman, as to the timing of the speech. I think that part of the timing certainly had to do with developments in NATO at a time of difficulty in the NATO organization. I think the President wanted to make clear his strong interest in the organization, to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to Europe, and to the aim of German reunification and the need for unity in the West, as we attempt to improve our relations with the East.

I am sure that he felt the time was propitious to be more specific with regard to our moves in connection with Eastern Europe in view of the U.N. General Assembly which was going on, the meetings which Secretary Rusk was having with the foreign ministers of the Eastern European countries, the President's own meeting with Gromyko and that he felt the time was right to indicate in more concrete fashion what he had in mind in the statement he made at Idaho Falls in August.

I know the question is sometimes asked as to why we are trying to expand our trade and other economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe at a time when we are fighting Communist aggression in Vietnam. In answer to that I would say that resistance to such force is only one part of our strategy in seeking peace. It is equally our purpose to show the Communist countries that their best interest lies in promoting the well-being of their own peoples through peaceful and constructive relations with the free world.

We withstand Communist aggression in Vietnam, but at the same time we seek other areas which offer promising prospects for mutually beneficial East-West relationships. As the President said in his speech, we do not intend to let our differences on Vietnam or elsewhere ever prevent us from exploring all opportunities.

The Communist world, of course, has undergone many changes since Stalin's time and we believe it is to our interest to take these changes into account. The Sino-Soviet bloc no longer exists as a monolith. In varying degrees there are important, if not fundamental, differences among these countries. Most of them are showing signs of increasing independence in their own economic and political courses as well as greater concern for the needs of their citizens.

In this situation we feel it is to our advantage to deal with these countries in a manner which responds to our own national interest as well as to the cause of peace and stability in the world. We believe the steps which the President outlined advance these aims.

Mrs. KELLY. Is that all of your statement?

Mr. STOESEL. Yes.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. McNeill, would you like to proceed?

(The prepared statement of Mr. McNeill follows:)

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. MCNEILL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRADE
POLICY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee on Europe of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Your Committee has asked for the views of the Department of Commerce on those remarks made on October 7, 1966 by President Johnson at the National Conference of Editorial Writers concerning U.S. trade relations with certain Eastern European countries.

The Department of Commerce fully supports the President's objectives and his specific efforts to improve trade and other relations of the United States with countries of Eastern Europe. The Department has a wide-ranging interest in all of the matters mentioned in his reference to East-West relations. However, I shall confine my remarks at this time to our trade relations with Eastern Europe, including the U.S.S.R.

First, I wish to refer to the Department's recent reduction in the number of items requiring validated license to most Eastern European destinations. Following the President's speech, the Department on October 12 issued its Current Export Bulletin 941 which removed the validated export license requirement from over 400 non-strategic items for shipment to Eastern European destinations, except the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany. The Subcommittee's Staff has been supplied with copies of this bulletin.

In making these revisions we have removed from the specific licensing requirement and placed under our general license procedure additional commodities that fall into the category of peaceful goods, which may now be freely exported to these destinations. These commodities include textile products, certain metal manufactures and machinery, chemical materials and products and a variety of consumer goods. In taking this step, the Department consulted other interested agencies, including Defense, State, Agriculture, Interior, and intelligence agencies. This action is part of a continuing effort by the Department to keep its export control system up to date, to reduce the obstacles to doing business with Eastern European countries wherever consistent with the national security and welfare interests and to reduce the workload imposed upon both the trading community and the Department. It represents a continuing policy rather than a departure from basic policy. We believe such action improves the administration of the Export Control Act, is consistent with the security requirements of that Act and facilitates the President's objective of expanding peaceful trade with Eastern Europe.

We believe that the President's statement will have a significant and positive impact on the attitude of the U.S. trading community as well as of the broad international trading community toward U.S. trade with Eastern Europe. U.S. businessmen are expected to be more willing than in the past to export their peaceful goods and technical data to the countries of Eastern Europe and to import from them. The eventual result should be increased trade between the United States and the Eastern European countries.

Regarding trade with Eastern Europe, total 1965 trade between the Western European countries (including Yugoslavia) and the Eastern European area (including the U.S.S.R. and Soviet Zone of Germany) amounted to more than \$8 billion, divided roughly equally between exports and imports. For the same period, U.S. trade with Eastern Europe amounted to about \$277 million, divided about equally between exports and imports. This U.S. trade represented about 0.5% of total U.S. exports and about 0.7% of total U.S. imports in 1965. While we do not foresee matching Western Europe's trade with Eastern Europe, we believe there is room for substantial improvement in the U.S. share of such trade.

The Department has already acted upon numerous requests for authorization to use U.S.-origin technology and equipment in completing export transactions by Western European firms to Eastern European destinations. In these transactions most of the equipment is normally supplied by the West European firms, but some of them involve sizable financial returns to the U.S. firms either from direct export to the Western European firms or through the overseas subsidiaries or licensees of the U.S. firms. We anticipate an increase in the number of such transactions. As this occurs, we foresee that the returns to U.S. firms may in-

creasingly depend upon the willingness of the United States to share in the credit arrangements involved, particularly in transactions requiring substantial sums.

In direct trade with Western European countries, the availability of credit guarantees for industrial goods and technical data not only opens another credit source to these countries—thus expanding their ability to purchase from the United States—but also increases the competitiveness of the U.S. exporter in obtaining a larger share of the Eastern European market. We believe that in the past some worthwhile transactions have not materialized because of the marked advantage achieved by other countries through their credit arrangements for trade with Eastern Europe. More significant, however, will be the long-term impact of such guarantee availability in enabling our industrial trade with these countries to grow and to keep pace with their ability to earn larger amounts of dollars and convertible foreign exchange and to exchange goods with us.

The legislative authority desired by the President to facilitate negotiation of commercial agreements with Eastern European countries is of both psychological and commercial importance. The potential trade significance of each agreement would depend not only upon the country involved and the details of the agreement, but also the willingness and ability of each Eastern European country to develop products which are salable in the U.S. market, to produce in quantities necessary to meet the needs of our type of market and to make other necessary arrangements for marketing their products successfully in the United States. Over all, we would expect such agreements to assist materially in increasing two-way U.S. trade with these countries.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. McNEILL, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR TRADE POLICY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. McNEILL. In the light of your request for brevity, I will talk from my statement rather than read it formally into the record. First, I would like to refer to the Department of Commerce's recent reduction in the number of items requiring validated licenses to most Eastern European nations. Following the President's speech, the Department on October 12 issued its Current Export Bulletin 941, which removed the validated export license requirement from more than 400 nonstrategic items for shipment to Eastern European destinations except the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany.

In making these revisions we have removed from the specific licensing requirement and placed under our general license procedure additional commodities that fall into the category of peaceful goods which may now be freely exported to these Eastern European destinations. These include textile products, certain manufactures and machinery, chemical materials and products, and a variety of consumer goods.

In taking this step the Department consulted other interested agencies, including the Departments of Defense, State, Agriculture, Interior, as well as the intelligence agencies. This action is part of a continuing effort by the Department to keep its export control system up to date, to reduce the obstacles to doing business with Eastern European countries wherever consistent with the national security and welfare interest, and to reduce the workload imposed upon both the trading community and the export control authorities of the Department of Commerce. The action represents a continuing policy rather than a departure from basic policy.

We believe such action improves the administration of the Export Control Act, is consistent with the security requirements of that act, and facilitates the President's objective of expanding peaceful trade with Eastern Europe. We believe that the President's statement will

have a significant and positive impact on the attitude of the U.S. trading community as well as of the broad international trading community toward U.S. trade with Eastern Europe.

American businessmen are expected to be more willing than in the past to export their peaceful goods and technical data to the countries of Eastern Europe and import products from Eastern European countries. The eventual result we hope will be increased trade between the United States and the Eastern European countries.

The legislative authority desired by the President to facilitate negotiation of commercial agreements with Eastern European countries is of both psychological and commercial importance. The potential trade significance of each agreement would depend not only upon the country involved and the details of the agreement, but also the willingness and ability of each Eastern European country to develop products which are salable in the U.S. market, to produce in quantities necessary to meet the needs of our type of market, and to make other necessary arrangements for marketing their products successfully in the United States. Overall, we would expect such agreements to assist materially in increasing two-way U.S. trade with these countries.

That is the completion of my statement.

Mrs. KELLY. Thank you, Mr. McNeill.

Without objection we will place in the record at this point the cover page from the Current Export Bulletin No. 941, dated October 12, 1966, which outlines the changes recently made in the U.S. commodity control list. The remainder of that bulletin, including the full list of the commodities in question, will appear as appendix 1 to the record of this hearing.

(There was no objection. The item referred to follows:)

[From Current Export Bulletin No. 941, Oct. 12, 1966]

Subject: Revisions in the Commodity Control List (§ 399.1).

The U.S. Department of Commerce made the following announcement today: "Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor today announced that the Department of Commerce is revising the Commodity Control List to permit approximately 400 non-strategic commodities to move under general license to the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European Communist countries. Validated export licenses previously have been required for this movement. The revision does not apply to the Soviet-controlled zone of East Germany, with which the United States has no diplomatic relations. The Department of Commerce action followed President Johnson's announcement on Friday, October 7, that 'we will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items,' as one of several measures designed to facilitate trade with Eastern Europe.

"In revising the List, the Department of Commerce has removed from the specific licensing requirement commodities that fall into the category of peaceful goods, which may be freely exported without any risks to United States national interests. The commodities which are being placed under general license include textile products, certain metal manufactures and machinery, chemical materials and products and a variety of manufactured articles. The Commerce Department consulted with other interested departments, including Defense, State, Agriculture, Interior, and the Intelligence Community, in taking this step.

"Although the export of these commodities may now be made to communist countries of Eastern Europe without prior specific approval of the Department of Commerce, the requirement continues for individual licenses with respect to other goods. Removal of the non-strategic commodities from the Commodity Control List will reduce the administrative task of both business enterprises which sell these commodities and the Government. Business firms will no longer be required to apply for and await the issuance of a license before agreeing to a transaction. The changes in the List will also facilitate the President's objective of expanding peaceful trade with Eastern Europe.

"The Commodity Control List has also been revised to remove a few commodities from licensing controls for shipments to Hong Kong, Macao, and other countries."

The details of the Commodity Control List revisions are described on the following pages.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Sauer, we will be happy to hear from you now.
(The prepared statement of Mr. Sauer follows:)

STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER C. SAUER, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT AND VICE CHAIRMAN
OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

I believe it pertinent to the present inquiry to give a brief history of past relations between the Export-Import Bank and Communist oriented countries. Indeed, it may be of some interest to recall that the Export-Import Bank was created to finance trade between the United States and the U.S.S.R. The time was February 1934. An immediate and substantial increase in trade between the two countries was expected to follow United States recognition of the U.S.S.R. which was extended in 1933. These expectations, of course, have never come to pass and the U.S.S.R. has never actually applied for nor has the Bank ever extended any financial assistance to that country.

Immediately following World War II but prior to the time Communist regimes were established in those countries, the Bank extended credits to Czechoslovakia and to Poland. These credits were recognized and serviced by the successor Communist governments.

In the fall of 1950, acting in furtherance of avowed U.S. policy to assist Yugoslavia, the Bank extended a credit of some \$55 million to that country and subsequently, in 1961 extended another credit for \$50 million. Also, in the late 50's, the Bank, acting as agent for and with funds furnished by the Mutual Security Administration, extended credits of some \$60 million to Poland.

In the summer of 1963, the U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries evidenced interest in purchasing wheat in the United States. Credit terms were considered to be essential for any substantial purchases by these countries and there ensued extended debate in the Congress on the advisability of the Export-Import Bank's extending financial assistance for the purpose. The result was that the Congress imposed a limitation on the Bank's authority to grant assistance to Communist countries by including a provision in the Bank's Appropriation Act of 1964, prohibiting the Bank from extending guarantees or credits to any Communist country unless the President determined it to be in the national interest for the Bank so to do. The provision has been included in each succeeding year's Appropriation Act.

In February 1964, the President made a determination that it was in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank to issue guarantees in connection with the sale of agricultural products to the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. The only transactions that have been engaged in by the Bank under this finding were guarantees of \$24 million to Hungary and of \$4.2 million to Poland, covering the sale of corn, wheat and other agricultural commodities.

At the same time that the President found it to be in the national interest to engage in transactions for agricultural products to all the named Communist countries, the President found it to be in the national interest for the Bank to engage in transactions with Yugoslavia for all types of products and services. Since that time, the Bank has engaged in transactions of about \$70 million covering the sale of capital goods to Yugoslavia.

In June 1964, the President determined it to be in the national interest for the Bank to engage in transactions with Rumania for all types of products and services. Pursuant to this finding the Bank has engaged in one transaction involving \$20 million for a petroleum plant.

In accordance with procedures instituted by the Bank, it has reported to the Congress, as they occurred, each of the transactions it has engaged in with Communist countries since 1964. It might be also mentioned that all of the credits extended or guaranteed by the Bank to the Communist countries have been paid as they became due although in the case of Yugoslavia there has been one recent deferment granted for a relatively small amount.

Since the purpose of the Export-Import Bank is to finance the foreign trade of the United States and since it is the only government agency which has the authority to engage in such transactions with the countries involved, it is quite

appropriate that the Bank be the instrument for financing trade with Communist countries when the President finds it to be in the national interest so to do. On its part, the Bank is quite prepared, within the statutory authority granted it by the Congress, to carry out the spirit of the President's determination of October 7th past that it is in the national interest for the Bank to engage in short and medium-term transactions involving the sale of all types of peaceful goods and services to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER C. SAUER, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
AND VICE CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, EXPORT-IMPORT
BANK OF WASHINGTON**

Mr. SAUER. Madam Chairman and members of the committee, I will touch the highlights of this brief statement which I believe you have before you. It might be of interest to members of the committee, particularly in connection with this inquiry, to recall that the Export-Import Bank was created in February 1934 to finance trade with the U.S.S.R. This followed the recognition of Russia by the United States in the preceding fall of 1933.

It was expected to increase the trade between the two countries. This never came to pass for obvious reasons. As a result, the Bank has never extended any assistance to the U.S.S.R.

However, we have dealt with other Communist countries. Immediately following the war we extended credits to Czechoslovakia and Poland before Communist regimes were established there, but the credits involved were serviced by the successor Communist governments and they have been paid. Also, in furtherance of avowed U.S. policy to assist Yugoslavia, we extended two large credits to Yugoslavia, one of \$50 million in 1950 and another of \$55 million in 1961.

Also, we extended some credits to Poland, acting as agent for the Mutual Security Administration. We extended those credits with the President's special fund.

Mrs. KELLY. What year was that?

Mr. SAUER. There were three credits, 1957, 1958, 1959, aggregating about \$60 million. These transactions with Yugoslavia and Poland were the only transactions that we had with Communist countries prior to late 1963 and 1964. I might also say up until 1963 the Bank's charter had no restrictions on our ability or capacity to deal with the U.S.S.R. or other Communist countries.

However, in the fall—

Mrs. KELLY. No Bank restrictions?

Mr. SAUER. No Bank restrictions. No restrictions imposed by the Congress upon our authority to deal with the U.S.S.R. We could have made a loan any time to the U.S.S.R. under our statute or to any of the other countries, but we had only done what I had indicated.

However, in 1963, in the late fall, there was much debate in Congress about the proposed sale of wheat to Russia. It was mentioned that the Export-Import Bank would probably have to finance such a transaction if the U.S.S.R. was to buy any appreciable amount of wheat. The same thing in connection with the other Communist countries of Eastern Europe.

The Congress adopted a rider to our appropriation in the fall of that year to the effect that we were not to extend any credits or guarantees; that is, engage in financing trade with the U.S.S.R. or any of the other

Communist countries of Europe unless the President found it to be in the national interest so to do. I repeat that was in our appropriation act. That provision has been contained in each subsequent appropriation act, with the result that from that time on we could only do those things that the President might find to be in the national interest.

Following that legislation the President in February 1964 found it to be in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank to finance the sale of agricultural products to the U.S.S.R. and the other Communist countries. The only exception I believe was East Germany, with which we had no relations.

Under that finding we financed wheat and corn to Rumania, about \$25 million worth, and also about \$5 million worth of feed grains to Poland. However, the U.S.S.R. did not approach us for a credit and we never made any.

Subsequently the President also found it to be in the national interest to finance all types of products to Yugoslavia. This again was in furtherance of our policy to assist Yugoslavia, with the result that the Bank continued to assist Yugoslavia both in agriculture and in hard goods.

Mr. FULTON. When was that?

Mr. SAUER. It was in February of 1961 also, Mr. Fulton, that the President made the finding with respect to Yugoslavia.

Mr. FULTON. 1964 or 1961?

Mr. SAUER. 1964. I said 1961; it was 1964.

In June of 1964 the President made a second finding with respect to Rumania. There, too, he found it to be in the national interest for the Bank to engage in financing the sale of all products. Following that finding, we did finance a petroleum plant—I say finance, we guaranteed credit by a commercial bank for a petroleum plant in Rumania. That was about \$20 million. This has been the extent of our activities in the countries involved.

Since the purpose of the Export-Import Bank is to finance the foreign trade of the United States, and since it is the only Government agency which has the authority to engage in such transactions with the countries involved, it is quite appropriate that the Bank be the instrument for financing trade with Communist countries when the President finds it to be in the national interest to do so. On its part, the Bank is quite prepared within the statutory authority granted it by the Congress to carry out the spirit of the President's determination of October 7 past that it is in the national interest for the Bank to engage in short- and medium-term transactions involving the sale of all types of peaceful goods and services to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland.

Mr. FULTON. When is that? I cannot hear you.

Mr. SAUER. October 7, 2 weeks ago.

Mr. FULTON. Bulgaria?

Mr. SAUER. Yes. Also, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland. In other words, the President at that time made the same finding with respect to those four countries as he had previously made in the case of Rumania and Yugoslavia; that is, covering all goods as distinguished from merely—

Mrs. BOLTON. Would it be at all proper for me to ask at this point—you say the President makes findings. Who made them?

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Sauer is our last witness, and as soon as he completes his statement, I will be delighted to call on you.

Mr. FULTON. Could we have the amounts again, because I cannot hear.

Mrs. KELLY. They appear in Mr. Sauer's statement.

Do you want to ask anything else, Jim?

Mr. FULTON. No; I just want to hear. If it is in the statement, that is fine.

Mrs. KELLY. Thank you so much, Mr. Sauer.

We will now proceed with the questions. I have one or two. I understood Mr. Stoessel to say that the President thought that it was necessary to improve relations with the East at this time because of the problems within NATO and the United Nations. Is that a correct interpretation of your statement, Mr. Stoessel?

Mr. STOESSEL. Madam Chairman, no. What I meant to indicate was that, one, there is obviously concern about NATO and the developments there. There is some questioning in some circles of our commitment to Europe, to NATO. I think the President felt it was desirable to reaffirm at this time our interest in a strong NATO and our commitment to Europe. He also, I feel, wanted to make clear that we favor better relations with Eastern Europe, but on a basis of unity in the West.

Mrs. KELLY. Has any objection been voiced by any of the NATO members to this new policy?

Mr. STOESSEL. Madam Chairman, I would first like to say, as Mr. Greenwald has said, that we don't feel there has been a change in policy. This is a continuation of earlier policy. There was, as you recall, at the NATO meeting in the spring at Brussels a statement in the communique of that meeting expressing the agreement of the NATO powers that there should be further efforts to seek reconciliation with the East.

I think there is general agreement by all of the countries that this is a desirable policy. We have had in the meetings of the various committees in NATO since the Brussels meeting more discussion of the role of NATO with regard to furthering this reconciliation with Eastern Europe.

I think there is a general consensus that NATO has a very valuable role to play as a clearinghouse for ideas for making sure that the individual actions of the NATO countries contribute to the overall aim. There has been, I would say, a problem with France. As you know, we have our difficulties with France on most of the things in NATO these days, and this does not exclude this question of how we go about improving relations with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

The French are in favor of this, of course.

Mrs. KELLY. The French are in favor of this change in emphasis in our policy; is that right? What about Germany?

Mr. STOESSEL. They favor it. The French difference, I think, is with regard to the role of NATO. They are willing to discuss in NATO, but they don't want a common line to be concerted into NATO. They have made this quite clear.

They feel that the best way to approach the East is on a bilateral basis. They have made very clear that they do not favor a common agreement on a given line.

Mrs. KELLY. What about Germany?

Mr. STOESEL. Germany is also in favor. Of course, Germany—

Mrs. KELLY. Was this change in emphasis discussed with the NATO countries prior to our taking this step?

Mr. STOESEL. This was discussed at the Brussels meetings of NATO in the spring, and there have been meetings since that time. On Germany, with regard to her trade, of course, she is one of the leading nations in trading with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Trade talks are now going on between West Germany and the Soviet Union.

With Rumania, Germany is the largest trading partner of Rumania in the West. They favor this general policy.

Mrs. KELLY. I have one more question of the Department of Commerce before I ask other members to pose their questions. Is this change in policy in line with the recent changes in the NATO Cocom list?

Mr. McNEILL. It is not a change in policy at all. It is simply a continuation of policy. It is our policy within the Department of Commerce on a continuing basis to review the list of products that require validated licenses for export, to see whether products may be removed from that list because they are basically of a peaceful nature.

Mrs. KELLY. I realize that the trend toward a reduction of the Cocom lists really started in 1954 or 1953. What I would like to know, however, is whether the United States consulted with the other NATO nations before deciding to remove those 300 or 400 items from our export control list?

Mr. McNEILL. Madam Chairman, we constantly review with our Cocom partners—

Mrs. KELLY. I know you do. But this is quite a change, quite a large change to be made at one time. How recently was this decision made?

Mr. McNEILL. None of the 400 items, to my knowledge, were included on the Cocom list, which is the common list of strategic products.

Mr. GREENWALD. Perhaps I could add one point of clarification. The United States has a longer list of items that we embargo than Cocom. The items on the U.S. list are not up to or down to, whichever way you want to put it, the international list.

Mrs. KELLY. The U.S. list—

Mr. GREENWALD. Is still longer.

Mrs. KELLY. I would like to have for the record a listing of the recent changes in the Cocom lists. This could be submitted for the record.

Could I also have our U.S. export control list for the record?

Mr. GREENWALD. I am just trying to see—I understand that the changes in Cocom have been published by the Department of Commerce. I think Commerce Department can supply that.

Mrs. KELLY. I want it for the record.

I also want the difference between that list and the U.S. list.

Mr. GREENWALD. I think the list itself—

Mrs. KELLY. Am I making myself clear? I hope I am.

I want a general comparison of the two lists.

Mr. McNEILL. We can do that.

(The Department subsequently supplied the following list of changes in the U.S. commodity control list as a result of recent agreements regarding changes in the list of international embargoed items:)

ATTACHMENT A

Analysis of control status of entries on the Department of Commerce's commodity control list regarding the free world and Eastern European destinations

[Numbers rounded to nearest hundred]

1. Total number of separate entries.....	2,800
2. Number of entries controlled internationally under validated export license requirement (controlled to virtually all destinations).....	600
3. Number of other entries controlled to most destinations (excluding Canada and, in selective instances, Latin American destinations) under validated export license requirement.....	500
4. Number of entries on general license G-DEST to U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European destinations (validated export license not required)	1,900
5. Number of entries controlled under validated export license to Eastern European destinations but not to free world destinations	2,800
6. Total number of entries controlled to meet free world countries under validated export license requirement (total of lines 2 and 3 above) ..	1,100
7. Total number of entries controlled to Eastern European destinations under validated export license requirement (total of lines 2, 3, and 5 above).....	1,900
8. Total number of entries under general license G-DEST to most free world countries (total of lines 4 and 5 above).....	1,700

¹ Includes over 400 items announced in CEB 941, of which most remain under validated export license requirement to the Soviet Zone of Germany.

² Excludes over 400 items announced in CEB 941 which remain under validated export license requirement to Soviet Zone of Germany.

[From Current Export Bulletin, No. 939, Aug. 30, 1966]

Subject: Revision of the Commodity Control List (sec. 399.1).

As a result of agreements reached in recent international consultations between the United States and certain friendly (Cocom) foreign countries, the following revisions are being made in the Commodity Control List:

A. ADDITION OF THE SYMBOL "A"

The symbol "A" is added to the column headed "Special Provisions List" for the commodities listed below, and effective October 14, 1966, an Import Certificate (or a Hong Kong Import License) will be required in support of an application for a license to export the commodities covered by these entries to any of the countries specified in § 373.2 of the Export Regulations. Until October 14, 1966, applications for licenses to export these commodities will receive consideration for approval if supported by either a Form FC-842, Single Transaction Statement by Consignee and Purchaser, or by a Form FC-843, Multiple Transaction Statement by Consignee and Purchaser, or by an Import Certificate. After that date, however, only the Import Certificate will be acceptable.

EXPORT CONTROL COMMODITY NUMBER AND COMMODITY DESCRIPTION

- 23120 Hydroxy terminated polybutadiene; and cyclized 1,2-polybutadiene.
- 33250 Lubricating oils and greases, synthetic, which contain perfluoroalkyl ethers as the principal ingredient.
- 51202, 51209 Perfluoro-alkyl ethers.
- 51209 Organic intermediates (other than vinylidene fluoride) containing 10 percent or more of combined fluorine, used in the manufacture of fluorinated elastomeric products.
- 51470 Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyromagnetic resonance phenomenon.

- 53332 Varnishes, finishes and enamels made of polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, and poly-paraxylylenes.
- 58120 Polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, and polyparaxylylenes, and in products thereof.
- 59999 Hydraulic fluids, formulated wholly or in part with perfluoro-alkyl ethers.
- 65590 Textile tubing and hose lined with or covered with polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene.
- 66311 Diamond grinding wheels fabricated with polyimides (other than polypyromellitimide), polybenzimidazolas, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used.
- 66494 Glass fiber optic plates specially designed optically for image intensifier or image converter tubes.
- 66700 Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyromagnetic resonance phenomenon.
- 68120, 68310-68323 Magnetic materials containing platinum or nickel, having any of the following characteristics: (a) grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0.1 mm. (0.004 inch) or less, (b) initial permeability 70,000 gauss-oersteds (0.0875 henry per meter) or over, (c) remanence 98.5 percent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability, or (d) a composition capable of any energy product greater than 6 times 10^9 gauss-oersteds.
- 68931-68932 Magnesium base alloys containing 10 percent or more lithium.
- 68950 Magnetic materials containing cobalt or vanadium, having any of the following characteristics: (a) grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0.1 mm. (0.004 inch) or less, (b) initial permeability 70,000 gauss-oersteds (0.875 henry per meter) or over, (c) remanence 98.5 percent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability, or (d) a composition capable of an energy product greater than 6 times 10^9 gauss-oersteds.
- 68950 Lithium alloys containing 50 percent or more lithium.
- 69211-69299, 69891, 69892, 69899 Jacketed containers for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.) as follows: (a) all sizes having multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, and (b) having other insulating systems, with a liquid capacity of 250 to 500 gallons, specially designed for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.) and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day.
- 71142 Jet engines of 5,000 to 9,000 pounds thrust, turbo-prop and turbo-shaft engines of 2,500 horsepower or more or with a residual thrust of 1,000 pounds or more, and parts and accessories therefor.
- 71510 Gear grinding machines, generating type, capable of accepting gear blanks of 9 inches (228 mm.) work diameter or more, for the production of helical or herringbone gears.
- 71510 Machine tools designed for or equipped with open-loop or nonelectronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine tool in two or more axes.
- 71523 Flame cutting machines designed for or equipped with open-loop or non-electronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine in two or more axes, and parts and accessories therefor.
- 71915 Cryogenic refrigeration equipment consisting of, or containing as components thereof, jacketed containers for storage or transportation at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, and specially designed parts, n.e.c.
- 71919 Processing vessels specially designed for chemically processing radioactive material; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.
- 71919 Other machines and equipment, n.e.c., specially designed for use in processing of irradiated nuclear materials to isolate or recover fissionable materials; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.
- 71922 Compressors for jet engines of 5,000 to 9,000 pounds thrust or for turbo-prop or turbo-shaft engines of 2,500 horsepower or more or with a residual thrust of 1,000 pounds or more; and parts therefor.

- 71980 Nonautomatic equipment for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices; and parts and accessories therefor.
- 71980 Nuclear reactor fuel chopping, disassembling, or de jacketing machines; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.
- 71980 Machinery specially designed for the extrusion of polytetrafluoroethylene coagulated dispersions, or powders or pastes derived therefrom; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.
- 71994 Gaskets (joints) made of polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the gasket.
- 72310 Submarine cable and cable containing fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, having a diameter of 0.9 mm.
- 72310 Communications cable having a diameter of 0.9 mm. (0.035 inch) or less, as follows: (a) submarine cable, or (b) cable containing fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers.
- 72320 Electrical insulators and fittings made of polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substance is 50 percent or more of the total value of the article.
- 72499 Electronic equipment, n.e.c., containing one or more functional circuits, including integrated circuits, with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch (4.575 parts per cubic centimeter); and specially designed circuit assemblies, subassemblies and parts.
- 72930 Photomultiplier tubes having an anode pulse rise time of less than 2 nanoseconds.
- 72930 Cold cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating in a manner similar to a spark gap, containing three or more electrodes and having *all* of the following characteristics: (a) rated for an anode peak voltage of 2,500 volts or more, (b) rated for peak currents of 300 amperes or more, (c) an anode delay time of 10 microseconds or less, and (d) an envelope diameter of less than 1 inch (25.4 mm.).
- 72952 Magnetometers which use general purpose Hall field probes to measure magnetic fields greater than one oersted, using control current between 100 and 400 milliamperes.
- 72952 Instruments designed for testing or calibrating the following equipment: (a) types of compasses and gyroscopic equipment, Export Control Commodity Nos. 72952 and 86191, which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure, (b) aircraft integrated flight instrument systems which include gyro-stabilizers and/or automatic pilots, (c) gyro-stabilizers other than those for aircraft control or for stabilizing an entire surface vessel, (d) automatic pilots other than those for aircraft or surface vessels, (e) astro compasses, (f) star trackers, and (g) accelerometers designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems.
- 72952 Measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus containing crystals having spinel, hexagonal or garnet crystal structures, or containing thin film devices, as follows: (a) single aperture forms having (i) a switching speed of 0.5 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40°C. (104°F.), or (ii) a maximum dimension less than 45 mils (1.14 mm.), (b) multi-aperture forms having (i) a switching speed of 1 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40°C. (104°F.), (ii) a maximum dimension less than 100 mils (2.54 mm.), or (iii) having 10 or more apertures, or (c) thin film memory storage or switching devices.
- 72952 Open-loop or nonelectronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine tool in two or more axes.
- 72952 Combination balancing and correcting machines designed for or equipped with open-loop or nonelectronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) movements in two or more axes.
- 72952 Numerical control servo-driven measuring or gauging machines specially designed for measuring at any point of the contour the dimensional shape and contour characteristics of two- or three-dimensional objects, including objects of revolution.
- 72952 Magnetometers which use general purpose Hall field probes to measure magnetic fields greater than one oersted, using control current between 100 and 400 milliamperes.

- 72991 Permanent magnets having initial permeability 70,000 oersteds (0.0875 henry per meter) or over.
- 73105, 73163, 73202, 73203, 73205 and 73300 Jacketed containers suitable for transport by rail, road, and ship, and railway cars, motor vehicles, trailers and other vehicles equipped with jacketed containers, for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 174°F. (minus 170°C.), as follows: (a) all sizes having multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) having other insulating systems, with a liquid capacity of 250 to 500 gallons, specially designed for gases boiling below minus 328°F. (minus 200°C.) and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day, or (c) having other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon and having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters), with an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day.
- 73410 Nonmilitary helicopters as follows: (a) over 10,000 pounds empty weight, or (b) 10,000 pounds or less empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, *except piston engine powered*.
- 73410 Nonmilitary aircraft under 90,000 pounds empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less.
- 73492 Power transmission systems, rotors and rotor blades, and other parts and accessories specially designed for nonmilitary helicopters: (a) over 10,000 pounds empty weight, and (b) 10,000 pounds or less empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, *except piston engine powered*.
- 73492 Landing gear assemblies and parts therefor as follows: (a) for aircraft under 90,000 pounds empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, and (b) for helicopters 10,000 pounds or less empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, *except piston engine powered*
- 86140 Cameras specially designed for: (a) use in the manufacture of masks for semiconductor devices, integrated circuits, and similar electronic equipment and components, or (b) the creation of a photosensitive pattern on the surface of a semiconductor insulating substrate; and specially designed parts and accessories.
- 86140 Parts and accessories specially designed for photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of 1/200,000 second or shorter duration at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second.
- 86199 Parts and accessories specially designed for open-loop or nonelectronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine tool in two or more axes.
- 89300 Manufacturers, n.e.c., of polyimides (other than polypyromellitimide and polybenzimidazole), polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used.

B. DELETION OF THE SYMBOL "A"

Effective August 30, 1966, the symbol "A" is deleted from the column headed "Special Provisions List" for the commodities listed below. This indicates that on and after that date, an Import Certificate is no longer required in support of an application for a license to export the commodities covered by these entries to the countries specified in § 373.2 of the Export Regulations. Such applications must be supported by a Statement by the Consignee and Purchaser, Form FC-842 or Form FC-843. On and after August 30, 1966, an Import Certificate will not be acceptable instead of the required Statement by the Consignee and Purchaser regardless of whether the destination is listed in § 373.2 of the Export Regulations.

EXPORT CONTROL COMMODITY NUMBER AND COMMODITY DESCRIPTION

- 27698 Lithium ores and concentrates (for example, amblygonite, lepidolite and petalite).
- 28393 Tantalum ores and concentrates.
- 28398 Columbian or niobium ores and concentrates.
- 33250 Halogenated silicone fluids, *except fluorinated silicone fluids and chlorinated silicone fluids*.

- 33250, 33291 Lubricating oils, greases, and hydraulic fluids, petroleum based, which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils which have a pour point of minus 30° F. (minus 34° C.) or lower, and are thermally stable at plus 700° F. (plus 371° C.), but which have a viscosity index (VI) of less than 75.
- 51209 Diethylene triamine of a purity less than 96 percent.
- 51209 Lithium salts of organic compounds which have not been enriched with respect to the lithium-6 isotope.
- 51209 Boric acid esters.
- 51338 Fluoroboric acid, all concentrations.
- 51369 Lithium oxides and hydroxides which have not been enriched with respect to the lithium-6 isotope.
- 51369 Oxide, hydroxides and peroxides of tantalum, niobium (columbium), or tantalum-niobium containing less than 20 percent of tantalum or niobium.
- 51460 Potassium fluoroborates; and sodium fluoroborates.
- 51470 Boron trichloride and its complexes.
- 51470 Ammonium fluoroborate.
- 51470 Hydrogen peroxide in concentrations of 66 percent up to but not including 80 percent.
- 51470 Lithium compounds, including catalysts which have not been enriched with respect to the lithium-6 isotope, *except hydrides in which lithium is compounded with hydrogen or complexed with other metals or aluminum hydride.*
- 51470 Compounds of tantalum, niobium (columbium) or tantalum-niobium containing less than 20 percent of tantalum or niobium.
- 51500 Compounds enriched in lithium 7 isotopes.
- 53332 Finishes, enamels, and dispersions wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.
- 53335 Pastes wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.
- 58110 Untensillized and unmetallized polyester film with a thickness of 0.00035 inch (0.009 mm.) up to and including 0.0007 inch (0.018 mm.).
- 58120 Polyvinyl fluoride resin and products.
- 59258 Adhesives or cements wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.
- 59999 Hydraulic fluids which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils *and having all* of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30° F. (minus 34° C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of less than 75, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700° F. (plus 371° C.).
- 62988 Packing materials and other articles, n.e.c., wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.
- 66311 Diamond grinding wheels fabricated with polypyromellitimide where the value of the contained polymeric substance is less than 50 percent of the total value of the wheel.
- 66700 Quartz crystals, natural and synthetic, unworked or worked, not mounted, radio grade.
- 67160 Ferroboron; ferrocolumbium; ferrotantalum; and ferrocolumbium-tantalum.
- 67213-67930 Alloy steel ingots and other primary forms, bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, plates and sheets, hoop and strip, wire, tubes and pipes, castings and forgings presently designated as "Special Types Class 1" but which do *not* meet the following specifications: steels produced by a vacuum melting process which have a total content of alloying elements of more than 10 percent and a carbon content not exceeding 0.2 percent and which have been or are capable of being heat treated to give a yield strength of 180,000 psi or higher.
- 69110 Alloy steel roofing sheets, siding sheets and perforated sheets, presently designated as "Special Types Class 1" but which do *not* meet the following specifications: steels produced by a vacuum melting process which have a total content of alloying elements of more than 10 percent and a carbon content not exceeding 0.2 percent and which have been or are capable of being heat treated to give a yield strength of 180,000 psi or higher.
- 69211-69299 Jacketed containers, with other than multi-laminar insulating systems, for the storage or transportation of liquified gases as follows: (a) for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.) with loss rate in excess of 3 percent per day, or (b) fixed (stationary) storage tanks designed *only* for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon, having a capacity less than 500 tons, or (c) mobile units designed *only* for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon, having a capacity less than 1,200 gallons, or (d) mobile units designed *only* for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon, having a capacity *in excess* of 1,200 gallons and with an evaporation loss rate greater than 1.5 percent per day (24 hours).

- 69887 Alloy steel welding rods and wire presently designated as "Special Types Class 1" but which do *not* meet the following specifications: steels produced by a vacuum melting process which have a total content of alloying elements of more than 10 percent and a carbon content not exceeding 0.2 percent and which have been or are capable of being heat treated to give a yield strength of 180,000 psi or higher.
- 69891, 69892, 69899 Jacketed containers with other than multi-laminar insulating systems, for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases as follows: (a) for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.) with loss rate in excess of 3 percent per day, or (b) fixed (stationary) storage tanks designed *only* for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon, having a capacity less than 500 tons, or (c) mobile units designed *only* for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon, having a capacity *less* than 1,200 gallons, or (d) mobile units designed *only* for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon, having a capacity *in excess* of 1,200 gallons and with an evaporation loss rate greater than 1.5 percent per day (24 hours).
- 71150 Diesel engines, non-magnetic, 50 brake horsepower and over, having a non-magnetic content exceeding 50 percent up to but not exceeding 65 percent of total weight, and parts and accessories therefor.
- 71430, 71492 Flexowriters ® specially designed for use with electronic computers, and parts and accessories therefor.
- 71510 Gear making and/or finishing machinery capable of the production of gears of a module finer than 0.5 mm. (diametral pitch finer than 48) but which are not capable of meeting a quality standard better than AGMA 10 or equivalent.
- 71510 Grinding machines designed for the utilization of spindle heads capable of speeds in excess of 120,000 r.p.m. which are capable of use only as hand-held tools.
- 71919 Equipment specially designed for the production of liquid hydrogen and producing 1 ton but less than 1½ tons per day of gas in liquid form, other than equipment for plants capable of producing more than 25 percent of their total daily products as extractable gas in liquid form; and parts therefor.
- 71919 Equipment for the production of liquid helium where such equipment has a capacity of no more than 20 liters per hour; and parts therefor.
- 71921 Pump parts and attachments wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.
- 71992 Centrifugal and axial flow compressors and blowers capable of: (a) an overall compression ratio of 2:1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 372,000 cubic feet per minute, or (b) an overall compression ratio of 3:1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 106,000 cubic feet per minute or more; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.
- 71954 Spindle heads capable of speeds in excess of 120,000 r.p.m. which are capable of use only with hand-held tools.
- 71980 Equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies by: (a) automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels, plates, or wafers to which wiring is applied by printing or other means, or (b) automatically or semiautomatically assembling wiring and/or packaging mounted modular insulated panels, plates, or wafers; and parts and accessories therefor.
- 71992 Valves, cocks or pressure regulators of 2-inch diameter (50.8 mm.) or less, specially designed for operation at temperatures from minus 274°F. (minus 170°C.) to minus 328°F. (minus 200°C.).
- 71992 Valve parts and accessories wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.
- 71994 Gaskets wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride; and gaskets made of poly-pyromellitimide or polybenzimidazole where the value of the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the gasket.
- 72210 Synchronous motors as follows: (a) of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) and smaller having synchronous speeds over 3,000 rpm up to but not including 3,600 rpm, or (b) designed to operate within a temperature range greater than minus 10°C. (plus 14°F.) to plus 55°C. (plus 131°F.) but not exceeding minus 25°C. (minus 13°F.) to plus 100°C. (plus 212°F.).
- 72210 Servo motors (gear head or plain) designed to operate from power sources over 200 cycles per second up to and not exceeding 400 cycles per second, designed to operate within a temperature range greater than minus 10°C. (plus 14°F.) to plus 55°C. (plus 131°F.) but not exceeding minus 25°C. (minus 13°F.) to plus 100°C. (plus 212°F.); and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.
- 72310 Wire and cable coated with or insulated with polyvinyl fluoride.

- 72310 Communications cable containing more than one pair of conductors of which any one of the conductors, single or stranded, has a diameter 0.9 mm. (0.035 inch) and in which the nominal mutual capacitance of paired circuits is less than 53 nanofarads/mile.
- 72320 Electrical insulators and fittings as follows: (a) wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride, or (b) made of polypyromellitimide or polybenzimidazole where the value of the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the item.
- 72491 Equipment designed to ensure the privacy or secrecy of analog and/or digital communications as follows: (a) standard commercial facsimile or video systems employing only transposition of analog information, and (b) industrial and commercial video systems for pay television and similar restricted audience television in which privacy is obtained by the use of non-standard sweep systems and not employing digital techniques to modify an analog transmission; and specialized components, assemblies, subassemblies, parts, and accessories therefor.
- 72499 Radio transmitters or transceivers including transmitter amplifiers, designed to operate at output carrier frequencies between 108 and 156 megacycles and not having other characteristics subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure.
- 72499 Radio relay communications equipment designed for use at frequencies of 300 megacycles but not exceeding 470 megacycles, *except equipment having any of the following characteristics: (a) a power output exceeding 5 watts, (b) a base bandwidth greater than 150 kilocycles, or (c) for other than fixed service.*
- 72499 Equipment designed to ensure the privacy or secrecy of analog and/or digital communications as follows: (a) standard commercial facsimile or video systems employing only transposition of analog information, and (b) industrial and commercial video systems for pay television and similar restricted audience television in which privacy is obtained by the use of non-standard sweep systems and not employing digital transmission or digital techniques to modify an analog transmission; and specialized components, assemblies, subassemblies, parts, and accessories therefor.
- 72499 Panoramic adaptors for commercial receivers which are limited to searching a spectrum of not more than plus or minus 20 percent of the intermediate frequency of the receiver or plus or minus 2 megacycles.
- 72499 Ground and marine radar equipment, including specialized training or simulating equipment, having a peak output power over 100 but not over 160 kilowatts and not having other characteristics subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure.
- 72912 Electrically rechargeable storage cells, hermetically sealed, designed to have a leakage rate of 10^{-5} cubic centimeters per second of gas or less when tested under pressure differential of 2 atmospheres; and specialized parts, components and subassemblies therefor.
- 72930 Hydrogen thyratrons, *except those (a) rated for a peak pulse power of 2 megawatts or more, or (b) of metal-ceramic construction.*
- 72930 Fixed frequency pulsed magnetrons designed to operate at frequencies from 9.300 to 9.345 or from 9.405 to 9.500 megacycles per second, with a maximum peak output power not greater than 25 kilowatts.
- 72930 Power diodes in which the rated forward current per junction under continuous operation exceeds 200 amperes and the rated maximum recurrent reverse voltage does not exceed 1,300 volts per junction.
- 72930 Transistors and related devices using germanium as the bulk semiconductor material, *except the following: (a) having an average f_T of 40 to 240 megacycles and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 150 milliwatts, or (b) an average f_T greater than 240 megacycles.*
- 72930 Transistors and related devices using silicon as the bulk semiconductor material, *except the following: (a) an average f_T of up to 500 kilocycles and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 5 watts, (b) an average f_T from greater than 500 kilocycles to 3 megacycles and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 500 milliwatts, (c) an average f_T from greater than 3 megacycles to 20 megacycles and designed to have a collector dissipation greater than 250 milliwatts, (d) an average f_T greater than 20 megacycles, (e) majority carrier devices, including but not limited to field effect transistors and metal oxide semiconductor transistors, or (f) a modulus of the current gain in the common emitter configuration of 10 or more for collector currents of 100 microamperes or less.*

- 72952 Cathode ray oscilloscopes possessing any of the following characteristics: (a) an amplifier bandwidth greater than 20 but not greater than 30 megacycles per second, (b) a time base shorter than 40 but not shorter 30 nanoseconds per centimeter, or (c) employing accelerating potentials in excess of 5 but not in excess of 10 kilovolts.
- 72952 Dosimeters and dose rate meters specially designed for use in food processing or plastic processing.
- 72952 Gear testers designed for the testing of gears of diametral pitch finer than 48.
- 72952 Testing devices specially designed for testing electronic assemblies produced by: (a) automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels, plates, or wafers to which wiring is applied by printing or other means, or (b) automatically or semiautomatically assembling, wiring, and/or packaging mounted modular insulated panels, plates, or wafers.
- 72992 Laboratory size furnaces as follows: (a) furnaces for heat treatment, up to 600 cubic centimeters, designed for temperatures not higher than 2700°C. (4860°F.), and (b) melting furnaces up to 3,200 cubic centimeters, designed for temperatures not higher than 2300°C. (4172°F.).
- 72992 Electric arc devices of less than 80 kilowatts which utilize or generate a flow of ionized gas for cutting, welding, plating and/or spraying; equipment incorporating such devices; and specially designed parts, accessories and controls, n.e.c.
- 72995 Sintered electrolytic tantalum capacitors having a casing made of epoxy resin or sealed with epoxy resin; and specially designed parts.
- 72998 Quartz crystals, *except: (a) specially designed crystals or assemblies for use as filters, and (b) those for use as oscillators as follows: (i) designed for operation over a temperature range wider than 70°C., (ii) designed for a frequency stability of plus or minus 0.003 percent or better over the rated temperature range, (iii) mounted in glass holders, (iv) mounted in thermo-compression welded metal holders, or (v) capable, when mounted, of being passed through a circular hole with a diameter of 0.42 inches (10.7 mm.).*
- 72999 Synchros and resolvers having a rated electrical error from 0.25 to 0.5 percent of maximum output voltage.
- 73105, 73163, 73202, 73203, 73205 and 73300 Jacketed containers suitable for transport by rail, road, and ship, and railway cars, motor vehicles, trailers and other vehicles equipped with jacketed containers for the transportation of liquefied gases where such containers have other than multilaminar insulating systems and a loss rate in excess of 3 percent per day.
- 73410 Nonmilitary aircraft, 90,000 pounds or over empty weight, which have been in normal civil use for over one year.
- 73492 Aircraft landing gear for nonmilitary aircraft 90,000 pounds or over empty weight which have been in normal civil use for over one year.
- 73492 Other parts and accessories for nonmilitary aircraft 90,000 pounds or over empty weight which have been in normal civil use for over one year.
- 86111 Quartz crystals, radio grade only.
- 86140 Photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of between 1/100,000 and 1/200,000 second duration, at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second.
- 86195 Testing devices specially designed for testing electronic assemblies produced by (a) automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels, plates, or wafers to which wiring is applied by printing or other means, or (b) automatically or semi-automatically assembling, wiring, and/or packaging mounted modular insulated panels, plates, or wafers.
- 86199 Instrument parts and accessories wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.
- 86199 Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, designed for use with resolvers as follows: (a) isolation types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) better than 0.5 percent and not less than 0.2 percent, or (b) summing types having a variation of gain constant linearity of gain) or an accuracy of summation of better than 0.5 percent and not less than 0.2 percent.
- 89300 Pressure sensitive polyester tape of untensilized and unmetallized film with a thickness .00035 up to and including .0007 inch.
- 89300 Manufactures, n.e.c., of polypyromellitimide or polybenzimidazole where the value of the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the manufactured commodity.
- 89300 Manufactured products, n.e.c., wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride.

C. VALIDATED LICENSE REQUIRED FOR ADDITIONAL COUNTRY GROUPS

Effective September 6, 1966, a validated export license is required to export the commodities listed below to the additional destinations specified below. In each case, a footnote is provided to indicate the additional Country Groups for which a validated export license will be required.

Shipments of commodities removed from general license as a result of changes set forth below which were on dock for lading, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to 12:01 a.m., September 6, 1966, may be exported under the previous general license provisions up to and including September 29, 1966. Any such shipment not laden aboard the exporting carrier on or before September 29, 1966,

EXPORT CONTROL COMMODITY NUMBER AND COMMODITY DESCRIPTION

- 23120 Hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene; and cyclized 1,2-polybutadiene.¹
- 33250 Lubricating oils and greases, synthetic, which are or which contain perfluoro-alkyl ethers as the principal ingredient.²
- 51202, 51209 Perfluoro-alkyl ethers.¹
- 51209 Organic intermediates (other than vinylidene fluoride) containing 10 percent or more of combined fluorine, used in the manufacture of fluorinated elastomeric products.¹
- 51470 Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyromagnetic resonance phenomenon.¹
- 53332 Varnishes, finishes and enamels made of polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, and polyparaxylylenes.¹
- 58120 Polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, and polyparaxylylenes, and products thereof.¹
- 59999 Hydraulic fluids, formulated wholly or in part with perfluoro-alkyl ethers.²
- 66311 Diamond grinding wheels fabricated with polyimides (other than polypyromellitimides), polybenzimidazoles, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used.¹
- 66494 Glass fiber optic plates specially designed optically for image intensifier or image converter tubes.¹
- 66700 Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyromagnetic resonance phenomenon.¹
- 68120 Magnetic materials containing platinum, having any of the characteristics set forth in Footnote 5.^{1, 5}
- 68310-68323 Magnetic materials containing nickel, having any of the characteristics set forth in Footnote 5.^{2, 5}
- 68931-68932 Magnesium base alloys containing 10 percent or more lithium.¹
- 68950 Magnetic materials containing cobalt, having any of the characteristics set forth in Footnote 5.^{2, 5}
- 68950 Magnetic materials containing vanadium, having any of the characteristics set forth in Footnote 5.^{1, 5}
- 68950 Lithium alloys containing 50 percent or more lithium.⁴
- 71510 Gear grinding machines, generating type, capable of accepting gear blanks of 9 inches (228 mm.) work diameter or more, for the production of helical or herringbone gears.²
- 71510 Machine tools designed for or equipped with open-loop or nonelectronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine tool in two or more axes.²

¹ Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T, V, and W.

² Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T and V.

³ Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T, V, W, X and Y.

⁴ Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T, V, W, and X.

⁵ Magnetic materials having any of the following characteristics: (a) grain oriented sheet or strip of a thickness of 0.1 mm. (0.004 inch) or less, (b) initial permeability 70,000 gauss-oersteds (0.0875 henry per meter) or over, (c) remanence 98.5 percent or over of maximum flux for materials having magnetic permeability, or (d) a composition capable of an energy product greater than 6 times 10⁶ gauss-oersteds.

- 71523 Flame cutting machines designed for or equipped with open-loop or non-electronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machine movements in a machine in two or more axes, and parts and accessories therefor.²
- 71919 Processing vessels specially designed for chemically processing radioactive material; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.¹
- 71919 Other machines and equipment, n.e.c., specially designed for use in processing of irradiated nuclear materials to isolate or recover fissionable materials; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.¹
- 71980 Nuclear reactor fuel chopping, disassembling, or de jacketing machines; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.¹
- 71980 Machinery specially designed for the extrusion of polytetrafluorethylene coagulated dispersions, or powders or pastes derived therefrom; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c.¹
- 71994 Gaskets (joints) made of polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the gasket.⁴
- 72320 Electrical insulators and fitting made of polyimides other than polypyromellitimide, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the article.¹
- 72499 Electronic equipment, n.e.c., containing one or more functional circuits, including integrated circuits, with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch (4.575 parts per cubic centimeter); and specially designed circuit assemblies, subassemblies and parts.²
- 72930 Photomultiplier tubes having an anode pulse rise time of less than 2 nanoseconds.²
- 72952 Magnetometers which use general purpose Hall field probes to measure magnetic fields greater than one oersted, using control current between 100 and 400 milliamperes.¹
- 72952 Instruments designed for testing or calibrating the following equipment: (a) types of compasses and gyroscopic equipment, Export Control Commodity Nos. 72952 and 86191, which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure, (b) aircraft integrated flight instrument systems which include gyro-stabilizers and/or automatic pilots, (c) gyro-stabilizers other than those for aircraft control or for stabilizing an entire surface vessel, (d) automatic pilots other than those for aircraft or surface vessels, (e) astro compasses, (f) star trackers, and (g) accelerometers designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems.¹
- 72952 Measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus containing crystals having spinel, hexagonal or garnet crystal structures, or containing thin film devices, as follows: (a) single aperture forms having (i) a switching speed of 0.5 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40°C. (104°F.), or (ii) a maximum dimension less than 45 mils (1.14 mm.), (b) multi-aperture forms having (i) a switching speed of 1 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 40°C. (104°F.), (ii) a maximum dimension less than 100 mils (2.54 mm.), or (iii) having 10 or more apertures, or (c) thin film memory storage or switching devices.¹
- 72952 Open-loop or nonelectronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machine movements in a machine tool in two or more axes.¹
- 72952 Combination balancing and correcting machines designed for or equipped with open-loop or nonelectronic closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) movements in two or more axes.¹

¹ Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T, V, and W.

² Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T and V.

⁴ Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T, V, W, and X.

- 72952 Numerical control servo-driven measuring or gauging machines specially designed for measuring at any point of the contour the dimensional shape and contour characteristics of two- or three-dimensional objects, including objects of revolution.¹
- 72991 Permanent magnets having initial permeability 70,000 oersteds (0.0875 henry per meter) or over.⁴
- 86140 Cameras specially designed for: (a) use in the manufacture of masks for semiconductor devices, integrated circuits, and similar electronic equipment and components, or (b) the creation of a photosensitive pattern on the surface of a semiconductor insulating substrate; and specially designed parts and accessories.¹
- 86140 Parts and accessories specially designed for photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of 1/200,000 second or shorter duration at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second.¹
- 86199 Parts and accessories specially designed for open-loop or nonelectric closed-loop numerical control systems specially designed for controlling co-ordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine tool in two or more axes.¹
- 89300 Manufactures, n.e.c., of polyimides (other than polypyromellitimide and polybenzimidazole), polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or poly-paraxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the material used.¹

REPRINT PAGES

Accordingly, the Export Regulations are amended as set forth above. Reprint pages for the *Comprehensive Export Schedule* setting forth these changes will be incorporated into a forthcoming *Current Export Bulletin*.

RAUER H. MEYER,
Director, Office of Export Control.

Mrs. KELLY. Mrs. Bolton.

Mrs. BOLTON. Thank you for letting me go before the members of the subcommittee, because I am kind of ex officio.

I want very much to know who determines all this business for the President. What groups sit down together and decide what is war material and what is peace material? We have just had a thing in the House that is, I think, exceedingly serious. The veterinarians wanted to have all the restrictions taken off the antibiotics that they were feeding to animals. Those antibiotics are eaten by the animals and are fed to humans. Some are poison to humans but the Congress just swept along on it. That is the kind of thing that I think you people are doing to a great degree.

You always say "the President finds." All right, we know in the committee for years and years we were told that once that word "finds" was used, we couldn't change anything. Oscar Cox was a little too smart for us. When we found out about it we couldn't change it.

Mr. FULTON. What word?

Mrs. BOLTON. You know, "deems" and "finds." Years and years of that we had.

May I ask you questions of this nature? Why are we helping finance the Fiat auto plant in Russia? Why don't the Italians do that? It is their plant, isn't it?

Mr. SAUER. I will give you the facts as the Bank knows them. We are not extending a credit to the Russians. The Italians are financing the plant.

Mrs. BOLTON. With our money?

¹ Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T, V, and W.

⁴ Effective September 6, 1966, a validated license is required for export of this commodity to Country Groups T, V, W, and X.

Mr. SAUER. We are extending—proposing to extend a credit up to \$50 million to the Italian Government to enable Fiat, an Italian corporation, to buy machine tools in the United States.

Mrs. BOLTON. So we are financing—thanks for correcting my pronunciation—the Fiat plant to the extent of the tools?

Mr. McNEILL. May I interrupt here, please? It is my understanding, Mrs. Bolton, that the Italians will be supplying several hundred million dollars worth of credit for the construction in the Soviet Union of the Fiat plant.

What Mr. Sauer is referring to is but a relatively small portion of this which will result in the utilization of American machine tools by Fiat Italy. We are not in any manner supplying the total credit. It is just a small part of the total credit.

Mrs. BOLTON. Then I would like to ask you—

Mr. MONAGAN. What was the amount of that, please?

Mr. SAUER. We are being asked to finance up to \$50 million, and we understand the cost of the plant is about \$600 million.

Mrs. BOLTON. I was taught not to feed or equip or do anything else for my enemies, and I think we are doing that on every hand and I don't like it, and I am protesting it at every conceivable place I can protest.

We supplied commodities to the Soviet bloc and it doesn't make sense to me. They are increasing their help to Hanoi. What sense does that make? Is it consistent for the House to pass a bill as it did on October 13, making it a crime to aid our enemies in war, and then through new trade agreements, for which some of you are responsible, to begin aiding our enemies ourselves?

I just don't function that way. I don't understand it. What is in all this, what is in it for the United States in all this—I think there is great danger on every side. What concessions are we requiring in return for enlarged trade?

Mr. GREENWALD. The legislation that the President has requested would involve the granting of most-favored-nation treatment which would give the Eastern European countries better tariff treatment in the United States than they now receive. We would only grant the most-favored-nation treatment in the context of an agreement, which as you suggest, should have reciprocal benefits for American—

Mrs. BOLTON. We haven't yet.

Mr. GREENWALD. Congress hasn't given the authority for most-favored-nation treatment—

Mrs. BOLTON. It is always the fault of Congress.

Mr. GREENWALD. We have not gotten into the stage of negotiation of agreements.

Mrs. KELLY. It is a separate issue.

Mrs. BOLTON. We sell thread and machines and tools and all kinds of things—nails, screws, to these countries. We say they are peaceful items. Yes, but there are screws in all kinds of war materials, and nails and thread.

How do you justify any of that? That is what I don't understand. I protest it. Does anybody want to speak to it?

Mr. STROESSER. Mrs. Bolton, if I might try. As I said in my statement, there are essentially two aspects to our policy. Of course we are standing firm against aggression in Vietnam.

Mrs. BOLTON. We don't stop trade to Hanoi.

Mr. STOESSEL. I think we do. We do not have trade with Hanoi.

Mrs. BOLTON. We don't have trade with Hanoi, but all our allies do.

Mr. STOESSEL. We would also on the other hand like to show these Communist countries there is something in their own interest in trying to improve the well-being of their own peoples, and to have better and more constructive relations with the West.

For example, on the Fiat auto plant, we think it is a good idea that the automobile industry develop in the Soviet Union and that they spend their money on automobiles and roads and gasoline stations and motels, rather than on the instruments of war.

Mrs. BOLTON. They are spending them on the instruments of war to a great degree.

Mr. STOESSEL. We think this is a constructive step, that it shows they are beginning to take more interest in the welfare of their own people. We see this particularly in Eastern Europe. These countries are very interested in trade and peaceful relations. We feel it is to our interest to encourage this. This will make them less interested then in aggression.

Mrs. BOLTON. Of course the people of those countries have always felt that way.

Mr. STOESSEL. Of course.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Selden.

Mr. SELDEN. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mr. Stoessel, in line with Mrs. Bolton's questioning, it was pointed out in several statements that credits have been extended since 1963 to several of the Eastern European countries, to wit: Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia. What benefits have accrued to the United States as a result of these credits? Could you list any benefits that have accrued as a result of the credits that have been extended to date?

Mr. STOESSEL. Mr. Selden, I would say particularly with regard to Yugoslavia, that we have tried in various ways to strengthen Yugoslavia's economy. Yugoslavia has followed an independent course in many ways, and has served as an example for the other Eastern European countries.

It has, I think, by its example in its economy and its agriculture served to stimulate the other countries of Eastern Europe to seek more independence. We think this is a useful development and is a justification of the aid to Yugoslavia. Similarly, with regard to Rumania, as you know Rumania is following an increasingly independent course. They are stressing Rumanian nationalism. They are very interested in having good relations with the West and with the United States. I think this is obviously to our interest.

Mr. SELDEN. Do you think this is being done without the full knowledge and consent of Russia?

Mr. STOESSEL. I think it is very difficult for the Soviets to control this.

Mr. SELDEN. Don't you think perhaps the Soviets are rather happy that we are taking some of the burden off their back as far as those countries are concerned?

Mr. STOESSEL. I think they are rather concerned about this and would rather see these countries more directly under their influence and control. Khrushchev referred to this once, and said that the satellite

countries are too big to spank. It is a situation now where the Soviets simply cannot control them completely.

I think this gives them some concern.

Mr. SELDEN. They didn't hesitate to spank Hungary.

Mr. STOESSEL. That is right. I think a lot of time has passed since Hungary. Whether they could be able to mount such an operation again and would feel this would be advisable and justifiable, I would doubt.

Mr. SELDEN. We don't know this, however.

Mr. STOESSEL. That is right.

Mrs. KELLY. Before Mrs. Bolton leaves, she asked if you would submit for the record an answer to the question whether all of you make recommendations to the President on this policy? Would you answer that question for the record?

Is that correct, Mrs. Bolton? You asked if they advised or assisted, and in what form or manner, the President in reaching these decisions. Is that the question?

Mrs. BOLTON. That is part of it.

Mr. GREENWALD. May I try to answer it now? On the general policy of relations with Eastern Europe or specific problems relating to trade or licensing, these are generally a matter for interdepartmental discussion and recommendation to the President. As you say, the President ultimately makes the findings. He makes the decisions.

It is based, to some extent at least, on recommendations made by the various departments in the administration. I think all our departments are involved in this, depending upon our particular roles and our particular responsibilities—the State Department, Department of Commerce, and so forth.

Mrs. BOLTON. But the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House doesn't have much say about anything.

Mrs. KELLY. It seldom has on issues of trade during the many years of experience that I have had.

Mrs. BOLTON. We are told it is none of our business.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Whalley.

Mr. WHALLEY. I was wondering what department of the Russian Government do you talk with concerning United States-Russian trade? Is it the same as over here, the State Department and Foreign Affairs and Commerce, or is it just one department?

Mr. STOESSEL. I think in any negotiations with the Soviets on trade, which, of course, have not come about yet, but if we ever get into this situation, there would be representatives of the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that would be our State Department; the Ministry for Foreign Trade, which would have some elements of the Commerce Department, but is not exactly comparable.

Mr. WHALLEY. You say that the Sino-Soviet bloc no longer exists as a monolith. What do you mean by that?

Mr. STOESSEL. Basically there is this very obvious split now between China and the Soviet Union. They are no longer on the same track. So the Sino-Soviet bloc, I think, is broken. To take it a step further, we formerly referred, and still do out of habit, to the Soviet bloc. But I think that is no longer a bloc because of the reasons I referred to.

I think there are increasing moves toward independence on the part of the East European countries. Yugoslavia, of course, took the step

many years ago. Rumania is moving in that direction now. We feel that it is a misnomer to call this collection of countries a bloc.

Mr. WHALLEY. You say we have better relations with Eastern Europe. What has brought this about? Is it a 50-50 deal, or is it just we making the advances, or are they meeting us half way?

Mr. STOESSEL. They are certainly making advances. Just on the trade side, I think they are very interested in increasing their trade with Western Europe, which they have done to a great extent, and also with the United States to the extent possible. Part of this, I think, is that they have been unable to get what they need from the Soviet Union. The Common Market in Western Europe is increasingly strong.

Mr. WHALLEY. Do they want to trade with us pretty much because they can't get these things some other place?

Mr. STOESSEL. It is not just that. I think they feel in the political sense they would like to be less dependent on the Soviet Union.

Mr. WHALLEY. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Mrs. KELLY. Thank you, Mr. Whalley.

Mr. FULTON.

Mr. FULTON. Where did the President make his October 7 speech?

Mr. GREENWALD. It was made in New York to the National Conference of Editorial Writers at the Carnegie Endowment Building in New York.

Mr. FULTON. Has legislation been sent up to the Congress to implement the proposal for most-favored-nation treatment for various Communist nations?

Mr. GREENWALD. It was submitted by the Secretary of State at the instruction of the President last spring. It was done in May.

Mr. FULTON. What is the legislation? Give us the number—

Mr. GREENWALD. It is H.R. 15212, entitled "The East-West Trade Relations Act of 1966."

Mr. FULTON. Is it before the Banking and Currency Committee, or where is it?

Mr. GREENWALD. The House Ways and Means Committee has the responsibility. Representative Keogh introduced it in the House; Senator Magnuson, for himself and on behalf of Senators Mansfield and Javits, in the Senate.

Mr. FULTON. And Mansfield in the Senate?

Mr. GREENWALD. Mansfield and Magnuson. Mansfield was not there that day, and Magnuson introduced it and Senator Javits.

Mr. FULTON. We want to follow down and see what the specific provisions are so that I would ask, with the chairman's permission, that we have an explanation of the administration's legislative proposal put in the record at this point.

Mr. GREENWALD. I would be glad to leave a copy of the text of the proposed legislation with an explanation of the provisions.

Mr. FULTON. I would like an explanation really, is what I am asking.

Mrs. KELLY. For the record, Mr. Fulton?

Mr. FULTON. For the record. Whatever the legislation is in, with its proper numbers of the Senate and the House and its sponsorship, put in the committees that it is referred to and then I would like a short explanation made of the proposal at this point in the record.

(The material referred to follows:)

[State Department press release 107 dated May 11, 1966]

EAST-WEST TRADE RELATIONS ACT OF 1966

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Secretary Rusk on May 11 transmitted to the Congress proposed legislation to provide the President with the authority necessary to negotiate commercial agreements with the Soviet Union and other nations of Eastern Europe to increase United States trade in peaceful goods with these countries.

The proposed East-West Trade Relations Act of 1966 was sent with identical letters from the Secretary to Speaker of the House John W. McCormack and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate.

Secretary Rusk's action today was taken pursuant to instructions of President Johnson on May 3.¹ At that time, the President recalled that he had promised in his state of the Union message to request the proposed authority. The President added:

"The intimate engagement of peaceful trade, over a period of time, can influence Eastern European societies to develop along paths that are favorable to world peace.

"After years of careful study, the time has now come for us to act, and act we should and act we must.

"With these steps, we can help gradually to create a community of interest, a community of trust, and a community of effort. Thus will the tide of human hope rise again."

MAY 11, 1966.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL²

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: At the direction of the President, I am sending to the Congress proposed legislation to provide the President with the authority necessary to negotiate commercial agreements with the Soviet Union and other nations of Eastern Europe to widen our trade in peaceful goods, when such agreements will serve the interests of the United States.

This authority is needed so that we may grasp opportunities that are opening up to us in our relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe. It is needed, at a time when we are opposing Communist aggression in Viet-Nam, in order to carry forward the balanced strategy for peace which under four Presidents, our country has been pursuing toward the Communist nations. It is needed to play our part with the NATO nations in reducing tensions and establishing normal and lasting peaceful relations between the West and East in Europe.

New Opportunities

It is the normal and traditional practice of the United States to encourage peaceful trade with other countries—even those with which we have serious differences. Yet for nearly two decades, we have put major restrictions on our trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. We applied these restrictions only when the Soviet Union extended control over its Eastern European neighbors and embarked on a course of aggressive expansionism. They properly signified our moral protest against the subjugation of half a continent and gave our protest practical economic effect. Now, however, the hopes that guided our policy have begun to be realized.

In recent years, there have been substantial changes among the Communist nations, within themselves, and in their relations to the nations of Western Europe. Windows in Eastern Europe are being gradually opened to the winds of change. Most of the countries of Eastern Europe have shown signs of increasing independence in guiding their own economic and political courses. They have shown greater concern for the needs of their citizens as consumers. A growing trade in peaceful goods has sprung up between Eastern Europe and the Western world. The Soviet Union itself has recognized this need for more responsive action in its own country as well as in Eastern Europe.

¹ [State Department] BULLETIN of May 23, 1966, p. 794.

² An identical letter was sent to the President of the Senate.

This process of change is continuing. It presents growing opportunities for the United States and for the cause of freedom. But we are not now able to take full advantage of these opportunities. Our trade policies which once served our national interest no longer do so adequately.

What then is needed?

The weakness in our position is the outdated, inflexible requirement of law that we impose discriminatory tariffs on the import of goods from Communist countries. All imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, excepting Poland and Yugoslavia, are subject to the original rates of duty in the United States Tariff Act of 1930. The President has no authority to negotiate with any of these countries for the advantages that we can gain from offering them the more favorable rates that have been negotiated under reciprocal trade agreements over the last thirty years and that now apply to imports from all other nations with whom we trade. We alone of all the major Free World countries have so tied our hands.

The inability of the President to negotiate on this matter sharply reduces his power to use the great economic power of our trade as a bargaining instrument.

In the light of this situation, the President said in his 1965 State of the Union Message:³

"In Eastern Europe restless nations are slowly beginning to assert their identity. Your government, assisted by leaders in labor and business, is exploring ways to increase peaceful trade with these countries and with the Soviet Union. I will report our conclusions to the Congress."

Accordingly, to supplement the studies being made in the Government, on February 16, 1965, the President appointed a Special Committee on U.S. Trade Relations with Eastern European Countries and the Soviet Union under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Irwin Miller. Each member was a widely respected and experienced leader from business, labor or the academic world.

The Special Committee made its report to the President on April 29, 1965.⁴ That report provides a searching and balanced analysis of this complex and important subject. It deserves careful study by all citizens and members of the Congress interested in this subject and in this proposed legislation.

The Special Committee concluded that to accomplish our purposes in Eastern Europe we must be able to use our trade policies flexibly and purposefully. The Committee recommended, specifically, that the President should be given discretionary authority to negotiate commercial agreements with individual Communist countries when he determines any such agreement to be in the national interest and to grant them in such agreements the tariff treatment we apply to all our other trading partners.

The Administration agrees with this recommendation of the Special Committee and this is the principal authority asked in the proposed legislation.

Benefits of the Legislation

We must consider the potential benefits and liabilities that may flow from enacting or failing to enact the proposed legislation.

There is abundant evidence that without the authority this legislation would provide, we are losing and will continue to lose significant opportunities to influence the course of events in Eastern Europe. By denying ourselves the ability to enter into meaningful commercial agreements with these nations, we deprive ourselves of the economic benefits that will come to us from increasing trade. More important, we deprive ourselves of a bargaining tool of considerable strength and utility. We unnecessarily limit our influence in Eastern Europe relative to the influence of other nations engaged in or opening wider trade there.

The enactment of the proposed legislation would not weaken or injure the position of the United States in any way. The legislation does not in itself make any grant or concession of any kind to the Soviet Union or any Eastern European country. It would not weaken our legislation, our policy or our controls on exports of strategic goods to Communist countries. Its sole effect would be to give the President added strength to negotiate with these Communist countries to obtain concessions and benefits that will serve the national interest of our country in return for granting the same tariff arrangements already available to other countries.

The benefits of the legislation could be numerous and valuable.

³ For text, see BULLETIN of Jan. 25, 1965, p. 94.

⁴ See BULLETIN of May 30, 1966, p. 845.

First, improving our trade relations with these countries would be profitable in itself. As their national economies turn more and more toward consumer needs and desires, they will become more attractive markets for our exports. We lead the world in the efficient production of goods which enrich the quality of everyday life. We can expect that new and increasing export opportunities will open up for American industry, American agriculture and American labor. While this trade potential may be modest for the foreseeable future in relation to total United States exports, it could, nevertheless, be significant over the years and of particular importance to American agriculture and to certain American industries.

Although any agreement with any individual nation will necessarily and properly open the way for increased sales of that nation's products to Americans who want to buy them, we have no reason to fear such trade. American industry is the most competitive in the world and thrives on the stimulus of competition.

Second, authority to relax tariff restrictions will give the President the ability to negotiate more effectively for any of several objectives important to the United States. These might include, for example, provisions for the settlement of commercial disputes, the facilitation of travel by United States citizens, the protection of United States copyrights, patents and other industrial property rights, assurances to prevent trade practices injurious to United States labor and industry, settlement of financial claims and lend-lease obligations, more satisfactory arrangements in cultural and information programs—and others of our economic, political and cultural objectives. These possibilities are of course only illustrative and it is improbable that all of them could be dealt with in a single agreement. We will need to test each negotiation for the gains to be made in it.

The Congress may be confident that no agreement will be made under this authority except in return for benefits of equal importance to the United States. Moreover, each agreement will include a provision for suspension or termination upon reasonable notice, so that the President may—and the Congress may be certain he would—suspend or end the obligations of the United States if he determined the other party were not carrying out its commitments.

Third, the most important benefits from any such agreements would develop more slowly. We cannot expect trade alone to change the basic nature of the Communist system in any Eastern European country nor to settle fundamental differences between us. We can, however, expect that the many close relationships normally growing out of trade will provide opportunities for influencing the development of their societies toward more internal freedom and peaceful relations with the free world.

A healthy growth of trade will help to reduce the present dependence of these Eastern European countries on each other and the Soviet Union. They will be encouraged to rebuild the friendly ties they have historically had with the West. Independent action will become more attractive and more feasible. The conclusion of an agreement with any of these countries will be an inducement to others to seek the same benefits.

The very nature of trade, the necessity to follow established rules of behavior, the increased contact with the West, the increasing use of Western goods, the growing appreciation of their quality and of the efficient methods of their manufacture, the growing understanding of the skills, opportunities and earnings of free labor in the United States and other Western nations, the greater exposure to the miracles of American agriculture—all these things could encourage increasing liberalization of the internal economies of the Eastern European nations.

The Soviet Union and other nations of Eastern Europe are increasingly conscious of their stake in stability and in improving peaceful relations with the outside world. Progress toward normal trade relations will increase that stake.

Under the terms of the proposed legislation, each agreement would be only one step in the process of reducing tensions. Agreements would not be of indefinite duration but would be subject to periodic review and to renewal at regular intervals. Each review could become a new opportunity for a useful dialogue with a Communist country. Each renewal could be adapted to encourage the further peaceful evolution of that individual country and the improvement of our relations with it.

There is wide and growing understanding throughout the country that improved conditions for peaceful trade with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe would be in the national interest and should be a proper subject of negotiation with those countries. Many business, industrial and agricultural leaders and other expert witnesses who testified in the extensive hearings held on this subject by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign

Affairs Committee concluded that the United States could benefit from the possibility of wider peaceful trade with the Eastern European countries under proper safeguards. So too have a number of leading private organizations that have studied the problem.

To fulfill his Constitutional responsibilities for the conduct of our foreign policy in this complex era, the President must have available to him every appropriate bargaining tool. Nowhere is this need more critical than in our relations with the Communist countries. Granting this flexible authority to the President would not be a concession to the Communist world. Rather, it would give him a valuable instrument of foreign policy to be used where and when it will advance the interests of the United States.

Conducting a Balanced Strategy

In addition to the gains already stated which the proposed legislation can help to realize, it can be an important element in our balanced strategy for peace.

We are reaffirming in Viet-Nam—as we have on many earlier battlefields—our determination to aid free and independent nations to defend themselves from destruction by Communist aggression or subversion. But determined resistance to such force is only a part of our strategy to maintain a peaceful world.

It has equally been our purpose to demonstrate to the Communist countries that their best interests lie in seeking the well-being of their peoples through peaceful relations with the nations of the free world. We want the Soviet Union and the nations of Eastern Europe to understand that we will go step by step with them as far as they are willing to go in exploring every path toward enduring peace. We require only that our willingness and our actions be genuinely matched by theirs.

We are confident that this policy is sound even when we are fighting against Communist weapons in Viet-Nam. Indeed, it is when we are resisting force with force that it is most important to hold open every possible avenue to peace. We need to make unmistakably clear to all the Communist nations of Eastern Europe that their best interests lie in economic development and peaceful trade, not in support of futile attempts to gain advantage through the use of force.

The Legislation

The proposed legislation contains five principal provisions.

The first states the purpose of the Act, particularly to use peaceful trade and related contacts with Communist countries to advance the long-range interests of the United States.

The second authorizes the President to enter into a commercial agreement with a Communist country when he determines it will promote the purposes of the Act, will be in the national interest and will result in benefits to the United States equivalent to those provided by the agreement to the other party.

The third states some of the benefits we may hope to gain in such agreements.

The fourth limits each agreement to an initial period of three years, renewable for three-year periods. It requires that each agreement provide for regular consultations on its operations and on relevant aspects of United States relations with the other country. It also requires that each agreement be subject to suspension or termination at any time on reasonable notice.

The fifth is the central provision recommended by the responsible groups studying this matter: the President would have authority to proclaim most-favored-nation treatment for the goods of Communist nations with which a commercial agreement is made under the Act. Such MFN treatment would continue only so long as the agreement is in effect.

The President would have the authority to suspend or terminate any proclamation made pursuant to this Act. The President should do so whenever he determines that the other party to the agreement is no longer fulfilling its obligations under the agreement, or that suspension or termination is in the national interest.

As part of his negotiating power with respect to a commercial agreement with the Soviet Union, the President would have authority to terminate the existing provisions of law excluding certain furs of Soviet origin.

The authority of the Act would not extend to Communist China, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Cuba or the Soviet Zone of Germany.

The bill expressly provides that it does not modify or amend the Export Control Act or the Battle Act which together control the export of military articles and strategic goods and technology which would adversely affect the national security and welfare of the United States.

The bill does not change in any way existing laws and regulations prohibiting aid and limiting credit to Communist countries.

All agreements will be promptly transmitted to both Houses of Congress.

Conclusion

In 1958 President Eisenhower made it clear that "the United States favors the expansion of peaceful trade with the Soviet Union"⁵ and spoke of the importance of trade as a means of strengthening the possibilities for independent actions by the countries of Eastern Europe.

President Kennedy in his first State of the Union Message⁶ declared his determination that "we must never forget our hopes for the ultimate freedom and welfare of the peoples of Eastern Europe.

In December, 1964, President Johnson expressed our wish "to build new bridges to Eastern Europe—bridges of ideas, education, culture, trade, technical co-operation and mutual understanding for world peace and prosperity."⁷ In May of this year, the President again referred to the way in which "the intimate engagement of peaceful trade, over a period of time, can influence Eastern European societies to develop along paths that are favorable to world peace."

The authority asked in this legislation will help attain goals.

In Greece, Berlin, Korea, Cuba, and, now, Viet-Nam we have tried to convince the Communist countries that the road of aggression and subversion has a dead end. This legislation will help us provide the positive counterpart to that lesson. It will give the President a vital instrument of negotiation to maintain essential balance in our relations with the Soviet Union and with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe and to respond to their growing desire and opportunity for wider contacts with the West. It will thereby serve our own interests and the cause of peace and stability.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN RUSK.

TEXT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

A BILL To promote the foreign policy and security of the United States by providing authority to negotiate commercial agreements with Communist countries, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "East-West Trade Relations Act of 1966".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(a) to use peaceful trade and related contacts with Communist countries as a means of advancing the long-range interest of the United States in peace and freedom;

(b) to promote constructive relations with Communist countries, to contribute to international stability, and to provide a framework helpful to private United States firms conducting business relations with Communist state trading agencies by instituting regular government-to-government negotiations with individual Communist countries concerning commercial and other matters of mutual interest; and

(c) to increase peaceful trade and related contacts between the United States and Communist countries, and to expand markets for products of the United States in these countries by creating similar opportunities for the products of Communist countries to compete in United States markets on a nondiscriminatory basis.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS.

The President may make a commercial agreement with a Communist country providing most-favored-nation treatment to the products of that country whenever he determines that such agreement—

(a) will promote the purposes of this Act,

(b) is in the national interest, and

(c) will result in benefits to the United States equivalent to those provided by the agreement to the other party.

⁵ For text of President Eisenhower's letter of July 14, 1958, to Soviet Premier Khrushchev, see BULLETIN of Aug. 4, 1958, p. 200.

⁶ For text, see *ibid.*, Jan. 13, 1961, p. 207.

⁷ For text, see *ibid.*, Dec. 21, 1964, p. 876.

SEC. 4. BENEFITS TO BE PROVIDED BY COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS.

The benefits to be obtained in or in conjunction with a commercial agreement made under this Act may be of the following kind, but need not be restricted thereto:

- (a) satisfactory arrangements for the protection of industrial rights and processes;
- (b) satisfactory arrangements for the settlement of commercial differences and disputes;
- (c) arrangements for establishment or expansion of United States trade and tourist promotion offices, for facilitation of such efforts as the trade promotion activities of United States commercial officers, participation in trade fairs and exhibits, the sending of trade missions, and for facilitation of entry and travel of commercial representatives as necessary;
- (d) most-favored-nation treatment with respect to duties or other restrictions on the imports of the products of the United States, and other arrangements that may secure market access and assure fair treatment for products of the United States; or
- (e) satisfactory arrangements covering other matters affecting relations between the United States and the country concerned, such as the settlement of financial and property claims and the improvement of consular relations.

SEC. 5. PROVISIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS.

A commercial agreement made under this Act shall—

- (a) be limited to an initial period specified in the agreement which shall be no more than three years from the time the agreement becomes effective;
- (b) be subject to suspension or termination at any time upon reasonable notice;
- (c) provide for consultations at regular intervals for the purpose of reviewing the operation of the agreement and relevant aspects of relations between the United States and the other party; and
- (d) be renewable for additional periods, each not to exceed three years.

SEC. 6. EXTENSION OF BENEFITS OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT.

(a) In order to carry out a commercial agreement made under this Act and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President may by proclamation extend most-favored-nation treatment to the products of the foreign country entering into such commercial agreement: *Provided*, That the application of most-favored-nation treatment shall be limited to the period of effectiveness of such commercial agreement.

(b) The President may at any time suspend or terminate any proclamation issued under subsection (a). The President shall suspend or terminate such proclamation whenever he determines that—

- (1) the other party to a commercial agreement made under this Act is no longer fulfilling its obligations under the agreement; or
- (2) the suspension or termination of the agreement is in the national interest.

SEC. 7. ADVICE FROM GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OTHER SOURCES.

Before making a commercial agreement under this Act, the President shall seek information and advice with respect to such agreement from the interested Departments and agencies of the United States Government, from interested private persons, and from such other sources as he may deem appropriate.

SEC. 8. TRANSMISSION OF REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

The President shall submit to the Congress an annual report on the commercial agreements program instituted under this Act. Such report shall include information regarding negotiations, benefits obtained as a result of commercial agreements, the texts of any such agreements, and other information relating to the program.

SEC. 9. LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.

The authority conferred by this Act shall not be used to extend most-favored-nation treatment to the products of areas dominated or controlled by the Communist regimes of China, North Viet-Nam, North Korea, Cuba, or the Soviet Zone of Germany.

SEC. 10. RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.

(a) This Act shall not apply to any agreement made with a country whose products are receiving, when such agreement is made, the benefits of trade agree-

ment concessions extended in accordance with section 231(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. sec. 1861(b)).

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to modify or amend the Export Control Act of 1949 (50 U.S.C. App. sec. 2021 *et seq.*) or the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (22 U.S.C. sec. 1611 *et seq.*).

(c) The President may by proclamation terminate headnote 4 to schedule 1, part 5, subpart B of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (77A Stat. 32, 19 U.S.C. sec. 1202) with respect to the products of any country to which it is applicable upon the entry into force of a commercial agreement made under this Act with such country.

(d) Any commercial agreement made under this Act shall be deemed a trade agreement for the purposes of title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. sec. 1901 *et seq.*).

(e) The portion of general headnote 3(e) to the Tariff Schedules of the United States that precedes the list of countries and areas (77A Stat. 11; 70 Stat. 1022) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) *Products of Communist Countries.* Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the countries and areas that have been specified in section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, in sections 231 and 257(e)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or in actions taken by the President thereunder and as to which there is not in effect a proclamation under section 6(a) of the East-West Trade Relations Act of 1966. These countries and areas are:"

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED EAST-WEST TRADE RELATIONS ACT OF 1966

Following are a summary and analysis of the principal features of the proposed East-West Trade Relations Act of 1966, which has been prepared in the Department to provide information on the main effects the legislation would have.

SUMMARY

The proposed East-West Trade Relations Act would give the President authority to use trade with Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union as a flexible tool in the conduct of relations with these countries. As a companion to existing provisions of law which use the negative power of trade denial—the Export Control Act, the Battle Act, and restrictive provisions of other laws—the East-West Trade Relations Act would equip the President to use the positive aspects of trade to serve our national objectives.

The major substantive provision would be authority to extend most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment to certain individual Communist countries when this is determined to be in the national interest. The authority could be exercised only in a commercial agreement with a particular country in which such MFN treatment would be granted in return for equivalent benefits to the United States. MFN treatment for the products of any country would stay in effect only as long as the commercial agreement with that country would be in effect.

The purpose of these commercial agreements would be both to facilitate individual business transactions and to afford the United States Government an opportunity to deal with individual Communist countries on a variety of matters in the context of periodic trade negotiations. Agreements made pursuant to the act would set the framework for trade, but the trade itself—both exports and imports—would depend on decisions of individual firms.

ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPAL FEATURES

Statement of Purposes

The stated purposes of the proposed act are to use trade with Communist countries as a means of advancing the national interests of the United States, to provide a framework for U.S. firms to conduct business with Communist state trading agencies, and to expand markets for U.S. products in those countries by giving their products an opportunity to compete in U.S. markets on a nondiscriminatory basis.

MFN Trade Treatment

The act would give the President authority to use most-favored-nation treatment as a bargaining instrument in negotiating commercial agreements with individual Communist countries. The authority to conclude agreements could be exercised only upon a determination by the President that an agreement with

a particular country would promote the purposes of the act, would be in the national interest, and would result in benefits to the United States equivalent to those provided by the agreement to the other country. The act would not permit negotiation of individual tariffs. It would not permit negotiating or granting of tariff rates lower than those agreed on an MFN basis and set out in column 1 of the Tariff Schedules.

Exchange of Benefits

Commercial agreements under the act would be made only on the basis of exchange of benefits. The proposed act sets forth by way of illustration a number of benefits that might be obtained by the United States in exchange for most-favored-nation trade treatment. Among the possible benefits are arrangements for protection of industrial property, settlement of commercial disputes, promotion of trade and tourism, trade fairs, trade missions, entry and travel of commercial representatives, most-favored-nation treatment for United States products, other arrangements to secure market access and assure fair treatment for United States products, improvement of consular relations, and settlement of claims. Agreements authorized by the act would provide for regular consultations. Such periodic review and confrontation procedures could cover not only commercial matters but also relevant aspects of overall relations between the United States and the other country.

Safeguards

The act would provide that before the President would enter into any agreement under the act, he should seek information with respect to it from all of the United States Government agencies concerned, interested private persons, and other appropriate sources. Since the act would not authorize negotiation on individual tariffs and would not authorize reductions in tariffs below the prevailing most-favored-nation rates, there is no special provision for prenegotiation procedures. However, the procedures for adjustment assistance and escape-clause relief set forth in the Trade Expansion Act would be applicable in the case of articles imported in increased quantities as a result of most-favored-nation tariff treatment extended to a country in accordance with an agreement pursuant to the act. Antidumping laws and all other laws for the protection of United States industry, agriculture, and labor would remain in full effect. In addition, problems of interest to American businessmen could be dealt with under the consultation procedures or in the periodic negotiations to be provided for in agreements under the act.

Any initial agreement would be limited to 3 years and could be renewed for periods not to exceed 3 years each. Any agreement could be suspended or terminated at any time on reasonable notice. MFN would apply only while an agreement was in effect. The President would be directed to suspend or terminate MFN whenever he determined that the other party was no longer fulfilling its obligations under the agreement or that the suspension or termination was in the national interest.

Countries Covered by the Act

The act would apply with regard to Communist countries *except* Cuba, Communist China, North Korea, and North Viet-Nam, and the Soviet Zone of Germany. Existing law and regulations will assure that no benefits of the act will be made available to these countries.

Poland and Yugoslavia now receive most-favored-nation treatment under section 231(b) of the Trade Expansion Act, and they could continue to do so.

Relation to Other Laws

The act would provide that the President could terminate the prohibition on the import of furs from the Soviet Union if an agreement with that country is concluded pursuant to the act.

The act would not disturb the Battle Act, the Export Control Act, or regulations thereunder. Thus, controls on strategic exports would remain in effect, and there would be a continued prohibition on aid to any of the Communist countries concerned.

Mr. FULTON. Would you put in the record, too, if you can do it very shortly, actually what happened in the summer of 1963 on the credit proposal for the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of wheat? What did happen? Did they buy? Did we guarantee?

Mr. SAUER. The Export-Import Bank was never called upon by the U.S.S.R. to guarantee or otherwise extend assistance in connection with the sale of any wheat to Russia.

Mr. FULTON. All that turmoil that was raised in 1963 in the summer and the early part of 1964 on extending credits to Russia by the Export-Import Bank came to nothing because there was no agreement made?

Mr. SAUER. That is correct.

Mr. MCNEILL. If I may, Congressman, there was wheat shipped to the Soviet Union. There was no necessity for the extension of Export-Import Bank credit because the Soviets paid cash for their purchases.

Mr. FULTON. How much did they buy then, and what was the total? Give me the date, the amount of wheat, and the total cost.

Mr. GREENWALD. It was a \$140 million sale.

Mr. FULTON. How much---

Mr. GREENWALD. It was in 1964. I don't have it in terms of how much wheat was involved. In fiscal year 1963-64 the United States exported 65.6 million bushels of wheat valued at \$140.2 million to the U.S.S.R. with payment in full on a c.i.f. basis.

Mr. FULTON. Tons; put it in the record. Give me a copy of that yellow proposal, the administration proposal, and also your blue book there that you have.

Mr. GREENWALD. This is the Battle Act Report for 1965.

Mr. FULTON. Let me have that copy.

Mrs. KELLY. It crossed your desk.

Mr. FULTON. That is all.

(The Department of Commerce subsequently furnished the following additional information on wheat and wheat flour sales to Eastern European destinations in the 1963-64 period:)

During this period the Department licensed to Eastern Europe 4.5 million metric tons of these products, valued at \$355.9 million. None of the wheat flour sales licensed was consummated. Wheat sales to Russia were consummated for 1.7 million tons, for which the exporters received approximately \$140 million, including the cost of delivery. Wheat sales to other Eastern European destinations totaled about 376,000 metric tons, for which the exporters received almost \$29 million. No further sales of these products were made to Eastern Europe until October of 1965 when approximately 45,700 metric tons were sold to the Soviet Zone of Germany, at an approximate value of \$3.5 million.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Monagan.

Mr. MONAGAN. Essentially, this legislation would extend the most-favored-nation treatment to Communist countries that are not included---

Mr. GREENWALD. That is right.

Mr. MONAGAN. That are now prevented from having the benefits of the most-favored-nation treatment.

Mr. STOSSEL. It would give the President authority to grant MFN.

Mr. MONAGAN. Primarily Czechoslovakia, Hungary, other countries of Central Europe. On that point the granting of the licenses to these 400 items applies to our sales to the Communist countries, is that right?

Mr. MCNEILL. To Eastern European Communist countries.

Mr. MONAGAN. But basically speaking unless these countries have the most-favored-nation treatment, is there much likelihood that this would grow into very productive reciprocal trade?

Mr. MCNEILL. In respect of these 400 items.?

Mr. MONAGAN. Yes.

Mr. McNEILL. I think the answer to that would be a very conjectural answer. I don't know. It provides the opportunity for our businessmen to compete for products-----

Mr. MONAGAN. In order to have the trade substantial, permanent, and productive, it would really have to be reciprocal?

Mr. McNEILL. If your question is more general, that is, in order to have increased trade in these 400 products or any other products, will it not be necessary for there to be an increase in two-way trade, the answer is obviously "Yes," because they can buy from us only to the extent of their availability of dollars.

Mr. MONAGAN. Another question would be, assuming that they had the most-favored-nation treatment, what prospect of substantial trade of the nature that we have, let's say with Japan or West Germany, would be in prospect?

Mr. McNEILL. Our trade with Japan alone on a two-way basis is about \$4 billion a year, whereas our total trade with all of Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union in 1965 was only in the magnitude of about \$250 million both ways. There would be a long way to go before we can build up the level of trade that we have with Japan.

I think with most-favored-nation treatment certainly there would be an increase in trade, but I think the increase would be gradual. They would have to produce for our market. They would have to be able to produce the qualities and the quantities that our market would require in competition with other foreign suppliers.

How rapid the increase in trade would be, we just don't know. Certainly it would increase.

Mr. MONAGAN. It certainly wouldn't open the floodgates of sales of U.S. products the way some of our businessmen seem to feel?

Mr. McNEILL. It wouldn't open any floodgates. I think it would provide a more normal basis on which to conduct trade.

Mr. MONAGAN. What does Hungary have that we want, to put it bluntly?

Mr. McNEILL. In terms of specific products?

Mr. MONAGAN. Yes.

Mr. GREENWALD. I think that is one of the problems. We don't really expect the trade is going to zoom immediately or that for a long time it will ever reach a high level. Historically, we have not had a great deal of trade with Eastern Europe. One reason is that they don't have many things that are marketable in the United States.

That is what the Western Europeans have discovered. Most of them have trade balances in their favor and they can't find goods to buy from the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries that are marketable. They can take raw materials and they have a market, for example, for petroleum. But in the United States these raw materials probably wouldn't be able to find a market.

Mr. MONAGAN. So that really except for the fact that they are looking for strategic items—was it a fertilizer factory that you, Mr. Sauer, spoke of having been recently financed in Hungary?

Mr. SAUER. I believe we haven't done any hard goods in Hungary. We did a petroleum plant in Rumania.

Mr. MONAGAN. When they are talking about trade, they are talking about items that will fill up gaps in their economy.

Mr. SAUER. This is our impression at the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. MONAGAN. So it really is a political question.

Mr. McNEILL. If I might address myself a little further to your basic question. There is, as has been said at this table, a great ferment of a political nature in the bloc itself. There is equally great ferment in the economies of the various Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union. The ferment is taking the form of an increased attention to the consumer goods areas; that is, the consumer is beginning to come into his own. Because many of the industries in the Eastern European countries are oriented not toward the consumer, but toward the necessities of the state, we believe it is in the interest of the United States to encourage this economic activity aimed in large part at the consumer.

This is going to take time in Eastern Europe, until they become what we might call consumer oriented. It is going to be a long process. So we will not have sudden large spurts in mutual trade.

If you look to the years ahead, perhaps two or three decades, there may be substantial volumes of trade between ourselves and Eastern Europe as there is currently between ourselves and Western Europe. We are talking about an evolutionary matter. The President is saying it is in our interest to encourage this economic ferment and the direction of that economic ferment and that we should better enable our businessmen to compete for the business in Eastern Europe.

The volume of trade between Eastern and Western Europe is in the neighborhood of about \$8 billion a year. This contrasts with our total trade with Eastern Europe of \$250 million. Our businessmen are asking the question why can't we be in a better position to compete for this substantial volume of trade? Hopefully through the East-West Trade Act the President would have the authority to better improve the competitive position of our exporters and traders.

Mr. MONAGAN. I think you make a very good point there which has not been sufficiently emphasized in stating the objectives of this policy with relation to the people of this country. On some of the items you might have some difference of opinion as to whether they were consumer items—a refinery—I note here there were some iron aluminum prayer rails that were going to be involved in the list of commodities. Perhaps that is boring from within to a certain extent, stimulating religion and so forth.

Mr. McNEILL. I don't want to leave an incorrect impression. When I referred to the consumer areas, I meant that production for consumption requires the kind of factories and capital equipment necessary for turning out consumer products. Therefore, our trade will not be all in consumer goods per se. There may be a large consumer goods trade, but additionally there will be trade in capital products and equipment, such as equipment used in the manufacture of fertilizer in trying to assist the production of food for better diets for consumers.

Mr. MONAGAN. I don't differ with the idea that we should be ready to take tentative steps. I want to make that clear. But what I am interested in, and what I think all of us are interested in, is why is this policy coming at this particular time?

Mr. McNEILL. Are you talking about the list of 400?

Mr. MONAGAN. I am talking about the whole operation of which that is only part, as the Export-Import Bank is only a part. I mean the

general idea of building bridges. That has been substantially in abeyance since the missile crisis, hasn't it, wouldn't you say?

Mr. GREENWALD. I think the idea of building bridges to the East is not a new one.

Mr. MONAGAN. Let's not argue about whether it is a change or whether it is an expansion. It certainly represents at this point some difference of emphasis to say the least.

Mr. GREENWALD. The general idea is that we are trying to adopt a flexible policy toward Eastern Europe—the flexibility has to do with timing as well as substance. In the judgment of the President this time was right for such a statement which would help us to follow what we call a two-track, or a two-handed policy.

Mr. MONAGAN. Who started this? Did it start from us, or did it start from the Russians?

Mr. GREENWALD. I don't think—who started what, the whole program of relaxation?

Mr. MONAGAN. This change in emphasis that has come about in the last few weeks. All of a sudden Gromyko has a smile on his face, and he leaves the White House and says we are pulling together, and he calls up Dean Rusk next day and says "Thanks for your hospitality."

We are interested in knowing where this initiative comes from and what the reason is for it, not necessarily being opposed to it, but wanting to know what reasoning is involved.

Mr. GREENWALD. I don't know that there is any specific event that led to it. I think perhaps it is a general atmosphere and is related to the situation other places in the world, such as China.

Mr. MONAGAN. Vietnam?

Mr. GREENWALD. Vietnam is something that perhaps pulls in the other direction. Differences between the Soviet Union and China over Vietnam, you mean?

Mr. MONAGAN. I mean the Soviet Union is preoccupied with China and might be disposed to do something to bring the conflict to a close. That at least might be some justification, some quid pro quo, so to speak, for this sort of policy shift.

Mr. STROESSER. I think the Soviets have had for a long time an interest in mutually beneficial arrangements with the United States in various areas. They have been inhibited I think of late by the Chinese position. Every time the Soviets would make an agreement, or make a friendly statement about the United States, the Chinese would criticize them very strongly.

The Soviets were really engaged, I think, in a struggle for supremacy in the Communist world with the Chinese. I think the Chinese prestige has gone down rather drastically in the last year or so. They have had defeats in many areas of the world. The recent developments in China with the Red Guards are very hard to understand. I think also it has led to a drop in the Chinese prestige worldwide. This has led to a corresponding increase in Soviet prestige. It is possible that the Soviets now feel freer themselves to make agreements with us, to make moves which they otherwise would have been reluctant to do because of the fear of the Chinese.

Now they may not worry so much about what the Chinese say. They have been trying to get more unity from the other Communist

countries in criticizing the Chinese position. Just today there is a meeting in Moscow of the European Communist Parties and Mongolia. We don't know what will come out of this. It probably has something to do with the Chinese problem.

It is the first time that the Soviets have been able to get all these people together in Moscow. I think they may feel that their own position is somewhat stronger and that they are more flexible and able to deal on a better basis with the West.

Mr. MONAGAN. I just made a list of items here that came to my mind. Of course, it is not only the expansion of the trade list that is involved, but we are talking about consulates, we are talking about air service, the FIAT plant comes in there, and then, of course, the most-favored-nation legislation. Now as soon as this statement is made by the President, then Brezhnev comes out and says he is laboring under a delusion. Do you say that such a statement is for general consumption in the Communist world and China? Do you have reason to believe that isn't the case as far as the basic feelings of the Russians are concerned?

Mr. STOESSEL. I think his statement was probably what might have been expected. He did say in that same statement that in principle they also favored mutually beneficial relations with the United States, but Vietnam still stood in the way.

I think under the circumstances this is what you could have expected him to say. In fact, they are proceeding in certain areas, as we know. They are going to sign the air agreement with us. It looks promising, I think, on the outer space treaty. There are a number of concrete actions which I think they are prepared to take, although they have to take this sort of general propaganda line in their speeches.

Mr. MONAGAN. Would you say that the air service, as one example, is more favorable to them than it is to us?

Mr. STOESSEL. No; I wouldn't. We think it is in our interest to do it. They must see some advantage obviously in doing it.

Mr. MONAGAN. Their advantage is obvious to me: I would say that the tourism and the hard currency coming in would be a great advantage to them and I don't see any real advantage to us in having a Russian airline coming into New York.

Mr. STOESSEL. We look at it, I think, more in the general sense, in keeping with this whole policy of bridge building, and trying to open up Soviet society a little more. This is another window. We would like to see tourism increased. We would like to see more Americans going there. We would like to see more Soviets coming here. Because we feel the more Soviets that see our country the better.

Mr. MONAGAN. I would agree with the latter particularly.

Mr. STOESSEL. They have always said that foreign exchange was a bar to this. Now with their own airplanes coming, they should be able to send more tourists here.

Mr. MONAGAN. This change of attitude doesn't constitute any basic change on the part of the Soviets in their policy toward us, does it?

Mr. STOESSEL. It is not a basic change, no.

Mr. MONAGAN. We have had trouble with the cultural exchange program recently. They wouldn't let "Hello, Dolly" come in. In the middle of this situation we have had the Czechs trying to bug George Ball's office down in the State Department. We had the Mott case

which was a terribly tragic thing, and one that apparently they could have controlled much better than they did.

Those are the apparent inconsistencies that concern us. We wonder what is the consideration in view of this continuing hard line that leads us to take the steps that we are apparently going to take.

This will be important, I might say, not only now but next year, if and when we are asked to consider legislation.

Mr. STROESSEL. These things are obviously very complicated. There are various strands in all of these situations. Certainly we don't feel there has been any fundamental change in the Soviet Union, its hostile attitude or its police state system.

On the other hand, we see forces in the Soviet Union which are anxious to change this. There are evolutionary processes going on which we would like to encourage. At the same time that we are doing this, you are going to get things on the other side, as you have mentioned, which reflect the more disagreeable aspects. We think it is to our interest and in general to the interest of world stability and peace to encourage these good trends in the Soviet Union and in the East European countries. That is what we are trying to do.

Mr. MONAGAN. I know that you speak with great authority and that you are one of our outstanding diplomats, that you have had extensive experience in the Soviet Union, so that I would give a great deal of weight to what you say.

You did make one statement that did seem to me to be inconsistent, and perhaps you can point out to me where I am wrong. You said that the strengthening of NATO was a consideration which led to taking these steps. It would seem to me that the contrary would be true; that is, the basis for NATO was resistance to Communist aggression in Europe.

It seems to me this is the contrary, that we are encouraging developments almost the way De Gaulle has done with the Soviet Union, which I don't mean to indicate is an unworthy objective, but it does seem to me to be inconsistent with the other objectives of strengthening NATO and might lead other allies to feel that we had changed our minds about the need for NATO and were having second thoughts about its purpose.

Certainly one of the prime objectives of the U.S.S.R. is to weaken NATO. You see the difficulty that I have had?

Mr. STROESSEL. Certainly I do. I appreciate it. I would say that while NATO fundamentally, of course, was established to defend against Communist aggression, it always had the idea of making possible at some future date a settlement of the outstanding differences with the Communist world. This was always implicit in NATO.

Secondly, I would say that we feel that the best way to accomplish the changes we would like to see in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is to make sure that we are strong ourselves in the West, and that the nations stand together and take a common stand on these things, that if we are fragmented, if we go off in different directions, this could encourage just those elements in the Soviet Union which we don't want to encourage, and that the progress which we have made, and we feel there has been progress in encouraging these evolu-

tionary developments, has come about just because NATO has been strong. There has been in the past, and we hope in the future, a unity in the West.

I think there is the difference between our attitude and De Gaulle. I think De Gaulle feels there is no longer a need for unity—

Mr. MONAGAN. I was going to ask that question next.

Mr. STOESEL. He would fragment the whole thing. We think this is the wrong way to proceed.

Mr. MONAGAN. Does this weaken the determination of our partners in NATO other than De Gaulle? We are going to have some real problems in the immediate future in the transfer of the NATO infrastructure and headquarters; but by agreement, and in theory at least, there is a certain percentage of contribution that is to be made by each of the NATO countries. We haven't always in the past required that sharing.

I just wonder if something like this would make them less determined to put up their proportionate share of these capital expenses.

Mr. STOESEL. I think there is good agreement in NATO on this policy and the consultations we have had with them have been very satisfactory. This, I think, came out at the Brussels meeting that I referred to earlier.

There is agreement that NATO should be kept strong and at the same time that more emphasis should be given to this other aspect of trying to make a settlement of these outstanding differences between the East and West, and that this too was a reasonable and justifiable aim of NATO. I think they are together on that.

Mrs. KELLY. Could I inject a question at this point?

We have trouble in NATO, and it is pretty deep at the moment. Mr. Monagan asked if these recent actions of our Government will strengthen or weaken our position in that Organization.

Now the President's speech, as I read it, referred several times to the policy of consultation within NATO. Yet our recent actions seem to be based on our unilateral decisions. Aren't we jumping ahead of NATO by making these overtures to the East in the field of credits and trade?

Mr. STOESEL. Madam Chairman, I would think it is not really so, that most of the other countries of NATO are really ahead of us in this field.

Mrs. KELLY. Is something happening within NATO to cause us to make this substantial shift in our policy at this time? Do we feel that we have been left behind—and that unless we take some significant actions, the Organization is going to fall apart? Certainly our Government's recent actions do not strike me as a continuation of our past policy. In my view, they represent a change.

As far as the administration is concerned, there is something that has caused these actions to be taken at this time. I am trying to find out what it is. There must be a good reason for the timing of the President's announcements—but we seem unable to find out from you gentlemen what it is.

Mr. MONAGAN. You are saying what I was saying when you were away.

Mr. STÖESSEL. I think there is a feeling throughout the NATO countries that exclusive emphasis on the military aspect of NATO——

Mrs. KELLY. By us?

Mr. STÖESSEL. By anybody, by NATO as an organization.

Mrs. KELLY. There is some other reason why we have done this.

Mr. MONAGAN. I think Mr. Stoessel related it also to the Russian preoccupation with China and events in southeast Asia, probably while you were away from the room.

Mrs. KELLY. I would find it hard to believe it.

Mr. STÖESSEL. I think we feel, our allies feel that things are moving in Eastern Europe. They are moving in the Soviet Union. They have been for a number of years. That it would be an incorrect policy, it would not be in our interest to continue to emphasize only the military aspects of NATO, that now is the time to take advantage of some of these other things that are developing in Eastern Europe. All of the countries feel that way.

Mr. MONAGAN. What is there that leads you to that conclusion? That is what we are trying to find out.

Mrs. KELLY. If you want to say to us at this point that there are things going on, that there is something going on there that you can't talk about this morning, I will accept your statement. But I want you to level with me.

If there is nothing going on, then I can't see what you are doing it for at this time. I can't see why we should be taking these initiatives right at this time.

Mr. STÖESSEL. I hate to keep reiterating this, but I think this is not a basic change in our policy. This East-West trade legislation was under consideration in the executive branch last year, was sent up to the Congress in the spring of this year——

Mrs. KELLY. You are talking about reciprocal trade——

Mr. STÖESSEL. The most-favored-nation treatment.

Mrs. KELLY. The President doesn't need that for what you are doing right now. He doesn't need the action of the Congress for what you have done with our export control lists, with Export-Import Bank policy, and so on.

Mr. STÖESSEL. I was just trying to point out the things that the President has listed here, most of them are not new in their essence or concept. They have been things that we have been working on for some time.

There is, I think, a feeling shared by most observers that there is a certain ferment, there are things moving in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union.

Their trade is going up. There is more interest in a consumer-oriented economy. We feel, our allies feel, that it is time to take advantage of this.

Mrs. KELLY. By this action are you proposing to do anything with the Trading With the Enemy Act?

Mr. GREENWALD. It doesn't affect the Trading With the Enemy Act, or trading with Communist China.

Mrs. KELLY. I have one further question to ask of you: Why weren't the Soviets invited to submit a proposal for an examination of moon

particles when we obtain them? We have offered this to other countries. Why did we ask 50 other countries to submit proposals on how they would analyze these particles and what they would do with their findings? Why wasn't the Soviet Union invited to participate in that program if we are trying to "build bridges" to the East?

Mr. STOESSEL. I am afraid I can't answer that, Madam Chairman. I am not familiar----

Mrs. KELLY. Is anyone here familiar with that subject?

Mr. GREENWALD. I don't think so.

Mr. STOESSEL. We have shared a great deal of information about our explorations of the moon.

Mrs. KELLY. Are you aware of the fact that we have offered other nations this moon dust—and that Russia was left out?

Mr. STOESSEL. I am not aware of that.

Mr. MCNEILL. Could it be, Madam Chairman, that the Soviets have their own moon dust?

Mrs. KELLY. I don't know.

Mr. MCNEILL. If they have their own----

Mrs. KELLY. Nobody has it yet, I believe.

Mr. STOESSEL. We have exchanged with the Soviets the pictures on the moon, the pictures our satellites have made, and theirs. We have made a number of offers of space cooperation.

Mr. MCNEILL. Can I come back to the essential question you have been asking? As I understand your questioning, it implies that the East-West trade portions of this speech are a derivative from the first portion of the speech, and the two are interrelated. I think what you are saying is, do you understand the President's speech to say in very substantial part that in order to strengthen NATO, that is the first part of the speech, you must have improved East-West trade relations?

Is that essentially the question in your mind? I think the Presidential speech was in three parts. The total speech is directed at Europe, which geographically covers both East and West. The President segmented the speech into three parts. He said we need a strong and viable NATO both for security reasons, and further that we should attempt to use NATO for exchanges of views on a variety of matters, including East-West trade.

He went on to talk about the need for strengthening the European economic communities, and then addressed himself to the division of Europe and said, in this respect, that it would be helpful if we had better relations between the East and the West.

In reading the President's speech myself I do not see a causal relationship between the third and first part, which I think is the question you are asking.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Stoessel is the one who said that. That is why I was asking the question. He related it to NATO. It wasn't the President's speech that was in my mind----

Mr. MCNEILL. I think the President is saying there are three basic European problems.

Mrs. KELLY. He stressed in two or more places that NATO was the place for working out common policy.

Mr. McNEILL. I believe he said that we should use NATO for having a dialog on such matter as East-West trade. I don't think he said the solution to the preservation of NATO depends on that dialog.

Mrs. KELLY. A forum for "increasing close consultation," and so on.

Mr. McNEILL. I am not qualified to talk on this. As a layman, I understand him to say that in respect of NATO we can use it for consultation on matters such as East-West trade in addition to the consultations and programs within NATO of strictly a security nature.

He also, I believe, said in the speech mentioned that we could coordinate and also have a dialog on East-West trade in other Atlantic forums such as the OECD.

I think what he is saying is that we should have a dialog within Western institutions on such matters as East-West trade. I don't believe in any way he intended to say, which I think is inherent in the questioning here, that the success or the future of these international institutions such as NATO and OECD is dependent on that dialog. I think he is saying we can use these forums for the purpose of the dialog.

Mrs. KELLY. You feel that the NATO Council proceedings are proceeding along without any immediate problems as far as we are concerned—and would you deny that we are being left out, excluded, and that therefore it was necessary to do this at this time?

Mr. STOESSEL. I would deny that.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Monagan, would you proceed?

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. McNeill, I am going to ask what is probably the same question again. I am doing it because there is a section of your statement that raises it in my mind. You say that one of the objectives in taking the step we are talking about is to reduce the obstacles to doing business with Eastern European countries wherever consistent with the national security and welfare interest.

That implies at least that up to some point this has not been consistent with the national security and welfare interest.

What has led to this conclusion that what wasn't consistent with it before is now consistent?

Mr. McNEILL. Mr. Monagan, as we have administered the Export Control Act we have continuously reviewed the list of items. There are some 2,800 items, I believe, on the U.S. commodity control list. We periodically review this list with a view to seeing whether or not in light of changing technology, in light of changing patterns of trade, in light of other considerations, the goods that 15 years ago were deemed to be strategic, in the context of 1966, are still deemed to be strategic.

After a careful review of the commodity control list it was the collective judgment of the interested agencies in Washington that these 400 listings should not be classified as "strategic." We therefore have made the determination that these goods are what we would call "peaceful" goods that should be subject to general licensing.

Any judgment that we make in respect to changing the list of items, strategic items, is taken in the context of the national interest.

Mr. MONAGAN. Do you know how many items there are besides the 400 that are not subject to general licensing now?

Mr. McNEILL. I think there are approximately—there are about 1,700 items that require validated licenses to Eastern Europe, of a total of about 2,800 items on the Department's commodity control list.

Mr. MONAGAN. The 400 won't require licensing, is that correct?

Mr. GREENWALD. They won't require individual licenses, but will be under general license.

Mr. MONAGAN. What I wanted to know was how many there are in that category of requiring only general licenses now.

Mr. McNEILL. General license?

Mr. MONAGAN. Yes.

Mr. McNEILL. There are about 1,200 items now that do not require a validated license to Eastern Europe.

Mr. MONAGAN. This is an increase of about a third?

Mr. McNEILL. It is not an increase, sir.

Mr. MONAGAN. You are going from 1,200 to 1,600. You are going to add 400 to the 1,200.

Mr. McNEILL. No, sir. There are 2,800—

Mr. MONAGAN. Restricted?

Mr. McNEILL. There are about 2,800 entries on the export control list. Of those 2,800, about 600 are what we call Cocom, that is, 600 are common to ourselves and our NATO allies. Of the remaining 2,200—taking the 600 Cocom from the 2,800—of the 2,200 entries, until October 12 about 1,200 of those required a special validated license.

Since October 12, 1,200 of those 1,600 require a validated license, meaning that 400 entries are subject to a general license; that is, you do not need a specific validated license for each shipment, but you are required to have a general license to ship those 400.

Mr. MONAGAN. Do you know how many items there are now, including the 400, that require only a general license?

Mr. McNEILL. 400.

Mr. GREENWALD. There are more than 400.

Mrs. KELLY. You just removed 400, is my understanding.

Mr. GREENWALD. They are on general license.

Mrs. KELLY. But you have taken off a total of 400, is that correct?

Mr. GREENWALD. Out of 2,800, 1,200 require a specific license.

Mr. MONAGAN. We are not concerned with those. That means 1,600 would be under general license?

Mr. McNEILL. The Director of the Office of Export Control has just informed me of the 2,800 entries, about a thousand are subject to the general license requirement and the remainder to the validated license requirement.

Mr. MONAGAN. So that is 40 percent—

Mr. McNEILL. That is after—

Mr. MONAGAN. An increase of a thousand to 1,400 is what we are actually talking about.

Mr. McNEILL. An increase of 400 to a total of a thousand.

Mr. MONAGAN. The thousand includes the 400.

(The Department of Commerce later submitted to the subcommittee the following analysis of the composition of its commodity control list, which clarifies the discussion of the change in control status of items

resulting from the announcement regarding the 400 items appearing in Current Export Bulletin 941 of October 12, 1966:)

Analysis of control status of entries on the Department of Commerce's commodity control list regarding the free world and Eastern European destinations

[Numbers rounded to nearest hundred]

1. Total number of separate entries.....	2,800
2. Number of entries controlled internationally under validated export license requirement and controlled by Commerce to virtually all destinations	600
3. Number of other entries controlled to most destinations (excluding Canada and, in selective instances, Latin American destinations) under validated export license requirement.....	500
4. Number of entries on general license G-DEST to U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European destinations (validated export license not required)	¹ 900
5. Number of entries controlled under validated export license to Eastern European destinations but not to free world destinations.....	² 800
6. Total number of entries controlled to most free world countries under validated export license requirement (total of lines 2 and 3 above)	1,100
7. Total number of entries controlled to Eastern European destinations under validated export license requirement (total of lines 2, 3, and 5 above)	1,900
8. Total number of entries under general license G-DEST to most free world countries (total of lines 4 and 5 above).....	1,700

¹ Includes over 400 items announced in CEB-941, of which most remain under validated export license requirement to the Soviet Zone of Germany.

² Excludes over 400 items announced in CEB-941 which remain under validated export license requirement to Soviet Zone of Germany.

Mrs. KELLY. Are any of those 1,800 that remain being sold by our allies in NATO to the Soviets?

Mr. McNEILL. Surely.

Mrs. KELLY. All of them? How extensively?

Mr. GREENWALD. All of them not on the internationally agreed list of about 600 items are presumably available for licensing by the Western European countries.

Mrs. KELLY. Are our NATO Allies then so far ahead of us in East-West relations and trade that the United States is afraid of being left out of the ball park?

Mr. GREENWALD. For the reasons that we have given earlier, these steps are in a sense, as you suggest, a catching up with our Western European partners who have traditionally carried on a greater trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

I don't know if it is a question of our being left out, but as Mr. Stoessel says, there is a general feeling that we ought to try to move ahead.

Mrs. KELLY. We are moving ahead and catching up, possibly to give NATO a nonmilitary look?

Mr. McNEILL. No——

Mr. GREENWALD. I think, as Mr. McNeill suggested, it is a question of consulting in the NATO on this subject, but moving ahead in the relaxation of trade restrictions doesn't give NATO a nonmilitary look. I don't think.

We are using NATO to discuss matters in a——

Mrs. KELLY. We are bridging the gap. So there is a possibility, as I said previously, that we are behind, and we are trying to catch up, and there is a crisis in NATO which we are trying to overcome.

MR. GREENWALD. The only thing I would question is the suggestion that there is a crisis in NATO that has anything to do with East-West trade or this timing of the President's speech.

MRS. KELLY. I don't seem to be able to get across what I want to ask them. I don't know, Mr. Monagan, whether you feel that you have obtained satisfactory answers to your questions. They haven't answered mine.

MR. MCNEILL. The Cocom list—the 600 items that are commonly deemed to be strategic—the Cocom list is by agreement among those nations who happen to be—

MRS. KELLY. I am one of those who wrote the original Battle Act. I am still battling for it. I am sorry about the day in 1954 when President Eisenhower agreed to a very substantial downward revision of the Cocom lists. I believe that started a trend. I still believe in the purposes and objectives of the original Mutual Security Control Act.

MR. MONAGAN. This matter of the increased Eastern European trade of our partners is certainly of interest to me because I have companies in my own district who find competitors in Germany or in England who are selling items—rolling mills is one I think of—that they can't legally sell because of our restrictions.

So the objective of the restraint is not being met because the Communists are getting the item but our people are being prevented from competing legitimately.

I suspect there may be some intermediaries or something like that in some cases, but the one I have in mind isn't doing it.

MR. GREENWALD. This is one of the considerations that we haven't touched on at all. Aside from the political aspects that we have been talking about, there happens to be a balance-of-payments advantage in this for the United States. The trade controls if not agreed on internationally are not effective. What we are doing, as Mr. Monagan suggested, is penalizing some of our own businessmen who cannot compete with the Western Europeans for this trade and we are penalizing ourselves because we could earn gold or convertible currencies.

There are commercial and economic interests in this as well as the political considerations that we have been talking about.

MRS. KELLY. Are you doing to demand hard currency for this?

MR. GREENWALD. Certainly.

MRS. KELLY. No question about that?

MR. GREENWALD. The Government is not demanding it. These transactions are carried on by individual businessmen. But anybody who accepts rubles will probably be in difficulty since the ruble is not usable generally.

MRS. KELLY. I am wondering if we are doing this at this moment to ease the gold drain and to help the economic situation in this country generally. What would happen if suddenly we obtained a negotiated peace in Vietnam? Is there a possibility that you are doing this because we hope that something—

MR. GREENWALD. Any increase in trade will help our balance of payments and our economic situation.

MRS. KELLY. It will help, and it will help even more if we should suddenly stop war production and—

Mr. GREENWALD. If the international situation improved generally, the chances of this trade growing would be greater and some of the problems you suggested about the timing will not exist any more.

Mrs. KELLY. I would like to ask Mr. Sauer a question. Could you give me the total amount of credits that the Bank has extended for the benefit of the Iron Curtain countries? Was that a half billion?

Mr. SAUER. No.

Mrs. KELLY. A quarter of a billion? Long term or short term or what?

Mr. SAUER. The credits prior to 1964 were those to Yugoslavia and Poland and they were of the longer term variety. That was before there were any restrictions on the Bank's statutory authority to make those credits.

Mr. MONAGAN. What do you mean by the longer term variety?

Mr. SAUER. They went up to 15 years, and in the case of the Polish loan—

Mrs. KELLY. Fifteen years?

Mr. SAUER. Yes.

Mrs. KELLY. Which one was that?

Mr. SAUER. Yugoslavia.

Mrs. KELLY. 1950—

Mr. SAUER. 1950 and 1961. In 1950 it was \$50 million, and in 1961 it was \$55 million.

Mrs. KELLY. Fifteen years.

Mr. SAUER. About that.

Mrs. KELLY. The interest was—

Mr. SAUER. The interest rate on the loan in 1950 was 3½ percent per annum and on the 1961 loan the rate was 5¾ percent per annum.

Mrs. KELLY. Commercial—

Mr. SAUER. The Export-Import Bank rate which is generally somewhat lower.

Mrs. KELLY. Have you any idea how much? Can you remember? Two, three, four, or what?

Mr. SAUER. Three and a half to four in 1950.

Mrs. KELLY. Could we have that for the record?

Mr. SAUER. We will be glad to supply them. The Polish loans were made as I say out of the President's special fund. They were 25-year loans. They were at 4½ percent interest. Those were the only loans we made prior to 1964—

Mrs. KELLY. Any recently?

Mr. SAUER. Those were all the loans we made prior to 1963 and 1964.

Mrs. KELLY. You didn't have any others during this period of time—loans to friendly nations which in turn extended credit—

Mr. SAUER. Like the Fiat case, you mean?

Mrs. KELLY. Yes.

Mr. SAUER. No.

Mrs. KELLY. You have no knowledge of any that you—

Mr. SAUER. During those years we extended no credit to any country which in turn used the products to send to the Communist countries, to our knowledge.

Mrs. KELLY. So the Italian setup now is the first one?

Mr. SAUER. That is correct.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. McNeill, just one point that Mrs. Kelly raised. I gather from your previous testimony that the amounts of trade involved here wouldn't be such in the immediate future that they would affect our balance-of-payments problem very substantially?

Mr. McNEILL. Sir, that is a matter of definition. If we could sell \$40 to \$50 million of capital equipment to Fiat Italy, this would be of benefit to the balance of payments.

Mr. MONAGAN. A \$1 sale would be a benefit but it is not going to solve the problems, which was the question she really asked, I think.

Mr. SAUER. It is about \$250 million. It was 160 or so prior to 1964, and about 98 to 100 since then. The figure is quite right. About a quarter of a billion dollars. This is since 1945.

Mr. MONAGAN. Do you have the number of loans, Mr. Sauer?

Mr. SAUER. The number—

Mr. MONAGAN. Just the number to countries behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. SAUER. There were the two loans to Yugoslavia and the three loans to Poland. Those are prior to 1964. Since 1964 there have been numerous transactions with Yugoslavia. I can't tick them off. They aggregate about \$50 million. Then the agricultural sales to Hungary were numerous. They amounted to about \$25 million. And the agricultural sales to Poland. That is the sum total of all the loans.

Mr. MONAGAN. The terms of these loans, some have been 15 and some 25—

Mr. SAUER. Since 1964 all except those to Yugoslavia have been medium term by which we mean on up to 5 to 7 years. The agricultural transactions were for 18 months and the hard goods have been about 5 years after 2 or 3 years of shipment.

Mr. MONAGAN. There have been conventions, the Bern Convention, for example, that have limited the terms of these loans.

Mr. SAUER. We are following the Bern Union Convention in these credits now.

Mr. MONAGAN. What was the limitation?

Mr. SAUER. It is a rather flexible one. Generally speaking it is medium term which means up to 5 to 7 years.

Mr. MONAGAN. It isn't a specific limitation?

Mr. SAUER. No. We are limiting the credits. We are not extending or guaranteeing the longer term credits at this time. The President's finding limits us to short and medium term credits, you will observe, except in the case of Yugoslavia.

Mr. MONAGAN. Isn't it true at the same time some of our partners in NATO or some of the countries in Western Europe are giving longer and longer term loans?

Mr. SAUER. You are correct, sir. They are. They have extended Bern Union limits on out to 10 and 12 years, with Eastern Europe.

Mr. MONAGAN. Getting longer credits is an objective of these countries as well as obtaining the most-favored-nation treatment. To what terms have they gone?

Mr. SAUER. To my knowledge they have gone to 12 years at least.

Mr. MONAGAN. You have some of 25.

Mr. SAUER. Those were only special loans to Poland out of the President's fund.

Mr. MONAGAN. Are these repayable in dollars?

Mr. SAUER. All in dollars.

Mr. MONAGAN. I believe you gave the interest rates before, you said four and a half.

Mr. SAUER. Four and a half on the Polish loan. I don't have the interest on the Yugoslavian loans. On the present loans the interest is up to 6 percent.

Mr. MONAGAN. Have there been any grace periods in these loans for nonpayment of principal or interest, or both?

Mr. SAUER. Not for interest. We always collect interest from the beginning. But we give a grace period to allow for the delivery of goods and installation in some cases, on up to 2 years.

Mr. MONAGAN. I would think your policy would guarantee there wouldn't be too much expansion of business.

Mr. SAUER. It is rather restrictive, you are quite correct, on the terms. They are seeking longer terms.

Mr. MONAGAN. The loans where the schedule of payments has begun are being paid, are they?

Mr. SAUER. All being serviced.

Mr. MONAGAN. I don't have any other questions. I think we might well go into this whole matter sometime later on at more length—

Mr. GREENWALD. May I please give you the numbers of the draft legislation Congressman Fulton asked for. In the Senate it is S. 3363 introduced on May 17 by Senators Magnuson, Mansfield, and Javits.

In the House it is H.R. 15212 of May 24, introduced by Congressman Keogh.

Mr. McNEILL. Before we close, I would like to submit some further information on those 400 items that I think will make the list that you have for insertion in the record more clear to the members of the committee.

(The information referred to follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 1

ANALYSIS OF THE DECONTROL ACTION FOR EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPEAN
COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

Current Export Bulletin No. 941, dated October 12, 1966, announced a decontrol action for United States exports to Eastern European Communist countries. This action was taken to implement the President's speech of October 7, in which he stated in part: "We will reduce export controls on East-West trade with respect to hundreds of non-strategic items."

A proper evaluation of the decontrol action requires an examination into two aspects:

- (1) What countries were affected by the decontrol action?
- (2) What commodities were decontrolled for each of the affected countries?

COUNTRIES AFFECTED

The form of the decontrol action announced decontrols for two country groups:

- (1) Exports to *all* Eastern European Communist countries and
- (2) Exports to all such countries *except* East Germany.

As used in the announcement, the term "Eastern European Communist countries" comprises: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany (Soviet Zone of Germany and the Soviet Sector of Berlin), Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Outer Mongolia, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Export Regulations refer to these Eastern European Communist countries as "Country Group Y."

CLASSES OF COMMODITIES DECONTROLLED

As indicated below, only ten commodity items spread over six commodity classes were decontrolled for exports to East Germany. The bulk of the decontrol action centered on the decontrol of commodities for export to Eastern European Communist countries *other than* East Germany. The affected commodity classes and the extent of decontrol for each commodity class is shown below.

Number of commodity items decontrolled by commodity class and country grouping

Commodity class	All Eastern European Communist countries	Eastern European Communist countries except East Germany
Food:		
Cereals and cereal preparations	2	1
Fruits and vegetables	1	
Sugar and sugar preparations		2
Feeding stuff for animals	3	
Miscellaneous food preparations	2	1
Crude materials, inedible:		
Leather scrap		1
Crude rubber		2
Textile fibers		20
Metal scrap		4
Crude animal material		1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials:		
Petroleum and petroleum products		6
Gas, natural and manufactured		2
Chemicals:		
Chemical elements and compounds	1	23
Crude chemicals from coal and petroleum		2
Dyeing, tanning, and coloring material		7
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products		6
Polishing and cleansing preparations		3
Fertilizers		1
Nonmilitary pyrotechnical articles		1
Cellulose and artificial resins		4
Chemical materials and products, not elsewhere classified		15
Manufactured goods:		
Rubber manufactures		5
Wood and cork manufactures		6
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof		5
Textile yarn fabrics		44
Nonmetallic mineral manufactures		1
Nonferrous metals manufactures		27
Manufactures of metals, not elsewhere classified	1	3
Heating and lighting fixtures		2
Furniture		1
Travel goods and handbags		23
Clothing and accessories		1
Footwear		1
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, and watches and clocks		13
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere classified		18
Coin, other than gold coin, not being legal tender		1
Machinery and transport equipment:		
Machinery, other than electric		41
Electrical apparatus and appliances		14
Transport equipment		5

EXHIBIT No. 2

Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries, including East Germany

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
04811	Breakfast cereals prepared for cooking.
04812	Breakfast cereals prepared for serving.
05420	Beans, peas, and other leguminous vegetables, dried.
08110	Other vegetable products for animal feed, not elsewhere classified.
08195	Other food wastes, not elsewhere classified.
08199	Other prepared animal feed, including feather meal and alfalfa meal.
09100	Margarine and shortening.
09610	Canned hominy, corn chips, and similar chips and sticks; and other grain food preparations and dairy food preparations.
51206	Soil conditioners.
69524	Drill bits, core bits, and reamers, under 4 inches outside diameter, containing diamonds.

EXHIBIT No. 3

Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries, excluding East Germany

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
04840	Other bakery products.
06130	Sugar, beet and cane, raw or refined.
06180	Sugar, invert, liquid, and powdered; lactose, crude and refined; malt sugar (maltose); maple sugar; refined milk sugar; and crude sugar of milk. (Report medicinal grades of malt sugar (maltose) in export control commodity No. 51203.)
06201	Sugar-coated cereal foods and candied or sweetened popped corn.
09604	Mayonnaise; and other salad dressings.
21180	Leather scrap and chrome shavings for fertilizer manufacture.
23110	Compounds of natural rubber, balata, gutta percha, and other allied gums.
23120	Neoprene (polymers of chloroprene).
26201	Recovered fibers, noils, and waste, not elsewhere classified, wholly or in chief weight wool.
26230	Mohair and other wool-like specialty hair.
26240	Sheep's and lambs' wool, not carded or combed.
26270	Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed, excluding tops.
26280	Tops of wool and other animal hair, except horsehair.
26400	Jute, including jute cuttings and waste.
26500	Vegetable fibers and waste of sisal, henequen, manila, or abaca.
26621	Other manmade staple fibers, noncellulosic, not carded or combed.
26622	Other continuous filament tow, noncellulosic.
26623	Manmade fibers or waste, noncellulosic, carded or combed or otherwise processed but not spun.
26631	Acetate or rayon (viscose and cuprammonium) staple, not carded or combed.
26632	Acetate or rayon (viscose and cuprammonium) continuous filament tow.
26633	Other manmade fibers or waste, cellulosic, carded or combed or otherwise processed but not spun.
26640	Waste of other manmade fibers, not carded or combed.
26700	Other used civilian clothing, used textile articles, not elsewhere classified, and new or used rags.
27420	Iron pyrites, unroasted.
27621	Mullite grains and pellets.
27630	Asbestos, unmanufactured.
27655	Natural cryolite; and natural chiolite.
27698	Arsenic bisulfide, natural; arsenic sulfide, natural; calcium silicate, kieselite, natural; magnesium chloride, natural, anhydrous; magnesium sulphate, natural; sodium sulphate, natural; soil; strontianite; strontium carbonate; and trona.
28100	Iron ore mass.
28200	Tin-plated scrap; and tin-plated scrap which has not been detinned.
28404	Other aluminum alloy waste and scrap.
28405	Other magnesium or magnesium alloy waste and scrap.
29100	Biological supplies, animal origin; glands, crude; hoof meal; horn meal; and pancreas.
33262	Paraffin wax, crystalline.
33291	Other nonlubricating and nonfuel petroleum oils (barrel of 42 gallons).
33392	Pitch of tar coxse.
33393	Pitch coke.
33395	Petroleum bitumen and other petroleum and shale oil residues.
33396	Bituminous mixtures, based on asphalt, petroleum, etc.
34110	Natural gas liquids, including liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (barrel of 42 gallons).
34120	Gas, manufactured (artificial).

Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries, excluding East Germany—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
51202	Ortho-aminonitro-benzene; para-hydroxy-chlorobenzene; and para-toluenesulfonylchloride.
51202	Paradow ®.
51203	Methionine hydroxy analogue.
51204	6,ethoxy-1,2 dehydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-quinoline.
51205	Methyl stearate; and triethyl phosphate.
51206	Sodium pentachlorophenol; 2,3-dichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; and 2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate.
51207	Nerol and phenyl nerol.
51207	Other chemicals for flavor and perfumery use, natural origin.
51207	Other enzymes.
51208	Cadmium salicylate.
51209	Organic chemicals, <i>the following only</i> : A, B-dibromopropionic acid; adenylic acid; camphoric acid; campho-sulfuric acid; corn protein denaturant; crotonaldehyde; cyana-ectamide; diacetone alcohol; diethyl malonate; dimethyl glyoxime; dipentaerythritol acetate; dipentaerythritol hexapropionate; dipentaerythritol hexybutyrate; ethyl alcohol; ethyl butyrate; ethyl chloride; ethyl chloroacetate; ethyl chloro-carbonate; ethyl formate; ethyl hydrogen sulfate; ethyl lactate; ethyl malonate; ethyl mercaptan; glutaronitrile; glyceryl monostearate; methyl glutamate; methyl hydroxy acetate (methyl glycolate); methylnoylacetaldehyde; monoisopropanolamine; monopentaerythritol diacetate dibutyrate; monopentaerythritol tetrabutryate; pentanedione 2-4 (acetylaceton); and perphenylacetate.
51209	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, excluding cyclic, not elsewhere classified, <i>the following only</i> : aluminum acetate; aluminum dihydroxyaminoacetate; aluminum formate solutions; aluminum isopropylate; aluminum lactate; aluminum octoate; aluminum oxoquinolate; ammonium acetate; ammonium bitartrate; ammonium ferric oxalate; ammonium oxalate; ammonium thio-glycollate; antimony lactate; cadmium acetate; cadmium octoate; calcium acetate; calcium formate; calcium linoleate, except paint and varnish dryers; calcium tartrate; chlorophyll, dry; chlorophyll solution (in oil); iron protoxalate; iron sodium oxalate; magnesium oxyphenyl arsenate; manganese acetate; potassium acetate; potassium bitartrate; potassium oxalate; potassium oxichinolin sulfonate; potassium salicylate; sodium allyl arsenate; sodium bitartrate (acid sodium tartrate); sodium formate; sodium gluconate; sodium methylate; sodium oxalate; sodium potassium tartrate; sodium salicylate; sodium stearate; tartar emetic; zinc acetate; and zinc stearate.
51329	Arsenic powder; pyrographite (deposited carbon); and iodine U.S.P. (resublimed).
51333	Sulfuric acid; and oleum.
51338	Hydrochloric or muriatic acid.
51350	Iron hydroxide; zinc hydroxide; and zinc peroxide.
51361	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution.
51362	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), solid and liquid.
51363	Potassium hydroxide; potassium peroxide; and sodium peroxide.
51368	Tin oxides.
51440	Other inorganic pigments, not elsewhere classified.
51460	Sodium compounds and potassium compounds, <i>the following only</i> : potash-magnesia carbonate; potassium arsenite; potassium bicarbonate; potassium bisulfate; potassium meta-bisulfate; potassium phosphate, monobasic; potassium silicate; potassium sulfate; potassium sulfide; rochelle salts; sodium ammonium phosphate; sodium arsenate; sodium bisulfite; sodium chlorite; sodium orthosilicate; sodium sesquicarbonate; sodium silicate or water glass; sodium sulfate; and sodium thiosulfate.
51470	Industrial chemicals, as follows: cadmium sulfate; calcium carbide; calcium polysulfide; calcium silicate; carbic cake; carbic carbide; carbide powder, <i>except abrasive powders</i> ; chalk, precipitated; dicalcium phosphate, epsom salts; ferrous carbonate; ferrous chloride; ferrous sulfate; iron chloride; iron phosphate; iron sulfate; iron sulfide, artificial; lead arsenite; lime bisulfate; lime phosphate; magnesium arsenide; magnesium phosphate; magnesium silicate; magnesium silico-fluoride; magnesium sulfate; magnesium trisilicate; monoalcium phosphate; monoalcium sulfate; palladium chloride; palladium salts and compounds; pea carbide; silver chlorides; silver cyanide, industrial; silver nitrate; silver sulfate; silver sulfide; sodium chloride; sodium silico aluminat; zinc carbonate; zinc cyanide; zinc hydrosulfite; zinc nitrate; zinc phosphate; and zinc sulfate.
52130	Ammoniacal gas liquors and spent oxide produced in coal gas purification.
52140	Cresote or dead oil; creosote oil distillates; and resinous oil X-1.
53101	Allzaril sulfonic; indigo, natural and synthetic; and phenosafranine.
53230	Chromium tanning mixtures.
53290	Tannins; and tanning and dyeing extracts of vegetable or animal origin. [Report natural indigo in export control commodity No. 53101.]
53310	Luminescent zinc pigments, not radioactivated.
53320	Printing inks.
53331	Prepared ceramic colors, including liquid lusters.
53332	Lacquers <i>except aluminum, gold, pearl, and silver</i> , and paperbacked gold stamping foil.
54162	Beef glands, and inedible dried pancreas, bulk.
54162	Animal products used for medicinal purposes, bulk, <i>the following only</i> : beef brain powder; beef head extract; bone marrow; bone marrow concentrate; brain substance powder; fibrin muscle; glycerine extract of brain and muscle; and glycerin extract, red bone marrow.
54163	Ferments, other than yeast, <i>except potato flour ferment</i> .
54170	Pharmaceutical preparations for veterinary use, dosage or packed for retail sale, <i>except antibiotics sulfonamides, hormones, vitamins and minerals</i> .
54191	Bandages and surgical dressings, not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical products, put up for retail sale.
54199	Dental rubber.
55300	Deodorants, non-personal.

Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries, excluding East Germany—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
55420	Detergents, the following only: Ethomid IPT® 15; Intramin® WK and Y; and Permolenene® A-160, A-170, and A-180.
55430	Rifle cleaning compounds; abrasive pastes, compounds, and cake, except chemical; and steel finishing mixtures.
56100	Urea fertilizer.
57100	Nonmilitary pyrotechnical articles.
58132	Other regenerated cellulose and chemical derivatives of cellulose.
58191	Hardened proteins.
58192	Modified natural resins (including ester gum), and chemical derivatives of natural rubber, all in unfinished or semifinished form.
58199	Ammonium alginate.
59020	0,1-dimethyl 0-P-nitro phenyl phosphorothiate; 0,0-diethyl 0-P-nitro phenyl phosphorothiate; 3,4-dichloropropionamide; 3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid; 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-8-triazine; 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea; 2-chloro-N-isopropylacetamide; alpha-chloro-N,N-diallylacetamide; 2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-8-triazine; 4,4,4-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine; 2-chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate; 2,3,3,6-tetrachloroterephthalic acid; 2,3-dichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; 2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; and 4-chloro-2-butyl-N-chlorocarbamate.
59051	Insulin.
59052	Gluten and gluten flour.
59058	Casein hydrolysate; casein lactalbumin; lactalbumin; lactalbumin hydrolysate; lactoferrin (casein); and inedible soybean protein.
59058	Dextrins (e.g., British gum).
59061	Other tall oil.
59063	Pine oil, except pine-needle oil; terpene solvents, not elsewhere classified, gum turpentine; and wood turpentine.
59065	Wood tar; wood tar oils; wood creosote; wood naphtha; and acetone oil.
59066	Wood pitch and products based thereon or on rosin.
59073	Other animal black, except activated.
59077	Prepared culture media.
59078	Charges for fire extinguishers.
59094	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing, or welding (fluxes, powders, pastes), containing metal and other constituents.
59095	Composite solvents, paint removers, thinners, and other similar products.
59099	Water softeners, water purifiers, and boiler feed water compounds.
61230	Rubber heels, soles, soles, top lifts, and top lift sheets.
62102	Other rubber cements.
62103	Rubber thread and cord, covered or bare.
62300	Other hygienic and pharmaceutical articles of unhardened rubber.
62988	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber, not elsewhere classified.
63120	Other plywood and wood panels, including wood-veneer and cellular panels.
63141	Improved wood (densified and/or impregnated with resin of resin-like materials).
63142	Reconstituted wood (particle board).
63183	Hoopwood, chipwood, wood chips; and poles, piles, posts, pickets, stakes, and similar products which are split, pointed or both, but not sawn lengthwise.
63240	Windmill towers.
63289	Wood manufactures, the following only: beehives; boat parts, small, machined to shape; bridges; Fibrisin® laminates of melamine-phenol formaldehyde resins, sawdust, or ground wood and paper; hog troughs; patterns; propeller blades, propellers; and trestles.
64122	Fine paper.
64130	Kraft paper, in rolls or sheets, uncoated, as follows: abrasive base stock; acid proof; ammunition antiacid manila; base wad stock; buffing; cable base stock; cable filling, electrical; cartridge stock; coil winding, document manila, file folder; dynamite; electrical insulating; emery, base stock; expanding envelope stock; flat wallet stock; flint backing; frisket; garnet; gasket; graphite; guide stock; insulating, electrical patch base stock; pattern stock, polishing; red foiling (cartridge paper); red patch base stock; sandpaper backing; shell stock; silk wrap stock; tissue; tympan; voice coil stock; wallet stock; and washer stock.
64180	Machine-made paper and paperboard, simply finished, in rolls or sheets, not elsewhere classified, and handmade paper, the following only: ammunition; antiacid manila stock; antiacid manila stock; yarn, tire; beaming; cable base stock; calendar roll stock; cartridge stock; coil winding; conical; designers pattern stock (except tissue); document manila file folder; dynamite; electrical base padding envelope stock; flat wallet stock; flint backing stock; frisket; gasket; graphite base stock; gum wadding; insulating electrical; interleaving for film; jute bag stock; patch base stock; polishing base stock; portmanteau; red foiling (cartridge paper); red patch base stock; slot for sandpaper backing; sandpaper backing; shell stock; shot shell stock; silk wrap stock; slot for sandpaper backing; sandpaper backing; shell stock; slot shell stock; silk wrap stock; tissue; tympan; insulation; steaming; stencil (18 pounds and over); stencil stock for etching; tabulating machine wad base stock; wallet stock; washer stock; pattern stock; stencil blanks tabulating machine wad base stock; absorbent paper for matrix; interleaving; tissue paper under 18 pounds, except sanitary; ground-wood base stock for carbonizing; fine paper (uncoated for printing, writing); Fibre; check paper; mimeotype stencil; body stock for carbonizing tissue; heat seal-box covering; carbonizing base stock; duplicating tissue; electrical insulating tissue; heat seal-able tissue; imitation Japanese, India, lens, matrix tissue; pencil carbon stock; pottery tissue; press copy; rot-grame tissue; stencil tissue; stereotype tissue; tea bags; fibrisin; tissue for duplex deepcleaning; transfer stamping; and book lining.
64191	Kleerview® (lacquer-coated glassine paper).

*Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries,
 excluding East Germany—Continued*

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
64199	Asphalt and tar saturated paper, heavy construction type.
65126	Yarn of wool or of fine animal hair.
65130	Cotton yarn, gray (unbleached); and unfinished cotton thread.
65149	Cotton yarn, carded, combed, finished; sewing, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton thread.
65172	Rayon or acetate monofil.
65177	Rayon or acetate spun yarn, including singles and plied.
65190	Other yarns of textile fibers, not elsewhere classified, including yarns of vegetable fibers, not elsewhere classified.
65211	Gauze, tobacco cloth, and cheesecloth, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65212	Terry woven fabrics, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65213	Broadwoven fabrics, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65221	Gauze, tobacco cloth, and cheesecloth, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65222	Other terry woven fabrics, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65223	Pile and chenille broad woven fabrics and corduroy, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65229	Other broad woven fabrics, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65230	Other broad woven remnants less than 10 yards in length, and fabrics, not elsewhere classified, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65301	Broad woven fabrics wholly or in chief weight flax (linen) or jute.
65321	Other broad woven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair, excluding pile or chenille.
65322	Pile and chenille broad woven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair.
65370	Knit or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
65390	Other broad woven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight jute or flax.
65401	Narrow woven fabrics, nonelastic, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, flax, or wool.
65402	Woven labels, badges, emblems, and insignia, excluding embroidered, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, flax, or wool.
65403	Hat braid, all fibers, and other trimmings, nonelastic, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, wool, or metal.
65406	Embroideries, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, or wool.
65407	Lace machine fabrics, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, or wool.
65510	Other coated or impregnated felt fabrics; and felts and felt articles wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, wool and/or wool-like specialty hairs.
65541	Bonded fabrics and articles wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
65542	Other textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances.
65543	Other textile fabrics, not elsewhere classified, coated or impregnated with resin or other plastic materials.
65544	Other textile fabrics, not elsewhere classified, coated or impregnated with oil.
65546	Other textile fabrics, not elsewhere classified, coated or impregnated.
65550	Elastic fabrics and trimmings, woven or braided.
65560	Other cordage, cable, rope, and twine, and manufactures thereof, wholly or in chief weight other textile fibers, not elsewhere classified.
65570	Other hat bodies.
65581	Wadding and articles of wadding (excluding cellulose wadding), not elsewhere classified, textile flock, and dust and mill neps, wholly or chief weight of other textile fibers.
65610	Bags, wholly or in chief weight of cotton, jute, or wool.
65620	Sails of canvas; and tarpaulins, tents, awnings, and other made-up canvas goods, wholly or in chief weight cotton.
65662	Blankets, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (Report electric blankets in Export Control Commodity No. 65663.)
65663	Blankets, wholly or in chief weight wool, <i>except electric</i> .
65691	Linens and other furnishing articles, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool, excluding knit bonded, felt, quilted, or stuffed articles.
65692	Other made-up textile articles, not elsewhere classified.
65730	Carpets and rugs, wholly or in chief weight cotton, wool, or jute.
65740	Vinyl asbestos tiles.
65770	Tapestries, hand woven or needle worked, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
65780	Mats, matting, screens, and other items, not elsewhere classified, of cotton or jute plaiting materials.
66181	Asphalt and tar roofing and siding.
66246	Nonrefractory ceramic hollow tubes.
66312	Hand polishing stones and similar stones of natural abrasives.
66320	Other abrasive paper and cloth, coated with natural abrasives, <i>except dental abrasives</i> .
66381	Packing, gaskets, textiles, yarns, and other manufactures of asbestos, other than friction materials, not elsewhere classified.
66391	Other laboratory and industrial ceramic wares, not refractory.
66420	Other optical glass and elements thereof, not optically worked.
66470	Other laminated glass or toughened safety glass.
66480	Mirrors for automotive vehicles.
66494	Other articles of glass fiber, not elsewhere classified. (Report glass fiber yarn, roving, and strand in Export Control Commodity No. 65180, and tape in No. 65380.)
66512	Glass liners for vacuum vessels.
66581	Laboratory, hygienic, or pharmaceutical glassware.

Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries, excluding East Germany—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
66585	Articles of glass, not elsewhere classified, <i>the following only</i> : floaters, glass valves, and ballentine reflective material.
66700	Diamonds, rubies, and sapphires, natural and synthetic, suitable for gem stones. (Report industrial diamonds, natural, in Export Control Commodity No. 27515; and report stones, mounted or unmounted, worked so as to be recognizable as parts of meters, measuring instruments, clocks, watches, etc., in the appropriate classification provided for parts of the specific item.)
68111	Silver, leaf.
69110	Finished structural parts and structures, iron or steel, as follows: architectural and ornamental work; anchors and fittings for reinforcing refractory walls; bulkhead (watergates); gangways; sluice gates; guardrails; platforms; portholes not specially designed for military watercraft; prayer rails; loading ramps (nonmechanical); and turnstiles, not electric or coin operated.
69120	Aluminum structural parts as follows: fencing and railing, ornamental; gangways; portholes; prayer rails; scaffolding equipment; tower sections; and turnstiles.
69211	Septic tanks, iron or steel.
69213	Septic tanks, aluminum.
69221	Other shipping containers, iron or steel.
69222	Other shipping containers, aluminum, including barrels, boxes, chests, and collapsible tubes.
69510	Handtools mainly used in agriculture or forestry, and parts, not elsewhere classified, as follows: cant hooks; digging bars; digging spuds; gardeners' trowels; mattocks; picks; pike poles; wheel-type cultivators; and wheel-type seeders.
69521	Power saw blades, woodworking; and hand-operated saws, hand saw frames, and saw blades, <i>except hacksaw blades</i> ; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
69522	Metal-cutting shears and timmer's snips, not power operated; wrenches; pliers, pincers, and other similar handtools, and parts, not elsewhere classified; and files, rasps, and file accessories.
69523	Other handtools, not elsewhere classified, and parts.
69524	Other cutting tools, dies, and parts.
69525	Other machine knives and blades.
69609	Knife blanks.
69731	Steel wool, pol scourers, and other polish, or pads, iron or steel.
69794	Figures, flower racks, mirrors, trays, and photograph or picture frames of base metals, not elsewhere classified.
69811	Motor vehicle locks; ignition locks; and tire locks.
69811	Window locks and safety clasps, nonferrous metal, and key blanks, all metals.
69812	Hardware and parts of base metal, as follows: transportation hardware, all metals; furniture heading, nickel-plated steel, edgings, all metals; furniture hardware, stainless steel; builders' hardware, nonferrous metal; handrails, all metals; and other hardware, stainless steel, <i>except hinges and bolts</i> .
69830	Other chains and parts, iron and steel, not elsewhere classified.
69840	Anchors, grapnels, and parts, iron or steel.
69854	Buckles with die-cut inserts, and belt hooks, all metals; belt fasteners (other than buckles), clasps, grommets, and similar articles of stainless steel.
69861	Other wire springs, iron or steel.
69885	Commercial closures of metal, not elsewhere classified.
69891	Iron or steel cargo hooks; and malleable iron mantle covers.
69899	Other aluminum or aluminum alloy castings and forgings.
69899	Articles of nonferrous metals, not elsewhere classified, other than copper or copper alloy, <i>the following only</i> : boat spikes; wire nails, wire staples, and wire spikes; bolts, screws, rivets, washers and similar articles, <i>except screw eyes and screw hooks</i> , brackets for mounting outboard motors; bulletin boards; caps, not elsewhere classified, made or cut from nonferrous base metals; caskets; clothesline (dryer) reels; tighorns, nonelectric, for ships; hinge clepets; lids for boxes; link chains; mooring swivels; earlocks; pipe hangers; ridge tile; toolboxes and tool chests, empty; and utility boxes.
71189	Windmills and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71711	Cotton gins.
71712	Looms other than cotton looms.
71713	Parts, accessories, and attachments for: (a) cotton gins, and (b) looms other than cotton looms.
71713	Other parts, accessories, and attachments for machines for extruding manmade fibers, and for other machines for preparing and processing natural or manmade fibers into yarns, and for winding.
71714	Millinery dies (hat blocks), nonferrous metal.
71715	Silk screen printing equipment; pleating (folding) machines; and parts and attachments, not elsewhere classified.
71811	Laminators, electric, for restoring manuscripts and documents; and parts and attachments.
71811	Other machinery for making or finishing cellulose pulp, paper, or paperboard; and parts and attachments.
71812	Other papercutting machines, and machines, not elsewhere classified, for the manufacture of articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard; and parts and attachments, not elsewhere classified.
71821	Bookbinding machines, and parts.
71829	Price marking machines, and plane-plate rotary shavers, and parts.
71831	Grain cleaning machines, and corn husking machines, and parts.
71839	Chocolate homogenizers, and parts.
71842	Showplows, farm type; and parts, accessories, and attachments.
71915	Other air-conditioning and refrigerating equipment; and parts, not elsewhere classified, including parts for self-contained air-conditioning machines. (Report compressors in Export Control Commodity No. 71922.)

Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries, excluding East Germany—Continued

Export control commodity No.	Commodity description
71919	Other machines and equipment, other than domestic, for treatment of material by a process involving a change in temperature; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71922	Compressors, refrigeration and air-conditioning type, 15 horsepower and under; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71923	Laboratory centrifuges, not elsewhere classified, and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71931	Automobile lifts; jacks for automotive vehicles or aircraft; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71931	Other hand-operated, mechanical, and hydraulic jacks; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71934	Farm elevators; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71934	Elevators and moving stairways; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71941	Battler chains, farm type; and parts.
71942	Condensers and evaporators for nonelectric domestic refrigerators; and parts.
71951	Cutting machines for ceramics and similar nonmetallic materials, <i>except quartz crystal, masonry, or stone.</i>
71951	Other machines, not elsewhere classified, for working asbestos-cement, ceramics, concrete, quartz crystals, masonry, stone (including artificial, precious, and semiprecious stones), and similar mineral materials. (Report parts in Export Control Commodity No. 71954.)
71952	Other machines, not elsewhere classified, for working bone, ebonite, hard plastics, and other hard carving materials. (Report parts in Export Control Commodity No. 71954.)
71954	Parts, accessories, and attachments for cutting machines for ceramics and similar nonmetallic materials, <i>except glass, quartz crystal, masonry, or stone.</i>
71954	Parts, accessories, and attachments for other machines for working asbestos-cement, ceramics, concrete, quartz crystals, masonry, stone (including artificial, precious, and semiprecious stones), and similar mineral materials.
71954	Parts, accessories, and attachments for other machines for working bone, ebonite, hard plastic, and other hard carving materials.
71961	Other calendaring machines and similar rolling machines, not elsewhere classified; and parts.
71963	Lead scale weights for weighing machines.
71964	Hydrablast parts cleaners, and parts therefor; and windshield washer sets.
71964	Sprayers and dusters, agricultural and pesticidal, <i>except lawn sprinklers</i> ; and parts, not elsewhere classified, <i>except nozzles.</i>
71964	Other spray nozzles of metal; and hand-operated spray guns; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71964	Other sprayers and spraying equipment, not elsewhere classified; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71980	Concrete and bituminous pavers, finishers, and spreaders; and parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified.
71980	Windshield wipers, nonelectric, and parts, not elsewhere classified.
71980	Shock absorbers, mechanical or hydraulic.
71992	Other taps, cocks, valves, and similar appliances, not elsewhere classified, and parts.
71994	Other gaskets (joints), laminated metal and nonmetal material, or set of gaskets of 2 or more materials.
72320	Other electrical insulators and fittings of insulating materials, not elsewhere classified.
72410	Color television broadcast receivers, whether or not combined with radio or phonograph; and unassembled color television kits.
72499	Automobile radio receiver antennas; and parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, specially designed for home-type radio and television receivers and automobile receivers, <i>except communications receivers.</i>
72505	Galleys, buffet servers, ovens, and other equipment specially designed for aircraft; electric heaters for automotive vehicles; and parts.
72620	Other medical and dental X-ray and gamma ray equipment; and medical and dental apparatus based on the use of radiations from radioactive substances; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
72912	Battery separators and blanks, wood; and battery parts made of rubber.
72941	Sparkplugs, aircraft and automotive types, and parts. (Report insulators in Export Control Commodity No. 72320.)
72941	Other electrical starting and ignition equipment for other internal combustion engines; and parts.
72942	Other motor vehicle lighting equipment, signaling equipment, horns, electrical windshield wipers, and defrosters; and parts therefor.
72951	Other electricity supply meters. (Report parts in Export Control Commodity No. 86199.)
72952	Test benches, electrical, for automotive engines, brakes, pumps, and speedometers.
72960	Electromechanical hand tools; and parts.
72996	Other lighting carbons, brush stock, and carbon brushes.
73280	Heaters for nonmilitary vehicles; and parts.
73291	Other motorcycles, motorbikes, and motor scooters.
73292	Parts and accessories for other motorcycles, motorbikes, and motor scooters.
73300	Logging wagons; and parts. (Report off-highway trucks and trailers in Export Control Commodity No. 73283.)
73593	Buoys, all metals; buoys for pipelines, iron or steel; and fiberglass swimming pools, floating.
81210	Central heating apparatus, not elsewhere classified, and parts, not elsewhere classified.
81241	Vaporproof electric light fixtures.
81242	Explosionproof lighting fixtures; and vaporproof lighting fixtures.
82103	Mattresses, mattress supports, and similar stuffed furnishings, not elsewhere classified, cotton.
82108	Plastic furniture; and laboratory furniture, metal; and parts, not elsewhere classified.
83100	Travel goods, handbags, and other personal goods of cotton.
84111	Men's and boys' outer garments (excludes shirts), not knit or crocheted: (a) wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool, or (b) safety apparel and raincoats, all materials.
84112	Women's, misses', girls', children's and infants' outer garments, including blouses, waists, and blouse shirts, not knit or crocheted: (a) wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool, or (b) safety apparel and raincoats, all materials.

Commodities decontrolled for exports to Eastern European Communist countries, excluding East Germany—Continued

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
84113	Men's and boys' undergarments, including outer shirts, not knit or crocheted wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84114	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments (excludes blouse shirts), not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84121	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief weight of cotton.
84125	Corsets, brassieres, and girdles of cotton or other textile fibers, not elsewhere classified, <i>except rubberized.</i>
84126	Gloves and mittens, not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
84127	Cuffs and collars, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool; and neckties, cravats, mufflers, and scarves, not knit or crocheted, all materials.
84129	Clothing accessories, not knit or crocheted, wholly or chief weight of cotton or wool, not elsewhere classified.
84130	Safety apparel and clothing accessories of leather.
84141	Gloves, knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84142	Hosiery, not elastic or rubberized, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84143	Undergarments, including shirts, knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84145	Knitted or crocheted elastic fabric and articles thereof, <i>except ankle supports, knee-pads, and wristlets.</i>
84146	Men's and boys' outer garments (excludes shirts), knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: (a) waterproof, all fibers; (b) neckties, cravats, mufflers, and scarves, all fibers; and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84147	Women's and misses' outer garments, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: (a) waterproof, all fibers; (b) mufflers and scarves, all fibers; and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84148	Girls', children's, and infants' outer garments, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized: (a) waterproof, all fibers; (b) mufflers and scarves, all fibers; and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool.
84149	Other nonapparel articles, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized.
84154	Hat and cap materials, except hat bodies, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, wool or textile manufactures, not elsewhere classified. (Report hat bodies in Export Control Commodity No. 65570.)
84155	Other millinery, hats, caps, and other headgear, not elsewhere classified, including helmets.
84160	Other apparel and clothing accessories, including surgeon's gloves, rubber or rubberized.
84202	Artificial fur and articles thereof, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
85100	Nonmilitary spats, leggings, and gaiters, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool.
86120	Protective spectacles and goggles (safety equipment).
86134	Other microscopes, excluding electron and proton; microprojectors; and photomicrographic equipment; and parts and accessories.
86135	Telescopes, including astronomical telescopes.
86171	Dental hand instruments and tools for use with hand pieces, not elsewhere classified and parts.
86172	Whirlpool baths.
86182	Other revolution counters, production counters, and similar counting devices, not elsewhere classified.
86193	Optical measuring and checking instruments; and parts.
86195	Other measuring and checking instruments, appliances, and machines; and parts.
86196	Laboratory-type hydrometers and similar instruments; and thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, and any combination of these.
86245	Paper, paperboard and cloth, sensitized, not developed.
86248	Exposed sensitized plates, and exposed and developed plates, <i>except lantern slides.</i>
86401	Other clocks, electric and nonelectric; and time recording and time stamp machines.
86402	Other clock parts.
89111	Magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment for voice and music only.
89112	Parts and accessories for magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment for voice and music only.
89300	Other finished articles, not elsewhere classified, of artificial plastic materials, <i>except articles wholly or partially made of polyimides, polybenzimidazole, polyimido-pyrrolone, aromatic polyamide polyparacrylene, polycitrafluorethylene, or polyketone-fluoroethylene; or items wholly made of other fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers.</i>
89425	Artificial Christmas trees, metal; and tinsel of metal.
89442	Base metal wire wickets; and safety apparel and equipment for recreational purposes.
89512	Stapling wire (all metals) on spools; and nonferrous metal staples for hand-stapling devices.
89711	Jewelry and related items of carat gold, platinum, and platinum group metals, <i>except rosaries.</i>
89714	Other articles of other than precious metals, incorporating pearls or precious or semiprecious stones.
89715	Hollow ware, solid or plated, of precious metals; and silver leaf.
89927	Hand sieves and hand riddles, laboratory types.
89927	Other wire cloth sieves.
89928	Hat braids of natural or manmade fibers.
89934	Cigarette and cigar lighters of precious metals.
89952	Leatherette buttons.
89955	Corset stays, and similar supports for apparel.
89994	Woollike specialty hair prepared for making wigs and similar articles.
89995	Wigs, false beards, and other articles, not elsewhere classified, of woollike specialty hair.
89997	Vacuum bottles, jugs, and chests, complete (assembled or unassembled), usable only for hot or cold food or drinks.
96100	Coin, other than gold coin, not being legal tender. (Report numismatic and collectors coins in Export Control Commodity No. 89600; coins mounted in objects of personal adornment in Nos. 89711-89720; coins for legal tender in Nos. 68670 and 68680.)

Mrs. KELLY. Do you anticipate issuing more licenses to those whose applications had been held up in the past?

Mr. McNEILL. On the validated license each one is a case-by-case decision.

Mrs. KELLY. You are still going on a case-by-case basis?

Mr. McNEILL. Yes.

Mrs. KELLY. Could you give me one example of what you are denying, just one?

Mr. MONAGAN. This is the list.

Mrs. KELLY. I know. Let me put it this way: Are we prohibiting the export to Communist countries of items which such countries can obtain from our European NATO allies?

Mr. McNEILL. Madam Chairman, during the second quarter of 1966 license applications totaling \$1.8 million were rejected to Eastern Europe.

Mrs. KELLY. What types of products?

Mr. McNEILL. Certain offshore drilling equipment, transistor and diode manufacturing machinery, and video-tape recorders are specific examples.

Mrs. KELLY. I thank you gentlemen——

Mr. GREENWALD. May I take one more crack at the question of timing, Madam Chairman, since you feel we haven't given a satisfactory answer. It might be useful to put the President's speech in a little broader perspective.

This was a speech about our entire European policy. It wasn't just East-West relations. One of the motivations may well have been that Europeans have, from time to time, suggested that we are losing interest in Europe because we are so concerned about southeast Asia. The fact that the President is on a trip to Asia would tend to reinforce that feeling.

One of the considerations may well have been to reaffirm our interest in Europe and our support for NATO as a strong alliance. Rather than being related to any specific NATO crisis, the President's speech was an effort to try to meet a concern that had been expressed by our NATO allies, to show that we were still interested in Europe and still had these policies very much in mind.

Mrs. KELLY. That is one thing that worries me, gentlemen, that Western Europe may feel that we are slighting them in favor of some other area of the world. This certainly does not appear to be the case. I am going to put the entire speech of the President, if there is no objection, at the beginning of our hearings.

Mr. Monagan.

Mr. MONAGAN. I think if there were some stimulation involved here it would be helpful for us to know, whether in Vietnam or some other areas, then this policy change would make a lot more sense to me. I agree that we have been talking about these things for a long time. You remember Mr. Stoessel, when we were in Moscow 2 years ago, these particular items were discussed with Kuznetsov. I know as you say that they have been on the table, but they have really been in the freeze since the missile crisis, I would gather, and now there is a change. After all, this is a 66.6-percent increase in the number of items that are on this less restrictive list. That is a pretty substantial change in any man's league.

I am not entirely satisfied with the explanation. I know that we are going to want further explanation, particularly if this legislation is going to go anywhere. Perhaps future events will clarify some of the objectives for us.

Mrs. KELLY. That is why, Mr. Monagan, I tried to hold these hearings before. As usual, the news of any policy changes appears first in the press and we learn about it from that source.

I don't consider what our Government is proposing in the field of East-West relations as a continuation of existing policy. I think it is reaching for something that has been dormant for a good many years. I also can't see the timing of it. I think it is unfavorable to us, unless there is a reason which, as Mr. Monagan says, we are unaware of at the moment.

If you take all of the reasons that you gave, gentlemen, they still don't add up to a satisfactory answer to our questions.

Mr. STOESSEL. There is nothing hidden in this.

Mrs. KELLY. It is very hard for us to understand or explain this.

Mr. STOESSEL. I think Mr. Greenwald's summing up was about the best we could do on this. There is no hidden reason or motive for this.

Mrs. KELLY. Thank you so much. The subcommittee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)

APPENDIX

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CURRENT EXPORT BULLETIN 941, OCTOBER 12, 1966

A. REVISIONS

The Commodity Control List is revised as set forth below, effective October 12, 1966, unless otherwise specified. Exporters are advised that only the items listed below opposite the specific Export Control Commodity Numbers are affected by these changes. The unnumbered captions serve only to identify the broad categories of commodities within which these items are to be found in Schedule B.

Two different types of explanatory numerical references are used at the end of a commodity description:

(a) A numerical reference enclosed in parentheses to indicate the entry being revised. For example, where a revised entry is followed by (1), this indicates that the new entry revises the first entry or only entry presently on the Commodity Control List under the same Export Control Commodity Number; if the entry is followed by a (2), it revises the second entry on the Commodity Control List, etc.

(b) A footnote reference referring to the footnote below explains the effect of the revision.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS	
04811	Breakfast cereals prepared for cooking. (1) ¹
04812	Breakfast cereals prepared for serving. (1) ¹
04840	Other bakery products. (2) ²
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	
05420	Beans, peas and other leguminous vegetables, dried. (2) ¹
SUGAR, SUGAR PREPARATIONS, AND HONEY	
06130	Sugar, beet and cane, raw or refined. (1) ³
06180	Sugar, invert, liquid, and powdered; lactose, crude and refined; malt sugar (maltose); maple sugar; refined milk sugar; and crude sugar of milk. (Report medicinal grades of malt sugar (maltose) in Export Control Commodity No. 51203.) (1 and 2) ⁴
06231	Sugar-coated cereal foods and candied or sweetened popped corn. (1) ³
FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, EXCLUDING UNMILLED CEREALS	
08110	Other vegetable products for animal feed, n.e.c. (2) ¹
08195	Other food wastes, n.e.c. (2) ¹
08199	Other prepared animal feed, including feather meal and alfalfa meal. (2) ¹
MISCELLANEOUS FOOD PREPARATIONS	
09100	Margarine; and shortening. (1) ¹
09904	Mayonnaise; and other salad dressings. (1) ²
09910	Canned hominy; corn chips and similar chips and sticks; and other grain food preparations and dairy food preparations. (1) ¹
HIDES, SKINS, AND FUR SKINS, UNDRESSED	
21180	Leather scrap and chrome shavings for fertilizer manufacture. (1) ²
CRUDE RUBBER, INCLUDING SYNTHETIC AND RECLAIMED RUBBER	
23110	Compounds of natural rubber, balata, gutta parcha and other allied gums. (2) ²

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
23120	Carboxyl terminated polybutadiene; hydroxyl terminated polybutadiene; and cyclized 1,2-polybutadiene. (3 and 11) ³
23120	Moldable copolymers of butadiene and acrylic acid; and moldable terpolymers of butadiene, acrylonitrile, and acrylic acid or any of the homologues of acrylic acid. (5 and 6) ⁶
23120	Neoprene (polymers of chloroprene). (10) ²
23140	Waste and scrap of unhardened rubber, natural and synthetic. (1) ⁷
PULP AND WASTE PAPER	
25160	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades. (1) ⁷
25172	Sulphate wood pulp, bleached, other than dissolving grades. (1) ⁷
25181	Sulphite wood pulp, unbleached. (1) ⁷
25182	Sulphite wood pulp, bleached, other than dissolving grades. (1) ⁷
TEXTILE FIBERS, NOT MANUFACTURED INTO YARN, THREAD, OR FABRICS, AND THEIR WASTE	
26201	Recovered fibers, noils, and waste, n.e.c., wholly or in chief weight wool. (1) ²
26230	Mohair and other wool-like specialty hair. (1) ²
26240	Sheep's and lamb's wool, not carded or combed. (1) ²
26270	Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed, excluding tops. (1) ²
26280	Tops of wool and other animal hair, except horsehair. (1) ²
264	Jute, including jute cuttings and waste. (1) ²
26500	Vegetable fibers and waste of sisal, henequen, manila or abaca. (1) ²
26621	Other man-made staple fibers, noncellulosic, not carded or combed. (2) ²
26622	Other continuous filament tow, noncellulosic. (2) ²
26623	Man-made fibers or waste, noncellulosic, carded or combed or otherwise processed but not spun. (1) ²
26631	Acetate or rayon (viscose and cuprammonium) staple, not carded or combed. (1) ²
26632	Acetate or rayon (viscose and cuprammonium) continuous filament tow. (1) ²
26633	Other man-made fibers or waste, cellulosic, carded or combed or otherwise processed but not spun. (2) ²
26640	Waste of other man-made fibers, not carded or combed. (2) ²
26700	Other used civilian clothing, used textile articles, n.e.c., and new or used rags. (3) ²
CRUDE FERTILIZERS AND CRUDE MINERALS, EXCLUDING COAL, PETROLEUM, AND PRECIOUS STONES	
27420	Iron pyrites, unroasted. (1) ³
27621	Mullite grains and pellets. (1) ²
27640	Asbestos, unmanufactured. (1) ²
27655	Natural cryolite; and natural chiolite. (2) ²
27698	Lithium ores and concentrates (for example, amblygonite, lepidolite and petalite). (2) ⁵
27698	Arsenic bisulfide, natural; arsenic sulfide, natural; calcium silicate; kieserite, natural; magnesium chloride, natural, anhydrous; magnesium sulphate, natural; sodium sulphate, natural; soil; strontianite; strontium carbonate; and trona. (3 and 4) ⁸
METALLIFEROUS ORES AND METAL SCRAP	
28100	Iron ore mass. (1) ³
28200	Terne plated scrap; and tin-plated scrap which has not been detined. (3) ³
28393	Tantalum ores and concentrates. (1) ⁵
28398	Columbium or niobium ores and concentrates. (3) ⁵
28404	Other aluminum or aluminum alloy waste and scrap. (2) ⁵
28405	Magnesium alloy scrap containing 64 percent or more zirconium, or 1 percent or more rare earth metals (cerium misch metal). (See § 399.2, Interpretations 10 and 12.) (1) ⁸
28405	Other magnesium or magnesium alloy waste and scrap. (2) ²
CRUDE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MATERIALS, N.E.C.	
29100	Biological supplies, animal origin; glands, crude hoof meal; horn meal; and pancreas. (8) ²
PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	
33210	Triisobutylene (bbl. of 42 gal.). (2) ⁷
33250	Lubricating oils, petroleum based, which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils and having all of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30° F. (minus 34° C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of 75 or greater, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700° F. (plus 371° C.). (1) ⁹
33250	Lubricating oils, petroleum based, which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils and having all of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30° F. (minus 34° C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of less than 75, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700° F. (plus 371° C.). (1) ⁹
33250	Lubricating oils, synthetic, which contain as the principal ingredient: (a) esters of saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols containing more than six carbon atoms with adipic or azelaic or sebacic acids, (b) esters of trimethylol propane or trimethylol ethane or pentaerythritol with saturated monobasic acids containing more than 6 carbon atoms, (c) fluoro-alcohol esters and perfluoro-alkyl ethers, or (d) polyphenyl ethers containing more than three phenyl groups. (2, 7 and 10) ⁵
33250	Fluorinated silicone fluids; and chlorinated silicone fluids. (6) ⁹
33250	Other halogenated silicone fluids. (6) ⁹

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
33250	Lubricating greases, synthetic, which contain as the principal ingredient: (a) esters of saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohols containing more than six carbon atoms with adipic or azelaic or sebacic acids, (b) esters of trimethylol propane or trimethylol ethane or pentaerythritol with saturated monobasic acids containing more than six carbon atoms, (c) fluoro-alcohol esters and perfluoro-alkyl ethers, or (d) polyphenyl ethers containing more than three phenyl groups (13 and 15) ²
33250	Lubricating greases, petroleum based, which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils <i>having all</i> of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30°F. (minus 34°C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of 75 or greater, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700°F. (plus 371°C.). (12) ²
33250	Lubricating greases, petroleum based, which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils <i>have by all</i> of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30°F. (minus 34°C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of less than 75, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700°F. (plus 371°C.). (12) ²
33262	Paraffin wax, crystalline. (1) ²
33291	Hydraulic fluids, petroleum based, which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils <i>and having all</i> of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30°F. (minus 34°C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of 75 or greater, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700°F. (plus 371°C.). (2) ²
33291	Hydraulic fluids, petroleum based, which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils <i>and having all</i> of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30°F. (minus 34°C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of less than 75, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700°F. (plus 371°C.). (2) ²
33291	Other nonlubricating and nonfuel petroleum oils (bbl. of 42 gal.). (4 and 7) ¹⁰
33292	Pitch of tar coke. (2) ²
33293	Pitch coke. (1) ²
33295	Petroleum bitumen and other petroleum and shale oil residues. (2) ²
33296	Bituminous mixtures, based on asphalt, petroleum, etc. (1) ²
GAS, NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED	
34110	Natural gas liquids, including liquefied petroleum gas (L.P.G.) (bbl. of 42 gal.). (1) ²
34120	Gas, manufactured (artificial). (1) ²
CHEMICAL ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS	
51202	Fluoro-alcohol esters and perfluoro-alkyl ethers. (4 and 18) ²
51202	Ortho-aminonitro-benzene; para-hydroxy-chlorobenzene; and para-toluenesulfonylchloride. (18) ²
51202	Paradaw ®. (16) ²
51202	Trimellitic acid and anhydrides; and pyromellitic acid and dianhydrides. (15) ¹¹
51203	Methionine hydroxy analogue. (5) ²
51204	6, ethoxy-1,2 dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-quinoline. (3) ²
51204	Other rubber compounding chemicals, n.c.c. (3) ²
51205	Methyl stearate and triethyl phosphate. (6) ²
51206	Sodium pentachlorophenol; 2,3-dichloroallyl diisopropylthiolecarbamate; and 2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiolecarbamate. (1 and 2) ¹¹
51206	Other herbicides; fungicides; dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT); polychlor insecticides; organic phosphate insecticides; copper (cupric) acetoarsenite (Paris green); sulphoxide N-octyl sulphoxide of isosabrolo; and fumigants (soil, grain, and industrial). (1) ⁹
51206	Soil conditioners. (1) ¹²
51207	Nerol and phenyl nerol. (2) ²
51207	Other chemicals for flavor and perfumery use, natural origin. (3) ²
51207	Other enzymes. (6) ²
51208	Cadmium salicylate. (5) ²
51209	Dibromotetrafluoroethane (e.g., Freon-114B ®). (6) ⁶
51209	Chlorodifluoroethane (e.g., Freon-142B ®); and chlorodifluoromethane (e.g., Freon-22 ®). (Specify by name.) (7) ⁶
51209	Trichlorotrifluoroethane (e.g., Freon-113 ®); and Freon-TF Solvent R; and dichlorotetrafluoroethane (e.g., Freon-114 ®). (Specify by name.) (12) ⁶
51209	Fluoro-alcohol esters and perfluoro-alkyl ethers. (8 and 17) ²
51209	Vinylidene fluoride and other organic intermediates containing 10 percent or more of combined fluorine, used in the manufacture of fluorinated elastomeric products. (14 and 52) ¹⁴
51209	Bromomonochlorodifluoromethane (e.g., Freon-1231 ®); dibromodifluoromethane (e.g., Freon-1232 ®); dibromomonochlorotrifluoroethane (e.g., Freon-113B2 ®); difluoroethane (e.g., Freon-152a ®); bromotrifluoroethane (e.g., Freon-13B ®; Freon-1301 ®); chloropentafluoroethane (e.g., Freon-115 ®); chloro-trifluoroethane (e.g., Freon-13 ®); octafluorocyclobutane (e.g., Freon C-318 ®); tetrachlorodifluoroethane (e.g., Freon-112 ®); and tetrafluoroethane (e.g., Freon-14 ®). (16) ⁶
51209	Diethylene triamine of a purity 96 percent or higher. (23) ⁹
51209	Diethylene triamine of a purity less than 96 percent. (23) ⁹
51209	Organic chemicals, <i>the following only</i> : A, B-dibromopropionic acid; adenylic acid; camphoric acid; campho-sulfuric acid; corn protein denaturant; crotonaldehyde; cyano-cetamide; diacetone alcohol; diethyl malonate; dimethyl glyoxime; dipentaerythritol acetate; dipentaerythritol hexapropionate; dipentaerythritol hexybutyrate; ethyl alcohol; ethyl butyrate; ethyl chloride; ethyl chloroacetate; ethyl chloro-carbonate; ethyl formate; ethyl hydrogen sulfate; ethyl lactate; ethyl malonate; ethyl mercaptan; glutaronitrile; glyceryl monostearate; methyl glutamate; methyl hydroxy acetate (methyl glycolate); methylvinylacetaldelyde; monoisopropanolamine; monopentaerythritol diacetate dibutyrate; monopentaerythritol tetrabutryate; pentanedione 2-4 (acetylacetone); and perpinylacetate. (41) ²

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

70 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
51209	Lithium salts of organic compounds. (42) ³
51209	Boric acid esters. (45) ⁴
51209	Aluminum stearate solution for water-proofing masonry; dimethylphenylbenzyl ammonium hydroxide; and n-methylaurine slurry. (48) ^{4,5}
51209	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, excluding cyclic, n.e.c., the following only: aluminum acetate; aluminum dihydroxyaminoacetate; aluminum formate solutions; aluminum isopropylate; aluminum lactate; aluminum octoate; aluminum oxipropionate; ammonium acetate; ammonium bitartrate; ammonium ferric oxalate; ammonium oxalate; ammonium thiocollate; antimony lactate; cadmium acetate; cadmium octoate; calcium acetate; calcium formate; calcium linoleate, except paint and varnish dryers; calcium tartrate; chlorophyll, dry; chlorophyll solution (in oil); iron protoxalate; iron sodium oxalate; magnesium oxyphenyl acetate; manganese acetate; potassium acetate; potassium bitartrate; potassium oxalate; potassium oxyethanol sulfonate; potassium salicylate; sodium allyl arsenate; sodium bitartrate acid sodium tartrate; sodium formate; sodium gluconate; sodium methylate; sodium oxalate; sodium potassium tartrate; sodium salicylate; sodium stearate; tartar emetic; zinc acetate; and zinc stearate. (51) ²
51329	Arsenic powder; pyrographite (deposited carbon); and to line U.S.P. (resublimed). (9) ^{2,9}
51329	Sulfur, sublimed, precipitated, or colloidal. (9) ⁹
51333	Sulfuric acid; and oleum. (1) ³
51338	Fluoroboric acid, all concentrations. (1) ³
51338	Hydrochloric or muriatic acid. (4) ²
51340	Phosphorus oxychloride; and phosphorus trichloride. (1) ¹⁰
51350	Iron hydroxide; zinc hydroxide; and zinc peroxide. (2 and 5) ¹¹
51361	Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution. (1) ³
51362	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), solid and liquid. (1) ³
51363	Potassium hydroxide; potassium peroxide; and sodium peroxide. (1 and 2) ¹²
51366	Other artificial corundum (fused aluminum oxide). (3) ⁷
51368	Tin oxides. (1) ³
51369	Monocrystalline indium compounds. (3) ^{13,14}
51369	Lithium oxides and hydroxides. (8) ¹
51369	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of tantalum, niobium (columbium) or tantalum-niobium containing 20 percent or more of tantalum or niobium. (19) ¹⁵
51369	Other oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of tantalum, niobium (columbium), or tantalum-niobium (10) ^{15,16}
51369	Molybdenum oxide. (15) ^{14,16}
51440	Other inorganic pigments, n.e.c. (23) ¹⁷
51469	Potassium fluoroborates; and sodium fluoroborates. (2) ¹⁸
51470	Sodium compounds and potassium compounds, the following only: potassium carbonate; potassium arsenite; potassium bicarbonate; potassium bisulfate; potassium meta-bisulfite; potassium phosphate, monobasic; potassium silicate; potassium sulfate; potassium sulfide; nickel salts; sodium ammonium phosphate; sodium arsenate; sodium bisulfate; sodium chlorite; sodium orthosilicate; sodium sesquicarbonate; sodium silicate or water glass; sodium sulfate; and sodium thiosulfate. (7) ²
51470	Iron carbides, hydrides, and nitrides and forms. (1 and 8) ¹⁹
51470	Boron trichloride and its complexes. (6) ²⁰
51470	Ammonium fluorosulfate. (17) ²¹
51470	Hydrogen peroxide in concentrations of 10 percent up to and including 80 percent. (41 and 23) ¹⁹
51470	Hydrogen peroxide in concentrations of 90 percent up to but not including 98 percent. (41 and 23) ¹⁹
51470	Hydrides in which lithium is compounded with hydrogen or complexed with other metals or aluminum hydride. (23) ²²
51470	Other lithium compounds, including eutectic. (Report lithium oxides, hydroxides and peroxides in Export Control Commodity No. 51369, and isotopic enriched compounds in 51501.) (23) ^{3,23}
51470	Tantalum, niobium (columbium), or tantalum-niobium compounds, n.e.c., containing 20 percent or more of tantalum or niobium. (Specify by name.) (24) ²⁴
51470	Other compounds, n.e.c., of tantalum, niobium (columbium), or tantalum-niobium. (Specify by name.) (24) ²⁴
51470	Monocrystals of ferrites, synthetic. (Specify by name.) ²⁵
51470	Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyromagnetic resonance phenomenon. (Specify by name.) (25) ²⁴
51470	Other molybdenum salts and compounds; nickel chloride; nickel sulfate; titanium tetrachloride; and titanium trichloride. (29 and 3) ²⁶
51470	Ammonium molybdate; sodium molybdate; and potassium molybdate. (32) ^{1,27}
51470	Ammonium metavanadate; and silicon carbide less than 99 percent purity. (34) ⁷
51470	Industrial chemicals, as follows: calcium sulfate; calcium carbide; calcium polysulfide; calcium silicate; cubic cake; cubic carbide; carbide powder, except abrasive powders; chalk, precipitated; di calcium phosphate, epsom salts; ferrous carbonate; ferrous chloride; ferrous sulfate; iron chloride; iron phosphate; iron sulfide; iron sulfate; iron sulfite, artificial; lead arsenite; lime bisulfate; lime phosphate; magnesium arsenite; magnesium phosphate; magnesium silicate; magnesium silico-fluoride; magnesium sulfate; magnesium trisilicate; monocalcium phosphate; monocalcium sulphate; palladium chloride; palladium salts and compounds; pea carbide; silver chlorides; silver cyanide, industrial; silver nitrate; silver sulfate; silver sulfide; sodium chlorite; sodium silico aluminate; zinc carbonate; zinc cyanide; zinc hydrosulfite; zinc nitrate; zinc phosphate; and zinc sulfate. (39) ²
51500	Lithium as follows: (a) lithium 6 and 7 isotopes, (b) hydrides in which lithium enriched in the 6 isotope is compounded with hydrogen or its isotopes, or complexed with other metals or aluminum hydride, (c) alloys containing any quantity of lithium enriched in the 6 isotope, or (d) any other material containing lithium enriched in the 6 isotope, including compounds, mixtures and concentrates. (8) ^{9,28}
51500	Compounds enriched in lithium 7 isotopes. (8) ^{5,9,29}

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
	MINERAL TAR, TAR OILS, AND CRUDE CHEMICALS FROM COAL, PETROLEUM, AND NATURAL GAS
52130	Ammoniacal gas liquors and spent oxide produced in coal gas purification. (1) ³
52140	Cresote or dead oil; cresote oil distillates; and resinous oil X-1. (3) ²
	DYEING, TANNING, AND COLORING MATERIALS, NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC
53101	Sulfur black. (1) ⁹
53101	Alizarin sulfonic; indigo, natural and synthetic; and phenosafranine. (1) ³
53230	Chromium tanning mixtures. (1) ³
53290	Tannins; and tanning and dyeing extracts of vegetable or animal origin. [Report natural indigo in Export Control Commodity No. 53101.] (1 and 2) ²²
53310	Phosphor compounds specially prepared for lasers, including but not limited to: neodymium-doped calcium tungstate; dysprosium-doped calcium fluoride; eu-trifluoroethenoylacetate; or praseodymium-doped lanthanum trifluoride. ²⁷
53310	Luminescent zinc pigments, not radioactivated. (1) ²
53320	Printing inks. (1) ³
53331	Prepared ceramic colors, including liquid lusters. (1) ²
53332	Varnishes, finishes, and enamels made of polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyimidazo-pyrrolones, aromatic polyimides, and polyparaxylylenes. (1 and 8) ⁵
53332	Finishes, enamels, and dispersions wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, <i>except polyvinyl fluoride</i> . (Specify by name.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (2 and 3) ⁹
53332	Finishes, enamels, and dispersions as follows: (a) partially made of polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene, or (b) wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride. (Specify by name.) (2 and 3) ^{3, 9}
53332	Lacquers, <i>except aluminum, gold, pearl, and silver</i> , and paperbacked gold stamping foil. (4) ³
53332	Other paints, enamels, varnishes, industrial product finishes, distempers, stamping foils, water pigments, dyes and tints, and paint products, n.e.c. (6, 7 and 8) ⁶
53335	Pastes wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers <i>except polyvinyl fluoride</i> . (Specify by name.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (1) ⁹
53335	Pastes wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride. (1) ^{3, 9}
	MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
54162	Beef glands, and inedible dried pancreas, bulk. (1) ²
54162	Animal products used for medical purposes, bulk, <i>the following only</i> : beef brain powder; beef heart extract; bone marrow; bone marrow concentrate; brain substance powder; fibrin muscle; glycerin extract of brain and muscle; and glycerin extract, red bone marrow. (2) ³
54163	Viruses for human, veterinary, or laboratory use, <i>except hog cholera virus and simultaneous virus</i> . (1) ⁹
54163	Ferments, other than yeast, <i>except potato flour ferment</i> . (1) ^{3, 9}
54170	Alkaloids of cinchona bark, their salts, derivatives and preparations, dosage or packed for retail sale, <i>except parenteral solutions or ampoules</i> . (5) ⁹
54170	Pharmaceutical preparations for veterinary use, dosage or packed for retail sale, <i>except antibiotics, sulfonamides, hormones, vitamins and minerals</i> . (5) ^{3, 9}
54191	Bandages and surgical dressings, not impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical products, put up for retail sale. (2) ²
54199	Dental rubber. (6) ²
54199	Other pharmaceutical goods, n.e.c. (3, 5, and 7) ⁶
	ESSENTIAL OILS AND PERFUME MATERIALS; TOILET, POLISHING, AND CLEANSING PREPARATIONS
55300	Deodorants, non-personal. (1) ²
55420	Detergents, the following only: Ethomid HT® 15; Intramin® WK and Y; and Permalene® A-100, A-120, and A-180. (3) ²
55430	Rifle cleaning compounds; abrasive pastes, compounds, and cake, <i>except chemical</i> ; and steel burnishing mixtures. (1 and 2) ²³
	FERTILIZERS, MANUFACTURED
56100	Urea fertilizer. (3) ^{3, 11}
	EXPLOSIVES AND PYROTECHNIC PRODUCTS
57130	Nonmilitary pyrotechnical articles. (1 and 2) ²⁴
	PLASTIC MATERIALS, REGENERATED CELLULOSE, AND ARTIFICIAL RESINS
58110	Synthetic film (including metallized) suitable for dielectric use (condenser tissue) 0.0015 inch (0.038 mm.) or less in thickness, <i>except (a) tensilized polyester film with a thickness greater than 0.001 inch (0.0254 mm.), and (b) untensilized and unmetallized polyester film with a thickness of 0.00055 inch (0.009 mm.) up to and including 0.001 inch (0.0254 mm.)</i> . (1) ¹⁵
58110	Untensilized and unmetallized polyester film with a thickness of 0.00035 inch (0.009 mm.) up to and including 0.0007 inch (0.018 mm.). (1) ^{3, 15}
58120	Fluorocarbon polymers and copolymers, <i>except polyvinyl fluoride</i> , and products wholly made thereof. (Specify by name.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (2, 3, 4 and 5) ^{20, 23}

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
58120	Other fluorocarbon polymer and copolymer products as follows: (a) polyvinyl fluoride, unfinished and semifinished, (b) molding compositions containing more than 20 percent by weight of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, or (c) laminates partially made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, including molded, decorative, or laminated with other materials or metals. (Specify by name.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (2, 3, 4 and 5) ^{20 21}
58120	Polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyimidoazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, and polyparaxylylenes, and products made thereof. (6 and 13) ²
58132	Other regenerated cellulose and chemical derivatives of cellulose. (2 and 4) ²⁰
58191	Hardened proteins. (1) ³
58192	Modified natural resins (including ester gum), and chemical derivatives of natural rubber, all in unfinished or semi-finished form. (1) ³
58199	Ammonium alginate. (2) ²
CHEMICAL MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS, N.E.C.	
59920	O,O-dimethyl O-P-nitro phenyl phosphorothiate; O,O-dicetyl O-P-nitro phenyl phosphorothiate; 3,4-dichloropropionanilide; 3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid; 2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-S-triazine; 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea; 2-chloro-N-isopropylacetanilide; alpha-chloro-N,N-diallylacetamide; 2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-S-triazine; a,a,a-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine; 2-chloroallyl diethylthiocarbamate; 2,3,5,6-tetrachloroterephthalic acid; 2,3-dichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; 2,3,3-trichloroallyl diisopropylthiocarbamate; and 4-chloro-2-butyl-1-N-chlorocarbamate. (3) ^{2 11}
59951	Inulin. (1) ²
59952	(Gluten and gluten flour. (1) ²
59958	Casein hydrolysate; casein lactalbumin; lactalbumin; lactalbumin hydrolysate; lactarene (casein) and inedible soybean protein. (1) ²
59958	Adhesives or cements wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, <i>except polyvinyl fluoride</i> . (Specify by name.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (3) ²
59958	Adhesives or cements wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride. (3) ^{2 9}
59958	Dextrins (e.g., British gum). (5) ^{2 9}
59958	Other peptones, glues, and adhesives. (5) ²
59961	Other tall oil. (2) ²
59963	Pine oil, except pine-needle oil; terpenic solvents, n.e.c. gum turpentine; and wood turpentine. (1) ²
59965	Wood tar; wood tar oils; wood creosote; wood naphtha; and acetone oil. (1 and 2) ²⁷
59966	Wood pitch and products based thereon or on resin. (1) ²
59973	Other animal black, except activated. (2) ²
59975	Additives for fuel oil; and liquid gum inhibitors for treating petroleum distillates. (2 and 3) ⁸
59976	Prepared rubber accelerators. (1 and 2) ⁷
59977	Prepared culture media. (1) ³
59978	Charges for fire extinguishers. (1 and 2) ²⁸
59994	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces; auxiliary preparations for soldering, brazing or welding (fluxes, powders, pastes), containing metal and other constituents. (1) ²
59995	Composite solvents, paint removers, thinners, and other similar products. (1) ³
59999	Hydraulic fluids, synthetic, formulated wholly or in part with silicones, organo-silicates, silanes, and fluoro-alcyl alcohols and perfluoro-alkyl ethers. (Specify by name.) (4 and 6) ²
59999	Hydraulic fluids as follows: (a) synthetic, having a viscosity of not more than 4,000 centistokes at minus 65°F. (minus 54°C.) and not less than 1.5 centistokes at plus 302°F. (plus 150°C.) or (b) which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils and having all of the following characteristics: (i) a pour point of minus 30°F. (minus 34°C.) or lower, (ii) a viscosity index of 75 or greater, and (iii) are thermally stable at plus 700°F. (plus 371°C.). (5) ⁹
59999	Hydraulic fluids which are or which contain as the principal ingredients petroleum (mineral) oils and having all of the following characteristics: (a) a pour point of minus 30°F. (minus 34°C.) or lower, (b) a viscosity index of less than 75, and (c) are thermally stable at plus 700°F. (plus 371°C.). (5) ^{9 9}
59999	Water softeners, water purifiers, and boiler feed water compounds. (7) ²
59999	Chemical products or preparations, n.e.c., <i>the following only</i> : brewers; tack coating compounds; chemical compounds for manufacturing ice cream; chill proofing compounds; clarifier for beer or ale; clarifying powder for wines; concrete hardeners; concrete plasticizer compounds; concrete waterproofing compounds; dental plasters and preparations; Diol oleate® (rubber thread lubricating compound); dough improvers; etching compounds; glycerol stearate (emulsifying agent); hat finishing powders; indicating pastes; ink conditioners; ink thinners for cellophane printing; iron oxide suspension (spirit dispersion); laundry sour; leather binding compounds; lipstick bases; meat curing compounds; metal patch solvents; metallic hardeners for cement floors; platinum plating solutions; road binding compounds; screening pastes; shark detergents; shaving cream bases, concentrated; silk-socking savers in tablet form; and talc paste. (9) ¹³
RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, N.E.C.	
61230	Rubber heels, soles, soles, top lifts, and top lift sheets. (1) ²
62102	Other rubber cements. (3) ^{2 9}
62102	Sponge rubber, essentially blown or foam. (3) ²
62103	Rubber thread and cord, covered or bare. (1) ²
62910	Other tires as follows: (a) of 10 ply rating or over, in sizes 9:00 or over, and (b) tires with a non-directional tread design. (5) ⁶
62930	Other hygienic and pharmaceutical articles of unhardened rubber. (2) ²
62958	Packing materials and other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber, n.e.c., wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, <i>except polyvinyl fluoride</i> . (Specify by name.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (1 and 4) ^{13 14}

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
62988	Packing materials and other articles, n.e.c., wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride. (1 and 4) ^{5 14 18}
62988	Other sponge rubber and foam rubber goods. (6) ⁹
62988	Other articles of unhardened vulcanized rubber, n.e.c. (6) ^{2 9}
WOOD AND CORK MANUFACTURERS, EXCLUDING FURNITURE	
63120	Other plywood and wood panels, including wood-veneer and cellular panels. (1) ²
63141	Improved wood (densified and/or impregnated with resin of resinlike materials). (1) ²
63142	Reconstituted wood (particle board). (1) ²
63183	Hoopwood, chipwood, wood chips; and poles, piles, posts, pickets, stakes, and similar products which are split, pointed or both, but not sawn lengthwise. (2) ²
63240	Windmill towers. (1) ³
63289	Wood manufactures, <i>the following only</i> : bee hives; boat parts, small, machined to shape; bridges; Fibrisir ® laminates of melaminephenol formaldehyde resins, sawdust, or ground wood and paper; hog troughs; patterns; propeller blades; propellers; and trestles. (1 and 2) ²⁰
PAPER, PAPERBOARD, AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF	
64122	Fine paper (under 18 pounds), coated. (1) ³
64130	Condenser tissue; and dielectric papers. (1) ⁹
64130	Kraft paper, in rolls or sheets, uncoated, as follows: abrasive base stock; acid proof; ammunition; antiaacid manila; base wad stock; buffing; cable base stock; cable filling; electrical; cartridge stock; coil winding; document manila, file folder; dynamite; electrical insulating; emery, base stock; expanding envelope stock; flat wallet stock; flint backing; frisket; garnet; gasket; graphite; guide stock; insulating, electrical patch base stock; pattern stock; polishing; red foiling (cartridge paper); red patch base stock; sandpaper backing; shell stock; silk wrap stock; tissue; tympan; voice coil stock; wallet stock; and washer stock. (1) ^{5 9}
64180	Capacitor tissue; condenser tissue; and dielectric paper. (1) ⁹
64180	Machine-made paper and paperboard, simply finished, in rolls or sheets, n.e.c., and hand made paper, <i>the following only</i> : ammunition; guide stock; antiaacid manila stock; armature; bearing; cable base stock; calendar roll stock; cartridge stock; coil winding; cone, yarn, designers pattern stock (except tissue); document manila file folder; dynamite; electrical; expanding envelope stock; flat wallet stock; flint backing stock; frisket; gasket; graphite base stock; gum wadding; insulating electrical; interleaving for film; jute tag stock; patch base stock; polishing base stock; portmanteau; red foiling (cartridge paper); red patch base stock; rope, for sand paper backing; sandpaper backing; shell stock; shot shell stock; silk wrap stock; slot insulation; steaming; stencil (18 lbs and over); stencil stock for oiling; tabulating-machine card stock; tape, rope stock for electrical insulating; time card stock; tympan; voice coil stock; wad base stock; wallet stock; washer stock; pattern stock; stencil blanks tabulating machine card stock; absorbent wood base stock for matrix; interleaving; tissue paper under 18 pounds, <i>except sanitary</i> ; ground-wood base stock for carbonizing; fine paper (uncoated for printing, writing); bible; check paper; mimeotype stencil; body stock for carbonizing, free from ground wood; box covering; carbonizing base stock; duplicating tissue; electrical insulating tissue; heat sealable tissue; imitation Japanese, India, lens, matrix tissue; pencil carbon stock; pottery tissue; press copy; roformene tissue; stencil tissue; stereotype tissue; tea bags; fibrillise; tissue for duplex decalcomania; transfer stamping; and book lining. (1) ^{5 9}
64191	Kleerview ® (lacquer-coated glassine paper). (1) ³
64199	Asphalt and tar saturated paper, heavy construction type. (2) ²
TEXTILE YARN FABRICS, MADE-UP ARTICLES AND RELATED PRODUCTS	
65126	Yarn of wool or of fine animal hair. (2) ²
65130	Cotton yarn, gray (unbleached); and unfinished cotton thread. (1) ^{2 9}
65130	Cotton tire cord and tire cord fabric. (1) ⁹
65140	Cotton yarn, carded, combed, finished; sewing, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton thread. (1) ²
65166	Other noncellulosic man-made fiber filament yarns and thread; and tire cord and tire cord fabric of noncellulosic man-made fibers. (2 and 3) ²⁰
65172	Rayon or acetate monofil. (1) ²
65176	Thread and yarns of rayon or acetate filament; and tire cord and tire cord fabric of cellulosic man-made fibers. (1 and 2) ²⁰
65177	Rayon or acetate spun yarn, including singles and plied. (1) ³
65190	Other yarns of textile fibers, n.e.c., including yarns of vegetable fibers, n.e.c. (1 and 3) ²¹
65211	Gauze, tobacco cloth, and cheese cloth, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (1) ²
65212	Terry woven fabrics, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (1) ²
65213	Broadwoven fabrics, unbleached, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (1) ²
65221	Gauze, tobacco cloth, and cheese cloth, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (1) ²
65222	Other terry woven fabrics, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (2) ²
65223	Pile and chenille broad woven fabrics and corduroy, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (1) ²
65229	Other broad woven fabrics, bleached, dyed, colored, or otherwise finished, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (2) ²
65230	Other broad woven remnants less than 10 yards in length, and fabrics, n.e.c., wholly or in chief weight cotton. (2) ²
65301	Broad woven fabrics wholly or in chief weight flax (linen) or jute. (2) ²
65321	Other broad woven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair, excluding pile or chenille. (2) ²

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
6322	Pile and chenille broad woven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair. (1) ²
6370	Knit or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberized, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool. (1) ²
6390	Other broad woven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight jute or flax. (2) ²
6401	Nylon webbing. (2) ²
6401	Narrow woven fabrics, nonelastic, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, flax, or wool. (3) ²
6402	Woven labels, badges, emblems, and insignia, excluding embroidered, wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, flax, or wool. (2) ²
6403	Hat braid, all fibers, and other trimmings, nonelastic, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, wool, or metal. (2) ²
6406	Embroideries, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, or wool. (1) ²
6407	Lace machine fabrics, wholly or in chief weight cotton, flax, or wool. (1) ²
6510	Other coated or impregnated felt fabrics; and felts and felt articles wholly or in chief weight cotton, jute, wool and/or wool-like specialty hairs. (4) ²
6511	Bonded fabrics and articles wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool. (1) ²
6542	Other textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances. (2) ²
6543	Other textile fabrics, n.e.c., coated or impregnated with resin or other plastic materials. (3) ²
6544	Other textile fabrics, n.e.c., coated or impregnated with oil. (2) ²
6546	Other textile fabrics, n.e.c., coated or impregnated. (2) ²
6550	Elastic fabrics and trimmings, woven or braided. (1) ²
6560	Cordage, cable, rope, and twine, and manufactures thereof, wholly or in chief weight hair, silk, paper, or manmade fibers, <i>except nylon twine, rope, or fishing line</i> . (3) ³
6560	Other cordage, cable, rope, and twine, and manufactures thereof, wholly or in chief weight other textile fibers, n.e.c. (2 and 4) ³²
6570	Other hat bodies. (2) ²
6581	Wadding and articles of wadding (excluding cellulose wadding), n.e.c., textile flock, and dust and mill scraps, wholly or chief weight of other textile fibers. (3) ²
6590	Textile tubing and hose lined with or covered with polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene. (2) ³
6610	Bags, wholly or in chief weight of cotton, jute, or wool. (2) ²
6620	Sails of canvas; and tarpaulins, tents, awnings, and other madeup canvas goods, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (1 and 2) ³²
6662	Blankets, wholly or in chief weight cotton. (Report electric blankets in Export Control Commodity No. 65663.) (2) ²
6663	Blankets, wholly or in chief weight wool, <i>except electric</i> . (1) ²
6691	Linens and other furnishing articles, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool, excluding knit, bonded, felt, quilted or stuffed articles. (1) ²
6692	Other made-up textile articles, n.e.c. (4 and 6) ³⁴
6670	Carpets and rugs, wholly or in chief weight cotton, wool, or jute. (1) ²
6674	Vinyl asbestos tiles. (1) ²
6679	Tapestries, hand woven or needle-worked, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool. (1) ²
6678	Mats, matting, screens, and other items, n.e.c., of cotton or jute plaiting materials. (1) ²
NONMETALLIC MINERAL MANUFACTURES, N.E.C.	
6681	Asphalt and tar roofing and siding. (1) ²
6626	Nonrefractory ceramic hollow tubes. (1) ²
6631	Diamond grinding wheels for power-operated machines, fabricated with polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylenes, where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (2 and 4) ⁵
6631	Diamond grinding wheels for hand- or pedal-operated machines, fabricated with polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylenes, where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (3 and 5) ⁵
6631	Diamond grinding wheels for power-operated machines, fabricated with polypyromellitimide where the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (2) ⁵
6631	Diamond grinding wheels for hand- or pedal-operated machines, fabricated with polypyromellitimide where the value of the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (3) ⁵
6632	Hand polishing stones and similar stones of natural abrasives. (1) ²
6632	Other abrasive paper and cloth, coated with natural abrasives, <i>except dental abrasives</i> . (2) ²
66381	Packing, gaskets, textiles, yarns, and other manufactures of asbestos, other than friction materials, n.e.c. (1) ²
66391	Other laboratory and industrial ceramic wares, not refractory. (1 and 3) ³⁵
6640	Other optical glass and elements thereof, not optically worked. (5) ³
6640	Other laminated glass or toughened safety glass. (3 and 5) ³⁹
6648	Mirrors for automotive vehicles. (1) ³
66494	Glass fiber optic plates specially designed optically for image intensifier or image converter tubes (4) ⁵ 11
66494	Other articles of glass fiber, n.e.c. (Report glass fiber yarn, roving, and strand in Export Control Commodity No. 65180, and tape in No. 65380.) (2 and 4) ³⁷
66512	Glass inners for vacuum vessels. (1) ³
66581	Laboratory, hygienic, or pharmaceutical glassware. (1) ³

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
66585	Articles of glass, n.e.c., <i>the following only</i> ; floaters, glass valves, and ballentini reflective material. (1) ³
66700	Materials suitable for application in electromagnetic devices making use of the gyromagnetic resonance phenomenon. (Specify by name.) (6) ^{5 11}
66700	Quartz crystals, natural and synthetic, unworked or worked, not mounted, radio grade only. (Report optical quality in Export Control Commodity No. 8611, and mounted in No. 72998.) (1) ^{5 14}
66700	Diamonds, rubies and sapphires, natural and synthetic, suitable for gem stones. (Report industrial diamonds, natural, in Export Control Commodity No. 27515; and report stones, mounted or unmounted, worked so as to be recognizable as parts of meters, measuring instruments, clocks, watches, etc., in the appropriate classification provided for parts of the specific item.) (5) ³
IRON AND STEEL	
67160	Ferroboron; ferrocolumbium; ferrotantalum; and ferrocolumbiumtantalam. (Specify alloy content.) (2, 4, 5, and 6) ⁵
67504	Iron based magnetic materials. (Specify thickness in decimal parts of an inch or in millimeters.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (1) ⁵
NONFERROUS METALS	
68111	Silver leaf. (2) ²
68111	Other silver or silver alloy, unwrought or partly worked, not rolled. (3) ⁷
68120	Platinum based magnetic materials. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (1) ^{5 11 25}
68310	Nickel based magnetic materials, unwrought. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (3) ^{5 11 38}
68321	Bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections and wire of nickel based magnetic materials. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (3) ^{5 11 38}
68322	Plates, sheets, strips, powders, flakes and foil of nickel based magnetic materials. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (7) ^{5 11 38}
68323	Tubes, pipes, blanks, fittings therefor, and hollow bars, of nickel based magnetic materials. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (5) ^{5 11 38}
68423	Aluminum or aluminum alloy foil and leaf (less than 0.006 inch in thickness). (1 and 2) ⁵
68520	Other lead or lead alloys, wrought. (2 and 3) ⁶
68931	Magnesium base alloys, unwrought, containing 0.4 percent or more zirconium, 1 percent or more rare earth metals (cerium misch metal), or 10 percent or more lithium. (Report scrap in Export Control Commodity No. 28405.) (1) ^{5 33}
68932	Magnesium base alloys, wrought, containing 0.4 percent or more zirconium, 1 percent or more rare earth metals (cerium misch metal), or 10 percent or more lithium. (1 and 2) ^{5 33}
68950	Cobalt based magnetic materials, wrought or unwrought. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (3) ^{5 11 38}
68950	Vanadium based magnetic materials, wrought or unwrought. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (2) ^{5 11 38}
68950	Lithium alloys containing 50 percent or more lithium. (30) ^{5 11 38}
MANUFACTURES OF METALS, N.E.C.	
69110	Finished structural parts and structures, iron or steel, as follows: architectural and ornamental work; anchors and fittings for reinforcing refractory walls; bulkhead (water gates); gangways; sluice gates; guardrails; platforms; portholes not specially designed for military watercraft; prayer rails; loading ramps (nonmechanical); and turnstiles, not electric or coin operated. (4) ^{2 9}
69110	Steel scaffolding equipment; and fabricated steel plate, including stacks and weldments. (4) ⁹
69120	Aluminum structural parts as follows: fencing and railing, ornamental; gangways; portholes; prayer rails; scaffolding equipment; tower sections; and turnstiles. (2) ³
69211	Containers, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the storage of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) stationary storage tanks with other insulating systems and designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen, or argon and having a capacity of 500 tons or more. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
69211	Other containers, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the storage of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
69211	Septic tanks, iron or steel. (3) ²
69212	Containers, copper or copper alloy, jacketed only, for the storage of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) stationary storage tanks with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen, or argon and having a capacity of 500 tons or more. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
69212	Other containers, copper or copper alloy, jacketed only, for the storage of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.) or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
69212	Other containers for storage and manufacturing use, and septic tanks, lined or unlined, copper. (Report containers, copper, less than 80 gallon capacity in Export Control Commodity No. 69892.) (3 and 6) ⁶

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
69213	Containers, aluminum or aluminum alloy, jacketed only, for the storage of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) stationary storage tanks with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen, or argon and having a capacity of 500 tons or more. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69213	Other containers, aluminum or aluminum alloy, jacketed only, for the storage of liquefied gases (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69213	Septic tanks, aluminum. (3) ²
69221	Containers, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) with other insulating systems, mobile, having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) and without exposure to direct sunlight. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69221	Other containers, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (Report containers for mounting on trucks or trailers in Export Control Commodity No. 73163.) (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69221	Other shipping containers, iron or steel. (4 and 6) ³
69222	Containers, aluminum or aluminum alloy, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) with other insulating systems, mobile, having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) and without exposure to direct sunlight. (2 and 3) ^{3 19}
69222	Other containers, aluminum or aluminum alloy, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (Report containers for mounting on trucks or trailers in Export Control Commodity No. 73163.) (1 and 2)
69222	Other shipping containers, aluminum, including barrels, boxes, chests and collapsible tubes. (5) ³
69231	Compressed gas cylinders, filled or unfilled, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) with other insulating systems, mobile, having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) and without exposure to direct sunlight. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69231	Other compressed gas cylinders, filled or unfilled, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69232	Compressed gas cylinders, filled or unfilled, aluminum or aluminum alloy, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) with other insulating systems, mobile, having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) and without exposure to direct sunlight. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69232	Other compressed gas cylinders, filled or unfilled, aluminum or aluminum alloy, jacketed only, for the storage or transportation of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}
69299	Containers which are instruments of international trade, filled or unfilled, all metals, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) with other insulating systems, having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) and without exposure to direct sunlight. (1 and 2) ^{3 19}

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Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
69299	Other containers which are instruments of international trade, filled or unfilled, all metals, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (1 and 2) ^{8 10}
69510	Hand tools mainly used in agriculture or forestry, and parts, n.e.c., as follows: cant hooks; digging bars; digging spuds; gardeners' trowels; mattocks; picks; pike poles; wheel-type cultivators; and wheel-type seeders. (1) ²
69521	Power saw blades, woodworking; and hand-operated saws, hand saw frames, and saw blades <i>except hacksaw blades</i> ; and parts, n.e.c. (1 and 4) ¹⁰
69522	Metal-cutting shears and tinmen's snips, not power-operated; wrenches; pliers; pinners and other similar hand tools, and parts, n.e.c.; and files, rasps, and file accessories. (1 and 3) ¹¹
69523	Other hand tools, n.e.c., and parts. (5) ²
69524	Drill bits, core bits, and reamers, under 4 inches o.d., containing diamond. (9) ^{6 12}
69524	Other drill bits, core bits, and reamers, containing diamonds. (9) ⁹
69524	Other cutting tools, dies, and parts. (15 and 16) ¹³
69525	Other machine knives and blades. (2 and 3) ¹⁴
69609	Knife blanks. (1) ²
69791	Steel wool, pot scourers, and other polishing pads, iron or steel. (2) ²
69794	Figures, flower rack, mirrors, trays, and photograph or picture frames of base metals, n.e.c. (1 and 2) ¹⁵
69811	Motor vehicle locks; ignition locks; and tire locks. (1) ³
69811	Window locks and safety hasps, nonferrous metal; and key blanks, all metals. (2) ²
69812	Hardware and parts of base metal, as follows: transportation hardware, all metals; furniture heading, nickel-plated steel; edgings, all metal; furniture hardware, stainless steel; builders' hardware, nonferrous metal; hand rails, all metals; and other hardware, stainless steel, <i>except hinges and butt</i> . (2) ²
69830	Other chains and parts, iron and steel, n.e.c. (2) ²
69840	Anchors, grapnels, and parts, iron or steel. (1) ²
69854	Buckles with die-cut inserts, and belt hooks, all metals; belt fasteners (other than buckles), clasps, grommets, and similar articles of stainless steel. (2) ²
69861	Other wire springs, iron or steel. (2) ³
69882	Flexible tubing and piping, nonferrous metals. (2) ⁷
69885	Commercial closures of metal, n.e.c. (2) ⁵
69887	Nickel or nickel alloy welding and soldering rods, wire, tubes, plates, and electrodes, composed of 50 percent or more copper, and alloys of chief weight copper, irrespective of nickel content. (Also specify copper content in pounds.) (7) ^{9 10}
69887	Other nickel or nickel alloy welding and soldering rods, wires, tubes, plates, and electrodes, including brazing rods. (7)
69891	Articles, n.e.c., of magnetic materials. (See § 309.2, Interpretation G.) (1 and 12) ⁸
69891	Containers, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum. (3) ^{9 17}
69891	Other containers, iron or steel, jacketed only, for the storage of liquefied gases, designed to maintain temperatures below minus 130° C. (minus 202° F.). (Report iron or steel storage containers of 80 gallons capacity or over in Export Control Commodity No. 69211; and shipping containers regardless of capacity in 69211.) (3) ^{9 17}
69891	Iron or steel cargo hooks; and malleable iron manhole covers. (6) ²
69892	Containers, copper or copper alloy, jacketed only, for the transportation or storage of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more <i>and</i> specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) with other insulating systems, mobile, having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) and without exposure to direct sunlight. (1 and 2) ^{9 17}
69892	Other containers, copper or copper alloy, jacketed only, for the transportation or storage of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (Report copper or copper alloy storage containers of 80 gallons capacity or over in Export Control Commodity No. 69212.) (1 and 2) ^{9 17}
69899	Containers, nonferrous metals, n.e.c., jacketed only, for the transportation or storage of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more <i>and</i> specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), <i>and</i> having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day as determined at an ambient temperature of 75° F. (24° C.) without exposure to direct sunlight, or (c) stationary storage tanks with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen, or argon and having a capacity of 500 tons or more. (1 and 2) ^{9 19 17}
69899	Other containers, nonferrous metals, n.e.c., jacketed only, for the transportation or storage of liquefied gases, (a) designed to maintain temperatures below minus 202° F. (minus 130° C.), or (b) 500 gallons capacity or over. (1 and 2) ^{9 19 17}
69899	Other aluminum or aluminum alloy castings and forgings. (5) ³
69899	Articles of nonferrous metals, n.e.c., other than copper or copper alloy, <i>the following only</i> : boat spikes, wire nails, wire staples, and wire spikes; bolts, screws, rivets, washers and similar articles, <i>except screw eyes and screw hooks</i> ; brackets for mounting outboard motors; bulletin boards; cans, n.e.c., made or cut from nonferrous base metals; caskets; clothes-line (dryer) reels; fog horns, nonelectric, for ships; hinge chaplets; lids for boxes; link chains; mooring swivels; carlocks; pipe hangers; ridge file; tool boxes and tool chests, empty; and utility boxes. (37, 39 and 41) ¹⁶

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Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
MACHINERY, OTHER THAN ELECTRIC	
71142	Aircraft engines as follows: (a) jet engines of 5,000 pounds thrust or over, and (b) turbo-prop and turbo-shaft engines of 2,500 horsepower or more or with a residual thrust of 1,000 pounds or more. (Specify make, model, and pound thrust or horsepower.) (1, 2 and 3) ^{1, 6}
71142	Other jet, turbo-prop, turbo-shaft, and gas turbine aircraft engines. (Specify make, model, and pound thrust or horsepower.) (1, 2 and 3) ^{1, 6}
71142	Parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, specially designed for jet, turbo-prop, and turbo-shaft aircraft engines under Export Control Commodity No. 71142 which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure. (Specify make, model, and pound thrust or horsepower of engine.) (5 and 6) ^{3, 9}
71142	Other parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified, specially designed for jet, turbo-prop, turbo-shaft, and gas turbine engines under Export Control Commodity No. 71142 which are not subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure. (Specify make, model, and pound thrust or horsepower of engine.) (6) ¹⁰
71150	Diesel engines, non-magnetic, 50 brake horsepower and over, having non-magnetic content exceeding 65 percent of total weight, or having non-magnetic parts other than crankcase, block, head, pistons, covers, end plates, valve facings, gaskets, and fuel, lubricant and other supply lines. (Specify brake horsepower at rated r.p.m.) (1) ⁷
71150	Diesel engines, non-magnetic, 50 brake horsepower and over, having a non-magnetic content exceeding 50 percent, up to but not exceeding 65 percent of total weight. (Specify brake horsepower at rated r.p.m.) (1) ⁷
71150	Parts and accessories specially designed for engines under Export Control Commodity No. 71150 which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure. (4) ⁸
71150	Parts and accessories specially designed for diesel engines under Export Control Commodity No. 71150 which require a license to all country groups but are not subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure. (4) ⁸
71150	Other diesel engines, 1,500 brake horsepower and over, with rotary speeds of 700 r.p.m. and over; and parts and accessories therefor. (Specify make, model, and brake horsepower at rated r.p.m.) (3 and 5) ⁵
71150	Outboard motors over 15 horsepower, and other internal combustion engines, n.e.c., and parts and accessories, n.e.c. (7) ⁶
71189	Windmills and parts, n.e.c. (2) ²
71430	Flexowriters @ specially designed for use with electronic computers. (1) ^{5, 11}
71492	Parts and accessories for Flexowriters @ specially designed for use with electronic computers. (1) ^{5, 11}
71510	Gear making and/or finishing machinery, as follows: (a) gear grinding machines, generating type, capable of accepting gear blanks of 36 inches (914 mm.) work diameter or more, (b) gear grinding machines, generating type, capable of accepting gear blanks of 9 inches (228 mm.) work diameter or more, for the production of helical or herringbone gear, or (c) machinery, capable of the production of gears of a module finer than 0.5 mm. (diametral pitch finer than 48) and meeting a quality standard better than A GMA 10 or equivalent. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 3.) (6) ^{2, 7}
71510	Gear making and/or finishing machinery capable of the production of gears of a module finer than 0.5 mm. (diametral pitch finer than 48) but which are not capable of meeting a quality standard better than A GMA 10 or equivalent. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 3.) (6) ^{2, 7}
71510	Internal grinding machines specially designed for the utilization of one or more spindle heads capable of speeds in excess of 120,000 r.p.m., <i>except machines capable of use with hand-held tools only.</i> (8 and 9) ¹²
71510	Other internal grinding machines specially designed for the utilization of one or more spindle heads capable of speeds over 80,000 r.p.m. (8 and 9) ¹²
71510	Machine tools designed for or equipped with numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine tool in two or more axes. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 7.) (22 and 36) ⁴
71523	Flame cutting machines with tracer heads designed for or equipped with numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) movements in two or more axes; and specially designed parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 7.) (1 and 3) ³
71711	Cotton gins. (1) ³
71712	Looms other than cotton looms. (1) ²
71713	Parts, accessories, and attachments for: (a) cotton gins, and (b) looms other than cotton looms. (1, 2 and 4) ^{4, 5}
71713	Other parts, accessories and attachments for machines for extruding man-made fibers, and for other machines for preparing and processing natural or man-made fibers into yarns, and for winding. (1, 2 and 4) ^{4, 5}
71714	Millinery dies (hat blocks), nonferrous metal. (1) ³
71715	Silk screen printing equipment; pleating (folding) machines; and parts and attachments, not elsewhere classified. (3 and 6) ²
71715	Other machines for washing, cleaning, drying, bleaching, decing, dressing or finishing textile yarns, fabrics, or made-up textile articles; laundry and dry cleaning machines; and other machines for printing on textiles, leather, wallpaper, linoleum or other materials; and parts and attachments therefor. (4, 5 and 7) ⁶
71730	Domestic sewing machines, and parts, n.e.c. (1 and 4) ⁵
71811	Laminators, electric, for restoring manuscripts and documents, and parts and attachments. (1) ³
71811	Other machinery for making or finishing cellulose pulp, paper or paperboard; and parts and attachments. (2) ²
71812	Paper bag-making machines; office-type cutters; and parts and attachments therefor, n.e.c. (1 and 2) ⁵

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Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
71812	Other papercutting machines, and machines, n.e.c., for the manufacture of articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard; and parts and attachments, n.e.c. (3 and 4) ⁸¹
71821	Bookbinding machines, and parts. (1) ³
71822	Electroplating, stereotyping, and photoengraving machines; printing plates and cuts (electrotype, stereotype, halftone, lithographic, or engraved); fonts; handsaws; Linotype® matrices; multi-type typewriters (for example, Varitypers®); and photocomposing machines (for example, Coxheadliners®, Headliners®, and Typros®); and parts and accessories therefor. (1 and 2) ⁸²
71829	Price marking machines, and plane-o-plate rotary shavers, and parts. (1) ³
71831	Grain cleaning machines, and corn husking machines, and parts. (1) ³
71839	Chocolate homogenizers, and parts. (1) ³
71841	Road rollers, self-propelled. (1) ⁷
71842	Snow plows, farm-type; and parts, accessories, and attachments. (16) ²
71852	Glassworking machinery and equipment (specify by name) as follows: (a) specially designed for the manufacture of electron tubes or semi-conductor devices and parts and sub-assemblies thereof (Export Control Commodity No. 72930), which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure, (b) specially designed for the manufacture of silicon transistors, or (c) for automatic or semi automatic assembly and/or sorting of electronic equipment and parts and sub-assemblies thereof, <i>except standard equipment designed for exhaust sealing and getting of standard entertainment type 7-pin miniature and 9-pin noval tubes</i> ; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (1) ⁶
71915	Cryogenic refrigeration equipment consisting of, or containing as components thereof, jacketed containers for storage or transportation at temperatures below minus 274°F. (minus 170°C.) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum; and specially designed parts, n.e.c. (3) ^{8 11}
71915	Air conditioners for aircraft; and specially designed parts. (4) ⁹⁰
71915	Other air conditioning and refrigerating equipment, and parts, n.e.c., including parts for self-contained air conditioning machines. (Report compressors in Export Control Commodity No. 71922.) (5 and 7) ⁸³
71919	Heat exchangers, oil coolers and liquid coolers specially designed for aircraft; and parts. (9) ⁹³
71919	Equipment specially designed for the production in liquid form of air, oxygen, nitrogen, and/or argon and producing in one ton or more per day of gas in liquid form, <i>except equipment for plants not capable of producing more than 25 percent of their total daily product as extractable gas in liquid form</i> ; and specially designed parts. (10) ^{84 85}
71919	Equipment for the production of liquid hydrogen, <i>except plants with a capacity of less than 1½ tons per 24-hour day and not designed for, or capable of, the production of hydrogen slush</i> ; and specially designed parts. (10) ^{84 85}
71919	Equipment specially designed for the production of liquid hydrogen and producing 1 ton but less than 1½ tons per day of gas in liquid form, <i>except equipment for plants not capable of producing more than 25 percent of their total daily product as extractable gas in liquid form</i> ; and specially designed parts. (10) ^{84 85}
71919	Other liquid oxygen or liquid nitrogen production equipment, mobile; and specially designed parts. ⁸⁵
71919	Equipment for the production of liquid fluorine; and specially designed parts. ⁸⁵
71919	Equipment specially designed for the production and/or concentration of deuterium oxide; and specially designed parts. ⁸⁵
71919	Equipment for the separation of helium from natural gases; and specially designed parts. ⁸⁵
71919	Process vessels specially designed for chemically processing radioactive material; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (Specify name of vessel and give full specifications.) (18) ^{8 11}
71919	Other machines and equipment, n.e.c., specially designed for use in processing of irradiated nuclear materials to isolate or recover fissionable materials; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (Specify name of machine or equipment and give full specifications.) (Report counter-current solvent extractors and centrifuges in Export Control Commodity No. 71923, and fuel chopping, disassembling, and de jacketing machines in No. 71980.) (18) ^{8 11}
71919	Pulp and paper mill machines, and rubber processing machines for processing by means of a change in temperature; and parts n.e.c. (16 and 18) ⁸⁶
71919	Other machines and equipment for processing materials by means of a change in temperature, for the special use of an individual industry, <i>except vegetable oil machines and tobacco processing machines</i> ; and parts, n.e.c. (16 and 18) ⁸⁶
71919	Other machines and equipment, other than domestic, for treatment of material by a process involving a change in temperature; and parts, n.e.c. (16 and 18) ^{86 87}
71921	Pumps specially designed for aircraft (fuel, fuel booster, hydraulic, water, etc.); and parts and attachments, n.e.c. (14) ⁸⁶
71921	Pump parts and attachments wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, <i>except poly-vinyl fluoride</i> . (17) ⁹
71921	Pump parts and attachments wholly made of poly-vinyl fluoride. (17) ⁹
71922	Vacuum pumps, air compressors, fans, and blowers specially designed for aircraft; and parts and attachments therefor. (7) ⁸⁶
71922	Other ion vacuum pumps; and specially designed parts and attachments, n.e.c. (5 and 10) ⁸⁶
71922	Other parts and attachments, n.e.c., specially designed for diffusion vacuum pumps of 12 inches in diameter or larger (diameter measured inside the barrel of the inlet jet). (10) ⁸⁶
71922	Centrifugal and axial flow compressors and blowers capable of: (a) an overall compression ratio of 2:1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 372,000 cubic feet per minute, or (b) an overall compression ratio of 3:1 or more coupled with a capacity of over 106,000 cubic feet per minute; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (13 and 14) ^{8 14}
71922	Compressors for jet, turbo-prop, and turbo-shaft aircraft engines under Export Control Commodity No. 71142 which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure; and parts. (Specify make, model, and horsepower of engine.) (15 and 16) ^{8 18}

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71922	Other compressors for other jet, turbo-prop, turbo-shaft, and gas turbine aircraft engines under Export Control Commodity No. 71142 which are not subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure; and parts. (Specify make, model, and horsepower of engine.) (15 and 16) ¹⁴
71922	Other compressors and blowers capable of receiving a power input greater than 2,000 horsepower and designed for a discharge greater than 300 psi; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (Specify horsepower and discharge pressure.) (17 and 18) ⁶
71922	Other vacuum pumps, and parts and attachments, n.e.c. (11) ⁷
71922	Compressors, refrigeration and air-conditioning type, 1/8 horsepower and under; and parts, n.e.c. (21) ^{2, 3}
71922	Compressors, refrigeration and air-condition type, over 1/8 horsepower, and parts, n.e.c. (21) ²
71923	Centrifugal extractors designed for commercial laundries; and parts, n.e.c.; Centrifix type RW line purifiers (8), and Dri-Air units. (11, 12 and 13) ²
71923	Laboratory centrifuges, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c. (14) ^{3, 11}
71931	Automobile lifts; jacks for automotive vehicles or aircraft; and parts, n.e.c. (8) ²
71931	Other hand-operated, mechanical and hydraulic jacks; and parts, n.e.c. (10) ²
71931	Farm elevators; and parts, n.e.c. (11) ²
71931	Elevators and moving stairways; and parts, n.e.c. (12) ²
71941	Butter churns, farm type; and parts. (1) ²
71942	Condensers and evaporators for nonelectric domestic refrigerators; and parts. (1) ³
71951	Cutting machines for ceramics and similar nonmetallic materials, <i>except quartz crystal, masonry, or stone.</i> (3) ²
71951	Other machines, n.e.c., for working asbestos-cement, ceramics, concrete, quartz crystals, masonry, stone (including artificial, precious and semiprecious stones), and similar mineral materials. (Report parts in Export Control Commodity No. 71954.) (3) ²
71952	Other machines, n.e.c., for working bone, ebonite, hard plastics, and other hard carving materials. (Report parts in Export Control Commodity No. 71954.) (3) ²
71954	Grinding heads and spindle assemblies for grinding machines designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 120,000 r.p.m., <i>except for hand-held tools.</i> (1 and 2) ¹²
71954	Other grinding heads and spindle assemblies for grinding machines designed or rated for operation at speeds in excess of 80,000 r.p.m. (1 and 2) ^{12, 19}
71954	Parts, accessories, and attachments for cutting machines for ceramics and similar nonmetallic materials, <i>except glass, quartz crystal, masonry or stone.</i> (13) ¹²
71954	Parts, accessories and attachments for other machines for working asbestos-cement, ceramics, concrete, quartz crystals, masonry, stone (including artificial, precious and semiprecious stones), and similar mineral materials. (16) ²
71954	Parts, accessories and attachments for other machines for working bone, ebonite, hard plastic, and other hard carving materials. (17) ²
71961	Other calendaring machines and similar rolling machines, n.e.c.; and parts. (3) ²
71962	Dishwashing machines; bottling machines (washing, filling, closing, labeling); and canning, packing, wrapping, filling, and sealing machines; and parts and attachments, n.e.c. (1 and 2) ²
71963	Other weighing machines and scales, n.e.c. (1 and 3) ²
71963	Lead scale weights for weighing machines. (4) ²
71963	Hydro-blast parts cleaners; and parts therefor; and windshield washer sets. (1) ³
71964	Sprayers and dusters, agricultural and pesticidal, <i>except lawn sprinklers;</i> and parts, n.e.c., <i>except nozzles.</i> (5) ²
71964	Fog and spraying machines; and street flushing units for truck mounting; and parts, n.e.c. (6 and 7) ²
71964	Other spray nozzles of metal and hand-operated spray guns; and parts, n.e.c. (5 and 9) ²
71964	Other sprayers and spraying equipment, n.e.c.; and parts, n.e.c. (10 and 11) ²
71979	Other ball and roller bearings, aircraft type; and specially designed parts. (6) ²
71979	Other ball and roller bearings; and parts. (Specify inner bore diameter and tolerances.) (8) ^{2, 19}
71980	Concrete and bituminous pavers, finishers, and spreaders; and parts and accessories, n.e.c. (1 and 2) ²
71980	Machinery and equipment, n.e.c. (specify by name) for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices, electronic equipment and components, and parts and sub-assemblies thereof, as follows: (a) equipment specially designed for the manufacture of semi-conductor devices and parts and sub-assemblies (Report Export Control Commodity No. 72960), (b) equipment specially designed for the manufacture of silicon transistors, (c) equipment for slicing, dicing, scribing, slice breaking, lapping, polishing, rolling, and/or forming, (d) bonders and welters, (e) masks, or (f) equipment for the manufacture of masks for the creation of a photo-sensitive pattern on the surface of a semi-conductor or insulating substrate; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (14 and 16) ²
71980	Equipment for purifying or processing semi-conductor materials, <i>except equipment specially designed for the zone purification of germanium;</i> and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (19) ⁶
71980	Hot isostatic presses (gas pressure bonding) employing pressure mediums of liquid, gas, or solid, including those presses where the work piece is only partially isostatically pressed; and specialized parts and components, n.e.c. (43) ^{2, 19}
71989	Machinery and equipment for depositing or printing on insulating panels, plates, or wafers or otherwise forming <i>in situ</i> component parts other than basic wiring; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (Report cameras in Export Control Commodity No. 86140.) (26) ²
71980	Other equipment specially designed to produce electronic assemblies by: (a) automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels, plates, or wafers to which wiring is applied by printing or other means; or (b) automatically or semi-automatically assembling wiring and/or packaging mounted modular fabricated panels, plates, or wafers (specify by name); and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (Report cameras in Export Control Commodity No. 86140.) (26) ^{2, 19}
71980	Nuclear reactor fuel chopping, disassembling, or de jacketing machines; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (Give full specifications.) (40) ^{2, 11}

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
71980	Machinery specially designed for the extrusion of polytetrafluoroethylene coagulated dispersions, or powders or pastes derived therefrom; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (40) ^{5 11}
71980	Windshield wipers, nonelectric, and parts, n.e.c. (37) ³
71980	Shock absorbers, mechanical or hydraulic. (38) ²
71992	Valves, cocks, or pressure regulators (a) specially designed to operate at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), except those of 2-inch diameter (50.8 mm.) or less specially designed for operation at temperatures from minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.) to minus 323° F. (minus 200° C.), or (b) with all flow contact surfaces made of or lined with any of the following materials: (i) 90 percent or more tantalum, titanium, or zirconium, either separately or combined, (ii) 50 percent or more cobalt or niobium, either separately or combined, (iii) polytetrafluoroethylene, or (iv) polychlorotrifluoroethylene; and specially designed parts. (Give full specifications.) (3) ⁹
71992	Other valves, cocks or pressure regulators of 2-inch diameter (50.8 mm.) or less specially designed for operation at temperatures from minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.) to minus 323° F. (minus 200° C.) and specially designed parts. (3) ^{5 9}
71992	Valve parts and accessories wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, except polyvinyl fluoride. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (4) ⁹
71992	Valve parts and accessories wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride. (4) ^{5 9}
71992	Other taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, n.e.c., and parts. (14) ³
71994	Gaskets (joints) as follows: (a) wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, except polyvinyl fluoride, or (b) made of polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (1 and 3) ^{5 19}
71994	Gaskets (joints) as follows: (a) wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride, (b) of laminated metal and polytetrafluoroethylene or polychlorotrifluoroethylene, or (c) made of polypyrromellitimide or polybenzimidazole where the value of the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (1, 2 and 3) ^{5 19}
71994	Other gaskets (joints), laminated metal and nonmetal material, or set of gaskets of two or more materials. (3) ²
71999	Ships' propellers; and paddle-wheels for boats and boat parts, n.e.c. (1) ⁷
71999	Other machine parts, n.e.c., nonelectric. (2 and 3) ⁷
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES	
72210	Synchronous motors of any rating possessing any of the following characteristics: (a) of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) and smaller having synchronous speeds in excess of 3,600 rpm, (b) designed to operate below minus 25° C. to plus 100° C., (c) designed to operate from power sources: more than 400 cycles, or (d) of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) or smaller. (Specify by name and model number.) (1) ⁹
72210	Other synchronous motors of any rating, having synchronous speeds in excess of 3,000 rpm or designed to operate within a temperature range greater than minus 10° C. to plus 55° C. but not exceeding minus 25° C. to plus 100° C. (Specify by name and model number.) (1) ^{5 9}
72210	Electric motors, DC and AC, specially designed for aircraft; and parts and accessories, n.e.c. (6) ⁶⁰
72210	Servo motors (gear head or plain), having any of the following characteristics: (a) designed to operate from power sources of more than 300 cycles per second, except those designed to operate from power sources of over 300 cycles per second up to and not exceeding 100 cycles per second with a temperature range of from minus 25° C. to plus 105° C., (b) designed to have a torque-to-inertia ratio of 10,000 radians per second or greater, (c) incorporating special features to secure internal damping, (d) of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller, (e) employing solid state Hall effect, or (f) designed to operate below minus 55° C. or above plus 125° C. (specify by name and model number); and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (8) ⁹
72210	Servo motors (gear head or plain) designed to operate from power sources over 300 cycles per second up to and not exceeding 400 cycles per second, designed to operate within a temperature range greater than minus 10° C. to plus 55° C. but not exceeding minus 25° C. (minus 13° F.) to plus 100° C. (specify by name and model number); and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (8) ^{5 9}
72210	Other generators and generator sets of ½ kilowatt or over; and parts and accessories, n.e.c. (16) ⁶⁵
72210	Parts for transformers, coils, reactors, chokes, motors, and generators (including cores, laminations, stampings, and other formed parts) composed of magnetic materials. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 6.) (21 and 24) ^{91 89}
72220	Other electronic and microwave switches and electronic relays, n.e.c. (16) ⁶
72220	Fuses, dimmer switches, lighting switches, power relays, and other electrical apparatus for making, breaking or protecting electrical circuits on aircraft. (19) ⁶⁰
72310	Wire and cable coated with or insulated with fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, except polyvinyl fluoride. (Specify type of metal and insulation.) (Also specify copper content in pounds.) (See § 373.43(d).) (1) ⁹
72310	Wire and cable coated with or insulated with polyvinyl fluoride. (Specify type of metal and insulation.) (Also specify copper content in pounds.) (See § 373.43(d).) (1) ^{5 9}
72310	Coaxial-type communications cable as follows: (a) containing fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, (b) using a mineral insulator dielectric, (c) using a dielectric aired by discs, beads, spiral, screw, or any other means, (d) designed for gas pressurization for the purpose of withstanding external overpressure of for raising the maximum voltage rating of the cable, or (e) intended for submarine laying. (Also specify copper content in pounds.) (See § 373.43(d).) (2) ⁹

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
72310	Communications cable containing more than one pair of conductors, as follows: (a) submarine cable, or (b) cable containing fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers. (Also specify copper content in pounds.) (See § 375.43(d), (4) ¹⁷⁻¹⁹
72310	Ignition harness and cable sets, aircraft type. (12) ¹⁸
72320	Electrical insulators and fittings as follows: (a) wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, <i>except polyvinyl fluoride</i> , or (b) made of polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, or polyparaxylenes, where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (1, 2, and 5) ¹⁹
72320	Electrical insulators and fittings as follows: (a) wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride, (b) partially made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, or (c) made of polypyromellitimide or polybenzimidazole where the value of the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 22.) (1 and 2) ¹⁹
72320	Other electrical insulators and fittings of insulating materials, n.e.c. (3 and 5) ¹⁹
72340	Color television broadcast receivers, whether or not combined with radio or phonograph; and unassembled color television kits. (2) ²
72491	Equipment designed to ensure the privacy or secrecy of analog and/or digital communications, <i>except (a) voice transmission systems employing fixed frequency interlocks and/or fixed band scrambling techniques in which the changes occur no more frequently than once every ten seconds; (b) standard commercial facsimile or video systems employing only transposition of analog information and (c) industrial and commercial video systems for pay television and similar restricted audience television in which privacy is obtained by the use of non-standard sweep signals and not employing digital transmission or digital techniques to modify an analog transmission; and specialized components, assemblies, subassemblies, parts and accessories, n.e.c., including terminal equipment, modems, encoders, and authentication equipment.</i> (Specify by name.) (4) ²
72491	Other equipment designed to ensure the privacy or secrecy of communications, <i>except voice transmission systems making use of fixed frequency interlocks and/or fixed band scrambling techniques in which the changes occur no more frequently than once every ten seconds; and specialized components, assemblies, subassemblies, parts, and accessories.</i> (Specify by name.) (4) ^{2,3,4}
72491	Terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment as follows: (a) terminal and intermediate repeater or amplifier equipment designed to transmit, carry, or receive frequencies from higher than 16 kilocycles up to and including 150 kilocycles, and (b) terminal equipment specially designed for power lines and operating within the range of frequencies from 16 to 1,500 kilocycles, and specialized components, parts and accessories, n.e.c. (3) ¹¹
72492	Telephone repeater equipment designed for frequencies from higher than 1 ^{1/2} kilocycles up to and including 150 kilocycles; and specialized components, parts and accessories, n.e.c. (2) ¹⁶
72499	Radio transmitters or transceivers, including transmitter amplifiers, having any of the following characteristics: (a) designed to operate at output carrier frequencies greater than 235 megacycles, <i>except (i) television broadcasting transmitters and amplifiers thereof operating between 470 and 960 megacycles, (ii) frequency-modulated and amplitude-modulated ground communications equipment required for use in the land mobile service operating in the 420 to 470 megacycle band with a power output of not more than 25 watts for mobile units and 100 watts for fixed units, or (iii) amplitude-modulated radio-telephone equipment used for search and rescue work operating on a frequency of 243 megacycles with a carrier power not exceeding 100 milliwatts;</i> (b) designed to provide any system of pulse modulation (this does not include amplitude, frequency, or phase modulated television or telegraphic transmitters); (c) rated for operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below minus 40°F. (minus 40°C.) to above plus 131°F. (plus 55°C.); or (d) designed to provide a multiplicity of alternative output frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezoelectric crystals, <i>except equipment in which the output frequency is selected only by manual operation either on the equipment or on a remote control unit and (i) those forming multiples of a common control frequency, or (ii) those in which the output frequency is a multiple of a common frequency which is not less than 1/1000 part of the oscillator frequency and is in steps of 1 kilocycle or greater</i> (specify by name and model number); and specially designed components, subassemblies, parts, and accessories, including but not limited to intermediate frequency and power amplifiers and their parts, modulators and modulation amplifiers, aerials, their filters and their connecting devices, control equipment placed in racks, and maintenance equipment (specify by name). (1 and 2) ¹³
72499	Other transmitters or transceivers having any of the following characteristics: (a) more than 20 channels, (b) special facilities for interconnection with base line telephone circuits or switch boards, (c) frequency-modulated or amplitude-modulated communication equipment operating in the 470 to 475 megacycles band, with a power output of 25 watts or less for mobile units and 100 watts or less for fixed units, (d) a amplitude-modulated radio-telephone equipment used for search and rescue work operating on a frequency of 243 megacycles with a carrier power of 100 milliwatts or less, (e) designed to operate at output carrier frequencies between 108 and 156 or from 223 up to and including 243 megacycles, or (f) designed to provide a multiplicity of alternative output frequencies controlled by a lesser number of piezoelectric crystals, <i>except those forming multiples of a common control frequency</i> (specify by name and model number); and specially designed parts and accessories, not elsewhere classified (specify by name). (1 and 2) ¹³
72499	Radio (micro-wave) relay communications equipment designed for use: (a) at frequencies in excess of 330 megacycles but not exceeding 470 megacycles and having any of the following characteristics: (i) a power output exceeding 5 watts; (ii) a base bandwidth greater than 150 kilocycles; or (iii) for other than fixed service; or (b) at frequencies in excess of 470 megacycles (specify by name and model number), <i>except short-range and low-power television links for transmission between the camera or studio and the television transmitter;</i> and specially designed components, subassemblies, parts and accessories (specify by name). (5 and 6) ¹⁹

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
72490	Other radio relay communications equipment designed for frequencies of 470 megacycles and under (specify by name and model number); and specially designed components, subassemblies, parts and accessories, n.e.c. (specify by name). (5 and 6) ¹⁰
72490	Other radio-telephone carrier (multiplex) terminal or amplifier equipment designed to deliver, carry, or receive frequencies higher than 16 kilocycles up to and including 150 kilocycles, into or in a communications system and carrier terminal equipment specially designed for power lines operating at frequencies below 1,500 kilocycles; and specialized components, parts and accessories, n.e.c. (8) ¹⁰
72490	Equipment designed to ensure the privacy or secrecy of analog and/or digital communications, <i>except (a) voice transmission systems employing fixed frequency inversions and/or fixed band scrambling techniques in which the changes occur no more frequently than once every ten seconds, (b) standard commercial facsimile or video systems employing only transposition of analog information, and (c) industrial and commercial video systems for pay television and similar restricted audience television in which privacy is obtained by the use of non-standard sweep systems and not employing digital transmission or digital techniques to modify an analog transmission;</i> and specialized components, assemblies, subassemblies, parts and accessories, n.e.c., including terminal equipment, modems, vocoders, and authentication equipment. (Specify by name.) (12) ⁴
72490	Other equipment designed to ensure the privacy or secrecy of communications, <i>except voice transmission systems making use of fixed frequency inversions and/or fixed band scrambling techniques in which the changes occur no more frequently than once every ten seconds;</i> and specialized components, assemblies, subassemblies, parts, and accessories. (Specify by name.) (12) ^{5 14}
72490	Panoramic radio receivers (being receivers which search automatically a part of the radio-frequency spectrum and indicate the signals received), <i>except panoramic adaptors for commercial receivers which are limited to searching a spectrum of not more than plus or minus 20 percent of the intermediate frequency of the receiver and the range searched does not exceed plus or minus 2 megacycles</i> (specify by name and model number); and specially designed parts and accessories (specify by name). (14) ^{5 6}
72499	Other panoramic adaptors for commercial radio receivers (specify by name and type number); and specially designed parts and accessories (specify by name). (14) ^{5 14}
72449	Airborne navigation and direction finding equipment, including specialized training or simulating equipment as follows: (a) designed to make use of Doppler characteristics of electromagnetic waves having frequency less than 4 times 10 ¹⁴ cycles per second (0.75 micron), (c) pulse modulated radio altimeters, (d) frequency-modulated radio altimeters having an electrical output accuracy better than plus or minus 3 feet over the whole range between zero to 100 feet, or plus or minus 3 percent above 100 feet, (e) frequency-modulated radio altimeters which have been in normal civil use for less than four years, (f) direction finding equipment operating at frequencies greater than 5 megacycles, <i>except equipment designed for search and rescue purposes provided that the receiver operates on a crystal-controlled fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles and that the determination of the DF bearing is not independent of the bearing of the aircraft and provided that the DF antenna array is designed for operation at a fixed frequency of 121.5 megacycles,</i> (g) pressurized throughout, or (h) rated for continuous operation over a range of ambient temperatures extending from below minus 67° F. (minus 55° C.) to above plus 131° F. (plus 55° C.) (specify by name and model number); and specially designed parts and accessories (specify by name). (15) ⁶
72499	Ground and marine radar equipment, including specialized training or simulating equipment, having <i>any</i> of the following features: (a) operating at a frequency not in normal civil use in the Western World, or at a frequency of more than 10,500 megacycles, (b) having a peak output power from the transmitter greater than 160 kilowatts, (c) having an 80 percent or better cumulative probability of detection of a 20square meter target at a free space range of 50 nautical miles, (d) utilizing other than pulse modulation with a constant pulse repetition frequency in which the frequency of the transmitted signal is not changed deliberately between groups of pulses, from pulse to pulse, or within a single pulse, (e) utilizing a Doppler technique for any purpose, other than MTT (moving target indicator) systems using a conventional double pulse delay line technique, (f) including signal processing techniques which have been in normal civil use for a period of less than 4 years, (g) having been in commercial use in the Western World for a period of less than 2 years (specify by name and model number); and specially designed parts and accessories. (Specify by name.) (19) ⁵
72499	Other amplifiers, except television transmitter amplifiers, designed to operate at frequencies from 300 up to and including 500 megacycles; and specially fabricated parts and accessories, n.e.c. (27) ¹⁰
72499	Automobile radio receiver antennas; and parts and accessories, n.e.c., specially designed for home-type radio and television receivers and automobile receivers, <i>except communications receivers.</i> (32 and 34) ²
72499	Electronic equipment, n.e.c., containing one or more functional circuits, including integrated circuits, with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch (4,575 parts per cubic centimeter); and specially designed circuit assemblies, subassemblies, and parts. (Specify by name and model number.) (35) ^{5 11}
72505	Galley, buffet servers, ovens, and other equipment specially designed for aircraft; electric heaters for automotive vehicles; and parts. (4) ²
72620	Industrial beta, gamma, and X-ray equipment capable of measuring and/or controlling the dimensions of a rolled product (including coatings) during its production (specify by name); and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (8) ¹⁰
72620	Other industrial and scientific X-ray equipment; and parts, n.e.c. (9) ¹
72620	Other medical and dental X-ray and gamma ray equipment; and medical and dental apparatus based on the use of radiations from radio-active substances; and parts, n.e.c. (9) ^{3 9}

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
72911	Electro-chemical and radioactive devices for the conversion of chemical energy to electrical energy, having <i>any</i> of the following characteristics: (a) fuel cells (including regenerative cells), i.e., cells for generating electric power, to which all the consumable components are supplied from outside the cells, (b) primary cells possessing a means of activation and having an open circuit storage life in the unactivated condition, at a temperature of 70° F. (21°C.), of 10 years or more, (c) primary cells capable of operating at temperatures from below minus 13° F. (minus 25°C.) to above plus 131° F. (plus 55°C.), including cells and cell assemblies (other than dry cells) possessing self-contained heaters, or (d) power sources other than nuclear reactors based on radioactive materials systems, <i>except those having an output of less than 7.5 watts in which the ratio of output (in watts) to weight (in pounds) is less than 1 to 2</i> ; and specialized parts, components, and sub-assemblies therefor. (Specify by name and type.) (1) ⁵⁴
72911	Other primary batteries and cells; and parts. (3 and 4) ⁵⁵
72912	Electrically rechargeable storage cells; hermetically sealed, designed to have a leakage rate of 10 ⁻³ cubic centimeters per second of gas or less when tested under pressure differential of 2 atmospheres; and specialized parts, components, and subassemblies therefor. (Specify by name and type.) (1) ^{3 64}
72912	Battery separators and blanks, wood; and battery parts made of rubber. (3) ³
72920	Other electrical lamps (bulbs and tubes); and parts. (Report carbons in Export Control Commodity No. 72996, and glass envelopes in No. 66492.) (5) ⁷
72330	Image intensifiers, image converters, and electronic storage tubes, including memory transformers of radar pictures. (Specify by name and type number.) (2) ^{6 8}
72330	Ruggedized vidicon tubes. (Specify by name and type number.) (2) ^{6 8}
72430	Photomultiplier tubes as follows: (a) for which the maximum sensitivity occurs at wavelength longer than 7,500 angstrom units or shorter than 3,000 angstrom units, or (b) having an anode pulse rise time of less than 2 nanoseconds. (3 and 13) ³
72430	Cold cathode tubes and switches as follows: (a) triggered spark-gaps, having an anode delay time of 15 microseconds or less and rated for a peak current of 3,000 amperes or more, or (b) cold cathode tubes, whether gas filled or not, operating in a manner similar to a spark-gap, containing three or more electrodes and having <i>all</i> of the following characteristics: (i) rated for an anode peak voltage of 2,500 volts or more, (ii) rated for peak currents of 300 amperes or more, (iii) an anode delay time of 10 microseconds or less, and (iv) an envelope diameter of less than 1 inch (25.4mm.). (Specify by name and type number.) (4 and 11) ³
72430	Thyratron and modulator gas-discharge tubes as follows: (a) rated for continuous operation with peak current and peak voltage exceeding 100 amperes and 9,000 volts at a pulse repetition frequency of 200 or more pulses per second, or (b) hydrogen thyratrons (i) rated for a peak pulse power of 2 megawatts or more, or (ii) of metal-ceramic construction. (Specify by name and type number.) (6) ⁸
72430	Other hydrogen thyratrons. (Specify by name and type number.) (5) ^{5 8}
72430	Electron tubes, as follows: (a) tubes rated for continuous wave operation over the frequency range of 300 to 1,000 megacycles for which (at any part of this frequency range and under any condition of cooling) the product of frequency of operation in megacycles squared and the power output in watts from the anode(s) of a single envelope at this frequency exceeds 10 ⁵ when the tube is operating in Class C telegraphy key down conditions or in Class C FM telephony conditions or, if performance under these conditions is not known, the product of declared maximum frequency of full ratings in megacycles squared and the maximum rated anode dissipation per tube in watts exceeds 5 times 10 ⁷ (when applying the above criteria to external anode tubes rated without a radiator, multiply the power rating by 20, and for external anode tubes rated with radiators and optimum cooling procedures, as recommended by the manufacturer, multiply the power rating by 2), (b) tubes rated for operation above 1,000 megacycles, (c) tubes rated for pulse operation above 300 megacycles, (d) tubes constructed with ceramic envelopes and rated for operation above 300 megacycles, (e) tubes <i>except conventional types such as diodes, triodes, pentodes, etc.</i> , in which the velocity of the electrons is utilized as one of the functional parameters (including, but not limited to klystrons, travelling wave tubes and magnetrons, <i>except fixed frequency pulsed magnetrons designed to operate at frequencies from 9.2 to 9.5 gigacycles per second with a maximum peak output power not greater than 25 kilowatts</i>), (f) indirectly heated tubes less than 0.283 inch in diameter, (g) tubes designed to withstand an acceleration of short duration (shock) greater than 1,000 g (accelerations under gravity), (h) tubes constructed with beryllium oxide ceramics, (i) tubes designed for operation in ambient temperatures above 212° F. (100° C.), or (j) vacuum tubes specially designed for use as pulse modulators for radar or for similar applications, having a peak anode voltage rating of 100 kilovolts or more, or rated for a peak pulse power of 2 megawatts or more. (Specify by type number.) (7) ²
72630	Other TR and anti-TR tubes, n.e.c. (Specify by name and type number.) (11) ^{6 54}
72630	Commercial standard television broadcasting camera tubes. (Specify by name and type number.) (13) ^{8 54}
72630	Other television camera tubes. (Specify by name and type number.) (11) ^{8 14 54}
72630	Other cathode ray tubes with screen afterglow longer than $\frac{1}{2}$ second; and other alpha-numeric and similar data or information display tubes in which the displayed position of each character is fixed. (Specify by name and type number.) (13) ^{8 54}
72630	Other photomultiplier tubes and photo tubes, n.e.c. (Specify by name and type number.) (13) ^{6 54}
72930	Other cathode ray tubes, n.e.c. (Specify by name and type number.) (14) ^{6 9}
72930	Rectifier bulbs for automotive battery chargers, Geiger-Mueller counter tubes, proportional counter tubes, and electron tube types described or listed in § 399.2, Interpretation B3. (Specify by name and type number.) (14) ^{6 9}
72930	Other electron tubes, n.e.c., including military versions of types described or listed in § 399.2, Interpretation B3. (Specify by name and type number.) (14) ^{6 9}

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
72930	Semiconductor diodes, as follows: (a) any semiconductor diode in which the bulk material is other than silicon, germanium, selenium, or copper-oxide, (b) signal diodes in which the bulk material is silicon or germanium (including mixer, frequency-changing and switching diodes) as follows: (i) point-contact type diodes designed for use at frequencies over 1,000 megacycles, or (ii) junction-type diodes designed for use at input frequencies greater than 300 megacycles or designed for switching rates (repetition frequency) higher than 1 megacycle, (c) power diodes in which the rated maximum recurrent reverse voltage exceeds 1,000 volts per junction at 77° F. (25° C.) under any conditions of cooling, <i>except those in which the rated forward current per junction under continuous operation exceeds 200 amperes and the rated maximum recurrent reverse voltage does not exceed 1,500 volts per junction</i> , (d) controlled diodes (i.e., those which operate similarly to grid controlled gas-filled tubes) designed for use at switching rates (repetition frequency higher than 100 kilocycles, or (e) tunnel diodes. (Specify by type number.) (21) ⁵
72930	Transistors and related devices (or related semiconductor amplifying devices such as fieldistors, spaciostors, and technetrons) having <i>any</i> of the following characteristics: (a) having four or more active junctions within any single block of semiconductor material, (b) using a bulk semiconductor material other than germanium or silicon, (c) germanium types having either (i) an average f_T of 40 to 240 megacycles and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 150 milliwatts, or (ii) an average f_T greater than 240 megacycles, or (d) silicon types having <i>any</i> of the following characteristics: (i) an average f_T of up to 500 kilocycles and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 5 watts, (ii) an average f_T from greater than 500 kilocycles to 3 megacycles and designed to have a maximum collector dissipation greater than 500 milliwatts, (iii) an average f_T from greater than 3 megacycles to 20 megacycles and designed to have a collector dissipation greater than 250 milliwatts, (iv) an average f_T greater than 20 megacycles, (v) majority carrier devices, including but not limited to field effect transistors and metal oxide semiconductor transistors, or (vi) a modulus of the current gain in the common emitter configuration of 10 or more for collector currents of 100 microamperes or less. (Specify by type number.) (22) ⁵
72930	Integrated circuits. (Specify by name and type number.) (25) ⁶⁸
72930	Other solar cells and photosensitive semiconductor devices, n.e.c. (Specify by name and type number.) (28 and 30) ^{6 69}
72930	Semiconductor diodes, as follows: (a) germanium point contact diodes designed for operation at frequencies below 250 megacycles; (b) germanium junction diodes designed for operation at frequencies of 50 megacycles or less and not designed for switching speeds (repetition frequency) greater than 1 megacycle; (c) silicon regulator (zener) diodes; and (d) silicon junction power diodes (not including radio frequency or switching diodes) having a peak inverse voltage of 1,000 volts per junction or less. (Specify by type number.) (30) ^{6 69}
72930	Transistors listed in § 399.2, Interpretation 18. (Specify by type number.) (30) ^{6 69}
72930	All other transistors, diodes, and solid state semiconductor devices. (Specify by name and type number.) (27 and 29) ^{6 69}
72941	Spark plugs, aircraft and automotive types, and parts. (Report insulators in Export Control Commodity No. 72320.) (2) ³
072941	Other electrical starting and ignition equipment, n.e.c., aircraft type, and specially designed parts. (3) ⁶⁵
72941	Other electrical starting and ignition equipment for other internal combustion engines; and parts. (5) ³
72942	Other motor vehicle lighting equipment, signalling equipment, horns, electrical windshield wipers, and defrosters; and parts therefor. (2, 3 and 4) ⁷⁰
72951	Other electricity supply meters. (Report parts in Export Control Commodity No. 86199.) (2) ²
72952	Cathode ray oscilloscopes (oscillographs) possessing any of the following characteristics: (a) an amplifier bandwidth greater than 30 megacycles per second (defined as the band of frequencies over which the deflection on the cathode ray tube does not fall below 70.7 percent of that at the maximum point measured with a constant input voltage to the amplifier); (b) a time base shorter than 30 nanoseconds per centimeter, including calibrated magnified sweep factor; (c) employing accelerating potentials in excess of 10 kilovolts; (d) containing or designed for the use of a cathode ray tube with three or more electron guns; (e) containing or designed for use of (i) cathode ray memory tubes, or (ii) cathode ray tubes with travelling wave or distributed deflection structure or incorporating other techniques to minimize mismatch of fast phenomena signals to the deflection structure; (f) ruggedized to meet a military specification; (g) rated for operation over a range of ambient temperatures from below minus 13°F. (minus 25°C.) to above plus 131°F. (plus 55°C.); (h) incorporating a calibrated variable sweep delay with an incremental accuracy (measured at the 90 percent delay point) of better than 3 percent; (i) including any device which increases the capabilities of the oscilloscope to enable it to meet specifications (a) or (b) of this entry; or (j) having a rise-time of less than 12 nanoseconds. (Specify by name and model number.) (5 and 7) ¹⁰
72952	Other cathode ray oscilloscopes (oscillographs) possessing <i>any</i> of the following characteristics: (a) an amplifier band-width greater than 12 megacycles per second, (b) a time base less than 0.04 microseconds per centimeter, (c) employing accelerating potentials in excess of 5 kilovolts, (d) containing or designed for use of three or more cathode ray tubes, or (e) including any device which increases the capabilities of the oscilloscope to enable it to meet specifications (a) or (b) of this entry. (Specify by name and model number.) (4 and 7) ^{5 10}
72952	Magnetometers, <i>except geophysical magnetometers</i> , but including gaussmeters, of the following types: (a) fluxgate, (b) electron-beam sensing, (c) paramagnetic, (d) nucleonic, and (e) Hall effect. (Specify by name.) (10 and 25) ⁵
72952	Instruments designed for testing or calibrating the following equipment: (a) compasses and gyroscopic equipment, Export Control Commodity Nos. 72952 and 86191, which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification Procedure, (b) aircraft integrated flight instrument systems which include gyro-stabilizers and/or automatic pilots, (c) gyro-stabilizers <i>other than those for aircraft control or for stabilizing an entire surface vessel</i> , (d) automatic pilots <i>other than those for aircraft or surface vessels</i> , (e) astro compasses, (f) star trackers, and (g) accelerometers designed for use in inertial navigation systems or in guidance systems. (25 and 79) ^{5 11}

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
72952	Measuring and controlling instruments and apparatus containing crystals having spinel, hexagonal or garnet crystal structures, or containing thin film devices, as follows: (a) single aperture forms having (i) a switching speed of 0.5 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at (104° F.) (40° C.), or (ii) a maximum dimension less than 45 mils (1.14 mm.), (b) multi-aperture forms having (i) a switching speed of 1 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at (104° F.) (40° C.), (ii) a maximum dimension less than 100 mils (2.54 mm.), or (iii) having 19 or more apertures, or (c) thin film memory storage or switching devices. (Specify by name and characteristics.) (25, 31 and 45) ¹
72952	Personal nuclear radiation monitoring instruments enabling direct reading on a graduated scale as follows: (a) dosimeters, where more than one fourth of the total single exposure range falls between 15 and 500 rads or roentgens, or (b) dose rate meters, where more than one fourth of the total range falls between 1 and 30 rads or roentgens per hour, <i>except dosimeters and dose rate meters specially designed for use with medical radiation equipment or used in food and plastics processing.</i> (26) ²
72952	Underwater detection apparatus, and specialized component instruments (for example, hydrophones), <i>except marine depth sounders of a kind used solely for measurement of the depth of water or the distance of submerged objects or fish and/or whales vertically below the apparatus.</i> (Specify by name and model number.) (32) ³
72952	Analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters as follows: (a) electrical-input types possessing (i) a peak conversion rate capability in excess of 50,000 complete conversions per second, (ii) an accuracy in excess of 1 part in more than 10,000 or full scale, or (iii) a figure of merit of 5 times 10 ⁻⁹ or more (derived from the number of complete conversions per second divided by the accuracy), (b) mechanical-input types (including but not limited to shaft-position encoders and linear displacement encoders, but excluding complex servo-follower systems); (c) rotary types having an accuracy of maximum incremental accuracy better than plus or minus 1 part in 10,000 of full scale, or of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller, (d) linear displacement types having an accuracy better than plus or minus 5 microns, (e) employing solid state (Hall effect, or (d) designed to operate below minus 97° F. (minus 55° C.) or above plus 257° F. (plus 125° C.). (Specify model or type number.) (34) ⁴
72952	Numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in a machine-tool in two or more axes. (Re-entrant machine-tool controls other than electric or electronic in Export Control Commodity No. 71954.) (See § 399.2, Interpretation 7.) (35, 40 and 79) ⁵
72952	Combination balancing and correcting machines designed for or equipped with numerical control systems specially designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) movements in two or more axes. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 7.) (37) ⁶
72952	Numerical control servo-driven measuring or gauging machines specially designed for measuring at any point of the contour the dimensional shape and contour characteristics of two- or three-dimensional objects, including objects of revolution. (79) ^{3, 11}
72952	Geophysical magnetometers of the following types: (a) fluxgate, (b) electron beam sensing, (c) paramagnetic, (d) nucleonic, and (e) Hall effect. (41 and 44) ⁵
72952	Gear testers designed for the testing of gears of diametral pitch finer than 48. (See § 399.2, Interpretation 3.) (57) ⁹
72952	Testing devices specially designed for testing electronic assemblies produced by depositing or printing on insulating panels, plates, or wafers or otherwise forming <i>in situ</i> component parts other than basic wiring. (58) ⁹
72952	Testing devices specially designed for testing electronic assemblies produced by: (a) automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels, plates, or wafers to which wiring is applied by printing or other means, or (b) automatically or semi-automatically assembling, wiring and/or packaging mounted modular insulated panels, plates, or wafers. (58) ^{5, 9}
72952	Environmental chambers capable of pressures of 26 Torr or less, including those with a pressure capability only and those which also have a capability of simulating other environments, such as radiation and temperature. (62) ⁹
72952	Other industrial process indicating, recording, and/or controlling instruments containing one or more electronic components (incorporating one or more electron tubes or transistors), <i>except large case potentiometric instruments (that is, those with one face dimension 6 inches or larger).</i> (Specify by name.) (66) ¹⁴
72952	Test benches, electrical, for automotive engines, brakes, pumps and speedometers. (67) ³
72952	Compasses and gyroscopic equipment as follows: (a) gyrocompasses possessing one or more of the following characteristics: (i) automatic correction for the effects on compass accuracy of changes in ship's speed, acceleration, or latitude, (ii) provision for accepting ship's data as an electrical input, (iii) provision for setting in corrections for current set and drift, (iv) utilization of accelerometer, rate gyro, rate integrating gyros, or electrolytic levels as sensing devices, (v) provision for determining and electrically transmitting ship's level reference data (roll, pitch) in addition to own ship's course data; (b) integrated light instrument systems for aircraft which include gyro-stabilizers and/or automatic pilots; (c) gyro-stabilizers used for other purposes than aircraft control, <i>excluding those for stabilizing an entire surface vessel</i> ; (d) automatic pilots used for other purposes than aircraft control <i>excluding marine type for surface vessels</i> ; (e) gyros with a rated free directional drift rate (rated free precession) of less than 0.5 degrees per hour in a 1 g environment; and (f) gyro compasses which incorporate gyros described in (e) above or which, when operated in a gyro compass mode, have a compass error, before compensation, due to gyro drift rate of less than 1/30 of a radian (6/π degrees) at 0 degrees latitude. (Specify by name and model number.) (54) ¹¹
72952	Other electric or electronic instruments for indicating, measuring, testing, inspecting, or controlling nonelectrical quantities. (79) ⁷
72950	Electromechanical hand tools: and parts. (1) ³

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
72991	Permanent magnets having any of the characteristics set forth in §399.2, Interpretation 6. (Give metal analysis.) (5, 6, and 8) ^{5 20}
72991	Other permanent magnets, electro-magnets, and electro-magnetic appliances. (8 and 9) ¹²
72992	Electric vacuum furnaces as follows: (a) consumable electrode vacuum arc furnaces with a capacity in excess of 5 tons, (b) skull type vacuum arc furnaces, (c) electron beam vacuum furnaces, (d) resistance vacuum furnaces designed to operate at temperatures higher than 1650° C. (3002° F.), except (i) furnaces for heat treatment, 12 inches x 12 inches x 12 inches 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ (80 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. x 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) (28,320 cubic centimeters), designed for temperatures not higher than 2300° C. (4172° F.), (ii) furnaces for heat treatment up to 600 cubic centimeters, designed for temperatures not higher than 2700° C. (4860° F.), and (iii) melting furnaces up to 3,200 cubic centimeters, designed for temperatures not higher than 2300° C. (4172° F.), (e) cold crucible vacuum induction furnaces designed to operate at pressure lower than 0.1 millimeter of mercury and at temperatures higher than 1100° C. (2012° F.), or (f) vacuum induction furnaces other than cold crucible, designed to operate at temperatures higher than 1650° C. (3002° F.), except furnaces with work piece space of 13,000 cubic centimeters or less and designed to operate not higher than 1900° C. (3452° F.), and furnaces with a work piece space of 3,200 cubic centimeters or less with no single dimension (length, width, height or diameter of that space in excess of 10 inches and designed to operate at temperatures not higher than 2300° C. (4172° F.). (Specify by name and characteristics.) (2) ⁵
72992	Electric arc devices, n.e.c., for generating a flow of ionized gas in which the arc column is constricted, except (i) devices wherein the flow of gas is for isolation purposes only, and (ii) devices of less than 89 kilowatts for cutting, welding, plating, and/or spraying; equipment incorporating such devices; and specially designed parts, accessories, and controls, n.e.c. (9) ⁵
72992	Electric arc devices of less than 80 kilowatts which utilize or generate a flow of ionized gas for cutting, welding, plating and/or spraying; equipment incorporating such devices; and specially designed parts, accessories, and controls, n.e.c. (9) ^{5 2}
72994	Flashing, intermittent, and rotating lights for aircraft; aircraft alarm, warning, and signaling instruments, n.e.c. (for example, fire detectors and indicators, engine failure indicators, wheel, flap, cowl flap, control position indicators, etc.); and parts. (1) ⁶
72995	Tantalum or niobium electrolytic capacitors as follows: (a) types designed to operate permanently at temperatures over 185° F. (85° C.), (b) sintered types, except those having a casing made of epoxy resin or sealed with epoxy resin, or (c) foil types. (Specify by name and type number.) (2) ⁹
72995	Sintered electrolytic tantalum capacitors having a casing made of epoxy resin or sealed with epoxy resin, and specially designed parts. (Specify by name and type number.) (2 and 3) ^{5 9 14}
72995	Ignition capacitors (condensers) designed for aircraft, and parts. (6) ⁶
72996	Other lighting carbons, brush stock, and carbon brushes. (5) ¹
72998	Quartz crystals and assemblies thereof in any stage of fabrication (worked, semi-finished or mounted), as follows: (a) for use as filters: (i) specially designed crystals, or (ii) assemblies of crystals, or (b) for use as oscillators: (i) designed for operation over a temperature range wider than 70° C., (ii) designed for a frequency stability of plus or minus 0.003 percent or better over the rated temperature range, (iii) mounted in glass holders, (iv) mounted in thermocompression welded metal holders, or (v) capable, when mounted, of being passed through a circular hole with a diameter of 0.42 inches (10.7 mm.). (Specify by name and type number.) (3) ¹
72998	Other quartz crystals, mounted. (Specify by name and type number.) (Report unmounted in Export Control Commodity No. 66700.) (3) ^{5 9 14}
72998	Electronic components, n.e.c., as follows: (a) consisting of or containing assemblies and subassemblies constituting one or more functional circuits with a component density greater than 75 parts per cubic inch (4.575 parts per cubic centimeter), or (b) modular insulator panels (including wafers) mounting single or multiple electronic elements, except panels constructed of paper base phenolics, glass cloth melamine, glass cloth epoxy resins, or other materials with an operating temperature range not exceeding that of the aforementioned materials and which are not types defined in (a) above or which incorporate any semiconductors, diodes, transistors, etc., which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure under Export Control Commodity No. 72990. (4) ^{5 67}
72998	Other modular insulator panels (including wafers) mounting single or multiple electronic elements. (4) ⁵
72998	Electronic components and parts as follows: thin film memory storage or switching devices; electrical filters in which the coupling elements make use of the electromechanical properties of ferrites; devices employing gyromagnetic resonance effects, including microwave ferrites and garnet devices; and other electronic components and parts containing crystals having spinel, hexagonal, or garnet crystal structures, as follows: (a) monocrystals of ferrites and garnets, synthetic, (b) single-aperture forms having (i) switching speed of 0.5 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 104° C., or (ii) a maximum dimension less than 45 mils (1.14 mm.), or (c) multi-aperture forms having (i) switching speed of 1 microsecond or less at the minimum field strength required for switching at 104° F. (40° C.), (ii) a maximum dimension less than 100 mils (2.54 mm.), or (iii) having ten or more apertures. (Specify by name and characteristics.) (5) ⁵
72999	Synchros and resolvers having any of the following characteristics: (a) rated electrical error of 10 minutes or less, or of 0.25 percent or less of maximum output voltage, (b) a rated dynamic accuracy for receiver types of 1° or less, except that for units of size 30 (3 inches in diameter) or larger a rated dynamic accuracy of less than 1°, (c) multispeed from single shaft types, (d) of size 11 (1.1 inches in diameter) and smaller, (e) employing solid state Hall effect, (f) designed for gimbal mounting, or (g) designed to operate below minus 67° F. (minus 55° C.) or above plus 257° F. (plus 125° C.) (specify by name and model number); and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (5) ⁵

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	
73105	Railway cars equipped with jacketed containers for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more <i>and</i> specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), <i>and</i> having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day, or (c) with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon and having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) <i>and</i> an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73105	Railway cars equipped with other jacketed containers of 500 gallons capacity or over for the transportation of liquefied gases. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73163	Containers suitable for transport by rail, road, and ship, all metals, jacketed only, for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more <i>and</i> specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), <i>and</i> having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day, or (c) with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon and having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) <i>and</i> an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73163	Other containers suitable for transport by rail, road, and ship all metals, jacketed only, 500 gallons capacity or over, for the transportation of liquefied gases. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73202	Military and nonmilitary motor vehicles equipped with jacketed containers for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.) as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more <i>and</i> specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), <i>and</i> having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day, or (c) with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon <i>and</i> having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) <i>and</i> an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73202	Military and nonmilitary motor vehicles equipped with oil or jacketed containers of 500 gallons capacity or over, for the transportation of liquefied gases. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73202	Other military trucks, truck chassis, and truck tractors (assembled or unassembled). (4) ⁶⁶
73202	Nonmilitary trucks, truck chassis, and truck tractors (assembled or unassembled), having front and rear axle drive. (5) ⁶⁶
73203	Military and nonmilitary vehicles equipped with jacketed containers for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more <i>and</i> specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), <i>and</i> having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day, or (c) designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon and having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) <i>and</i> an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73203	Military and nonmilitary vehicles equipped with other jacketed containers of 500 gallons capacity or over for the transportation of liquefied gases. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73203	Truck-mounted concrete mixers (built-in mixers); mobile bituminous combination batching-mixing outfits; mobile gravel and tar spreaders; mobile derricks; snow plows, road motor, self-propelled with built-in equipment; Towermobile®; and rubber-tired mine shuttle cars. (19) ⁷
73205	Truck bodies equipped with or consisting of jacketed containers for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar-type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more <i>and</i> specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), <i>and</i> having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day, or (c) with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon <i>and</i> having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) <i>and</i> an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73205	Truck bodies equipped with or consisting of other jacketed containers of 500 gallons capacity or over for the transportation of liquefied gases. (1 and 2) ^{5 19}
73205	Other military truck bodies. (3) ⁶⁶
73280	Other parts and accessories for wheel tractors, <i>except contractors' off-highway tractors.</i> (2 and 3) ⁷³
73280	Tanks designed as parts for nonmilitary or military vehicles as follows: (a) jacketed containers of 250 to 500 gallons capacity, designed for the handling of liquid fluorine, or (b) jacketed containers of 500 gallons capacity or over designed for liquid nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, ozone, helium, argon, or fluorine, <i>excluding 2-shell or 3-shell containers rated for an average evaporation loss of over 3 percent per 24-hour period.</i> (11) ⁷³
73280	Other liquefied gas jacketed containers of 500 gallons capacity or over, designed as parts for nonmilitary vehicles. (12) ⁷³
73280	Other parts and accessories designed for, or intended for use on, military vehicles. (15) ⁷³
73280	Other parts and accessories specially designed for front and rear axle drive nonmilitary vehicles. (16) ⁶⁶
73280	Heaters for nonmilitary vehicles; and parts. (17) ²
73291	Other motorcycles, motor bikes, and motor scooters. (2) ²
73292	Parts and accessories for other motorcycles, motor bikes, and motor scooters. (2) ²
73300	Logging wagons; and parts. (Report off-highway trucks and trailers to Export Control Commodity No. 73203.) (1) ²

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
73300	Military and nonmilitary trailers or other vehicles, n.e.c., equipped with jacketed containers for the transportation of liquefied gases at temperatures below minus 274° F. (minus 170° C.), as follows: (a) with multi-laminar type insulation under vacuum, (b) with other insulating systems, having a liquid capacity of 250 gallons or more and specially designed for use with liquid fluorine or for gases boiling below minus 328° F. (minus 200° C.), and having an evaporation loss rate of less than 3 percent per day, or (c) with other insulating systems, designed only for liquid oxygen, nitrogen or argon and having a capacity in excess of 1,200 gallons (4,542 liters) and an evaporation loss rate of less than 1.5 percent per day. (3 and 4) ^{5 19}
73300	Military and nonmilitary trailers or other vehicles, n.e.c., equipped with other jacketed containers of 500 gallons capacity or over for the transportation of liquefied gases. (3 and 4) ^{5 19}
73410	Nonmilitary helicopters as follows: (a) over 10,000 pounds empty weight, or (b) 10,000 pounds or less empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, <i>except piston engine powered</i> . (Specify make and model.) (1 and 2) ^{5 59}
73410	Nonmilitary aircraft, heavier-than-air, of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, <i>except piston engine powered</i> . (Specify make and model.) (1 and 2) ^{5 59}
73410	Other nonmilitary helicopters and aircraft. (Specify make and model.) (1 and 2) ^{5 59}
73492	Parts and accessories specially designed for helicopters, aircraft, airships, and balloons and wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers (including parts for propellers, landing gear, and power transmissions). (1, 4 and 7) ⁵
73492	Power transmission systems for nonmilitary helicopters over 10,000 pounds empty weight; and specially designed parts. (Specify make and model of helicopter.) (9) ^{5 11}
73492	Other power transmission systems for other nonmilitary helicopters; and parts. (Specify make and model of helicopter.) (9) ⁵
73492	Rotors and rotor blades, for nonmilitary helicopters: (a) over 10,000 pounds empty weight and (b) 10,000 pounds or less empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, <i>except piston engine powered</i> ; and parts. (Specify make and model of helicopter.) (3 and 5) ^{5 11}
73492	Other rotors, rotor blades and propellers for helicopters, aircraft, airships, and balloons; and parts. (Specify make and model.) (3) ⁶
73492	Landing gear assemblies specially designed for: (a) aircraft which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, <i>except piston engine powered</i> , and (b) nonmilitary helicopters (i) over 10,000 pounds empty weight, and (ii) 10,000 pounds or less empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, <i>except piston engine powered</i> ; and parts. (Specify make and model.) (6 and 8) ^{5 9}
73492	Other landing gear assemblies for helicopters, aircraft, airships, and balloons; and parts. (Specify make and model.) (6 and 8) ⁹
73492	Parts and accessories specially designed for nonmilitary helicopters (a) over 10,000 pounds empty weight, and (b) 10,000 pounds or less empty weight of types which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, <i>except piston engine powered</i> . (Specify make and model of helicopter.) (9) ^{5 11}
73492	Parts and accessories specially designed for aircraft, heavier-than-air, which have been in normal civil use for one year or less, <i>the following only</i> : (a) fuselages or hulls, (b) wings, wing panels and sections, or (c) rudders, elevators and stabilizers. (Specify make and model.) (2 and 9) ⁵
73492	Other parts and accessories, n.e.c., for helicopters, aircraft, airships, and balloons. (Specify make and model.) (2 and 9) ⁶
73593	Buoys, all metals; pontoons for pipe lines, iron or steel; and fiberglass swimming pools, floating. (2 and 3) ²
SANITARY, PLUMBING, HEATING, AND LIGHTING FIXTURES AND FITTINGS	
81210	Central heating apparatus, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c. (1 and 2) ⁷⁵
81230	Lavatories, sinks, and other sanitary and plumbing fixtures specially designed for aircraft; and parts. (1) ⁶⁶
81241	Vapor-proof electric light fixtures. (1) ³
81241	Other illuminating or signalling glassware, and parts, n.e.c. (3) ⁶
81242	Landing lights and other lighting fixtures specially designed for aircraft. (1) ⁶⁶
81242	Explosion-proof lighting fixtures; and vapor-proof lighting fixtures. (3) ³
FURNITURE	
82103	Mattresses, mattress supports, and similar stuffed furnishings, n.e.c., cotton. (2) ²
82103	Other mattresses, mattress supports, and similar stuffed furnishings, n.e.c.; and bedsprings, including cushion springs and spring construction units. (1 and 3) ⁶
82108	Plastic furniture; and laboratory furniture, metal; and parts, n.e.c. (1 and 3) ⁷⁶
TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS, AND OTHER PERSONAL GOODS	
83100	Travel goods, handbags, and other personal goods of cotton. (1) ²
CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	
84111	Men's and boys' outer garments (excludes shirts), not knit or crocheted: (a) wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool, or (b) safety apparel and raincoats, all materials. (1 and 2) ⁷⁷
84112	Women's, misses', girls', children's and infants' outer garments, including blouses, waists, and blouse shirts, not knit or crocheted: (a) wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool, or (b) safety apparel and raincoats, all materials. (1 and 2) ⁷⁷

¹See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
84113	Men's and boys' undergarments, including outer shirts, not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1) ²
84114	Women's, girls' and infants' undergarments (excludes blouse shirts), not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1) ²
84121	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief weight of cotton. (1) ²
84125	Corsets, brassieres, and girdles of cotton or other textile fibers, n.e.c., except rubberized. (1) ²
84126	Gloves and mittens, not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1) ²
84127	Cuffs and collars, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool; and neckties, cravats, mufflers, and scarves, not knit or crocheted, all materials. (1) ²
84129	Clothing accessories, not knit or crocheted, wholly or chief weight of cotton or wool, n.e.c. (1) ²
84130	Safety apparel and clothing accessories of leather. (1) ²
84141	Gloves, knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1) ²
84142	Hosiery, not elastic or rubberized, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1) ²
84143	Undergarments, including shirts, knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool (1) ²
84145	Knitted or crocheted elastic fabric and articles thereof, except ankle supports, knee-pads, and wrist lets. (1) ²
84146	Men's and boys' outer garments (excludes shirts), knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized; (a) waterproof, all fibers, (b) neckties, cravats, mufflers, and scarves, all fibers, and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1 and 2) ²
84147	Women's and misses' outer garments, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized; (a) waterproof, all fibers, (b) mufflers and scarves, all fibers, and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1 and 2) ²
84148	Girls', children's, and infants' outer garments, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized; (a) waterproof, all fibers, (b) mufflers and scarves, all fibers, and (c) other outer garments, wholly or in chief weight of cotton or wool. (1 and 2) ²
84149	Other non-apparel articles, knit or crocheted, not elastic or rubberized. (1) ²
84154	Hat and cap materials, except hat bodies, wholly or in chief weight cotton, lute, wool or textile manufactures, n.e.c. (Report hat bodies in Export Control Commodity No. 65570.) (1) ²
84155	Other millinery, hats, caps, and other headgear, n.e.c., including helmet. (1 and 3) ²
84160	Other apparel and clothing accessories, including surgeons gloves, rubber or rubberized. (2)
84202	Artificial fur and articles thereof, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool. (1) ²
FOOTWEAR	
87000	Nonmilitary spats, leggings, and gaiters, wholly or in chief weight cotton or wool. (1)
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CONTROLLING INSTRUMENTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS	
86111	Quartz crystals, radio grade only. (2) ¹¹
86120	Protective spectacles and goggles safety equipment. (1) ²
86134	Other microscopes, excluding electron and proton microprojectors; and photomicrographic equipment; and parts and accessories. (2) ²
86135	Telescopes, including astronomical telescopes. (2) ²
86140	Cameras specially designed for use in the manufacture of masks for microcathode devices, integrated circuits, and similar electronic equipment and components; or (b) the creation of a photosensitive pattern on the surface of a semiconductor or insulating substrate; and specially designed parts and accessories. (8 and 14) ²
86140	Sneak cameras having writing speeds of less than 8 mm./microsecond, capable of recording events which are not initiated by the camera mechanism; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (2 and 11) ²
86140	Other high speed cameras capable of recording at rates in excess of 2,000 frames per second; and X-ray powder cameras; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (3 and 12) ²
86140	Photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of 1/200,000 second or shorter duration at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second; and specially designed parts and accessories. (Specify by name.) (10) ^{2,9}
86140	Photographic micro-flash equipment capable of giving a flash of between 1/100,000 and 1/200,000 second duration at a minimum recurrence frequency of 200 flashes per second; and specially designed parts and accessories. (Specify by name.) (10) ^{2,9}
86140	Other photographic cameras (except motion picture), camera parts and accessories, and photographic flashlight apparatus and parts, n.e.c. (6, 8 and 14) ²
86150	Other motion picture cameras; motion picture projectors; and motion picture sound recording and reproducing equipment; and parts. (5) ⁷
86161	Other photographic projectors, enlargers and reducers (other than motion picture), and parts. (2) ⁷
86169	Other still picture, motion picture, photographic, and photocopying equipment, n.e.c., and parts. (1 and 3) ^{2,9}
86171	Dental hand instruments and tools for use with hand pieces, n.e.c., and parts. (3) ²
86172	Aircraft oxygen systems, apparatus, equipment and components, n.e.c., and specially designed parts, n.e.c. (1) ^{2,6}
86172	Whirlpool baths. (2) ²
86182	Mechanical tachometers for aircraft engines. (1) ¹⁶
86182	Other revolution counters, production counters, and similar counting devices, n.e.c. (4) ²

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
86191	Compasses and gyroscopic equipment as follows: (a) gyro compasses possessing one or more of the following characteristics: (i) automatic correction for the effects on compass accuracy of changes in ship's speed, acceleration, or latitude, (ii) provision for accepting ship's data as an electrical input, (iii) provision for setting in corrections for current set and drift, (iv) utilization of accelerometer, rate gyro, rate integrating gyros, or electrolytic levels as sensing devices, (v) provision for determining and electrically transmitting ship's level reference data (roll, pitch) in addition to own ship's course data; (b) integrated flight instrument systems for aircraft which include gyro-stabilizers and/or automatic pilots; (c) gyro-stabilizers used for other purposes than aircraft control <i>except those for stabilizing an entire surface vessel</i> ; (d) automatic pilots used for other purposes than aircraft control, <i>except marine type for surface vessels</i> ; (e) gyros with a rated free directional drift rate (rated free precession) of less than 0.5 degrees per hour in a 1 g environment; and (f) gyro compasses which incorporate gyros described in (c) above or which, when operated in a gyro compass mode, have a compass error, before compensation, due to gyro drift rate of less than 1/30 of a radian (61/3 degrees) at 0 degrees latitude; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (Specify by name and model number.) (3) ⁶
86191	Other aircraft flight instruments; and specially designed parts and accessories, n.e.c. (7) ⁶⁶
86191	Range finders for other still cameras, <i>except hand-type fixed focus</i> ; and motion picture cameras, <i>except 16 mm. and 8 mm.</i> (18)
86193	Other drawing, drafting, marking-out and calculating instruments; clinometers; plumb bobs
86193	tape measures and rulers, <i>except metal</i> ; and surveyors' trammels; and parts, n.e.c. (4 and 6) ⁶
86193	Optical measuring and checking instruments; and parts. (5) ³
86194	Other measuring and checking instruments, appliances and machines; and parts. (7) ³
86194	Technical models for demonstration. (Report aircraft training devices and flight simulators in Export Control Commodity No. 89999.) (1) ⁷
86195	Testing devices specially designed for testing electronic assemblies produced by depositing or printing on insulating panels, plates, or wafers or otherwise forming <i>in situ</i> component parts other than basic wiring. (6) ⁹
86195	Testing devices specially designed for testing electronic assemblies produced by: (a) automatically inserting and/or soldering components on insulating panels, plates, or wafers to which wiring is applied by printing or other means, or (b) automatically or semi-automatically assembling, wiring, and/or packaging mounted modular insulated panels, plates, or wafers. (6) ^{3, 9}
86196	Laboratory type hydrometers and similar instruments; and thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, and any combination of these. (1) ³
86196	Aircraft instruments, n.e.c. (for example, aircraft thermometers, hydrometers, hygrometers, and psychrometers). (2) ⁶⁶
86197	Environmental chambers capable of pressures of 26 Torr or less, including those with a pressure capability only and those which also have a capability of simulating other environments, such as radiation and temperature. (1) ⁶
86197	Aircraft engine instruments for measuring, checking, or automatically controlling the flow, pressure, or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature. (4) ⁶⁶
86198	Laboratory equipment specially designed for the extraction, production, or treatment of lubricants, aviation fuels or components thereof, mineral oil, natural and refinery gases, and petrochemicals; and specially designed parts, n.e.c. (Specify by name.) (4) ⁶¹
86198	Spectrum measuring instruments, optical; and densitometers; and specially designed parts, not elsewhere classified. (8 and 9) ⁶
86198	Photographic exposure light meters, and parts. (17) ⁷
86199	Parts and accessories wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, <i>except polyvinyl fluoride</i> . (Specify by name.) (See §399.2, Interpretation 22.) (1) ⁹
86199	Parts and accessories wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride. (1) ^{5, 9}
86199	Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, designed for use with resolvers as follows: (a) isolation types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) of 0.2 percent or better, (b) summing types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) or an accuracy of summation of 0.2 percent or better, (c) employing solid state Hall effect, or (d) designed to operate below minus 67° F. (minus 55° C.) or above plus 257° F. (plus 125° C.). (Specify by name and model number.) (7) ⁹
86199	Amplifiers, electronic or magnetic, designed for use with resolvers as follows: (a) isolation types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) better than 0.5 percent and not less than 0.2 percent, or (b) summing types having a variation of gain constant (linearity of gain) or an accuracy of summation of better than 0.5 percent and not less than 0.2 percent. (Specify by name and model number.) (7) ^{5, 9}
86199	Parts and accessories specially designed for numerical control systems designed for controlling coordinated simultaneous (contouring and continuous path) machining movements in two or more axes. (See § 333.2, Interpretation 7.) (14 and 15) ⁵
86199	Parts and accessories specially designed for electronic closed loop control systems designed solely for positioning operations. (13) ³
86243	Paper, paperboard and cloth, sensitized, not developed. (1) ^{2, 41}
86246	X-ray film and plates, graphic arts film and plates, and still picture film and plates, sensitized, unexposed. (3) ⁷
86248	Exposed sensitized plates, and exposed and developed plates, <i>except lantern slides</i> . (1) ^{3, 41}
86401	Other clocks, electric and nonelectric; and time recording and time stamp machines. (2 and 3) ⁸²
86402	Other clock parts. (2) ²

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

Export Control Commodity No.	Commodity description
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, N.E.C.	
89111	Television (video tape) recording and/or reproducing equipment. (Specify by name and model number.) (2) ^{2, 3, 5}
89111	Recording and/or reproducing equipment using electrothermal and/or electrostatic techniques employing electron beams, operating in a vacuum and/or employing other means to provide a charge pattern directly on the recording surface (for example, thermoplastic recorders), and specialized equipment for the readout of material so recorded. (Specify by name and model number.) (2) ^{2, 3, 5}
89111	Other magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment, n.e.c. (Report specially designed seismograph recorders/reproducers under Export Control Commodity No. 72952.) (Specify by name and model number.) (2) ^{2, 3, 5}
89111	Magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment for voice and music only. (4) ²
89112	Parts and accessories for magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment for voice and music only. (5) ²
89112	Parts and accessories specially designed for television (video tape) recording and/or reproducing equipment. (Specify by name.) (2 and 6) ^{2, 3}
89112	Parts and accessories specially designed for other magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment. (Specify by name.) (2 and 6) ^{2, 3}
89120	Video tape and other magnetic recording media for television recording equipment. (Specify by name and type number.) (3) ^{2, 3, 5}
89120	Recording media specially designed for recording equipment using electrothermal or electrostatic techniques included under Export Control Commodity No. 89111 which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure. (Specify by name.) (3) ^{2, 3, 5}
89120	Magnetic tape and other magnetic recording media for other magnetic recording and/or reproducing equipment. (Specify by name and type number.) (3) ^{2, 3, 5}
89300	Pressure sensitive synthetic tape (including metallized) suitable for dielectric use (condenser tissue), 0.0015 inch (0.038 mm. or less in thickness), except (a) tensitized polyester film with thickness greater than 0.001 inch (0.0254 mm.), and (b) untensitized and unmetallized polyester film with thickness of 0.00035 inch (0.009 mm.) up to and including 0.001 inch (0.0254 mm.). (3) ^{2, 3, 5}
89300	Pressure sensitive polyester tape suitable for dielectric use (condenser tissue), as follows: (a) tensitized film with thickness greater than 0.001 inch (0.0254 mm.) up to and including 0.0015 inch (0.038 mm.); and (b) untensitized and unmetallized film with thickness greater than 0.00035 inch (0.009 mm.) up to and including 0.0015 inch (0.038 mm.). (4) ^{2, 3, 5}
89300	Manufactures, n.e.c., of polyimides, polybenzimidazoles, polyimidazopyrrolones, aromatic polyamides, and polyparaxylylenes where the value of the contained polymeric substances is 50 percent or more of the total value of the materials used. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of other materials.) (6 and 15) ²
89300	Manufactures, n.e.c., of polypyromellitimide or polybenzimidazole where the value of the contained polymeric substances is less than 50 percent of the total value of the manufactured commodity. (Specify value of polymeric substances and total value of commodity.) (6) ²
89300	Manufactured products, n.e.c., wholly made of fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers, except polyvinyl fluoride. (Specify by name.) (7) ^{2, 3}
89300	Manufactured products, n.e.c., wholly made of polyvinyl fluoride. (7) ^{2, 3}
89300	Other finished articles, n.e.c., of artificial plastic materials, except articles wholly or partially made of polyimides, polybenzimidazole, polyimidazo-pyrrolone, aromatic polyamide, polyparaxylylene, polytetrafluoroethylene, or polychlorotrifluoroethylene; or items wholly made of other fluorocarbon polymers or copolymers. (13 and 15) ^{2, 3, 4}
89425	Artificial Christmas trees, metal; and tinsel of metal. (1) ³
89442	Base metal wire wickets; and safety apparel and equipment for recreational purposes. (1) ³
89512	Stapling wire (all metals) on spools; and nonferrous metal staples for hand-stapling devices. (1) ²
89711	Jewelry and related items of carat gold, platinum, and platinum group metals, except rosaries. (1) ³
89714	Other articles of other than precious metals, incorporating pearls or precious or semi-precious stones. (2) ²
89715	Hollow ware, solid or plated, of precious metals; and silver leaf. (3) ²
89715	Other goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, and other articles of precious metals, except jewelry. (2 and 5) ²
89927	Hard sieves and hand riddles, laboratory types. (1) ³
89927	Other wire cloth sieves. (3 and 4) ^{2, 3}
89928	Hat braids of natural or man-made fibers. (1) ²
89634	Cigarette and cigar lighters of precious metals. (1) ³
89662	Leatherette buttons. (1) ²
89655	Corset stays, and similar supports for apparel. (1) ³
89944	Wool-like specialty hair prepared for making wigs and similar articles. (1) ²
89695	Wigs, false beards, and other articles, n.e.c., of wool-like specialty hair. (1) ²
89697	Vacuum bottles, jugs, and chests, complete (assembled or unassembled), usable only for hot or cold food or drinks. (2) ²
89697	Other vacuum bottles, jugs and chests; and parts, n.e.c. (3) ²
ARMS, MILITARY VEHICLES, ETC.	
9510	Survival kits, and other military equipment not identified by kind. (1) ^{2, 3}
COINS, NOT GOLD, NOT LEGAL TENDER	
9600	Coin, other than gold coin, not being legal tender. (Report numismatic and collectors coins in Export Control Commodity No. 89600, coins mounted in objects of personal adornment in Nos. 89711-89720; coins for legal tender in Nos. 68070 and 68080.) (1) ²

See footnotes at end of table, p. 93.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Country Group Y.
- ² A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ³ A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) invert, liquid, and powdered sugar to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁵ Revisions for these commodities were announced in Current Export Bulletin No. 939, dated August 30, 1966.
- ⁶ The commodity description is revised with no change in controls.
- ⁷ A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Country Group X.
- ⁸ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) natural calcium silicate, kieserite, magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁹ Two entries are substituted for an entry presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.
- ¹⁰ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) aliphatic naphthas, mineral spirits, solvents and other light aliphatic products included in this entry, to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ¹¹ A separate entry is established for these commodities under the same Export Control Commodity Number.
- ¹² A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) sodium pentaachlorophenol to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ¹³ A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Country Groups X and Y.
- ¹⁴ The GLV Dollar-Value Limit is increased.
- ¹⁵ Other commodities formerly included in this entry are now included in other Export Control Commodity Numbers as follows: saturating compounds, asphalt base, 33296; soil conditioners, 51208; ceramic printing paste, 53331; platinum or silver liquids for decorating china and glass, and shellac substitutes, 53332; marble polish, 55430; plant nutrients, 56100; brewers' finings (solution of isinglass), and paper-coating pastes, 59958; rosin size, 59974; pickling inhibitors, and metal patch alloys, 59994; denatured alcohol, solidified, 59933; other commodities formerly included in this entry, 59999.
- ¹⁶ Bromine trifluoride and bromine pentafluoride require export authorization from the U.S. Department of State.
- ¹⁷ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) zinc hydroxide to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) iron hydroxide and zinc peroxide to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ¹⁸ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) potassium hydroxide to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) peroxides of potassium or sodium to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ¹⁹ Two entries are substituted for two entries presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.
- ²⁰ The GLV Dollar-Value Limit is decreased, effective October 19, 1966.
- ²¹ Formerly included in Export Control Commodity No. 51369.
- ²² A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) tannic acids and derivatives to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other tanning and dyeing extracts of vegetable or animal origin to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ²³ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) steel burnishing mixtures to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ²⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) caps for cap pistols, and commercial fireworks and pyrotechnics for entertainment only, to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other non-military pyrotechnical articles to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ²⁵ Two entries are substituted for four entries presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.
- ²⁶ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) sodium carboxymethyl cellulose to Country Group Y, except to East Germany and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ²⁷ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) wood tar, tar oils, and creosote to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) wood naphtha and acetone oil to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ²⁸ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) glass grenades for fire extinguishers to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ²⁹ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) beehives and hog troughs to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ³⁰ A validated license is no longer required for export of man-made fiber tire cord and tire cord fabric to Country Group X.
- ³¹ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) gold thread with textile to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ³² A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) nylon fishing line, twine, or rope to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ³³ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) canvas sails to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ³⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) automobile seat covers and seat belts, and belts for occupational use to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ³⁵ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) battery jars, crucibles, grinding balls, mortars, pill tiles, acid-proof pipe and fittings, porcelain ware, pyrometer tubes, raschig rings, sieves, tanks, and water filters to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.

- ⁷⁰ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) clear or tinted auto glass to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁷¹ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) glass fiber for insulation to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁷² The symbol "E" is added in the column headed "Special Provisions List," indicating that the commodity may be exported under the Periodic Requirements licensing procedure. This symbol is followed by a numerical designation to indicate the PRL Commodity Group to which this commodity has been assigned (see Part 376).
- ⁷³ The PRL Commodity Group Number applicable to magnesium alloy powder is changed. (See Part 376.)
- ⁷⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) woodworking power saw blades to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁷⁵ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) file blanks to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁷⁶ A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Country Groups W, X and Y.
- ⁷⁷ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) hand-operated augers, bits, chisels, reamers, single point tools, and woodworking punches to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁷⁸ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) beet knives, cane knives, Maeschaert knives, and roller knives for sugar mill machines to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other machine knives and blades, except metalcutting, to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁷⁹ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) figures, flower racks, and mirrors of non-ferrous metals to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁸⁰ Effective October 19, 1966, a validated license is required for export of these commodities to Country Groups T and V.
- ⁸¹ The unit of quantity is changed.
- ⁸² A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) heat spikes, wire nails, wire staples and wire spikes to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁸³ Two entries are substituted for three entries presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.
- ⁸⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) parts, accessories and attachments for cotton gins to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, (b) for goni spinnerette blanks to Country Group X, and (c) parts, accessories and attachments for looms other than cotton looms to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁸⁵ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) film slitters and parts to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁸⁶ A validated license is no longer required for export of electrophilic, stereotyping, and photoengraving machines, and printing plates and cuts, and parts and accessories therefor to Country Group X; also, photo-copying machines and parts and accessories are transferred from Export Control Commodity Nos. 71420 and 71491.
- ⁸⁷ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) walk-in coolers, or for air conditioners for non-military automobiles, trucks, busses, and trailers, and parts therefor to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁸⁸ Three entries are substituted for an entry presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.
- ⁸⁹ This entry or a similar entry is transferred from Export Control Commodity No. 71911.
- ⁹⁰ Three entries are substituted for two entries presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.
- ⁹¹ A validated license is no longer required for export of cooling towers and cooling pond units, vegetable oil machines, and tobacco processing machines, n.e.c., to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁹² A validated license is no longer required for export of railroad track, motor truck, and industrial beam scales to Country Group X.
- ⁹³ A reporting requirement is added.
- ⁹⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) concrete floor finishing machines, buggies, vibrators, rotary finishers, and parts and accessories therefor to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁹⁵ Effective October 19, 1966, a validated license is required for export of these commodities to Country Groups T, V and W.
- ⁹⁶ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) spacer insulators of clay, and electrical insulators and fittings of asbestos or rubber to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.
- ⁹⁷ A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Country Groups T and V.
- ⁹⁸ Fuel cells are included under Export Control Commodity No. 72911, and rechargeable cells are included under No. 72912.
- ⁹⁹ A validated license is no longer required for export of primary battery and cell parts to Country Group X.
- ¹⁰⁰ A validated license is no longer required for export of these commodities to Indonesia.
- ¹⁰¹ The following modular insulator panels are no longer subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure (see § 373.2): constructed of paper base phenolics, glass cloth melamine, glass cloth epoxy resins, or other materials with an operating temperature range not exceeding that of the aforementioned materials and which are not types defined in (a) of this revised entry and which do not incorporate any semiconductors, diodes, transistors, etc., which are subject to the Import Certificate/Delivery Verification procedure under Export Control Commodity No. 72330.
- ¹⁰² Other electronic components formerly included in this entry are included in an entry under Export Control Commodity No. 72998.
- ¹⁰³ Four entries are substituted for four entries presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.
- ¹⁰⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) motorcycle lighting and signalling equipment to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.

⁷¹ Formerly included in the third entry under Export Control Commodity No. 86191. Electric or electronic types are transferred and consolidated with the 54th entry under No. 72952; mechanically operated types remain under No. 86191.

⁷² A validated license is no longer required for export of permanent magnets of nonferrous metal which do not meet the specifications set forth in § 399.2, Interpretation 6, and for electro-magnetic appliances, to Country Group X. In accordance with previously announced controls a validated license is not required for export to Country Group X of iron or steel permanent magnets which do not meet the specifications of Interpretation 6.

⁷³ A validated license is no longer required for export to Country Group X of parts and accessories for wheel tractors other than garden tractors included in this entry. In accordance with previously announced controls a validated license is not required to Country Group X of parts and accessories for garden tractors.

⁷⁴ This entry is deleted. Truck body tanks are included under Export Control Commodity No. 73205.

⁷⁵ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) warm air furnaces, cast iron heating boilers, radiators and convectors, central heating steel boilers, rotary furnaces, floor gas furnaces, water boilers, coils and covers for fin tube radiation, and parts for the foregoing, to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.

⁷⁶ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) metal laboratory furniture to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) plastic furniture to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.

⁷⁷ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) safety apparel to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.

⁷⁸ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) firemen's hats, miners' helmets and other safety helmets to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Group Y, except to East Germany.

⁷⁹ A validated license is no longer required for export to Country Group X of commodities included in this entry except editing machines, preview machines, splicing kits, screen fabric and motion picture screens other than background projection. In accordance with previously announced controls a validated license is not presently required for export of these excepted commodities to Country Group X.

⁸⁰ This entry is deleted. Extraction, production, and treatment equipment should be reported in Export Control Commodity No. 71919. Electric or electronically operated instruments for chemical analysis should be reported in Export Control Commodity No. 72952.

⁸¹ A validated license may be required if this commodity contains technical data. See Part 385.

⁸² A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) clocks except alarm clocks, electric mantle clocks, nonelectric novelty clocks, attendance time recorders, job cost recorders, time clocks, watchmen's clocks, and time stamp machines to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany. In accordance with previously announced controls a validated license is not presently required for export of alarm clocks, electric mantle clocks and nonelectric novelty clocks to Country Group X.

⁸³ Three entries are substituted for an entry presently on the Commodity Control List under this Export Control Commodity Number.

⁸⁴ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) arm bands, bathroom fixtures, boxes, casein plastic slides, cellophane tape, frames except display frames, handles, job trays, knobs, mailing cases, nursing bottles, shower curtains, stoppers for basins and bathtubs, suspenders, toilet seats, vials, and water-proof outer garments to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other commodities included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.

⁸⁵ A validated license is no longer required for export of: (a) wire cloth sieves of iron or steel to Country Group Y, except to East Germany, and (b) other wire cloth sieves included in this entry to Country Groups X and Y, except to East Germany.

⁸⁶ Effective October 19, 1966, a validated license is required for export of these commodities to Country Group W.

⁸⁷ This entry is transferred from Export Control Commodity No. 51500.

⁸⁸ Effective October 19, 1966, a validated license is required for export to Country Groups T, V, W and X of articles added to this entry made of magnetic materials which meet any of the specifications set forth in § 399.2, Interpretation 6. Also, effective November 28, 1966, an Import Certificate (or a Hong Kong Import License) will be required in support of a license application covering export of these commodities to the countries specified in § 373.2.

⁸⁹ Effective November 28, 1966, an Import Certificate (or a Hong Kong Import License) will be required in support of a license application covering export of these commodities to the countries specified in § 373.2

B. SAVING CLAUSE

Shipments of commodities removed from general license as a result of changes set forth in Part A above which were on dock for lading, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to 12:01 a.m., October 19, 1966, may be exported under the previous general license provisions up to and including November 14, 1966. Any such shipment not laden aboard the exporting carrier on or before November 14, 1966, requires a validated license for export.

REPRINT PAGES

Accordingly, the Export Regulations are amended as set forth above. Reprint pages for the *Comprehensive Export Schedule* setting forth these changes will be incorporated into a forthcoming *Current Export Bulletin*.

RAUER H. MEYER,
Director, Office of Export Control.

