

MAJOR COMMODITY INCREASES IN U.S. DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM 1960 TO 1967

[Millions of dollars]

	1960	1967	Increase
Domestic exports, total.....	20,383	31,147	+10,764
Food, feed, and beverages, total.....	3,170	5,002	+1,832
Soybeans.....	336	772	+436
Corn.....	285	704	+419
Wheat.....	857	1,120	+263
Animal feed.....	87	332	+245
Grain sorghums.....	108	299	+191
Rice.....	151	319	+168
All other food, feed, and beverages.....	1,346	1,456	+110
Industrial materials, total.....	7,899	9,876	+1,977
Organic and inorganic chemicals.....	470	1,047	+577
Paper and manufactures.....	255	466	+211
Wood in the rough.....	38	202	+164
Manufactured fertilizers.....	72	231	+159
Plastic materials and resins.....	315	473	+158
Coal.....	354	482	+128
Unmanufactured tobacco.....	379	498	+119
All other industrial materials.....	6,016	6,477	+461
Capital equipment, total.....	5,902	10,322	+4,420
Nonelectric machinery, ¹ excluding auto engines.....	3,371	5,955	+2,584
Electric machinery, ¹ excluding domestic household equipment.....	978	1,976	+998
Aircraft and parts.....	1,024	1,518	+494
Aircraft flight and other nonelectrical measuring and controlling instruments.....	123	364	+241
All other capital equipment.....	406	509	+103
Consumer goods, total.....	2,271	4,481	+2,210
Automobiles, engines, and parts.....	1,281	2,596	+1,315
Printed matter.....	137	279	+142
All other consumer goods.....	853	1,606	+753
Military goods and other transactions.....	1,141	1,466	+325

¹ Includes some consumer machines and appliances.

Mr. BYRNES. Fine. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary.

While I am on this, Secretary Wirtz, can we make any judgement as to whether workers in the capital goods industry, tend to be more highly skilled than workers in the consumer goods industries?

Secretary WIRTZ. Yes, we have that.

Mr. BYRNES. What is the generalization?

Secretary WIRTZ. The generalization is that those industries which are most affected by imports today coincide to a considerable extent with those industries in which there is the largest number of low skilled and unskilled workers.

That is not true across the board but it is true, characteristically, of textiles. That is the general picture. We can give you that on an industry basis, but that is what it shows in general.

Mr. BYRNES. Can you generalize and say that for the most part the consumer goods industry utilizes a lower degree of skill as far as the overall workers are concerned than the capital goods industry?

Secretary WIRTZ. Not when you put in automobiles.

Mr. BYRNES. Not when you put in automobiles.

Secretary WIRTZ. Leaving those out, the answer would be substantially yes, but it is a pretty broad generalization and the automobile picture would affect that very markedly.