

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**ITALIAN
COMMERCIAL POLICY AND
FOREIGN TRADE**

1922-1940

REPORT No. 142

SECOND SERIES



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

ITALIAN
COMMERCIAL POLICY AND
FOREIGN TRADE
1922-1940

A report on recent developments in the foreign
trade of Italy with special reference to
the trade with the United States

Under the provisions of Section 332, Title III, Part II
of the United States Tariff Act of 1930

REPORT No. 142
SECOND SERIES



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the preparation of this report the Commission had the services of William G. Welk, of its Economics Division; in the gathering of the statistical material and the preparation of the comprehensive tables given in the appendix, it has also been assisted by Harold Van V. Fay, Morris Deane, and Edna Davis, and by several members of its commodity and statistical staff.

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PREFACE

The far-reaching shifts in international trade which have come about in recent years as a result of the adoption by some countries of programs aiming at a high degree of national economic self-sufficiency and of military power, render necessary comprehensive studies of the trade policies which these countries are following and of the recent course of their foreign commerce.

The present report deals with Italian commercial policy and foreign trade. Its aim is to present, after an introductory discussion of the characteristics and organization of the Italian economy, a comprehensive account of the system of trade and exchange control established in Italy, and an analysis of the course of Italian foreign trade from the beginning of the Fascist regime in 1922, to the outbreak of the present war in September 1939, when the publication of foreign trade statistics was suspended by the Italian Government. Although a brief account is given of later events, no attempt is made to analyze the changes which have occurred in Italian commercial policy and in the system of trade and exchange control after Italy's entry into the war in June 1940; when the present tense is used in the following pages the discussion should be understood to refer to the situation as it existed before that date.

Chapter I of the report provides background information on the general characteristics of the Italian economic system. Chapter II gives a summary of the development of recent Italian foreign trade and tariff policy and explains the reasons put forward for the adoption of the elaborate system of trade and exchange controls now in force. Chapter III describes the mechanism of Italian trade and exchange regulation as it operated before Italy's entry into the present war and as it continues, in large measure, to operate there today. Chapters IV and V present a detailed statistical analysis of the course of Italian foreign trade and of United States-Italian trade in recent years and a discussion of the trade position of the eight commodities most important in United States-Italian commerce. Chapter VI discusses the results of recent Italian commercial policy. The appendixes contain the text of the temporary commercial arrangement now in force between the United States and Italy, detailed statistical data on the principal Italian imports and exports and on the trade between Italy and its dependencies, and a comprehensive statistical description of all important American commodities exported to Italy and of important Italian commodities imported into the United States.

APPENDIXES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX I

TEXT OF TEMPORARY COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT IN FORCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITALY, AND ITALIAN QUOTAS FOR IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR 1939 AND 1940

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE MINISTER OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ITALY

Rome, December 16, 1937.

EXCELLENCY:

Inasmuch as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Italy, signed at Florence, February 26, 1871, which terminated on December 15, 1937, in consequence of the joint notice of denunciation of December 15, 1936, provided for the most-favored-nation treatment in customs matters and negotiations for a new treaty to replace it have not been completed, it seems desirable that steps be taken now to determine the treatment which will be accorded by each country to the commerce of the other during the interval between the date on which the treaty of 1871 terminated and the date on which the proposed new treaty will come into force.

In the course of the negotiations of the proposed treaty, the governments of the two countries have tentatively agreed upon the provisions of article VIII thereof which deals with customs duties, import prohibitions and restrictions, import licenses, exchange control, and monopolies affecting imports and is annexed hereto.

It is agreed that on its part the Government of Italy will in fact apply the provisions of article VIII of the proposed new treaty on and after December 15, 1937, and that the Government of the United States on its part will continue to accord to articles the growth, produce or manufacture of Italy the benefits of the minimum rates of the American tariff as established in its trade agreements with other countries (Cuba excepted), until 30 days after notice by either party of its intention to discontinue such treatment.

It is understood that the stipulations of this temporary arrangement do not apply to:

(a) Preferential advantages which Italy accords to Austria, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia between December 15, 1937, and December 31, 1937.

(b) Preferential tariff advantages which Italy accords to Austria after December 31, 1937, under the terms of the treaty between Italy and Austria signed at Rome on November 30, 1937.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the expression of my highest consideration.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

ANNEX

[Article VIII of the proposed Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States of America and Italy]

With respect to (1) the amount and collection of customs duties or charges of any kind, including any accessory or additional duties or charges, coefficients or increases imposed on or in connection with importation, exportation, temporary importation, temporary exportation, or warehousing or transit; (2) the method of levying or collecting such duties, charges, coefficients or increases; (3) all rules and formalities in connection with importation or exportation; and (4) all laws or regulations affecting the sale, taxation, or use of imported goods within the country; any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted by either High Contracting Party to any article originating in or destined for any third country, shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like article originating in or destined for the territory of the other High Contracting Party.

Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall establish or maintain any import or export prohibition or restriction on any article originating in or destined for the territory of the other High Contracting Party, which is not applied to the like article originating in or destined for any third country. Any abolition of an import or export prohibition or restriction which may be granted by either High Contracting Party in favor of an article originating in or destined for a third country shall be applied immediately and unconditionally to the like article originating in or destined for the territory of the other High Contracting Party.

If either High Contracting Party establishes or maintains any form of quantitative restriction or control of the importation, sale, or exportation of any article in which the other High Contracting Party has a considerable interest, including the regulation of importations, sales or exportations thereof by licenses or permits issued to individuals or organizations, the High Contracting Party taking such action: (1) shall establish the total quantity of any such article permitted to be imported, sold, or exported during a specified period, (2) shall immediately communicate to the other High Contracting Party the provisions adopted together with the complete details with respect to the administration thereof, and (3) in the case of imports, shall allot to the other High Contracting Party for such specified period a proportion of such total quantity equivalent to the proportion of the total importation of such article which the other High Contracting Party supplied during a previous representative period, and (4) in the case of exports, shall allot to the other High Contracting Party for such specified period, a proportion of such total quantity equivalent to the proportion of the total exportation of such article which was supplied to the other High Contracting Party during a previous representative period, unless it be mutually agreed to dispense with such import or export allotment.

If either High Contracting Party establishes or maintains, directly or indirectly, any form of control of the means of international payment, it shall, in the administration of such control:

(a) Impose no prohibition, restriction, or delay, on the transfer of payment for imports of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party, or on the transfer of payments necessary for and incidental to the importation of such articles;

(b) With respect to rates of exchange, and taxes or surcharges on exchange transactions, in connection with payments for or payments necessary and incidental to the importation of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party, accord unconditionally treatment no less favorable than that accorded in connection with the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any third country; and

(c) With respect to all rules and formalities relating to exchange transactions in connection with payments for or payments necessary and incidental to the importation of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the other High Contracting Party, accord unconditionally treatment no less favorable than is accorded in connection with the importation of the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any third country.

With respect to noncommercial transactions each High Contracting Party shall apply every form of control of foreign exchange in a nondiscriminatory manner as between the nationals of the other High Contracting Party and the nationals of any third country.

In the event that either High Contracting Party establishes or maintains a monopoly for the importation, production, or sale of a particular product or grants exclusive privileges, formally or in effect, to one or more agencies to import, produce or sell a particular product, the High Contracting Party establishing or maintaining such monopoly, or granting such monopoly privileges, shall, in respect of the foreign purchases of such monopoly or agency, accord the commerce of the other High Contracting Party fair and equitable treatment. In making its foreign purchases of any article such monopoly or agency shall be influenced solely by competitive considerations such as price, quality, marketability, and terms of sale. Either High Contracting Party shall supply such information with respect to the foreign purchases of every such monopoly or agency as the other Party may at any time request.

The High Contracting Parties will consult with each other in respect of any matter presented by either Party relating to the application of the provisions of this article.

Memorandum of Interpretation of Article VIII

Paragraph three.—The total amount of any permitted import, of which a share is to be assigned by either country to the other, shall include all imports of the regulated article, including such imports as may be made through public or private clearing, compensation, or payment arrangements.

If the authorities of either country permit imports additional to the amount of any quota which has been established by establishing a supplementary quota, in that event an equitable share of such supplementary quota is to be assigned unconditionally to the other country.

It is also to be understood that the "representative" base period should be one in which the trade of the other country was not being impaired by discriminations and was not seriously affected by conditions of an unusual and temporary character.

Paragraph four, subparagraph (a).—To impose the condition that payment for the importation of any article must be presented in compensation would be to impose a "restriction" on the transfer of payment.

Paragraph four, subparagraph (b).—In determining most-favored-nation treatment with respect to rates of exchange, it is suggested that a suitable criterion would be cross rates of exchange in some free market.

TABLE 69.—Italian quotas for imports from the United States, 1939 and 1940

Tariff No.	Commodity	Unit	Quota to United States	
			1939	1940
2.....	Mules.....	Number	13	13
19 b.....	Meat not prepared, frozen.....	Quintal	7,362	9,100
34 a 2.....	Fish prepared, etc., codfish.....	do	5,847	6,500
42 a.....	Honey.....	do	902	928
64.....	Wheat.....	Ton	83,772	84,000
70 a.....	Wheat flour.....	Quintal	104	105
96.....	Dried prunes.....	do	3,735	1,270
97.....	Dried fruits.....	do	456	50
115 a 1.....	Raw tobacco in leaves.....	do	9,195	4,000
115 b 1.....	Manufactured tobacco—cigarettes.....	Kilo	40,000	90,000
130.....	Fat backs.....	Quintal	.....	2,000
168 c.....	Linon and hemp abrasive cloth.....	do	208	208
181 a 1.....	Raw cotton.....	do	615,000	615,000
181 b.....	Refined cotton, etc. (absorbent).....	do	8,813	9,300
182 a.....	Raw cotton waste.....	do	5,026	20,437
197 a.....	Waxed cotton fabrics, imprinted.....	do	22	5
197 b.....	Waxed cotton fabrics, printed.....	do	113	27
197 c.....	Waxed cotton fabrics, other.....	do	130	30
198 b.....	Cotton abrasive cloth.....	do	122	87
213 a.....	Raw animal hair.....	do	552	380
278.....	Iron and steel scrap.....	do	2,500,000	2,700,000
279.....	Cast iron scrap.....	do		
298.....	Special hot rolled sheets, etc.....	do	1,500	1,410
299.....	Iron and steel flat sheets, cold rolled, etc.....	do	25,153	22,769
300.....	Manufactured iron and steel sheets.....	do	16,960	18,610
323 a.....	Chains and parts of iron and steel.....	do	372	372
349.....	Copper and its alloys.....	do	224,500	280,169
365.....	Lamps, fixtures, and other lighting apparatus, and spare parts of copper and its alloys.....	do	.....	61
376.....	Nickel and its alloys.....	do	7,940	16,620
383 a b.....	Tin and its alloys in scrap, ingots, rods.....	do	350	615
396.....	Motive machinery.....	do	417	417
403.....	Machine tools.....	do	22,000	20,000
407.....	Agricultural machinery.....	do	1,330	1,330
412 b.....	Machinery for graphic industry.....	do	504	504
413.....	Machinery for casting and setting type.....	do	115	115
414 a b.....	Spinning machinery.....	do	496	444
419.....	Machinery for extracting and working minerals.....	do	265	263
426 a.....	Sewing machines.....	do	46	46
426 bis.....	Spare parts of sewing machines, embroidering and similar.....	do	15	15
428.....	Typewriters.....	Kilo	15,000	15,000
429.....	Cash registers.....	Quintal	124	120
431.....	Mechanical or hand pumps.....	do	1,005	1,133
433.....	Vacuum cleaners and ventilators.....	do	572	567
457.....	Machinery and apparatus for heating, cooling, distilling, etc.....	do	1,312	1,312
451 a.....	Automatic scales.....	do	472	327
453 a b.....	Electric generators and electric motors.....	do	613	563
457.....	Electric apparatus and parts, not specified.....	do	1,232	1,008
460 b.....	Cast-iron, iron and steel machinery, not specified.....	do	721	695
466.....	Machine parts not specified.....	do	2,000	1,947
468.....	Files and rasps.....	do	600	438
469 c.....	Saw blades.....	do	154	155
470.....	Milling cutters, reamers, twist drills, etc.....	do	49	55

TABLE 69.—Italian quotas for imports from the United States, 1939 and 1940—Con.

Tariff No.	Commodity	Unit	Quota to United States	
			1939	1940
476.....	Tools and implements for handcraft workers.....	Quintal.....	280	284
482.....	Photographic cameras.....	do.....	35	20
491.....	Electric measuring machines, ammeters.....	do.....	49	54
497.....	Telegraph apparatus, etc.....	do.....	26	27
497 ter b.....	Radio valves.....	Number.....	58,000	54,848
497 ter c.....	Loud speakers and amplifiers.....	Kilo.....	1,750	433
497 ter d.....	Spare parts for radiotelegraphic apparatus.....	do.....	1,137	708
498.....	Calculating machines.....	Quintal.....	645	612
520 b.....	Automotive vehicles—tractors.....	Number.....	245	205
523.....	Spare parts for automotive vehicles, not specified.....	Quintal.....	142	139
ex 536.....	Parts for airplanes.....	do.....	16	16
551.....	Abrasive manufactures, etc.....	do.....	600	600
552.....	Carbons and graphites for electrotechnics.....	do.....	2,622	2,622
563.....	Solid bitumens.....	do.....	10,000	7,227
564.....	Coal, etc.....	do.....	25,830	27,585
564 bis.....	Coke.....	Ton.....	50,000	50,000
565.....	Stones, earths, and nonmetallic minerals, etc. (phosphates).....	do.....	41	34
598.....	Manufactures of asbestos fabrics.....	Quintal.....	50,212	30,894
604 a 1.....	Lumber, common, rough, trimmed, squared, sawn,	} Ton.....	7,203	10,500
604 a 5 beta.....	in boards, beams, slats.....			
604 b.....	Lumber, fine, etc.....	do.....	1,508	1,685
593.....	Raw asbestos.....	do.....	1,873	289
623 a b.....	Tools and implements of wood.....	do.....	3,500,000	4,368,394
643 a.....	Crude mineral oils.....	do.....	236,190	341,688
643 b.....	Lubricating oils.....	do.....	80,236	30,860
643 c.....	Kerosene.....	do.....	29,295	29,295
643 b 1.....	Gasoline.....	do.....	272,000	200,000
644.....	Residues of mineral distillation.....	do.....	3,494	3,574
645.....	Turpentine spirit.....	do.....	3,830	6,500
649.....	Benzol, toluol, xylo.....	do.....	187,488	187,488
650.....	Solid paraffin.....	do.....	1,470	1,785
652 a.....	Natural colophane.....	do.....	20,000	20,000
655 a.....	Resins, colophane.....	do.....	50	37
655 b 2.....	Others, not specified.....	do.....	1,169	1,207
622.....	Perfumery.....	do.....	1,808	945
664.....	Sulphorincates of ammonia, sodium, and potash.....	do.....	358	366
666 a.....	Greases for trucks or machines.....	do.....	834	447
679 f.....	Iron oxide.....	do.....	140	140
723.....	Acetone.....	do.....	60	60
730.....	Bromide of methyl, ethyl, etc.....	do.....	1,390	1,390
748.....	Aniline derivatives.....	do.....	43	24
769.....	Organic chemical products, not specified.....	do.....	220	165
782.....	Medicinal specialties.....	do.....	691	488
795 b 1.....	Synthetic organic colors, others.....	do.....	200	140
798.....	Paints and varnishes, liquid and in paste.....	do.....	30,000	30,370
800 a 3.....	Printing ink, other.....	do.....	310	19
802 b.....	Lampblack.....	do.....	500	900
804.....	Specialties for arts and domestic use.....	do.....	151	60
805.....	Raw skins, etc., not suitable for fur.....	Kilo.....	1,100	611
806.....	Raw skins for furs, fresh, dried.....	Quintal.....	1,200	1,215
808 b.....	Tanned skins with fur, others.....	do.....	25	25
809.....	Tanned skins without fur.....	do.....	111	9
811 b.....	Hides in strips.....	do.....	95	187
811 b 1.....	Leather in strips for hatbands.....	do.....	702	63
828 b 1.....	Elastic rubber tubes.....	do.....	126	34
830 a.....	Rubber thread elastic.....	do.....	8,311	10,104
835.....	Rubber transmission belting.....	do.....	614	636
834.....	Rubber tires and tubes.....	do.....	277	210
843 b.....	Rubber manufactures not specified.....	Pair.....	9,139	9,063
846 b.....	Pulp for the manufacture of chemical paper.....	Kilo.....	18,415	3,555
847 f.....	Emery paper.....	Quintal.....	9,067	3,971
848 a.....	Vulcanized cardboard.....	Kilo.....	11,104	8,405
888.....	Leather shoes.....	do.....	7,300	7,300
911 a.....	Small wares (haberdashery), not specified.....	do.....	20,853	Monopoly
938 b.....	Salted casings.....	Quintal.....	23,000	Monopoly
947 a 1.....	Photographic films not exposed, sensitized.....	do.....		
948 a.....	Cinematograph films, not exposed.....	do.....		
948 b.....	Cinematograph films, exposed.....	do.....		
951.....	Rags.....	do.....		

APPENDIX II

ITALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN 1938

TABLE 70.—*Italian imports of principal commodities, 1938*

[Value in millions of lire]

Commodity	Value		Percent of total imports
Coal and coke.....		1,758	15.6
Coal (bituminous and anthracite).....	1,710		
Coke.....	44		
Cotton, raw.....		828	7.4
Machinery, apparatus, and parts.....		769	6.7
Machine tools.....	217		
Nonautomatic.....	190		
Automatic.....	18		
Detached parts of machinery and apparatus.....	110		
Electric generators, motors, static transformers, accumulators, etc.....	93		
Machines and apparatus for heating, cooling, distilling, concentrating, etc.....	52		
Mineral oil, crude, and residues from the distillation of.....		657	5.8
Crude.....	429		
Residues.....	228		
Wool:			
In the grease, and washed, wool waste and flocks.....		420	3.7
In the grease.....	346		
Waste.....	41		
Washed.....	33		
Wood pulp.....		393	3.5
Cellulose.....	391		
Copper and its alloys, in ingots, and scrap.....		327	2.9
Fish (except shellfish, caviar, etc.).....		244	2.2
Dried, salted or smoked.....	188		
Codfish.....	97		
Stockfish.....	44		
Marinated in oil or otherwise prepared.....	39		
Tunny.....	35		
Lumber, common, rough, squared, or sawed.....		236	2.1
Iron and steel scrap.....		233	2.1
Wheat.....		228	2.0
Oilseeds.....		204	1.8
Flaxseed.....	63		
Peanut.....	62		
Sunflower.....	25		
Iron or steel in bars or rods.....		201	1.8
Rubber, crude, and reclaimed, including waste and scrap.....		201	1.8
Crude rubber, not latex.....	175		
Olive oil, edible.....		194	1.7
Hides and skins, raw, except furskins.....		176	1.6
Cattle hides, and calfskins.....	124		
Stones, earths, and other nonmetallic minerals.....		160	1.4
Phosphate rock, natural.....	107		
Coffee.....		149	1.3
Iron and steel manufactures.....		148	1.3
Pipes and tubes, including joists, etc.....	26		
Needles, all kinds.....	11		
Mineral oils (except crude and residues from the distillation of).....		138	1.2
Gasoline.....	68		
Lubricating oils.....	49		
Metallic ores.....		120	1.1
Iron ore.....	60		
Manganese and ferromanganese ore.....	27		
Chemical fertilizers.....		105	.9
Sodium nitrate, crude.....	36		
Fertilizers containing potassium.....	27		
Iron and steel, in sheets.....		95	.9
Meat, fresh and frozen (except poultry, game, etc.).....		85	.8
Beef, frozen.....	79		
Hides, and skins, tanned, including parchment hides and skins, and boot uppers, vamps, etc.....		82	.7
Tin and its alloys, in ingots, rods, sheets, and wire.....		79	.7
Jute, raw.....		77	.7
Ships, tugs, dredges.....		72	.6
Mercantile ships.....	72		
Organic chemical products.....		71	.6
Calcium citrate.....	12		
Acids (acetic, benzoic, citric, etc.).....	9		
All other commodities.....		2,833	25.1
Total imports.....		11,273	100.0

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione* (1938).

TABLE 71.—*Italian exports of principal commodities, 1938*

[Value in millions of lire]

Commodity	Value	Percent of total exports
Cotton cloth.....	675	6.4
Citrus fruits.....	540	5.2
Lemons.....	296	
Oranges and mandarins.....	239	
Dried fruits and nuts.....	511	4.9
Almonds.....	347	
Hazelnuts.....	80	
Grapes and other fresh fruit, except citrus.....	370	3.5
Peaches.....	102	
Apples.....	65	
Table grapes.....	46	
Artificial fibers.....	364	3.5
Crude, single, in flat threads or yarn.....	227	
Crude, thrown or twisted.....	123	
Machinery, apparatus, and parts.....	340	3.2
Detached parts of machinery and apparatus.....	78	
Electric generators, motors, static transformers, accumulators, etc.....	70	
Engines, all kinds, including portable.....	22	
Woolen cloth.....	304	2.9
Wines and vermouth.....	283	2.7
Wines in casks, demijohns, or tank wagons.....	167	
Wines in bottles (daschl).....	63	
Vermouth.....	54	
Automobiles.....	264	2.5
Hemp, flax, and other vegetable fibers, except cotton, raw.....	235	2.2
Hemp, raw.....	188	
Hemp tow.....	46	
Cotton yarns, except sewing thread.....	234	2.2
Cheese.....	229	2.2
Hard cheese.....	175	
Pecorino.....	80	
Parmigiano, lodigiano, reggiano.....	51	
Soft cheese.....	54	
Gorgonzola, stracchino, and fontina.....	45	
Cloth mixed with artificial fibers.....	209	2.0
Containing not less than 12 percent but not more than 50 percent of artificial fibers.....	206	
Silk, raw, reeled.....	203	1.9
Rice.....	203	1.9
Olive oil, edible.....	184	1.8
Flour and semolina.....	181	1.7
Wheat flour.....	172	
Semolina.....	7	
Vegetables, fresh.....	178	1.7
Tomatoes.....	52	
Cauliflower.....	51	
Onions.....	16	
Iron and steel manufactures.....	173	1.7
Pipes and tubes, including joints.....	34	
Bolts, nuts, nails, tacks, studs, rivets, screws, washers, etc.....	24	
Furniture of iron or steel.....	16	
Household utensils of sheet iron or steel.....	10	
Tomatoes, preserved.....	172	1.6
Airplanes, seaplanes, and parts.....	168	1.6
Cotton manufactures.....	159	1.5
Sewn articles of cotton (sacks, bed and table linen, towels, underclothing, etc.).....	66	
Stockings and socks and other knit goods.....	21	
Velvets.....	12	
Gloves.....	9	
Manufactures of rubber, gutta-percha, and ebonite.....	142	1.4
Pneumatic tires and inner tubes, also containing fabric.....	118	
Waste of artificial fibers.....	123	1.2
Manufactures of wool, horsehair, and other animal hair.....	120	1.1
Felts for hats.....	59	
Sewn articles (shawls, blankets, hemmed or with fringe, coats, underclothing, etc.).....	25	
Mixed fabrics of wool and vegetable textile materials containing not less than 15 percent but not more than 50 percent of wool.....	21	
Detached parts of automobiles (including motors), machined.....	117	1.1
Cloth of artificial fibers.....	112	1.1
Sulphur.....	109	1.0
"Other" fabrics and manufactures of artificial fibers.....	109	1.0
Tulles and crepes wholly or in part of artificial fibers.....	33	
Sewn articles (shawls, underclothing, etc.).....	28	
Knit goods, including gloves, socks, stockings, etc.....	21	
Velvets.....	14	

TABLE 71.—*Italian exports of principal commodities, 1938—Continued*

[Value in millions of lire]

Commodity	Value		Percent of total exports
Inorganic chemical products.....		105	1.0
Oxides.....	44		
Aluminum.....	40		
Sulphates.....	24		
Copper.....	16		
Hat shapes, hats, caps, and bonnets.....		99	.9
Men's felt hats.....	59		
Ships, tugs, dredges.....		90	.9
Mercantile ships.....	82		
Potatoes.....		90	.9
Lime, cement, and gypsum.....		82	.8
Cement.....	76		
Arms and ammunition.....		80	.8
Wool yarns.....		79	.8
Marble and alabaster, wrought.....		78	.7
In slabs less than 16 cm. thick.....	32		
Hides and skins, raw, except furskins.....		70	.7
Cattle hides and calfskins.....	59		
Essential oils and essences and terpenes of essential oils.....		65	.6
Lemon, nonterpeneless.....	30		
Bergamot, nonterpeneless.....	23		
Organic chemical products (semimanufactured).....		65	.6
Acids.....	37		
Citric.....	19		
Tartaric.....	17		
Mercury.....		65	.6
Manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibers, except cotton.....		65	.6
Sewn articles (sacks, bed and table linen, corsets, etc.).....	30		
Cordage, rope, and twine, even tarred, except of coco-fiber, esparto, etc.....	18		
All other commodities.....		2,453	23.4
Total exports.....		10,497	100.0

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione* (1938).

APPENDIX III

THE TRADE BETWEEN ITALY AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

TABLE 72.—*Foreign trade of Libia with principal countries, 1937 and 1938*

[In thousands of lire: 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Imports from—	Value		Exports to—	Value	
	1937	1938		1937	1938
Italy.....	522,402	786,456	Italy.....	107,382	97,116
Germany (including Austria).....	11,180	19,264	Greece.....	2,239	3,185
Yugoslavia.....	9,331	10,750	Italian East Africa.....	5,062	2,133
United States.....	11,867	10,293	Aegean Islands.....	1,967	1,302
Czechoslovakia.....	169	8,125	Germany (including Austria).....	655	1,011
Netherlands Indies.....	3,787	4,928	Egypt.....	34	378
Brazil.....	3,829	4,913	United Kingdom.....	964	302
Rumania.....	8,717	4,404	Tunisia.....	1,256	236
Japan.....	13,373	4,202	Malta.....	29	141
France.....	3,286	2,640	France.....	62	105
All other countries.....	35,583	26,083	All other countries.....	2,002	3,053
Total.....	623,524	882,058	Total.....	121,652	108,962

Source: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1939.

TABLE 73.—*Italian imports of principal commodities from Italian North Africa,¹ 1937 and 1938*

[In thousands of lire: 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Commodity	1937		1938	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Wheat.....	.5,484	6.0	10,900	19.7
Hides and skins, raw except furskins.....	11,482	12.0	10,685	19.3
Fish (except shellfish, caviar, etc.).....	5,211	5.7	7,549	13.6
Airplanes, seaplanes, and parts.....	3,550	3.9	4,953	8.9
Vegetable oils and fats, for industrial use.....	1,346	1.5	3,022	5.4
Sponges, common, in a raw state.....	2,194	2.4	2,833	5.1
Wool, in the grease and washed, wool waste, and flocks.....	47,680	52.5	2,744	4.9
Dried fruits and nuts.....	986	1.1	1,636	3.0
Hemp, flax and other vegetable fiber, except cotton, raw.....	98	.1	1,388	2.5
Tobacco, raw.....	—	—	1,330	2.4
Rags of all sorts.....	1,474	1.6	1,066	1.9
Animal hair, raw (other than horsehair).....	2,263	2.5	623	1.1
All other commodities.....	9,163	10.1	6,737	12.2
Total.....	90,906	100.0	55,472	100.0

¹ Africa Settentrionale.

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione*, 1937 and 1938.

TABLE 74.—*Italian exports of principal commodities to Italian North Africa,¹ 1937 and 1938*

[In thousands of lire: 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Commodity	1937		1938	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Automobiles.....	29,788	7.5	48,902	9.3
Flour and semolina (includes pulse and chestnut meal).....	56,667	14.3	45,024	8.6
Lime, cement, and gypsum.....	20,370	5.2	33,287	6.3
Machinery, apparatus, and parts.....	17,196	4.3	32,252	6.1
Iron and steel manufactures.....	13,861	3.5	22,790	4.3
Iron and steel in bars or rods.....	6,538	1.7	19,144	3.6
Cotton cloth.....	18,066	4.6	13,905	2.7
Airplanes, seaplanes, and parts.....	5,601	1.4	12,663	2.4
Wines and vermouth.....	8,029	2.0	12,596	2.4
Detached parts of motor vehicles (including motors), machined.....	7,444	1.9	12,308	2.3
Rice.....	10,496	2.7	11,987	2.3
Furniture, utensils, and other manufactures of wood (except flooring).....	3,735	.9	9,732	1.9
Mineral oils (except crude and residues from the distillation of).....	5,034	1.3	9,559	1.8
Sugar.....	17,861	4.5	9,068	1.7
Bricks, floor tiles, refractory materials, and manufactures of cement, and plaster wares.....	5,142	1.3	7,893	1.5
Terra cotta, stoneware, majolica ware, pottery, porcelain, and paving and wall tiles.....	4,897	1.2	7,739	1.5
Wheat paste.....	4,762	1.2	6,967	1.3
Cloth in part of artificial fibers.....	1,748	.4	6,141	1.2
Cheese.....	4,828	1.2	6,133	1.2
Manufactures of rubber, gutta-percha, and ebonite.....	6,864	1.7	5,775	1.1
Cotton manufactures.....	5,049	1.3	5,778	1.1
Mineral oil, crude, and residues from the distillation of.....	1,210	.3	5,600	1.1
Boots and shoes, sandals, and slippers of skin or leather.....	4,661	1.2	5,237	1.0
Tomatoes preserved.....	4,126	1.1	5,188	1.0
All other commodities.....	132,009	33.3	170,496	32.3
Total.....	395,982	100.0	526,164	100.0

¹ Africa Settentrionale.

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione*, 1937 and 1938.

TABLE 75.—*Foreign trade of Italian East Africa by principal commodities, 1938*

[In thousands of lire; 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Imports	Value	Exports	Value
Cotton ¹	331,338	Vehicles.....	3,967
Cereals, pulse, tubers, and alimentary derivatives.....	319,322	Hides, skins, and furs.....	31,973
Vehicles.....	233,870	Vegetables and fruits.....	28,458
Mineral, resinous, and tar oils; gums and resins.....	170,729	Colonial products, and substitutes therefor, sugar and sugar products ²	22,564
Beverages.....	164,058	Cotton ³	12,155
Rubber and gutta-percha.....	143,350	Gold, and gold and silver coins.....	11,161
Cast iron, wrought iron, steel, copper, ferroalloys, etc., and miscellaneous manufactures of base metals, not included in other categories.....	127,270	Materials for carving and inlaying.....	9,120
Machines and apparatus.....	105,849	Salt and tobacco.....	6,853
Colonial products and substitutes therefor, sugar and sugar products ²	88,430	Mineral, resinous, and tar oils, gums and resins.....	3,522
Clothing, linen, and other sewn articles not included in other categories.....	85,469	Cast iron, wrought iron, steel, copper, ferroalloys, etc., and miscellaneous manufactures of base metals, not included in other categories.....	3,270
Vegetables and fruits.....	69,030	Precious stones, silver, platinum, and manufactures of precious metals.....	2,651
Oils and fats, animal and vegetable, also wax.....	57,303	Fishery products.....	2,156
Wood and cork.....	56,868	Machines and apparatus.....	2,117
Milk and dairy products.....	49,435	Oils and fats, animal and vegetable, also wax.....	1,747
Bricks, tiles, and cement materials.....	46,550	Essential oils, perfumery, soap, and candles.....	1,658
All other commodities.....	427,286	All other commodities.....	8,496
Total.....	2,477,057	Total.....	191,877

¹ Mostly cotton manufactures.

² Includes also coffee, tea, cocon, and spices.

³ Mostly raw cotton.

Source: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1939.

TABLE 76.—Foreign trade of Italian East Africa with principal countries, 1938

[In thousands of lire; 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Imports from—	Value	Exports to—	Value
Italy.....	2,082,038	Italy.....	114,845
Iran.....	53,994	Aden.....	14,205
United States.....	52,902	United Kingdom.....	12,086
Czechoslovakia.....	44,671	French Somaliland.....	10,321
Germany.....	23,901	Sudan.....	8,275
Aden.....	19,724	Yemen.....	8,061
Egypt.....	16,968	Japan.....	4,326
French Somaliland.....	14,643	France.....	3,789
France.....	14,176	United States.....	3,387
Arabia.....	14,035	Zanzibar.....	3,048
Sudan.....	10,938	Kenya.....	2,919
Yugoslavia.....	10,520	Arabia.....	1,691
Rumania.....	9,419	Germany.....	1,671
Japan.....	8,870	British Somaliland.....	809
British India.....	8,481	Libia.....	77
All other countries.....	111,778	All other countries.....	2,397
Total.....	2,477,057	Total.....	191,877

Source: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1939, p. 353.TABLE 77.—Italian imports of principal commodities from Italian East Africa,¹ 1937 and 1938

[Value in thousands of lire; 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Commodity	1937		1938	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Pineapples and bananas.....	43,887	17.8	62,328	45.4
Hides and skins, raw, except furskins.....	163,952	66.6	33,158	24.2
Cotton, raw.....	6,186	2.5	13,241	9.7
Coffee.....	15,143	6.1	9,639	7.0
Corozo nuts and seeds of the dum palm.....	1,447	.6	3,136	2.3
Oil seeds.....	2,496	1.0	2,717	2.0
Mother-of-pearl, raw.....	1,473	.6	2,065	1.5
Rubber, crude and reclaimed including waste and scrap.....	1,000	.5	1,387	1.0
Gums, resins, and balsams, natural.....	938	.4	1,294	.9
Copper and its alloys in ingots and scrap.....	335	.1	1,112	.8
Furskins, raw.....	3,648	1.5	1,000	.7
All other commodities.....	5,651	2.3	6,101	4.5
Total.....	246,246	100.0	137,178	100.0

¹ Includes Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione*, 1937 and 1938.

TABLE 78.—Italian exports of principal commodities to Italian East Africa,¹ 1937 and 1938

[Value in thousands of lire; 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Commodity	1937		1938	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Machinery, apparatus, and parts.....	112,934	5.4	135,066	7.3
Cotton cloth.....	150,972	7.2	129,048	7.0
Flour and semolina (including pulse and chestnut meal).....	98,905	4.7	121,942	6.6
Cloth in part of artificial fiber.....	23,949	1.1	121,091	6.6
Manufactures of rubber, gutta-percha and ebonite.....	93,360	4.4	95,700	5.2
Iron and steel manufactures.....	72,330	3.4	90,238	4.9
Wine and vermouth.....	79,560	3.8	85,381	4.6
Detached parts of motor vehicles (including motors), machined.....	102,938	4.9	74,605	4.1
Cotton yarns (except of sewing thread).....	30,839	1.5	58,228	3.2
Automobiles.....	429,490	20.3	53,905	2.9
Wheat paste.....	33,588	1.6	38,974	2.1
Cotton manufactures.....	48,774	2.3	35,878	2.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	39,531	1.9	34,022	1.8
Lime, cement, and gypsum.....	39,755	1.9	34,058	1.9
Olive oil, edible.....	31,622	1.5	30,553	1.7
Cloth of artificial fiber.....	15,700	.7	23,910	1.3
Spirits, potable, and other spirituous beverages.....	17,306	.8	22,073	1.2
Boots and shoes, sandals, and slippers of skin or leather.....	27,691	1.3	21,080	1.1
Furniture, utensils, and other manufactures of wood (except flooring).....	25,321	1.2	20,095	1.1
Artificial fibers.....	483	(²)	20,006	1.1
"Other" fabrics and manufactures of artificial fibers.....	13,896	.7	19,004	1.0
Manufactures of wool, horsehair, and other animal hair.....	20,880	1.0	17,827	1.0
Cheese.....	17,500	.8	18,465	1.0
Iron and steel in bars or rods.....	12,844	.6	17,601	1.0
Beer.....	37,856	1.8	16,380	.9
Utensils, tools, and implements for arts, trades, and agri- culture.....	23,295	1.1	16,067	.9
All other commodities.....	509,484	24.1	486,421	26.5
Total.....	2,110,833	100.0	1,837,618	100.0

¹ Includes Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

² Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione*, 1937 and 1938.

TABLE 79.—Foreign trade of the Aegean Islands with Italy and with all countries, by principal commodities, 1938

[In thousands of lire; 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Imports			Exports ¹		
Commodity	From Italy	From all countries	Commodity	To Italy	To all countries
Cereals, grains, paste.....	19,214	28,450	Animals and animal products.....	1,197	6,983
Metals and their products.....	18,817	19,618	Beverages, spirits, oils.....	3,530	3,788
Beverages, spirits, oils.....	4,744	18,903	Cereals, grains, paste.....	2,380	2,619
Animals and animal products.....	6,352	11,940	Colonial products, drugs, tobacco.....	1,596	1,963
Stones, earths, china, glass.....	7,447	7,649	Wool.....	1,067	1,112
Hemp, linen, cotton.....	7,527	7,631	Wood and straw.....	409	483
Vehicles.....	5,431	5,568	Hides, skins, and manufactures thereof.....	286	396
Colonial products, drugs, tobacco.....	2,319	5,190	Metals and their products.....	230	240
Wood and straw.....	2,344	3,596	Jute, esparto, manila, etc.....	198	198
Wool.....	2,991	3,486	Chemical products, medicinals, etc.....	150	150
All other commodities.....	44,938	45,420	All other commodities.....	3,657	3,919
Total:			Total:		
1938.....	122,124	157,421	1938.....	14,809	21,851
1937.....	88,439	122,374	1937.....	11,605	19,705
1936.....	78,216	111,030	1936.....	10,113	13,093

¹ Does not include transit trade.

Source: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1939.

TABLE 80.—*Italian imports of principal commodities from the Aegean Islands, 1937 and 1938*

[Value in thousands of lire; 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Commodity	1937		1938	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Olive oil, edible.....	3,863	30.2	4,076	25.0
Dried fruits and nuts.....	4,007	31.3	3,880	23.8
Wines and vermouth.....	1,718	13.4	1,661	10.2
Manufactures of wool, horsehair, and other animal hair.....	854	6.7	1,630	10.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	767	6.0	1,310	8.0
Hides and skins, raw except furskins.....	245	1.9	804	5.6
Sponges, common, in the raw state.....	544	4.2	773	4.8
Vegetable oil and fats, for industrial use.....			296	1.8
Wheat.....	9	.1	152	.9
Iron and steel scrap.....	86	.7	73	.5
Copper and its alloys in ingots and scrap.....	150	1.2	63	.4
All other commodities.....	550	4.3	1,459	9.0
Total.....	12,793	100.0	16,277	100.0

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione, 1937 and 1938.*TABLE 81.—*Italian exports of principal commodities to the Aegean Islands, 1937 and 1938*

[Value in thousands of lire: 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Commodity	1937		1938	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Flour and semolina (includes pulse and chestnut meal).....	15,695	21.6	12,475	14.8
Automobiles.....	1,508	2.0	5,774	6.8
Machinery, apparatus, and parts.....	2,494	3.4	5,124	6.1
Iron and steel manufactures.....	4,566	6.2	4,195	5.0
Arms and ammunition.....	137	.2	3,805	4.5
Cotton cloth.....	3,506	4.8	2,422	2.9
Lime, cement, and gypsum.....	3,462	4.7	2,400	2.8
Rice.....	1,809	2.3	1,979	2.3
Wheat paste.....	1,038	1.4	1,927	2.3
Cheese.....	1,098	1.5	2,057	2.4
Cotton manufactures.....	1,517	2.1	1,866	2.2
Iron and steel in bars or rods.....	2,620	3.6	1,662	2.0
Cloth of artificial fibers.....	1,468	2.0	1,560	1.8
Cattle.....	53	.1	1,549	1.8
Furniture, utensils, and other manufactures of wood (except flooring).....	1,331	1.8	1,455	1.7
Woolen cloth.....	1,916	2.6	1,415	1.7
All other commodities.....	29,264	39.7	32,825	38.9
Total.....	73,682	100.0	84,490	100.0

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione, 1937 and 1938.*

TABLE 82.—Foreign trade of Albania by economic classes, 1934, and 1936-38

[Value in thousands of Albanian francs: 1 Albanian franc=32.68 cents]

Economic class	1934		1936		1937		1938 ¹	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Imports								
Foodstuffs and live animals...	1,644	13.3	3,832	22.8	3,876	19.1	5,186	22.8
Raw materials for industry...	428	3.5	249	1.5	301	1.5	482	2.1
Semimanufactured materials...	2,319	18.8	2,586	15.4	2,862	14.1	3,152	13.9
Finished products.....	7,942	64.4	9,662	57.6	11,822	58.2	13,739	60.6
Gold and silver.....			449	2.7	1,455	7.1	109	.6
Total.....	12,333	100.0	16,778	100.0	20,316	100.0	22,668	100.0
Exports								
Foodstuffs and live animals...	2,410	56.2	2,997	40.3	3,255	32.0	3,257	35.7
Raw materials for industry...	1,420	33.2	3,770	50.7	6,241	61.3	5,146	56.4
Semimanufactured materials...	464	10.6	532	7.1	657	6.5	726	7.9
Finished products.....			4	.1	1	.0		
Gold and silver.....			132	1.8	21	.2		
Total.....	4,284	100.0	7,435	100.0	10,175	100.0	9,129	100.0

¹ Data provisional.

Source: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1939.

TABLE 83.—Foreign trade of Albania by principal commodities, 1934, and 1936-38

[Value in thousands of Albanian francs: 1 Albanian franc=32.68 cents]

Commodity	1934		1936		1937		1938 ¹	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Imports								
Cotton and cotton cloth.....	3,369	27.3	3,471	20.7	4,046	19.9	4,832	21.3
Cereals and agricultural products...	397	3.2	2,742	16.3	2,575	12.7	3,351	14.8
Oils (for fuel), industrial greases and candles.....	1,326	10.8	1,799	10.7	2,141	10.5	2,302	10.2
Iron, steel, and related products.....	692	5.6	898	5.4	1,167	5.7	1,255	5.5
Wool and wool cloth.....	655	5.3	852	5.1	1,033	5.1	1,232	5.4
Colonial products, sugar and sugar products ²	992	8.0	898	5.4	1,062	5.2	1,107	4.9
Colors and chemical products.....	490	4.0	704	4.2	885	4.4	871	3.8
Vehicles.....	321	2.6	346	2.1	474	2.3	838	3.7
Timber (building wood) and other wood.....	466	3.8	519	3.1	567	2.8	831	3.7
Machines, motors, and their accessories.....	176	1.4	509	3.0	579	2.9	738	3.3
All other commodities.....	3,449	28.0	4,040	24.0	5,787	28.5	5,311	23.4
Total.....	12,333	100.0	16,778	100.0	20,316	100.0	22,668	100.0
Exports								
Foodstuffs and products of animals and fish.....	1,389	32.4	2,059	27.7	1,853	18.2	1,748	19.2
Hides and skins, crude and other raw animal materials not manufactured.....	686	16.0	1,047	14.1	1,587	15.6	1,456	16.0
Cereals, agricultural products, fruits and vegetables.....	638	14.9	839	11.3	860	8.5	1,393	15.3
Live animals.....	580	13.5	507	6.8	892	8.8	804	8.8
Timber and other wood.....	196	4.6	228	3.1	951	9.4	695	7.6
Colors and chemical products.....	392	9.2	390	5.3	521	5.1	534	5.9
Wool and wool cloth.....	312	7.3	887	11.9	1,833	18.0	322	3.5
Tobacco.....	63	1.5	200	2.7	190	1.9	216	2.4
Inflammable materials and explosives.....	21	.5	103	1.4	130	1.3	204	2.2
Seeds and berries.....	1	(³)	44	.6	4	(³)	21	.2
All other commodities.....	6	.1	1,131	15.1	1,354	13.2	1,736	18.9
Total.....	4,284	100.0	7,435	100.0	10,175	100.0	9,129	100.0

¹ Data provisional.

² Includes also coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices.

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Source: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1939.

TABLE 84.—Foreign trade of Albania with principal countries, 1934 and 1936-38

[Value in thousands of Albanian francs; 1 Albanian franc=32.68 cents]

Country	1934		1936		1937		1938	
	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total	Value	Percent of total
Imports								
Italy.....	4,203	34.1	4,177	24.9	4,881	24.0	8,327	36.7
Yugoslavia.....	827	6.7	1,258	7.5	2,272	11.2	2,520	11.1
Rumania.....			621	3.7	2,173	10.7	2,285	10.1
United States.....	705	5.7	805	4.8	933	4.6	1,355	6.0
Germany.....	641	5.2	1,025	6.1	957	4.7	1,255	5.5
Czechoslovakia.....	679	5.5	1,138	6.8	1,365	6.7	899	4.0
Japan.....	1,443	11.7	1,504	9.0	1,488	7.3	799	3.5
United Kingdom.....	1,134	9.2	1,408	8.4	1,000	4.9	786	3.5
Greece.....	634	5.1	728	4.3	639	3.2	735	3.2
All other countries.....	2,067	16.8	4,114	24.5	4,608	22.7	3,707	16.4
Total.....	12,333	100.0	16,778	100.0	20,316	100.0	22,668	100.0
Exports								
Italy.....	2,718	63.5	4,054	66.6	7,998	78.6	6,133	67.2
Greece.....	876	20.5	794	10.7	928	9.1	1,424	15.6
United States.....	413	9.6	1,102	14.8	851	8.5	435	4.8
Czechoslovakia.....	14	.3	106	1.4	96	.9	249	2.7
United Kingdom.....	34	.8	68	.8	69	.7	169	1.9
Yugoslavia.....	211	4.9	144	2.0	72	.7	66	.7
All other countries.....	18	.4	277	3.7	151	1.5	653	7.1
Total.....	4,284	100.0	7,435	100.0	10,175	100.0	9,129	100.0

Source: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, 1939.

TABLE 85.—Italian imports from and exports to Albania, by principal commodities, 1937 and 1938

[In thousands of lire; 1 lira=5.26 cents]

Imports	Value		Exports	Value	
	1937	1938		1937	1938
Mineral oil, crude, and residues from the distillation of.....	11,753	16,117	Cotton cloth.....	5,952	14,706
Hides and skins, raw (except furskins).....	13,332	13,197	Iron and steel manufactures.....	10,673	10,048
Bitumens, solid.....	6,025	8,441	Cotton yarns (except sewing thread).....	3,487	4,755
Poultry eggs.....	4,248	4,001	Cotton manufactures.....	2,220	3,300
Olives, fresh.....	2,293	3,715	Woolen cloth.....	1,273	3,116
Wool, in the grease and washed, and wool waste and flocks.....	13,554	3,092	Machinery, apparatus, and parts.....	1,785	2,802
Lumber, common, rough, squared or sawed.....	1,332	1,676	Paper.....	234	1,373
Rushes, canes, and osiers, rough.....	1,549	1,575	Airplanes, seaplanes, and parts.....	91	1,258
Equines.....	1,147	1,473	Sugar.....		1,149
Furskins, raw.....	0	1,256	Wheat.....	829	1,125
Beans dried.....	1,241	1,111	Manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, and other vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	349	952
All other commodities.....	5,840	5,183	Mineral oil, crude, and residues from the distillation of.....	193	872
Total.....	62,323	60,837	All other commodities.....	12,247	19,222
			Total.....	39,339	65,278

Source: *Commercio di Importazione e di Esportazione*, 1938.

APPENDIX IV

TRADE STATISTICS FOR EIGHT LEADING COMMODITIES IN UNITED STATES-ITALIAN COMMERCE

TABLE 86.—Raw cotton, except linters: World production and United States domestic production and exports, 5-year averages 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-39

(Quantity in millions of pounds)

Crop year beginning August 1	Total world production	United States pro- duction	Ratio of United States pro- duction to world total	United States ex- ports	Ratio of exports to domestic production
5-year average:					
1920-24.....	10,180	5,492	53.9	3,138	57.1
1925-29.....	13,579	7,634	56.2	4,288	56.2
1929-30.....	13,430	7,412	55.2	3,518	47.5
1930-31.....	13,115	6,966	53.1	3,566	51.2
1931-32.....	13,910	8,548	61.5	4,596	53.8
1932-33.....	12,180	6,501	53.4	4,448	68.4
1933-34.....	13,445	6,524	48.5	3,982	61.0
1934-35.....	11,920	4,818	40.4	2,519	52.3
1935-36.....	13,375	5,319	39.8	3,134	58.9
1936-37.....	15,735	6,199	39.4	2,844	45.9
1937-38.....	19,325	9,473	49.0	2,988	31.5
1938-39.....	14,500	5,972	41.2	1,756	29.4
1939-40 ¹	14,400	5,908	41.0	3,266	55.3

¹ Preliminary.

Source: World production figures from U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Statistics on Cotton and Related Data*, December 1939, pp. 9-10, and later revisions. Data converted to pounds from gross bales.

Domestic production from U. S. Bureau of Census, *Cotton Production and Distribution* (annual), table 4; converted to pounds from gross bales.

Exports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 87.—Raw cotton, except linters: United States domestic exports to leading markets, 5-year averages 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-39

Period	Italy	United King- dom	Ger- many	Japan	France	Canada	Belgium	Poland and Danzig	All other-
Quantity in millions of pounds									
5-year average:									
1920-24.....	286.7	980.6	607.3	378.0	368.8	91.2	92.5	7.9	322.3
1925-29.....	387.2	1,016.8	1,048.9	618.6	468.1	120.3	111.4	.1	631.4
1929.....	405.2	794.9	869.3	567.4	430.3	120.9	101.3	.3	595.1
1930.....	280.8	625.2	868.4	470.4	489.9	99.4	75.0	.7	512.2
1931.....	277.2	469.2	717.6	613.8	233.0	86.7	82.2	9.6	813.8
1932.....	371.8	779.6	923.4	1,178.4	435.7	95.4	82.7	59.8	787.9
1933.....	425.8	779.6	873.4	949.8	454.8	110.8	81.6	122.7	613.0
1934.....	260.5	467.0	391.1	906.4	227.3	130.5	48.2	111.3	486.4
1935.....	238.0	619.1	312.4	793.0	314.6	127.3	87.1	144.8	448.5
1936.....	178.8	635.8	361.4	704.8	379.1	138.4	73.0	112.1	242.6
1937.....	278.4	798.3	427.1	462.3	388.8	149.0	97.9	103.6	329.3
1938.....	200.3	427.7	171.6	534.4	241.2	126.9	69.7	105.4	411.3
1939 ¹	195.6	585.2	91.7	427.0	199.3	150.2	84.4	49.1	622.0
Percent of total quantity									
5-year average:									
1920-24.....	9.1	31.3	19.4	12.0	11.8	2.9	2.9	0.3	10.2
1925-29.....	8.8	23.1	23.8	14.1	10.6	2.7	2.5	(²)	14.4
1929.....	10.4	20.5	22.4	14.6	11.1	3.1	2.6	(²)	15.3
1930.....	8.2	18.3	25.4	13.7	14.3	2.9	2.2	.3	16.0
1931.....	7.7	13.0	19.9	25.3	6.5	2.4	2.3	1.3	22.6
1932.....	7.9	16.5	19.6	25.0	9.2	2.0	1.8	1.3	16.7
1933.....	9.7	17.7	19.8	21.5	10.3	2.5	1.8	2.8	13.9
1934.....	8.6	15.4	12.9	29.9	7.5	4.3	1.6	3.7	16.1
1935.....	7.7	20.1	10.1	25.7	10.2	4.1	2.8	4.7	14.6
1936.....	6.3	22.5	12.8	24.9	13.4	4.9	2.6	4.0	8.6
1937.....	9.2	26.3	14.1	15.2	12.8	4.9	3.2	3.4	10.9
1938.....	8.8	18.7	7.5	23.4	10.5	5.5	3.0	4.6	18.0
1939 ¹	8.1	24.3	3.8	17.8	8.3	6.3	3.5	2.0	25.9

¹ Preliminary.

² Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

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

TABLE 88.—*Raw cotton: Italian imports of all commodities and of raw cotton from the United States, 1923-39*

Year	Total, all commodities from United States		Raw cotton from United States		
	Millions of lire	Millions of dollars	Millions of lire	Millions of dollars	Percent of total imports
1923.....	4,608.0	212.0	1,471.0	67.7	31.9
1924.....	4,648.2	202.7	1,748.9	76.3	37.6
1925.....	6,195.5	246.6	2,236.7	89.0	36.1
1926.....	5,607.7	218.1	2,209.0	85.9	39.4
1927.....	3,958.1	204.2	1,328.0	68.5	33.6
1928.....	4,012.3	211.0	1,594.6	83.9	39.7
1929.....	3,561.0	186.2	1,543.8	80.7	43.4
1930.....	2,538.0	133.0	1,011.0	53.0	39.8 ^a
1931.....	1,327.0	69.1	492.5	25.7	37.1
1932.....	1,108.1	56.8	566.7	29.1	51.1
1933.....	1,114.7	74.8	629.4	42.2	56.5
1934.....	957.1	81.9	448.9	38.4	46.9
1935.....	879.1	72.5	340.7	28.1	38.8
1936.....	895.1	65.3	310.9	22.7	34.7
1937.....	1,539.1	81.0	608.2	32.0	39.5
1938.....	1,338.4	70.4	477.6	25.1	35.7
1939 (January-June) ¹	527.5	27.7	137.3	7.2	26.0

¹ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics. For rates of exchange used in conversion of lire into dollars, see table 18 on p. 82.

TABLE 89.—*Raw cotton: Total Italian imports, imports from the United States ¹ and from other principal suppliers, 1923-39*

(Value in millions of lire)

Year	Total imports	Imports from United States	Percent of total from leading suppliers				
			United States	Egypt	British India ²	Brazil	All other ³
1923.....	2,244	1,471	65.6	14.3	19.0	(⁴)	1.1
1924.....	2,810	1,749	62.3	12.5	23.8	(⁴)	1.4
1925.....	3,343	2,237	66.9	13.2	17.9	-----	2.0
1926.....	3,005	2,209	73.5	10.2	14.1	(⁴)	2.2
1927.....	1,762	1,328	75.4	12.6	10.3	-----	1.7
1928.....	2,186	1,595	72.9	12.7	12.8	-----	1.6
1929.....	2,201	1,544	70.1	13.7	13.8	-----	2.4
1930.....	1,444	1,011	70.0	12.3	15.3	(⁴)	2.4
1931.....	772	493	63.8	15.8	15.9	-----	4.5
1932.....	738	567	76.8	12.9	7.2	-----	3.1
1933.....	840	629	74.9	12.5	11.2	-----	1.4
1934.....	722	449	62.2	19.2	15.1	1.2	2.3
1935.....	578	341	59.0	21.0	15.6	1.3	3.1
1936.....	450	311	69.1	16.4	5.4	3.0	6.1
1937.....	1,056	608	57.6	21.3	7.9	3.7	9.5
1938.....	828	478	57.7	19.7	6.1	3.0	13.5
1939 (6 months) ⁵	289	137	47.6	20.1	5.4	6.8	20.1

¹ For a similar table, by quantity, see ch. V of this report, p. 131.² Listed as British India and Ceylon up to 1935. Cotton is not produced in Ceylon.³ Data include imports from Italian dependencies; they accounted for 1.6 percent of total imports in 1938.⁴ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.⁵ Preliminary.Sources: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*, and *Statistica del Commercio Speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione*.

TABLE 90.—Crude petroleum: World production and United States domestic production and exports, 5-year averages, 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-39

[Quantity in millions of 42-gallon barrels]

Period	Total world production	United States production	Ratio of United States production to world total	United States exports	Ratio of exports to domestic production
5-year average:			Percent		Percent
1920-24.....	868.8	583.8	67.2	12.3	2.1
1925-29.....	1,247.8	868.9	69.6	17.9	2.1
1929.....	1,485.9	1,007.3	67.8	26.4	2.6
1930.....	1,411.9	898.0	63.6	23.7	2.6
1931.....	1,373.7	851.1	62.0	25.5	3.0
1932.....	1,309.7	785.2	60.0	27.4	3.5
1933.....	1,441.0	905.7	62.8	36.6	4.0
1934.....	1,521.5	908.1	59.7	41.1	4.5
1935.....	1,654.5	996.6	60.2	51.4	5.2
1936.....	1,791.5	1,099.7	61.4	50.3	4.6
1937.....	2,039.0	1,279.2	62.7	67.1	5.2
1938.....	1,987.7	1,214.4	61.1	77.3	6.4
1939 ¹	2,076.8	1,264.3	60.9	72.1	5.7

¹ Preliminary.

Source: Production figures compiled from official statistics of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; export figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 91.—Crude petroleum: United States domestic exports to leading markets, 5-year averages, 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-39

Period	Italy	Canada	France	Japan	Germany	Argentina	Cuba	All other
Quantity in thousands of 42-gallon barrels								
5-year average:								
1920-24.....	30	8,330	60	287	363	504	670	2,080
1925-29.....	57	14,556	14	1,669	180	72	611	786
1929.....		22,412	4	2,476	33	101	701	667
1930.....	1	18,967	(¹)	2,029	755	68	512	475
1931.....		19,209	620	3,606	131	(¹)	769	1,200
1932.....	76	18,133	3,404	4,877	(¹)	143	233	525
1933.....	43	19,501	9,143	5,533	676		313	1,375
1934.....	446	21,962	10,204	6,693	380	769		673
1935.....	1,607	24,412	10,348	10,483	1,531	1,112	92	1,845
1936.....	1,863	25,683	7,463	10,381	1,176	1,284	654	1,809
1937.....	4,544	29,080	10,066	15,995	1,430	1,420	905	4,687
1938.....	6,751	24,845	10,743	21,272	1,287	1,504	905	3,947
1939 ¹	4,985	28,121	14,955	16,086	416	2,125	1,141	4,235
Percent of total quantity								
5-year average:								
1920-24.....	0.2	67.7	0.5	2.3	2.9	4.1	5.4	16.9
1925-29.....	.3	81.1	.1	9.3	1.0	.4	3.4	4.4
1929.....		84.9		9.4	.1	.4	2.7	2.5
1930.....	(²)	80.0	(²)	12.3	3.2	.3	2.2	2.0
1931.....		75.3	2.4	14.1	.5	(²)	3.0	4.7
1932.....	.3	66.3	12.4	17.8	(²)	.5	.8	1.9
1933.....	.1	53.3	25.0	15.1	1.8		.9	3.8
1934.....	1.1	53.4	24.8	16.3	.9	1.9		1.6
1935.....	3.1	47.5	20.1	20.4	3.0	2.2	.2	3.5
1936.....	3.7	51.1	14.8	20.6	2.3	2.6	1.3	3.6
1937.....	6.8	41.9	15.0	23.8	2.1	2.1	1.3	7.0
1938.....	8.7	32.2	21.7	27.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	5.1
1939 ¹	6.9	39.0	20.8	22.3	.6	2.9	1.6	5.9

¹ Less than 500.

² Preliminary.

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

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

TABLE 92.—Crude mineral oils: Total Italian imports and imports from principal suppliers, 2- and 5-year averages, 1923-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-38

[Quantity in thousands of quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds—about 30 gallons]

Period	Total imports	Imports from leading suppliers							
		United States		Iraq	Colombia	Albania	Rumania	U. S. S. R. ¹	All other
		Quantity	Percent of total						
2- and 5-year average:									
1923-24.....	232.4	33.3	14.3				5.0	194.1	
1925-29.....	451.4	120.5	26.7		68.1	(²)	239.7	23.1	
1929.....	598.0	138.8	23.2		141.1	(²)	317.6	.5	
1930.....	964.4	160.4	16.6		276.6		527.1	.3	
1931.....	1,015.2	460.6	45.4				40.9	(³)	
1932.....	1,271.7	330.2	26.0		290.6	(²)	650.7	.2	
1933.....	1,352.2	(²)	(²)		631.8	(²)	421.6	298.7	
1934.....	1,429.5	240.6	16.8		636.9	.1	479.0	72.8	
1935.....	2,199.9	227.7	10.4	368.4	644.1	.1	849.6	(⁴)	
1936.....	3,008.4	698.8	23.2	1,109.4	549.6	407.3	123.5	119.8	
1937.....	9,358.7	5,093.4	54.4	2,128.2	805.6	567.6	297.1	466.8	
1938.....	14,765.2	8,650.9	58.6	2,363.3	1,175.1	653.1	686.6	1,236.2	

¹ Classified as Russia, 1923-29, as U. S. S. R. in Europe, 1930-32, and as U. S. S. R., 1933-37.

² Less than 50 quintals.

³ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

⁴ Not shown separately.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 93.—Iron and steel scrap: United States consumption and domestic exports,¹ 5-year averages 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually, 1929-39

[Quantity in thousands of long tons]

Period	Total consumption of plant and market grades	Total exports	
		Quantity	Percent of United States consumption
5-year average:			
1920-24.....	23,060	97	0.4
1925-29.....	33,040	300	.9
1929.....	37,600	557	1.5
1930.....	26,600	359	1.3
1931.....	18,300	136	.7
1932.....	10,000	228	2.3
1933.....	17,400	773	4.4
1934.....	18,800	1,835	9.8
1935.....	26,415	2,045	7.7
1936.....	36,368	1,877	5.2
1937.....	38,006	4,048	10.7
1938.....	21,345	2,974	13.9
1939 ²	35,006	3,559	10.1

¹ Prior to 1935 exports of tin plate scrap, including circles, etc., and waste-waste tin plate were not reported separately but were included with iron and steel scrap; the amounts included, however, were small.

² Preliminary.

Source: Consumption figures from *Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Yearbook, 1939*, p. 14; export figures from *Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States*.

TABLE 94.—Iron and steel scrap: ¹ United States domestic exports to leading markets, 5-year averages 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-39

Period	Total	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	Canada	Poland and Danzig	Germany	All other
5-year average:								
1920-24.....	97	4	11	20	47	(²)	(³)	15
1925-29.....	300	48	93	2	96	31	10	20
1929.....	557	92	208	3	112	75	20	47
1930.....	359	32	168	4	104	5	7	39
1931.....	136	2	48	2	68	3	(⁴)	13
1932.....	228	7	164	1	45	4	(⁵)	7
1933.....	773	114	547	6	40	30	14	22
1934.....	1,835	226	1,169	134	54	124	11	117
1935.....	2,045	383	1,065	277	95	37	4	184
1936.....	1,877	285	1,010	365	63	31	7	116
1937.....	4,048	381	1,873	846	184	276	88	400
1938.....	2,974	435	1,366	387	92	151	231	312
1939 ⁴	3,559	426	2,024	508	175	155	17	254
Percent of total quantity								
5-year average:								
1920-24.....		4.1	11.3	20.6	48.5	(²)	(³)	15.5
1925-29.....		16.0	31.0	.7	32.0	10.3	3.3	6.7
1929.....		16.6	37.4	.5	20.1	13.5	3.6	8.3
1930.....		9.0	46.8	1.1	29.0	1.4	1.9	10.8
1931.....		1.6	35.3	1.5	50.0	2.2	(⁴)	9.4
1932.....		2.9	72.1	.3	19.9	1.9	.1	2.8
1933.....		14.8	70.8	.8	5.1	3.9	1.8	2.8
1934.....		12.3	63.7	7.3	3.0	6.7	.6	6.4
1935.....		18.7	52.1	13.6	4.6	1.8	.2	9.0
1936.....		15.2	53.8	19.4	3.3	1.7	.4	6.2
1937.....		9.4	46.3	20.9	4.6	6.8	2.2	9.8
1938.....		14.6	45.9	13.0	3.1	5.1	7.8	10.5
1939 ⁴		12.0	56.9	14.3	4.9	4.3	.5	7.1

¹ Prior to 1935 exports of tin plate scrap, including circles, etc., and waste-waste tin plate were not reported separately but were included with iron and steel scrap; the amounts, however, were small.

² Not separately classified.

³ Less than 500.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

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

TABLE 95.—Iron and steel scrap: Total Italian imports and imports from principal suppliers, 3- and 5-year averages 1922-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-38

(Quantity in thousands of quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds)

Period	Total imports	Imports from leading suppliers							
		United States		France	Switzerland	Belgium-Luxemburg	Netherlands	Germany	All other
		Quantity	Percent of total						
3- and 5-year average:									
1922-24.....	3,908.2	71.9	1.8	2,390.9	220.5	14.6	21.9	114.7	1,163.7
1925-29.....	7,928.5	436.6	5.5	4,173.2	442.9	429.7	124.0	686.6	1,635.5
1929.....	9,287.9	854.5	9.2	4,503.5	540.7	997.7	18.4	423.3	1,949.8
1930.....	7,774.4	331.3	4.3	3,295.9	600.5	1,153.8	4.3	1,020.2	1,362.4
1931.....	5,541.8	2.0	(¹)	2,758.3	655.7	630.0	69.7	497.5	928.6
1932.....	4,244.9	.3	(¹)	2,131.0	603.2	374.8	48.2	293.8	793.6
1933.....	5,928.1	849.3	14.3	2,213.0	664.1	768.3	68.5	347.8	1,017.1
1934.....	6,773.6	1,857.2	27.4	2,601.0	637.3	692.4	6.4	91.0	888.3
1935.....	9,148.8	3,112.4	34.0	3,653.9	589.2	872.8	2.7	49.5	868.3
1936.....	3,647.1	2,464.4	67.6	648.3	296.4	70.6	4.8	5.4	157.2
1937.....	5,374.2	3,442.4	64.1	280.2	759.5	83.4	201.1	20.2	587.4
1938.....	6,213.3	4,153.7	66.9	980.3	537.0	166.7	92.6	14.5	268.5

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 96.—*Unmanufactured copper:*¹ *World production and United States domestic production, imports, and exports, 5-year averages 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-39*

[Quantity in millions of pounds]

Period	Total world production	United States production	Ratio of United States production to world total	United States general imports	United States domestic exports
5-year average:					
1920-24.....	2,246.0	1,183.5	52.7	564.5	711.2
1925-29.....	3,568.0	1,816.4	50.9	782.4	942.5
1929.....	4,236.4	2,052.7	48.5	974.3	865.7
1930.....	3,469.5	1,421.4	41.0	817.1	628.2
1931.....	2,976.0	1,049.3	35.3	585.9	472.9
1932.....	1,998.2	511.0	25.6	392.0	289.2
1933.....	2,292.5	467.3	20.4	287.4	323.0
1934.....	2,802.7	480.2	17.1	426.7	582.7
1935.....	3,234.1	760.2	23.5	514.4	555.9
1936.....	3,697.0	1,229.9	33.3	380.7	474.0
1937.....	4,997.4	1,669.7	33.4	559.7	640.1
1938.....	² 4,374.1	1,113.3	25.5	504.3	786.7
1939 ¹	4,765.3	1,470.0	30.8	672.8	780.7

¹ Figures for production are based on blister copper plus new copper going to direct production of sulphate, with exclusion of copper derived from junk. Import figures include ores, concentrates, matte, and unrefined copper (copper content); refined copper in ingots, bars, and other crude forms; old and scrap copper; and composition metal. Export figures include ores, concentrates, and unrefined copper (copper content); refined copper in ingots, bars, and other crude forms; old and scrap copper; and composition metal.

² Preliminary.

Source: *Yearbook of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.*

TABLE 97.—*Refined copper in ingots, bars, or other forms: United States domestic exports to leading markets, 5-year averages 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-39*

Period	Total	Italy	Japan	France	Sweden	United Kingdom	Germany	Belgium	All other
Quantity in millions of pounds									
5-year average:									
1920-24.....	707.8	50.0	44.2	146.3	23.8	116.4	171.1	45.7	110.3
1925-29.....	903.7	99.4	22.1	155.9	27.4	181.6	198.0	77.1	142.2
1929.....	822.5	84.4	8.0	175.3	32.5	175.4	178.9	45.8	122.2
1930.....	594.1	78.7	3.2	141.2	30.7	142.8	93.8	26.4	77.3
1931.....	405.4	42.9	.2	109.5	28.9	94.2	58.3	24.4	47.0
1932.....	221.9	23.3	.4	62.4	15.6	60.0	30.4	12.5	17.3
1933.....	249.2	30.0	28.2	72.8	12.2	26.6	34.8	14.5	30.1
1934.....	524.7	43.0	113.8	116.3	28.4	82.4	72.8	18.5	49.5
1935.....	521.5	90.5	106.3	64.3	25.2	109.1	49.8	25.7	50.6
1936.....	440.8	47.7	79.9	81.7	31.0	61.1	65.3	29.4	44.7
1937.....	590.1	41.6	145.7	78.4	34.7	105.6	75.1	29.3	79.7
1938.....	741.1	43.7	217.9	64.2	37.3	81.2	¹ 149.7	18.4	148.7
1939 ¹	745.6	56.0	249.3	162.0	50.0	44.5	² 42.6	11.6	139.6
Percent of total quantity									
5-year average:									
1920-24.....		7.1	6.2	20.7	3.4	16.4	24.2	6.4	15.6
1925-29.....		11.0	2.5	17.3	3.0	20.1	21.9	8.5	15.7
1929.....		10.3	1.0	21.3	4.0	21.3	21.7	5.6	14.8
1930.....		13.2	.5	23.8	5.2	24.0	15.8	4.4	13.1
1931.....		10.6	(³)	27.0	7.1	23.2	14.4	0.0	11.7
1932.....		10.5	.2	28.1	7.0	27.0	13.7	5.6	7.9
1933.....		12.1	11.3	29.2	4.9	10.7	14.0	5.8	12.0
1934.....		8.2	21.7	22.2	5.4	15.7	13.9	3.5	9.4
1935.....		17.4	20.4	12.3	4.8	20.9	9.6	4.9	9.7
1936.....		10.8	18.1	18.5	7.0	13.9	14.8	6.7	10.2
1937.....		7.1	24.7	13.3	5.9	17.9	12.7	5.0	13.4
1938.....		5.9	29.4	8.7	5.0	8.3	¹ 20.2	2.5	20.0
1939 ¹		7.5	33.4	20.4	6.7	6.0	² 5.7	1.6	18.7

¹ Preliminary.

² Includes Austria.

³ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

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

TABLE 98.—*Refined copper: Italian domestic production and imports¹ from principal suppliers, 3- and 5-year averages 1922-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-38*

[Quantity in thousands of quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds]

Period	Production	Total imports	Imports from leading suppliers						
			United States		Chile	Portuguese South Africa ²	British South Africa	Belgium-Luxemburg	All other
			Quantity	Percent of total					
3- and 5-year average:									
1922-24.....	0.6	482.0	296.8	61.6	94.6	3.1	(³)	5.2	82.3
1925-29.....	5.8	666.9	413.6	62.0	161.4	3.0	16.4	4.8	67.7
1929.....	5.4	562.2	371.4	68.0	118.4	5.5	19.9	6.1	40.9
1930.....	2.6	520.3	312.4	60.0	85.0	5.4	17.5	20.1	79.9
1931.....	7.1	524.6	214.3	40.9	198.0	23.6	6.6	25.2	56.9
1932.....	4.3	515.2	216.6	42.0	144.0	62.9	6.6	23.5	61.6
1933.....	1.2	602.2	181.8	30.2	222.6	119.8	3.3	22.8	51.9
1934.....	3.0	630.0	198.7	31.5	193.3	142.3	(³)	34.8	60.9
1935.....	3.6	898.2	353.8	39.4	45.4	134.4	48.4	100.2	216.0
1936.....	4.7	832.0	317.5	38.2	245.4	138.9	24.3	2.1	103.8
1937.....	14.7	761.1	135.0	17.7	258.9	176.5	64.3	37.1	89.3
1938.....	29.6	773.3	164.0	21.2	308.2	168.0	33.9	33.0	66.2

¹ Includes refined copper and its alloys, also scrap copper through 1929.

² Classified as Portuguese Africa, 1922-34.

³ Not separately shown.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

 TABLE 99.—*Cheese: Exports from principal countries, 1920-36*

[Quantity in millions of pounds]

Year ¹	Italy	New Zealand	Netherlands	Canada ²	Switzerland	France	Denmark ³	Total	Percent from Italy
1920.....	2.8	136.9	99.7	133.6	3.2	15.1	21.3	412.6	0.7
1921.....	16.7	153.3	115.3	133.9	10.6	17.1	27.7	474.6	3.5
1922.....	32.1	130.1	143.8	114.5	46.1	22.0	19.7	508.3	6.3
1923.....	50.4	161.4	136.6	116.8	39.0	33.2	12.0	549.4	9.2
1924.....	74.1	178.6	170.4	127.0	43.8	34.4	19.5	647.8	11.4
1925.....	86.2	154.2	175.7	148.3	51.7	35.7	18.8	670.6	12.9
1926.....	72.9	163.7	185.7	136.7	62.0	31.5	15.3	667.8	10.9
1927.....	70.1	167.2	214.6	105.2	75.1	30.5	11.6	674.3	10.4
1928.....	80.5	175.5	203.0	112.6	62.7	41.8	13.4	689.5	11.7
1929.....	72.5	199.3	211.2	92.3	69.7	40.6	14.5	700.1	10.3
1930.....	81.0	203.1	206.7	79.6	66.1	38.9	12.6	688.0	11.8
1931.....	88.9	183.3	190.5	85.4	54.3	34.3	9.4	646.1	13.8
1932.....	60.4	200.5	170.1	85.7	43.7	29.2	14.5	610.1	10.9
1933.....	52.8	220.1	140.9	75.0	45.3	25.0	22.2	581.3	9.1
1934.....	55.3	222.3	134.9	60.2	39.1	26.0	13.9	551.7	10.0
1935.....	61.2	193.5	134.6	58.5	40.2	24.6	14.7	527.3	11.6
1936 ⁴	42.8	185.7	125.3	80.7	46.6	23.3	21.0	525.4	8.1

¹ Calendar year unless otherwise stated.

² Year beginning Apr. 1.

³ Special exports.

⁴ Preliminary.

 Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture. *World Production and International Trade in Butter and Cheese*, Washington, May 1939 (multilithed), p. 21.

TABLE 100.—Hard cheese:¹ Italian exports to the United States and other principal markets, 1920-38

Year	Total exports	United States ²	France	Italian possessions	Germany ³	All other
Quantity in quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds						
1920.....	9,617	3,006	1,411	480	-----	4,720
1921.....	58,997	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
1922.....	93,836	73,511	6,388	(⁴)	(⁴)	13,937
1923.....	149,472	118,579	10,799	985	301	18,808
1924.....	215,271	129,703	26,688	1,648	15,895	41,337
1925.....	251,466	143,452	31,110	1,717	27,439	47,748
1926.....	216,342	147,164	22,433	1,978	4,113	40,654
1927.....	202,672	131,043	19,489	2,234	12,293	37,613
1928.....	245,714	162,120	24,393	2,567	15,447	41,187
1929.....	204,173	131,301	25,053	2,165	6,825	38,839
1930.....	229,899	139,131	34,797	2,349	13,388	40,234
1931.....	253,164	131,619	58,290	2,375	22,665	35,215
1932.....	188,662	126,786	22,640	2,294	6,887	30,085
1933.....	146,992	97,080	20,339	2,392	1,376	25,805
1934.....	167,842	110,971	25,055	3,293	1,171	27,352
1935.....	196,064	136,713	25,221	10,963	1,634	21,533
1936.....	152,819	99,416	11,919	10,555	17,637	13,292
1937.....	176,462	105,576	24,349	20,771	9,913	15,853
1938.....	174,188	103,278	22,113	21,323	11,107	16,367
Percent of total quantity						
1920.....		31.2	14.7	5.0	-----	49.1
1921.....		(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
1922.....		78.3	6.8	(⁴)	(⁴)	14.9
1923.....		79.3	7.2	.7	0.2	12.6
1924.....		60.2	12.4	.8	7.4	19.2
1925.....		57.0	12.4	.7	10.9	19.0
1926.....		68.0	10.4	.9	1.9	18.8
1927.....		64.6	9.6	1.1	6.1	18.6
1928.....		66.0	9.9	1.0	6.3	16.8
1929.....		64.3	12.3	1.1	3.3	19.0
1930.....		60.5	15.2	1.0	5.8	17.5
1931.....		53.2	23.0	.9	9.0	13.9
1932.....		67.2	12.0	1.2	3.6	16.0
1933.....		66.1	13.8	1.6	.9	17.6
1934.....		66.1	14.9	2.0	.7	16.3
1935.....		69.7	12.9	5.6	.8	11.0
1936.....		65.1	7.8	6.9	11.5	8.7
1937.....		59.8	13.8	11.8	5.6	9.0
1938.....		59.3	12.7	12.2	6.4	9.4

¹ For a description of the principal types of Italian hard cheese, see note, ch. V of this report, p. 142.

² Includes Alaska and the Virgin Islands in 1920-34. Does not include noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.) in 1935-38.

³ Includes Austria in 1938.

⁴ Not separately shown.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 101.—*Soft cheese:*¹ *Italian exports to the United States and other principal markets, 1920-38*

Year	Total exports	United States ²	United Kingdom ³	France	Switzerland	Italian possessions	Germany ⁴	All other
Quantity in quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds								
1920.....	3,038	515	442	565	1,143	12		361
1921.....	16,589	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
1922.....	51,574	3,217	33,069	9,984	3,719	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,585
1923.....	79,485	4,815	47,474	17,788	5,705	76	120	3,508
1924.....	121,060	3,948	67,633	27,427	9,499	91	5,172	7,290
1925.....	139,661	5,264	78,274	31,360	8,401	102	9,262	6,998
1926.....	114,545	6,709	68,176	22,358	5,918	105	6,392	4,837
1927.....	115,109	5,542	62,601	29,487	5,482	220	5,731	6,086
1928.....	119,279	6,949	65,910	28,172	6,264	135	5,520	6,323
1929.....	124,475	9,880	57,750	36,110	8,393	137	5,784	6,421
1930.....	137,394	8,848	61,332	47,586	8,092	215	6,123	5,198
1931.....	150,297	12,562	56,211	63,892	10,493	205	2,901	4,033
1932.....	112,515	9,052	50,842	38,763	8,398	209	1,883	3,368
1933.....	92,411	7,596	43,343	28,869	6,827	1,226	1,140	3,410
1934.....	82,933	7,190	42,472	18,877	9,606	398	1,601	2,889
1935.....	81,633	10,375	37,657	22,165	6,682	1,057	984	2,713
1936.....	41,507	12,453	5,150	7,978	8,624	2,014	2,117	3,171
1937.....	62,514	9,054	26,658	10,369	10,040	2,326	879	3,188
1938.....	71,182	12,111	32,435	11,543	8,189	2,707	2,192	1,975
Percent of total quantity								
1920.....		17.0	14.5	18.6	37.6	0.4		11.9
1921.....		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
1922.....		6.2	64.1	19.4	7.2	(⁵)	(⁵)	3.1
1923.....		6.1	59.7	22.4	7.2	.1	0.1	4.4
1924.....		3.3	55.9	22.6	7.8	.1	4.3	6.0
1925.....		3.8	56.0	22.5	6.0	.1	6.6	5.0
1926.....		5.8	59.5	19.5	5.2	.1	5.6	4.3
1927.....		4.8	54.3	25.6	4.8	.2	5.0	5.3
1928.....		5.8	55.3	23.6	5.3	.1	4.6	5.3
1929.....		7.9	46.4	29.0	6.7	.1	4.7	5.2
1930.....		6.4	44.6	34.6	5.9	.2	4.5	3.8
1931.....		8.4	37.4	42.5	7.0	.1	1.9	2.7
1932.....		8.0	45.2	34.4	7.5	.2	1.7	3.0
1933.....		8.2	46.9	31.3	7.4	1.3	1.2	3.7
1934.....		8.7	51.2	22.7	11.6	.6	1.8	3.5
1935.....		12.7	46.1	27.2	8.2	1.3	1.2	3.3
1936.....		30.0	12.4	19.2	20.8	4.9	5.1	7.6
1937.....		14.5	42.6	16.6	16.1	3.7	1.4	5.1
1938.....		17.0	45.6	16.2	11.5	3.8	3.1	2.8

¹ For a description of the principal types of Italian soft cheese, see note, ch. V of this report, p. 142.

² Includes Alaska and the Virgin Islands in 1920-34. Does not include noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.) in 1935-38.

³ Classified as Great Britain and Ireland in 1920-23; thereafter as Great Britain.

⁴ Includes Austria in 1938.

⁵ Not separately shown.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 102.—*Hard and soft cheese: Italian exports to the United States,¹ 1920-38*
 [Quantity in quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds. Value in thousands of lire]

Year	Hard cheese		Soft cheese		Total		Percent of total value of Italian exports to United States
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1920.....	3,006	4,505	515	566	3,521	5,071	0.5
1921.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
1922.....	73,511	(²)	3,217	(²)	76,728	118,166	11.6
1923.....	118,579	200,145	4,815	5,462	123,394	205,607	13.5
1924.....	129,703	190,529	3,948	4,368	133,651	194,897	15.7
1925.....	143,452	209,820	5,264	5,798	148,716	215,618	11.4
1926.....	147,164	231,816	6,709	7,996	153,873	239,812	12.4
1927.....	131,043	210,737	5,542	6,072	136,585	216,809	13.2
1928.....	162,120	237,421	6,949	6,781	169,069	244,202	16.1
1929.....	131,301	176,905	9,880	8,366	141,181	185,271	10.8
1930.....	139,131	167,142	8,848	7,101	147,979	174,243	13.1
1931.....	134,619	130,755	12,562	7,802	147,181	138,557	13.2
1932.....	126,786	124,905	9,052	5,036	135,838	129,941	20.4
1933.....	97,080	82,865	7,596	4,202	104,670	87,067	16.4
1934.....	110,971	74,471	7,190	3,082	118,161	77,553	20.0
1935.....	136,713	97,564	10,375	4,553	147,088	102,117	24.2
1936.....	99,416	75,520	12,453	6,649	111,869	82,169	14.9
1937.....	105,576	105,953	9,054	6,514	114,630	112,467	14.4
1938.....	103,278	104,352	12,111	8,248	115,389	112,600	14.4

¹ Includes Alaska and the Virgin Islands in 1920-34. Does not include noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.) in 1935-38.

² Not separately shown.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 103.—Cheese: United States imports¹ from principal sources, by quantity, 1920-39

Year	Total	Italy	Switzerland	Canada	Netherlands	France	All other
Quantity in thousands of pounds							
1920.....	15,993	985	802	813	863	1,583	10,947
1921.....	26,863	9,100	2,359	2,498	1,183	2,081	9,642
1922.....	46,568	16,628	12,011	6,351	2,254	3,259	6,065
1923.....	64,414	28,034	10,982	3,105	2,498	5,121	8,674
1924.....	59,165	31,266	13,632	984	2,899	4,444	5,950
1925.....	62,390	33,829	15,993	210	2,937	5,567	3,854
1926.....	78,403	35,026	16,736	11,835	3,471	5,424	5,911
1927.....	79,781	31,938	19,066	13,268	3,696	4,678	7,135
1928.....	81,394	38,008	18,564	7,488	3,712	6,663	6,959
1929.....	76,338	32,779	18,613	8,257	3,196	5,963	7,530
1930.....	68,301	33,258	17,947	3,143	2,541	4,983	6,429
1931.....	60,802	32,788	14,389	338	2,466	4,513	6,288
1932.....	53,635	29,736	11,690	282	2,371	4,317	5,239
1933.....	49,495	25,328	9,796	1,928	2,027	3,168	7,248
1934.....	47,530	20,932	6,694	1,034	1,578	3,597	7,695
1935.....	48,925	28,573	5,870	770	2,307	2,861	8,544
1936.....	59,829	26,578	6,130	11,185	4,397	2,718	8,821
1937.....	60,655	26,432	6,928	4,939	5,663	3,035	13,658
1938.....	54,418	24,791	9,024	1,921	4,266	2,891	11,525
1939 ²	59,061	23,827	11,780	6,424	3,094	3,396	10,540
Percent of total quantity							
1920.....		6.2	5.0	5.1	5.4	9.9	68.4
1921.....		33.9	8.8	9.3	4.4	7.7	35.9
1922.....		35.7	25.8	13.6	4.9	7.0	13.0
1923.....		43.5	26.4	4.8	3.9	7.9	13.5
1924.....		52.8	23.0	1.7	4.9	7.5	10.1
1925.....		54.2	25.6	.4	4.7	8.9	6.2
1926.....		44.7	21.4	15.1	4.4	6.9	7.5
1927.....		40.0	23.9	16.6	4.6	5.9	9.0
1928.....		46.7	22.8	9.2	4.6	8.2	8.5
1929.....		42.9	24.4	10.8	4.2	7.8	9.9
1930.....		48.7	26.3	4.6	3.7	7.3	9.4
1931.....		53.9	23.7	.6	4.1	7.4	10.3
1932.....		55.4	21.8	.5	4.4	8.1	9.8
1933.....		51.2	19.8	3.9	4.1	6.4	14.6
1934.....		56.6	14.1	2.2	3.3	7.6	16.2
1935.....		58.4	12.0	1.6	4.7	5.9	17.4
1936.....		44.4	10.3	18.7	7.4	4.5	14.7
1937.....		43.6	11.4	8.2	9.3	5.0	22.5
1938.....		45.6	16.6	3.5	7.8	5.3	21.2
1939 ²		40.3	19.9	10.9	5.2	5.8	17.9

¹ General imports 1920-28 and 1930; imports for consumption 1929 and 1931-39.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE 104.—Cheese: United States imports¹ from principal sources, by value, 1920-39

Year	Total	Italy	Switzerland	Canada	Netherlands	France	All other
Value in thousands of dollars							
1920.....	5,657	235	275	230	286	590	4,041
1921.....	8,677	3,289	1,048	379	337	923	2,701
1922.....	14,608	6,395	4,085	1,058	478	1,119	1,473
1923.....	20,887	10,427	5,687	535	524	1,588	2,126
1924.....	17,297	8,906	4,809	189	582	1,400	1,411
1925.....	17,346	8,576	5,571	72	640	1,548	939
1926.....	21,081	10,348	5,218	2,037	682	1,349	1,467
1927.....	24,497	12,176	5,938	2,556	622	1,414	1,791
1928.....	24,694	12,833	5,963	1,801	666	1,758	1,673
1929.....	22,372	10,311	5,978	1,813	557	1,926	1,787
1930.....	18,247	8,771	5,562	522	399	1,616	1,377
1931.....	14,671	7,332	4,262	60	336	1,372	1,309
1932.....	12,059	7,015	2,764	41	264	1,146	829
1933.....	10,844	5,790	2,442	224	252	1,003	1,133
1934.....	10,659	5,973	1,872	140	222	1,236	1,216
1935.....	11,200	6,805	1,680	105	276	908	1,426
1936.....	12,714	6,217	1,878	1,543	500	976	1,603
1937.....	12,805	5,933	2,057	771	696	991	2,357
1938.....	11,540	5,658	2,329	325	526	709	1,993
1939 ²	12,842	5,790	3,124	924	419	808	1,777
Percent of total value							
1920.....		4.2	4.9	4.1	5.0	10.4	71.4
1921.....		37.9	12.1	4.4	3.9	10.6	31.1
1922.....		43.8	28.0	7.2	3.3	7.6	10.1
1923.....		49.9	27.2	2.6	2.5	7.6	10.2
1924.....		51.5	27.8	1.1	3.4	8.1	8.1
1925.....		49.5	32.1	.4	3.7	8.9	5.4
1926.....		49.1	24.7	9.7	3.1	6.4	7.0
1927.....		49.7	24.3	10.4	2.5	5.8	7.3
1928.....		52.0	24.1	7.3	2.7	7.1	6.8
1929.....		46.1	26.7	8.1	2.6	8.6	8.0
1930.....		48.1	30.5	2.9	2.2	8.8	7.5
1931.....		50.0	29.0	.4	2.3	9.4	8.9
1932.....		58.2	22.9	.3	2.2	9.5	6.9
1933.....		53.4	22.5	2.1	2.3	9.3	10.4
1934.....		56.0	17.6	1.3	2.1	11.6	11.4
1935.....		60.8	15.0	.9	2.5	8.1	12.7
1936.....		48.9	14.8	12.1	3.9	7.7	12.6
1937.....		46.3	16.1	6.0	5.4	7.8	18.4
1938.....		49.0	20.2	2.8	4.6	6.1	17.3
1939 ²		45.1	24.3	7.2	3.3	6.3	13.8

¹ General imports 1920-28 and 1930; imports for consumption 1929 and 1931-39.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE 105.—*Olive oil: Production by principal producers, and by the United States, 1921-22 to 1938-39*

[Quantity in thousands of quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds]

Year	Italy ¹	Spain	Greece	Portu- gal	French posses- sions in Africa	United States	All other	Total	Percent produced in Italy
1921-22.....	1,534	2,761	447	231	² 713	5	389	6,080	25.2
1922-23.....	2,644	2,891	822	290	501	3	369	7,520	35.2
1923-24.....	1,840	2,989	533	435	² 621	3	679	² 7,100	25.9
1924-25.....	2,159	3,352	1,035	395	545	7	607	8,000	27.0
1925-26.....	1,386	3,276	638	383	658	2	277	6,620	20.9
1926-27.....	1,695	2,301	614	158	564	6	432	² 5,770	29.4
1927-28.....	1,490	6,656	724	887	502	4	327	² 10,590	14.1
1928-29.....	2,232	1,914	1,001	258	749	7	569	6,730	33.2
1929-30.....	2,895	6,601	785	758	971	5	605	12,630	22.9
1930-31.....	1,250	1,149	973	180	529	10	439	4,530	27.6
1931-32.....	2,258	3,511	1,037	644	683	7	450	8,590	26.3
1932-33.....	2,101	3,488	1,343	388	783	² 7	570	² 8,680	24.2
1933-34.....	1,638	3,102	1,054	736	756	² 7	517	² 7,810	21.0
1934-35.....	2,169	3,130	1,226	216	812	² 7	570	² 8,130	26.7
1935-36.....	2,184	4,398	882	516	820	² 7	643	² 9,450	23.1
1936-37.....	1,573	² 3,900	726	272	321	² 7	551	² 7,350	21.4
1937-38.....	2,723	² 3,800	1,875	973	² 750	² 8	1,041	² 11,170	24.4
1938-39 ¹	1,805	3,200	938	360	439	9	799	7,550	23.9

¹ Not including oil extracted from residues.

² Estimate.

Source: *Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations*. Geneva.

TABLE 106.—*Edible olive oil: Italian exports to the United States and other principal markets, 1920-38*

Year	Total exports	United States ¹	Italian possessions	Argentina	United Kingdom ²	Uruguay	Brazil	France	All other
Quantity in quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds									
1920.....	12,423	1,318	785	2,980	383	964	1,114	4	4,875
1921.....	31,988	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
1922.....	60,418	32,179	(³)	7,481	3,387	1,001	1,247	6,813	8,310
1923.....	279,467	117,301	3,942	69,125	6,088	7,066	15,442	34,200	26,303
1924.....	258,250	111,571	4,103	74,877	6,238	4,114	13,846	13,591	29,910
1925.....	225,446	99,020	3,492	55,042	5,661	4,215	18,844	18,514	20,658
1926.....	97,054	49,975	1,448	28,859	1,107	1,182	4,037	662	9,724
1927.....	91,891	45,017	4,070	26,148	1,836	407	3,360	1,317	9,736
1928.....	17,058	10,804	1,501	305	123	77	435	741	3,072
1929.....	139,275	73,727	3,782	29,430	1,215	314	6,311	11,026	13,471
1930 ⁴	540,221	194,083	3,627	244,716	9,312	1,592	32,500	10,895	43,496
1931.....	437,018	152,119	3,082	182,099	12,269	939	26,548	6,006	53,956
1932.....	337,861	98,847	2,450	159,927	5,844	2,995	23,204	2,061	42,533
1933.....	239,225	52,492	1,790	106,719	6,124	13,097	13,961	1,984	43,058
1934.....	157,714	41,202	1,172	58,154	5,063	928	15,603	1,148	34,444
1935.....	167,967	59,841	8,720	39,747	6,387	4,563	9,994	2,537	36,178
1936.....	105,749	37,727	43,414	7,382	265	149	1,767	1,078	13,967
1937.....	175,548	56,639	48,023	25,762	5,061	9,236	2,802	458	27,562
1938.....	292,909	121,169	52,264	52,178	1,831	11,738	7,737	910	45,082
Percent of total quantity									
1920.....		10.6	6.3	24.0	3.1	7.8	9.0	(⁵)	39.2
1921.....									
1922.....		53.2	(³)	12.4	5.0	1.7	2.1	11.3	13.7
1923.....		42.0	1.4	24.7	2.2	2.5	5.5	12.3	9.4
1924.....		43.2	1.6	29.0	2.4	1.6	5.4	5.2	11.6
1925.....		43.9	1.5	24.4	2.5	1.9	8.4	8.2	9.2
1926.....		51.5	1.5	29.7	1.2	1.2	4.2	.7	10.0
1927.....		49.0	4.4	28.5	2.0	.4	3.7	1.4	10.6
1928.....		63.3	8.8	1.8	.7	.5	2.6	4.3	18.0
1929.....		53.0	2.7	21.1	.9	.2	4.5	7.9	9.7
1930.....		35.9	.7	45.3	1.7	.3	6.0	2.0	8.1
1931.....		34.8	.7	41.7	2.8	.2	6.1	1.4	12.3
1932.....		29.3	.7	47.3	1.7	.9	6.9	.6	12.6
1933.....		21.9	.8	44.6	2.6	5.5	5.8	.8	18.0
1934.....		26.1	.8	36.9	3.2	.6	9.9	.7	21.8
1935.....		35.6	5.2	23.7	3.8	2.7	6.0	1.5	21.5
1936.....		35.7	41.1	7.0	.2	.1	1.7	1.0	13.2
1937.....		32.3	27.3	14.7	2.9	5.3	1.6	.2	15.7
1938.....		41.4	17.9	17.8	.6	4.0	2.6	.3	15.4

¹ Includes Alaska and the Virgin Islands in 1920-34. Does not include noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.) in 1935-38.

² Classified as Great Britain and Ireland in 1920-23; thereafter as Great Britain.

³ Not separately shown.

⁴ Official export figures for 1929 and some earlier years apparently do not include "temporary imports." Such imports appear, however, to have been included in the data for 1930 and later years.

⁵ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 107.—*Edible olive oil: United States imports¹ from Italy and other principal sources, 1920-39*

[Quantity in thousands of pounds]

Year	Total United States Imports	Italy		Spain		All other	
		Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
1920 ¹	30,589	8,430	27.6	18,154	59.3	4,005	13.1
1921 ²	49,701	23,316	46.9	9,232	18.0	17,153	34.5
1922.....	61,186	33,380	54.6	15,398	25.2	12,408	20.2
1923.....	77,186	49,722	64.4	18,703	24.2	8,761	11.4
1924.....	76,184	53,236	69.9	14,039	18.4	8,909	11.7
1925.....	90,420	61,984	68.6	15,547	17.2	12,889	14.2
1926.....	78,486	55,402	70.6	16,966	21.6	6,118	7.8
1927.....	75,022	47,110	62.8	18,895	25.2	9,017	12.0
1928.....	82,942	53,936	65.0	22,693	27.4	6,313	7.6
1929.....	96,798	71,842	74.2	16,512	17.1	8,444	8.7
1930.....	92,961	63,172	68.0	24,546	26.4	5,243	5.6
1931.....	71,484	43,714	61.2	23,503	32.9	4,267	5.9
1932.....	72,614	45,014	62.0	24,550	33.8	3,050	4.2
1933.....	66,410	43,264	65.1	19,647	29.6	3,499	5.3
1934.....	55,999	29,691	53.0	23,399	41.8	2,909	5.2
1935.....	70,779	35,821	50.6	31,038	43.9	3,920	5.5
1936.....	60,963	22,374	36.7	32,380	53.1	6,209	10.2
1937.....	48,321	26,718	55.3	10,603	21.9	11,000	22.8
1938.....	71,077	40,490	57.0	5,209	7.3	25,378	35.7
1939 ⁴	62,860	32,251	51.3	8,644	13.8	21,965	34.9

¹ General imports 1920-30; imports for consumption thereafter.

² Converted from gallons to pounds (1 gallon=7½ pounds).

³ Includes the following:

	1937		1938		1939	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
France.....	6,121	12.7	8,670	12.2	3,710	5.9
Greco.....	1,964	4.1	6,717	9.4	14,270	22.7
Tunisia.....	2,606	5.4	9,080	12.8	2,720	4.3
Total.....	10,691	22.2	24,467	34.4	20,706	32.9

⁴ Preliminary.

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

TABLE 108.—*Canned tomatoes: Production in Italy, the United States, and Canada, 1920-39*

[In thousands of pounds]

Year	Italy ¹	United States ²	Canada ³	Year			
				Italy ¹	United States ²	Canada ³	
1920.....	(⁴)	553,043	(⁴)	1930.....	100,288	826,928	138,990
1921.....	(⁴)	195,425	(⁴)	1931.....	101,412	465,723	89,925
1922.....	(⁴)	561,308	50,405	1932.....	121,253	580,460	61,922
1923.....	(⁴)	713,785	28,055	1933.....	98,904	583,156	68,935
1924.....	(⁴)	609,043	50,479	1934.....	125,460	637,726	88,992
1925.....	(⁴)	961,801	82,894	1935.....	113,590	769,062	64,041
1926.....	(⁴)	459,981	65,306	1936.....	115,719	689,949	85,951
1927.....	104,132	639,111	64,070	1937.....	149,251	691,824	144,341
1928.....	143,683	415,398	76,463	1938.....	165,345	654,365	95,466
1929.....	234,005	688,162	81,016	1939 ⁵	(⁴)	689,814	81,952

¹ Converted from quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds.

² Converted from cases; 1 case=28.5 pounds.

³ Figures for 1922-31, inclusive, converted from cases; 1 case=41 pounds.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Preliminary.

Sources: Italy: *Annuario Statistico Italiano*. United States: National Canners Association. Canada: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Industry*.

TABLE 109.—Preserved tomatoes: ¹ Italian production, and exports to the United States and other principal markets, 1920-38

Year	Italian production	Total Italian exports	United States ²	United Kingdom ³	Belgium and Luxemburg	Germany ⁴	Argentina	France	Italian possessions	All other
Quantity in quintals, 1 quintal = 220.46 pounds										
1920	(⁵)	334,774	56,873	94,187	34,379	321	53,598	25,804	3,364	66,248
1921	(⁵)	289,557	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
1922	(⁵)	378,978	138,963	104,677	21,777	(⁵)	41,324	26,508	(⁵)	45,729
1923	(⁵)	418,206	145,927	94,012	27,588	1,012	50,891	40,127	3,537	55,112
1924	(⁵)	644,884	231,166	159,677	39,208	6,640	70,307	51,867	5,920	80,099
1925	(⁵)	972,469	483,891	209,303	35,004	6,987	102,337	51,064	6,294	77,599
1926	(⁵)	1,006,565	479,354	267,498	31,034	9,808	54,637	57,333	8,253	98,648
1927	1,394,500	987,029	512,546	203,007	30,483	11,678	70,777	34,558	9,942	94,038
1928	1,360,090	936,024	431,380	217,909	21,216	17,838	102,918	34,490	8,103	102,170
1929	2,349,885	1,378,911	767,387	282,354	37,243	23,836	87,720	56,937	10,796	122,638
1930	1,080,902	745,566	259,179	188,731	31,457	15,002	99,413	43,357	8,125	100,302
1931	760,550	803,781	367,443	244,989	26,211	15,871	34,765	27,390	9,948	77,164
1932	920,000	744,645	353,385	212,877	26,920	20,017	27,411	18,750	11,632	73,653
1933	783,700	693,995	336,040	184,029	37,343	18,571	14,923	19,059	12,244	71,786
1934	1,063,985	726,478	369,138	194,569	26,641	27,588		12,118	16,277	77,944
1935	1,297,246	755,397	384,919	197,402	41,565	23,952	39	9,054	25,526	72,940
1936	1,371,900	494,584	259,769	89,927	14,245	32,512	43	3,064	30,967	55,067
1937	1,547,500	870,329	247,582	382,630	36,632	46,025	994	8,315	54,939	93,212
1938	1,380,000	829,497	313,065	314,507	19,535	45,544	(⁵)	(⁵)	49,353	87,493
Percent of total quantity exported										
1920			17.0	28.1	10.3	0.1	16.0	7.7	1.0	19.8
1921			36.6	27.6	5.7					
1922			34.9	22.5	6.6		10.9	7.0		12.2
1923			35.9	24.8	6.1	1.0	12.2	9.6	.8	13.2
1924							10.9	8.0	.9	12.4
1925			49.8	21.5	3.6	.7	10.5	5.3	.6	8.0
1926			47.6	26.6	3.1	1.0	5.4	5.7	.8	9.8
1927			53.0	21.0	3.2	1.2	7.3	3.6	1.0	9.7
1928			46.1	23.3	2.3	1.9	11.0	3.7	.8	10.9
1929			54.9	20.5	2.7	1.7	6.4	4.1	.8	8.9
1930			34.8	25.3	4.2	2.0	13.3	5.8	1.1	13.5
1931			45.7	30.5	3.3	2.0	4.3	3.4	1.2	9.6
1932			47.4	28.6	3.6	2.7	3.7	2.5	1.6	9.9
1933			48.4	26.5	5.4	2.7	2.2	2.7	1.8	10.3
1934			50.8	26.8	4.0	3.8	(⁵)	1.7	2.2	10.7
1935			51.0	26.1	5.5	3.2	(⁵)	1.2	3.4	9.6
1936			52.5	18.2	2.9	6.6	(⁵)	.6	8.1	11.1
1937			26.4	44.0	4.2	5.3	.1	1.0	6.3	10.7
1938			37.7	37.9	2.4	5.5			6.0	10.5

¹ Includes canned tomatoes and tomato paste.² Includes Alaska and the Virgin Islands in 1920-34. Does not include noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.) in 1935-38.³ Classified as Great Britain and Ireland in 1920-23, thereafter as Great Britain.⁴ Includes Austria in 1938.⁵ Not separately shown.⁶ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 110.—Canned tomatoes and tomato paste: United States imports¹ from all countries and from Italy, 1924-39

Year	Total from all countries		From Italy			
	Canned tomatoes	Tomato paste	Canned tomatoes		Tomato paste	
			Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
Quantity in thousands of pounds						
1924.....	52,838	9,704	52,572	99.5	9,686	99.8
1925.....	87,999	20,604	84,039	95.5	20,578	99.9
1926.....	82,293	18,078	82,125	99.8	18,058	99.9
1927.....	96,211	14,354	94,917	98.7	14,337	99.9
1928.....	92,563	9,817	91,741	99.1	9,817	99.9
1929.....	174,671	13,857	162,546	93.1	13,847	99.9
1930.....	61,846	12,498	60,665	98.1	12,470	99.9
1931.....	82,024	12,568	81,872	99.8	12,543	99.8
1932.....	90,514	11,939	81,429	90.0	11,929	99.8
1933.....	74,360	11,317	74,181	99.8	11,291	99.8
1934.....	82,399	12,265	81,902	99.4	11,788	96.1
1935.....	76,793	10,775	72,754	94.7	9,848	91.4
1936.....	60,019	8,967	59,614	99.3	8,962	99.9
1937.....	53,807	8,942	53,775	99.9	8,939	99.9
1938.....	62,520	9,314	62,518	99.9	9,312	99.9
1939 ²	55,400	7,146	55,391	99.9	7,146	99.9
Value in thousands of dollars						
1924.....	2,561	920	2,549	99.5	918	99.8
1925.....	4,173	1,845	4,039	96.8	1,842	99.9
1926.....	4,082	1,634	4,073	99.8	1,633	99.9
1927.....	5,304	1,489	5,265	99.3	1,487	99.9
1928.....	5,192	1,054	5,155	99.3	1,054	99.9
1929.....	9,000	1,612	8,317	92.4	1,611	99.9
1930.....	2,738	1,079	2,681	97.9	1,078	99.9
1931.....	2,843	945	2,839	99.8	944	99.9
1932.....	2,909	850	2,668	91.7	850	99.9
1933.....	2,720	779	2,713	99.7	778	99.8
1934.....	3,069	911	3,052	99.4	897	98.4
1935.....	3,086	996	2,951	95.6	958	96.1
1936.....	2,283	788	2,267	99.3	788	99.9
1937.....	2,204	651	2,202	99.9	651	99.9
1938.....	2,434	624	2,434	99.9	624	99.9
1939 ²	2,222	567	2,222	99.9	567	99.9

¹ General imports 1924-30; imports for consumption thereafter.

² Preliminary.

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

TABLE 111.—Raw silk: Production or export by principal countries and total estimated world supply for commercial use, 5-year averages 1920-24 and 1925-29 and annually 1929-38

[Quantity in metric tons; 1 metric ton=2204.6 pounds]

Period	Italy	Japan	China ¹	Korea	U. S. S. R.	All other ²	Total ³	Percent produced in Italy
5-year average:								
1920-24	4,413	24,602	8,061	566	450	800	38,533	11.5
1925-29	5,232	36,900	9,504	917	834	2,062	55,449	9.4
1929	6,118	42,346	10,193	1,050	619	2,449	62,775	9.7
1930	6,310	42,619	7,795	1,323	762	1,817	60,626	10.4
1931	5,393	43,811	6,831	1,432	810	819	59,096	9.1
1932	2,965	41,590	4,165	1,264	837	874	51,695	5.7
1933	3,284	42,161	6,165	1,596	774	982	54,962	6.0
1934	3,124	45,243	4,437	2,068	901	1,117	56,890	5.5
1935	2,982	43,610	5,573	1,710	1,135	1,009	56,019	5.3
1936	2,812	42,327	4,440	1,253	1,588	1,006	53,426	5.3
1937	2,861	41,875	4,905	(⁴)	1,680	894	52,215	5.5
1938	2,739	43,152	3,950	(⁵)	(⁶)	534	50,375	5.4

¹ Exports. Includes Manchuria in 1926 and thereafter.

² Includes exports of British India and Iran and estimated production of about 10 minor silk-producing countries, chief of which are Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

³ Much below actual world production as only export data are available for Asiatic countries other than Japan.

⁴ 1920-23 not available; 450 metric tons in 1924.

⁵ Not available.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise stated, the table shows the estimated raw silk equivalent of reable cocoons. Data relating to exports (China, British India, Iran) include raw silk and cocoons reduced to terms of raw silk by appropriate coefficients.

Source: Data for all countries except Italy compiled from Statistical Year-Books of the League of Nations; Italian data for 1920-28 from Italian Silk Association as published by the Istituto Nazionale per l'Esportazione; for 1929-38, from Banca d'Italia—*L'Economia Italiana*.

TABLE 112.—*Raw silk*¹ Italian exports to the United States and other principal markets 1922-38

Total	Total Italian exports	United States ²	United Kingdom ³	Switzerland	Germany ⁴	France	All other
Quantity in quintals; 1 quintal=220.46 pounds ¹							
1922.....	43,994	2,806	179	17,022	11,642	9,554	2,791
1923.....	51,853	11,028	1,010	14,285	6,420	14,620	4,472
1924.....	54,304	3,005	404	17,211	9,099	18,041	5,344
1925.....	63,731	7,763	832	17,520	10,522	20,742	6,352
1926.....	58,389	4,824	963	17,019	8,675	20,921	5,987
1927.....	52,054	1,954	855	17,800	12,298	13,971	5,116
1928.....	56,348	3,213	939	16,245	11,185	18,722	6,044
1929.....	59,665	7,080	1,271	17,444	13,704	14,370	5,796
1930.....	64,573	15,816	1,602	12,661	10,673	18,047	5,714
1931.....	57,319	19,248	2,673	9,487	6,969	11,608	7,334
1932.....	31,659	8,749	1,634	5,280	4,054	5,693	6,249
1933.....	34,802	12,634	1,315	3,487	3,275	7,046	7,045
1934.....	18,924	505	1,154	2,933	5,957	2,909	5,466
1935.....	20,955	3,001	936	2,696	7,007	2,006	5,349
1936.....	25,758	10,365	179	2,011	8,067	646	3,890
1937.....	20,378	5,733	570	2,077	8,051	757	3,190
1938.....	25,624	11,827	711	2,053	7,500	629	2,904
Percent of total quantity							
1922.....		6.4	0.4	38.7	26.5	21.7	6.3
1923.....		21.3	1.9	27.6	12.4	28.2	8.6
1924.....		6.6	.8	31.7	16.8	34.3	9.8
1925.....		12.2	1.3	27.5	16.5	32.5	10.0
1926.....		8.3	1.6	29.1	14.9	35.8	10.3
1927.....		3.8	1.7	34.3	23.6	20.8	9.8
1928.....		5.7	1.7	28.8	19.9	33.2	10.7
1929.....		11.9	2.1	29.2	23.0	24.1	9.7
1930.....		24.5	2.6	19.6	16.5	27.9	8.9
1931.....		33.6	4.7	16.5	12.2	20.2	12.8
1932.....		27.6	5.2	16.7	12.8	18.0	19.7
1933.....		36.3	3.8	10.0	9.4	20.3	20.2
1934.....		2.6	6.1	15.5	31.5	15.4	28.9
1935.....		14.3	4.5	12.8	33.4	9.5	25.5
1936.....		40.2	.7	7.8	33.7	2.5	15.1
1937.....		28.1	2.8	10.2	39.5	3.7	15.7
1938.....		46.2	2.8	8.0	29.3	2.4	11.3

¹ Includes reeled and thrown (doubled or twisted) silk.

² Includes Alaska and the Virgin Islands in 1922-34. Does not include noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.) in 1935-38.

³ Classified as Great Britain and Ireland in 1922-23; thereafter as Great Britain.

⁴ Includes Austria in 1938.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

TABLE 113.—*Raw silk: United States imports¹ from principal sources, 1920-39*

[Quantity in thousands of pounds]

Year	Total	Italy		Japan		China	
		Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
1920.....	30,058	1,111	3.7	22,904	76.2	5,932	19.7
1921.....	45,355	3,085	6.8	31,704	69.9	9,587	21.1
1922.....	50,712	2,569	1.1	40,029	78.9	8,378	16.5
1923.....	49,482	2,450	5.0	33,354	67.4	12,262	24.8
1924.....	51,281	1,001	2.0	44,307	86.4	4,681	9.1
1925.....	63,764	1,929	3.0	49,635	77.9	10,341	16.2
1926.....	66,422	1,137	1.7	53,793	81.0	10,250	15.4
1927.....	74,005	543	.7	61,797	83.5	10,788	14.6
1928.....	75,489	792	1.1	64,112	84.9	9,472	12.5
1929.....	87,068	2,134	2.5	69,759	80.1	14,495	16.7
1930.....	73,733	3,711	5.0	59,918	81.3	9,874	13.4
1931.....	83,853	3,998	4.8	69,526	82.9	9,841	11.7
1932.....	74,053	2,087	2.8	69,137	93.4	2,530	3.4
1933.....	67,245	3,067	4.6	60,213	89.5	3,789	5.6
1934.....	56,379	113	.2	54,989	97.5	1,103	2.0
1935.....	67,675	411	.6	63,769	94.2	3,485	5.2
1936.....	60,363	2,164	3.6	55,685	92.2	2,467	4.1
1937.....	57,816	1,151	2.0	53,915	93.3	2,747	4.7
1938.....	55,194	2,276	4.1	51,323	93.0	1,573	2.9
1939 ²	51,600	1,141	2.2	44,580	86.4	5,885	11.4

¹ General imports 1920-30; imports for consumption thereafter.² Preliminary.

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

APPENDIX V

TRADE STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES, BY COMMODITIES, FOR UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM ITALY AND ITALIAN IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

TABLE 114.—*Summary for the year 1939 of total United States imports for consumption and of United States imports from Italy of commodities included in table 116*

[Commodities of which imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929 or \$100,000 or more in specified years, 1931 to 1939]

Imports for consumption	Total into United States	From Italy	Percent from Italy
	<i>In millions of dollars</i>	<i>In millions of dollars</i>	
All commodities.....	2,276.1	38.8	1.7
Dutiable.....	878.8	31.5	3.6
Free.....	1,397.3	7.3	.5
Commodities included in table 116 (114 classifications).....	530.5	33.6	6.3
Dutiable (90 classifications for 37 of which Italy was the principal supplier).....	174.6	27.6	15.8
Free (24 classifications for 5 of which Italy was the principal supplier).....	355.9	6.0	1.7
	Percent of total imports		
	Into United States	From Italy	
Commodities included in table 116.....	23.3	86.6	
Dutiable.....	19.9	87.5	
Free.....	25.5	83.0	

¹ The figure for total United States imports includes imports of raw coffee valued at 139.5 million dollars. Imports of raw coffee recorded as coming from Italy are not the product of Italy but represent mainly transshipments. Amounts involved are generally small with no imports at all recorded for 1939. If raw coffee is omitted from the total the percentage of duty-free imports from Italy is increased to 2.3 percent.

TABLE 115.—*Summary for the year 1938 of total Italian imports (excluding Italian dependencies) and of Italian imports from the United States of commodities included in table 117*

[Commodities of which imports from United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929 or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931 to 1938]

Italian imports	Total into Italy	From United States	Percent from United States
	<i>In millions of lire</i>	<i>In millions of lire</i>	
All commodities.....	11,064.2	1,338.4	12.1
Commodities included in table 117.....	6,596.2	1,287.2	19.5
	Percent of total imports		
	Into Italy	From United States	
Commodities included in table 117.....	59.6	96.2	

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—					
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy			
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
24	Medical preparations containing alcohol: More than 20 percent and not more than 50 percent.	1929	40¢ lb. + 25%.....	101	930	487	866	447		
		1931	do.....	83	449	307	407	287		
		1934	do.....	202	618	139	5	3		
		1935	do.....	113	72	33	(1)	(1)		
		1937	do.....	104	61	31	5	8		
		1938	do.....	109	49	23	5	7		
		1939 ²	do.....	145	47	16	(1)	(1)		
		53	Olive oil, edible..... In packages weighing less than 40 pounds.	1929	7½¢ lb.....	43	57,907	9,998	53,515	9,223
				1931	9½¢ lb.; 8¢ lb. ¹	71	36,583	4,516	32,521	4,022
				1934	8¢ lb.....	60	24,604	3,263	21,898	2,856
1935	do.....			61	20,010	3,824	25,736	3,350		
1937	do.....			42	18,837	3,554	17,044	3,220		
1938	do.....			56	30,692	4,352	28,431	3,983		
1939 ²	do.....			60	25,116	3,367	23,081	3,075		
In packages of 40 pounds or over.	1929			6½¢ lb.....	39	34,144	5,755	15,880	2,787	
	1931			do.....	58	34,001	3,938	11,193	1,434	
	1934			do.....	55	31,395	3,725	7,793	1,052	
	1935	do.....	55	41,769	4,933	10,085	1,313			
	1937	do.....	35	29,484	5,430	9,075	1,935			
	1938	do.....	48	40,385	5,432	12,058	1,739			
	1939 ²	do.....	52	37,744	4,709	9,170	1,288			
58	Essential and distilled oils, not containing alcohol: Lemon and terpeneless lemon. ¹	1929	25 percent.....	25	364	1,147	349	1,097		
		1931	do.....	25	380	246	361	232		
		1934	do.....	25	193	130	192	134		
		1935	do.....	25	131	131	120	115		
		1937	do.....	25	89	239	88	234		
		1938	do.....	25	87	258	95	251		
		1939 ²	do.....	25	149	312	141	290		
		Orange and terpeneless orange (including mandarin). ¹	1929	do.....	25	186	775	102	487	
			1931	do.....	25	136	223	76	140	
			1934	do.....	25	140	155	24	66	
1935	do.....		25	161	171	21	60			
1937	do.....		25	205	287	18	80			
1938	do.....		25	194	185	11	43			
1939 ²	do.....		25	238	193	23	67			

¹ Less than 500.² Preliminary.³ Rate reduced by Presidential proclamation, effective July 24, 1931, under sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years, 1931-39

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1938		
China.....	13	Imports from Italy consist largely of special medicinal preparations, in recent years chiefly Ramazzotti bitters. Preparations imported from Italy are mainly tonics for use of persons of Italian origin and do not compete directly with any domestic pharmaceuticals, output of which is believed to be very large in comparison with imports. Imports, especially those from Italy, decreased sharply after 1931, probably because of the repeal of the prohibition amendment.
Italy.....	7	
France.....	1	
1939		
China.....	11	No data are available on Italian production. Italian imports of medicinals usually exceed exports by 20 percent or more in value. Italian exports go largely to European countries and to Italian colonies.
France.....	2	
Hong Kong.....	1	
1938		
Italy.....	3,983	Olives grown in the United States (in California only) are used primarily for canning. Those grown in Mediterranean countries are used principally for oil. Olive oil produced in the United States, all in California, supplies less than 5 percent of domestic consumption; the major part is consumed in the Pacific coast area. Italy ranks next to Spain as a producer, with an output of 300 to 500 million pounds annually. Italy is important both as an importer and as an exporter, exports chiefly consisting of the higher grades. Much of the imported oil is blended with Italian oil and reexported. In some years Italy is a net exporter and in others a net importer.
Spain.....	202	
France.....	89	
1939		
Italy.....	3,075	Probably only in California do domestic and imported olive oil compete directly. Consumption of imported oil is largely confined to the eastern States and to persons of Latin extraction. The United States is at present the leading market for Italian exports; other important markets are Argentina and the Italian colonies.
Spain.....	132	
Greece.....	66	
1938		
Italy.....	1,739	Lemon oil is extensively used in flavoring extracts, soft drinks, and confectionery. Domestic production is largely by 1 California producer. The oil being obtained from cull and surplus fruit, the output varies according to the crop and the market for fresh fruit. It is estimated that at least 50 percent of domestic demand can be supplied from cull fruit alone. In the 1937-38 season, production was estimated to have been in excess of 200,000 pounds.
France.....	1,121	
Tunisia.....	1,104	
1939		
Greece.....	1,579	Italy is the only producer of consequence besides the United States. For the season 1935-39, Italian production averaged about 650,000 pounds. About 90 percent of the Italian output is exported. In 1937 and 1938, Italian exports amounted to 596,000 and 638,000 pounds, respectively. The United Kingdom, France, and Germany are the most important markets. The United States took 16 percent in 1937 and 12 percent in 1938. In recent years, exports to the United States have decreased, probably on account of the increasing use of domestic oil.
Italy.....	1,288	
Spain.....	929	
1938		
Italy.....	251	The California product contains about 2.5 percent of citral; the Italian, from 2.5 to 5 percent. Formerly no oil containing less than 4 percent of citral could be used in lemon extracts, but since May 12, 1933, by ruling of the Food and Drug Administration, domestic oil may be so used. This ruling has encouraged domestic production.
France.....	4	
Netherlands.....	1	
1939		
Italy.....	290	Orange oil is obtained from both sweet and bitter oranges. Bitter orange oil is produced only in Italy, and is of minor importance. Sweet orange oil is used chiefly in flavoring foods, and bitter orange oil chiefly in perfumes. Terpeness oils are obtained by removing all or part of the terpenes. Domestic production is entirely from sweet oranges. Orange oil is a by-product of cull and surplus oranges, and the quantity produced therefore depends upon the size of the crop and the market conditions for fresh fruit and juice. Domestic output is reported to supply 50 percent or more of United States consumption.
United Kingdom.....	7	
France.....	7	
1938		
Other French Africa. ⁵	86	Italian production of sweet orange oil was about 42,000 pounds in 1935-36 and 35,000 pounds in 1936-37. Production of bitter orange oil was about 14,000 pounds in 1936-37. Since 1930 Italian production, of which about ¾ is exported, has decreased materially, largely because of increasing competition from French Guinea. The United Kingdom usually buys about 30 percent of Italian exports, Germany about 15 percent. In 1937 and 1938 exports amounted to 68,000 and 71,000 pounds, respectively, of which 13 and 9 percent, respectively, went to the United States. Italian sweet oil is more dependable as to quality than that from other sources, and has greater prestige.
Italy.....	43	
France.....	21	
1939		
Other French Africa. ⁵	85	Italian production of sweet orange oil was about 42,000 pounds in 1935-36 and 35,000 pounds in 1936-37. Production of bitter orange oil was about 14,000 pounds in 1936-37. Since 1930 Italian production, of which about ¾ is exported, has decreased materially, largely because of increasing competition from French Guinea. The United Kingdom usually buys about 30 percent of Italian exports, Germany about 15 percent. In 1937 and 1938 exports amounted to 68,000 and 71,000 pounds, respectively, of which 13 and 9 percent, respectively, went to the United States. Italian sweet oil is more dependable as to quality than that from other sources, and has greater prestige.
Italy.....	67	
France.....	20	

⁴ Separate classes effective Jan. 1, 1934.

⁵ Includes French possessions in Africa except Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

⁶ Orange and terpeness orange oil classified separately after Jan. 1, 1934.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
80	Castile soap	1929	15 percent	15	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	do	15	3,775	447	1,381	190
		1934	do	15	2,695	253	1,014	117
		1935	do	15	1,820	211	789	108
		1937	do	15	2,038	232	871	112
		1938	do	15	1,266	165	957	130
		1939 ¹	do	15	1,036	110	779	95
204	Magnesite ² Dead burned and grain and periclase, not suitable for manufacture into oxychloride cements.	1929	23/4¢ per lb	79	Short tons		Short tons	
		1931	do	66	50,379	731	19,508	286
		1934	do	72	10,461	182		
		1935	do	72	22,921	368		
		1937	do	66	24,674	430	4,083	70
		1938	do	81	50,020	795	178	3
		1939 ¹	do	77	24,990	372		
209	Talc, steatite, or soapstone, and French chalk: Ground, washed, powdered or pulverized (except toilet preparations).	1929	25 percent	26	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	35 percent	35	50,388	509	10,378	240
		1934	do	35	46,000	372	15,303	200
		1935	do	35	40,268	391	11,986	207
		1937	35%; 25% ³	35	46,993	454	14,499	230
		1938	do ⁴	33	52,769	423	17,122	197
		1939 ¹	35%; 17 1/2% ³	33	43,136	352	15,423	185
211	Earthenware (nonvitrified) and stoneware and manufactures of, n. s. p. l.: Table and kitchen articles, Domestic or household ware: Decorated, colored, etc.	1929	50 percent	50	1,000 dozens		1,000 dozens	
		1931	10¢ doz. + 50% ³	60	4,645	4,987	149	260
		1934	do	60	2,291	2,183	72	150
		1935	do	65	3,519	2,314	64	137
		1937	do	67	4,340	2,571	73	127
		1938	do	66	4,392	2,675	85	128
		1939 ¹	10¢ doz. + 30% ³	63	2,195	1,675	88	158
				43	2,613	1,950	104	152

¹ Preliminary.² Imported through Italian ports, from Austria and Czechoslovakia—not product of Italy.³ Includes Austria.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1938			
Italy.....	95	<p>No figures on domestic production are available. It is probable that in the United States very little castile soap is made wholly from olive oil. That imported from Italy and Spain, however, is made wholly from olive oil. The decline in total imports in recent years may be accounted for by the smaller imports from Spain during the Spanish Civil War.</p> <p>No statistics are available for Italian production, and it is probable that Italian exports represent only a small part of production. The United States is a leading market for the Italian product. Other important markets are the Italian colonies.</p> <p>Imports recorded as coming from Italy are not the product of Italy—they come chiefly from territory that formerly belonged to Austria and Czechoslovakia, but shipped from either Fiume or Trieste (both Italian ports). The entire production of Italy, which is very small (5,392 metric tons of the crude material, worth \$30,000 in 1937, being the maximum for the last 6 or 7 years), is consumed in Italy. For 40 years or more, Austria has been the leading supplier of dead-burned magnesite to all the industrial nations of the world. During the last 2 or 3 years, however, large deposits in Manchuria have been developed, and this material, shipped from Kwantung, is now the principal foreign supply for the United States. Newly developed magnesite mines in Korea also bid fair to become an important source.</p> <p>Talc, steatite, and soapstone are natural minerals containing magnesium silicate in varying proportions. Talc is the purest form, and imports are chiefly of talc. The widest use of talc is in the powdered form; talcum and other toilet powders are usually made from the better grades while other grades are used as fillers in a wide variety of products. In recent years the United States has accounted for over 30 percent of the world output of ground talc, of all grades combined. The annual domestic production (for sale) of talc including soapstone averaged 174,000 tons in 1935-38 and was 211,000 tons in 1939. Only a very small proportion (3 percent in 1938) of the domestic output is used in toilet powders. Exports of ground talc are small, and mainly of the cheaper cosmetic grades.</p> <p>Italy ordinarily produces about 10 percent of the world output of ground talc. In 1937 and 1938 the output amounted to 45,000 and 53,000 long tons, respectively. Italian exports go chiefly to the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In 1937 and 1938, exports to the United States amounted to 6,953 and 8,433 long tons, respectively; total exports were 15,921 and 18,243 long tons, respectively. Ground talc exported from Italy to the United States is of much higher grade than the bulk of United States production and is used mainly in cosmetics. Italy supplies about 1/3 of the imports by quantity, but 1/2 by value.</p> <p>This earthenware consists mainly of artistic and decorative pieces, such as vases, lamp bases, and bric-a-brac. Imports from Italy represent only a small part of American consumption. The Italian product is similar in composition and design to the Italian tableware already described, a fact which may account in part for the relatively small demand in the American market. Imports from Italy are valued at three times as much per dozen pieces as imports from all other countries, and the average duty on them is less than 58 percent ad valorem.</p> <p>The annual value of domestic production of art pottery ranged from about \$1,600,000 in 1931 to \$4,000,000 in 1938.</p> <p>Italian production and exports are not separately reported. It is known, however, that the United States is an important export market.</p>	
France.....	9		
Greece.....	2		
1939			
Italy.....	89		
France.....	5		
Palestine.....	2		
1938			
Kwantung.....	179		
Germany ¹	104		
Czechoslovakia.....	63		
1939			
Germany ²	459		
Kwantung.....	84		
Hungary.....	82		
1938			
Italy.....	185		
Canada.....	66		
France.....	63		
1939			
Italy.....	201		
France.....	80		
Canada.....	65		
1938			
United Kingdom..	919		
Japan.....	457		
Italy.....	158		
1939			
United Kingdom..	1,188		
Japan.....	478		
Italy.....	162		

¹ Rate reduced on "talc, steatite, or soapstone; ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized (except toilet preparations, valued not over \$12.50 per ton)" in the Trade Agreement with Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1936.

² Rate further reduced on same products in the second Trade Agreement with Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1939 and new rate applicable to that valued not over \$14.00 per ton.

³ Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
211	Earthenware, etc.—Con. Miscellaneous articles (not including sanitary articles but including filter tubes, etc.): Decorated.	1929	50 percent.....	50	1,448	2,042	120	543
		1931	10¢ doz. + 50%.....	61	1,128	983	78	191
		1934	do.....	64	897	608	49	120
		1935	do.....	67	974	592	42	98
		1937	do.....	64	1,409	1,042	86	185
		1938	do.....	62	1,022	843	102	220
		1939 ¹	do.....	64	1,353	955	237	247
218 (f)	Glassware, blown or partly blown pressed, or other- wise produced, or colored, cut, engraved, etc. ² ; Table and kitchen arti- cles and utensils. Other than pressed, unpolished.	1929	55 percent.....	55	---	1,209	---	157
		1931	60 percent.....	60	---	806	---	103
		1934	do.....	60	---	771	---	47
		1935	do.....	60	---	737	---	36
		1937	do.....	60	---	1,365	---	54
		1938	60%; 50% ³	52	---	966	---	55
		1939 ¹	60%; 45% ³ ; 50% ⁴	56	---	839	---	35
232 (a)	Marble, onyx, and breccia.... In block, rough or squared only.	1929	65¢ cu. ft.....	27	668	1,591	418	976
		1931	do.....	28	252	592	113	267
		1934	do.....	10	19	126	5	27
		1935	do.....	15	52	227	23	50
		1937	do.....	16	75	298	24	05
		1938	do.....	18	55	197	24	54
		1939 ¹	do.....	20	73	235	40	95
233	Alabaster and Jet, wholly or partly manufactured into vases or other articles.	1929	50 percent.....	50	---	---	---	---
		1931	do.....	50	---	207	---	100
		1934	do.....	50	---	148	---	113
		1935	do.....	50	---	144	---	125
		1937	do.....	50	---	207	---	199
		1938	do.....	50	---	204	---	182
		1939 ¹	do.....	50	---	160	---	141
				50	---	110	---	95

¹ Preliminary.² Classified in 1929 as "table and kitchen articles and utensils of glass, blown or partly blown" and "glassware, cut, engraved, ornamented or decorated, tableware, n. s. p. t."³ Classified in 1931, 1934, and 1935 as "glassware, blown or partly blown in the mold or otherwise: table, table and kitchen articles and utensils, undecorated" and "colored, cut, engraved, etc." and "pressed glassware: table and kitchen articles and utensils: polished, colored, cut, engraved, etc."

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
<i>1938</i>			
Japan.....	271	Imports from Italy represent a very small part of American consumption, though their share in total imports is higher in value than in quantity. The Italian product usually has a coarse, porous body of red or white clay covered by a glaze rendered opaque mainly by the use of tin oxide. In this respect it differs substantially from the major types of earthenware produced by the American industry, and from most imports. The applied decorations are for the most part typically Italian in design and are rarely duplicated in other producing countries, mainly because of the small demand for these types in countries other than Italy. Domestic production of earthenware tableware (semivitreous type), predominantly for household use, increased from about \$14,000,000 in 1932, to about \$25,000,000 in 1938. Italian production and exports are not separately reported. It is believed that over a considerable period the United States has ranked among the most important Italian export markets. In 1937, total domestic production of glass tableware (excluding kitchenware) amounted to 41 million dollars, of which about 7 million represented hand-blown ware. In the same year, imports from all countries amounted to about 1.4 million dollars. Most of this was hand-blown ware comparable to types produced in the United States. Before the war Czechoslovakia and Germany were the principal sources of imports, and Italy supplied less than 5 percent of all imports. Detailed statistics of Italian production and trade are not available. Marble is a crystalline form of limestone. The "onyx" from Argentina and Mexico is distinguished from marble by its pronounced translucency. Breccia is a natural stone formed from fragments of marble or other stone. Italy is the principal source of United States imports of marble, Belgium is second, and France third. Imports declined sharply after 1929 largely because of decreased building construction. Imports from Italy consist mainly of the famous Carrara white marble, with smaller quantities of black and gold, green (verde antique), yellow, red, and gray marbles. Imported marbles generally differ from the domestic in color, veining, or other characteristics. Italian production increased from 4,834,000 cubic feet in 1932 to 7,263,000 cubic feet in 1937 and 6,689,000 cubic feet in 1938; exports amounted to about 1,210,000 cubic feet in 1937 and 1,214,000 cubic feet in 1938. The principal export markets were Argentina, France, and the United Kingdom (in descending order). In 1937 and 1938 the United States accounted for 11 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of total exports. Approximately 65 percent of the Italian production is white marble. United States production (sales) decreased from 958,000 cubic feet in 1929 to 106,000 cubic feet in 1935, and in 1937 and 1938 amounted to 257,000 and 229,000 cubic feet, respectively. A large part of the output of important producing States, Vermont, Alabama, Georgia, and Colorado, consists of white marble. Italian white marbles for building are competitive with some of the domestic white marbles, but are in demand in part because of certain physical characteristics, and in part because of their prestige. The manufacture of alabaster imported from Italy are book ends, paperweights, vases, urns, lamp bases, trays, boxes, slabs for use as table tops, and other decorative and utilitarian articles; statues and smokers' articles are specially provided for in pars. 1547 and 1552, respectively. Italian production statistics for these articles are not available, but it is known that a sizeable industry, with a growing export market, has developed. From 1933 to 1937 Italian production of alabaster, in the rough, averaged about 4,500 metric tons annually. Imports supply practically the entire American consumption of these articles. Imports consist largely of unfinished lamp bases used in the domestic lamp industry. Little, if any, jet is imported at the present time.	
Italy.....	220		
Czechoslovakia.....	111		
<i>1939</i>			
Japan.....	359		
Italy.....	247		
United Kingdom.....	96		
<i>1938</i>			
Czechoslovakia.....	355		
Japan.....	135		
Belgium.....	124		
<i>1939</i>			
Belgium.....	227		
Sweden.....	103		
Germany ⁴	93		
<i>1938</i>			
Argentina.....	56		
Italy.....	54		
Mexico.....	44		
<i>1939</i>			
Italy.....	95		
Argentina.....	55		
Mexico.....	47		
<i>1938</i>			
Italy.....	141		
Rumania.....	15		
Germany ⁴	1		
<i>1939</i>			
Italy.....	95		
Rumania.....	14		
China.....	(7)		

⁴ Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia, effective Apr. 16, 1938, to April 23, 1939.
⁵ Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, on "Table and kitchen articles and utensils, blown or partly blown, if cut or engraved, valued \$1 or more each."
⁶ Includes Austria.
⁷ Less than 500.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
302 (d)	Ferromanganese, 30 percent or more manganese: Containing over 1 percent carbon.	1929	17¢ lb.	39	Manganese content 1,000 pounds		Manganese content 1,000 pounds	
		1931	do.	48	124,732	5,969	3,369	230
		1934	do.	55	43,653	1,713	1,524	104
		1935	do.	54	41,401	1,401	1,157	70
		1937	17¢ lb.; 1¢ lb. ¹	32	47,888	1,663	1,589	97
		1938	do. ¹	33	52,160	2,076	94	6
		1939 ²	do. ¹	34	46,822	1,740		
369 (b)	Automobiles other than trucks or motor busses: New (complete or chassis).	1929	25 percent ¹		Number		Number	
		1931	do. ¹					
		1934	do. ¹					
		1935	10 percent.		Not separately classified.			
		1937	do.	10	1,442	964	866	289
		1938	do.	10	187	221	67	29
		1939 ²	do.	10	298	377	12	13
374	Crude aluminum metal, scrap, and alloys (except alloys provided for in par. 302).	1929	5¢ lb.	28	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	4¢ lb.	24	50,856	9,926	42	3
		1934	do.	21	15,066	2,555	112	1
		1935	do.	21	18,363	3,561	700	163
		1937	do.	23	21,076	3,646	810	179
		1938	do.	25	44,702	6,770	281	42
		1939 ²	3¢ lb. ³	29	17,485	2,428		
386	Quicksilver or mercury	1929	25¢ lb.	19				
		1931	do.	21	1,134	1,513	158	196
		1934	do.	40	42	49	23	24
		1935	do.	39	775	481	49	33
		1937	do.	39	594	382	69	31
		1938	do.	29	1,438	1,228	747	649
		1939 ²	do.	34	180	133	84	50
403	Brier, ivy, or laurel root and similar wood, not further advanced than cut into blocks.	1929	10 percent.	10	Thousands		Thousands	
		1931	do.	10		305		100
		1934	do.	10		338		133
		1935	do.	10		380		201
		1937	do.	10	23,815	530	15,145	316
		1938	do.	10	27,858	542	19,137	332
		1939 ²	do.	10	34,482	636	21,381	347
				36,903	616	24,273	373	

¹ Rate reduced in the first and second Trade Agreements with Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1936 and Jan. 1, 1939, to 1 cent per pound on manganese content of "ferromanganese, 30 percent or more manganese, containing not less than 4 percent carbon."

² Preliminary.

³ When from country imposing a greater duty on imports from United States, an equal duty shall be imposed but not greater than 50 percent.

⁴ Countervailing duty repealed June 13, 1934, by Section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930.

⁵ Includes Austria.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1938			
Norway.....	922	<p>Italy is a relatively small producer of ferromanganese and a minor supplier of United States imports; there were no imports from Italy in 1938 and 1939. Imports from Italy have been of the low and medium carbon grade containing, respectively, less than 1 percent of carbon (alloys of less than 1 percent carbon are classed under par. 302 (e)), and from 1 to 4 percent carbon. Low and medium carbon grades are made only where cheap electric power is available. This circumstance has given Norwegian plants a great advantage over plants in Canada, France, Italy, and Switzerland.</p> <p>The United States ranks far ahead of any other country in production of automobiles, usually much exceeding all other countries combined. Imports are insignificant. Imports from Italy have in recent years been a small part of total imports; Italy is one of the less important markets for United States exports, taking something like 1/10 of 1 percent of the total, but exports to Italy usually exceed imports from that country. High duties on import controls have restricted Italian imports.</p> <p>In 1938 Italy produced about 70,000 vehicles and was far surpassed by Great Britain (448,000), Germany (352,000), France (215,000), Soviet Union (211,000), and Canada (166,000). 31 percent of the Italian passenger car production and 18 percent of the truck production were exported, mainly to Italian Africa and to Germany and other countries of Europe, where the small type of car is in favor.</p> <p>The United States has ranked first and Italy eighth in world production of aluminum, although in 1938 Germany produced more than did the United States. United States production of crude aluminum amounted to 131,000 long tons in 1937 and 128,000 tons in 1938. Italian output was 23,000 tons in 1937 and 25,000 tons in 1938. Although rapidly expanding, Italian production barely keeps pace with home demand; exports have been small in most years.</p> <p>Italy is a minor supplier of United States imports. The high unit value of imports from Italy as compared with the average import unit value suggests special alloys; in 1929, however, unit values were so low as to suggest scrap material.</p> <p>The United States, the third largest producer of quicksilver, produces from 10 to 20 percent of the world output. In 1937 and 1938, United States production amounted to 1,255,000 and 1,367,000 pounds, respectively.</p> <p>Normally, Spain is the world's largest producer and Italy the second. Since 1928, Mercurio Europeo, a cartel covering the combined output of Spain and Italy, has controlled prices and the volume of sales but not always—production.</p> <p>In 1937, during the Civil War in Spain, United States imports of quicksilver from Italy increased while imports from Spain declined. In recent months imports from Italy have practically ceased and domestic production has increased sharply.</p> <p>Imports consist almost exclusively of brierwood used in the manufacture of bowls for tobacco pipes. Brierwood is not produced in the United States and no domestic wood is a satisfactory substitute.</p> <p>Italy and France and French North Africa have always been the chief sources of the brierwood imports. While statistics showing production in and exports from these sources are not available, it is estimated that about 1/2 of the brierwood exported from France as the principal source of imports, beginning in 1932, Italy has replaced France as the principal source of imports, because lower-grade blocks, which are more readily available in Italy than in France, have been in demand as a result of the trend toward less expensive pipes.</p>	
Netherlands.....	404		
Czechoslovakia.....	211		
1939			
Norway.....	1,790		
Netherlands.....	562		
Czechoslovakia.....	102		
1938			
United Kingdom.....	101		
Germany *.....	45		
France.....	29		
1939			
United Kingdom.....	233		
France.....	83		
Germany *.....	28		
1938			
Norway.....	795		
France.....	737		
Switzerland.....	416		
1939			
Canada.....	1,120		
France.....	616		
United Kingdom.....	673		
1938			
Spain.....	82		
Italy.....	50		
1939			
Spain.....	246		
Mexico.....	61		
Italy.....	30		
1938			
Italy.....	347		
France.....	167		
Algeria.....	67		
1939			
Italy.....	373		
France.....	128		
Algeria.....	92		

* Rate reduced in the second Trade Agreement with Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy		
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
412	Chairs of wood (except bentwood), n. s. p. f.	1929	33½ percent	33	Thous- sands	801	1,925	21	255
		1931	40 percent	40		43	331	11	106
		1934	do	40		13	77	5	41
		1935	do	40		32	89	5	35
		1937	do	40		68	212	13	79
		1938	do	40		42	136	7	43
		1939 ¹	do	40		59	216	15	79
412	Wood furniture and parts, n. s. p. f.	1929	33½ percent	33			3,414		640
		1931	40 percent	40			1,446		319
		1934	do	40			488		155
		1935	do	40			473		151
		1937	do	40			1,020		270
		1938	do	40			619		171
		1939 ¹	40%; 25% ²	25			555		122
506	Sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f.	1929	40 percent	40	1,000 pounds			1,000 pounds	
		1931	do	40		3,880	991	265	127
		1934	do	40		4,802	909	106	72
		1935	do	40		3,304	483	100	55
		1937	do	40		4,235	576	111	45
		1938	do	40		5,661	618	190	90
		1939 ¹	40%; 20% ²	21		3,206	556	265	122
601	Tobacco Cigarette leaf—unstemmed.	1929	35¢ lb.	61					
		1931	do	66		46,010	26,218	1,646	834
		1934	do	101		43,179	22,844	9,346	3,784
		1935	do	115		38,364	18,314	6,934	2,159
		1937	do	84		39,545	12,080	5,332	1,578
		1938	do	70		47,985	20,048	2,216	943
		1939 ¹	35¢ lb.; 30¢ lb. ³	71		49,508	24,660	522	213
703	Pork Pickled, salted, and other.	1929	2¢ lb.	47					
		1931	3¼¢ lb.	9		2,308	980	474	192
		1934	do	8		1,233	438	345	120
		1935	do	11		484	192	119	53
		1937	do	13		1,229	348	230	89
		1938	do	12		6,529	1,681	720	244
		1939 ¹	3¼¢ lb.; 2¢ lb. ³	11		3,748	982	447	171
					681	462	170		

¹Preliminary.²Rate reduced on "wood furniture (other than chairs)" in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939. The reduced rate does not apply to parts of such furniture.³Rate on "sugar candy and confectionery, n. s. p. f. valued at 6 cents or more per pound" reduced in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1938			
Italy.....	43	<p>In 1937, domestic production of wood furniture, including chairs, was valued at \$504,000,000, of which \$417,000,000 represented household furniture. Total imports are usually less than 1 percent of domestic consumption. Decreased imports since 1929 are due largely to a general decline in the sale of luxury articles.</p> <p>In 1935 Italian production was estimated at about \$13,000,000, the most important foreign market for the Italian industry being the United States. Imports from Italy consist chiefly of frames for chairs, sofas, settees, and similar pieces for upholstering. The frames which are of various qualities are hand-carved and shaped ready for setting-up, but are in the white, i. e., unfinished. The imported furniture from England and France consists mainly of finished pieces. The unit value of imports of chairs from Italy is higher than the unit value from all other countries. Furniture imported into the United States does not compete with the bulk of the domestic output. However, frames from Italy offer substantial competition to some classes of domestic frames which may be of different designs but are used for the same purposes.</p> <p>Par. 506 provides for all articles generally considered candy or confectionery, except chocolate without nuts, etc.; other forms of chocolate containing sugar and possibly small quantities of flavoring; and candied, crystallized, and glace fruits.</p> <p>Production data, which do not include many establishments manufacturing on a small scale, show an output valued at \$388,000,000 in 1929, \$211,000,000 in 1933, and \$299,000,000 in 1937.</p> <p>Exports exceed imports but, like imports, consist for the most part of specialties appealing to a restricted trade. Imports are mainly types of candy not produced in large quantities in this country. Italy is a relatively small supplier of imports. In 1938, Italian exports amounted to about 4,104,000 pounds; by far the major part went to Italian possessions in Africa. The United States produces over 1 billion pounds of cigarette leaf tobacco annually and is by far the world's largest exporter. Imports consist almost wholly of aromatic tobaccos from near-Eastern countries, and are used for blending with domestic tobaccos in the popular brands of cigarettes. Italy's contribution to these imports, which was quite large in 1931 consists not of tobacco grown in Italy, but of Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian, and perhaps some Russian tobaccos, sent, for manipulation (sorting and packing) and reshipment, to the free port of Trieste where several large American companies have established warehouses. In recent years the advantages of manipulating tobacco at Trieste have declined and much less is received through Trieste than formerly.</p> <p>Production of tobacco in Italy and exports from that country are of types not imported into the United States.</p> <p>This classification comprises all cured pork other than hams, shoulders, bacon, and canned pork. The principal product included is pork sausage, and canned pork. The principal product included is pork sausage of all kinds (both beef and pork) amounted to 1,620 million pounds. In the same year total imports into the United States under this classification (of which probably 70 percent was sausage), which were much larger than usual because of the effects of droughts on United States production of pork products, amounted to 6.5 million pounds or to 0.4 of 1 percent of total domestic production.</p> <p>Imports from Italy, which usually ranks second as a supplier, consist chiefly of dry sausages, both smoked and unsmoked, and are considered, as are imports from most other sources, to be specialty products. Imported sausages are consumed principally by people whose ancestors came from the country of origin of such imports.</p> <p>No data are available concerning Italian production or exports of sausages. It is believed, however, that Italian export data on all cured and smoked meats, except hams, refer largely to sausages. In 1937 these exports amounted to 5.3 million pounds. About 4 million pounds went to Switzerland and half a million to the United States, France ranking third.</p>	
United Kingdom.....	32		
France.....	19		
1939			
Italy.....	79		
United Kingdom.....	43		
France.....	29		
1938			
United Kingdom.....	174		
Italy.....	171		
France.....	107		
1939			
United Kingdom.....	177		
Italy.....	122		
France.....	108		
1938			
United Kingdom.....	101		
Estonia.....	78		
Italy.....	76		
1939			
Italy.....	122		
United Kingdom.....	113		
Netherlands.....	59		
1938			
Greece.....	11,162		
Turkey.....	11,125		
Bulgaria.....	1,083		
1939			
Turkey.....	11,212		
Greece.....	10,163		
Bulgaria.....	1,587		
1938			
Poland and Danzig.....	434		
Italy.....	171		
Canada.....	102		
1939			
Poland and Danzig.....	187		
Italy.....	170		
Hungary.....	91		

¹ Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939.

² Rate reduced on "pork; pickled, salted, and other, not cooked, boned or canned, or made into sausages" in the second Trade Agreement with Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment	Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
710	Cheese	1929	5½ lb.			1,000 pounds		
	Provolone and Provolotte:	1931	7½ lb.	37		Not separately classified.		
	Dutiable at specific rate.	1934	do.	37	6,394	1,197	6,356	
		1935	do.	38	4,838	895	4,837	
		1937	do.	37	2,431	456	2,430	
		1938	do.	37	3,121	586	3,107	
		1938	do.	36	2,445	474	2,444	
		1939 ²	do.	36	2,214	429	2,208	
	Dutiable at minimum ad valorem rate.	1929	25 percent.					
		1931	35 percent.	35	2,114	452	2,114	
		1934	do.	35	2,114	465	2,114	
		1935	do.	35	3,889	851	3,884	
		1937	do.	35	2,453	533	2,453	
		1938	do.	35	2,665	577	2,663	
		1939 ²	do.	35	1,078	235	1,059	
	Romano or Pecorino:	1929	5½ lb.					
	Dutiable at specific rate.	1931	7½ lb.	38			Not separately classified.	
		1934	do.	38	1,691	308	1,630	
		1935	do.	38	2,576	477	2,459	
		1937	do.	39	1,073	192	727	
		1938	do.	38	1,023	186	838	
		1939 ²	do.	39	621	111	384	
	Dutiable at minimum ad valorem rate.	1929	25 percent.					
		1931	35 percent.	35	660	110	182	
		1934	do.	35	14,878	3,704	14,869	
		1935	do.	35	11,850	2,953	11,849	
		1937	do.	35	14,744	4,012	14,690	
		1938	do.	35	14,371	3,599	14,338	
		1939 ²	do.	35	14,894	3,666	14,843	
	Reggiano or Parmesan:	1929	5½ lb.					
	Dutiable at specific rate.	1931	7½ lb.	37			Not separately classified.	
		1934	do.	41	34	6	34	
		1935	do.	38	390	68	258	
		1937	do.	37	1,182	217	1,112	
		1938	do.	37	408	76	365	
		1939 ²	do.	43	175	28	42	
	Reggiano or Parmesan:	1929	25 percent.					
	Dutiable at minimum ad valorem rate.	1931	35 percent.	35	339	52	24	
		1934	do.	35	2,674	716	2,652	
		1935	do.	35	1,768	475	1,730	
		1937	do.	35	1,497	345	1,496	
		1938	do.	35	1,356	325	1,332	
		1939 ²	do.	35	1,392	377	1,350	
	Blue-mold in original loaves:	1929	5½ lb.					
	Dutiable at specific rates.	1931	7½ lb.	35			Not separately classified.	
	1934	do.				Do.		
	1935	do.				Do.		
	1937	5½ lb. ¹	30			Do.		
	1938	do. ¹	30	3,304	575	809		
	1939 ²	do. ¹	30	3,133	522	489		
"Other"	1929	5½ lb.						
Dutiable at specific rate.	1931	7½ lb.	30	3,043	514	559		
	1934	do.				No comparable statistics.		
	1935	do.				Do.		
	1937	do.				Do.		
	1938	do.	47	7,089	1,048	2,465		
	1939 ²	do.	49	5,789	835	2,008		
Dutiable at minimum ad valorem rate.	1929	25 percent.	49	5,861	840	1,927		
	1931	35 percent.				No comparable statistics.		
	1934	do.				Do.		
	1935	do.				Do.		
	1937	do.				Do.		
	1938	do.	35	1,425	352	643		
	1938	do.	35	1,344	321	380		
	1939 ²	do.	35	1,870	446	494		

¹ Less than 500.
² Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
Italy..... 1938	474	<p>Cheeses imported into the United States from Italy consist almost entirely of what are known as Italian type cheeses. Italy has been almost the sole source of such imports which are consumed chiefly by people of Italian ancestry.</p> <p>In 1938 and 1939, United States production of all cheese amounted to 725 and 703 million pounds, respectively, of which Italian types accounted for 16.5 and 19.6 million pounds. The principal Italian types produced in this country are Provolone, Asiago, and Parmesan (or Reggiano).</p> <p>Total imports of cheese amounted to 54.4 million pounds in 1938, and to 59.1 million pounds in 1939; of these imports, Italy accounted for 29.4 million and 29.5 million pounds, respectively.</p> <p>In 1938, imports of all types of cheese from Italy amounted to 24.6 million pounds or 46 percent of total imports and in 1939 to 23.8 million pounds or 40 percent of total imports. Of these imports, Romano or Pecorino represented 61 percent, Reggiano or Parmesan 6 percent, Provolone and Provolotte 21 percent, and Gorgonzola, a blue-mold type, 2.7 percent.</p> <p>In recent years, Italy has ranked third among all countries as a producer and fourth as an exporter of cheese. In 1931-35, Italian production averaged about 510 million pounds as compared with 491 million pounds in 1936-37. In 1937 and 1938, Italian exports of cheese amounted to 52.7 million and 54.1 million pounds, respectively; nearly 50 percent in each year went to the United States.</p> <p>Although reductions in duty have been granted by the United States on several types of cheese in various trade agreements, no concessions have been made on any Italian type cheese.</p>
Argentina..... 1939	(1)	
Italy..... 1938	428	
Argentina..... 1939	1	
Italy..... 1938	577	
Argentina..... 1939	1	
Italy..... 1938	231	
Argentina..... 1939	4	
Italy..... 1938	72	
Greece..... 1939	19	
Argentina..... 1939	13	
Argentina..... 1938	44	
Italy..... 1938	34	
Greece..... 1938	12	
Italy..... 1939	3,654	
Greece..... 1939	9	
Albania..... 1938	2	
Italy..... 1939	4,043	
Greece..... 1938	9	
Albania..... 1938	7	
Argentina..... 1939	20	
Italy..... 1939	8	
Argentina..... 1938	48	
Italy..... 1938	4	
Hungary..... 1938	(1)	
Italy..... 1939	370	
Argentina..... 1939	7	
Italy..... 1938	546	
Argentina..... 1938	13	
Switzerland..... 1938	(1)	
Denmark..... 1939	371	
Italy..... 1939	91	
France..... 1939	44	
Denmark..... 1938	370	
Italy..... 1938	102	
France..... 1938	33	
Italy..... 1939	287	
Greece..... 1939	141	
Argentina..... 1939	125	
Italy..... 1938	282	
Argentina..... 1938	190	
Norway..... 1938	72	
Italy..... 1939	90	
Norway..... 1939	43	
France..... 1939	42	
Italy..... 1938	115	
Norway..... 1938	76	
Albania..... 1938	48	

¹ New class, effective June 15, 1936; formerly included in "other" cheese.
⁴ Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
718 (a)	Anchovies In oil or in oil and other substances: Valued over 9¢ lb.	1929	30 percent	30	Not separately classified.			
		1931	do.	30	Do.			
		1934 ¹	do.	30	1,852	588	1,364	465
		1935	do.	30	2,382	787	1,753	648
		1937	do.	30	2,169	365	1,652	719
		1938	do.	30	2,061	897	1,849	823
		1939 ²	do.	30	2,449	878	1,697	668
718 (a)	Antipasto In oil or in oil and other substances: Valued over 9¢ lb.	1929	30 percent	30	Not separately classified.			
		1929	do.	30	Do.			
		1934 ¹	do.	30	205	75	204	75
		1935	do.	30	287	105	276	103
		1937	do.	30	269	104	269	104
		1938	do.	30	210	79	208	78
		1939 ²	do.	30	227	83	227	83
725	Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, and similar pastes: Containing no eggs or egg products.	1929	2¢ lb.	30	Not separately classified.			
		1931	do.	27	2,398	177	1,631	124
		1934	do.	24	1,324	110	707	71
		1935	do.	23	1,374	117	668	67
		1937	do.	24	1,634	138	830	79
		1938	do.	21	1,151	107	628	64
		1939 ²	do.	21	1,050	100	453	48
730	Beet, pulp, dried.	1929	\$5 ton	14	Long tons		Long tons	
		1931	do.	32	31,731	1,100	10,572	343
		1934	do.	32	41,224	638	2,475	36
		1935	do.	25	3,067	61	—	—
		1937	do.	21	20,473	697	362	10
		1938	do.	20	37,027	941	1,394	42
		1939 ²	\$3.75 ton ¹	21	27,843	658	—	—
737	Cherries Sulphured, or in brine: With pits removed.	1929	3¢ lb.	20	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	9½¢ lb.	20	20,492	3,048	19,491	2,900
		1934	do.	79	5,161	622	5,137	620
		1935	do.	100	330	32	330	32
		1937	do.	94	549	56	549	56
		1938	do.	101	887	84	862	81
		1938	do.	100	613	58	613	58
		1939 ²	do.	117	93	8	93	8

¹ Jan. 13-Dec. 31. New classification beginning Jan. 13, 1934, when in accordance with the Presidential proclamation under Section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the duty on all fish packed in oil and valued at not more than 9 cents per pound was increased to 44 percent ad valorem.

² Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1938		
Italy.....	823	Anchovies packed in oil are not produced in the United States because the domestic species, although available in large quantities off the coast of California, does not lend itself to the preserving processes used on the European species. Anchovies do not compete directly with any other domestic fishery product.
Spain.....	38	
Portugal.....	17	
1939		
Italy.....	668	Italy is by far the largest producer of olive oil pack, and it is estimated that of the production at Leghorn, the center of the industry, about ½ is exported to the United States, and about ¼ to England.
Portugal.....	162	
Spain.....	19	
1938		
Italy.....	78	Although there have always been extensive anchovy fisheries off the coast of Italy it has recently been reported that the bulk of the supply of brined anchovies used by the Italian processing industry is produced in Portugal. Antipasto is a preserve of fish, vegetables, and olives, packed in oil in glass jars, bottles, and tins. It is believed that there has been no production in the United States since 1932, when one domestic company produced a small pack that resembled somewhat the imported product but sold for a lower price.
France.....	1	
1939		
Italy.....	83	
1938		
Italy.....	64	United States production of macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, and noodles was estimated at 556 million pounds in 1937, as compared with 638 million pounds in 1929. In the decade imports declined from ¼ of 1 percent of domestic production to ¼ of 1 percent. Imports are consumed chiefly by persons of Italian descent. Exports greatly exceed imports.
China.....	23	
Japan.....	10	
1939		
Italy.....	48	In 1937 and 1938, Italian production of macaroni and spaghetti amounted to 1,137 million pounds and 1,120 million pounds, respectively. Exports from Italy in those years amounted to 40.3 million and 37.9 million pounds. Over 80 percent of these exports went to Italian possessions in Africa. The United Kingdom and the United States were next in importance as export markets, each accounting for less than 4 percent of the total.
China.....	26	
Hong Kong.....	13	
1938		
Spain.....	220	Dried beet pulp is used principally for dairy cattle and livestock feeding. Since 1932, the quantity produced in the United States has ranged between 199,000 and 275,000 short tons annually. Only about ½ of the domestic production of beet pulp is dried, the remainder is fed moist or wet. Imports of dried beet pulp flow principally to Atlantic coast markets and have varied widely. In recent years Italy has supplied little or none.
Yugoslavia.....	134	
Rumania.....	122	
1939		
Canada.....	223	
Yugoslavia.....	74	
Poland and Danzig.....	64	
1938		
Italy.....	58	Sulphured cherries are cherries that have been bleached and preserved in a sulphur solution. They are used principally in the manufacture of maraschino and glace cherries. Largely as the result of increased demand for maraschino cherries, especially for use in cocktails and for making chocolate-coated cherries, the use of sulphured cherries is now about 5 times that of 1930. Production in the United States increased from about 9 million pounds (fresh fruit basis) in 1930 to almost 50 million pounds in 1937.
Japan.....	(*)	
1939		
Italy.....	8	Under the act of 1930 the duty on sulphured cherries with stems and pits removed was increased from 2 cents to 5½ cents per pound, and on cherries with stems and pits removed, from 3 cents to 9½ cents per pound. Imports of sulphured cherries with the stems and pits removed normally averaged about 10 million pounds per year prior to 1930, but because of abnormal conditions amounted to over 20 million pounds in 1929. By 1930 imports had declined to less than 300,000 pounds, and since then have remained at less than 1 million pounds annually.

* Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1930.
 † Less than 500.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
739	Citrons or citron peel, candied, or otherwise prepared.	1929	4½¢ lb.	30	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	6¢ lb.	62	3,200	477	2,207	323
		1934	do.	53	2,115	205	1,942	189
		1935	do.	55	1,065	120	936	109
		1937	do.	61	745	81	728	79
		1938	do.	71	613	60	609	60
		1939 ¹	do.	75	506	41	606	53
743	Lemons.....	1929	2¢ lb.	56	46,926	1,664	45,919	1,624
		1931	2½¢ lb.	90	20,056	560	18,816	517
		1934	do.	96	1,915	50	1,912	50
		1935	do.	100	161	4	160	4
		1937	do.	71	5,532	195	5,375	190
		1938	do.	119	560	12	551	11
		1939 ¹	do.					
756	Almonds..... Shelled.	1929	14¢ lb.	40	16,003	5,058	6,788	2,250
		1931	16½¢ lb.	71	11,747	2,716	5,425	1,191
		1934	do.	69	2,807	680	386	99
		1935	do.	81	7,340	1,488	2,144	415
		1937	do.	58	6,608	1,888	4,007	1,308
		1938	do.	52	1,639	518	961	294
		1939 ¹	do.	61	1,534	413	1,001	261
757	Filberts..... Not shelled.	1929	2½¢ lb.	22	6,915	770	5,103	587
		1931	5¢ lb.	60	6,791	569	6,586	551
		1934	do.	70	2,452	170	2,384	171
		1935	do.	58	3,533	304	2,701	238
		1937	do.	53	330	31	293	28
		1938	do.	46	417	45	417	45
		1939 ¹	do.	57	1,534	134	1,534	134

¹ Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
Italy..... 1938	53	<p>In addition to producing and importing citron in brine (see par. 1649) for the manufacture of candied citron, the United States also imports candied citron, practically all from Italy. As a result of placing citron in brine on the free list in 1930 (former duty 2 cents per pound) and raising the rate on candied citron from 4½ to 6 cents per pound, the relation between imports of the two commodities changed greatly. Imports of the candied peel declined from an average of 2,043,000 pounds in 1927-29 to 582,000 pounds in 1937-39; imports of the crude, on the other hand, increased from 1,134,000 to 2,503,000 pounds.</p> <p>Domestic production of candied citron rose from less than a million pounds annually in 1929 and 1930 to 3.9 million pounds in 1937. Total consumption, on the other hand, has varied little since 1920, ranging from 3.9 million pounds in that year to 4.5 million pounds in 1937.</p> <p>Candied or preserved citron or citron peel is prepared by passing the crude citron in brine through 8 to 10 changes of sirups of progressively increasing sugar concentration, and then allowing it to drain, dry, and crystallize. Candied citron, apart from that made in the United States, is prepared mostly in citron-growing countries, namely, Italy, France, and Greece. Leghorn, Italy, is the largest manufacturing and export center. (See citron or citron peel in brine, par. 1649.)</p>
Italy..... 1939	41	
Palestine.....	(2)	<p>In recent years the annual production of lemons in the United States has averaged about 608 million pounds. About 75 percent of this total has gone to the fresh fruit markets, the remainder having been used in byproduct plants. Imports have varied greatly even in the more recent years. In 1938 imports amounted to about 560,000 pounds, or ¼ of 1 percent of domestic production; exports were 61 million pounds, or about 10 percent of domestic production. Since 1931 exports have been larger than imports. There were no imports in 1939.</p> <p>Italy is the leading world producer of lemons. In 1937 production was 646 million pounds, of which 494 million pounds, or 76 percent, was exported, mainly to Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. In recent years the United States has been unimportant as a market because of increased domestic production. In Italy large quantities of lemons are used in the manufacture of citrate of lime, lemon oil, citric acid, concentrated lemon juice, and dried lemon peel.</p>
Italy..... 1938	11	
Palestine.....	(1)	<p>The average annual domestic production of shelled almonds, which is all from almonds grown in this country (total imports of unshelled almonds are insignificant), amounts to about 5 million pounds (nearly all in California). In 1935 and 1937 imports amounted to some 7 million pounds annually, largely as a result of the shortage of domestic crops. In 1937, however, domestic production was 8 million pounds, and imports declined to less than 2 million pounds.</p> <p>Italy and Spain are the principal suppliers of United States imports. The average annual production of almonds (in the shell) in Italy is about 179 million pounds and that in Spain about 162 million pounds, the 2 countries together representing approximately 85 percent of the world total. A large proportion of the production in Italy is of the hard-shelled type used for shelling. Spain produces a larger quantity of soft-shelled almonds more suitable for the unshelled trade.</p> <p>In 1936 and 1937, the United States bought 10 percent of Italy's total exports of shelled almonds. Germany, the Netherlands, and France were more important markets.</p> <p>Imports are entered chiefly at Atlantic ports, large consuming centers, where imports have a slight transportation advantage over the California product.</p>
Dominican Republic.....	(2)	
Italy..... 1938	294	<p>Prior to 1927, domestic production of filberts was negligible. In 1937 and 1938 over 4 million pounds were produced in the United States, most of which was marketed unshelled; imports, nearly all from Italy, meantime had declined from 9 million pounds per annum in the period 1926-29 to less than one-half million in 1937 and 1938. There was a decline of over 40 percent in total domestic sales in this form between 1926-29 and 1934-37.</p>
Spain.....	200	
France.....	16	<p>Imports are entered chiefly at Atlantic ports, large consuming centers, where imports have a slight transportation advantage over the California product.</p>
Italy..... 1939	261	
Spain.....	142	<p>Prior to 1927, domestic production of filberts was negligible. In 1937 and 1938 over 4 million pounds were produced in the United States, most of which was marketed unshelled; imports, nearly all from Italy, meantime had declined from 9 million pounds per annum in the period 1926-29 to less than one-half million in 1937 and 1938. There was a decline of over 40 percent in total domestic sales in this form between 1926-29 and 1934-37.</p>
Morocco.....	5	
Italy..... 1938	45	<p>Prior to 1927, domestic production of filberts was negligible. In 1937 and 1938 over 4 million pounds were produced in the United States, most of which was marketed unshelled; imports, nearly all from Italy, meantime had declined from 9 million pounds per annum in the period 1926-29 to less than one-half million in 1937 and 1938. There was a decline of over 40 percent in total domestic sales in this form between 1926-29 and 1934-37.</p>
Italy..... 1939	134	
Turkey.....	(2)	

¹ Less than 500.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy		
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
757	Filberts..... Shelled.	1929	5¢ lb.....	22	1,000 pounds				
		1931	10¢ lb.....	57	5,855	1,333	731	183	
		1934	do.....	59	3,690	643	463	128	
		1935	do.....	56	2,231	378	203	35	
		1937	do.....	52	2,104	374	487	94	
		1938	do.....	58	2,005	384	721	143	
		1939	do.....	58	1,940	336	303	66	
		1939 ¹	10¢ lb; 8¢ lb. ²	43	2,094	392	461	98	
760	Walnuts..... Not shelled.	1929	4¢ lb.....	38	7,570	780	4,775	519	
		1931	5¢ lb.....	60	4,519	376	3,567	305	
		1934	do.....	48	28	3	27	3	
		1935	do.....	72	308	22	305	21	
		1937	do.....	66	263	20	177	12	
		1938	do.....	63	138	11	66	6	
		1939	do.....	108	22	1			
		1939 ¹	do.....						
765	Beans, n. s. p. f..... Dried.	1929	134¢ lb.....	31	93,835	5,358	5,258	380	
		1931	3¢ lb.....	98	42,039	1,281	1,405	66	
		1934	do.....	133	13,797	310	159	8	
		1935	do.....	124	35,099	847	75	3	
		1937	do.....	87	54,492	1,885	1,704	78	
		1938	do.....	74	8,104	328	866	52	
		1939	do.....	88	5,910	201	168	10	
		1939 ¹	do.....						
772	Tomatoes..... Canned or otherwise prepared or preserved.	1929	15 percent.....	15	162,158	8,389	150,213	7,716	
		1931	50 percent.....	50	82,024	2,843	81,872	2,839	
		1934	do.....	50	82,399	3,069	81,902	3,052	
		1935	do.....	50	76,793	3,086	72,754	2,951	
		1937	do.....	50	53,807	2,204	53,775	2,202	
		1938	do.....	50	62,520	2,434	62,518	2,434	
		1939	do.....	50	55,400	2,222	55,391	2,222	
		1939 ¹	do.....						
	Tomato paste and tomato sauce.....	1929	40 percent.....	40	13,283	1,558	13,269	1,557	
		1931	50 percent.....	50	12,568	945	12,543	944	
		1934	do.....	50	12,265	911	11,788	897	
		1935	do.....	50	10,775	966	9,848	958	
		1937	do.....	50	8,942	651	8,939	651	
		1938	do.....	50	9,314	624	9,312	624	
1939	do.....	50	7,146	567	7,146	567			
1939 ¹	do.....								

¹ Preliminary.² Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1938		
Turkey.....	228	Imports of shelled filberts in 1937 and 1938, although smaller than in earlier years, were approximately equivalent to the domestic crop sold in the shell. Imports are chiefly from Turkey, Italy, and Spain.
Italy.....	66	
Spain.....	21	
1939		
Turkey.....	286	Italy produces normally about 47 million pounds of filberts (in the shell) or less than 1/4 as much as Turkey and about 10 percent less than Spain. Italy exports about 90 percent of its production, the bulk being in the unshelled form, but imports appreciable quantities of shelled filberts from Turkey. Germany, the United Kingdom, and France are the principal export markets.
Italy.....	98	
France.....	7	
1938		
Italy.....	6	For the 4 crop years 1934-37, the average domestic production of walnuts, marketed unshelled, was about 68 million pounds annually, of which about 12 million pounds were exported. During this period imports of unshelled walnuts averaged less than 200,000 pounds annually; they had been many times larger before 1932. Domestic production has rapidly increased. In recent years United States imports of shelled walnuts have been far larger than those of the unshelled, but Italy is a minor supplier.
Rumania.....	3	
Syria.....	1	
1939		
Rumania.....	1	Italian production of walnuts amounts to about 38 million pounds a year, about 15 million pounds being exported. Italy produces somewhat less than 1/2 as much as France, and about 1/4 as much as the United States. Over 90 percent of Italian exports are in the unshelled form. Of total Italian exports, only about 1 percent in the last few years has gone to the United States, though Italy generally supplies the greater part of United States imports. Italy's principal foreign markets are Germany, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland.
1938		
China.....	77	Domestic production of dried beans averages 1 1/4 billion pounds annually. Imports have consisted chiefly of the higher priced types and have varied greatly (6 million pounds in 1939, but 64 million in 1929). Imports from Italy constitute from less than 1 percent to about 10 percent of total quantities imported, with somewhat higher percentages by value.
Italy.....	52	
Hong Kong.....	51	
1939		
China.....	105	During the 1930's the annual production of dried beans in Italy was from 300 million to 400 million pounds. In 1938 Italy imported 45 million pounds and in 1937 65 million pounds. Italian exports in those years amounted to approximately 10 percent of imports. Exports go largely to Italian colonies and possessions.
Hong Kong.....	34	
Japan.....	30	
1938		
Italy.....	2,434	Imported canned tomatoes are mostly from Italy and are consumed largely by people of Italian origin. The imported product most closely resembles the so-called solid pack of California and Utah. There are only slight differences in chemical constituents, solid matter, and flavor.
Palestine.....	(*)	
Hungary.....	(*)	
1939		
Italy.....	2,222	In the period 1934-38, total domestic production averaged 690 million pounds annually, exports averaged only 2 million pounds, and imports averaged 67 million pounds or 9 percent of domestic consumption.
Spain.....	(*)	
Palestine.....	(*)	
1938		
Italy.....	624	In the period 1934-38, production in Italy averaged 160 million pounds, of which 38 percent was exported; in 1937 and 1938, exports were 72.7 and 65.8 million pounds, respectively. In 1937, 19 percent of the exports went to the United Kingdom, 14 percent to Germany, and 12 percent to the United States; in 1938, 20 percent to the United States; 17 percent to the United Kingdom, and 15 percent to Germany.
Palestine.....	(*)	
1939		
Italy.....	567	Tomato paste, an important item in the diet of Italians, is used in place of canned tomatoes in the preparation of soups and sauces. The domestic product is comparable in quality to the imported, yet persons of Italian origin appear to prefer the imported paste even at a higher price.
Palestine.....	(*)	
Production in the United States in 1937 was 154 million pounds as compared with 65 million pounds in 1935, and 40 million pounds in 1929. In 1937, imports amounted to about 6 percent of domestic consumption, as compared with about 14 percent in 1935.		
In the period 1934-38, Italian production averaged 134 million pounds annually, of which 75 percent was exported; in 1937 and 1938 exports amounted to 119.1 and 117.1 million pounds, respectively. In 1937 and 1938, 59 and 50 percent, respectively, of exports went to the United Kingdom, and 39 and 48 percent, respectively, to the United States.		

* Less than 500.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
775	Vegetables, including horse-radish, cut, sliced, parched, roasted, reduced to flour, packed in oil, or prepared, n. s. p. f.	1929 ¹	35 percent.....	35	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931 ²	do.....	35	12,846	1,141	1,243	119
		1934	do.....	35	9,546	674	1,475	120
		1935	do.....	35	6,142	471	652	66
		1937	do.....	35	7,263	587	840	82
		1938	do.....	35	11,128	791	1,104	100
		1939 ³	do.....	35	6,780	550	811	75
					7,836	662	624	52
804	Still wines, containing not more than 24 percent alcohol: Vermuth: In containers holding each one gallon or less.	1929	\$1.25 gallon.....		1,000 gals.		1,000 gals.	
		1931	do.....			Not separately classified.		
		1934	do.....			Do.		
		1936	62½¢ gallon ⁴	32	815	1,610	528	1,016
		1937	do.....	30	1,205	2,118	820	1,394
		1938	do.....	38	1,144	1,897	778	1,284
		1939 ³	do.....	45	1,380	1,900	899	1,142
804	Still wines produced from grapes: Containing 14 percent or less alcohol: In containers holding each one gallon or less.....	1929	\$1.25 gallon.....			Not separately classified.		
		1931	do.....			Do.		
		1934	do.....			Do.		
		1937	75¢ gallon ⁴	28	646	1,910	148	239
		1938	do.....	34	990	2,422	304	368
		1939 ³	do.....	38	898	1,021	280	322
			do.....	36	1,024	2,161	298	355
808	Lemonade, soda water, and beverages containing no alcohol or less than ½ percent.	1929	15¢ gallon.....	11	389	510	144	178
		1931	do.....	12	403	496	153	179
		1934	do.....	12	108	131	25	50
		1935	do.....	14	108	113	3	6
		1937	do.....	15	115	117	4	3
		1938	do.....	14	116	121	(⁵)	(⁵)
		1939 ³	10¢ gallon ⁴	9	86	91	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ Combined data for "vegetables, cut, sliced, parched, roasted, packed in oil, or prepared, n. s. p. f." and "canned vegetables, n. s. p. f."

² Includes pickled vegetables in 1931.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Classification established on June 15, 1936, the effective date on which the rate was reduced in the Trade Agreement with France to 62½¢ gallon.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1938		
Japan.....	218	Imports of prepared vegetables, n. s. p. l., from Italy and other countries, notably the Far East, consist almost entirely of special preparations not produced in the United States and consumed largely by former nationals of the several countries.
China.....	136	
Italy.....	76	
1939		
Japan.....	273	According to an analysis of imports of 1936, made by the Tariff Commission, the principal items imported from Italy are "caponata" (an eggplant salad), "condimento" (a paste or sauce usually containing sardines and probably used as an appetizer), canned macaroni, chickpea flour; also peppers, onions, and mixed pickles in vinegar, all more properly classifiable under pickled vegetables.
China.....	184	
Hong Kong.....	81	
1938		
Italy.....	1,284	In the United States vermouth is ordinarily made with California fortified wine such as port, sherry, angelina, or muscatel as a base. The flavoring herbs, most of which must be imported, are obtained from all parts of the world. Domestic vermouth ordinarily sells at considerably lower prices than the imported product, but until recent months imports exceeded domestic production.
France.....	610	
Greece.....	2	
1939		
Italy.....	1,142	Italy has been the chief source of imports, particularly for the sweeter types. In 1938, total imports (in containers large or small) amounted to 1,152,000 gallons, of which 781,000 gallons came from Italy. This compares, in the fiscal year 1937-38, with tax-paid withdrawals of domestic vermouth for consumption amounting to 172,000 gallons. The United States is the most important single foreign market for Italian bottled vermouth; in 1938 more than 40 percent of the total went to the United States, Sweden being the second market.
France.....	753	
Greece.....	4	
1938		
France.....	1,042	Since the repeal of prohibition domestic production of wines has increased greatly. In the fiscal years 1937-38 and 1938-39, the output of commercial wines (mainly still wines, with fortified wines over 3/4 of the total) was about 100 and 64 million gallons, respectively, as compared with annual imports of 3 to 4 million gallons (including all types). Imports consist chiefly of wines which are in demand because of special qualities. The only kinds of wine in which Italy is the major supplier of United States imports are vermouth, and still wines containing 14 percent or less of alcohol.
Germany ⁴	484	
Italy.....	322	
1939		
France.....	1,208	Italy produces about 1 billion gallons of wine of all kinds annually, and is surpassed only by France. In 1938, total exports of Italian wine of all types to the United States (with vermouth predominating) constituted about 5 1/2 percent of the value of Italian wines going to all countries. Switzerland, the Italian possessions, and Germany are the most important markets for Italian wine. Exports to the United States, other than vermouth, consist chiefly of wine in "fiaschi," i. e., straw-covered bottles, probably mostly Chianti. To ensure high quality in wine bottled for export, the Italian Government has provided for a national mark to be affixed to the product, which conforms to certain standards. This mark is optional for some markets, but compulsory for others, including the United States.
Germany ⁴	500	
Italy.....	355	
1938		
Denmark.....	73	Par. 808 covers 3 general types of nonalcoholic beverages: (1) Artificially carbonated beverages, such as soda water, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, grape, and lemon; (2) beverages prepared from fruit juices, such as lemonade, limeade, but not including fruit juices as such, which are dutiable under paragraph 806; and (3) fermented beverages, such as ginger beer, near-beer, and small beer. In 1935 and 1937, United States production of non-alcoholic beverages was valued at 161 and 280 million dollars, respectively. Products in this group are, at present, unimportant in United States trade with Italy. Before the repeal of the prohibition amendment, annual imports in this class from Italy amounted to about 150,000 gallons, valued at \$180,000, and consisted chiefly of nonalcoholic vermouth.
United Kingdom.....	45	
France.....	2	
1939		
Denmark.....	45	
United Kingdom.....	43	
Germany ⁴	2	

⁴ Does not include duties on imports into the Virgin Islands of the United States.

⁵ Includes Austria.

⁶ Classification established on June 15, 1936, the effective date on which the rate was reduced in the Trade Agreement with France to 75¢ gallon.

⁷ Less than 600.

⁸ Rate reduced in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
904	Countable cotton cloth..... Printed, dyed, or colored: Not containing silk.	1929	Various.....	32	1,000 sq. yd.	8,428	1,000 sq. yd.	173
					25,267		1,000 lbs.	
					5,875		1,000 lbs.	
		1931	do.....	31	1,000 sq. yd.	4,441	1,000 sq. yd.	82
					18,319		1,000 lbs.	
					4,895		1,000 lbs.	
		1934	do.....	34	1,000 sq. yd.	3,234	1,000 sq. yd.	34
					16,121		1,000 lbs.	
					3,670		1,000 lbs.	
		1935	do.....	32	1,000 sq. yd.	3,279	1,000 sq. yd.	52
20,640	1,000 lbs.							
5,150	1,000 lbs.							
1937	do. ¹	*32	1,000 sq. yd.	6,169	1,000 sq. yd.	215		
			41,831		1,000 lbs.			
			11,008		1,000 lbs.			
1938	do.....	*32	1,000 sq. yd.	2,967	1,000 sq. yd.	94		
			17,879		1,000 lbs.			
			4,797		1,000 lbs.			
1939 ²	do. ⁴	*29	1,000 sq. yd.	2,926	1,000 sq. yd.	58		
			17,555		1,000 lbs.			
			4,187		1,000 lbs.			
908	Tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths, of cotton or other vegetable fiber (not including pile fabrics or bed-ticking).	1929	45 percent.....	45	4,535	718		
		1931	55 percent.....	55	1,576	672		
		1934	do.....	55	800	492		
		1935	do.....	55	807	507		
		1937	do.....	55	1,412	916		
		1938	do.....	55	1,010	688		
1939 ³	do.....	55	1,100	705				

¹ Rate reduced on "printed dyed or colored cloth, exceeding yarn count 85, weighing less than 1½ ounces per square yard, or exceeding yarn count 40, woven with swivel attachments," in the Trade Agreement with Switzerland, effective Feb. 15, 1936.

² Calculation does not include duty on imports into Virgin Islands customs district.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
<i>1938</i>			
United Kingdom.....	843	<p>United States production of cotton cloth, the largest of any country in the world, consists mainly of cloths made from coarse and medium yarns, not finer than 40s. Total production of countable cotton cloths in 1937 amounted to nearly 9 billion square yards, weighing over 2 billion pounds. Production of fine cloths is substantial, amounting to about 1 billion square yards and to 175 million pounds.</p> <p>Imports of countable cotton cloths are small in comparison with total domestic production, and consist largely of fine cloths and specialties. Imports from Italy represent less than 3 percent of total imports and include such materials as filter cloths, cambrics, upholstery cloths, coarse colored cloths, and colored shirtings. Imports from Italy are now in part subject to reductions in duty because of concessions made in the recent trade agreement with the United Kingdom.</p>	
Belgium.....	778		
Japan.....	360		
<i>1939</i>			
United Kingdom.....	1,271		
Belgium.....	529		
Switzerland.....	412		
<i>1938</i>			
Italy.....	688		<p>United States production of cotton tapestries, the only class of jacquard-figured upholstery cloths for which production data have been available, declined from a value of \$21,000,000 in 1923 to \$13,000,000 in 1929, and to \$4,000,000 in 1935. Production data are not shown separately in the Census of Manufactures for 1937.</p> <p>Imports include jacquard-figured piece goods such as brocatelles, damasks, matelasse, Gobelin type of tapestry and other tapestries, also table covers, scarfs, runners, panels, and seats and backs for chairs. These are made principally of all-cotton, cotton-and-rayon, and cotton-and-linen yarns. Italy is the principal source of imports, supplying on the average for recent years about 65 percent (by value) of the total. The comparatively large importations may be attributed in part to superior quality, in part to lower prices, and also to the availability of a greater number of patterns or designs in short lengths. The increased percentage of imports from Italy is due primarily to the decrease in domestic consumption of the higher-priced tapestries and jacquard-figured upholstery cloths which were supplied mainly by other countries.</p>
Belgium.....	183		
United Kingdom.....	64		
<i>1939</i>			
Italy.....	705		
Belgium.....	230		
United Kingdom.....	70		

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Rate reduced on certain value brackets and on cloth woven with 8 or more harnesses, etc. and rate bound on cloth woven with 2 or more kinds or colors of filling, in the Trade Agreement with United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
909	Cotton corduroys, plushes, and chenilles: Manufactures of.	1929	50 percent		Not separately classified.			
		1931	do	50		357		174
		1934	do	50		137		107
		1935	do	50		90		34
		1937	do	50		18		3
		1938	do	50		5		(1)
		1939 ¹	do	50		5		(1)
911 (a)	Cotton quilts or bedspreads, Jacquard-figured.	1929	25%; 40%		Not separately classified.			
		1931	40 percent	40	818	806	763	738
		1934	do	40	788	765	774	747
		1935	do	40	1,100	924	1,068	889
		1937	do	40	2,321	1,584	1,849	1,350
		1938	do	40	1,893	1,269	1,614	1,139
		1939 ²	do	40	2,270	1,353	1,892	1,213
921	Cotton imitation Oriental rugs. ³	1929	35 percent	35	Not separately classified.			
		1931	do	35	1,250	1,734	329	381
		1934 ⁴	do	37	471	542	85	85
		1934 ⁴	35%+23¢ sq. yd. e.	22	793	562	72	56
		1935 ⁵	35%+23¢ sq. yd. e.					
		1935 ⁵	20%+23¢ sq. yd. e.	20	4,502	3,597	560	423
		1937	do	20	2,808	2,040	309	200
		1938	do	20	3,022	2,546	302	184
		1939 ²	do	20				
		921	Rugs, n. e. s., wholly or in chief value of cotton (except grass or rice straw) (other than "hit and miss" rag rugs, chenille rugs, and imitation oriental rugs). ¹¹	1929	35 percent		Not separately classified.	
1931 ¹¹	do			35	2,089	592		
1934 ¹¹	do ¹²			42	4,821	671	(1)	(1)
1935	do ¹²			48	3,010	550	1	1
1937	do			35	4,553	1,063	39	29
1938	do			35	2,246	780	156	112
1939 ²	do			35	3,382	1,415	108	129

¹ Less than 500.² Preliminary.³ Imports reported under class 32259 "other carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs," during the period Jan. 1, 1931, to June 9, 1934, from Belgium, France, and Italy were considered as "imitation oriental", and are included in the figures for those years.⁴ Jan. 1-June 9.⁵ June 10-Dec. 31.⁶ In addition to the regular duty, a fee of 23¢ per square yard was imposed under sec. 3 (e) of the National Recovery Act, by Presidential direction, effective June 10, 1934.⁷ Jan. 1-June 14.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1938			
France.....	2	Manufactures of cotton corduroys, plushes, and chenilles include a wide variety of items, such as plush pillow or cushion tops, table scarfs and runners, radio and piano scarfs, tapestries, rugs, chenille face cloths, and bath sheets. Domestic production figures for these articles are not available and probably the output is not large. Imports, chiefly novelties, consist of prayer rugs, pillow tops, scarfs and runners, and similar products. They were substantial in 1931 but declined sharply in subsequent years because articles made from cut-pile fabrics went out of style. In the period 1931-34, Italy was the principal supplier, followed by France and Belgium. Imports from Italy in 1938 and 1939 were negligible.	
Japan.....	1		
United Kingdom.....	1		
1939			
United Kingdom.....	2		
Japan.....	1		
France.....	1		
1938			
Italy.....	1,139		Total domestic production of all types of woven cotton quilts or bedspreads declined in value from \$19,000,000 in 1927 to \$4,000,000 in 1933, but increased to \$9,000,000 in 1937. The production of all-cotton jacquard-figured bedspread fabrics, first separately recorded in 1935, was valued at \$3,700,000 in 1935, and at \$4,000,000 in 1937. The output of cotton-and-rayon jacquard-figured bedspreads is not shown separately, but in view of the fact that the value of imports is exclusive of duty, it appears that imports supply a considerable part of the consumption. Italy is the main source of imports of jacquard-figured bedspreads in chief value of cotton, supplying over 85 percent of the total. Italian bedspreads are made of all-rayon or alternate ends of cotton and rayon warp and of coarse cotton filling. They are imported chiefly because of relatively low price and novelty. Data are not available for Italian production and exports of bedspreads. The United States is probably an important market for Italian bedspreads, which are sold largely to Italians living in this country.
Japan.....	116		
United Kingdom.....	9		
1939			
Italy.....	1,213		
Japan.....	132		
United Kingdom.....	5		
1938			
Belgium.....	1,760	Cotton "imitation oriental" rugs were developed in Europe shortly after the World War, and in the United States a decade later. These rugs are cut-pile woven in oriental designs and colorings. Domestic production reached a peak during the period 1933-35, when, under the National Industrial Recovery Act, a fee of 23 cents per square yard was imposed on imports in addition to the regular duty of 35 per centum. The annual production during this period was between 250,000 and 300,000 square yards. After the duty was reduced and the fee abolished following the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the National Recovery Administration, effective May 1 and June 15, 1935, respectively, production declined rapidly and finally ceased altogether. Imports, almost entirely from Belgium, France, and Italy, were first separately recorded on June 10, 1934; prior to that date, imports of "other carpets, carpeting, mats, and rugs" from these countries were considered cotton "imitation oriental" rugs. Belgium, the principal source, supplies about 75 percent of total imports as compared with about 10 percent from Italy.	
Italy.....	200		
France.....	87		
1939			
Belgium.....	2,258		
Italy.....	184		
France.....	104		
1938			
Japan.....	300		Imports of cotton floor coverings, n. e. s., are mainly rugs and include a variety of types, such as plain and plaid rag rugs, yarn rugs, hooked rugs, braided rugs, cut-pile rugs (not imitation oriental), and tufted rugs. Domestic production, confined mainly to plaid rag rugs, braided rugs, and tufted rugs, is not recorded separately and is much smaller than imports. Under the National Industrial Recovery Act a fee of 20 percent, but not less than 5 cents per square yard, was imposed on imports of cotton rugs other than hit-and-miss rag rugs, chenille rugs, and "imitation oriental" rugs, in addition to the regular duty. This fee, which became effective on June 5, 1934, was discontinued on June 15, 1935, following the Supreme Court decision on the National Recovery Administration. Imports from Japan, the principal source of supply, are chiefly plain and plaid rag rugs and Sanshu yarn rugs; imports from Belgium and Italy are mainly cut-pile rugs of designs other than imitation oriental; imports from Canada are mainly hooked rugs. The value per square yard of the imports from Italy is much higher than the average from other countries.
Belgium.....	300		
Italy.....	112		
Canada.....	38		
1939			
Belgium.....	800		
Japan.....	420		
Italy.....	120		

* Rate reduced from 35 percent to 20 percent in the Trade Agreement with Belgium, effective May 1, 1935.

⁹ June 15-Dec. 31.

¹⁰ Fee of 23 cents per square yard abolished by Presidential direction, effective June 15, 1935.

¹¹ Fee of 20 percent, but not less than 5¢ per square yard, under sec. 3 (e)

of the National Industrial Recovery Act, was imposed by Presidential proclamation, effective June 5, 1934.

¹² In addition to the regular duty, a fee of 20 percent, but not less than 5¢ per square yard, under sec. 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, was imposed by Presidential proclamation, effective June 5, 1934. This fee was abolished by the President's action, effective June 14, 1935.

¹³ Imports reported under this class for the period Jan. 1, 1931, to June 9, 1934, from Belgium, France, and Italy are included with "cotton imitation oriental rugs."

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
923	Articles and manufactures of cotton, n. s. p. f. ¹	1929	40 percent	40		2,738		1,037
		1931	do	40		931		71
		1934	do	40		1,009		15
		1935	do	40		1,344		44
		1937	do	40		4,207		345
		1938	do	40		2,171		230
		1939 ²	40 percent; 30 percent.	40		2,438		264
1001	Hemp, unmanufactured, not hackled.	1929	\$22.40 per ton	8	Long tons		Long tons	
		1931	\$44.80 per ton	32	994	280	919	258
		1934	do	18	806	114	578	81
		1935	do	16	511	128	495	124
		1937	do	16	676	187	439	126
		1938	do	16	621	173	301	88
		1939 ²	do	15	410	113	229	73
1008	Burlaps and other woven fabrics wholly of jute, n. s. p. f., not bleached, colored, etc., or printed, or rendered noninflammable.	1929	1½ lb	8	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	do	15	640,372	77,006	11,730	1,494
		1934	do	14	431,871	28,867	6,119	443
		1935	do	14	371,956	27,521	2,268	187
		1937	do	16	472,732	33,023	4,229	310
		1938	do	16	658,969	41,213	12,731	769
		1939 ²	do	16	504,235	28,335	10,50	596
1021	Jute carpets, carpeting, mats, matting, or rugs.	1929	35 percent	35	1,000 square yards		1,000 square yards	
		1931	do	35	671	732	5	7
		1934	do	35	365	248	60	44
		1935	do	35	495	567	19	21
		1937	do	35	1,088	1090	106	88
		1938	do	35	708	589	301	216
		1939 ²	do	35	793	650	227	153
				1,193	858	278	173	

¹ Imports in 1929, especially those from Italy, largely of "cloth in chief value of cotton, containing wool," reclassified under the act of 1930 in pars. 906 and 1122

² Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1938		<p>These articles are mainly tablecloths, napkins, and sets; started needlework tapestry; velours (runners, scarfs, etc.); petit-point bags and purses; panels, scarfs, and mats; printers' rubber blanketing; slip covers; bandages, and gauze tissues; badminton nets; and cotton bag materials. Although complete data are not available, United States production probably exceeds 200 million dollars annually. The few articles reported separately in the Census of Manufactures for 1935 were valued at 183 million dollars. Exports are considerably larger than imports.</p> <p>The articles imported from Japan, which are more competitive with domestic products than those from other sources, consist chiefly of tablecloths, napkins, and sets; bags, purses, and cases; cotton figures; and measuring tapes. Imports from other countries are either novelty and specialty goods, such as started needlework tapestries, and petit-point bags, or articles produced in the United States only in small quantities. Imports from Italy account for 10 percent or less of the total and consist largely of velour articles. Treasury Decision 47681, May 9, 1935, transferred velour articles from paragraphs 909 to 923, which largely accounts for the great increase in imports in 1937 and 1938. Prior to the act of 1930, the principal item in this class imported from Italy was cotton cloth containing wool. This cloth is now dutiable under paragraphs 906 and 1122.</p> <p>United States production of hemp fiber averaged 544 long tons per year during 1929-36 and 653 tons in 1937-39. Imports averaged 771 long tons in 1929-36 and 679 tons in 1937-39; Italy usually supplying over one-half of total imports.</p> <p>Italian production of raw hemp amounted to about 86,000 long tons in 1936, 107,000 tons in 1937, and to 90,000 tons in 1938. Because of the Government's policy of self-sufficiency, a much greater portion of the crop is now being consumed in Italian mills than formerly, the consumption being estimated at about 60,000 tons annually. Italian jute mills are using a considerable quantity of lower grade hemp and tow in place of jute. Hemp spinning mills are reported to be using about 40,000 tons of hemp annually. Moreover, substantial quantities of hemp are cottonized for spinning on cotton machinery.</p> <p>Italian exports of raw hemp averaged about 36,000 long tons per year in 1929-36, and amounted to 35,000 tons in 1937, and to 30,000 tons in 1938. Germany acquired 64 percent of Italian exports in 1937 and 73 percent in 1938. France ranks second, and Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States take small quantities; in general, however, spinners in these countries use Italian hemp only when orders specify this fiber, or when the requisite strength and color cannot be obtained in other hemp.</p> <p>These fabrics consist principally of unbleached and unprocessed burlap, which are not manufactured commercially in the United States. Imported burlap, however, competes indirectly in a limited way with cotton bagging fabrics. Domestic requirements are supplied principally by imports from British India, but about 2 percent comes from Italy. Burlap imported from Italy is reported to be generally interchangeable in use with that from British India; other European sources are the United Kingdom and Belgium.</p> <p>British India is practically the sole source of raw jute, the raw material for making burlap.</p> <p>"Reproduction oriental" rugs of jute, which constitute the major part of imports of jute rugs and carpeting, are pile-woven with designs similar to those in oriental rugs of wool and in "imitation oriental" cotton rugs, which are also pile-woven. Production of such jute rugs in the United States amounted to 912,000 square yards in 1929, 176,000 square yards in 1935, and 421,000 square yards in 1936. Although later data are not available, it is known that there has been little, if any, increase in domestic output, which has remained smaller than imports.</p> <p>Data on foreign production and trade are not available. United States imports are chiefly from France, Belgium, and Italy.</p> <p>"Reproduction oriental" jute rugs (both imported and domestic) compete with "imitation oriental" cotton rugs imported from Belgium, France, and Italy, and with certain types of the lower grades of wool rugs (both domestic and imported).</p>
Japan.....	961	
Italy.....	230	
United Kingdom.....	183	
1939		
Japan.....	1,273	
Italy.....	264	
Belgium.....	221	
1938		
Italy.....	73	
Yugoslavia.....	33	
Chile.....	3	
1939		
Italy.....	105	
Yugoslavia.....	33	
Chile.....	11	
1938		
British India.....	24,765	
United Kingdom.....	1,984	
Italy.....	596	
1939		
British India.....	24,035	
United Kingdom.....	2,318	
Belgium.....	531	
1938		
France.....	336	
Italy.....	153	
Belgium.....	163	
1939		
France.....	378	
Belgium.....	284	
Italy.....	173	

³Rate on a number of articles was reduced in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

⁴Rate bound in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy		
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1101 (a)	Donskoi, Smyrna, etc., and similar wools without Merino or English blood (carpet wool): In the grease: Under bond for manufacture of rugs, carpets, or other floor coverings. ¹	1929	Free		1,000 pounds actual weight		1,000 pounds actual weight		
		1931	do		105,389	25,560	1,139	260	
		1934	do		67,037	7,731	1,570	154	
		1935	do		44,990	5,201	1,139	159	
		1937	do		98,845	11,883	208	26	
		1938	do		99,062	24,581	355	87	
		1939	do		43,926	6,827	114	20	
		1939	do		86,401	13,856	1,389	197	
		Washed	1929	do		35,287	10,467	2,790	708
			1931	do		30,314	4,635	945	104
	1934		do		12,300	1,822	967	123	
	1935		do		20,771	3,279	415	59	
	1937		do		33,762	10,177	235	67	
	1938		do		11,043	2,275	111	18	
	1939		do		25,124	5,120	264	51	
	Scoured	1929	do		17,079	5,378	1,169	317	
		1931	do		19,741	3,290	2,096	324	
		1934	do		16,440	2,606	221	25	
		1935	do		31,926	5,342	34	4	
		1937	do		28,434	9,118			
1938		do		11,644	2,911				
1939		do		23,180	5,225				
1109	Woven fabrics of wool and hair (other than mohair): Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard: Woolens: Valued over \$1.25, not over \$2 per pound. ² Valued not over \$1.25 per pound. ³	1929	Various		1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds		
		1931	50¢ lb. + 55%	86	671	1,065			
		1934	do	86	580	939			
		1935	50¢ lb. + 40% ⁴	86	705	1,118	(4)	(4)	
		1937	50¢ lb. + 40% ⁴	86	1,263	2,005	113	171	
		1938	50¢ lb. + 55%	86	999	1,551	64	92	
		1939	50¢ lb. + 40% ⁴	73	1,574	2,411	119	174	
		1929	Various						
		1931	50¢ lb. + 50%	105	680	615	1	1	
		1934	do	108	843	722			
		1935	50¢ lb. + 40% ⁴	108	1,288	1,114	(4)	(4)	
		1936	50¢ lb. + 50%	103	2,167	2,048	258	239	
		1938	50¢ lb. + 50%	103	1,399	1,313	246	228	
		1939	40¢ lb. + 45% ⁴	92	2,672	2,418	43	41	
		1939	50¢ lb. + 40% ⁴						

¹ Preliminary.² Classification for 1929 included camel hair, imports of which were comparatively small in the years 1931 to 1937, with no imports from Italy.³ Rate reduced on "woven green billiard cloths, etc.," in the Trade Agreement with Belgium, effective May 1, 1935.⁴ Less than 500.⁵ Including in 1935, 1937, and 1938 "woven green billiard cloths, in the piece, weighing more than 11 ounces but not more than 15 ounces per square yard," separately classified beginning May 1, 1935. Imports of these cloths (entirely from Belgium) amounted to 25,076 pounds valued at \$42,357 during the period May 1-Dec. 31, 1935, and 49,260 pounds valued at \$81,367 in 1937. In 1938 imports from Belgium amounted to 58,134 pounds valued at \$91,321 and imports from the United Kingdom to 161 pounds valued at \$292.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
<i>1938</i>			
Argentina.....	2,905	<p>There is no commercial production of carpet wools in the United States, the entire domestic consumption being supplied by imports. Italy has a limited production of carpet wools of a rather inferior type, and there is also a small production in the Italian colonies. In addition, there is some importation into Italy of carpet wools, both shorn and on the skin. Imports from Italy are a small part of total imports. The United States market, however, is of no great importance to Italy since any small surplus of Italian carpet wools is readily sold in European countries.</p>	
British India.....	1,954		
United Kingdom.....	1,040		
<i>1939</i>			
Argentina.....	5,042		
British India.....	4,811		
United Kingdom.....	1,224		
<i>1938</i>			
Syria.....	831		
Iraq.....	356		
Egypt.....	338		
<i>1939</i>			
Syria.....	1,452		
Iraq.....	1,181		
British India.....	774		
<i>1938</i>			
Argentina.....	886		
British India.....	472		
France.....	390		
<i>1939</i>			
Argentina.....	2,043		
Iraq.....	1,207		
British India.....	990		
<i>1938</i>			
United Kingdom.....	1,188	<p>The 2 principal types of wool cloth are woolens and worsteds. Although there is a small output of fine, high-grade fabrics, the output of the American woolen and worsted industry consists largely of medium and low grade fabrics for consumers with moderate incomes who constitute the largest market in the United States. In 1937, domestic output was valued at \$827,000,000, of which woolen goods accounted for \$289,000,000 and worsted for \$499,000,000. The remaining \$129,000,000 was composed of tops for sale, yarn noils, and waste. Woolens are relatively more important in imports than in domestic production. Imports of woolens, which are mainly fine, medium, and heavy weight, were not shown separately before 1930, but the figures for all fabrics of wool have been much less since that time than under the Tariff Act of 1922. The United Kingdom is by far the most important source of woolens as well as worsted imports. Entries from Italy, which has recently become a minor supplier of woolens, are in general lower in grade than those from the United Kingdom, and therefore, compete with a larger part of the domestic output. Italy ranks among the leading exporters of wool goods and in 1937 was exceeded only by Great Britain. In 1937, the total value of woolen and worsted fabrics exported from Italy was about 300 million lire (16 million dollars), and in 1938 about 325 million lire (17 million dollars); both values were higher than those for the years 1929 and 1931, the most favorable earlier years. The leading markets for Italian woolens and worsteds are British India, South Africa, Argentina, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. Exports to the United States in 1937 were valued at 11,546,000 lire (\$607,000), as compared with 7,836,000 lire (\$412,000) in 1938.</p>	
Belgium.....	102		
Italy.....	92		
<i>1939</i>			
United Kingdom.....	1,837		
France.....	198		
Italy.....	174		
<i>1938</i>			
United Kingdom.....	1,005		
Italy.....	228		
Japan.....	29		
<i>1939</i>			
United Kingdom.....	2,209		
Japan.....	59		
France.....	54		

⁶ Rate reduced on "woven fabrics, etc. (except woven green billiard cloths, etc.);" in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

⁷ Including in 1935, 1936, and 1938 "woven green billiard cloths, in the piece, weighing more than 11 ounces but not more than 15 ounces per square yard," separately classified beginning May 1, 1935. There were no imports of these cloths during the period May 1-Dec. 31, 1935; in 1937 imports (entirely from Belgium) amounted to 227 pounds, valued at \$242; there were no imports in 1938 or 1939. "Woven green billiard cloths, etc." are dutiable at 50¢ lb.+40 percent regardless of value.

⁸ Rate reduced on "woven fabrics, etc. (except woven green billiard cloths, etc.)," valued at not more than 80¢ per pound," in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

⁹ Rate reduced on "woven fabrics, etc. (except woven green billiard cloths, etc.)" valued at more than 80¢ but not more than \$1.25 per pound," in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
1115 (b)	Bodies, hoods, forms, and shapes, for hats, bonnets, berets, or similar articles of wool felt (hat bodies): Not blocked, trimmed or finished.	1929	(1).....	57	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	{40¢ lb.+75%.....	} 107	6,295	9,168	4,012	5,372
		1934	{40¢ lb.+55% ²		2,449	1,958	2,138	1,638
		1935	40¢ lb.+55%.....	99	1,757	1,602	1,631	1,487
		1937	do.....	99	2,132	1,956	1,410	1,355
		1938	do.....	98	2,305	2,163	968	1,058
		1938	{40¢ lb.+55%.....	} 91	2,083	1,799	1,417	1,286
		1939 ⁴	{33¢ lb.+45% ³		1,006	797	691	563
1205	All-silk and silk mixed fabrics not over 30 inches in width, not Jacquard-figured, in the gray, bleached, printed, piece-dyed, and yarn-dyed.	1929	55 percent.....		Not separately classified.			
		1931	60 percent.....	60	206	972	17	66
		1934	do.....	60	89	308	5	23
		1935	do.....	60	99	293	8	31
		1937	45% ³ ; 50% ³ ; 60%.....	50	129	548	24	118
		1938	do.....	51	119	439	25	105
		1939 ⁴	do.....	50	103	413	20	93
		1205	Woven fabrics of silk, Jacquard-figured: Exceeding 30 inches in width.	1929	55 percent.....		Not separately classified.	
1931	65 percent.....			65	196	1,124	77	383
1934	do.....			65	50	272	16	73
1935	do.....			65	58	274	13	67
1937	65% ³ ; 45% ³			57	105	453	44	151
1938	do.....			60	55	204	22	84
1939 ⁴	do.....			60	34	127	9	32

¹ Dutiable at 24¢ per lb.+40% if valued not over \$2 per pound; 30¢ per lb.+45% if valued over \$2 not over \$4 per pound; and at 45¢ per lb.+50% if valued over \$4 per pound.

² Rate changed from 40¢ per lb.+75% to 40¢ per lb.+55%, by Presidential proclamation, effective Apr. 15, 1931, under section 326 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

³ The rate of 33¢ per lb.+45% (par. 1115 (a)) was in effect during the period Mar. 23 to June 25, inclusive. It was authorized by T. D. 49335 and terminated by Sec. 34 (b) of the Customs Administrative Act of 1938 (T. D. 49646).

⁴ Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1938		<p>Domestic production of wool-felt hat bodies, for sale as such, increased from 587,000 dozens in 1929 to 2,428,000 dozens in 1937. Of domestic consumption, which totaled 3,969,000 dozens in 1929, 1,553,000 dozens in 1933, and 3,886,817 dozens in 1937, imports supplied, respectively, 85, 62, and 38 percent.</p> <p>Italy has been the principal source of imports, except in 1937 when Japan furnished 46 percent of the total (in quantity—a much smaller proportion in value) as compared with 42 percent from Italy.</p> <p>Of foreign producers, Italy ranks first in both production and exports, and is followed by France, Poland, and, in recent years, by Japan. Italian exports, which are widely distributed, amounted to 2,387,000 pounds in 1937 and 3,417,000 pounds in 1938. In 1937 43 percent of the exports from Italy went to the United States and 23 percent to Great Britain, as compared with 46 percent and 28 percent, respectively, in 1938. Largely because of a union boycott against the products of Italy and Japan, imports from both declined sharply from 1938 to 1939.</p> <p>Fabrics of this width and construction include all-silk and silk-mixed goods woven of dyed yarns or woven in the gray state and subsequently converted by bleaching, printing, or piece dyeing. In 1938 this group accounted for about 9 percent of the total value of broad silks imported under paragraph 1205. The group consists of mainly necktie materials, umbrella cloth, split-edge floral ribbons, and Japanese pongees and Fujii cloth, printed or dyed. Of these products, only necktie materials and umbrella cloth are produced in the United States, but data on production are not available. About 3/4 of the imports from Italy are yarn-dyed fabrics, chiefly all-silk necktie cloth of distinctive workmanship or novelty design. Italy is the leading supplier of yarn-dyed, narrow-woven silk goods but competes in this market with fabrics of this type imported from Switzerland. The all-silk, yarn-dyed fabrics from Italy are valued for the most part at more than \$5.50 a pound. They are high-grade novelties of special patterns for the exclusive quality trade.</p> <p>In 1938 about 3/4 of the value of the plain-woven, narrow fabrics imported from Italy were piece-dyed and printed, dominantly of silk mixtures and of all-silk fabrics valued at less than \$5.50 a pound. Japan was the principal source of this type of goods; it furnishes, however, fabrics wholly different from those of European origin. The piece-dyed silk mixtures from Italy are primarily "gloria" umbrella fabrics which compete in this market with imports from Switzerland and with the domestic output of gloria cloth.</p> <p>Italian production and export statistics do not show data for items comparable with those grouped under this classification. The importance of Italy as a producer of necktie fabrics in general and the position of the United States as a market for Italian exports of silk fabrics are discussed under Jacquard-figured broad silks.</p> <p>In 1938, imports of Jacquard-figured goods constituted about 13 percent of the value of total imports of broad silks. Italy has been for a number of years the leading source of imports. Austria, France, and the United Kingdom are other important suppliers.</p> <p>Imports of Jacquard-figured goods over 30 inches wide are largely high-grade upholstery and drapery fabrics, such as armures, damasks, brocades, and brocatelles. Italy was the leading source of imports in 1937 and 1938, having ranked second to France prior thereto. Imports from Italy are mainly luxury fabrics for interior decoration. In 1937, the domestic production of silk-mixed upholstery, tapestry, and drapery materials, both plain-woven and Jacquard-figured, amounted to 849,000 pounds, valued at \$1,377,000. The bulk of the domestic output consists of medium-grade staple goods and such novelties as can be made in large quantities per pattern.</p>
Italy.....	1,286	
Japan.....	370	
France.....	95	
1939		
Italy.....	563	
Japan.....	127	
France.....	85	
1938		
Japan.....	114	
Italy.....	105	
France.....	71	
1939		
Italy.....	93	
Japan.....	85	
United Kingdom..	77	
1938		
Italy.....	84	
Japan.....	58	
France.....	24	
1939		
Italy.....	118	
Czechoslovakia..	88	
Japan.....	61	
1939		
Italy.....	116	
Switzerland.....	109	
United Kingdom..	52	

¹ Rate on all-silk, valued over \$5.50 per pound, reduced to 45 percent in the Trade Agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936; rate on yarn-dyed, all-silk, valued over \$5.50 per pound, previously specified at 45 percent in the Trade Agreement with Switzerland, effective Feb. 15, 1936. Countervailing duty collected on imports from Italy, effective Aug. 12, 1939.

² Rate on silk mixed reduced to 50 percent in the Trade Agreement with Switzerland, effective Feb. 15, 1936.

³ Rate on all-silk, valued over \$5.50 per pound, reduced to 45 percent in the Trade Agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy		
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1205	Woven Fabrics, etc.—Con. Not exceeding 30 inches in width.	1929	55 percent.....	---	Not separately classified.				
		1931	65 percent.....	65	120	849	33	192	
		1934	do.....	65	50	402	22	143	
		1935	do.....	65	57	381	16	98	
		1937	65%; 45% ¹	51	111	658	36	197	
		1938	do.....	51	77	413	20	118	
		1939 ²	do.....	51	72	362	21	116	
		1301	Rayon yarns, having not more than 20 turns twist per inch: Singles: Weighing 150 deniers or more.	1929	45¢ lb.; 45% min....	---	Not separately classified.		
1931	45%; 45¢ lb. min....			60	634	502	150	101	
1934 ³	do.....			59	17	14	7	4	
1935	do.....			48	15	15	(⁴)	(⁴)	
1937	do.....			148	407	124	227	67	
1938	do.....			140	180	53	69	26	
1939 ²	do.....			152	132	39	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Weighing less than 150 deniers.	1929			45¢ lb.; 45% min....	---	Not separately classified.			
	1931		50%; 45¢ lb. min....	66	1,132	790	210	161	
	1934		do.....	66	52	38	15	11	
	1935		do.....	53	7	6	---	---	
	1937		do.....	102	418	185	251	102	
	1938		do.....	107	74	31	55	25	
	1939 ²		do.....	101	39	17	22	12	
	1302		Filaments, not [*] exceeding 30 inches in length, other than waste (staple fiber).	1929	20 percent.....	20	1,052	446	25	10
1931				25 percent.....	25	663	272	170	48
1934		do.....		25	215	71	120	38	
1935		do.....		25	1,457	317	587	150	
1937		do.....		25	20,607	3,847	5,637	1,092	
1938		do.....		25	23,189	4,600	9,008	1,940	
1939 ²		do.....		25	47,400	9,016	9,481	1,931	

¹ Rate on all-silk, valued over \$5.50 per pound, reduced to 45 percent in the Trade Agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. Rate on yarn-dyed (colored), all-silk valued over \$5.50 per pound, previously reduced to 45 percent in the Trade Agreement with Switzerland, effective Feb. 15, 1935.

² Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1938			
Japan.....	35	<p>Three-fifths to two-thirds, in value, of the imports of Jacquard-figured broad silks are goods not over 30 inches wide, largely all-silk necktie materials. Italy is the world's leading producer and fashion arbiter for such fabrics. The United States production, on the other hand, consists principally of all-rayon goods, silk-warp mixtures, and rayon-warp mixtures. In 1937, the domestic output of all-silk necktie fabrics, including both Jacquard-figured and plain-woven goods amounted to 563,000 pounds valued at \$2,309,000 or approximately 10 percent of the total domestic production of necktie fabrics of all textile fibers. Production of silk-mixed necktie fabrics in that year amounted to 1,553,000 pounds valued at \$5,024,000. The foreign trade of Italy in Jacquard-figured fabrics is not separately reported, but such goods constitute a substantial proportion of Italy's exports of yarn-dyed all-silk and silk-mixed fabrics, which amounted to 34,326,000 lire (about \$1,800,000) in 1937, the most important market being the United States and Great Britain. A Government subsidy is paid on exports.</p> <p>The rate of duty on all-silk Jacquard-figured fabrics, other than in the gray, valued over \$5.50 per pound was reduced by the French trade agreement from 65 to 45 percent ad valorem, regardless of width. Over ½ of the total value of the imports of Jacquard-figured goods from all countries were affected by the reduction in duty, and a very much larger proportion of the narrow Jacquard-figured goods. Most of the all-silk Jacquard-figured fabrics valued over \$5.50 per pound imported from Italy and other European countries are specialties not adapted to manufacture by mass production methods.</p>	
Italy.....	32		
France.....	29		
1938			
Italy.....	26	<p>In 1939 the United States was the largest producer of rayon yarn, with an output of about 331 million pounds or 29 percent of the world total. Next in rank were Japan, Germany, and Great Britain. Italy produced 119 million pounds or 11 percent of the world output. Italy, however, is the world's largest exporter of rayon yarn. Over ½ of the Italian production is exported, principally to Germany, British India, Mexico, Australia, and Egypt, the United States being of negligible importance as a market. At their peak in 1929 imports into the United States were equal to about 11 percent of domestic consumption; since 1931, however, they have averaged less than 1 percent, though varying widely in different years. The small import trade under the act of 1930 is due to the decline in prices of rayon yarn which has brought the minimum specific duty of 45 cents a pound into operation on all but a few high-priced specialty yarns. Imports in recent years have been almost wholly from Italy and Japan. Those from Italy are mostly finer than 150 denier whereas those from Japan are principally 150 denier or coarser. Imported yarns comparable with domestic production are primarily consumed in the domestic manufacture of rayon articles intended for export with benefit of drawback of the duty. Staple fiber is a comparatively new textile raw material made by cutting untwisted continuous rayon filaments into definite measured lengths corresponding, as desired, to the staple of raw cotton, wool, or spun silk. Yarns spun wholly or predominantly of staple fiber are known as "spun rayon yarns." Staple fiber is also used for blending with other textile fibers in mixture yarns.</p> <p>The world's production of staple fiber, which was only about 8 million pounds in 1931, increased to 1,084 million pounds in 1939 and is now only slightly less than the world output of rayon yarn. In 1939 Germany produced 440 million pounds, Japan 309 million pounds, and Italy 191 million pounds; the United States, in fifth place, produced about 53 million pounds, and its imports in that year were 47 million.</p> <p>In Italian foreign trade statistics, exports of staple fiber are reported in combination with rayon waste. Staple fiber, however, constitutes the bulk of such exports, which amounted to 39 million pounds in 1937 and 34 million pounds in 1938. Germany has long been the principal market. In 1938, the United States ranked second, taking nearly ½ of Italy's exports.</p>	
Japan.....	21		
Switzerland.....	4		
1939			
Netherlands.....	36		
United Kingdom.....	3		
1938			
Italy.....	(1) 25		
Japan.....	4		
Netherlands.....	1		
1939			
Italy.....	12		
Netherlands.....	3		
Germany.....	2		
1938			
United Kingdom.....	2,438		
Italy.....	1,940		
Japan.....	85		
1939			
United Kingdom.....	5,268		
Italy.....	1,931		
France.....	798		

* Data revised since publication in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.
 † Less than 500.
 ‡ Includes Austria.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
1302								
1504 (a)	Braids, plaits, and laces of straw: Not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained.	1929	15 percent.....	15	1,000 yards 405,982	1,293	1,000 yards 15,510	154
		1931	do.....	15	133,404	349	7,643	64
		1934	do.....	15	123,571	294	3,600	20
		1935	do.....	15	104,248	216	4,229	29
		1937	do.....	15	194,411	533	33,131	137
		1938	do.....	15	197,328	505	23,882	140
		1939 ¹	do.....	15	545,606	1,231	15,232	123
1504 (b)	Hats, bonnets, and hoods (other than harvest hats) of paper or of vegetable fiber other than straw, not sewed, not blocked or trimmed: Not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained.	1929	35 percent.....		Thousands Not separately classified.		Thousands Not separately classified.	
		1931	25 percent.....	25	11,620	5,553	5,095	2,007
		1934	do.....	25	6,988	2,037	1,993	618
		1935	do.....	25	3,916	1,174	1,224	373
		1937	do.....	25	2,614	1,140	93	32
		1938	25%; 12½% ¹	25	1,681	643	98	33
		1939 ¹	do.....	19	1,637	596	75	18
	Bleached, dyed, colored, or stained.	1929	35 percent.....		Thousands Not separately classified.		Thousands Not separately classified.	
		1931	2½% ea. + 25%.....	33	9,684	2,890	495	270
		1934	do.....	37	6,854	1,240	938	308
		1935	do.....	35	4,749	955	976	286
		1937	do.....	35	9,435	1,926	1,204	397
		1938	do.....	35	7,237	1,459	765	231
		1939 ¹	do.....	38	8,780	1,628	1,106	269
	Hats, bonnets, and hoods of straw (other than harvest hats), not sewed, not blocked or trimmed: Not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained.	1929	25%; 35%.....		Thousands Not separately classified.		Thousands Not separately classified.	
		1931	25 percent.....	25	7,245	2,720	3,588	1,308
		1934	do.....	25	3,804	1,287	1,623	604
		1935	do.....	25	1,493	597	511	194
		1937	do.....	25	1,995	783	773	290
		1938	do.....	25	1,480	698	535	213
		1939 ¹	do.....	25	1,572	609	762	295

¹ Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
		In most years imports have constituted more than half of the United States consumption. Germany was the chief source of imports before Italy's rise to first rank in 1933 and 1934. In 1935, Japan became the leading supplier, continuing in first place until 1938 when it was surpassed by the United Kingdom. Imports from European countries are mostly of the 1½-denier size cut to lengths suitable for spinning on the cotton system. This size constitutes also the bulk of domestic production. Imports from Japan, on the other hand, are of the 5½-denier size in lengths suitable for spinning on the worsted and woolen systems.
1938		<p>Domestic manufacturers of men's and women's sewed straw hats are entirely dependent upon foreign sources for their requirements of hat braids. These are imported chiefly from Japan, Italy, and China. The braids imported from Italy are of finer quality and higher price than those from other countries; this disparity became very conspicuous in 1939, when, in terms of quantity, total imports were abnormally large. The prevailing style in finished hats determines the amount of straw braid imported in any given year and to some extent the proportion that is imported from each of the supplying countries.</p> <p>In Italy these braids are produced almost exclusively in the homes of workers rather than in factories. In 1937 and 1938, Italian exports of unbleached straw braids amounted to 66,000 and 88,000 pounds, respectively. The principal export markets are the United States, Great Britain, and South American countries; in 1937 and 1938, the United States purchased 41 percent and 47 percent, respectively, of the total quantity, while the percentages based on value were 67 and 69, respectively.</p> <p>This classification covers hat bodies (partly finished hats) which, after further processing, are converted into finished hats. No hat bodies of the types here considered are made in the United States, the domestic millinery and "straw" hat industries being entirely dependent upon foreign sources for their requirements. These hat bodies originate in several countries, each of which tends to specialize in particular types. Ecuador, Colombia, China, Japan, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands Indies are the principal suppliers. The types imported from Italy are racello, ramies, and to a lesser extent raffia (palm leaf), sisal, and chip (wood). Imports from Italy have been very small since 1937.</p> <p>Racello bodies are used in making women's hats exclusively, and the other types in making both women's and men's hats.</p> <p>Statistics of production in, and exports from, Italy of hats covered by this and subsequent classifications are not available. It is known, however, that the Italian production of vegetable fiber hats is primarily for export. These hat bodies are identical with the bodies described in the preceding comment except that they have been bleached, dyed, colored, or stained. They are directly competitive with bodies imported in an unbleached condition and bleached, dyed, colored, or stained in this country. There is no domestic production of unprocessed hat bodies of the types under consideration. Imports from Italy, unlike those of the hat bodies covered by the preceding comment, continued down to the entrance of Italy into the war, to constitute a considerable fraction of total imports around one-fifth, in quantity and value, in 1939.</p> <p>Hat bodies in this classification are made from untreated natural straw. They are used in the United States in making finished hats by both the millinery and the men's straw hat industries. No similar bodies are produced in this country.</p> <p>Imports from Italy have been a smaller proportion of total imports in the last few years than before. They consist principally of Leghorn hat bodies, a typical Italian product. These bodies are made from a special type of hat braid which is remailed (laced together by a cord running through loops at the edge of the braid) rather than sewed. Imports from Italy also include some Yeddo hat bodies made of strands of tubular or unsplit straw held together by knotted cords. Yeddos (also known as Swiss straw) were originally imported exclusively from Switzerland but now are supplied in lower grades by Italy and Japan.</p>
Japan.....	219	
Italy.....	140	
China.....	135	
1939		
China.....	752	
Japan.....	334	
Italy.....	123	
1938		
Ecuador.....	310	
China.....	173	
Japan.....	69	
1939		
Ecuador.....	269	
China.....	174	
Japan.....	108	
1938		
Japan.....	834	
China.....	371	
Italy.....	231	
1939		
Japan.....	938	
China.....	342	
Italy.....	269	
1938		
China.....	314	
Italy.....	213	
Netherlands Indies.....	30	
1939		
Italy.....	295	
China.....	227	
Japan.....	71	

¹ Rate on palm leaf hats, in chief value of toquilla fiber (*carludovica palmata*), reduced to 12½ percent in the Trade Agreement with Ecuador, effective Oct. 23, 1938.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—					
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy			
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1504 (b)	Hats, bonnets, etc.—Con. Bleached, dyed, colored, or stained.	1929	35%; 25% ¹	---	Not separately classified.					
		1931	2½¢ ea. + 25%	31	1,060	371	402	180		
		1934	do	31	944	334	701	271		
		1935	do	31	1,138	376	959	311		
		1937	do	32	2,362	681	1,492	467		
		1938	do	32	2,286	704	1,573	515		
		1939 ²	do	35	2,265	581	1,698	446		
		Sewed hats, bonnets, and hoods, other than harvest hats, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, etc.: whether or not blocked or trimmed and whether or not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained.	1929	Various	68	7,175	2,261	6,908	2,082	
			1931	33½¢ ea. + 60% ³	89	173	122	149	74	
	1932		25¢ ea. + 50%	88	694	454	654	408		
	1934		do	89	100	63	72	37		
	1935		do	69	10	14	4	2		
	1937		do	86	38	27	5	3		
	1938		do	75	19	20	7	3		
	1939 ²		Various ⁴	62	18	20	1	1		
	1526 (a)		Fur felt hats and hat bodies for men and boys: Valued over \$18, not over \$24 per dozen. ⁵	1929	58½¢ ea. + 25%	---	Not separately classified.			
		1931		75¢ ea. + 25%	68	12	21	1	1	
		1934		do	67	2	4	(⁶)	(⁶)	
1935		do		66	3	6	(⁶)	(⁶)		
1937		do		64	21	40	16	31		
1938		do		64	35	66	31	59		
1939 ²		do		65	50	94	47	90		
Valued over \$24, not over \$30 per dozen. ¹		1929		83½¢ ea. + 25%	---	Not separately classified.				
		1931		\$1 ea. + 25%	67	58	137	52	123	
		1934	do	68	5	12	(⁶)	1		
		1935	do	67	33	80	30	72		
		1937	do	71	63	138	62	135		
		1938	do	73	47	98	44	91		
Valued over \$30, not over \$48 per dozen. ⁵		1929	83½¢ ea. + 25% \$1.08½ ea. + 25%	---	Not separately classified.					
		1931	do	64	74	207	54	144		
		1934	do	62	65	190	60	173		
		1935	do	63	46	130	40	109		
		1937	do	64	39	109	24	63		
		1938	do	61	11	34	2	6		
		1939 ²	do	62	15	45	1	2		
		1528	Other precious and semiprecious stones, cut but not set.	1929	20 percent	20	---	5,328	---	160
				1931	10 percent	10	---	1,200	---	55
1934				do	10	---	697	---	10	
1935				do	10	---	1,231	---	3	
1937	do			10	---	2,700	---	24		
1938	do			10	---	1,344	---	49		
1939 ²	do			10	---	1,938	---	202		

¹ Rate of duty changed by T. D. 42685.² Preliminary.³ Rate reduced by Presidential proclamation, effective Mar. 7, 1931, under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.⁴ Rate on "sewed straw hats, blocked or trimmed and valued at \$15 or more per dozen" was reduced to 16½ cents each plus 30 percent ad valorem in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.⁵ Classified in 1929 as "fur felt hats for men, valued over \$15, not over \$24 per dozen." Imports in 1929 amounted to 51,917 hats, valued at \$85,568.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments		
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)			
1938				
Italy.....	515	These hat bodies, of which Italy is much the largest supplier to the United States, are identical with those described in the preceding comment except that they have been bleached, dyed, colored, or stained. Though no straw hat bodies are produced in the United States, large quantities of imported bodies not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained abroad are so treated in this country. Hat bodies of the types under consideration, therefore, are competitive with products of the domestic bleaching and dyeing industry.		
China.....	142			
Japan.....	43			
1939				
Italy.....	446			
China.....	89			
Japan.....	32			
1938				
United Kingdom..	8		This classification includes all finished and partly finished hats (hat bodies), except harvest hats. Such hat bodies are made by sewing together hat braids of straw or other vegetable fiber. Imports in 1929 consisted principally of men's low-priced chip braid hats from Italy. Following the increase in duty by the Tariff Act of 1930, imports of these and other sewed hats declined drastically. This decline continued despite the reduction in duty by Presidential proclamation in 1931, and in recent years imports have been negligible. The sewed hats being imported currently are chiefly high-priced straw hats from the United Kingdom and France. In 1937, 23,966,532 sewed braid hats, valued at \$22,618,355, were produced in the United States.	
France.....	6			
Italy.....	3			
1939				
France.....	10			
United Kingdom..	5			
Switzerland.....	3			
1938				
Italy.....	59	Practically all imports of men's fur felt hats are finished, ready-to-wear hats. Imports of bodies for men's hats have always been negligible. The accompanying statistics apply to only 3 of the 9 value brackets established for fur felt hats in the Tariff Act of 1930. Most of the imports from Italy are entered under these 3 brackets. Total imports under the 3 brackets amounted to 144,000 hats in 1931, reached a low of 70,000 in 1932, and increased to a peak for recent years of 123,000 in 1937. Imports in 1939 amounted to 84,000 hats. Almost all the hats imported from Italy under the 3 brackets are the products of well-known Italian hatters, and retail at \$10 each in the United States.		
Czechoslovakia..	6			
Belgium.....	2			
1939				
Italy.....	90			
Belgium.....	3			
France.....	1			
1938				
Italy.....	91		Imports under the 3 value brackets for which figures are shown cannot be compared directly with the United States or Italian production or exports, because only imports are segregated by value brackets. In recent years a total of from 16 to 21 million finished fur felt hats for men and boys have been produced annually in the United States. Approximately 5 million have been produced annually in Italy, of which about 20 percent have been exported. In 1937 approximately 16 percent of these Italian exports, both in quantity and value, came to the United States. Italian fur felt hats for men supply a world-wide demand, the most important markets being the British Empire, the United States, and South American countries.	
Czechoslovakia..	5			
United Kingdom..	1			
1939				
Italy.....	34			
United Kingdom..	6			
Belgium.....	(e)			
1938				
United Kingdom..	13			
France.....	8			
Czechoslovakia..	7			
1939				
France.....	23			
United Kingdom..	19			
Italy.....	2			
1938				
France.....	333	The term "precious" as used in paragraph 1528 applies only to diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires. All other gem stones have been held to be "semiprecious." The import classification "other precious and semiprecious stones cut but not set" does not include diamonds and emeralds. It includes rubies and sapphires, and stones such as amethyst, aquamarine, cat's-eye, jade, opal, topaz, tourmaline, turquoise, and zircon. With the exception of diamonds, very few precious or semiprecious stones are cut in the United States, imports supplying over 95 percent of the cut gem stones used in this country. The only gem stones cut on a commercial scale are rubies, sapphires, and a few of the more valuable semiprecious stones. Data on Italian production and trade are not available. It is known, however, that both are small. In most recent years, Italy has been an unimportant source of the United States imports, but supplied about 10 percent of total entries.		
British India.....	230			
Germany.....	174			
1939				
British India.....	328			
Germany.....	369			
United Kingdom..	303			

(e) Less than 500.
 * Classified in 1929 as "fur felt hats for men, valued over \$24, not over \$36 per dozen." Imports in 1929 amounted to 290,049 hats valued at \$844,695.
 † Classified in 1929 as "fur felt hats for men, valued over \$36, not over \$48 per dozen." Imports in 1929 amounted to 70,204 hats valued at \$231,775.
 ‡ Includes Austria.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy		
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1529 (a)	Cotton articles (except wearing apparel) or fabrics embroidered, tamboured, appliqued, or ornamented with beads or spangles, n. s. p. f.	1929	75 percent	75		813		165	
		1931	90 percent	90		942		102	
		1934	do	90		1,078		30	
		1935	do	90		1,149		39	
		1937	90%; 60% ¹	82		1,667		35	
		1938	do	83		1,120		25	
		1939 ⁴	do	84		1,411		24	
		Articles or fabrics of vegetable fiber (except cotton), n. s. p. f.: Embroidered, tamboured, appliqued, or ornamented with beads or spangles, n. s. p. f.; and articles or fabrics with threads omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and threads introduced after weaving for ornament.	1929	75 percent	75		5,360		1,098
			1931	90 percent	90		3,137		760
			1934	do	90		2,104		257
	1935		do	90		2,198		127	
		1937	do	90		3,104		153	
		1938	do	90		2,125		137	
		1939 ⁴	do	90		2,218		95	
1530 (a)		Cattle hides, wet salted (over 25 pounds).	1929	Free		¹⁰⁰⁰ Pounds		¹⁰⁰⁰ Pounds	
			1931	10 percent	10	253,090	39,826	7,211	1,109
	1934		do	10	84,017	7,034	934	173	
	1935		do	10	65,616	5,127	1,028	173	
	1937		do	10	131,930	11,275	1,562	297	
	1938		do	10	118,830	14,910	1,114	267	
	1939 ⁴		do	10	58,304	5,021	370	108	
			do	10	126,206	11,221	465	141	
	Calfskins, wet salted (less than 12 pounds).		1929	Free		37,632	10,131	910	242
			1931	10 percent	10	26,752	4,063	1,048	196
1934		do	10	10,530	1,727	415	84		
1935		do	10	14,217	2,461	142	26		
1937		do	10	11,913	2,942				
1938		do	10	18,351	3,073	321	50		
1939 ⁴		do	10	16,804	2,814				

¹ Rate applicable to a number of articles under this heading reduced in the Trade Agreement with Switzerland, effective Feb. 16, 1936.

² Does not include \$174,472 imported free from Philippine Islands.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
<i>1938</i>		
China.....	663	The products concerned are principally articles of cotton, ornamented either by hand or machine with embroidery, tambour, applique or drawnwork, etc. Fabrics are included, but most of the imports from Italy are finished articles ready for the consumer. Imports from Italy have been very small since 1932.
Switzerland.....	200	
Czechoslovakia.....	53	
<i>1939</i>		
China.....	922	Though not recorded separately, domestic production is known to be substantial. It consists almost exclusively of articles ornamented by machine with embroidery, or with machine-made lace.
Switzerland.....	299	
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	53	
<i>1938</i>		
China.....	1,454	The products here considered are principally linen articles ornamented either by hand or machine, with embroidery, tambour, applique or drawnwork, etc., and used mainly as decorative or utilitarian accessories to furnishings. Domestic production includes articles ornamented by machine (value not recorded separately but known to be comparatively small), stamped art goods (with a recorded value in 1937 of \$2,812,393); and articles from Puerto Rico valued in 1938 at \$56,374. The principal linen fabrics used in the domestic and Puerto Rican production are all imported.
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	288	
Canary Islands.....	163	
<i>1939</i>		
China.....	1,590	Italy's share in total United States imports fell markedly after 1931. Italian production is not recorded in sufficient detail to show its relation to exports, which are substantial. The embroideries are almost exclusively made by hand, and usually have a considerable amount of cut work and drawn work in combination with embroidery in Florentine and Venetian designs. United States imports of these goods meet not only a somewhat indirect competition from similar goods produced in other countries, including Puerto Rico, but also strong direct competition from reproductions made in China. They are not directly competitive with domestic production of either machine ornamented embroideries or stamped art goods. The United States, Great Britain, and Switzerland are the leading foreign markets for Italian embroidery. The United States has usually ranked not lower than third as a market and has sometimes taken as much as 20 percent of total exports in some classifications.
Azores and Madeira Islands.....	337	
Canary Islands.....	116	
<i>1938</i>		
Argentina.....	2,361	Since 1934 domestic production has averaged about 16,000,000 hides annually, but the domestic supply of certain grades and weights is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the domestic tanning industry, making it necessary to import about 10 to 15 percent of the total number of cattle hides consumed annually in the United States. Argentina has for many years been the principal source of United States imports. Italy has been a relatively minor source, but it supplies very heavy, large hides principally for the manufacture of belting and upholstery leathers. Since 1929, the value per pound of the imports from Italy has been higher than the average for the other countries.
Canada.....	1,487	
Brazil.....	571	
<i>1939</i>		
Argentina.....	7,060	Annual output of hides in Italy is probably in excess of 1 million. Italian exports amounted to 3,988 metric tons in 1937, and to 5,059 tons in 1938. The principal markets are United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States. Imports of cattle hides into Italy exceed exports from that country.
Canada.....	1,774	
Brazil.....	1,299	
<i>1938</i>		
France.....	932	United States production of calf and kip skins averaged 12,997,600 skins annually in the period 1934-38, and amounted to 11,416,000 skins in 1939. During the period 1927-33 imports supplied about 40 percent of the annual domestic consumption, but in the period 1934-38, imports supplied less than 20 percent.
New Zealand.....	544	
Australia.....	305	
<i>1939</i>		
France.....	775	Most of the calfskins imported into the United States are wet salted skins which come principally from France, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Italy has been an unimportant supplier. Total exports of Italian calfskins are small.
New Zealand.....	523	
Canada.....	298	

¹ Does not include \$367,238 imported free as product of the Philippine Islands.

² Preliminary.

³ Does not include \$401,632 imported free as product of the Philippine Islands.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy		
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1531	Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, pocketbooks, and other boxes and cases of leather or parchment, not permanently fitted or furnished with traveling, drinking, dining, sewing, and similar sets. ¹	1929	30 percent.....	30		3,668		271	
		1931	35 percent.....	35		1,739		355	
		1934	do.....	35		392		39	
		1935	do.....	35		545		27	
		1937	do.....	35		961		73	
		1938	do.....	35		704		94	
		1939 ²	Various ³	28		648		60	
	Other manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment, not permanently fitted or furnished with traveling, drinking, dining, sewing, and similar sets. ²	1929	30 percent.....	30				158	
		1931	35 percent.....	35		986		189	
		1934	do.....	35		276		31	
		1935	do.....	35		315		23	
		1937	do.....	35		448		40	
		1938	do.....	35		285		48	
		1939 ²	20%; 25% ⁴	25		213		38	
1532 (a)	Women's and children's unlined leather gloves, machine seamed, not over 12 inches in length, and not trimmed with fur.	1929	\$4 per doz. prs. ⁵						
		1931	\$5.50 per doz. prs.; additional if other than over seamed; 50% min.						
		1934							
		1935			9,763	8,903	1,010	744	
		1937			4,501	4,111	302	230	
					4,459	3,826	150	100	
					5,756	4,951	556	401	
1938	Same as above, less 50¢ doz. prs.		3,241	2,701	172	126			
1939 ²	do.....		2,759	2,229	26	18			
1541 (a)	Piano accordions.....	1929	40 percent.....						
		1931	do.....						
		1934	do.....						
		1935	do.....						
		1936	do.....	40					
		1937	do.....	40		59	1,584	24	897
		1938	do.....	40		65	1,769	25	953
		1939 ²	do.....	40		43	1,277	20	827
				50	1,427	27	991		

¹ Includes Austria.² As a result of changes in classification of imports, effective Jan. 1, 1936, data for 1937, 1938 and 1939 for each of the two classes under paragraph 1531 are not strictly comparable with those for previous years. However, totals resulting from combining data for the two classes would be comparable with totals for previous years. As a result of further changes, effective Jan. 1, 1939, data for that year are not strictly comparable with data for previous years. These changes did not affect the comparability of the totals for the two groups.³ Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1938			
United Kingdom.....	341	<p>This classification includes trunks, suitcases, and other luggage; women's handbags; coin purses, billfolds, card cases and similar flat goods; dressing, jewel, gun, letter, and watchcases; button boxes; sewing baskets; and belts and other wearing apparel. Domestic production in recent years is estimated at \$70,000,000 annually. Statistics of United States exports are not available but it is known that exports exceed imports. Imports are supplied principally by the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, and for the most part compete only with the higher priced goods made in the United States. Italy usually ranks fourth in the trade.</p> <p>The Italian leather goods industry supplies most of the home market and exports substantial quantities, particularly of the more highly decorated articles, but substantial quantities of low-priced leather and imitation leather goods are imported. The rate of duty on most of the articles here considered was reduced in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.</p> <p>The more important "other" manufactures in chief value of leather, rawhide, or parchment are dog equipment, straps and strops, tips for cues, memorandum books and pads, photo and writing portfolios, and aprons for textile machines. Statistics of domestic production are not available, but the output in the United States is known to be large.</p> <p>Though in recent years Italy has been an unimportant source of United States imports under the classification as a whole, it has been the principal source of certain highly decorated articles, including albums and writing portfolios. Statistics of Italian production and exports are not available.</p> <p>These gloves are principally women's leather gloves for dress and street wear. Most of the domestic gloves are made of dip-dyed cape (sheep) skins, while most of the imported are made of brush-dyed kid and lambskins. In recent years imports have supplied about one-third of total domestic consumption, and a larger proportion of the consumption of the higher-priced gloves. Italy has usually ranked fourth as a supplier of the imports, but in 1939 imports from Italy were insignificant.</p> <p>The Italian glove industry supplies practically the entire home requirements and exports substantial quantities. Exports from Italy of all types of leather gloves for men's, women's, and children's wear amounted to 4,390,400 pairs in 1937 and to 3,855,900 pairs in 1938. About 63 percent in 1938 went to the United Kingdom and 15 percent to the United States. Gloves imported into the United States from Italy are, as a rule, of a slightly inferior quality and lower price than those imported from the more important foreign suppliers.</p> <p>United States production of piano accordions amounted to about 6,000 instruments in 1932, to approximately 7,500 in 1935, and to 11,222 (valued at \$1,324,892) in 1937. About 80 percent by quantity and 90 percent by value of the instruments produced in 1937 had 120 or more bass keys.</p> <p>United States imports are supplied almost exclusively by Italy and Germany. About 40 percent by quantity, and 60 percent by value, are accordions with 120 or more bass keys. On the average, the instruments from Italy have the higher unit values.</p> <p>Approximately 95 percent of the accordions made in Italy are exported. Production statistics are not available, but exports amounted to 72,652 instruments valued at \$2,788,000 in 1937 and to 50,107 instruments valued at \$1,043,000 in 1938. The United States takes from 20 to 30 percent of the exports. The United Kingdom, France, and Sweden are also important markets.</p> <p>Domestic and imported accordions are similar in construction and quality and are directly competitive. Manufacturers in the United States use both domestic and imported reeds in the highest priced 120-bass instruments, but use imported reeds exclusively in the lower priced 120-bass and in all similar instruments. Practically all imported reeds are supplied by Germany and Italy.</p>	
France.....	144		
Germany ¹	72		
1939			
United Kingdom.....	340		
France.....	177		
Italy.....	60		
1938			
United Kingdom.....	103		
France.....	37		
Mexico.....	34		
1939			
United Kingdom.....	102		
Italy.....	38		
France.....	29		
1938			
Czechoslovakia.....	1,135		
France.....	1,007		
Belgium.....	293		
1939			
France.....	1,545		
Belgium.....	583		
Germany ¹	18		
1938			
Italy.....	827		
Germany ¹	450		
Sweden.....	(9)		
1939			
Italy.....	901		
Germany ¹	434		
Sweden.....	2		

¹ Rate reduced on some classes in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.
² Rates reduced in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.
³ Additional duty of 40¢ per doz. pairs if embroidered or embellished. Provision is also made that duty shall not be less than 50 or more than 70 percent ad valorem.
⁴ Included in "musical instruments, parts, and accessories, n. s. p. f."
⁵ Includes "piano accordions: with less than 120 bass keys" and "piano accordions: with 120 or more bass keys."
⁶ Less than 500.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—					
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy			
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
1547 (a)	Works of art, n. s. p. f. Sculptures, statuary, and copies, replicas, or reproductions, valued not less than \$2.50 each.	1929	20 percent	20		568		345		
		1931	do	20		248		163		
		1934	do	20		74		50		
		1935	do	20		68		45		
		1937	do	20		113		53		
		1938	do	20		97		43		
		1939 ¹	do	20		80		30		
1602	Crude drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.: Licorice root.	1929	Free		1,000 pounds	72,559	1,000 pounds	2,058	2,010	107
		1931	do			59,283		1,424	2,580	132
		1934	do			53,013		938	1,219	46
		1935	do			59,731		1,134	2,673	84
		1937	do			89,567		1,353	4,725	137
		1938	do			65,163		1,266	2,095	74
		1939 ¹	do ²			62,331		1,391	4,678	188
1611	Argols, tartar, and wine lees, crude or partly refined, containing less than 90 per- cent of potassium bitar- trate. ³	1929	5 percent	5		17,686		2,078	3,702	387
		1931	Free			19,314		1,605	4,035	361
		1934	do			13,970		885	4,462	317
		1935	do			16,368		903	3,887	258
		1937	do			23,820		1,699	7,372	540
		1938	do			31,745		2,472	4,987	417
		1939 ¹	do			17,370		1,217	4,441	359
1615	Articles, the growth, prod- uce, or manufacture of the United States, returned: Other.	1929	do					25,669		1,045
		1931	do					23,804		513
		1934	do					17,302		146
		1935	do					17,662		165
		1937	do					16,314		90
		1938	do					20,119		90
1939 ¹	do					20,146		57		
1630	Books and pamphlets print- ed wholly or chiefly in languages other than Eng- lish.	1929	do					1,966		113
		1931	do					1,881		107
		1934	do					1,003		38
		1935	do					1,237		43
		1937	do					1,450		49
		1938	do					1,383		48
1939 ¹	do					1,292		50		
1632 1739 1747 1798	Household furniture, wear- ing apparel, tools of trade, books, and professional and personal effects, not merchandise.	1929	do					7,400		126
		1931	do					5,536		109
		1934	do					4,127		124
		1935	do					4,298		150
		1937	do					5,682		109
		1938	do					5,405		121
1939 ¹	do					6,925		277		

¹ Preliminary.² Bound free in the Trade Agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
<i>1938</i>			
Italy.....	43	The import figures are for works of the fine arts but most of them are not originals. Imports from Italy, principal supplier, consist chiefly of small marble and alabaster statuettes and sculptures. Production in United States of works of art of the types imported from Italy is negligible. Statistics of production in Italy are not available, but that country is known to be one of the leading producers. Exports from Italy, classified as "marble and alabaster statues" in 1937 amounted to 7,753 pieces valued at 3,484,809 lire (\$183,325). The principal Italian export markets in the order of their importance are the United States, France, and Venezuela. Licorice root is the dried rhizome (unground stem) and roots of a perennial herb; growing in Asia Minor and southern Europe; there is no production in the United States. Licorice extract is used in the manufacture of chewing and other tobaccos, in confectionery, and in the drug trade. Italy produces 5 percent or less of the world supply, being outranked by Turkey, the U. S. S. R., and Iraq. Wild plants account for most of the Italian output, as systematic cultivation has proved impracticable. About 60 percent of the production is manufactured into licorice extract in Italy and the remaining 40 percent is exported in crude form. In 1937 and 1938, Italian exports amounted to 5,302,000 and 4,135,000 pounds, respectively; about 89 percent in each year went to the United States. Italy is a minor supplier of United States imports, although Italian root is considered superior to the variety from the Soviet Union and the Near East. Argols, tartar, and wine lees, byproducts of the wine industry, are raw materials for the production of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Rochelle salts, and other tartar compounds. Production in the United States is only a small fraction of domestic requirements. Imports are entered almost entirely duty-free. When containing 90 percent or more of potassium bitartrate they are dutiable at 5 cents per pound. France, Italy, and Spain (including their possessions) are the largest producers and exporters of tartar raw materials, although substantial quantities are also exported from other Mediterranean countries and from Argentina. Italy's exports go principally to the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany, the United States generally ranking first. Imports under par. 1615 include a wide variety of products grown, produced, or manufactured in the United States, exported, and then returned to this country. Typical of the merchandise so entered are office equipment and industrial machinery returned from foreign branches of United States concerns; defective machinery, electrical appliances, and other articles returned for repair or replacement. The "other" classification does not include automobiles, shooks or staves returned as boxes or barrels, other containers, cotton, distilled spirits, sugar, tobacco, zinc (in pigs, bars, etc.), photographic dry plates, or light-struck or damaged films, each of which is covered by a separate statistical class. No information is available on the volume of books and pamphlets printed in Italian within the United States. Imports from Italy are mainly of publications printed in Italian and are distributed in communities of Italian-speaking people. In 1937, Italian exports amounted to approximately \$534,000. Italy's principal markets for books and pamphlets are her colonies to which was shipped about 36 percent of the value of total exports in 1937. Exports to the United States, approximately 9 percent of the total to all foreign countries, had a slightly larger value than exports to any other foreign country. The articles provided for under these paragraphs are not imported for sale and, therefore, do not enter the commercial trade of the United States. They consist of goods brought in by immigrants and by returning American citizens, and of the personal effects of citizens of the United States dying abroad.	
Denmark.....	16		
China.....	11		
<i>1939</i>			
Italy.....	30		
Denmark.....	24		
China.....	2		
<i>1938</i>			
Turkey.....	483		
U. S. S. R.....	289		
Iraq.....	164		
<i>1939</i>			
Turkey.....	701		
U. S. S. R.....	307		
Italy.....	188		
<i>1938</i>			
France.....	1,382		
Algeria.....	500		
Italy.....	417		
<i>1939</i>			
Algeria.....	364		
Italy.....	359		
France.....	301		
<i>1938</i>			
Canada.....	7,786		
United Kingdom.....	4,341		
Mexico.....	1,054		
<i>1939</i>			
Canada.....	9,209		
United Kingdom.....	3,707		
Mexico.....	1,019		
<i>1938</i>			
Germany ¹	554		
France.....	214		
Netherlands.....	141		
<i>1939</i>			
Germany ¹	502		
France.....	189		
Netherlands.....	131		
<i>1938</i>			
Germany ¹	2,236		
Canada.....	834		
United Kingdom.....	506		
<i>1939</i>			
Germany ¹	2,550		
Canada.....	1,025		
United Kingdom.....	739		

¹ Classified in 1929 as "containing not more than 90 percent of potassium bitartrate."
⁴ Includes Austria.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
1646	Chestnuts, including mar- rons, dried, or baked.	1929	Free		1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	do.		16,933	849	15,769	719
		1934	do.		19,511	939	14,118	717
		1935	do.		14,070	540	11,836	454
		1937	do.		16,681	704	14,592	635
		1938	do.		22,217	737	19,176	637
		1939 ¹	do.		16,767	591	15,397	531
				14,717	655	12,011	528	
1649	Citron or citron peel. In brine.	1929	2¢ lb.	22	891	80	127	11
		1931	Free		1,201	46	1,201	46
		1934	do.		2,614	152	2,048	116
		1935	do.		2,656	170	2,535	168
		1937	do.		2,711	173	1,925	124
		1938	do.		2,212	123	1,774	100
		1939 ¹	do.		2,586	102	2,270	91
1654	Coffee. Raw or green.	1929	do.		1,480,545	301,929	1,933	471
		1931	do.		1,741,515	174,899		
		1934	do.		1,523,894	133,141		
		1935	do. ²		1,754,644	136,710	99	11
		1937	do. ²		1,697,093	150,578		
		1938	do. ²		1,987,127	137,821		
		1939 ¹	do. ²		2,013,756	139,542		
1681	Coney and rabbit fur skins, undressed.	1929	do.		Thou- sands	Thou- sands		
		1931	do.		17,496	19,611	8	6
		1934	do.		17,241	7,493	219	76
		1935	do.		18,684	8,226	614	118
		1937	do.		32,292	13,973	1,033	182
		1938	do.		115,290	19,700	1,830	163
		1939 ¹	do.		72,938	6,903	5,917	219
			109,066	8,332	2,235	99		
1683	Lamb, kid, sheep and goat skin furs, undressed.	1929	do.		0,842	20,813	635	637
		1931	do.		0,163	12,936	255	117
		1934	do.		5,734	0,830	437	141
		1935	do.		8,668	12,865	516	187
		1937	do.		0,472	28,898	162	73
		1938	do.		4,794	16,820	14	4
		1939 ¹	do. ²		0,232	18,342	86	42

¹ Preliminary.² Bound free by Trade Agreements with the following countries: Haiti, effective June 3, 1935; Brazil, effective Jan. 1, 1936; Honduras, effective Mar. 2, 1936; Colombia, effective May 20, 1936; Guatemala, effective June 15, 1936; Nicaragua, effective Oct. 1, 1936—terminated Mar. 10, 1938; Salvador, effective May 31, 1937; Costa Rica, effective Aug. 2, 1937; Ecuador, effective Oct. 23, 1938.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1938		
Italy.....	531	Italy is the world's leading producer of chestnuts, the average annual production exceeding 500,000 short tons. Normally less than 10 percent of the Italian crop is exported and from 25 to 30 percent of the exports are shipped to the United States where chestnuts are not produced commercially.
Japan.....	36	
Portugal.....	23	
1939		
Italy.....	528	The marron is a large type of chestnut. In the United States chestnuts are used chiefly as a fowl dressing and for roasting to be eaten out of hand. They are consumed principally in centers where there is a large Latin population, and are not competitive with other edible nuts, domestic or imported.
Portugal.....	100	
Japan.....	26	
1938		
Italy.....	100	The citron is a citrus fruit resembling the lemon, only much larger, and with a much thicker rind or peel. The peel is packed and shipped in brine and it is from this that candied citron is made. About 4,355,000 pounds of citron in brine were used in the United States in 1939, of which 60 percent was imported and 40 percent domestic. Puerto Rico supplied 86 percent of home production and California 14 percent.
Greece.....	21	
France.....	2	
1939		
Italy.....	91	Apart from the recent development in Puerto Rico, world production of citron is largely confined to three islands in the Mediterranean—Crete (Greek), Corsica (French), and Sardinia (Italian); there is also considerable production on the Italian mainland, in France, and in Palestine. Italy, which usually supplies about half of world production, produces about 12 million pounds of citron peel annually, equal to the combined production of Greece and France. Over half of the Italian production is exported.
Greece.....	11	
Imports of citron peel in brine in former years constituted a much larger percentage of United States consumption than at present. Receipts from Puerto Rico are of comparatively recent origin, having increased from 537,000 pounds in 1931 to 1,519,000 pounds in 1939; and production in California is also of very recent origin. In 1939 Italy supplied 88 percent of the imports and Greece 12 percent, and in the 5-year period 1935-39 Italy supplied an average of 81 percent.		
1938		
Brazil.....	67,426	Italy is not a producer of coffee, its climate being unsuitable for this crop; the small imports reported as from Italy in 1929 and 1935, were reshipments, possibly from African possessions.
Colombia.....	45,830	
Salvador.....	5,550	
1939		
Brazil.....	67,255	In 1937, the United States received from Ethiopia 417,000 pounds of coffee valued at \$50,000, and in 1938, 329,000 pounds valued at \$41,000. Although reputed to be the original home of coffee, and still a supplier of one of the better and high-priced types, Ethiopia is unimportant as a source of supply for the United States.
Colombia.....	45,103	
Salvador.....	6,706	
1938		
Australia.....	1,601	Coney and rabbit furs are used chiefly in making hatters' fur (the principal raw material for fur-felt hats) and in the manufacture of low-priced wearing apparel. United States production of furs for use in these industries is relatively small, and domestic manufacturers are dependent upon foreign sources for most of their requirements. Though Italy increased substantially her shipments to the United States in 1938, that country still remains an unimportant source of imports.
France.....	1,358	
Belgium.....	1,211	
1939		
France.....	2,565	Statistics of production in Italy are not available but it is known that owing to recent measures limiting imports Italian production increased considerably in 1936 and 1937, being estimated at 50,000,000 skins in 1937. Most of the skins produced are consumed by the Italian fur-felt hat industry, leaving only small quantities for export.
Australia.....	2,030	
United Kingdom.....	1,637	
1938		
U. S. S. R.....	6,705	Domestic production of raw or undressed lamb, kid, sheep, and goat furs, is small, and domestic manufacturers of fur and fur-trimmed garments are dependent upon foreign sources for most of their requirements.
Other Asia.....	3,779	
Union of So. Africa.....	1,502	
1939		
Other Asia.....	6,639	Italy is an unimportant supplier. Statistics showing Italian production and exports are not available.
U. S. S. R.....	5,171	
Union of So. Africa.....	2,812	

¹ Does not include imports into Puerto Rico amounting to 1,130,051 pounds valued at \$139,512 taxable at 15 cents per pound under the provisions of sec. 319 of the Tariff Act of 1930.
² Bound free in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
1685	Nitrogenous fertilizer materials, n. s. p. f. (including hoof meal).	1929	Free		Not separately classified. ¹			
		1931	do.		Do.			
		1934	do.		94,980	1,095		
		1935	do.		60,332	1,145		
		1937	do.		105,277	2,232	10,594	347
		1938	do.		65,715	1,101	Not shown	(²)
		1939 ⁴	do. ³		51,403	1,052		
1686	Gums and resins Tragasol (locust-bean gum).	1929	do.		2,787	152		
		1931	do.		3,120	223	4	1
		1934	do.		1,566	165	365	58
		1935	do.		2,136	203	734	104
		1937	do.		2,469	447	691	170
		1938	do.		2,405	275	662	129
		1939 ⁴	do.		4,192	450	1,407	196
1731	Essential and distilled oils... Not containing alcohol: Bergamot.	1929	do.		111	476	93	360
		1931	do.		81	138	60	99
		1934	do.		78	106	61	76
		1935	do.		99	135	38	104
		1937	do.		87	282	76	234
		1938	do.		91	327	79	274
		1939 ⁴	do.		211	713	198	644
1732	Expressed or extracted oils and fats: Inedible oils for mechanical or manufacturing purposes: Olive oil Sulphured or foots.	1929	do.		45,874	3,128	40,816	2,825
		1931	do.		36,924	1,652	28,851	1,280
		1934	do.		36,166	1,958	15,549	819
		1935	do.		38,202	2,325	3,915	250
		1937	do.		22,101	1,054	11,588	959
		1938	do.		22,356	1,241		
		1939 ⁴	do.		28,180	1,453	88	4
1750	Rags for paper stock	1929	do.		446,606	9,346	33,297	533
		1931	do.		117,800	1,621	1,911	28
		1934	do.		101,524	1,283	1,742	27
		1935	do.		201,311	2,411	790	11
		1937	do.		244,325	4,475	3,325	68
		1938	do.		80,028	1,265	34	2
		1939 ⁴	do. ³		114,482	1,257	114	1
1762	Silk, unmanufactured Cocoons.	1929	do.		290	250	240	207
		1931	do.		48	22	48	22
		1934	do.		149	51	41	9
		1935	do.		6	2		
		1937	do.		62	32		
		1938	do.					
		1939 ⁴	do.		(²)	(²)		

¹ Included in "nitrogenous fertilizer materials, n. s. p. f. (including fish scrap, hoof meal, and castor bean pomace) of which there were no imports from Italy in 1929 or 1931.

² Includes Austria.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
<i>1938</i>		
Germany ²	287	Italy is not believed to be in a position ordinarily to supply the fertilizers provided for in par. 1685. Imports from Italy are entirely sporadic, there being none prior to 1937.
Netherlands.....	287	
United Kingdom..	276	
<i>1939</i>		
Netherlands.....	378	Imports of nearly all types of fertilizer were greatly increased in 1937 largely as a result of improved prices for agricultural products and increased acreage planted. The drought of 1936 also probably caused some shortage in the domestic supply of materials in this classification.
Germany ²	342	
United Kingdom..	217	
<i>1938</i>		
Italy.....	120	Tragasol is a natural gum obtained from the carob bean, grown commercially around the Mediterranean basin. It is used in sizing and finishing textiles, in thickening printing inks, and in the paper, leather, drug, and food industries.
France.....	56	
United Kingdom..	52	
<i>1939</i>		
Italy.....	106	United States production is from imported carob beans, but the output probably does not exceed one-fourth of the quantity of gum imported. The output of the one producing plant in Italy, at Bergamo, has in recent years been about 2 million pounds annually. About 40 percent of it is consumed in Italy, and the remainder is exported chiefly to the United States. Imports from Italy have increased since 1931, while those from other countries have declined.
Malta, Gozo and Cypress Islands.	94	
France.....	86	
<i>1938</i>		
Italy.....	274	Bergamot oil is obtained from a special kind of orange, grown only in Italy and used solely for the oil. The oil is widely used in perfumery and in pharmaceutical preparations, but its odor and flavor may be approximated by blends of synthetic organic chemicals.
France.....	34	
United Kingdom..	14	
<i>1939</i>		
Italy.....	644	Italian production amounted to about 350,000 pounds in the 1935-36 season and to 210,000 pounds in the 1936-37 season. In 1937 and 1938, exports amounted to 284,000 and 351,000 pounds, respectively. The principal export markets are France, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany, in 1937 and 1938, 25 and 22 percent, respectively, of the total went to the United States. Since 1936 sales of bergamot oil, both for use in Italy and for export, have been controlled by a consortium organized by the Government, under which prices have been regulated with considerable success. Imports into the United States from countries other than Italy, are presumably transshipments originating in Italy.
France.....	42	
United Kingdom..	16	
<i>1938</i>		
Tunisia.....	424	Inedible olive oil (used principally in soaps) consists of the lower grades of expressed oil, and the so-called foots oil extracted with carbon bisulphide or other solvents after the better grades have been expressed. Domestic production is negligible. Italy is one of the principal producers and exporters and has generally exported approximately half her output, the United States taking the bulk of it. Imports into the United States from Italy have varied from practically nil to nine-tenths of total imports, depending largely on crop conditions in Italy and in other producing countries such as Greece, Portugal, Tunisia, and Algeria.
Portugal.....	379	
Algeria.....	221	
<i>1939</i>		
Greece.....	741	Domestic consumption of rags for use in papermaking in 1935 was approximately 500,000 short tons, valued at \$15,373,000. Imports in 1935 were 100,600 short tons, or about 20 percent of total domestic consumption. They were valued at \$2,411,000. The quantity imported from Italy since 1929 has not reached 2 percent of the total quantity consumed. Data on Italian production are not available, but exports of rags or vegetable fiber from Italy in 1937 and 1938 amounted only to about 3,500 and 2,900 short tons respectively. Of these exports, 42 percent went to the United States in 1937 as compared with less than 2 percent in 1938.
Portugal.....	320	
Tunisia.....	185	
<i>1938</i>		
U. S. S. R.....	394	Imports are largely pierced and damaged cocoons unsuitable for reeling, used as a raw material in the manufacture of spun silk yarn. Imports of fresh cocoons for breeding and of dry cocoons suitable for reeling are negligible since sericulture and silk reeling are on only an experimental basis in the United States. Imports have declined sharply in recent years, mainly as a result of the curtailed production of spun silk yarns.
France.....	185	
Japan.....	116	
<i>1939</i>		
France.....	253	
Canada.....	163	
U. S. S. R.....	156	
<i>1938</i>		
Japan.....	(⁴)	
<i>1939</i>		
China.....	8	
Japan.....	(⁵)	

¹ Less than 500.

² Preliminary.

³ Bound free in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—			
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy	
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)
1762	Silk waste, n. s. p. f.-----	1929	Free.....		1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	
		1931	do.....		10,659	4,955	847	583
		1934	do.....		5,544	975	243	78
		1935	do.....		3,919	713	285	100
		1937	do.....		4,681	880	386	150
		1938	do.....		6,292	1,855	402	214
		1939 ¹	do.....		1,856	432	2	1
			do.....		3,654	1,049	80	68
1763	Raw silk, in skeins, reeled from the cocoon, or re-reeled, not wound, doubled, twisted, or advanced.	1929	do.....		87,815	426,596	2,134	7,984
		1931	do.....		83,459	190,889	3,988	8,497
		1934	do.....		56,379	71,764	113	147
		1935	do.....		67,675	95,797	411	604
		1937	do.....		57,804	106,585	1,151	1,930
		1938	do.....		55,182	88,811	2,276	2,988
		1939 ¹	do.....		51,595	120,848	1,141	2,163
1765	Goat and kid skins, dry and dry salted.	1929	do.....		83,830	42,878	1,730	854
		1931 ²	do.....		64,288	21,958	666	235
		1934	do.....		56,656	16,016	687	185
		1935	do.....		71,801	18,156	528	131
		1937	do.....		84,843	28,637	66	38
		1938	do.....		49,598	11,535	728	200
		1939 ¹	do.....		63,124	14,969	120	39

¹ Preliminary.

imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
<i>1938</i>		
China.....	335	The domestic production of silk waste consists of manufacturers' mill waste, such as occurs in silk throwing, knitting, weaving, or in garment cutting. A large part of it is unsuitable for processing into spun silk and can be utilized only in woolen goods manufacture.
Japan.....	79	
United Kingdom.....	9	
<i>1939</i>		
China.....	800	Imports consist largely of frisons and other thread waste discarded in silk filatures during the process of reeling. These types are used as raw material for the spun silk industry; they are not produced in this country and are obtainable only from countries having sericulture and silk-reeling industries. Imports into the United States have been declining as a result of the curtailment of production of spun silk yarns, brought about by changes in fashion, the competition of rayon, and changes in price relationships between spun silk and raw silk.
Japan.....	96	
Italy.....	68	
<i>1938</i>		
Japan.....	83,644	Italy has long been a minor supplier of United States imports, and was an insignificant supplier after 1937. Italian production of silk waste is of a superior quality, and is reserved for countries requiring the best grades of silk waste. Italy's own requirements are met by imports of lower qualities from the Orient. Exports to the United States and to all other countries have been declining, however, since 1929.
Italy.....	2,988	
China.....	2,143	
<i>1939</i>		
Japan.....	106,949	Domestic consumption of raw silk is supplied entirely by imports, less than 5 percent of which come from Italy and over 90 percent from Japan. Italy ranks next to Japan and China as a producer. Italian silk is used mainly in high grade silk specialty fabrics.
China.....	11,711	
Italy.....	2,163	
<i>1938</i>		
British India.....	3,298	Italian production of raw silk averaged about 12 million pounds a year in 1927-30, but declined to 3,800,000 pounds in 1935, because of contraction of exports of both raw silk and manufactures of silk, increasing consumption of oriental raw silk and of rayon, declining raw silk prices, and the instability of currencies. Because Italian sericulture was threatened with abandonment the Italian Government in 1933 began paying subsidies on cocoon production and on raw silk reeled from Italian cocoons for export. As a result production of raw silk increased to over 7 million pounds in 1936 but then decreased to 4,370,000 pounds in 1938.
Brazil.....	1,180	
Nigeria.....	976	
<i>1939</i>		
British India.....	4,122	Most of the raw silk produced in Italy is sold abroad, only a small part being consumed domestically or exported in the form of manufactured goods. Exports amounted to 4,492,000 pounds in 1937 and to 5,649,000 pounds in 1938. Prior to 1930, Switzerland, France, and Germany were Italy's principal customers; in recent years, however, the United States has been the principal export market. Of the total exports, 28 percent went to the United States in 1937 and 46 percent in 1938. Shipments to the United States from Italy are confined entirely to the 20/22 denier size.
Brazil.....	1,854	
Nigeria.....	1,650	
<i>1938</i>		
British India.....	3,298	The United States is dependent upon foreign sources for about 99 percent of its requirements of raw goat and kid skins. Most of the goat and kid skins imported into this country are dry and dry salted; comparatively few are green or pickled. Italy has been a very small supplier, especially so in 1936 and 1937.
Brazil.....	1,180	
Nigeria.....	976	
<i>1939</i>		
British India.....	4,122	It is estimated that about a million goats and kids are slaughtered annually in Italy. Exports have varied widely. Those of goat skins amounted to 1.5 metric tons in 1937, and to 9.2 tons in 1938. Exports of kid skins amounted to 9.3 tons in 1937, and 244.8 tons in 1938. No goat skins were exported to the United States in either year. The United States was the principal foreign market for Italian kid skins in 1937, buying 6.2 tons. In 1938, France was the principal market for kid skins, buying 209.5 tons as compared with 35.3 tons for the United States.
Brazil.....	1,854	
Nigeria.....	1,650	

* Data revised since publication in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

TABLE 116.—United States imports for consumption of commodities of which in later specified

Paragraph, act of 1930	Commodity	Year	Tariff treatment		Imports for consumption from—				
			Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent, percent	All countries		Italy		
					Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	Quantity	Value (in 1,000 dollars)	
1774	Altars, communion tables, pulpits, baptismal fonts, shrines, and statuary—for presentation and for use for religious purposes.	1929	Free			875		790	
		1931	do			475		356	
		1934	do			159		128	
		1935	do			177		101	
		1937	do			179		132	
		1938	do			253		212	
		1939 ²	do			236		202	
1807	Original paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches.	1929	do			17,102		429	
		1931	do			6,438		107	
		1934	do			4,771		30	
		1935	do			7,591		29	
		1937	do			4,486		60	
		1938	do			3,873		139	
		1939 ²	do ¹			4,607		115	
1809	Works of art, for exhibition and not for sale.	1929	do			1,084		89	
		1931	do			948		107	
		1934	do			670		88	
		1935	do			1,091		1	
		1937	do			612		30	
		1938	do			461		24	
		1939 ²	do			1,627		104	
1811	Artistic antiquities, works of art, etc., produced prior to the year 1830: Furniture.	1929	do						
		1931	do						
		1934	do						
		1935	do				1,257		55
		1937	do				1,451		39
		1938	do				2,710		116
		1939 ²	do ¹			1,403		31	
						879		18	
	Except rugs and carpets, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, and furniture.	1929	do						
		1931	do						
		1934	do						
		1935	do				8,081		652
		1937	do				10,132		1,249
		1938	do				12,769		1,338
		1939 ²	do ¹				9,780		1,237
							8,807		804

¹ Includes Austria.² Preliminary.

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imports from Italy were valued at \$200,000 or more in 1929, or at \$100,000 or more years—Continued

Principal suppliers in 1938 and 1939 by value		Comments	
Country	Value (in 1,000 dollars)		
<i>1938</i>			
Italy.....	212	<p>The articles here considered are entered free of duty if imported in good faith for presentation, without charge to, and for the use of, any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes.</p> <p>In 1937 and 1938, 65 and 75 percent, respectively, of the ecclesiastical articles provided for in this paragraph were of marble, the remainder being of wood or stone. Italians have for generations been excellent stone workers, and the availability of deposits of white marble in Italy, generally preferred by churches, has led to the development of an industry which fabricates these articles for export to many countries. Practically all of the articles covered by this tariff provision are fabricated according to specifications presented by the buyers. Several American firms have branch houses in Italy, where such articles are fabricated for their American trade. These firms also use domestic marble for the production of similar articles at their American studios.</p> <p>Figures for Italian production and exports are not separately reported. Imports from Canada consist largely of wooden pulpits. These articles are the original works of individual artists. Though statistics of United States production are not available, the domestic output is known to be substantial. Italy is an unimportant source of United States imports.</p>	
Canada.....	16		
Germany ¹	11		
<i>1939</i>			
Italy.....	202		
Canada.....	13		
Germany ¹	5		
<i>1938</i>			
France.....	2,027		
United Kingdom.....	831		
Canada.....	504		
<i>1939</i>			
France.....	2,049		
United Kingdom.....	816		
Switzerland.....	492		
<i>1938</i>			
Germany ¹	175	<p>This classification includes only noncommercial articles and articles for exhibition, and not intended for sale. Imports from Italy have declined roughly from 10 percent to 5 percent of total imports.</p>	
France.....	99		
United Kingdom.....	85		
Italy.....	24		
<i>1939</i>			
Greece.....	453		
France.....	433		
Netherlands.....	190		
<i>1938</i>			
United Kingdom.....	1,009		<p>Imports consist principally of period furniture. Tables and chairs account for from 40 to 45 percent of the total imports; other articles are chests, stands, bookcases, and beds.</p> <p>The United Kingdom and France normally account for approximately 95 percent of total United States imports; Italy usually for 2 to 4 percent of the total.</p>
France.....	317		
Italy.....	31		
<i>1939</i>			
United Kingdom.....	657		
France.....	131		
Switzerland.....	40		
<i>1938</i>			
United Kingdom.....	3,894	<p>This classification includes oil paintings, etchings, silverware, decorative pieces (such as panels and tapestries), and sculptured figures or statues, produced prior to 1830. Italy normally supplies from 10 to 15 percent of United States imports of these old works of art. The most important items imported from Italy are oil paintings and etchings.</p>	
France.....	2,416		
Italy.....	1,237		
<i>1939</i>			
France.....	2,218		
United Kingdom.....	2,093		
Netherlands.....	1,353		

¹ Bound free in the Trade Agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931–38

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value			
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹					
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value		
3	2	Mules						1937			
				1925	Number 1,215	1,000 lire 2,493	Number 78	1,000 lire 280	France	1,422	
				1929	1,188	2,410	510	1,688	Hungary	22	
				1931	937	2,003	646	1,794	Albania	8	
				1934	1,898	3,123	580	1,375			
				1935	506	684	151	381	France	207	
				1937	1,007	1,452			Hungary	18	
				1938	265	315					
						1937				1938	
				1925	Metric tons 105,639	466,058	Metric tons 3,154	14,819	Argentina	41,922	
1929	60,183	217,222	1,657	8,103	Brazil	16,717					
1931	45,994	149,733	741	2,588	Uruguay	9,512					
1934	34,598	53,280	978	1,568							
1935	28,095	35,908	94	134	Argentina	54,011					
1937	30,411	79,359			Uruguay	16,500					
1938	27,533	82,504			Brazil	11,480					
54	34 (a) 2	Codfish, dried, salted, or smoked						1937			
				1925	35,910	164,307	2,948	16,627	Denmark	23,467	
				1929	42,065	131,709	1,191	4,896	France	10,008	
				1931	41,524	75,402	1,238	3,866	Iceland	15,037	
						1938				1938	
				1934	43,901	49,056	900	1,238			
				1935	33,687	32,630	100	179	Other ² countries of North America	24,210	
				1937	40,937	71,375			Iceland	22,992	
				1938	50,069	92,366			Denmark	18,670	
						1937				1938	
1925	2,646	12,149	2,370	10,815	Japan	37					
1929	3,405	16,816	1,019	5,205	Germany	28					
1931	1,568	5,501	35	138	Belgium and Luxemburg	6					
1934	704	1,330	8	17							
1935	891	1,430	12	20							
1937	15	76			Germany	51					
1938	6	63			United Kingdom	12					

113	64	Wheat, hard	1925	410,537	718,058	255,522	456,152	Turkey	1937	6,951
			1929	587,801	562,872	120,585	117,506	Argentina	4,209	
			1931	351,837	211,303	56,567	33,328	Czechoslovakia	2	
			1934	94,763	38,374	33,582	14,263			
			1935	45,914	18,446	10,928	5,047	Argentina	1938	3,817
			1937	10,073	11,162			Bulgaria	399	
			1938	5,427	4,223			Albania	7	
114	64	Wheat, soft	1925	1,831,376	3,124,968	979,038	1,669,605	Argentina	1937	666,352
			1929	1,174,534	1,152,358	298,823	298,514	Australia	247,552	
			1931	1,129,101	620,154	222,589	119,308	Rumania	165,787	
			1934	361,032	134,123	171,479	75,108			
			1935	494,470	166,756	72,987	31,371	Australia	75,332	
			1937	1,644,564	1,377,138	64,932	51,683	Bulgaria	44,002	
			1938	277,545	212,369	14,900	10,320	Hungary	43,246	
124	70 (a)	Wheat flour	1925	11,958	26,873	4,046	9,036	Hungary	1937	4,590
			1929	3,740	5,553	2,296	3,429	France	196	
			1931	12,844	10,333	5,321	4,800	Turkey	14	
			1934	8,414	3,957	1,768	1,028			
			1935	2,477	1,275	215	133	Hungary	1938	8,403
			1937	4,039	5,176	1	1	France	8,400	
			1938	15,106	17,839	1	1	Germany	350	
168	96	Prunes	1925	3,108	12,957	948	4,538	Yugoslavia	1937	713
			1929	4,423	15,530	2,919	11,668	Rumania	546	
			1931	8,229	18,800	7,326	17,121	Bulgaria	439	
			1934	3,594	6,104	1,522	2,560			
			1935	2,148	4,199	873	1,561	Yugoslavia	1938	1,062
			1937	1,057	1,717	6	18	Rumania	838	
			1938	1,097	2,678	295	745	United States	745	
169	97	Fruit, dried (except prunes, raisins, figs and olives)	1925	251	2,194	74	614	France	1937	1
			1929	621	3,542	556	3,196	United States	1	
			1931	591	2,364	560	2,282	Switzerland	(*) 1	
			1934	315	684	258	591			
			1935	133	356	111	314	United States	1938	.8
			1937	(*)	2	(*)	1	France	.7	
			1938	(*)	2	(*)	1	United Kingdom	.5	
200	115 (a) 1	Raw tobacco, leaf	1925	11,598	203,876	6,123	77,357	Greece	1937	12,870
			1929	7,495	131,568	2,881	29,144	Bulgaria	9,702	
			1931	2,723	30,600	1,066	9,922	United States	4,637	
			1934	2,952	28,476	627	7,093			
			1935	2,801	25,322	349	3,871	Bulgaria	1938	32,186
			1937	1,943	31,830	291	4,637	Greece	10,049	
			1938	4,183	48,829	240	3,212	United States	3,212	

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value						
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹								
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value					
212.....	115 (b) 1.....	Cigarettes.....	1925	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 lire</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 lire</i>	<i>1937</i>						
				11, 142	14	Switzerland.....	5,562							
				1929	130	10,750	32	France.....	1,034					
				1931	187	14,154	45	Egypt.....	590					
				1934	185	13,237	15	<i>1938</i>						
				1935	161	10,891	15	Switzerland.....	8,589					
				1937	137	8,955	11	France.....	5,543					
				1938	315	22,080	40	United States.....	2,183					
				253.....	129.....	Lard.....	1925	2,503	23,341	2,223	20,016	<i>1937</i>		
								1929	5,399	31,064	4,985	28,552	United States.....	3,544
1931	1,267	5,397	1,049					4,530	Yugoslavia.....	1,524				
1934	2,933	4,470	2,623					3,877	Hungary.....	580				
1935	368	1,288	134					429	<i>1938</i>					
1937	1,256	7,116	625					3,544	Lithuania.....	443				
1938	261	1,415	30					160	Denmark.....	354				
264.....	130.....	Bacon.....	1925					3,350	27,847	2,454	20,575	Argentina.....	184	
								1929	7,467	43,861	5,252	30,919	<i>1937</i>	
								1931	154	583	75	202	Hungary.....	8,438
				1934	819	1,519	500	1,062	Yugoslavia.....	3,249				
				1935	83	221	33	61	Netherlands.....	895				
				1937	2,328	13,932			<i>1938</i>					
				1938	250	1,478			Hungary.....	775				
				364 (a).....	181 (a) 1.....	Cotton, raw.....	1925	236,257	3,333,471	157,791	2,236,693	Argentina.....	196	
								1929	243,762	2,192,141	166,237	1,543,758	Denmark.....	186
								1931	168,613	761,569	104,701	492,521	<i>1937</i>	
1934	187,402	722,277	115,310					448,800	United States.....	608,240				
1935	147,760	573,877	86,898					340,667	Egypt.....	225,040				
1937	166,027	1,047,921	98,285					608,240	British India.....	83,460				
1938	157,625	814,468	95,360					477,594	<i>1938</i>					
								United States.....	477,594					
								Egypt.....	163,137					
								Turkey.....	63,768					

365 (h)	181 (b) 2	Cotton, purified, washed or absorbent, other than in packets weighing up to ½ kilogram.	1925	116	795				Germany	1937	6,589
			1929	419	1,837	78	347	United States		6,562	
			1931	979	2,969	232	730	France		384	
			1934	2,104	4,773	902	1,779		1938		
			1935	4,990	13,702	1,324	3,538	United States		7,349	
			1937	3,239	13,699	1,675	6,562	Germany		4,017	
			1938	2,906	12,014	2,105	7,349	France		472	
368 (h)	182 (n)	Cotton waste and linters, crude	1925	4,830	33,416				United States	1937	6,869
			1929	6,052	23,683	1,762	8,615	Brazil		2,361	
			1931	6,071	15,055	2,222	7,393	France		2,191	
			1934	3,578	4,956	2,537	1,677		1938		
			1935	6,976	12,931	3,967	6,203	United States		7,870	
			1937	6,447	19,017	2,542	6,869	Turkey		1,578	
			1938	6,113	14,259	3,882	7,870	Switzerland		1,097	
655	213 (a)	Horsehair, crude	1925	612	13,177	9	73		Argentina	1937	2,392
			1929	490	8,821	10	211	United Kingdom		905	
			1931	263	3,514	7	117	United States		629	
			1934	698	4,307	104	1,244		1938		
			1935	352	3,079	154	1,521	Argentina		3,130	
			1937	304	5,734	23	629	United States		1,853	
			1938	412	8,291	57	1,853	United Kingdom		1,158	
808	271 (d)	Sewn articles of cotton (other than sacks, bed and table linen, and corsets).	1925	70	7,687	17	1,702		Austria	1937	1,874
			1929	73	6,878	12	878	Germany		1,027	
			1931	50	2,416	2	87	United States		553	
			1934	72	4,981	2	78		1938		
			1935	49	3,733	13	963	United States		2,244	
			1937	40	4,148	19	553	Germany		2,017	
			1938	86	5,611	55	2,244	Norway		470	
821	274 (f)	Metallic ores other than of iron, copper, lead, zinc, manganese, or ferromanganese.	1925	1,337	919				United States	1937	4,575
			1929	2,895	1,164			Belgian Congo		2,313	
			1931	1,877	3,991	52	203	China		2,251	
			1934	5,388	2,452	42	546		1938		
			1935	4,995	6,079	126	1,871	United States		5,726	
			1937	5,288	13,532	209	1,575	China		5,274	
			1938	7,529	10,297	369	5,726	British India		1,667	
825	278	Scrap iron and steel	1925	902,363	386,904	34,193	16,454		United States	1937	157,943
			1929	928,204	332,105	85,445	30,561	Switzerland		33,418	
			1931	553,722	119,525	202	45	France		11,742	
			1934	676,871	115,511	185,717	28,348		1938		
			1935	913,224	171,881	311,241	54,899	United States		160,358	
			1937	535,196	239,577	344,242	157,943	France		30,217	
			1938	618,416	226,044	416,367	160,358	Switzerland		16,836	

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931–38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value	
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹			
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value
826	279	Cast-iron scrap	1925 1929 1931 1934 1935 1937 1938	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 lire</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 lire</i>	<i>1,000 lire</i>	
				58,094	25,957	768	395	France	2,456
				65,958	25,384	2,692	1,019	Switzerland	1,011
				58,810	15,689	1,618	473	United Kingdom	425
				54,343	9,410	21,206	3,288	1938	
				75,117	13,676	40,417	6,677	United Kingdom	3,540
				7,772	4,018	172	70	Switzerland	1,070
				11,244	5,491	1,584	617	United States	617
903	299 (c)	Flat sheets of iron or steel, cold-rolled, even whitened, but not subsequently worked, 0.6 mm. or over, but less than 1.5 mm. thick.	1925 1929 1931 1934 1935 1937 1938	1,704	4,622	883	2,576	1937	
				9,522	10,463	5,846	13,285	United States	7,250
				2,456	4,207	1,884	3,350	Germany	1,384
				3,654	5,299	3,014	3,354	Sweden	1,070
				2,212	3,255	1,710	3,354	1938	
				3,762	10,651	3,393	7,259	United States	5,596
				3,107	8,594	2,486	5,596	Germany	2,242
								Sweden	615
915	300 (i)	Sheet iron or steel, worked, tinned (tin-plate).	1925 1929 1931 1934 1935 1937 1938	35,530	107,662	7,282	23,757	1937	
				44,171	89,737	4,852	10,119	Germany	15,750
				11,281	18,731	1,396	2,598	United States	12,088
				13,519	15,064	2,731	2,902	United Kingdom	7,043
				16,102	18,598	2,927	3,160	1938	
				19,207	43,088	5,252	12,088	Germany	8,390
				9,865	22,883	1,383	3,340	France	7,293
								United States	3,340
1023	322 (b)	Cocks, valves, sluices valves, etc., of cast iron, wrought iron or steel. Combined with other metals.	1925 1929 1931 1934 1935 1937 1938	623	4,310	3	57	1937	
				807	6,879	29	622	Germany	6,175
				425	3,990	12	262	United States	1,728
				230	1,858	1	20	Austria	555
				209	1,923	1	35	1938	
				714	8,886	109	1,728	Germany	7,001
				689	8,109	11	485	United States	485
								United Kingdom	207

1111 (b)	349	Copper and its alloys, in ingots	1925	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Chile	1937	136,442
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Portuguese South Africa		94,320
			1931	52,461	206,580	21,434	89,362	United States	1938	77,018
			1934	62,999	120,837	19,868	38,408	Chile		128,013
			1935	89,815	175,148	35,380	70,706	United States		69,978
			1937	76,113	411,042	13,504	77,018	Portuguese South Africa		69,420
			1938	77,334	324,991	16,396	69,978			
			1925	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	France	1937	15,747
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Switzerland		8,488
			1931	1,032	7,977	529	4,366	Canada	1938	5,872
1934	3	23	1	8	Germany		1,329			
1935	203	1,074	90	435	France		911			
1937	3,366	34,155			United Kingdom	1937	643			
1938	337	3,470			United Kingdom		88			
1166 (a)	376 (a)	Nickel and its alloys in scrap	1925	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	United States	1937	29
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	France		26
			1931	594	6,777			Norway	1938	410
			1934	229	1,898	78	556	Germany		57
			1935	526	4,859	249	1,840	United States		(³)
			1937	20	148	3	29	United States	1937	20,404
			1938	36	470	(³)	(³)	Norway		20,251
1166 (b)	376 (a)	Nickel and its alloys in ingots, cubes	1925	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Netherlands		3,556
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Norway	1938	33,477
			1931	710	10,503	311	4,767	United Kingdom		9,339
			1934	1,545	17,724	394	4,338	Netherlands		6,250
			1935	3,180	35,200	1,517	16,221	Mexico	1937	8,866
			1937	2,822	47,172	1,254	20,404	Austria		6,108
			1938	3,694	53,811			Belgium and Luxembourg	1938	5,654
1175 (b)	379 (a)	Lead and its alloys in pigs	1925	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Germany		4,932
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Mexico		3,058
			1931	15,283	22,977	731	1,746	Canada	1937	1,563
			1934	6,051	4,027	406	200	Mexico		86
			1935	30,249	25,470	1,335	1,017	Netherlands		13
			1937	10,887	24,071	75	140	Norway	1938	8
			1938	8,657	14,260	264	371	France		301
1100 (b)	380 (a)	Zinc and its alloys in ingots	1925	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Netherlands		237
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Germany		80
			1931	1,794	2,583	944	1,321			
			1934	2,807	2,407	1,337	1,103			
			1935	8,631	8,937	349	264			
			1937	49	112					
			1938	410	708					

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38--Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value		
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹				
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value	
1213.....	303 (b).....	Safety razors, parts, and blades, including the case.....		<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 lire</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>1,000 lire</i>		<i>1,000 lire</i>	
			1925	39	19,131	26	16,624	Germany.....	6,018	
			1929	61	9,461	16	5,783	United Kingdom.....	1,261	
			1931	60	8,556	9	1,577	Belgium.....	113	
			1934	49	4,339	(¹)	39			
			1935	75	6,555	(¹)	34	Germany.....	4,884	
			1937	69	7,439	(¹)	4	United Kingdom.....	485	
			1938	38	5,498	(⁶)	3	France.....	27	
1222.....	396 (a) 2.....	Internal combustion engines with reciprocating motion.....								
			1925	1,036	14,754	37	1,383	Germany.....	30,054	
			1929	2,523	28,957	206	3,908	Denmark.....	1,911	
			1931	1,942	22,250	87	2,038	France.....	881	
			1934	2,056	25,462	38	673			
			1935	2,085	22,659	19	677	Germany.....	19,522	
			1937	2,155	35,227	8	106	Sweden.....	2,600	
			1938	1,893	26,630	12	384	Netherlands.....	2,143	
1238.....	403 (a).....	Machine tools, nonautomatic.....								
			1925	10,222	109,005	1,169	37,718	Germany.....	106,218	
			1929	7,627	88,954	1,155	24,493	United States.....	21,054	
			1931	3,320	33,998	310	7,026	Switzerland.....	13,621	
			1934	4,605	38,076	1,331	9,637			
			1935	9,918	109,277	2,376	33,646	Germany.....	135,786	
			1937	8,784	157,360	1,065	21,054	United States.....	18,609	
			1938	11,102	198,403	1,173	18,609	Switzerland.....	15,229	
1239.....	403 (b).....	Machine tools, automatic.....								
			1925	685	14,247	289	6,695	Germany.....	10,001	
			1929	581	11,399	126	3,156	Switzerland.....	2,145	
			1931	307	5,305	39	896	United States.....	1,771	
			1934	432	7,185	70	1,295			
			1935	917	15,342	303	4,493	Germany.....	11,170	
			1937	548	14,678	60	1,771	Switzerland.....	3,472	
			1938	558	18,237	80	2,783	United States.....	2,783	

1251	409	Machine for the manufacture of paper and cardboard.	1925	529	3,388				Germany	1937		
			1929	844	5,295				United States		3,146	
			1931	1,270	5,761	3	32		Sweden		1,310	
			1934	237	1,861						403	
			1935	102	1,361							
			1937	925	5,876	201	1,310		Germany	1938	8,197	
			1938	753	9,569				Belgium-Luxemburg		550	
1255	413	Machines for type casting and composing.	1925	160	7,561	72	3,537	United Kingdom	1937		627	
			1929	86	4,039	48	2,379	United States		386		
			1931	44	1,762	23	1,066					
			1934	107	2,159	37	1,036	United Kingdom	1938	783		
			1935	53	1,173	23	556	United States		543		
			1937	19	1,013	8	386	Switzerland		9		
			1938	25	1,336	12	543					
1256 (a)	414 (a)	Spinning machinery. Machines for preparing cotton for spinning, cards, drawing frames, sets of spindles, spinning frames and twisting machines of all kinds including the rings.	1925	8,757	71,789	657	5,521	Switzerland	1937		3,247	
			1929	5,936	40,172	382	4,425	Germany		1,538		
			1931	1,085	7,249	31	414	United Kingdom	1938	1,180		
			1934	1,710	8,572	8	97					
			1935	1,207	6,126	12	149	Germany		2,886		
			1937	712	7,507	33	399	United Kingdom		2,708		
			1938	811	7,365	5	52	France		681		
1256 (b)	414 (b)	Spinning machinery, other than machines for preparing cotton, for spinning, etc.	1925	5,710	53,529	733	8,600	Germany	1937		1,435	
			1929	2,361	16,829	251	2,632	Switzerland		534		
			1931	855	6,522	13	204	United Kingdom	1938	513		
			1934	1,542	8,836	163	1,644					
			1935	868	5,693	22	255	Germany		5,645		
			1937	436	3,730	9	163	United Kingdom		4,004		
			1938	1,627	15,379			Switzerland		2,703		
1257 (a)	415 (a)	Weaving machinery. Frames with an automatic movement for changing automatically the bobbins or shuttles.	1925	4,305	25,885	715	4,800	Germany	1937		1,697	
			1929	4,368	26,414	1,005	7,239	Switzerland		1,384		
			1931	1,054	6,540	34	53	Belgium-Luxemburg	1938	39		
			1934	565	2,647							
			1935	728	4,181			Switzerland		3,299		
			1937	463	3,126			Germany		2,132		
			1938	692	5,471			Poland and Danzig		40		
1258	416	Machines for knitting, fringing, making trimmings, and the like.	1925	1,855	45,518	256	11,301	Germany	1937		12,730	
			1929	1,919	36,456	142	4,636	Switzerland		2,326		
			1931	651	9,327	35	493	United States	1938	353		
			1934	1,020	15,353	7	231					
			1935	1,030	15,461	1	24	Germany		16,286		
			1937	690	15,637	15	353	Switzerland		2,165		
			1938	687	18,895	1	19	United Kingdom		353		

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—*Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38—Continued*

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value	
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States †			
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value
1261.....	410.....	Machines for mining and working minerals.	1925	<i>Metric tons</i> 605	<i>1,000 lire</i> 4,489	<i>Metric tons</i> 68	<i>1,000 lire</i> 769	Germany.....	<i>1,000 lire</i> 1,462
			1929	1,117	9,385	477	5,135	Sweden.....	1,234
			1931	425	3,226	251	2,149	United States.....	630
			1934	290	1,561	45	277	.....	.....
			1935	351	1,991	9	164	Germany.....	5,648
			1937	234	3,431	33	630	United Kingdom.....	924
			1938	740	7,298	13	351	United States.....	351
		
1270.....	426 (a).....	Sewing, embroidery and similar machines, without stand, also heads of machines.	1925	2,585	56,789	134	3,306	Germany.....	2,272
			1929	2,230	47,118	91	2,940	United Kingdom.....	770
			1931	933	24,074	22	972	United States.....	700
			1934	549	5,563	27	861	.....	.....
			1935	226	5,288	22	906	Germany.....	3,108
			1937	90	3,771	10	700	United Kingdom.....	669
			1938	93	4,446	5	651	United States.....	651
		
1273 (a).....	428 (a).....	Typewriters, weighing more than 10 kilogs.	1925	<i>Metric tons No.</i> (³)	(³)	<i>Metric tons No.</i> (³)	(³)	United States.....	1,971
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Germany.....	532
			1931	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Switzerland.....	16
			1934	62	3,903	51	3,229	.....	.....
			1935	30	1,857	19	1,176	United States.....	1,085
			1937	24	1,289	16	799	Germany.....	729
			1938	21	1,171	11	578	Switzerland.....	5
		
1273 (b).....	428 (b).....	Typewriters, weighing up to 10 kilogs.....	1925	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	United States.....	289
			1929	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Germany.....	218
			1931	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	Switzerland.....	8
			1934	24	4,464	20	3,798	.....	.....
			1935	11	2,227	8	1,752	Germany.....	307
			1937	6	1,214	3	532	United States.....	219
			1938	5	876	2	344	Switzerland.....	17

1276.....	431 (a) 1.....	Reciprocating pumps of iron or steel.....	<i>Metric tons</i>			<i>Metric tons</i>		
			1925	1929	1931	1935	1937	1938
			1,511	14,291	97	1,002	United States.....	3,013
			888	9,133	212	2,660	Germany.....	2,974
			402	4,088	64	743	Czechoslovakia.....	356
			259	2,274	67	361	Germany.....	3,364
			302	2,498	70	561	United States.....	1,099
			471	6,904	162	3,013	United Kingdom.....	973
			459	6,601	62	1,099	Germany.....	2,339
							United States.....	314
							United Kingdom.....	295
							Germany.....	3,047
							United Kingdom.....	758
							United States.....	560
							Germany.....	12,243
							United States.....	1,063
							Switzerland.....	620
							Germany.....	11,794
							United Kingdom.....	6,367
							Switzerland.....	439
							Germany.....	2,822
							United States.....	2,038
							Sweden.....	1,083
							Germany.....	11,221
							United States.....	2,350
							Sweden.....	772
							Germany.....	8,601
							Switzerland.....	1,486
							Sweden.....	878
							Germany.....	16,077
							Switzerland.....	7,017
							Sweden.....	1,188
							Germany.....	7,479
							United States.....	1,166
							United Kingdom.....	522
							Germany.....	5,060
							Sweden.....	3,518
							United States.....	1,747
							Germany.....	1,747

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value			
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹					
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value		
1325	457	Electrical apparatus and parts not separately listed.	1925	Metric tons	1,383	34,646	Metric tons	92	4,058	Germany	20,955
			1929	2,344	71,640	260	8,303	United States	5,255		
			1931	1,343	47,993	138	5,677	Switzerland	4,618		
			1934	1,024	35,071	139	5,476	1938			
			1935	1,060	31,752	132	4,334	Germany	25,207		
			1937	967	35,763	113	5,255	United States	6,833		
			1938	1,027	43,049	123	6,833	Switzerland	6,652		
									1937		
1329	460 (b)	Machines, not separately listed, of iron or steel.	1925	2,263	28,410	55	2,291	Germany	13,865		
			1929	1,810	25,945	97	3,564	United States	2,393		
			1931	979	16,142	57	3,074	Switzerland	2,380		
			1934	1,139	11,187	108	1,767	1938			
			1935	934	11,283	121	1,764	Germany	18,542		
			1937	1,182	22,764	76	2,393	United States	2,233		
			1938	1,386	30,868	72	3,233	Turkey	2,206		
									1937		
1338	466 (b)	Detached parts of machines, not separately listed, of base metals (except of cast iron even with accessories of other metals).	1925	3,822	66,690	247	6,345	Germany	44,369		
			1929	6,251	83,676	735	11,068	Switzerland	6,035		
			1931	3,634	46,336	203	3,878	United Kingdom	4,797		
			1934	2,668	32,879	191	2,692	1938			
			1935	2,873	32,617	161	2,851	Germany	57,561		
			1937	3,573	65,900	112	3,524	Switzerland	7,907		
			1938	5,154	83,928	105	5,132	United Kingdom	6,166		
									1937		
1340 (a)	468 (a)	Files and rasps, half-round, round, or triangular.	1925	412	5,733	26	663	Germany	886		
			1929	336	5,341	99	1,941	United States	462		
			1931	175	2,741	50	928	Austria	392		
			1934	172	2,032	75	1,002	1938			
			1935	123	1,376	36	483	Germany	1,284		
			1937	116	2,150	32	462	United States	587		
			1938	100	2,220	28	587	Switzerland	260		
									1937		

1925	1929	1931	1934	1935	1937	1938	Metric		No.		1925	1929	1931	1934	1935	1937	1938	1937		1937	1938	
							tons	No.	tons	No.								Germany	United States			Germany	United States
1340 (b)	468 (b)	Files and rasps, other than half-round, round, or triangular.																2,319	Germany	958		
											780	United States	793					552	Austria	444		
											837	Germany	1,473					251	United States	495		
											444	Switzerland	91					495	Germany	2,332		
											29	United States	1,547					495	Austria	375		
											93	Germany	2,572					495	United States	856		
											93	United Kingdom	462					495	Germany	937		
											93	United States	835					495	Hungary	210		
											93	Germany	718					495	United States	702		
											93	United States	658					495	Germany	1,490		
											93	United States	1,359					495	Austria	127		
											93	Germany	1,924					495	United States	1,343		
											93	Netherlands	568					495	Germany	1,924		
											93	Germany	13,520					495	United States	2,476		
											93	Austria	1,621					495	Germany	16,406		
											93	United States	1,840					495	Sweden	1,623		
											93	Germany	8,949					495	United States	8,949		
											93	Germany	5,851					495	Switzerland	883		
											93	United States	10,110					495	Germany	3,965		
											93	Sweden	1,185					495	Switzerland	883		

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value	
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹			
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value
1433 bis.	520 (b)	Tractors	1925					United States	7,880
			1929					Germany	2,123
			1931	1,071	686	585	338	Hungary	1,975
			1934	2,357	1,150	782	778	United States	8,149
			1935	1,594	732	991	350	Germany	1,239
			1937	1,588	526	932	307	Hungary	1,053
			1938	1,122	266	795	172		
1467 (b)	536	Parts of airplanes	1925	12	1,195		19	Hungary	17,803
			1929	100	5,332		160	Rumania	9,511
			1931	81	8,006		574	France	4,160
			1934	53	4,739		850		
			1935	162	18,429	40	7,201	Rumania	13,990
			1937	173	38,075	11	3,425	Hungary	6,834
			1938	299	42,192	14	5,519	United States	5,519
1468 (b)	537	Parts of hydroplanes	1925	6	135			United States	1,092
			1929	4	600			United Kingdom	30
			1931	5	790			France	4
			1934	4	159				
			1935	3	211	1	104	United Kingdom	25
			1937	4	1,126	3	1,092	France	1
			1938	33	2,386				
1471	539 (a)	Ships, mercantile	1925	(⁹)	2,842			United Kingdom	27,471
			1929	(⁹)	23,276			Greece	2,728
			1931	(⁹)	9,558			United States	2,501
			1934	214,663	39,487	2,900	294		
			1935	92,187	20,605	15,269	2,552	United Kingdom	33,964
			1937	83,419	37,256	7,133	2,501	United States	14,006
			1938	83,397	71,521	22,360	14,006	Norway	6,227

1494.....	551.....	Manufactures of natural or artificial emery, corundum, carborundum, and the like.	1925	570	9,072	257	5,782	Germany.....	1937	
			1929	719	11,753	371	7,613	Czechoslovakia.....	2,844	
			1931	403	5,459	170	3,050	United States.....	2,746	
			1934	451	4,343	213	2,452		1,556	
			1935	430	4,585	152	1,779	Germany.....	1938	
			1937	485	8,823	61	1,556	United States.....	2,912	
			1938	352	6,439	58	1,190	Czechoslovakia.....	1,190	
1495.....	552(a).....	Carbon and graphite, shaped and prepared for electrical purposes: For electrical furnaces and for electrodes for industrial use.	1925	4,981	29,902	2,361	24,711	Germany.....	1937	
			1929	4,190	11,913	968	6,277	Switzerland.....	2,211	
			1931	1,843	6,854	686	4,111	Sweden.....	381	
			1934	1,021	3,066	347	498		15	
			1935	829	2,982	160	306	Germany.....	1938	
			1937	597	2,608	(*)	2	Switzerland.....	1,874	
			1938	494	2,171	(†)	(‡)	France.....	260	
								Albania.....	36	
								Germany.....	1937	
								United Kingdom.....	6,025	
1514.....	563.....	Bitumens, solid.....	1925	21,177	22,516	3,085	3,967	Albania.....	1937	
			1929	52,775	33,176	12,723	8,060	Germany.....	2,726	
			1931	73,188	40,937	22,845	13,170	United States.....	1,755	
			1934	113,940	35,187	27,780	8,605			
			1935	96,338	29,492	20,675	6,769	Albania.....	1938	
			1937	17,396	12,460	3,077	1,755	Germany.....	8,441	
			1938	23,311	16,117	727	881	United States.....	4,356	
1515.....	564.....	Coal and other natural fossil fuels ¹⁰	1925	10,512,872	1,749,891	538,782	99,019	Germany.....	1937	
			1929	13,525,635	1,359,482	334,806	43,483	United Kingdom.....	1,003,187	
			1931	10,370,389	977,357	184,139	20,453	Poland and Danzig.....	298,183	
			1934	11,781,354	775,369	16,658	1,764		205,757	
			1935	13,536,530	923,175	20,021	2,393	Germany.....	1938	
			1937	12,572,816	1,671,747	1,177	425	United Kingdom.....	1,001,787	
			1938	11,914,967	1,714,443			Poland and Danzig.....	375,149	
									213,890	
								Germany.....	1937	
								France.....	39,565	
								Poland and Danzig.....	10,351	
									6,486	
								Germany.....	1938	
					France.....	26,255				
					United States.....	7,862				
1515 (bis).....	564 (bis).....	Coke ¹¹	1925	(*)	(†)	(‡)	(§)	Morocco.....	1937	
			1929	1,077,206	186,527	8,287	3,420	Tunisia.....	59,024	
			1931	723,560	107,283	8,541	2,915	United States.....	45,791	
			1934	955,654	82,019	8,693	2,335		10,983	
			1935	1,053,069	99,775	8,489	2,871	Germany.....	1938	
			1937	352,957	69,388	7,914	4,283	France.....	26,255	
			1938	216,021	43,040	6,344	3,567	United States.....	7,862	
									3,567	
								Morocco.....	1937	
								Tunisia.....	59,024	
								United States.....	45,791	
									10,983	
								Morocco.....	1938	
					Tunisia.....	64,142				
					Egypt.....	33,136				
1516.....	565.....	Phosphate rock, natural or crushed.....	1925	840,217	80,540	12,410	1,938	Morocco.....	1937	
			1929	769,501	70,093	76,215	10,855	Tunisia.....	59,024	
			1931	449,441	40,799	55,429	7,753	United States.....	45,791	
			1934	699,273	54,963	78,890	6,815		10,983	
			1935	651,546	57,538	51,621	5,699	Morocco.....	1938	
			1937	924,728	131,652	62,632	10,983	Tunisia.....	64,142	
1938	846,843	115,440	45,588	8,200	Egypt.....	33,136				
						9,634				

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931–38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value	
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹		Country	Value
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		
1599	593	Asbestos, crude, even in powder	1925	Metric tons 6,412	1,000 lire 15,018	Metric tons 2,078	1,000 lire 3,540	British South Africa	1,000 lire 6,701
			1929	6,320	17,146	931	2,164	Russia	5,839
			1931	5,277	14,241	477	1,271	Canada	3,860
			1934	8,421	11,492	157	137	Canada	9,927
			1935	5,135	7,702	137	162	Union of South Africa	5,330
			1937	8,609	19,572	172	773	British South Africa	2,482
			1938	7,783	18,248	88	328	British South Africa	2,482
			1616 (a) 2	604 (a) 1 (b)	Common wood, rough, other than beech and chestnut.	1925	(²)	(²)	(²)	(^{2})	Austria	22,172
1929	(²)	(²)				(²)	(²)	Yugoslavia	16,399
1931	(²)	(²)				(²)	(²)	France	8,171
1934 ¹³	92,060	21,254				1,029	414	Germany	15,619
1935	178,099	37,910				1,300	726	Yugoslavia	10,208
1937	245,252	70,664				6,577	4,353	United States	9,493
1938	168,907	56,126				11,924	9,493	United States	9,493
1617 (b)	604 (a) 3 (b)	Common wood, squared or sawn lengthwise, other than beech or chestnut.				1925	(²)	(²)	(²)	(^{2})	Austria	136,990
			1929	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	Yugoslavia	43,403
			1931	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	United States	23,477
			1934 ¹³	529,936	124,247	58,236	22,620	Germany	70,323
			1935	846,622	208,428	79,302	32,391	Yugoslavia	43,795
			1937	480,377	213,863	20,445	23,477	United States	19,325
			1938	290,595	145,931	23,768	19,325	United States	19,325
			1622	604 (b) 1	Fine wood, rough	1925	(²)	(²)	(²)	(^{2})	France	3,180
1929	(²)	(²)				(²)	(²)	United States	2,046
1931	(²)	(²)				(²)	(²)	Turkey	1,197
1934 ¹³	1,910	1,974				154	370	United States	1,313
1935	3,979	3,833				435	946	France	1,104
1937	4,089	8,052				925	2,046	British India	118
1938	2,503	2,926				1,280	1,313	British India	118

1623	604 (b) 3	Fine wood, squared or sawn lengthwise	1925	997	1,821	207	274	United States	1937	590
			1929	3,677	4,019	1,141	1,724	France	340	
			1931	2,423	3,484	1,167	2,130	Rumania	111	
			1934	1,707	1,801	1,277	1,296	United States	1938	1,371
			1935	3,466	3,634	1,633	1,701	French Equatorial Africa	79	
			1937	886	1,280	409	590	Finland	59	
1938	930	1,685	612	1,371						
1724	643 (a)	Mineral oils, crude	1925	37,399	25,635	15,494	9,277	United States	1937	177,230
			1929	59,796	21,624	13,884	4,023	Iraq	52,781	
			1931	101,518	26,191	45,058	10,190	Colombia	19,947	
			1934	142,948	19,338	24,061	3,268	United States	1938	267,091
			1935	219,991	29,948	22,774	3,313	Iraq	65,215	
			1937	935,869	283,331	509,342	177,230	Colombia	31,768	
			1938	1,476,519	429,325	865,090	267,091	United States	1937	62,948
								U. S. S. R.	8,435	
								Rumania	2,180	
								United States	1938	41,335
1726	643 (b) 2	Lubricating oil, other than white oil or for transformers.	1925	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Rumania	1,841	
			1929	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	United States	1937	8,247
			1931	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	Rumania	7,948	
			1934	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	U. S. S. R.	6,580	
			1935	72,166	47,568	46,530	35,515	United States	1938	12,704
			1937	70,208	75,823	49,918	62,948	Rumania	2,957	
1938	43,902	48,451	35,811	41,335	U. S. S. R.	1,841				
1727	643 (c)	Kerosene	1925	115,987	97,745	68,853	53,979	Iran	1937	41,392
			1929	161,630	111,551	32,563	27,614	United States	37,456	
			1931	147,544	59,074	13,230	6,978	Rumania	22,809	
			1934	150,424	25,050	23,223	4,280	France	6,580	
			1935	154,532	28,360	6,227	1,319	Rumania	1938	24,557
			1937	94,901	34,921	15,907	6,389	Iran	19,675	
			1938	51,821	18,866	1,960	853	France	12,071	
								United States	1937	41,392
								United States	1938	37,456
								Rumania	22,809	
1728	643 (d)	Gasoline	1925	189,241	327,481	111,002	190,610	Iran	1937	41,392
			1929	386,777	351,387	176,502	194,133	United States	37,456	
			1931	347,135	226,475	60,933	39,446	Rumania	22,809	
			1934	348,257	86,325	22,701	5,876	United States	1938	24,557
			1935	366,530	107,052	19,983	6,014	Rumania	19,675	
			1937	260,773	141,687	58,067	37,456	Netherlands Indies	12,071	
			1938	100,288	68,487	30,354	24,557	Rumania	1937	110,303
								"Other" ¹ insular American countries.	83,369	
								Iran	43,917	
								United States	1938	9,095
1730	644	Residues from the distillation of mineral oils.	1925	362,292	145,481	96,745	46,491	Rumania	1937	94,713
			1929	589,098	164,788	72,786	25,154	"Other" ¹ insular American countries.	78,004	
			1931	804,182	157,559	38,598	10,636	Iran	20,486	
			1934	1,122,484	115,742	67,026	9,095	United States	1938	9,095
			1935	1,250,601	138,963	39,963	6,672	Rumania	1937	94,713
			1937	1,211,112	284,914	78,553	19,885	"Other" ¹ insular American countries.	78,004	
1938	960,071	227,874	41,488	9,227	Iran	20,486				

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at \$,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value	
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States †			
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value
1731	645	Turpentine oil	1925	<i>Metric tons</i> 4,747	<i>1,000 lire</i> 22,911	<i>Metric tons</i> 106	<i>1,000 lire</i> 591	Greece.....	8,497
			1929	0,054	19,746	162	560	United States.....	6,102
			1931	5,860	15,655	198	552	Portugal.....	5,526
			1934	6,560	12,289	302	675		
			1935	7,251	13,981	262	606	Greece.....	7,354
			1937	9,472	27,310	2,062	6,102	Portugal.....	5,727
			1938	9,217	21,810	532	1,655	Spain.....	4,338
1738 (a)	649 (b)	Benzol, toluol, and xylol, refined	1925	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
			1929	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
			1931	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
			1934 ¹⁴	3,846	4,647	1,195	1,377		
			1935	5,723	6,805	1,706	2,217		
			1937	671	1,751	7	9		
			1938	768	1,684				
1738 (b)	649 (c)	Benzol, toluol, and xylol, pure	1925	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
			1929	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
			1931	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)		
			1934 ¹⁵	2,701	4,294	204	583		
			1935	10,606	16,639	5,318	8,035		
			1937	7,952	19,587	6,021	13,406		
			1938	5,172	12,881	2,063	4,457		
1739	650	Paraffine, solid	1925	24,152	79,869	22,799	75,006		
			1929	24,163	53,679	19,223	42,714		
			1931	25,151	36,288	21,637	30,628		
			1934	26,051	26,176	18,740	18,038		
			1935	27,896	28,913	17,113	16,750		
			1937	27,600	52,327	10,302	16,748		
			1938	17,350	30,987	8,060	13,639		
							<i>1937</i>		
							Greece.....	1,000 lire	
							United States.....	8,497	
							Portugal.....	6,102	
								5,526	
							<i>1938</i>		
							Greece.....	7,354	
							Portugal.....	5,727	
							Spain.....	4,338	
							<i>1937</i>		
							Belgium-Luxemburg.....	938	
							Germany.....	443	
							Czechoslovakia.....	142	
							<i>1938</i>		
							Czechoslovakia.....	769	
							Belgium-Luxemburg.....	507	
							Netherlands.....	275	
							<i>1937</i>		
							United States.....	13,406	
							Germany.....	2,946	
							Czechoslovakia.....	1,717	
							<i>1938</i>		
							Germany.....	4,735	
							United States.....	4,457	
							Czechoslovakia.....	3,221	
							<i>1937</i>		
							U. S. S. R.....	17,672	
							United States.....	16,748	
							Poland and Danzig.....	13,059	
							<i>1938</i>		
							United States.....	13,639	
							Poland and Danzig.....	11,849	
							Czechoslovakia.....	1,944	

1741.....	652 (a).....	Vaseline, natural.....	1925.....	169	778	144	674	United States.....	1,033
			1929.....	383	1,156	293	847	United Kingdom.....	23
			1931.....	282	709	235	589	Germany.....	8
			1934.....	356	667	325	578	.....	.....
			1935.....	367	622	288	488	United States.....	833
			1937.....	367	1,064	357	1,033	United Kingdom.....	115
		1938.....	355	1,010	303	833	Netherlands.....	44	
1746.....	655 (a).....	Rosin.....	1925.....	24,029	53,588	7,589	15,850	Greece.....	17,994
			1929.....	23,518	38,151	7,095	10,311	Spain.....	6,658
			1931.....	23,213	21,472	5,412	5,289	France.....	6,476
			1934.....	22,059	13,977	5,435	3,660	.....	.....
			1935.....	28,283	21,211	7,723	5,225	Greece.....	13,362
			1937.....	24,263	40,387	2,278	3,668	Spain.....	6,557
		1938.....	18,915	28,097	1,227	1,447	Portugal.....	5,840	
1906.....	769.....	Organic chemical products, not separately listed.....	1925.....	974	12,037	335	2,355	Germany.....	10,275
			1929.....	3,325	29,886	1,481	12,116	United States.....	1,656
			1931.....	1,810	14,717	329	2,579	Switzerland.....	1,431
			1934.....	1,602	9,541	175	1,253	.....	.....
			1935.....	1,945	12,669	129	1,152	Germany.....	28,157
			1937.....	1,908	23,840	176	1,656	United States.....	2,021
		1938.....	2,569	33,350	272	2,021	Switzerland.....	1,762	
2048.....	795 (b) 1.....	Organic synthetic dyes (except of sulphur) in a dry state or with less than 50 per cent of water.....	1925.....	1,590	44,756	3	113	Germany.....	10,179
			1929.....	1,546	70,621	1	38	Switzerland.....	15,064
			1931.....	1,313	51,727	5	220	France.....	1,652
			1934.....	935	44,056	42	1,256	.....	.....
			1935.....	683	41,794	77	2,424	Germany.....	17,745
			1937.....	431	36,477	8	403	Switzerland.....	9,942
		1938.....	343	29,046	10	567	United States.....	567	
2058 (b).....	798 (b).....	Varnishes and enamels, fluid, or in paste, without spirits. Other than in bottles, tubes, etc., of a weight not greater than 3 kilos and other than nitrocellulose.....	1925.....	(³)	(¹)	(⁴)	(²)	Germany.....	2,235
			1929.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	United States.....	298
			1931.....	621	5,191	142	1,203	United Kingdom.....	159
			1934.....	629	3,453	119	649	.....	.....
			1935.....	520	3,288	91	500	Germany.....	1,993
			1937.....	307	2,904	22	298	Switzerland.....	189
		1938.....	268	2,603	16	143	United States.....	143	
2078.....	802 (b).....	Lampblack, even in powder.....	1925.....	1,071	5,367	748	4,131	United States.....	6,314
			1929.....	2,399	9,692	2,250	9,058	Germany.....	637
			1931.....	1,348	3,241	1,038	2,635	France.....	373
			1934.....	2,336	3,606	2,163	3,193	.....	.....
			1935.....	3,823	6,556	3,655	6,000	United States.....	9,051
			1937.....	2,830	7,430	2,581	6,314	Germany.....	471
		1938.....	4,073	9,785	3,912	9,051	France.....	222	

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value	
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹			
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value
2085	805	Cattle hides and skins, unfit for furriery, raw, green, dried, or pickled.	1925	<i>Metric tons</i> 32,276	<i>1,000 lire</i> 368,774	<i>Metric tons</i> 1,409	<i>1,000 lire</i> 16,200	<i>1937</i>	
			1929	27,574	301,441	741	8,005	Argentina.....	<i>1,000 lire</i> 27,624
			1931	28,555	134,019	255	1,149	France.....	14,311
			1934	36,692	110,640	117	345	Union of South Africa.....	5,901
			1935	30,566	102,599	142	446	<i>1938</i>	
			1937	13,953	80,704	504	1,750	Argentina.....	29,858
			1938	14,681	80,939			Netherlands.....	7,808
								Brazil.....	5,846
								<i>1937</i>	
								Germany.....	8,327
2092	806	Furskins, raw, green, or dried.....	1925	417	25,760	7	2,258	United Kingdom.....	3,600
			1929	257	32,503	40	3,993	Switzerland.....	1,307
			1931	212	20,089	2	1,310	<i>1938</i>	
			1934	789	69,134	33	4,709	United Kingdom.....	0,894
			1935	702	68,714	24	5,532	Germany.....	5,751
			1937	64	15,847	5	859	Albania.....	1,256
			1938	95	15,873	1	65	<i>1937</i>	
								Uruguay.....	1,667
2096	809 (a) 1 (a)	Cattle and other large hides, whole or halves, split or shaved to an even thickness, mineral or mixed tanned.	1925	317	27,811	47	5,176	Germany.....	1,263
			1929	418	24,608	17	1,471	United States.....	275
			1931	656	38,541	204	11,484	<i>1938</i>	
			1934	427	12,420	239	6,984	Uruguay.....	677
			1935	135	3,499	51	1,458	Germany.....	443
			1937	59	3,242	5	275	Switzerland.....	225
			1938	25	1,411	(¹)	8	<i>1937</i>	
								Germany.....	353
2097	809 (a) 1 (b)	Cattle and other large hides, whole or halves, split or shaved to an even thickness, otherwise tanned (than mineral or mixed).	1925	120	6,906	3	139	United Kingdom.....	(¹)
			1929	213	10,594	84	4,619	<i>1938</i>	
			1931	197	8,911			Germany.....	278
			1934	51	1,243			United States.....	8
			1935	20	391			United Kingdom.....	1
			1937	8	354				
			1938	5	287	(¹)	8		

2104	809 (b) 2 (a)	Calf, heifer and other small meat cattle or horse skins, whole or in halves, not separately listed, mineral or mixed tanned.	1925	677	107,248	74	10,708	Germany	1937	19,310
			1929	1,051	110,992	261	27,150	Austria	1,422	
			1931	314	31,457	11	1,064	United States	1,021	
			1934	100	7,410	6	407	Germany	9,944	
			1935	209	12,324	30	1,013	United States	632	
			1937	210	23,701	12	1,021	Netherlands	425	
2110	809 (d) 2 (a)	Goat, sheep, and other small skins, not separately listed (other than basins for linings), dyed, or not, etc.: Mineral or mixed tanned.	1925	172	18,607	4	760	Germany	1937	3,368
			1929	211	22,617	17	2,207	United States	952	
			1931	124	12,033	21	2,633	France	309	
			1934	132	9,153	56	3,820	Germany	3,658	
			1935	98	6,900	34	2,289	United States	297	
			1937	35	5,019	7	952	France	244	
2111	809 (d) 2 (b)	Otherwise tanned (than mineral or mixed tanned).	1925	473	33,680	(¹)	74	Belgium and Luxemburg	1937	4,567
			1929	409	28,920	(¹)	94	Germany	4,077	
			1931	380	15,257	2	216	Austria	1,931	
			1934	386	14,863	42	3,067	Germany	4,405	
			1935	218	7,507	12	640	United Kingdom	1,372	
			1937	202	14,597	11	1,413	Belgium and Luxemburg	1,318	
2115 (a)	811 (b) 1	Hat sweats	1925	152	20,696	50	7,210	United States	1937	1,804
			1929	153	17,474	41	5,612	United Kingdom	230	
			1931	97	8,454	21	2,679	France	82	
			1934	22	1,364	11	966	United States	1,255	
			1935	21	1,468	11	1,804	Belgium and Luxemburg	620	
			1937	14	2,121	11	1,255	France	93	
2133 (b)	826 (a)	Rubber, crude: Solid	1925	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	British Malaya	1937	181,970
			1929	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	Netherlands Indies	10,293	
			1931	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	Ceylon	8,781	
			1934	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	British Malaya	142,256	
			1935	25,512	85,485	44	80	Netherlands Indies	19,121	
			1937	21,137	216,512	348	2,994	Ceylon	8,804	
2155	834	Pneumatic tires and inner tubes, for vehicles, even reinforced with woven fabrics.	1925	1,773	50,698	92	2,739	United Kingdom	1937	702
			1929	2,501	43,931	430	8,848	Belgium and Luxemburg	470	
			1931	2,353	29,701	532	7,017	Germany	205	
			1934	1,289	7,087	261	1,539	United Kingdom	700	
			1935	390	2,661	94	666	Germany	645	
			1937	180	1,721	11	1,721	United States	546	
1938	180	2,506	29	546						

See notes at end of table.

TABLE 117.—Italian imports of commodities of which imports from the United States were valued at 3,000,000 lire or more in 1925 or 1929, or at 1,000,000 lire or more in specified years, 1931-38—Continued

Statistical No.	Tariff No.	Commodity	Year	Special imports from—				Principal suppliers in 1937 and 1938, by value	
				All countries (excluding Italian dependencies)		Continental United States ¹			
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Country	Value
2156	835	Transmission belts of rubber, reinforced with woven fabrics.	1925	Metric tons 64	1,000 lire 2,498	Metric tons 6	162	United States	1,125
			1929	101	2,905	35	958	Germany	997
			1931	87	2,231	22	565	France	202
			1934	167	2,791	59	984		
			1935	136	2,380	50	939	United States	1,189
			1937	80	2,609	30	1,125	Germany	931
			1938	94	2,451	38	1,189	France	195
2179	846 (b)	Chemical wood pulp (cellulose)	1925	139,136	241,757			Sweden	127,724
			1929	196,357	252,338	1,019	1,522	Austria	97,913
			1931	172,261	172,287		968	Finland	59,421
			1934	254,642	148,040	1,539	1,042		
			1935	328,281	180,823	1,421	1,131	Sweden	155,618
			1937	247,615	342,929	1,616	4,667	Finland	90,408
			1938	264,164	390,740	1,258	2,473	Germany	84,427
2215	854 (c)	Manufactures of paper and pasteboard, not separately listed, other (than with ornamentations of silk, etc., but not of paper or cardboard).	1925	365	8,210	4	173	Germany	1,607
			1929	357	8,130	9	232	Austria	1,104
			1931	279	3,907	13	173	United States	816
			1934	260	2,629	11	182		
			1935	798	2,828	607	670	Germany	2,120
			1937	768	4,026	409	816	United States	1,382
			1938	1,019	4,237	808	1,382	Switzerland	352
2304	888 (c)	Low leather shoes for adults	1925	Pairs 162,525	13,084	Pairs 42,319	3,179	Switzerland	842
			1929	236,170	16,815	19,050	1,689	Germany	528
			1931	99,402	5,947	23,723	1,554	United States	252
			1934	74,000	3,208	12,006	517		
			1935	54,595	1,946	5,803	192	Switzerland	852
			1937	51,398	2,300	9,104	252	Germany	830
			1938	57,008	2,524	8,108	195	Czechoslovakia	407
2445	918	Oats	1925	Metric tons 125,441	133,659	Metric tons 6,025	6,050	Poland and Danzig	3,552
			1929	69,380	54,957	6,522	5,470	Hungary	2,896
			1931	153,600	61,764	25	10	Argentina	2,745
			1934	176,402	49,891	23	5		
			1935	189,924	64,321	110	55	Argentina	4,431
			1937	22,237	15,440			Turkey	1,209
			1938	10,916	6,987	(9)	(9)	Czechoslovakia	607

2491.....	947 (a).....	Photographic films: Sensitized but not exposed.	1925	106	9,334	6	668	Germany.....	3,500		
			1929	135	11,356	34	2,829	United States.....	608		
			1931	170	13,310	57	4,214	Belgium and Luxemburg.....	370		
			1934	138	6,616	37	1,488	.....	K	
			1935	98	4,970	17	750	Germany.....	6,428		
			1937	67	4,649	8	608	United States.....	539		
			1938	70	7,646	7	539	Belgium and Luxemburg.....	458		
			1937								
			1938								
			2496 (b).....	948 (b).....	Cinematograph films: Exposed—positive.	1925	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	United States.....
1929	(⁹)	(⁹)				(⁹)	(⁹)	Germany.....	206		
1931	(⁹)	(⁹)				(⁹)	(⁹)	France.....	199		
1934	(⁹)	(⁹)				(⁹)	(⁹)	.....		
1935											
	<i>Meters</i>					<i>Meters</i>		<i>Meters</i>		United States.....	1,918
	555,887					290,079		290,079		United Kingdom.....	441
	<i>Metric tons</i>	757				<i>Metric tons</i>	399	399		France.....	265
	4					2		2			
1937											
	<i>Meters</i>		<i>Meters</i>		<i>Meters</i>						
	1,272,195		964,175		964,175						
	<i>Metric tons</i>	2,192	<i>Metric tons</i>	1,554	1,554						
	9		7		7						
1938											
	<i>Meters</i>		<i>Meters</i>		<i>Meters</i>						
	1,254,423		841,085		841,085						
	<i>Metric tons</i>	2,930	<i>Metric tons</i>	1,918	1,918						
	9		6		6						
2504.....	951.....	Rags, entirely of vegetable fibers, including waste paper for pulping if unsuitable for other uses.	1925	7,963	32,641	1,575	11,028	France.....	10,049		
			1929	24,531	31,363	2,470	8,564	United Kingdom.....	5,531		
			1931	13,696	8,904	163	258	United States.....	3,487		
			1934	22,016	13,791	3,520	4,347	.....		
			1935	10,330	11,216	2,137	3,156	France.....	4,979		
			1937	15,892	24,473	1,305	3,487	United Kingdom.....	4,123		
			1938	12,083	17,985	1,380	3,135	United States.....	3,135		
			1937								
			1938								

¹ In 1925-34 United States comprised Alaska and the Virgin Islands (St. Croix, St. John, and St. Thomas); 1935-38 the United States did not include the noncontiguous territories (Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, etc.).

² Includes Alaska, Greenland, Miquelon, St. Pierre, Newfoundland, and Labrador.

³ Less than 500 lire.

⁴ Less than 0.5 metric ton.

⁵ Not separately classified.

⁶ Quantity not shown.

⁷ Sept. 25-Dec. 31, inclusive; only number reported for this period.

⁸ Sept. 25-Dec. 31, inclusive.

⁹ Includes returned Italian merchandise (32.9 metric tons valued at 2,360,000 lire).

¹⁰ Classified as "coal and coke and other mineral fuels, natural or carbonized," in 1925; Coal coke—separately classified beginning 1928.

¹¹ Included with "coal and coke and other mineral fuels, natural or carbonized," in 1925.

¹² Apr. 23-Dec. 31, inclusive.

¹³ Mar. 26-Dec. 31, inclusive.

¹⁴ Includes Netherlands West Indies, French West Indies, and United States Virgin Islands.

¹⁵ Apr. 17-Dec. 31, inclusive.

¹⁶ Includes a small amount of other articles.

Source: Compiled from official Italian trade statistics.

APPENDIX VI

VALUE, PRICE, AND QUANTITY INDEXES OF ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE, AND INDEXES OF ITALY'S PRICE AND QUANTITY TERMS OF TRADE, 1925-38

The following pages present an analysis of the value, price, and quantity indexes of Italian foreign trade for the years 1925-38. The value indexes used were computed from the trade figures given in official Italian trade statistics; the price and quantity indexes were calculated by the Fascist Confederation of Industry in Rome and published in the official monthly *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica* of the Central Statistical Institute of the Italian Kingdom.¹

While, as appears from table 118 and charts X and XI, all indexes show marked changes during the period under discussion, price indexes changed more than the corresponding quantity indexes; variations in price consequently affected trade values more profoundly than variations in quantity. Price changes for imports roughly paralleled those for exports; quantity indexes showed a lesser tendency toward parallelism.

Import indexes.—After rising slightly in 1926, the price index for imports fell uninterruptedly until 1934; when it was barely one-third of the 1925 figure—a decline due in part to the revaluation of the lira in 1927 and, principally, to the collapse of world prices during the depression. Between 1934 and 1937, mainly because of the recovery in world prices of raw materials and foodstuffs, important factors in Italian import trade, the import price index was nearly doubled; in 1938, however, there was some decline.

TABLE 118.—Value, price, and quantity indexes of Italian foreign trade, 1925-38

[1925=100]

Year	Import indexes			Export indexes		
	Value	Price	Quantity	Value	Price	Quantity
1925.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1926.....	98.8	100.5	98.5	102.1	105.5	96.8
1927.....	77.8	80.9	96.1	85.6	85.1	100.6
1928.....	83.7	74.7	112.9	79.7	77.8	105.5
1929.....	81.3	73.0	112.1	81.5	72.5	114.9
1930.....	66.2	63.2	103.7	66.3	60.6	109.3
1931.....	44.4	49.2	89.3	55.9	49.2	111.4
1932.....	31.6	39.1	80.0	37.3	40.9	91.1
1933.....	28.4	35.2	79.8	32.8	35.8	91.3
1934.....	29.3	34.0	85.3	28.6	33.0	86.5
1935.....	20.7	35.5	82.9	28.7	33.1	86.6
1936.....	23.1	43.2	52.8	30.3	37.3	81.3
1937.....	53.2	67.3	77.7	57.1	47.1	120.9
1938.....	43.0	64.0	65.7	57.2	48.2	117.6

Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

¹ It will be noted that for any given year the price index (for either imports or exports) multiplied by the corresponding quantity index does not give precisely the value index as a product, although in all cases the product is quite close to it. This is a result of the method (recommended by the Committee of statistical experts of the League of Nations) used in computing the two indexes. The price index, calculated by the Fascist Confederation of Industry, is an average of the prices of 562 import commodities and 450 export commodities, weighted according to the importance (on a quantity basis) of the individual commodities in the country's import or export trade; the quantity index is an average of the quantities of the same commodities weighted according to their prices in the base period. For additional details on the methods of calculation employed, see *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, September 1934, p. 803. No price and quantity indexes being available for the period before 1925, that year was chosen as a base for all the indexes considered.

CHART X

VALUE, PRICE, AND QUANTITY INDEXES
OF ITALY'S IMPORT TRADE

1925-1938

(1925=100)

INDEX
NUMBERS

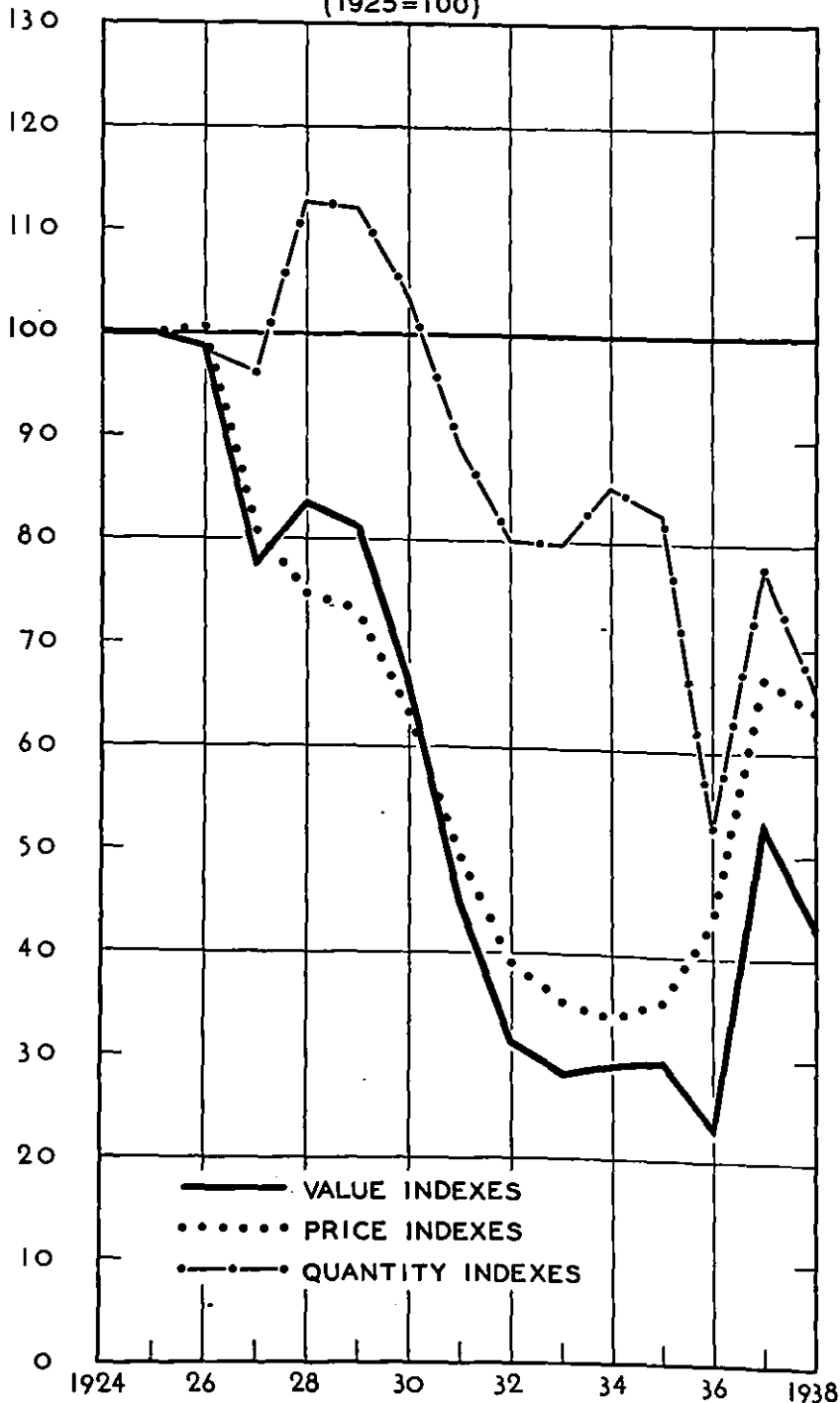
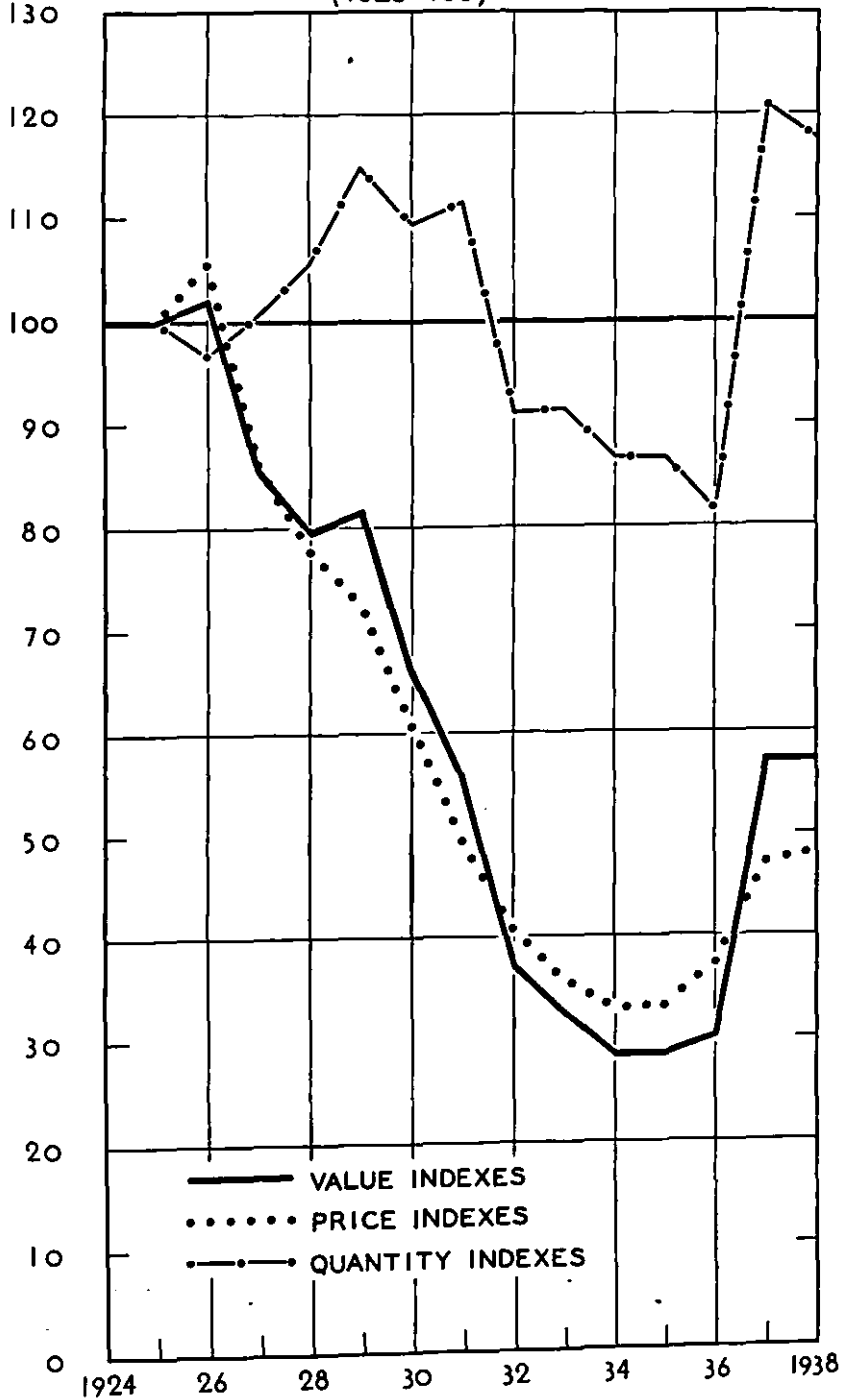


CHART XI
 VALUE, PRICE, AND QUANTITY INDEXES
 OF ITALY'S EXPORT TRADE

1925-1938

INDEX
 NUMBERS

(1925=100)



Except for a pronounced drop in 1936 and a subsequent sharp rise, the changes in the quantity index for imports were considerably less marked than those in the price index; movements in a given direction, moreover, did not continue for such long periods of time. After an appreciable decline from 1925 to 1927 the quantity index reached a peak of 112 in 1928 and 1929, fell to about 80 in 1932 and 1933, and thereafter increased somewhat in 1934 and 1935. In 1936, because of League of Nations' sanctions and the import restrictions adopted by the Italian Government in an effort to improve the country's balance of trade, the index fell to 53, the lowest point for the entire period. Although in 1937 there was considerable improvement, the index still remained below the 1932-33 level. In 1938 another considerable decline took place and in that year imports in terms of quantity were less than two-thirds as great as they had been in 1925.

Since, as already stated, price changes affected import values decidedly more than changes in quantity, there was a rough parallelism between price and value indexes. The greatest departure took place in 1936, when the price index rose considerably while the quantity index declined so greatly that the value index was reduced to 23, its lowest point for the entire period.

In 1938, the last year for which figures are available, the price index for imports stood at 64, the quantity index at 66, and the value index at 43.

Export indexes.—Prices of Italian exports have varied even more markedly than those of imports. After an appreciable advance in 1926, there was a steady and marked decline until, in 1934 and 1935, the export price index stood at 33, or slightly below the corresponding index for imports. In 1936 and 1937 export prices rose sharply and advanced still further in 1938.

Unlike any of the other indexes, the quantity index for exports, after ranging from 100 to 115 during the period 1925 to 1931 and from 91 to 81 during the period 1932 to 1936, was higher in 1937 and 1938 than in the base year and considerably above its previous peak in 1929. These high figures were mainly due to large exports to Italy's newly acquired African possessions, a trade which, as was pointed out more fully in chapter IV of this report, represented in only very small measure the actual demand for consumption goods by the newly acquired colonial populations.²

Except for the two years 1937 and 1938, variations in the index of import values were largely determined by the marked changes in the price index; the movements of the two indexes, therefore, were roughly parallel, the lowest years for both being 1934 and 1935. In 1937 and 1938 the price and quantity indexes were both much higher than during the depression years; the value index was consequently doubled as compared with 1934 and 1935. In 1938, the last year for which data are available, the price index for exports stood at 48 (1925=100), the quantity index at 118, and the value index at 57.

Import and export indexes compared.—The rough parallelism in movement between import and export price and value indexes and the considerable disparity between the corresponding quantity indexes have already been pointed out. For both exports and imports the price indexes stood at their lowest figures from 1933 to 1935, while both the quantity indexes, too, were at that time much lower than they had been from 1928 to 1931. In 1937 and 1938 a wide disparity between the quantity indexes for imports and exports occurred (in 1938 the index for imports stood at 66, that for exports at 118), and, in 1938 especially, the value indexes were, consequently, far out of line.

Taken together, the value, price and quantity indexes give a graphic picture of the collapse of Italian import and export prices and trade values during the world depression. They also show the shrinkage which occurred in the physical volume of imports during the depression; the still further shrinkage in imports in recent years under League of Nations' sanctions and the Italian program of import restrictions; and the marked increase which took place in exports after the Ethiopian campaign—a result, largely, of greater exports to the newly acquired colonial possessions.

Additional, more precise comparisons between imports and exports as regards the movement of the price and quantity indexes may be made by the simple device of dividing the indexes into one another. The resulting percentages are presented in table 119 and, for convenience, are designated as indexes of the "price terms of trade" and "quantity terms of trade," respectively.

Price terms of trade.—The economic significance of the indexes of the price terms of trade may perhaps best be made clear by a hypothetical illustration. Let the foreign trade of Italy be imagined to consist of but two commodities: imports of raw cotton and exports of olive oil. Obviously, whenever the world

² See ch. IV, pp. ff.107.

price of raw cotton declines while that of olive oil rises, remains the same, or declines less, Italy gains, for more cotton than before can be obtained abroad with the proceeds of the foreign sales of a given quantity of olive oil. Conversely, if the price of raw cotton were to rise relative to that of olive oil, Italy would be worse off; more olive oil than before would have to be sold abroad to procure a given quantity of raw cotton. If for a series of years indexes of the price basis of this commodity interchange were computed by dividing the price of cotton, the import commodity, by the price of olive oil, the export commodity (the division could, of course, be made in the opposite direction), an advance in this index of the "price terms of trade" would be unfavorable to Italy and a decline in it favorable.

Dropping the assumption of only two commodities, it is clear that when prices of import commodities generally decline while prices of export commodities rise, remain unchanged, or decline at a lesser rate, a country's position in the international exchange of goods, its "price terms of trade", tend to become more favorable to it; if import prices rise relative to export prices, the price terms of trade will become less favorable, for more exports must be sold to procure a given quantity of imports.

An index of the price terms of trade for Italy has been computed by dividing the indexes of import prices, as shown in table 118, by those for export prices. The price terms of trade are, therefore, more advantageous for Italy when this index is low (i. e., when import prices are low as compared with export prices) and less advantageous when the index is high. (For the results of the computation see column 2 in table 119 and chart XI).³

The price data in table 118 show that in 1926 Italian import prices rose somewhat while export prices increased considerably more and that in 1927 and 1928, when the revaluation of the lira was completed and the currency stabilized, both import and export prices were reduced materially, and by about the same ratio. From 1926 to 1928 the price terms of trade were consequently more favorable to Italy than they had been in 1925—a smaller volume of exports having to be parted with to procure a given unit of imports. From 1928 to 1930 import and export prices both continued to decline, the decline in export prices, however, being more pronounced, very likely because of the price reductions made by Italian exporters in an effort to retain their foreign markets after the 1927 stabilization of the lira at a high gold value. As a result, during 1929 and 1930 the price terms of trade became less favorable to Italy.

TABLE 119.—Indexes of Italy's price and quantity terms of trade, 1925-38

[1925=100]

Year	Index of terms of trade		Year	Index of terms of trade	
	Price	Quantity		Price	Quantity
1925.....	100.0	100.0	1932.....	95.6	113.9
1926.....	95.3	98.3	1933.....	98.3	114.4
1927.....	95.1	104.7	1934.....	103.0	101.5
1928.....	96.0	93.4	1935.....	107.3	104.5
1929.....	100.7	102.5	1936.....	115.8	154.0
1930.....	104.3	105.4	1937.....	142.9	165.6
1931.....	100.0	124.7	1938.....	132.8	179.0

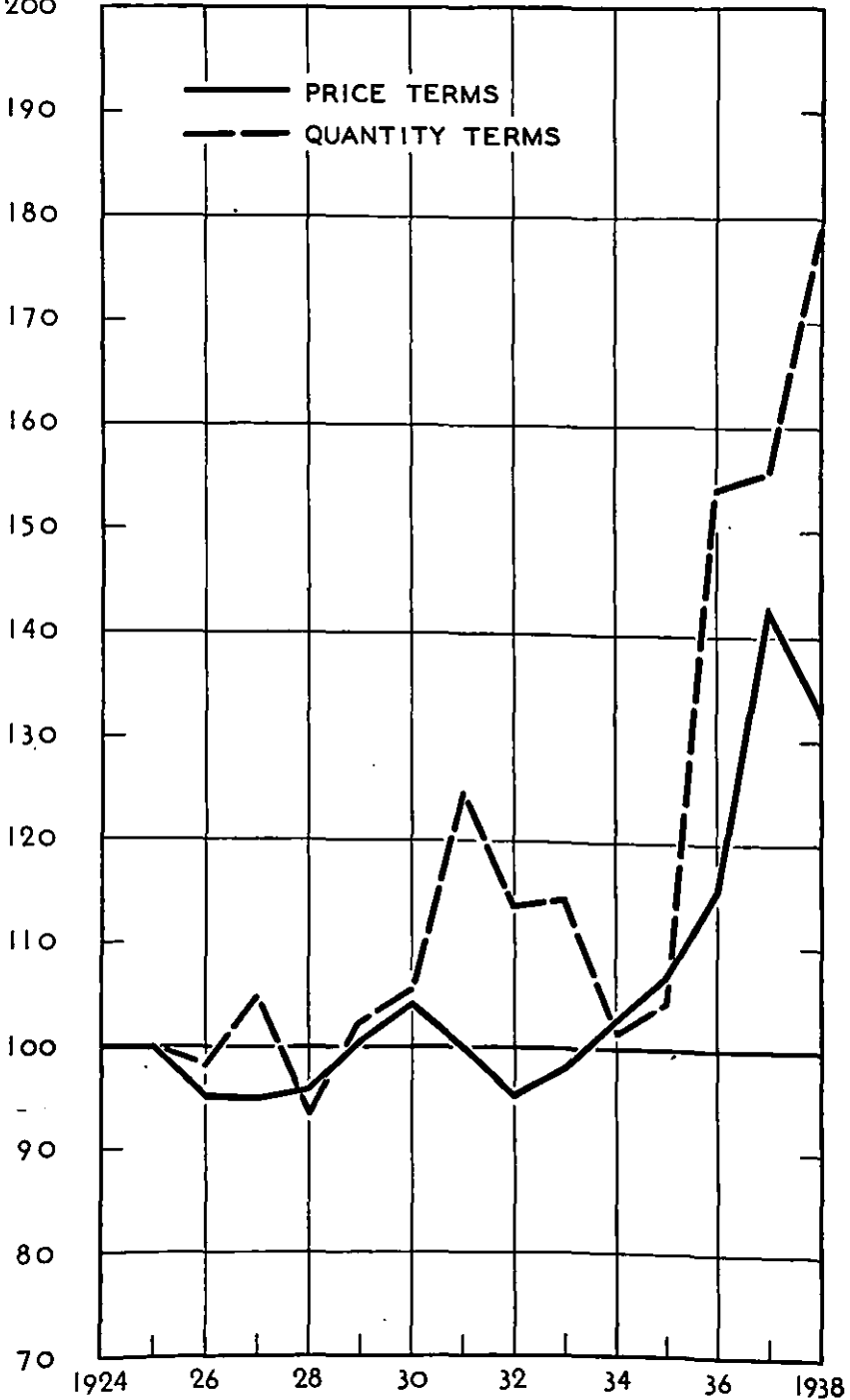
Source: Computed from data given in table 118 of this report.

³ Computation of indexes through which changes in the "terms of trade" are made apparent, was first suggested by Professor A. L. Bowley as early as 1893 in his *A Short Account of England's Foreign Trade in the 19th Century*, 1st Ed., 1893, p. 20, and in two subsequent articles in *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, 1897, Vol. LX, p. 437 and *Economic Journal*, 1897, p. 274.

Since then the concept of the terms of trade has found wide acceptance in the literature on international trade. As Professor Gottfried von Haberler, who gives a detailed discussion of it in his *Theory of International Trade*, 1936, p. 159 ff, points out, it was employed by A. Marshall (*Money, Credit and Commerce*, Bk 3, Chap. VI) who suggested (p. 161) "rate of interchange" as a possible alternative name, and by A. C. Pigou (*Essays in Applied Economics*, 2d Ed., 1930, pp. 149 ff.) who uses the term "the real ratio of interchange." Possibly the widest application of all, however, was given to the concept by Professor F. W. Taussig in his *International Trade*, 1927, Chaps. II, XI, XXI, etc. Professor Taussig speaks of "the barter terms of trade," distinguishes between "net" and "gross" barter terms, and presents computations of both for the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States.

CHART XII
ITALY'S
PRICE AND QUANTITY TERMS OF TRADE
1925-1938
 (1925=100)

INDEX
 NUMBERS
 200



Between 1930 and 1934 the world depression brought about a collapse in the prices of raw materials and a consequent marked reduction in the level of Italy's import prices. Although export prices were also materially reduced, their reduction at first was less severe than that of import prices. During the two years 1931 and 1932, Italy's price terms of trade consequently showed a change for the better, the country being able to obtain a given unit of imports for fewer exports than before. After 1932 export prices fell at a more rapid rate than import prices and a deterioration in the price terms of trade took place. When, after 1934, world raw material prices began once more to rise, import prices rose much faster than export prices, with the result that between 1934 and 1937 the price terms of trade became more and more unfavorable to Italy: In 1937 the index stood 43 percent above the price relationship in the base year, 1925. In 1938 import prices declined while export prices showed a slight increase; the price terms of trade for that year, consequently, registered a change in Italy's favor, although they were still far less favorable for Italy than during either the predepression or the depression period.

The availability of quantity indexes of Italian foreign trade makes possible the computation of an index describing Italy's "quantity terms of trade."⁴ This index, shown in column 3 of table 119, was obtained by dividing the quantity indexes of exports by the corresponding quantity indexes of imports (a division which could, of course, have been made in the opposite direction). A rise in the index, therefore, indicates that exports have increased in quantity in relation to imports; a decline, that exports have decreased.

The significance of a change in the index of the quantity terms of trade in either direction is difficult to interpret—more difficult than that of changes in the price terms of trade. A rise cannot at once be assumed to be unfavorable on the ground that the country in question is having to send out more of its goods, for the increase may, for example, have been the result of a rise in capital exports, an occurrence which would not generally be regarded as adverse. For an accurate evaluation of the significance of any change in the quantity terms of trade, further analysis of the causal factors in the special case at hand is therefore essential.

Changes in the relative prices of import and export commodities may often play a major role in determining the direction in which the index of the quantity terms will move. When import prices rise relatively to export prices (i. e., when the index of the price terms of trade, computed in the manner here used, rises) means of foreign payment will tend to be made scarce and it may thus become necessary to seek a quantitative increase in exports to pay for required imports. In such a case the index of the quantity terms of trade will rise with the index of price terms. Should an increase in exports be difficult or impossible to realize and a reduction in imports be consequently resorted to, the index of the quantity terms will also rise.

That changes in Italy's price terms of trade have influenced changes in its quantity terms considerably is suggested by the rough parallelism of the two indexes as given in table 119: a parallelism less marked from 1936 to 1938 than before, chiefly because of the large exports in these years from Italy to its newly acquired African possessions.

Apart from the influence of price fluctuations, the principal factors which may cause changes in the quantity terms of trade are movements of gold and changes in the "invisible" items of the balance of international payments (principally receipts and payments for interest and dividends on investments, for emigrant remittances, for tourist travel and other services, and imports and exports of capital). As these items change in nature and magnitude, the flow of commodity trade will also change, sometimes very significantly. Large interest payments to foreign countries, or large payments for services, will tend to increase the size of a country's exports relative to its imports. Large receipts for these items will tend to increase imports relative to exports. Capital movements (loans, investments, and their repayment) in either direction will have a similar influence.

Without attempting to relate all changes in Italy's quantity terms of trade to the various causal factors at work from time to time, the more significant changes may be briefly described: From 1925 to 1930 the variations in the index of the quantity terms were within relatively narrow limits and corresponded roughly with variations in the index of the price terms of trade. In 1931 the index of the

⁴ These indexes are very similar to, though not identical with, the indexes of the "gross barter terms of trade" devised and widely used by the late Professor F. W. Taussig. Cf. F. W. Taussig—*Great Britain's Foreign Trade Terms after 1900*, in *Economic Journal*, March 1925, and *International Trade*, New York, 1927. Chaps. II, XI, XXI, *et seq.* For a critical discussion of Taussig's concept of the "gross barter terms of trade," see Jacob Viner—*Die Theorie des Auswärtigen Handels in Die Wirtschaftstheorie der Gegenwart*, Hans Mayer, Ed., Vienna, 1928, pp. 121 ff.

quantity terms rose very sharply, i. e., relatively much larger quantities of exports were being sent out. This change was probably due in part to a marked reduction, as compared with predepression years, in Italy's receipts from tourist travel and emigrant remittances. In 1932 the index of the quantity terms fell sharply; fewer exports were being parted with as compared with imports received. A major factor in this change was a decline in the prices of important import commodities, reflected in a decrease in the index of the price terms of trade. Little change in conditions appeared in 1933; in 1934, however, there was a marked decline in the quantity terms, notwithstanding a considerable advance in the index of the price terms of trade—a situation at least partly due to some revival in tourist travel.

In 1936 the index of the quantity terms of trade rose violently, exports increasing sharply in quantity, while imports decreased. The index remained high in 1937 and rose in 1938 to the extreme point of 179. Although from 1936 to 1938 the index of the price terms of trade was also much higher (less favorable to Italy) than during most previous years, other important causes contributed to the high figures of the index of quantity terms: Imports were held down by League of Nations' sanctions and by the drastic trade controls adopted by the Italian Government, while exports were increased by unusually large shipments of materials and supplies to Italy's newly occupied African territories. As was pointed out in the body of this report, prior to 1935 the value of Italy's exports to its then existing dependencies was less than 5 percent of the country's total exports, whereas from 1936 through 1938 the average proportion of exports to the Empire was more than 25 percent of the total. The bulk of this increase was due to the expansion of the colonial domain and to the heavy expenses of occupation and development rather than to greater consumption of Italian goods by the local population. If the quantity index for Italy's exports as given in table 118 could be computed for exports to non-Italian countries alone, omitting the dependencies, its figures for the years from 1936 to 1938 would be much lower than those shown. While exports from Italy to the colonies during these years were large, imports from them show nothing like a corresponding increase; had they increased, the rise in the index of the quantity terms of trade would have been much less marked.

In conclusion, attention may be called to the fact that for the period since 1934, when the intensive trade restrictions with which this report is particularly concerned were in force, the figures given in the preceding pages show clearly that both its price and quantity terms of trade have on the whole tended to become more and more unfavorable to Italy.

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