IMPORT-EXPORT RATIO FOR MAJOR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT CATEGORIES

[Imports and exports in millions of dollars; ratios in percent]

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Engines and parts:							
Imports	24	35	28	49	136	195	331
Exports	490	565	694	661	676	841	975
Ratio	4.9	6.2	4.0	7.4	20.1	23.2	33.9
Agricultural machines and tractors:							
Imports	135	115	152	172	195	249	327
Exports	565	541	558	645	825	865	860
Ratio	23.9	21.3	27.2	26.7	23.6	28.8	38.0
Office machines:							
Imports	68	75	85	98	104	136	191
Exports	208	310	324	362	434	471	557
Ratio	32.7	24.2	26.2	27.1	24.0	28.9	34.3
Metalworking machinery:							
Imports	37	34	41	48	40	63	135
Exports	293	391	435	347	408	332	338
Ratio	12.6	8.7	9.4	13.8	9.8	19.0	39.9
Textile and leather machinery:							
Imports	70	82	94	93	127	157	221
Exports	180	210	200	190	228	207	227
Ratio	38.9	39.0	47.0	48.9	55.7	75.8	97.4
Other nonelectrical machines:							
Imports	104	114	140	174	269	360	472
Exports	1,650	1,725	1,876	2,004	2,289	2,458	2,822
Ratio	6.3	6.6	7.5	8.7	11.8	14.1	16.7
Power machinery and switchgear:							
Imports	23	28	25	22	41	67	105
Exports	250	255	264	326	356	472	488
Ratio	9.2	11.0	9.5	6.7	11.5	14.2	21.5
Telecommunications apparatus:							
Imports	127	160	216	220	225	314	486
Exports	228	274	367	390	404	345	381
Ratio	55.7	58.4	58.9	56.4	55.7	91.0	127.6
Other electrical apparatus:							
Imports	136	146	174	177	177	259	425
Exports	612	696	730	777	905	844	1,030
Ratio	22.2	21.0	23.8	22.8	19.6	30.7	41.3
Machinery, nonelectrical, total:							
Imports	438	455	540	635	871	1,160	1,166
Exports	3,386	3,743	4,087	4,229	4,860	5,274	5,779
Ratio	12.9	12.2	13.2	15.1	17.9	22.0	29.0
Electrical apparatus, total:							
Imports	286	334	415	419	443	640	1,016
Exports	1,090	1,225	1,361	1,493	1,665	1,660	1,899
Ratio	26.2	27.3	30.5	28.1	26.6	38.6	53.5
Machinery, total:							
Imports	724	789	954	1,054	1,314	1,800	2,693
Exports	4,476	4,968	5,447	5,702	6,525	6,934	7,678
Ratio	16.2	15.2	17.5	18.5	20.1	26.0	35.1

E. *A long-range problem.*—The balance-of-payments problem has been with us for a decade. In our judgment, no long-range program for its solution has been developed by Government and yet it is clearly a long-range problem, not a short-range difficulty which lends itself to opportunistic, ad hoc, short-range palliatives. Not only does it not lend itself to this type of correction but the short-range prescription would be bad medicine in the long run. Not only has there been weakness in Government policymaking with respect to the long-range solution of this problem, but Government insists on trying to isolate from the balance-of-payments problem many domestic economic policies which have a direct and significant impact on our international payments position. Only when the administration desperately tries to find a new rationalization for a tax surcharge and avoid a substantial program of reduction in nonessential Government expenditures does it attempt in