

FIFTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT
ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER
PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE FIFTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES
CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS,
AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE
ACT DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH
DECEMBER 31, 1961



APRIL 9, 1962.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1962

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the 15th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period July 1 through December 31, 1961.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 9, 1962.*

III

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I take this opportunity to accent food for peace highlights in 1961. The attached report, prepared for transmittal to the Congress in accordance with section 108 of the act, covers in detail Public Law 480 activities during the period July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1961.

Your Executive order of January 24, 1961, creating a White House Food for Peace Office, stressed the "fundamental importance" of "a national food policy directed toward using our agricultural abundance as a national asset to meet foreign policy objectives." This far-reaching Executive order has given a dynamic new dimension to American food reserves. We see the food for peace program not only as a market development activity but also as an instrument of international health and nutrition, a tool of economic and social development, and a vital force for peace and freedom.

During calendar year 1961, 45 billion pounds of agricultural commodities were programed through Public Law 480 for oversea use in the food for peace program.

Seventy-four percent of these program commitments were executed under title I sales for foreign currencies, with 83 percent of the currency thereafter loaned or granted for mutually desirable development projects, including loans to private enterprise. In some countries, U.S. food is the major component of our aid. For example, of the approximate \$4 billion in U.S. aid to India in the last decade, 62 percent was derived from food assistance.

Two dynamic food for peace opportunities emphasized in 1961 were an expanded international school-lunch program and works projects utilizing food for wages.

Experience gained in the present school programs embracing some 30 million children demonstrates the desirability of making this a high priority for expansion. School-lunch programs do not upset commercial markets. They improve the health, the school attendance, and the academic performance of children. They give new generations of boys and girls an understanding of American idealism.

We have stepped up substantially the use of food as partial wages to workers engaged in development projects. These projects are underway in the following countries: Afghanistan, Republic of China, Dahomey, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Korea, Morocco, Tanganyika, and Tunisia, and reach approximately 5 million persons. Negotiations for similar programs are in process with additional countries.

During 1961, we have for the first time utilized title IV authority to enter into food agreements with repayment in dollars. El Salvador, Venezuela, and Portugal have signed such agreements.

Private religious and charitable agencies have distributed abroad nearly 3 billion pounds of food for peace commodities. This splendid people-to-people program has been enhanced by the addition of edible oils, high-protein bulgur wheat, and larger supplies of nonfat dry milk.

The barter of farm surpluses for strategic and other materials in 1961 amounted to \$168.2 million.

I would like to call attention to the role of food for peace in 1961 in the Alliance for Progress. In accordance with criteria established for the Alliance for Progress, food for peace contributions totaled \$122.8 million: \$16.8 million—104(e) grants for economic development; \$52.1 million—104(g) loans for economic development; \$908,000—104(e) loans to private industry; \$310,000 title II grants; \$45.7 million—title III donations (authorized); \$7 million title IV credits.

We have given force to U.S. participation in multinational food programs in two ways. Through U.S. initiative, a "world food program" of \$100 million in the form of appropriate commodities, services, and cash has been approved under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization within the United Nations system. Secondly, a Freedom From Hunger Foundation has been established to permit U.S. citizen participation in the United Nations-FAO freedom from hunger campaign. This represents a global effort to enlist the support of private citizens and organizations for projects designed to reduce world hunger.

A citizens' Food For Peace Council has resulted in better public understanding and support for the program. Two highly successful regional discussion conferences have been held.

A country-by-country, commodity-by-commodity survey of food availability and deficits has been completed and published by USDA as "The World Food Budget, 1962-66."

An interagency group has been established to review new food processes and proposals that may strengthen our food programs. This effort is aimed especially at increasing the protein content of food for peace.

An improving food for peace program constitutes one of the most hopeful opportunities for the people of the United States and the world.

GEORGE MCGOVERN,
Special Assistant to the President,
Director, Food For Peace.

APRIL 5, 1962.

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VII

**FIFTEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED
ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMEND-
ED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING
THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1961**

**AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE
ACT OF 1954**

(Public Law 480—83d Cong.)

AN ACT To increase the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in foreign countries, to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954".

Sec. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to expand international trade among the United States and friendly nations, to facilitate the convertibility of currency, to promote the economic stability of American agriculture and the national welfare, to make maximum efficient use of surplus agricultural commodities in furtherance of the foreign policy of the United States, and to stimulate and facilitate the expansion of foreign trade in agricultural commodities produced in the United States by providing a means whereby surplus agricultural commodities in excess of the usual marketings of such commodities may be sold through private trade channels, and foreign currencies accepted in payment therefor. It is further the policy to use foreign currencies which accrue to the United States under this Act to expand international trade, to encourage economic development, to purchase strategic materials, to pay United States obligations abroad, to promote collective strength, and to foster in other ways the foreign policy of the United States.

INTRODUCTION

This report deals primarily with activities under the several Public Law 480 programs (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended) during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1962. Title I provides for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to friendly countries with payment to be received in local currency of the recipient country. Title II authorizes grants of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of farm products for famine relief and other assistance, including economic development. Under title III CCC-owned commodities are authorized for domestic and foreign donation programs and for barter for an equal value of strategic or

other materials. Title IV provides for long-term sales of agricultural commodities on a long-term dollar credit basis.

During the reporting period, the administration requested and the Congress authorized an increase of \$4.5 billion in the title I authorization and \$900 million in title II authorization for calendar years 1962-64. The increase was approved as Public Law 87-128 on August 8, 1961.

Public Law 87-128, approved August 8, 1961, amended title I of the act to add a new section 104 currency use(s) authorizing the sale of foreign currencies for dollars to American tourists. Administrative responsibility has not been assigned.

Public Law 87-195, September 4, 1961, amended that part of title I section 104(e) relating to loans for private enterprise by transferring administrative responsibility from the Export-Import Bank of Washington to "such agency as the President shall direct." Executive Order 10972, November 3, 1961, specifies the Agency for International Development as administering these 104(e) loans.

The legislative history of authorizations furnished under title I and title II of the act is summarized in the following table. Programs under title III and title IV have no limitations as to funds or programming periods.

TABLE I. Authorizations. Titles I and II, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954

[In millions of dollars]

Public Law and Congress No.	Effective	Programming period	Authorization 1	
			Title I	Title II
480, 83d.....	July 10, 1954	Through June 30, 1957.....	700	300
487, 84th.....	Aug. 12, 1955	do.....	800	.....
922, 84th.....	Aug. 3, 1956	do.....	1,500	1,300
128, 85th.....	Aug. 13, 1957	July 1, 1957-June 30, 1958.....	1,000	300
331, 85th.....	Sept. 6, 1958	July 1, 1958-Dec. 31, 1959.....	2,250	.....
341, 86th.....	Sept. 21, 1959	Jan. 1, 1959-Dec. 31, 1961.....	3,000	600
28, 87th.....	May 4, 1961	Through Dec. 31, 1961.....	2,000	.....
128, 87th.....	Aug. 8, 1961	Jan. 1, 1962-Dec. 31, 1963.....	4,500	900

¹ Dollar limit for appropriation to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for cost of agricultural commodities shipped under title I transactions, and authorized expenditures for title II programs. Unused moneys under both titles are carried over into the succeeding period (except as indicated in footnote 3).

² Public Law 540, 84th Cong., approved May 28, 1956.

³ Maximum of \$2.5 billion during any 1 calendar year. Does not provide for carryover of unused funds from previous authorizations.

⁴ \$300,000,000 each calendar year, plus carryover.

SUMMARY

During the period July-December 1961, programing of surplus agricultural commodities under titles I, II, III, and IV of the act totaled \$1,821.5 million, bringing to \$15,796.6 million the total value of programs since the beginning of operations under the act in July 1954.

Since the beginning of the program, agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency under title I total \$10,872.7 million estimated Commodity Credit Corporation cost¹ (\$7,592.3 million at export market value²), including \$1,406.3 million (\$1,059.4 million at export market value) in agreements signed during the period covered by this report.

Shipments under title I since the beginning of the program total about \$5,012.1 million at export market value, of which more than \$447.8 million worth of commodities was shipped during the July-December 1961 period.

Cumulative authorizations for emergency relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act totaled \$1,044.6 million at CCC cost, of which \$118.1 million was authorized during this period. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief under title III of the act amounted to \$2,377.5 million at CCC cost, of which \$212.2 million was donated during this period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to \$1,461.6 million at export market value, of which \$44.7 million represents contracts entered into during this period. The first three title IV agreements were signed during the reporting period for a total of \$40.2 million at export market value (including certain transportation costs).

Although the figures cited for the different types of programs are not comparable due to indicated differences in cost basis, they indicate the volume of commodities being moved or committed under these programs.

RELATION OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS TO TOTAL EXPORTS

U.S. agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, totaled \$4.9 billion, compared with \$4.5 billion in the fiscal year 1960. The \$4.9 billion establishes an alltime record high for agricultural exports.

Shipments under Public Law 480 have been an important factor in U.S. agricultural exports; exports under this law have accounted for 27 percent of total agricultural exports for the first 7 years it has been in operation as shown in table II.

¹ As used in the report, the Commodity Credit Corporation's cost (CCC cost) reflects costs incurred by the Corporation to be reimbursed under Public Law 180, 83d Cong., as amended. These costs include the Corporation's investment in making Government and commercial surplus stocks available for export, cost of financing the transportation of these surplus commodities and ocean transportation thereon as authorized.

² Export market value reflects the price at which these commodities are sold by U.S. exporters under the program. The export market value figures are less than the CCC cost for those commodities for which special export programs have been developed for dollar as well as foreign currency sales to meet competition in international trade.

TABLE II.—Exports of U.S. farm products under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products by fiscal years

(in millions of dollars)

	1954-55 and 1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1954-55 through 1960-61
Public Law 480:							
Title I.....	512	909	659	725	825	934	4,564
Title II.....	174	88	92	56	65	146	621
Title III:							
Barter.....	423	401	100	132	151	147	1,354
Donations.....	319	165	173	131	104	144	1,036
Total.....	1,428	1,563	1,024	1,044	1,145	1,371	7,585
Mutual security exports ¹	505	394	227	210	167	196	1,989
Other exports ²	4,407	2,771	2,752	2,465	3,205	3,389	18,980
Total exports.....	6,66k	4,728	4,003	3,719	4,517	4,046	28,553
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	22	33	26	28	25	28	27

¹ Sales for foreign currency under secs. 402 and 650, and economic aid.² Other exports include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of export payments, short and medium term credit, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

Public Law 480 shipments have represented a significant proportion of total U.S. exports of certain commodities as shown in table III.

TABLE III.—Exports under Public Law 480 compared with total U.S. exports of specified commodities, fiscal year 1961

Programs	Wheat ¹	Corn ²	Milled rice	Cotton	Edible vegetable oils ³
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million hundred- weight	Thousand bales	Million pounds
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	311	18	11.9	1,296	61%
Title II.....	30	?	.4	22	.....
Title III:					
Barter.....	34	25	.4	104	.....
Donations.....	29	13	1.7	.....	30
Total.....	434	56	14.1	1,422	64%
Mutual security exports ⁴	34	4	.1	353	10%
Other exports ⁵	163	211	6.7	5,223	2,128
Total exports.....	631	273	21.2	7,003	2,882
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	66	21	68	20	22

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.² Corn and corn equivalent of cornmeal.³ Includes oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts.⁴ Includes to contractors during period.⁵ Sales for foreign currency under sec. 402 and economic aid.⁶ Other exports include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of export payments, short and medium term credit, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

TITLE I. SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

On January 5, 1961, Executive Order 10900 was issued which incorporated Executive Order 10560 and its numerous amendments into a single document. This Executive order delegates authority vested in the President for administration of Public Law 480. Primary responsibility for the sale of U.S. agricultural abundance for foreign currencies under title I is assigned the Secretary of Agriculture

and to him are delegated all functions conferred upon the President by title I which are not otherwise delegated.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Title I shipments during the period covered by this report totaled more than 5.7 million tons with an estimated export market value of nearly \$450 million. This brought total title I shipments since January 1955 to more than 55 million tons of commodities valued at \$5 billion, which equals the record annual level of U.S. agricultural exports reached during the calendar year 1961.

Included in this 7-year total were 1.5 billion bushels of wheat and wheat flour, more than the record U.S. 1958 wheat production, nearly 6 million bales of cotton, and more than 4 billion pounds of cottonseed and soybean oil.

Title I agreements signed during the 6-month period of this report totaled \$1.4 billion CCC cost, nearly \$1.1 billion at export market value. Including the last 3 years of the 4-year India agreement, which was signed May 4, 1960, but which did not become fully effective until January 1, 1961, total title I programing during calendar year 1961 amounted to nearly \$3.5 billion CCC cost, \$2.4 billion export market value.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Twenty-eight agreements, or amendments to agreements, involving an estimated CCC cost of approximately \$1,406.3 million, were entered into with 17 countries during the period July-December 1961. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table IV. During calendar year 1961, 58 agreements, or amendments to agreements, were entered into with 25 countries, including agreements for the first time with the Congo, Sudan, and Tunisia. They involve a CCC cost of approximately \$3,498.6 million, which includes the cost of the last 3 years of the 4-year agreement with India signed May 4, 1960.

TABLE IV.—Commodity composition of title I agreements signed July-December 1961

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
			Million dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bushel.....	1,344,700,000	552.0	572.9
Feed grains.....	do.....	1,111,783,000	50.8	61.2
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	3,973,000	21.2	39.5
Cotton.....	Bale.....	404,000	61.9	77.2
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	25,962,000	19.7	19.7
Dairy products.....	do.....	73,108,000	12.7	15.7
Fats and oils.....	do.....	1,481,847,000	198.1	198.1
Fruit.....	do.....	400,000	.1	.1
Poultry.....	do.....	2,423,000	.7	.7
Total commodities.....			928.2	1,275.1
Ocean transportation.....			131.2	131.2
Total, including ocean transportation.....			1,059.4	1,406.3

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² See the following:

	Bushels
Corn.....	35,322,000
Barley.....	6,231,000
Total.....	41,783,000

Two hundred and seventy-four agreements, or supplements to agreements, with a total CCC cost of \$10,872.7 million, have been entered into with 42 countries since the inception of the program in July 1954. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table V.

TABLE V.—Commodity composition of all title I agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1961

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
			<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
Wheat and whe. ¹ flour.....	Bushel.....	2,322,770,000	3,816.1	6,329.6
Feed grains.....	do.....	2,354,199,000	413.6	527.3
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	71,628,000	409.1	676.7
Cotton.....	Bale.....	2,630,000	926.3	1,273.0
Cotton linters.....	do.....	7,500	.3	.3
Meat products.....	Pound.....	113,193,000	38.1	38.1
Tobacco.....	do.....	332,732,000	241.4	241.4
Dairy products.....	do.....	362,916,000	59.6	93.5
Fats and oils.....	do.....	5,851,123,000	806.7	813.7
Poultry.....	do.....	18,390,000	5.6	5.6
Dry edible beans.....	Hundredweight.....	488,000	3.9	3.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	Pound.....	188,689,000	17.5	17.5
Seeds.....	Hundredweight.....	10,000	.4	.4
Total commodities.....			6,740.6	10,021.0
Ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.....			\$51.7	\$51.7
Total, including ocean transportation.....			7,692.3	10,872.7

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² See the following:

Corn.....	Bushels	163,435,000
Oats.....	do.....	6,807,000
Barley.....	do.....	127,802,000
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	51,478,000
Rye.....	do.....	4,737,000
Total.....		354,199,000

³ Includes 21,700 bales extra-long staple cotton.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

There are many departments and agencies that are concerned with the development and implementation of title I agreements. An inter-agency committee established for the purpose of considering specific programs for foreign currency sales is headed by the Department of Agriculture.

Among the factors which must be taken into account in developing a title I agreement are: the impact on dollar sales and other export programs; effect on export markets of other supplying countries, the participating country's need, economic status, and foreign exchange position and the relationship of the program to the foreign aid programs and overall foreign policies of the United States.

Primary responsibility for the title I programing is assigned to the individual agencies as follows:

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for determining the commodities which are available for programing, the commodities and countries to be included in agreements, for coordinating the development of agreements, implementing the sales provisions of signed agreements, and other aspects of the program not specifically delegated to other agencies. The Director of Food for Peace supervises and coordi-

nates all food-for-peace programs under Public Law 480. The Department of State is responsible for negotiating agreements and for foreign policy determinations. The Agency for International Development reviews the programs for conformity to the aid programs of the United States and administers economic development loans and grants. The Bureau of the Budget, within the limits of congressional appropriations, makes allocations and apportionments of the foreign currencies among the various U.S. Government agencies. The Treasury Department is responsible for the purchase, custody, deposit, transfer, and sale of the currency received. In addition there are other departments and agencies which are concerned with the development of title I programs and the uses of the foreign currency that accrues.

SHIPMENTS

Title I shipments since the beginning of the program totaled about \$5 billion at export market value through December 31, 1961, of which approximately \$450 million was shipped during the reporting period. The export market value of commodities programed under all agreements signed through December 31, 1961, was \$6,741 million (excluding ocean transportation costs).

Shipments for the calendar year 1961 totaled \$853 million, compared to \$1,010 million in calendar year 1960.

USUAL MARKETINGS

In accordance with the provisions of title I, appropriate assurances have been obtained from participating governments that reasonable safeguards will be taken that sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies shall not displace U.S. usual marketings or be unduly disruptive of world market prices or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries. Also, sales for foreign currencies under title I have been made at prices comparable to those prevailing in the market for export sales for dollars.

Quantities of commodities in title I agreements are determined only after careful analysis of the possible effect of proposed programs on normal commercial marketings of the United States and other friendly countries. Factors considered relative to these commodities include historical commercial trade, stocks, production, consumption, and import requirements. As a result of such analyses some proposals are rejected and others modified in order to avoid possible harmful effects on normal trade patterns.

In some cases, title I agreements include global marketings provisions which specify quantities of certain commodities to be purchased commercially within a given period from free world sources including the United States. In some instances, specific quantities to be purchased from the United States are indicated.

ACCOUNTING FOR TITLE I COSTS

The CCC cost of financing the export of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, included in agreements signed through December 31, 1961, is estimated at \$10,021 million. This includes the export value of shipments from commercial stocks,

the CCC acquisition cost of CCC-owned commodities at domestic support prices, cost of storage, processing, inland transportation, and other costs of financing shipments. In addition, ocean transportation costs financed by CCC for commodities required to be shipped on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels are approximately \$851.7 million. The total estimated cumulative cost is \$10,872.7 million.

The U.S. Government is receiving foreign currencies in payment for the export market value of these commodities and the ocean transportation financed (except for differences between foreign and U.S.-flag freight rates). The export market value of these commodities is \$6,740.6 million, which is \$3,280.4 million less than the estimated cost to CCC. (See footnotes on p. 3.)

The total cost of the title I program from July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1961, is \$7,918.6 million which comprises \$7,276.8 million program costs, \$438.7 million ocean transportation costs (includes \$189.3 million ocean freight differential), and \$203.1 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1961, CCC has been reimbursed by appropriations in the amount of \$6,802.3 million and also received reimbursements through the sale of certain foreign currencies used by other Government agencies and for foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161 amounting to \$461.7 and \$78 million respectively, resulting in unrecovered costs as of December 31, 1961, of \$576.6 million.

USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Title I sales agreements include the terms for the deposit and use of foreign currency proceeds. The agreements as now written specify the percentage of total proceeds to be used for grants and loans to the purchasing government under sections 104 (c), (e), and (g), and for loans to private business firms under section 104(e). The percentage for U.S. uses authorized by section 104 of the act, including those for the payment of U.S. obligations, is shown as a combined total. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations concerning the custody, deposit, and sale of the currencies. As shipments are made, the foreign currencies are deposited in the recipient country to the account of the U.S. disbursing officer in the embassy. In accordance with congressional appropriation action and allocation and apportionment actions of the Bureau of the Budget, currencies are released by the Treasury Department to the U.S. agencies responsible for the various programs to be carried out under the sales agreements.

Title I sales proceeds available under the terms of the sales agreement for the payment of U.S. obligations are used within regular appropriations. These currencies are used under section 104(f) for the payment of any U.S. Government expenses which are payable in local currency and for exchange for dollars with U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received in either case are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The larger part of "U.S.-use" Public Law 480 currencies is used for these purposes without need for special budgetary or administrative action.

U.S.-use proceeds which are in excess of requirements for the payment of normal expenses, or which may not under the terms of the

sales agreement be used for that purpose, are available for special foreign currency programs authorized by sections 104 (a), (b), (d), and (h) through (s) of Public Law 480. U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia have been determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal year 1962. Limited additional restricted amounts remain to be expended under existing allocations or future regular appropriations in several other countries. As provided in section 104(a), not less than the equivalent of 5 percent of the total sales made subsequent to September 21, 1959, are set aside in the amounts and kinds of foreign currency specified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of agricultural market development. An amendment during the reporting period requires that not less than 2 percent of the proceeds of sales and loan agreements shall be convertible to other currencies for agricultural market development under section 104(a). The use of any of these currencies is subject to the availability of appropriations. Also, U.S.-use sales proceeds may be set aside for the educational exchange programs under 104(h) up to \$1 million equivalent per country annually for 5 years insofar as they are determined by the Secretary of State to be required for this purpose. Such amounts are subject to appropriation action.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs submit proposals to the Bureau of the Budget for proposed programs or projects. Applications are reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget in the light of discussion of currency uses held at the time of negotiation of the sales agreement, analysis of the requesting agency's program requirements, and other possible competing uses for the currencies. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, the amount of currency available to each agency for purchase with its appropriation is established by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the estimates in the budget and congressional action.

In all cases, however, agencies must await apportionment by the Bureau of the Budget or transfer of currencies to their account by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. The apportionment process permits further program review in the event of any changes in circumstances subsequent to the preparation of budget requests. The transfer control is used by the Treasury to insure that obligations do not exceed actual currency availabilities and to permit some programs to go forward before receipt of total sales proceeds.

Use of the currencies under sections (a), (b), (d), (f), and (h) through (s) for U.S. agency programs abroad, other than loans and grants committed in the sales agreement, are handled under the budget and appropriations procedures outlined above. Currencies used by U.S. agencies are charged to their appropriations, with a corresponding credit to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Loans and grants in the purchasing country committed in the sales agreement under sections 104 (c), (e), and (g) of the act are authorized without appropriations, provided the appropriations requirement for economic development grants under section 104(e) is waived. The waiver authority is delegated by the President to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Currencies for these uses are subject to the

same apportionment and transfer authorization procedures as outlined above.

As provided by an amendment during the reporting period, interest and principal from loan repayments are available for all the purposes specified in section 104.

The responsibility for administering the expenditure of foreign currencies is assigned by Executive order to various agencies as follows:

Authority	Currency use	Responsible agency ¹
Sec. 104:		
(a).....	Agricultural market development.....	Department of Agriculture.
(b).....	Supplemental stockpila.....	Office of Emergency Planning.
(c).....	Common defense.....	Departments of State (AID) and Defense.
(d).....	Purchase of goods for other countries.....	Department of State (AID).
(e).....	Grants for economic development.....	Do.
(f).....	Loans to private enterprise.....	Do. ²
(g).....	Payment of U.S. obligations.....	Any authorized U.S. Government agency.
(h).....	Loans to foreign governments.....	Department of State (AID).
(i).....	International educational exchange.....	Department of State.
(j).....	Translation of books and periodicals.....	U.S. Information Agency.
(k).....	American-sponsored schools and centers.....	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(l).....	Scientific, medical, cultural, and educational activities.....	National Science Foundation, Department of State, and other appropriate agencies.
(m).....	Buildings for U.S. Government use.....	Department of State.
(n).....	Trade fairs.....	U.S. Information Agency.
(o).....	Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.....	Librarian of Congress.
(p).....	American educational institutions.....	Department of State.
(q).....	Workshops and seminars in American studies.....	Do.
(r).....	Emergency relief grants.....	Department of State (AID).
(s).....	Audiovisual materials.....	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(t).....	Sales for dollars to U.S. tourists.....	Not yet assigned.

¹ On Nov. 4, 1961, ICA (International Cooperation Administration) became AID (Agency for International Development), and Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization became Office of Emergency Planning.
² Public Law 87-193, Sept. 4, 1961, and Executive Order 10972, Nov. 3, 1961, transferred the responsibility for 101(e) loans from Export-Import Bank of Washington. The effective date of transfer was Jan. 1, 1962.

EXCHANGE RATES APPLICABLE TO TITLE I TRANSACTIONS

Public Law 87-128 (the Agriculture Act of 1961), approved on August 8, 1961, adds a new subsection (f) to section 101, title I, Public Law 480, which reads as follows:

In negotiating such agreements the President shall * * * (f) obtain rates of exchange applicable to the sales of commodities under such agreements which are not less favorable than the rates at which United States Government agencies can buy currencies from the United States disbursing officers in the respective countries.

From August 8, 1961, to December 31, 1961, rates of exchange obtained under agreements signed were not less favorable than the rates at which the U.S. Government agencies could buy from the U.S. disbursing officers in the respective countries.

Prior to August 8, 1961, it was possible for the exchange rate to differ and in the report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (S. Rept. 175, April 20, 1961) it was requested that whenever any such difference arose, a detailed report of the circumstances, and justification therefor, should be made in the next semiannual report to the Congress.

During July 1, 1961-August 7, 1961, out of a total of six new sales agreements which were entered into prior to the enactment of section 101(f), or amendments to previous agreements, only one provided for a collection rate less favorable than the existing utilization rate for U.S. uses.

The exception is Vietnam and the difference originated in its exchange system. Under the Vietnamese exchange system, the official rate of 35 piasters per dollar applied to most merchandise imports, while there is a controlled free market rate of approximately 73 piasters which applied to most invisibles including diplomatic expenditures. An arrangement was negotiated in which the Vietnamese Government made a one-time initial supplemental payment to bring the effective collection rate for the U.S. share up to the utilization rate. This permits the flow of needed agricultural commodities to Vietnam, while at the same time preventing exchange losses to the United States when it uses the currency for its own expenditures.

TABLE VI.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts through Sept. 30, 1961	Allocations by Budget Bureau through Sept. 30, 1961 ^{1,2}	Collections through Sept. 30, 1961 ³	Disbursements by agencies through Sept. 30, 1961 ⁴
Argentina.....	61.1	33.5	30.5	17.3
Austria.....	42.9	40.1	40.1	36.0
Bolivia.....	3.3			
Brazil.....	281.4	200.2	202.8	135.6
Burma.....	40.7	37.7	37.3	11.5
Ceylon.....	24.1	21.2	21.3	9.2
Chile.....	71.9	45.3	53.3	35.2
China (Taiwan).....	81.0	61.1	60.3	34.8
Colombia.....	70.0	50.0	54.6	32.3
Ecuador.....	13.2	8.8	10.0	7.3
Finland.....	46.5	51.4	41.7	27.7
France.....	60.4	34.1	31.2	23.1
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6
Greece.....	87.9	82.9	83.0	69.5
Iceland.....	12.1	9.5	9.9	8.3
India.....	2,337.3	1,767.2	1,182.1	301.4
Indonesia.....	173.4	173.5	160.4	47.7
Iran.....	31.3	22.5	19.8	19.4
Israel.....	194.4	163.1	171.9	133.3
Italy.....	132.0	115.2	111.2	114.8
Japan.....	130.8	143.1	146.3	137.5
Korea.....	217.0	197.3	184.3	169.8
Mexico.....	28.2	23.2	23.2	20.9
Netherlands.....	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.6
Pakistan.....	411.4	323.7	304.6	229.3
Paraguay.....	9.9	2.9	2.9	2.5
Peru.....	37.3	27.3	27.1	21.8
Philippines.....	14.4	14.1	13.8	12.2
Poland.....	363.3	33.2	332.7	1.6
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.6
Spain.....	205.0	412.1	411.8	239.4
Thailand.....	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3
Turkey.....	15.3			
Tunisia.....	308.0	222.8	217.0	140.4
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	281.5	180.0	204.3	93.6
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	28.2	22.0	21.0	3.0
United Kingdom.....	48.2	42.8	45.5	2.2
Uruguay.....	40.1	31.6	31.7	14.8
Vietnam.....	31.0	16.6	19.7	4.9
Yugoslavia.....	472.5	370.8	412.0	255.2
Total.....	10,821.9	5,062.6	4,086.9	4,241.1

¹ Includes amounts specified in the agreements, to be used for grants and loans under secs. 101(a) and (c), not subject to allocation.

² Calculated using the collection rates of exchange.

³ Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursements under secs. 101(c), (d), and (e) grants are calculated at collection rates, sec. 101(f), sales at current Treasury selling rates, sec. 101(g), loans at non-agreement rates, sec. 104(a), (b), (c) loans, (h) through (r), at the weighted average rates at the end of the months in which transfers are made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in such accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under secs. 101(a) through (r), are calculated at the end of the preceding quarter Treasury selling rates.

⁴ Disbursements exceed collection because of conversions from other currencies.

⁵ Differs from table V which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

⁶ Differs from appendix table No. 21 because of rounding and the exclusion of about \$5,500,000 equivalent disbursed in non-title I countries through convertibility.

CURRENCY USES

Under agreements entered into during the July-December 1961 period the dollar equivalents of planned foreign currency uses for the purposes specified in section 104 of the act are shown in table VII.

TABLE VII.—Planned use of foreign currency under agreements signed during July-December 1961¹

	Thousand-dollar equivalent	Percent of total
Common defense (sec. 104(f)).....	42,131	4.6
Grants for economic development (sec. 104(e)).....	479,250	45.2
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104(e)).....	69,245	6.5
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104(g)).....	315,672	29.8
Other U.S. uses ²	153,046	14.4
Total.....	1,059,344	100.0

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amounts of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² 95 percent of these grants was extended to countries where holdings of U.S.-owned currencies are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements.

³ Fiscal year 1962 agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsections 104 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), and sometimes (c) and (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

⁴ This amount may differ from the amount shown on table IV, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

Agricultural market development. Section 104(a): This section provides legislative authority for export market development in other countries on a mutually benefiting basis. A portion of the foreign currencies generated by title I sales is utilized to maintain or expand present export markets or to develop new markets abroad for U.S. agricultural commodities.

Section 104(a) was amended by Public Law 87-128, approved August 8, 1961, the principal change being that:

Provision shall be made in sale and loan agreements for the convertibility of such amount of the proceeds thereof (not less than 2 per centum) as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed to carry out the purpose of the subsection in those countries which are or offer reasonable potential of becoming dollar markets. * * *

Four general types of foreign market development programs have been undertaken to date: Cooperative programs with trade and agricultural groups, trade fair activities, marketing research, and utilization research.

Cooperative program.—The purpose of this program is to maintain, expand, or develop foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, primarily through cooperative arrangements with U.S. trade and agricultural groups. Thus, the group most directly concerned with the exports of a given commodity is responsible for the promotional efforts relating to that commodity.

Individual projects are carried out under an agreed plan, and activities are jointly financed. The Department of Agriculture contributes foreign currencies and overall guidance, including assistance by the agricultural attaché service abroad. The cooperator carries out the work, either directly or in cooperation with foreign groups, and contributes additional funds, personnel, services, and supplies or

equipment. In a few cases, projects have been carried out by the Department of Agriculture directly where trade groups were not in a position to undertake work needed. In all projects, however, U.S. trade and agricultural groups cooperate directly or indirectly to the maximum extent possible.

Market development projects may be initiated by trade groups, private research organizations, international organizations, institutions such as land-grant colleges, or by the Department of Agriculture. Project proposals are evaluated on the basis of probable success and period of return of benefits in terms of the contribution to increased U.S. agricultural exports, long-range effects on U.S. agricultural exports, the importance of exports of the commodities to U.S. agriculture, the extent to which the proposal is in harmony with U.S. foreign policy and international obligations, the extent to which the trade groups involved represent U.S. commodity interests, the availability of section 104(a) currencies, the proposed financing from the trade groups involved, and prospects for continuation when section 104(a) funds are no longer available.

Various techniques have been used successfully in promoting U.S. agricultural exports, including surveys and studies of market potential and needs; advertising campaigns; promotional contests including public appearances of commodity "maids" and "queens", merchandising clinics; exhibits; samples for display and testing; translation, printing, and distribution of promotional and educational leaflets; motion pictures, film clips, and slides; nutrition and sanitation education; studies of consumer demand; training of bakers and technicians; cooking demonstrations; and school-lunch assistance.

U.S. trade and agricultural groups have shown greater interest and have increased participation in foreign-market promotion as a result of this program. Foreign trade and agricultural groups are now participating in project activities and foreign governments are cooperating in projects designed to increase consumption of the agricultural commodities of the type available for export from the United States. These joint promotional activities have led to closer working relationships between U.S. agricultural trade groups and their foreign counterparts and the understanding and servicing of foreign markets have been facilitated.

Market development activities to date have covered virtually all U.S. agricultural commodities available for export. For principal export commodities, such projects are continuing in countries representing the major portion of U.S. export markets.

Evaluation studies of market development projects carried out in Japan, West Germany, and Italy were completed and results published by Purdue University, University of Minnesota, and Texas A. & M. College, respectively. The three studies generally agreed that the projects were producing positive results in the form of better understanding by buyers and sellers of each others problems, broadened interest in exports by U.S. agricultural producers and processors, and generally assisted, along with other factors, in expanding U.S. agricultural exports.

Several impressive dollar export gains have been made in commodities for which market development projects have been underway for several years. Cotton consumption in 14 countries which constitute our best dollar customers and in which promotional campaigns are carried on amounted to 10.3 million bales in 1960-61, a gain of 10

percent over 1957-58. Wheat exports in spite of increased competition during the 1961 fiscal year reached a new record of 662 million bushels. Of this amount 204 million bushels were commercial sales compared to 135 million in fiscal year 1960 and 140 million in fiscal year 1959. Cash sales of rice to Europe, which averaged less than 17,000 metric tons annually from fiscal year 1954 through fiscal year 1958, jumped to 44,000 tons in 1958-59, 68,000 tons in 1959-60 and over 120,000 tons in 1960-61. Sales of rice for dollars to African countries amounted to 87,000 metric tons in 1960-61—more than six times those of the 1956-57 period.

Exports of U.S. poultry to Western Europe for dollars showed new gains in 1961. During the first 9 months 116 million pounds were shipped, compared with 78 million in the same period in 1960. West Germany received 82 million pounds in the first three quarters of 1961 and 56 million in comparable 1960. Hides and skins dollar exports to Japan moved from 1.3 million pieces to 2.3 million pieces for the first 9 months of 1960 and 1961, respectively.

Controls have been removed from the import of soybeans into Japan, partly as a result of the market development program there. Japanese imports of American soybeans are expected to exceed the record levels of recent years as a result of this action and the promotional efforts of American producers. Liberalization of trade restrictions on fruit imports in Europe has been assisted by project activities.

During the July-December 1961 period, 49 new market development projects were approved, including trade fair activities. This brings the total number of projects to 581 in 57 countries since the market development program began in 1955. Projects which were approved in the July-December 1961 period utilized, in part, foreign currencies made available under section 104(a) of Public Law 480, as amended, and from special appropriations totaling approximately \$3.7 million equivalent. This brought the total Government contributions for market development activities to about \$44.4 million equivalent since the program began, including administrative support costs and trade fairs. Cooperating trade and agricultural groups have contributed about \$17.8 million equivalent in funds, personnel, and services to date, bringing the overall export market development program total to \$62.3 million.

TABLE VIII. -Summary of sec. 104(a) export market development projects for specified periods¹

Period	Number of projects ² initiated	USDA ³ contribution	Cooperator contribution	Total
		<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Thousands</i>
Fiscal year 1956.....	17	\$1,425	\$165	\$1,590
Fiscal year 1957.....	91	3,300	2,271	5,571
Fiscal year 1958.....	117	6,020	1,456	7,476
Fiscal year 1959.....	89	5,713	1,725	7,438
Fiscal year 1960.....	113	8,758	3,472	12,230
Fiscal year 1961.....	192	13,811	7,463	21,274
July-December 1961.....	49	3,493	1,249	4,742
Total.....	581	41,433	17,817	62,250

¹ Projects signed, utilizing in part foreign currencies made available under sec. 104(a), as amended, including utilization research. Based upon operating records and subject to adjustment upon final accounting of actual authorizations and expenditures.

² Cooperator, trade fair, and other Department of Agriculture projects administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service.

³ Approximate dollar equivalents of foreign currencies and a limited amount of dollars.

Trade fair activities. During the reporting period, agricultural trade promotion exhibits were presented by the Department of Agriculture at 11 locations overseas, bringing the total since the inception of the program to 101 exhibits (including Berlin Green Week, 1961, not mentioned previously) with promotional contacts at fairs having a total attendance of approximately 43 million visitors in 24 countries.

Hamburg Food Fair.—A large solo exhibit was mounted during the period at Hamburg, Germany, on November 10–19, 1961, in which commercial exhibitors participated on a major scale for the first time on a rental-space basis. Of the 70,000 square feet involved in this market promotion effort for U.S. food products, over 20,000 square feet were rented to commercial firms which erected and operated order-taking displays at their own expense. Capacity crowds attending the show numbered more than 160,000 and the 30 commercial firms participating reported immediate book orders totaling \$250,000 with followup sales yet to be reported.

The Department staged a series of small market promotion exhibits of U.S. agricultural products in oversea market areas where large-scale exhibits as employed in the larger international fairs were not feasible. During the period, small exhibits were shown at the following locations: Stockholm, Sweden, August 30–September 10; Manchester, England, September 12–23; Copenhagen, Denmark, October 13–22; Stuttgart, Germany, October 27–November 25; and Accra, Ghana, November 27–December 27. The latter exhibit was staged jointly with the U.S. Department of Commerce. The agricultural commodities featured in these fairs were canned precooked poultry, rice, and citrus juices.

The activities at the permanent U.S. Trade Center in London were continued in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Commerce. A food exhibit held in the Trade Center facilities, September 5–23, brought the participation of 116 private firms dealing in U.S. food products. More than 1,500 registered buyers attended this trade show and engaged in talks and demonstrations by British representatives of American firms.

The series of mobile feed exhibits begun in the last period in Copenhagen and Odense, Denmark, were continued in Herning, Denmark, July 6–9; in Klagenfurt, Austria, August 10–20; in Roid, Austria, August 26–September 3, and in St. Gallen's, Switzerland, October 13–25. Commodities featured were soybean oilmeal and other grains appropriate for use as animal feeds.

Along with the Accra, Ghana, exhibit (referred to above) a joint U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of Commerce exhibit was held at Lima, Peru, on October 12–29, featuring U.S. wheat and wheat products, soybeans and soybean products, and soap processed from inedible tallow.

Utilization research. Continued progress has been made in the awarding of grants and contracts to foreign institutions for agricultural utilization research designed to develop new or improved uses for U.S. agricultural commodities, and hence to contribute to expansion of markets. This program is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture. During the reporting period, 20 new grants, for periods up to 5 years, totaling nearly \$1.3 million equivalent, were made to institutions in Brazil, Finland, France, India, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, and Sweden, for basic research designed to increase

utilization of cereal grains, cotton, dairy products, animal products, sugar, and vegetable oils.

Since inception of the program, 95 grants and contracts, valued at about \$7 million equivalent, have been made.

Seven other grants, valued at about \$400,000 equivalent, have been negotiated and are expected to be executed in the near future.

The following examples from recent reports of the grantees will illustrate some of the objectives and accomplishments of this work:

Deterioration of leather. Studies on the mechanism of deterioration of leather by chemicals, sweat, and heat have yielded basic information that should be useful in developing leathers more stable to the action of these agents. Results so far have indicated that the main causes of deterioration of leather in shoes are heat and moisture associated with the production of perspiration, and that the constituents of perspiration, by detannage and altering the acidity, influence the degree to which leather resists these conditions.

Flavor and shelf life of oat foods. Basic studies on antioxidant substances in oats have provided information on their structure that is expected to lead to improved flavor and extended shelf life of oat foods. These studies are being followed closely by oat processors in the United States, because oxidative rancidity of breakfast cereals from oats is a problem at times, and processing conditions are a critical factor.

Breakage of cotton warp yarns. A fundamental study is being made of the causes of breakage in the warp yarns used for weaving cotton fabrics. This breakage, the principal deterrent to higher weaving efficiencies, has been shown to result from abrasion by obstructions, and not to thin or weak places in the yarns. Knowledge of the mechanism of warp breakage, and development of means for minimizing it, should lead to improvement in quality and reduction in cost of cotton textiles.

Cohesion of cotton fibers. The cohesion of cotton fibers affects the machinery settings to be used in the spinning of yarns of optimum quality. An apparatus has been developed for measuring the minimum twist associated with proper cohesion in cotton rovings and yarns, and the major laws governing the minimum twist of cohesion have been established. These should serve as a guide in increasing product quality and processing efficiency in the spinning of cotton.

Freezer damage in meat. Studies on the enzymes which attack the components of animal connective tissue have yielded significant basic information on the action of these enzymes, and on the structure of connective tissues. When further progress has been made, it is hoped to apply the information to improvement of methods for control of freezer damage in meat, and improvement of meat quality.

Freeze-drying of meat. Studies on the accelerated freeze-drying of the muscle fibers of meat, to establish the best processing conditions for the production of dried meats, have demonstrated that water binding and fiber swelling are closely related and probably are aspects of the same chemical phenomenon. Progress has been made in the establishment of optimum drying temperatures. This and related information developed from the

study should result in improved processes for producing high-quality dried meat products.

Collection of yeast cultures.—About 250 cultures of yeast have been isolated from a variety of sources in Spain for supplementing the Agricultural Research Service's culture collection. These cultures have revealed new strains of yeast which have not heretofore been available for studies on the fermentation of grains to industrial products.

Chemical intermediates from gossypol.—Gossypol, a yellow pigment occurring in cottonseed, is readily obtained in good yield from byproducts of the refining of cottonseed oil. Since the pigment has very reactive functional groups, it is currently being studied as an intermediate in the preparation of compounds useful in pharmaceuticals, insecticides, fungicides, ultraviolet absorbing or screening agents, etc.

Amino acid polymers from cereal proteins.—Amino acids derived from wheat gliadin (protein) have been synthesized into polymers that will serve as models for studying the effect of various modifying reactions. Such information will be helpful in predicting modifications needed to adapt cereal proteins for specific industrial needs.

Wool structure studies.—Studies on rates of diffusion of radioactively labeled charged molecules in wool proteins are elucidating previously unknown structural features that significantly affect the processing characteristics of wool.

Lactic acid bacteria.—A comprehensive study of the lactic acid bacteria of cheese and cultured milk products, using rapid methods of differentiating and classifying the bacteria, is yielding information which it is hoped may be applied to improving the quality of certain cultured milk products.

Phosphorous compounds of yeast.—Progress has been made in obtaining evidence for the possible role of organic phosphorus compounds in fermentation by yeasts. Radioactive tracer techniques have revealed the presence of over 30 phosphorous-containing compounds in yeast; 16 of these compounds have been characterized.

Sulfur dioxide in processing vegetables.—Basic studies with radioactively labeled sulfur compounds are helping to elucidate the role of sulfur dioxide in preserving processed vegetables. It has been shown that sulfur dioxide retards browning more effectively in systems containing added amounts of the amino acid, glycine, than in those to which glucose (or, a sugar) has been added.

Concentrated fruit purees.—A study of the effect of processing on peach and apricot purees has shown that changes caused by heat do not seriously affect the nutritive components, despite some adverse effects on flavor properties.

Texture of dry peas.—In studies directed at expanded uses for dry peas, it has been found that the texture of peas is directly related to the elasticity of the cell walls. Processing conditions that reduce the elasticity have an adverse effect upon texture.

Marketing research.—The Department of Agriculture has continued its program of grants to foreign scientific institutions for marketing research under section 104(a). During the reporting period three grants in the equivalent of \$191,176 were made to institutions in

Colombia, Israel, and Italy. These include: Colombia, chemical and physiological variables of subtropical fruits during ripening and storage; Israel, effect of ethylene dibromide fumigated foods and feeds on animals; Italy, nature of histological and pathological changes in fruits during storage and the usefulness of X-rays for detecting the presence and extent of such changes. These studies bring total grants for marketing research under section 104(a) to the equivalent of \$448,975 since the beginning of the program.

Purchase of strategic or other materials. Section 104(b). In a number of agreements provision has been made to utilize foreign currencies for the purchase of strategic or other materials for the supplemental stockpile in the event there is need to do so. However, no foreign currency has been used under this section to date, and no budget requests have been submitted for appropriation.

Common defense. Section 104(c): This section of the act provides for the use of foreign currency for the procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense. Agreements specify the amount of proceeds to be used by participating governments. These proceeds are authorized without appropriations, with the exception of \$1,435,000 in yen, for the Japanese vehicle program financed with Defense MAP dollars.

As indicated in table IX, a total of \$459.5 million equivalent had been provided in title I, Public Law 480 agreements since the beginning of the program to September 30, 1961. Of this amount, a total of \$357.2 million had been transferred by the Bureau of the Budget to the Agency for International Development and the Department of Defense for the section 104(c) programs.

TABLE IX. --Procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense since beginning of program through Sept. 30, 1961, sec. 104(c)

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Amount provided in agreement	Treasury Department transfers to agencies			Purpose
		Total	Defense	AID ¹	
Brazil.....	0.1	0.1	0.1		Mapping
Chile.....	1	1	1		Do
China (Taiwan).....	15.9	29.2		29.2	Military projects.
Colombia.....	1	1	1		Mapping
Indonesia.....	30.7	28.7		28.7	Military barracks.
Iran.....	5.9	5.9		5.9	Military budget support.
Japan.....	1.8		.7		Mapping
Korea.....	150.1	140.4		140.4	Military budget cap. etc.
Pakistan.....	79.3	57.0	59.2	17.8	Military base and bldg. support.
Peru.....	1	1	1		Mapping
Philippines.....	3.1	2.6		2.6	Military base construction.
Spain.....	9.6	9.5	9.5		Military base.
Turkey.....	153.4	79.0	19.6	59.4	Military base and budget support.
Vietnam.....	17.0	3.8		3.8	Military budget support.
Total.....	459.5	377.2	69.1	287.8	

¹ Includes Defense suballocation to AID.

² Includes amounts originally planned for loans under sec. 104(c) but being used under sec. 104(c).

Purchase of goods for other friendly countries. Section 104(d) authorizes the use of foreign currency sales proceeds to finance the purchase of goods and services for other friendly countries. The equivalent of about \$55.7 million of funds has been earmarked or allocated for this purpose and practically all of these funds have been

programed. By administrative decision, use of currencies under this section is subject to appropriation action; however, no appropriations have been requested for this purpose.

Grants for economic development. Section 104(e). Sales agreements signed in the 6 months July-December 1961 provide for grants equivalent to \$472.5 million to promote balanced economic development and trade. This includes the equivalent of \$434.6 million earmarked for grants in the 4-year sales agreement signed with Pakistan in October 1961. Sales agreements signed since the beginning of the program through December 31, 1961, provide that the equivalent of \$1.6 billion about 20 percent of the total sales proceeds expected will be made available as grants. Over 95 percent of this amount will go to six countries—Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. U.S. holdings of the currencies of these countries have been determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements, as explained on page 9.

As of September 30, 1961, the equivalent of \$161 million of grant funds had been disbursed, including the equivalent of \$56 million in the 6 months April through September. The following table summarizes the major fields of activities in which these funds have been used.

TABLE X.—Grants for economic development under sec. 104(e), disbursements by field of activity

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Apr. 1- Sept. 30, 1961	Cumulative through Sept. 30, 1961							
		All fields	Food and agri- culture	Indus- try and mining	Trans- porta- tion	Health and sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Communi- ty develop- ment	General and miscel- laneous
Total, all regions	55.9	160.8	41.6	4.8	49.3	16.8	4.1	22.4	21.7
Far East.....	.1	1.5	.9						.6
Indonesia.....	.1	.9	.9						
Japan.....		.6							.6
Near East and south Asia.....	49.3	73.0	4.2	4.0	.3	16.8	4.1	22.4	21.1
Ceylon.....		1.0			.3	.2	.3		
Greece.....		7.1						7.4	
India.....	7.8	15.3	1.2			11.2	1		
Israel.....	1.8	2.6		.3		.4	1.9		(1)
Pakistan.....	39.9	46.5	3.0	3.7	(1)	2.0	1.6	15.0	21.1
Europe; Yugoslavia..	6.3	84.3	32.5	.8	49.0				

¹ Less than the equivalent of \$50,000.

Loans to private enterprise. Section 104(e): This section provides that not more than 25 percent of foreign currencies generated under each title I agreement shall be made available for loans to private business firms through the Export-Import Bank of Washington. (Public Law 87-195, Sept. 4, 1961, and Executive Order 10972, Nov. 3, 1961, transferred the responsibility from the Export-Import Bank of Washington to the Agency for International Development. The effective date of transfer was Jan. 1, 1962.)

These currencies may be loaned to (1) U.S. firms or their branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates for business development and trade expansion

in the foreign country; or (2) either U.S. firms or firms of that country for expanding markets for, and consumption of, U.S. agricultural products abroad. The law requires that the loans be mutually agreeable to the administering agency and the foreign country. It prohibits loans for the manufacture of products to be exported to the United States in competition with U.S.-produced products, or for the manufacture or production of commodities to be marketed in competition with U.S. agricultural commodities or the products thereof.

Loans are made and are repayable in the same foreign currency. Interest rates are similar to those charged for comparable loans in the foreign country. The maturities vary with the purposes of the financing.

During the reporting period, 28 sales agreements were concluded with 17 countries under which the following percentages of the proceeds will be made available for section 104(e) loans: 5 percent in Paraguay; 25 percent in Vietnam; 10.5 to 20 percent in Turkey; 10 percent in China (Taiwan), 5 to 5.5 percent in Pakistan; 25 percent in Finland and the Philippines; 10 percent in the United Arab Republic; 5 percent in Indonesia; and 15 percent in Greece, Syria, and the Sudan. Because of special circumstances, seven agreements, one each with Poland, Vietnam, Iceland, the Congo, and Bolivia, and two with Yugoslavia, provided no funds for section 104(e) loans. The additional amounts provided for section 104(e) loans under sales agreements negotiated during this period total the equivalent of \$69.6 million and bring the cumulative total set aside for such loans by the Export-Import Bank to \$429.7 million.

Through December 31, 1961, the Bank had authorized 176 loans in 19 countries for an amount in foreign currencies equal to approximately \$102.7 million, as shown in table XI.

TABLE XI.—Sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms as of Dec. 31, 1961

Country	Number of loans	Amount ¹	Country	Number of loans	Amount ¹
		Million-dollar equivalents			Million-dollar equivalents
Ceylon.....	1	4	Korea.....	6	1.5
Chile.....	5	7	Mexico.....	19	7.4
China (Taiwan).....	9	2.1	Pakistan.....	9	4.2
Colombia.....	10	2.8	Peru.....	6	1.7
Ecuador.....	1	.2	Philippines.....	3	1.1
Finland.....	5	2.6	Turkey.....	10	10.6
France.....	9	5.8	United Arab Republic.....	1	.8
Greece.....	8	3.8	Uruguay.....	9	3.1
India.....	16	27.8			
Israel.....	43	21.4	Total.....	176	102.7
Italy.....	6	4.7			

¹ For the period through June 30, 1961, the dollar value of each credit is computed at the market exchange rate prevailing when the credit was authorized; hence, the amounts shown do not correspond to the proportionate share of section 104(e) loan funds specified in sales agreements with China (Taiwan), Colombia, Ecuador, France, Israel, Korea, Peru, Philippines, Turkey, and Uruguay. For the period July 1 through December 31, 1961, amounts are stated at Treasury selling rates in each country, at the beginning of each quarter.

During the reporting period, 13 new loans were made to U.S. firms or their affiliates. These 13 loans have helped to finance facilities for the manufacture of pharmaceutical and biological products, sewing machines; rubber tires, tubes and camelbacks, radios, phonographs, and communications equipment; automobiles, and starches, sugars, vegetable oil, and related products. Other projects financed include the construction and equipping of hotels; the repairing of earthquake damage to a textile mill; and the construction of low and medium cost housing.

As of December 31, 1961, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Vietnam. Applications were no longer being accepted for the currencies of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, France, Italy, Korea, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay because the funds available to the Bank were either already fully committed or were substantially less than the amounts requested in applications already in hand.

Payment of U.S. obligations.—Section 104(f): Under agreements signed during the July-December 1961 period \$153 million equivalent was set aside in sales agreements for U.S. uses, including the payment of U.S. obligations.

U.S. agencies requiring foreign currencies for the payment of U.S. obligations purchase them with appropriated dollars from the Treasury through the U.S. disbursing officers in the embassies. The dollars derived from these sales are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Through September 30, 1961, the Bureau of the Budget allocated to Treasury for sale for any purpose the currency equivalent of \$920 million calculated at import collection rates. Of this amount approximately \$593 million was sold, and the CCC was reimbursed to the extent of \$443.6 million. The difference between these two latter figures reflects the fact that the figure \$593 million is calculated at the exchange rates at which foreign currencies are collected, whereas reimbursement to the CCC is necessarily limited to the actual market rates at which these currencies are sold. Also this difference includes unrealized exchange losses attributable to foreign currency balances not yet sold. Transactions under the military family housing program are not included in these calculations.

Military family housing.—Public Law 765, 83d Congress, as amended, authorized the use of up to \$250 million worth of foreign currencies generated by title I sales or other transactions (including barter under title III of Public Law 480) of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the construction, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military family housing and related community facilities in foreign countries. This legislation further provided that CCC would be reimbursed from appropriations otherwise available for the payment of quarters allowances to the extent the housing was occupied. Table XII gives the latest available status of Public Law 480 funds transferred by the Bureau of the Budget to the Department of Defense for military family housing.

TABLE XII. — *Military family housing under sec. 104(f) through June 30, 1961*

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Transfer by Bureau of the Budget
Austria.....	8,751
Finland.....	1,352
Italy.....	8,166
Japan.....	13,357
Korea.....	2,000
Pakistan.....	860
Portugal.....	1,522
Spain.....	16,900
Turkey.....	1,310
United Kingdom.....	140,008
Yugoslavia.....	1,600
Total.....	195,226

¹ Subject to change.² Military assistance advisory groups housing.³ Furniture.⁴ Excludes \$30 million housing/barter title III program with France.

U.S. Information Agency programs.—Section 104(f): Beginning in the fiscal year 1962, the U.S. Information Agency has purchased section 104(f) funds in countries where there is an excess of U.S.-owned local currency for the regular operating expenses of its information programs which are not authorized for funding under sections 104(i), (j), or (r). These operating expenses have included the salary costs of foreign national employees, local currency allowances of USIA oversea American employees, local expenditures in connection with English teaching, administrative costs for supplies, equipment, rental of quarters, and other miscellaneous expenses in Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. In these countries the supply of foreign currency has been determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of the normal requirements of the United States.

During the reporting period, the dollar equivalent of \$1,290,448 was obligated by the U.S. Information Agency in funding regular operating expenses, as shown in table XIII.

TABLE XIII. *Expenses of U.S. Information Agency programs under sec. 104(f)*[In dollar equivalents ¹]

Country	Estimated obligations July 1- Dec. 31, 1961
Burma.....	113,338
India.....	698,123
Israel.....	43,794
Pakistan.....	230,693
United Arab Republic.....	93,013
Yugoslavia.....	77,213
Total.....	1,290,448

¹ Dollar equivalent at June 30, 1961, exchange rates.

Loans to foreign governments. Section 104, g. Sales agreements signed during the 6 months ending December 1961 provide that foreign currencies equivalent to \$316 million may be made available for loans

to promote economic development and multilateral trade. Since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1955, the equivalent of \$3.3 billion has been earmarked for loans to 34 countries. This is the largest single use of foreign currency sales proceeds and comprises about 42 percent of the total amount expected as a result of sales agreements concluded since the beginning of the program. These funds can be used to finance the local costs of development, including wages for labor and locally produced materials. Funds can also be used to provide local currency financing needed for projects whose foreign exchange costs are financed by international lending institutions and U.S. Government agencies. Under an amendment approved on August 8, 1961, these funds can now be used to finance foreign governments' programs in the fields of health and education.

By delegation from the Department of State, the Agency for International Development is responsible for administering this program. Through December 31, 1961, loan agreements providing for lines of credit of up to the equivalent of \$2.3 billion have been executed. Loan agreements totaling the equivalent of \$98.9 million were signed during the period under review.

TABLE XIV. Public Law 480 loan agreements under sec. 104(g) signed as of Dec. 31, 1961¹

(in million-dollar equivalents)

Country	July-December 1961	Cumulative total	Country	July-December 1961	Cumulative total
Far East.....	3.6	213.0	Europe and Africa.....	56.6	652.6
Burma.....		26.5	Austria.....		26.3
China (Taiwan).....	3.0	6.5	Finland.....		20.4
Indonesia.....		91.5	Iceland.....		8.7
Japan.....		108.9	Italy.....		93.7
Philippines.....		3.2	Portugal.....		3.4
Thailand.....		3.6	Spain.....	24.7	255.1
Near East and South Asia.....	31.8	1,028.1	Tunisia.....	3.1	3.1
Ceylon.....	1.8	9.6	Yugoslavia.....	28.5	241.9
Greece.....	1.0	45.4	Latin America.....	3.9	332.3
India.....	16.2	518.0	Argentina.....		20.0
Iran.....	1.3	16.9	Bolivia.....		2.5
Israel.....	9.1	123.1	Brazil.....		149.2
Nepal.....		11.0	Chile.....		58.3
Pakistan.....		131.8	Colombia.....		136.7
Syria.....	3.7	22.8	Ecuador.....	1.1	18.2
Turkey.....		43.3	Mexico.....		13.6
United Arab Republic.....		113.4	Paraguay.....	2.8	5.0
			Peru.....		19.1
			Uruguay.....		21.7
			Grand total.....	98.9	2,238.0

¹ Loan agreements provide for establishment of credit in foreign currencies up to the amount stated. Shortfalls in deliveries of commodities and thus in the amount of foreign currencies deposited may result in a decrease in the amounts, expressed in dollar equivalents which actually become available.

² Unless otherwise noted, the dollar equivalent values of foreign currencies covered by loan agreements reflect the exchange rates anticipated for deposits at the time the sales agreements were signed.

³ Includes agreements signed pursuant to sec. 104(d) transactions.

⁴ Excludes an exchange loss of about \$2.1 million equivalent resulting from the devaluation of the Finnish mark.

⁵ Earlier loan agreements have been reduced to reflect actual amounts available for disbursement.

Loan agreements specify the terms and conditions of repayment which are developed in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Monetary and Financial Problems. Agreements offered

after April 14, 1959, require an interest rate of 4 percent on loans to foreign governments. This rate is applicable to repayments made in foreign currencies or in dollars. The agreements provide, however, that if foreign governments lend to private enterprises or publicly owned enterprises of a profit-earning type, the interest rates charged will be approximately the same as those for comparable loans in that country. If the United States makes loans directly to development banks, the rates of interest charged will be such as to permit the banks to lend at about the same interest rates which they charge on comparable loans. If loans are made directly to foreign private investors or for publicly owned profit-earning types of projects, the interest rates charged will be approximately equivalent to those for comparable loans prevailing in the country whose currency is loaned.

Also, effective with loan agreements offered after April 14, 1959, the maintenance of value clause which required the borrowing country to maintain the dollar value of the foreign currency loans was eliminated. Loan agreements offered previously were denominated in dollars. The foreign currency disbursed was valued at the rate of exchange prevailing at that time. Repayments to the United States had to be made at the rate of exchange prevailing at time of repayment. Thus the exchange risk was assumed by the borrowing countries. Under the revised terms the United States will receive repayment of the same amount of foreign currencies lent without regard to changes, if any, which occur in exchange rates relative to the dollar.

The equivalent of over \$1.3 billion of loan funds has been disbursed to 31 countries since the beginning of the program. About half of these funds, amounting to the equivalent of \$645 million, are being utilized for industrial mining projects, including water and power development, rural electrification, loans to small business and for other industrial purposes. Disbursements of \$237 million equivalent, comprising 19 percent of the total, have been made for food and agriculture projects, including irrigation and reclamation, reforestation, and development of fisheries. The equivalent of \$142 million has been expended for improvements in transportation facilities, including railroads, highways, and bridges. Under the category "General and miscellaneous" the equivalent of \$242 million of funds are being used for state and provincial investment and development, industrial credit programs and the like. Smaller amounts of funds are being used for projects in the fields of health and sanitation, education and community development.

During the 6-month period ending September 30, 1961, the equivalent of \$185 million of loan funds was disbursed. About \$69 million of rupees were withdrawn by India for continuing costs of river valley development and for refinance credit and investment corporations. The United Arab Republic drew \$38 million equivalent in Egyptian pounds, mostly to support its production budget. Disbursements to other countries include the equivalent of \$18.5 million to Spain for hydraulic works, railroad rehabilitation and other construction; \$10.5 million of pounds to Turkey to finance literacy training in the armed forces and for state enterprises; \$6.3 million of rials to Iran and \$7 million of rupiah to Indonesia for development and rehabilitation of roads, and over \$4 million of kyats to Burma to finance the local costs of road restoration. The following table summarizes by major field of activity the purposes for which loan funds are being utilized.

TABLE XV.—Loans for economic development to foreign governments under sec. 104(g), disbursements by field of activity

(In million-dollar equivalents)

Country	Apr. 1- Sept. 30, 1961, all fields	Cumulative through Sept. 30, 1961								
		All fields	Food and agri- culture	Indus- try and mining	Trans- porta- tion	Labor	Health and sanita- tion	Edu- cation	Com- munity devel- opment	General and miscel- laneous
Total all regions..	185.1	1,321.7	237.3	643.4	142.0	0.6	20.1	21.2	13.3	241.8
Far East.....	11.0	135.2	41.3	82.3	8.9		.2			2.5
Burma.....	4.4	6.4	5.9	.3			.2			
China (Taiwan).....		.8								.8
Indonesia.....	0.6	16.0	1.6	5.5	8.9					
Japan.....		103.3	23.8	76.5						
Philippines.....		5.0	5.0							
Thailand.....		1.7								1.7
Near East and south Asia.....	140.7	574.0	42.5	270.2	48.3	.6	18.4	.3	5.1	188.6
Ceylon.....	1.4	4.8	3.0	.5	.5	.6				.2
Greece.....	5.1	36.9	6.0	3.3	13.8			.3	1.9	11.6
India.....	63.4	231.6		182.2						50.4
Iran.....	6.3	8.8			8.8					
Israel.....	4.5	90.8	33.5	47.3	6.0		.9		3.1	
Pakistan.....	5.4	92.0		34.0	19.2		17.5		.1	18.3
Syria.....		2.1								2.1
Turkey.....	10.5	25.1								25.1
U.A.R.....	38.1	80.0								80.9
Latin America.....	6.8	214.8	78.3	103.0	29.0		.6	.1	2.7	3.0
Argentina.....	1.0	8.4	8.4							
Brazil.....	1.4	114.7	6.9	91.6	13.1					3.0
Chile.....	.5	29.3	11.4	2.5	12.7				2.7	
Colombia.....	1.2	21.4	21.4							
Ecuador.....	.1	5.4	2.9	1.4	1.6		(1)	.1		(1)
Mexico.....	1.2	10.3	10.3							
Paraguay.....		2.1	.5		1.0		.6			
Peru.....		12.5	12.3	.2						
Uruguay.....	1.1	10.7	2.2	7.3	1.2					
Europe.....	26.0	397.5	77.2	189.0	58.8		.9	20.8	5.3	47.4
Austria.....	.8	2.7		2.7						
Finland.....	.5	18.2		18.2						
Iceland.....	.9	5.7		5.7						
Italy.....		69.8	16.0					.4		47.4
Portugal.....		3.4		3.4						
Spain.....	18.5	114.1	51.8	59.5	9.1			2.1		
Yugoslavia.....	8.9	163.6	9.1	80.4	46.1		.9	12.0	5.3	

1 Less than the equivalent of \$36,000.

Table XVI summarizes the status of funds for all Public Law 480 local currency programs administered by AID. These include grants under section 104(c) and loans under section 104(g) to foreign countries; that portion of grants for common defense under section 104(e) administered by AID; and section 104(d) funds used for procurement of goods and services for other friendly countries. From the beginning of the program through September 30, 1961, the equivalent of about \$4.5 billion was earmarked in sales agreements for these loan and grant programs. Of this amount, about 78 percent, or \$3.5 billion equivalent (valued at the weighted average collection rates), was allocated for these programs, including most of the amounts earmarked for loans and grants to India under the 4-year sales agreement signed in May 1960. Allocations may be made by the U.S. agencies for planning purposes by the Bureau of the Budget in advance of actual collections of funds. But funds cannot be transferred to the agencies

for expenditure until deposits have been made to U.S. account by foreign governments as the commodities are purchased and shipped. In the case of multi-year agreements, such as that with India, a considerable period may elapse between the time allocations are made and funds can actually be transferred.

As of September 30, 1961, the equivalent of about \$2.8 billion had actually been transferred to AID and was available for disbursement to foreign governments. About two-thirds of this amount, the equivalent of almost \$1.8 billion, has been disbursed, including \$1.3 billion equivalent of loan funds. The dollar equivalent value of these disbursements is calculated at the applicable exchange rates in effect at the time the funds are paid out. In the case of loans, this is the amount charged against the loan agreement.

TABLE XVI.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through Sept. 30, 1961¹

(In million-dollar equivalents)

Region and country	As planned in sales agreements	Allocations by Bureau of the Budget	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	Withdrawals	Cash balances
Total all regions.....	4,542.3	3,532.0	2,783.2	111.1	1,783.7	888.4
Far East.....	528.8	473.5	422.4	30.4	321.9	60.1
Burma.....	32.6	29.2	28.6	.5	6.4	22.7
China (Taiwan).....	32.4	34.4	32.0	-.4	21.5	10.9
Indonesia.....	127.3	116.8	93.5	30.0	42.3	20.3
Japan.....	114.8	114.8	114.8	.1	112.2	2.5
Korea.....	180.1	161.4	140.1	.1	138.1	2.2
Philippines.....	8.3	8.0	7.6	.....	7.0	.6
Thailand.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	.....	1.7	.....
Vietnam.....	11.5	6.1	3.8	.2	2.7	.9
Near East and south Asia.....	2,711.0	2,028.0	1,399.6	-25.8	741.1	684.3
Ceylon.....	12.7	9.0	8.1	-.1	3.8	2.4
Greece.....	51.7	53.0	51.7	-.1	41.4	7.4
India ²	1,897.1	1,583.9	812.4	-7.3	239.7	590.0
Iran.....	22.8	14.6	8.7	6.0	11.7	.....
Israel.....	131.1	111.9	110.5	3.2	93.3	14.0
Pakistan.....	296.4	222.8	191.4	-18.5	156.5	56.4
Syria.....	16.0	12.8	4.3	.....	2.1	2.2
Turkey.....	139.0	162.9	91.9	.9	83.7	7.3
United Arab Republic.....	171.9	114.1	87.6	2.1	80.9	1.0
Latin America.....	410.8	301.0	281.4	42.5	215.1	25.8
Argentina.....	31.7	18.2	18.2	7.9	8.4	1.9
Bolivia.....	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	230.9	168.8	156.6	20.3	114.7	15.6
Chile.....	53.7	32.1	32.1	.8	20.3	2.0
Colombia.....	39.7	32.2	29.0	4.2	21.4	3.4
Ecuador.....	7.2	6.3	5.9	.1	5.1	.1
Mexico.....	13.6	11.1	10.3	.....	10.3	.....
Paraguay.....	7.6	2.1	2.1	.....	2.1	.....
Peru.....	19.6	11.5	11.1	.6	12.6	.....
Uruguay.....	24.3	13.1	13.1	2.6	10.7	1.8
Europe and Africa.....	\$28.1	729.5	677.8	61.0	495.6	118.2
Austria.....	24.3	23.4	23.8	-1.5	22.7	2.0
Finland.....	132.0	36.5	26.1	3.8	19.9	.4
France.....	4.4	4.1	4.1	.....	4.1	.....
Iceland.....	8.2	7.1	8.6	.....	8.2	.5
Italy.....	103.9	99.3	93.1	-.2	75.7	10.9
Portugal.....	3.4	3.4	3.1	.....	3.4	.....
Spain.....	231.0	214.7	208.6	34.8	111.1	60.7
Tunisia.....	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	385.6	338.7	309.5	25.6	250.0	34.9

¹ Includes programs under sec. 104(c), 104(e), grants, 104(b), and portion of 104(c), administered by the Agency for International Development.

² Includes 1-year sales agreement signed May 4, 1960.

³ Reflects devaluation of approximately \$5 million.

In order to provide a measure of the current dollar equivalent value of the balance of funds on hand, certain adjustments have been made to reflect variations in exchange rates occurring after the sales proceeds were collected. While the amount of foreign currency in U.S. accounts does not change, its current value expressed in dollar equivalents may increase or decrease as exchange rates fluctuate. As indicated in the table, the apparent net exchange loss approximates the equivalent of \$111 million.

On September 30, 1961, the cash balance of funds on hand for the four purposes mentioned above was equivalent to \$888 million, valued at exchange rates at which the U.S. disbursing officers sold currencies to individual Government agencies on that date. Over 80 percent of this amount is available for disbursement in four countries—India, Pakistan, Spain, and Yugoslavia—with which the largest amounts of sales agreements have been signed since the beginning of the program. Holdings of rupees alone comprise two-thirds of the total amount available for AID-administered programs.

International educational exchange.—Section 104(h): The educational exchange program is authorized by the Congress to help promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries.

Authority is provided in this section for use of funds to finance international exchange programs authorized by Public Law 584. Expenditures under agreements concluded since the initiation of section 104(h) programs, together with expenditures for such programs during the reporting period, are summarized in table XVII.

Forty-five executive agreements, negotiated by the Department of State for the conduct of educational exchange programs authorized under Public Law 584, 79th Congress (Fulbright Act), were in force as of December 31, 1961.

TABLE XVII.—Public Law 480 funds provided under international educational exchange agreements concluded since beginning of sec. 104(h) program (Fulbright Act)

(In thousand-dollar equivalents)

Country	July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961	Cumulative since beginning of program	Country	July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961	Cumulative since beginning of program
Austria.....		200	Korea.....		900
Argentina.....		1,144	Nepal.....		502
Brazil.....		2,086	Pakistan.....	2,496	3,546
Burma.....	1,197	4,107	Paraguay.....	347	497
Ceylon.....		673	Peru.....		800
Chile.....		1,132	Philippines.....		670
China.....		1,331	Portugal.....		300
Colombia.....		2,100	Spain.....		2,180
Costa Rica.....		582	Sweden.....		300
Denmark.....		1,383	Thailand.....		1,000
France.....		3,096	Turkey.....		1,756
Germany.....		81	United Arab Republic.....		1,100
India.....		6,200	Uruguay.....		282
Iran.....	400	1,150			
Israel.....		620			
Japan.....		4,345	Total.....	4,440	45,111

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85 931, the Department of State during the reporting period obligated section 104(h) funds for exchanges authorized under title II of Public Law 402, the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (Smith-Mundt Act). These funds provided international travel for both American and foreign grantees as well as maintenance of American grantees abroad. For example, international travel was provided for 30 Indian students who received 4-year scholarships at 15 American colleges and for 9 Egyptian journalists whose programs in the United States were financed by a private American organization. Table XVIII summarizes these obligations since the beginning of the program and for the reporting period.

TABLE XVIII.—Sec 104(h) funds obligated for exchanges under Public Law 402, (Smith-Mundt Act)

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Amount obligated July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961	Total obligations since beginning of program	Country	Amount obligated July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961	Total obligations since beginning of program
Brazil.....		48	Spain.....		7
Burma.....	10	49	Turkey.....		26
Ceylon.....	2	21	United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	47	101
Columbia.....	26	41	Vietnam.....	1	13
India.....	182	450	Yugoslavia.....	19	75
Indonesia.....		10			
Pakistan.....	23	114	Total.....	310	1,030
Peru.....		11			
Poland.....	6	61			

Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals.—Section 104(i). These programs conducted by the U.S. Information Agency include the translation, publication, and distribution of U.S. and U.S.-related textbooks at prices which make them available to the maximum number of students at various levels of education. The programs have been extended in countries where there is an excess of U.S.-owned local currency to include all regular overseas activities of the U.S. Information Agency which are clearly and directly related to the translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals.

In India, an expanded program of publication and distribution was initiated in the fiscal year 1961 which included, in addition to the special textbook program, an increase in the circulation of established publications, continuation of a new monthly periodical, publication of books for juveniles, translation and publication of low-price paperback editions, and distribution of books to Indian libraries and reading rooms. Beginning in the fiscal year 1962, section 104(i) funds are being used for all local periodical and pamphlet publication and distribution costs, and for operation of USIA libraries and book programs in India, Burma, Israel, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

During the reporting period, the equivalent of \$979,686 was obligated in 9 countries, making a cumulative total of \$6,791,835 for the program in 22 countries, as shown in table XIX.

TABLE XIX.—Book and periodical translation, publication and distribution programs, sec. 104(i)

(In dollar equivalents)

Country	Obligations July 1 to Dec. 31, 1961	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961	Country	Obligations July 1 to Dec. 31, 1961	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961
Austria.....		75,504	Pakistan.....	85,668	486,518
Brazil.....		79,002	Peru.....		34,672
Burma.....	104,361	179,375	Poland.....		49,998
Colombia.....		100,091	Spain.....		65,198
Finland.....		724,391	Thailand.....		47,772
France.....		213,574	Turkey.....	5,000	45,025
Greece.....		49,353	United Arab Republic.....		
India (Nepal).....	606,789	2,90,861	".....	62,266	393,682
Indonesia.....	33,972	253,656	Vietnam.....		78,491
Iran.....		140,921	Yugoslavia.....	41,200	630,339
Israel.....	14,296	114,286			
Italy.....		300,000	Total.....	979,686	6,791,838
Korea.....	26,136	33,416			

¹ Dollar equivalents at June 30, 1961, exchange rate except for amounts obligated prior to June 30, 1960, which are converted at weighted average transfer rate.

Assistance to American-sponsored schools, libraries, and community centers.—Section 104(j): Under this authority, programs for the expansion and improvement of American-sponsored schools overseas to demonstrate American educational practice and to further international good will and understanding are undertaken by the Department of State.

The U.S. Information Agency administers the program of assistance to libraries and binational centers. A binational center is a private cultural institution dedicated to strengthening mutual understanding between the United States and the host country. It is a community organization, binational and cultural in character, sparked by the initiative of private citizens who feel a sense of personal responsibility in the task of creating and maintaining a permanent institution of service to the community.

Libraries and community centers. Under section 203 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, the U.S. Information Agency assists overseas libraries and community centers through grants for the acquisition of adequate quarters and for payment of local operating expenses.

As a result of grants under section 104(j), 38 binational centers in 18 countries have made or are now undertaking capital improvements in buildings and facilities which will enable them to expand their English teaching and other cultural programs. Most of these centers have been operating in inadequate quarters which restrict their activities and many have a long waiting list of students desiring to enroll in their English classes.

During the reporting period, section 104(j) funds have been used to finance construction of a binational center building at Bogotá, Colombia, and to assist centers in Burma, Nepal (with Indian rupees), Pakistan, and Turkey in defraying operating costs, including rent, the purchase of locally procured materials and payment of local currency costs for American grantees attached to the centers.

Funds granted to centers, July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1961, totaled the dollar equivalent of \$333,215, bringing the cumulative total to \$3,842,746, as shown in table XX.

TABLE XX.—*Binational centers assistance programs, sec. 104(j)*[In dollar¹ equivalents]

Country	Obligations July 1-Dec. 31, 1961	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961	Country	Obligations July 1-Dec. 31, 1961	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961
Austria.....		40,500	Mexico.....		400,040
Brazil.....		125,870	Pakistan.....	6,624	52,234
Burma.....	39,005	39,005	Peru.....		114,556
Colombia.....	236,123	496,063	Spain.....		263,607
Ecuador.....		106,256	Thailand.....		275,779
Greece.....		501,667	Turkey.....	24,800	524,916
Nepal.....	26,663	118,830	Uruguay.....		91,675
Indonesia.....		185,641	Vietnam.....		98,461
Iran.....		251,615			
Italy.....		155,998	Total.....	333,215	3,642,716

¹ Dollar equivalents at June 30, 1961, exchange rate except for amounts obligated prior to June 30, 1960 which are converted at weighted average transfer rate.

² With Indian rupees.

American-sponsored schools. The Department of State, pursuant to section 203 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, has made allocations of foreign currencies for assistance to the International School in Rangoon for teacher's salaries; to the American School in Tangier for construction; and to the American University of Cairo for construction and teacher's salaries. The amount in dollar equivalent made available for each country in which these schools are located is shown in table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—*Aid to American-sponsored schools under sec. 104(j)*¹

Country	July 1-Dec. 31, 1961		July 1, 1954-Dec. 31, 1961	
	Number of schools	Grants-in- aid executed	Number of schools	Grants-in- aid executed
		<i>Thousand-</i> <i>dollar</i> <i>equivalents</i>		<i>Thousand-</i> <i>dollar</i> <i>equivalents</i>
Austria.....				430
Brazil.....			2	565
Burma.....	1	51	1	51
Colombia.....			5	1,528
Ecuador.....			2	267
France.....			1	500
Greece.....			4	1,032
India.....			1	700
Italy.....			2	1,000
Indonesia.....			1	
Japan.....			1	200
Mexico.....			1	500
Morocco ²	1	220	1	420
Pakistan.....	1	96	1	96
Peru.....			2	235
Philippines.....			1	323
Turkey.....			2	1,731
United Arab Republic.....		500	1	966
Uruguay.....			1	117
Total.....	4	867	37	11,22

¹ Based on sales agreement collection rates.

² By conversion of French francs and Spanish peseta.

Scientific, medical, cultural, and educational activities.—Section 104(k). This section provides for the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications and for programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries, with the stipulation that funds for such work must be specifically

appropriated by the Congress. The Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1959 provided \$5 1 million for purchases of foreign currencies to be used for section 104(k) activities. Of this amount, \$1.2 million was provided for translation programs projected by the National Science Foundation, and \$3.9 million was appropriated for development by the Department of Agriculture of research programs in foreign scientific institutions. Appropriations for 1961 provided for an additional \$12.9 million for the use of the Department of Agriculture, making a total of \$16.8 million and over \$4.6 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for programs of medical, nutritional, educational, and vocational rehabilitation research.

Appropriations for 1962 provided for a further \$12 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for its programs, which for fiscal year 1962 include programs of research in the fields of welfare and social security, in addition to those already listed. The 1962 appropriation also provided for an additional \$4.5 million for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural research.—The research programs of the Department of Agriculture involve the fields of farm, forestry, and agricultural marketing research, and "new crops" aspects of utilization research. Illustrative examples of research now underway are: Chile, investigation of the effect of day length and temperature on the rooting and induction of short shoots of pine as a means of mass producing trees of desirable characteristics; Finland, evaluation of genetic changes in seed of alsike, red and white clover varieties produced in the United States and Canada; Israel, mechanisms of drought tolerance and drought avoidance in conifers of the Mediterranean zone and the arid West of the United States; Poland, studies on the antigenic structure of the micro-organisms causing swine erysipelas; Spain, study of rapid and accurate diagnostic methods for African swine fever; and Turkey, new crops screening of native plants of Turkey of potential use in the agriculture of the United States.

During the reporting period, foreign currencies equivalent to \$4,490,000 were deposited to the credit of the Department of Agriculture for use in Burma, India, Israel, Korea, Pakistan, Poland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

During the reporting period 53 grants for projects in the fields of farm, forest, marketing research, and economics research, having an equivalent of \$3,324,635, were made to institutions in countries as shown in table XXII.

TABLE XXII.—Grants for agricultural research, sec. 104(k), July 1-Dec. 31, 1961

Country	Number of grants	Cumulative totals	Country	Number of grants	Cumulative totals
		<i>Dollar equivalents</i>			<i>Dollar equivalents</i>
Brazil.....	13	897,625	Peru.....	1	90,485
Chile.....	1	82,231	Philippines.....	2	34,045
Colombia.....	3	231,122	Poland.....	2	37,138
Finland.....	8	419,174	Spain.....	4	209,121
Greece.....	1	35,112	Uruguay.....	5	456,885
India.....	6	339,937			
Israel.....	5	316,082	Total.....	53	3,324,635
Pakistan.....	2	124,788			

Since the beginning of the program in 1959 through December 31, 1961, 141 grants having an equivalent of \$7,468,735 have been made to institutions in 17 countries. In addition to participating countries listed in table XXII above, grants have been made in Turkey, the United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Scientific translations programs. During the fiscal years 1959, 1961, and 1962 foreign currencies equivalent to \$2,783,000 were obligated by the National Science Foundation for establishing and expanding cooperative programs with Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia in the field of scientific information. The status of work under these programs follows:

Israel. The current programs provide for the translation, editing, and printing of approximately 68,653 pages of Russian scientific material, abstracting, preparation of bibliographies; and translation of Swiss patents. Approximately 29,200 pages have been completed, comprising 88 books and 236 selected articles.

Poland. Under the present contract, 30,057 pages of Polish scientific and technical literature are being translated, edited, and printed. The current Polish journal on biochemistry, "Acta Biochemica Polonica," is now being published in an English edition. It is anticipated that this particular phase of the program will be extended to a number of their other primary journals. In addition, the program involves translation of current Polish patents and preparation of English abstracts of Polish scientific periodicals not now covered by the major abstracting services. One hundred and sixteen individual articles and five journal issues have been completed.

Yugoslavia. In order to take full advantage of present translation capabilities in this program, it has been agreed to channel our entire effort into the simultaneous publication of English editions of several of their current primary journals. These journals will be selected in cooperation with U.S. scientists and the first issues should appear in June 1962. However, the 11,000 pages of noncurrent scientific material which were in process of translation before this recent change in the scope of the program will be completed as scheduled.

Vocational rehabilitation. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is administering the section 101(k) program for a variety of research, educational, and related scientific projects in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled. Public Law 87-290 appropriated \$1,372,000 for the purchase of title I foreign currencies for the program during fiscal year 1961 in several countries, Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. Fifteen cooperative research projects were operating during the period July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1961, and approval was pending on an additional 11 projects. Negotiations preliminary to submission of project proposals were underway in Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Additional projects will be developed in most of these countries during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Medical and nutritional research. Medical and nutritional research is being administered by the National Institutes of Health, principal research agency of the U.S. Public Health Service, Department of

Health, Education, and Welfare, under section 104(k). Public Law 86-703 authorized \$3,707,000 for the purchase of title I foreign currencies to support research under this program in the major diseases. Additional amounts have been appropriated for medical and nutritional research in fiscal year 1962.

The National Institutes of Health will use the authorization for the extension of its medical research programs by the use of local facilities and collaboration with scientists in Brazil, Poland, Pakistan, Israel, India, Indonesia, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia to provide information not readily available or unobtainable in its Bethesda laboratories or elsewhere in the United States. The research projects will relate to infectious and parasitic diseases, nutrition, and to epidemiological studies on heart disease, cancer, and other major diseases affecting populations living under unusual physical or nutritional conditions.

A new program in Brazil includes research projects relating to schistosomiasis and venoms and native botanicals for use in cancer and heart studies. Additional negotiations have been entered into in other countries and are in varying stages of completion.

Social welfare research.—A new program for the use of U.S.-owned local currencies under section 104(k) is being developed by the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The purpose of the new activity is to assist research projects abroad which will provide new knowledge in the social welfare field, in the administration of medical care for the aging, and in the field of maternal and child health. Projects should be of mutual benefit to the United States and the country in which the research is being conducted. Funds are available to assist in research projects in Burma, India, Pakistan, Israel, United Arab Republic, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

The resources of SSA's technical offices, particularly Division of Program Research and the program bureaus Bureau of Public Assistance, Children's Bureau, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions and Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, will be fully utilized in the initiating, review, and backstopping of projects. Voluntary agencies, universities, and professional organizations will also be consulted as appropriate.

Educational and cultural activities. Section 104(k). The Department of State during the reporting period obligated \$151,000 for World Education, Inc., to assist in the development, over a 3-year period, of Literacy Village in Lucknow, India. Funds are to be used for publication of books, to support the staff of Literacy Village, to build and equip a production unit to provide teaching aids, and to support a newly developed school of writing to produce materials for the new literates.

The Department of State plans to grant to UNESCO early in calendar year 1962 the foreign currency equivalent of \$2.5 million for the removal and preservation of ancient Nubian monuments in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan. An additional \$1.5 million in foreign currency has been set aside for grants to American universities

and museums for archeological and other types of research in the Nubian regions of the Nile Basin.

Buildings for U.S. Government. Section 104(1): Under this authority the Department of State has a program for the acquisition by purchase, lease, rental or otherwise, of sites, buildings, and grounds abroad for U.S. Government use, and for construction, repair, alteration, and furnishing of such buildings and facilities.

The Department of State Appropriation Act of 1961 (Public Law 86-678) provided section 104(1) funds for the first time in the amount of \$4.5 million to remain available until expended. In addition, the Department of State Appropriation Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-264) provided \$4,650,000 for the purchase of Public Law 480 foreign currencies in 1962. Through December 31, 1961, the equivalent of \$3,273,436 had been disbursed for building program activities. These supplemental funds increase the resources available to the building program and are being used primarily to acquire capital assets in the form of real property, thereby accelerating the building program. These foreign currencies supplement the regular appropriation for these purposes.

Some reprogramming of the Department of State special foreign currency building program budgets is done from time to time in order to apply foreign currencies to projects which have the best prospects for completion during the current fiscal year, thereby exchanging the currencies for valuable assets and services before they have an opportunity to depreciate. Table XXIII shows the countries in which there is building program activity financed under Public Law 480, the principal projects and activities being financed, and the stages of progress with respect to financing.

TABLE XXIII. Progress of building program financed by Public Law 480 foreign currencies, estimated as of Dec. 31, 1961

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	Post	Principal projects and activities	Program total	Obligations*	
				Expended	Unliquidated
Brazil.....	Brazilia.....	Office building and staff housing construction.	566	566	-----
Burma.....	Rangoon.....	Office building site acquisition, staff housing construction and building operating expenses.	699	6	135
Colombia.....	Bogota.....	Office building site acquisition.....	500	354	-----
Greece.....	Athens.....	Office building construction and furniture procurement.	228	108	50
Do.....	Thessaloniki.....	Office building rehabilitation and improvements.	100	-----	-----
India.....	New Delhi.....	Embassy residence and staff housing construction, furniture procurement, improvements to various properties, and building operating expenses.	1,345	536	286
Israel.....	Tel Aviv.....	Office building and Embassy residence acquisition; building operating expenses.	1,075	803	3
Nepal.....	Katmandu.....	Office building site and Embassy residence acquisition.	463	201	-----
Pakistan.....	Karachi.....	Office building construction and building operating expenses	450	137	116
Peru.....	Lima.....	Office building construction.....	72	43	26
Poland.....	Warsaw.....	Office building construction; Embassy residence site and Marine guard quarters acquisition, and various improvements.	1,600	227	1,250
Turkey.....	Ankara.....	Public affairs officer residence and Marine guard quarters acquisitions.	363	69	90
Do.....	Izmir.....	Consulate general residence acquisition.	94	94	-----
UAR (Egypt).....	Cairo.....	Embassy residence and 5 senior officer residence acquisition, various improvements, furnishing, rent and building operating expenses.	1,300	31	667
Do.....	Alexandria.....	Consulate general office building and residence acquisitions.	200	-----	195
Uruguay.....	Montevideo.....	Repair of U.S. Government-owned buildings.	10	5	-----
Vietnam.....	Saigon.....	Repair of U.S. Government-owned buildings.	12	12	-----
Yugoslavia.....	Belgrade.....	Staff housing construction, residence site acquisition, building operating expense.	140	66	54
Total.....			9,150	3,267	2,672

International fairs and exhibitions.—Section 104(m): The Department of Commerce and the U.S. Information Agency cooperated in the development of a large U.S. exhibit in the Indian Industries Fair held in New Delhi, India, from November 11, 1961, to January 1, 1962, which stressed India's third 5-year plan. The U.S. exhibit was built around the theme, "Industry in the Service of Man," and was supplied and operated by the Department of Commerce. The amount of \$650,000 in Indian rupees was appropriated for this purpose under this section, with approximately \$235,000 in necessary dollar support being provided from funds allocated to the Department of Commerce by the U.S. Information Agency from appropriations for the special international program.

The amount of \$250,000 in local currencies has been appropriated under this section to pay certain local expenses of U.S. trade fair exhibits at Zagreb, Yugoslavia (September 9-24, 1961); Poznan, Poland (June 10-24, 1962); and Cairo and Zagreb to be held in the fall of 1962.

Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.— Section 104(n): Under this section the Librarian of Congress, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies, is authorized, within such appropriations as are made by the Congress, to use foreign currencies for the purchase of foreign publications; for cataloging, indexing, abstracting, and related activities; and for the deposit of such materials "in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate."

A total of \$400,000 was allocated to the Librarian of Congress for the implementation of this section under the terms of the Appropriations Act for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-130). Of this amount, \$363,500 was made available for the purchase of foreign currencies and the remainder made available as U.S. dollar support.

Foreign currencies have now been purchased in the United Arab Republic (\$89,878), in India (\$245,622), and in Pakistan (\$28,000). In October, survey teams were sent to these countries to begin work on the problems inherent in initiating the program. This work included the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of acquisitions and distribution centers, the recruitment of key local personnel, and the location of appropriate acquisitions sources.

An advisory Committee to the Librarian composed of representatives of the American Library Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Association of American Law Libraries, the Social Sciences Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, the National Science Foundation, and other appropriate Federal agencies, has recommended a group of U.S. research libraries as appropriate recipients of the library materials acquired under this program. Shipments of books directly from the acquisitions centers abroad to some 20 research libraries will start in January 1962.

Chairs and workshops in American studies. Section 104(p): The Department of State, during the July-December 1961 period, obligated \$191,000 equivalent in funds as follows. \$11,000 equivalent for workshops in university administration sponsored by Texas-Western College at universities in Colombia; a chair in American language and literature sponsored by Florida State University at the University of Damascus, \$45,000 equivalent; a chair in American studies sponsored by Harvard University at the University of Madrid, \$45,000 equivalent; \$90,000 equivalent for two chairs in American studies in India — one in American literature sponsored by the University of Minnesota at the University of Osmania and the other in American history sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania at Bombay University; and \$6,595 for a student workshop at Pacos do Caldos in Brazil.

Audiovisual informational and educational materials. Section 104(r): Under this section, the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency are authorized within available appropriations, which are limited to a maximum of \$2,500,000 equivalent for any fiscal year, to use foreign currencies for the preparation, distribution, and exhibiting of audiovisual informational and educational materials, including Government materials abroad.

With appropriated funds first becoming available for the fiscal year 1962, the U.S. Information Agency has used funds under the authority of section 104(r) to finance its regular audiovisual program activities

in Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. These activities include all local currency costs for the television, radio, poster and photo displays, motion picture, and exhibits programs.

During the reporting period, the dollar equivalent of \$545,588 was obligated, as shown in table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV.—*Audiovisual materials programs, sec. 104(r)*

[In dollar equivalents ¹]

Country	Estimated obligations July 1-Dec. 31, 1961
Burma.....	18,849
India.....	370,343
Israel.....	7,614
Pakistan.....	86,806
UAR (Egypt).....	41,458
Yugoslavia.....	50,488
Total.....	545,588

¹ Dollar equivalents at June 30, 1961, exchange rates.

TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 enables the United States to use surplus agricultural commodities held in stock by the Commodity Credit Corporation for famine relief and other assistance. Section 201 of the legislation provides that emergency commodity assistance may be given to friendly countries, or to friendly people without regard to the friendliness of their government, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. Section 202 authorizes grants of CCC-held commodities to assist programs undertaken with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies. Reasonable precautions must be taken to assure that transfers of commodities will not displace or interfere with sales that might otherwise be made.

On August 8, 1961, the Congress approved a 3-year extension of this legislation through December 31, 1964. Programs of up to \$300 million, including CCC's investment in commodities plus carryover from previous authorizations may be undertaken during each calendar year. The carryover of funds as of December 31, 1961, is estimated at \$356 million.

Ocean freight costs on title II shipments may be financed under this authority, as well as on shipments of surplus foods donated under title III of the act. In the case of landlocked countries, freight costs may also be paid to designated points of entry abroad.

The Agency for International Development is responsible for administering the title II program. During the calendar year 1961, almost 1.5 million tons of commodities at an estimated CCC cost of \$291 million were authorized—an increase of about 60 percent over the 953,000 tons at \$178 million in 1960. Section 202 programming doubled during this period and transfers of 584,000 tons at \$159 million were authorized, including 573,000 tons at \$122 million for economic development programs. Disaster relief and refugee programs under section 201 provided 908,000 tons of commodities at an estimated cost of \$132 million, an increase of one-third over 1960.

On a cumulative basis through December 31, 1961, transfers totaling \$1,044 million (CCC cost) have been authorized. This includes commodities valued by CCC at \$825 million and \$68 million of related ocean transportation costs. Additional freight costs of \$151 million were financed for commodities donated to voluntary agencies under title III of the act. Disaster relief programs of \$500 million comprise almost half of the total. About \$96 million of commodities have been supplied for child feeding programs, \$91 million for refugee relief, and \$26 million for other programs. Assistance to voluntary agencies approximates \$175 million, including the amount for ocean freight mentioned above and \$24 million of commodities. Economic development programs, first authorized in fiscal year 1961, now total \$156 million. A country-by-country analysis of programs, classified according to purpose, is included in appendix table No. 25.

During the 6 months July-December 1961, programs totaled \$118 million. A brief description of these programs follows:

Disaster relief. In accordance with the President's decision to meet fully the emergency requirements of the Congo for foods available in U.S. surplus stocks, shipments of over 60,000 tons of food valued by CCC at \$9.9 million have been authorized, including \$2 million during the period under review. During the early months of the emergency, wheat flour, rice, nonfat dry milk, and other foodstuffs were supplied to the United Nations for sale into commercial channels and for free distribution to the needy, including several thousand refugees from Angola. Sales proceeds were deposited in a special account of the United Nations and the Government of the Congo. Most of these funds are being used to finance emergency public work projects on which about 5,000 needy people are employed. Works projects are selected by the U.N. and the Congolese Government in consultation with local AID representatives. Up to 5 percent of these funds may be used to provide allowances for needy dependents of married Congolese studying here under the auspices of the U.S. Government. Now that a title I program has been negotiated in the Congo, the title II program is limited to free distribution to needy people.

Widespread drought and insect damage in east Africa, followed by severe floods in some areas, resulted in extensive crop damage and losses in food supplies and livestock. About \$5.1 million worth of commodities, including 20,000 tons of corn, are being shipped to Kenya to supplement supplies purchased from neighboring countries. The commodities are being distributed free to the needy or used for payment-in-kind for work relief. Many groups within Kenya are actively assisting in the famine relief program. Distribution of the corn from the ports was handled on concessional terms, the Army provided free transport and RAF aircraft made deliveries to remote areas. Funds collected locally will be used to provide a protein supplement to the corn ration.

Tanganyika was also hit by a serious drought, aggravated by an invasion of army worms which destroyed a considerable acreage of young corn. About 54,000 tons of corn and 1,700 tons of nonfat dry milk, valued by CCC at about \$9.9 million, are being supplied for free distribution to the needy. Because of the heavier labor required during the forthcoming planting season, the daily ration of corn will be increased from 1 to 1½ pounds per person. This will be continued until June when, barring further misfortune, new-crop corn will be available.

Widespread floods in newly formed Somali Republic severely damaged crops, destroyed food supplies and caused serious livestock losses. Food shortages during the next 8 months will affect about one-third of the population, including 250,000 people exposed to starvation and disease. About 2,500 tons of corn and grain sorghum are being supplied for free distribution to the most needy. Because of the chronic budget deficit, funds could not be made available by the Somali Government to finance the cost of internal handling and distribution of the grain. In order to avoid a breakdown in the relief program, sales of a small amount of U.S. grain were authorized to finance these costs.

About 10,000 tons of wheat and yellow milo valued at \$1.5 million is being shipped to Ethiopia for free distribution in Tigre Province, where crops were seriously damaged by drought and an invasion of locusts. The grain provided will supply 45 days' rations to 440,000 needy people about one-quarter of the total population of the province.

The fourth year of drought in Syria brought excessive hardship to Nomadic tribes in the eastern and southern sections of the country and farmers in the drought areas who met with a complete crop loss. About 50,000 tons of wheat flour valued by CCC at \$7.6 million are being supplied for free distribution to the needy. A daily ration of a little less than 1 pound of flour per day will be distributed to about a half million needy people through June 1962, when, assuming normal crop conditions, domestic supplies should be available.

Up to 200,000 tons of corn at a CCC value of \$25.5 million will be furnished to the United Arab Republic for free distribution to about 4 million needy people comprising a quarter of the rural population at the rate of about 26 pounds per month. Production of corn, the main source of bread in rural areas, was severely affected by abnormal flooding of the Nile and by leaf worms. Production of cotton, the farmers' main cash crop, was also seriously reduced.

About 30,000 tons of corn and grain sorghum, valued by CCC at \$4 million, have been shipped to Tunisia to continue the emergency livestock feeding program started in February 1961 following an unprecedented drought. All of the feed grains are distributed free to needy farmers to enable them to save their foundation stock.

The worst floods in over 15 years in four Indian States resulted in heavy damage and loss of life. Stocks of nonfat dry milk available in UNICEF stocks were used to meet part of the emergency needs of people left destitute by the disaster. These stocks have been replaced under title II at an estimated CCC cost of \$600,000.

A series of three devastating typhoons struck the Ryukyu Islands during September and October, leaving tremendous damage in their wake. Substantial amounts of food which voluntary agencies had on hand for their regular programs were used to meet emergency requirements. In addition, 1,360 tons of rice, valued by CCC at \$275,000 is being supplied under title II for free distribution to the needy victims of the typhoons.

About 1 million acres of rice land in South Vietnam were damaged by a devastating flood and high tides which retarded receding waters. The disaster was compounded by increasing insurgency which impeded deliveries of rice to Saigon for distribution within the country. About 5,000 tons of rice at an estimated CCC cost of \$1.6 million was

provided to meet part of the requirements of the most needy flood victims. The rice will be distributed free for a period of 2 months at a per capita rate of 25 pounds per month.

About 2,400 tons of flour delivered to Aqaba Port, Jordan, for the drought relief program in Jordan and for distribution to Palestinian refugees under the auspices of UNRWA was damaged by leakage in transit and declared unfit for human consumption. It was agreed to replace the flour at a CCC cost of \$385,000 on condition that all rights to claims against the carrier and any proceeds from the sale of flour for animal feeding or other commercial purposes be assigned to the United States.

Refugees. Permanent housing for refugees in Austria is being financed in part by shipments of 30,000 tons of corn valued by CCC at \$5.1 million. The corn will be sold in Austria at local market prices. Funds raised by the sale of the grain will be used, together with contributions from the Austrian Government and other countries, to build about 3,000 dwelling units. The program, undertaken in connection with the World Refugee Year, will assure that refugees formerly housed in barrack-type structures can be relocated in apartment house-type dwelling units.

As a result of the conflict in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia have become a refuge for Algerians fleeing the insecure areas. Most of the refugees, now numbering well over 100,000 in each country, are women, children, and elderly men who are almost completely dependent upon charitable distribution for the necessities of life. Since the program began in 1958, almost 150,000 tons of food at a CCC cost of nearly \$30 million have been donated to the American Red Cross for this purpose, including \$6 million in the 6 months under review. Aid to refugees is distributed under the supervision of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the League of International Red Cross Societies (LICROSS).

During the last 3 months, some 23,000 refugees from Ruanda-Urundi have entered Uganda and the flow across the border continues at the rate of 100 to 200 daily. Almost all of the refugees are destitute and many suffer from poor health and low morale. Blankets, clothing, and cooking utensils have been supplied by private voluntary groups. The Government of Uganda is providing necessary transport, shelter, and basic medical services for the refugees. Because of small crops in Uganda and serious food shortages in neighboring Kenya and Tanganyika, food supplies are inadequate to maintain rations for the refugees. To meet this requirement, 2,750 tons of corn are being shipped at a CCC cost of \$390,000.

As a result of the Palestine conflict in 1947-48, hundreds of thousands of people left their homes and took refuge in areas which now form part of Jordan and the Gaza strip; others went to Syria and Lebanon. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was established to give assistance to these displaced people. It is supported by contributions from various members of the United Nations, including the United States. One of UNRWA's primary activities is to supply food to about 1 million refugees. As part of the U.S. contribution, a grant of 95,000 tons of wheat flour valued by CCC at \$15.6 million was made to UNRWA during the period under review. This amount of flour can be utilized without displacing anticipated donations from other countries. At world market

prices, the value of the flour is estimated at \$6.5 million and the U.S. cash contribution to UNRWA will be reduced by this amount. A similar program was undertaken in fiscal year 1961 at the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee.

Child feeding. Increased emphasis is being placed upon using U.S. surplus foods to assist in school feeding programs in less developed countries. Commodities may be provided for new programs or to expand existing programs to improve the health and well-being of needy children. Contributions to these programs may be through titles II and III.

In general, title II school feeding programs are undertaken in cooperation with foreign governments. They are responsible for administering the program and for financing the local costs. Title III school feeding programs are carried out by U.S. voluntary agencies in accordance with their agreements with foreign governments. The agencies are responsible to the United States for administration of the program, and their annual plan of operations is approved by the United States.

In the main, the same variety of foods is available under both titles although some differences may occur from time to time. Food donated to voluntary agencies under title III must be directly distributed free to the needy. This is also preferable under title II but, if justified, the United States may authorize exchanges of U.S. foods for others on a comparable quantity-quality basis. Title II provides for free lunches to needy children but, if authorized, a small charge may be made to children whose parents are able to pay. These funds may be used to defray part of the local costs of the program as mutually agreed by the United States and the foreign government.

Successful operation of school feeding programs depends upon the existence of administrative and technical competence, the availability of transportation, storage, processing and distribution facilities, and the ability of foreign governments to finance the local costs of the program. Another important factor in initiating school-lunch programs is the assurance that U.S. commodities can be made available over a sufficient period of time to permit underdeveloped countries to gain experience in school feeding and to develop plans for gradually assuming full responsibility for the program.

About 34 million children now benefit from school-lunch programs supported in part by U.S. surplus foods, supplemented by foods available locally. Title III programs administered by U.S. voluntary agencies reach 28.7 million children. Title II programs administered by foreign governments include about 5 million children and are now operating in Italy, Tunisia, and Peru. In the Peruvian area this program has been accompanied by a 40-percent increase in school attendance.

During the 6 months under review, about 12 million pounds (5,400 tons) of Japonica-type rice at a CCC cost of \$1.8 million was made available to CARE for its recently developed school-feeding program in the Indian State of Madras. Donations of other U.S. foods required for this program, which covers about a half-million needy children, have been made to CARE under title III. In addition, payment of \$80,000 of ocean transportation costs on food shipped to Peru for the school-lunch program mentioned above was authorized.

Voluntary agencies.—About 3,600 tons of Japonica-type rice valued at \$1.2 million was provided to five U.S. voluntary agencies for distribution to needy children and refugees in Hong Kong.

About 280 bales of raw cotton were provided to the Lutheran World Relief agency for manufacture into cotton-stuffed quilts. The manufacturing costs will be borne by the agency which will distribute the quilts free to destitute refugees who sleep on the streets of Hong Kong.

Payment of \$19.8 million of ocean transportation costs on commodities donated to U.S. voluntary agencies under title III was also approved during this period.

Economic development.—In May 1960 the Congress first authorized grants of U.S. surplus commodities to assist in promoting economic development in underdeveloped areas in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of the act. These programs may be undertaken in cooperation with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies. Reasonable precautions must be taken to assure that the grants will not displace nor interfere with sales which might otherwise be made. This authority was originally provided for a trial year ending June 30, 1961. The limitation was removed during the last session of Congress and programs may now be undertaken through December 31, 1964.

During the first year of the program, commodities were provided only to friendly governments and commitments were necessarily limited to 1 year. Now that the authority has been extended, consideration can be given to entering into longer term commitments. In addition, U.S. voluntary agencies have been invited to participate in the program and several of them have expressed considerable interest in using U.S. commodities for this purpose.

To date, major emphasis has been placed upon development programs in which commodities supplied by the United States are used for part payment of wages in kind to needy people employed on relatively simple public works projects. Foods supplied for this purpose are limited to the amount which the worker and his family can consume during the pay period. Many of the less developed countries, however, lack the means to finance all of the remaining costs of the development programs, including cash wages to supplement in-kind payments, and the cost of tools and equipment. While maximum self-help is encouraged, it has been found that many worthwhile programs could not be undertaken unless additional assistance could be made available. In these instances, the United States may provide commodities for sale within the country to raise some of the funds needed to carry out the program. This is done only where there is reasonable assurance that the sales will not significantly affect local marketings, including sales of domestically produced commodities and those imported from other friendly countries, nor permit an expansion of exports which would not occur otherwise. Proceeds of these sales must be deposited in a special account and may be used with the approval of the United States to finance local costs of the program. These funds may not be used, however, to finance administrative costs on these programs, such as wages to supervisory employees.

During the 6 months July to December 1961, economic development programs totaling \$6.8 million at CCC cost were initiated in cooperation with the Governments of Dahomey, Tanganyika, and the Republic of China. The Chinese program is the largest, totaling \$5.9

million at CCC cost. Wheat, edible vegetable oil, nonfat dry milk and raw cotton will be used for in-kind distribution to servicemen newly discharged from the armed forces, repatriates from Southeast Asia and other unemployed or underemployed laborers. These men will be employed on land reclamation and development, flood control, forestry, and similar work projects. Over 20 million man-days of work is contemplated.

Bulgur, rice and cornmeal, valued at \$860,000 by CCC, are being shipped to Dahomey to assist in a civic works program. Following the success of an initial small pilot program for which 250 tons of food grains were supplied, the United States agreed to furnish an additional 2,950 tons of food for an expanded program. The foods will be distributed directly to unemployed or underemployed people with agricultural skills who will be resettled in the southern part of the country. A reservoir of unemployed workers with administrative training who returned to their country after independence is available to carry on the program.

About 450 tons of corn valued at \$80,000, which was originally supplied to Tanganyika for famine relief, will be used to assist in agricultural resettlement. The resettlements are scattered over a wide area and now include about 1,000 people. Membership is expected to double within the next few months. The corn will be used to provide a subsistence diet until the crops in the new settlements are harvested.

A total of 10 countries have initiated programs reaching an estimated 5 million persons since the first of such economic development programs was approved in October 1960. In addition to the three countries mentioned above, other countries include Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Korea, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

TITLE III

Title III authorizes two programs: One provides for donations of surplus foods for domestic distribution to eligible recipients and outlets, and for distribution to needy persons overseas through nonprofit American voluntary relief agencies and intergovernmental organizations; the other, for barter of CCC commodities for strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment.

Section 302, domestic donations. From July 1 through December 31, 1961, domestic donations of dry beans, butter, cheese, cornmeal, flour, nonfat dry milk, and rice totaled approximately 702.3 million pounds valued at \$105.1 million. Domestic beneficiaries of these surplus foods included about 16 million schoolchildren, 1.4 million needy persons in charitable institutions, and a peak of about 6.2 million needy persons in family units in participating States, territories, and possessions.

Those geographical areas now under jurisdiction or administration of the United States, such as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, are authorized by Public Law 85-931 to receive Federal donations of surplus foods on the same basis as any State or possession of the United States.

Section 302, foreign donations. This section authorizes donation of available surplus foods to nonprofit voluntary relief agencies of the United States and to intergovernmental organizations to assist needy persons in friendly countries abroad.

Through December 31, 1961, a total of 220 programs for the fiscal year 1962 were approved for 17 American voluntary relief agencies and two intergovernmental organizations for distribution in 106 countries and territories. A few additional programs for the fiscal year 1962 may be approved later. Available surplus foods include wheat, wheat flour, corn, cornmeal, nonfat dry milk, beans, bulgur, and refined vegetable oils and shortening, a much broader commodity composition than in recent years. Food is being distributed to 66,380,000 needy persons in various categories.

Table XXV gives the number of recipients of surplus foods donated to the 5 major and 14 smaller participating agencies.

TABLE XXV.—Number of recipients of title III foreign donations under sec. 302 through participating agencies, fiscal year 1962

[In thousands of persons]

Category	Catholic Relief Services	CARE	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
Schools.....	7,436	15,270	1,740	2,704	1,076	107	28,423
Institutions.....	3,267	1,657	406	.....	81	108	5,519
Families.....	13,394	2,996	3,219	.....	319	212	20,170
Refugees.....	1,421	368	343	.....	65	423	2,643
Summer camps.....	1,790	1,108	99	.....	1	20	3,018
Maternal and child health centers.....	2,273	533	133	2,035	22	35	5,631
Miscellaneous centers.....	578	59	98	35	28	178	976
Total recipients.....	30,159	21,989	6,403	4,864	1,622	1,083	66,380

The biggest school-feeding programs are in India, the Philippines, and the United Arab Republic, while in the United Arab Republic, Poland, and Yugoslavia more recipients are fed in institutions. Family distribution is largest in Italy, India, and Greece. Most refugees served are located in India, Korea, and Germany. Although more recipients participate in India, Italy, and the Philippines, the largest commodity programs are in the United Arab Republic, Italy, and India in that order.

Because it is highly valued for its protein content, enjoys universal acceptance, and is simplest to use, nonfat dry milk is distributed in all but 1 of the 106 countries. Flour is distributed in just 67 percent of the countries, yet the tonnage requirement is more than twice that of milk. Much of the flour and cornmeal donated is processed abroad into buns, bread, rolls, noodles, and other products for consumption in schools and institutions. The supplemental feeding programs in these countries, which are originated by accredited agencies and organizations, vary in commodity composition, rates of distribution, as well as categories and number of recipients. The scope of a program is often determined by the capacity of the agency to provide adequate facilities and supervision and the degree of sponsorship and financial support of the host country. The distribution overseas of surplus foods is an integral and effective part of the food for peace program and is based on the people-to-people concept that foods come as a gift of the American people through U.S. private and church-affiliated

welfare agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Commodities are clearly identified as being "Donated by the People of the United States of America."

The CCC's uncommitted stocks of nonfat dry milk increased to the extent that 650 million pounds have been made available for the fiscal year 1962 programs compared with 500 million pounds for the last fiscal year. Donations of this commodity to agencies are currently 10 percent higher than last year. A total of 287 million pounds of refined vegetable oils has been made available for current programs, and an additional 200 million pounds will be provided to agencies for their fiscal year 1963 programs. During the July-December 1961 period, shipments of bulgur and of flour (in wheat equivalent) and wheat totaled 16.8 million bushels. Shipments of cornmeal (in corn equivalent) and corn totaled 6.1 million bushels. The bulk of wheat and corn used in this program was donated in the form of bulgur, flour, and cornmeal milled in this country. Wheat and/or corn were donated for family use primarily in 14 foreign countries where it is the custom for recipients to process such grains at home.

Title III food relief was extended by American voluntary agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund during the reported period to thousands of emergency relief victims of the hurricane in British Honduras, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, and China (Taiwan). Drought relief was provided in Algeria, Chile, Haiti, Indonesia, and Jamaica, and flood relief in India, Korea, Vietnam, and the Philippines. Inventories of title III food already in the countries, or in nearby countries, were diverted from regular distribution programs to these emergency relief purposes.

Table XXVI gives quantities and costs of surplus foods shipped abroad during the reporting period.

TABLE XXVI. - Commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, July-December 1961

Commodity	Africa	Europe	Far East	Near East	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million dollars
Beans.....	6.2	1.1	0.0	2.1	10.4	23.8	2.2
Bulgur.....			22.7	.6	3.4	26.7	1.6
Corn.....			3.8		8.3	12.1	.3
Cornmeal.....	35.7	19.3	80.0		48.5	164.4	6.4
Flour.....	160.5	293.7	130.8	24.8	72.8	687.8	34.6
Milk.....	40.5	67.8	101.0	17.7	50.9	277.9	46.5
Shortening.....	12.0	14.7	13.6	1.7	8.0	50.9	9.7
Vegetable oils.....	6.3	6.0	11.4	.6	3.4	27.7	5.2
Wheat.....	10.2		7.7			17.9	.6
Total.....	278.3	402.6	380.9	46.5	205.7	1,314.0	107.1

The following table gives quantities and cost of section 416 donations, domestic and foreign, since the enactment of Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1961.

TABLE XXVII.—Quantities and cost of section 416 donations, domestic and foreign July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961

Commodity	Domestic donations		Foreign donations		Total	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>	<i>Thousand pounds</i>	<i>Thousand dollars</i>
Beans, dry.....	200, 419	16, 297	143, 514	12, 853	346, 233	29, 180
Bulgur.....			26, 716	1, 579	26, 716	1, 579
Butter.....	344, 256	217, 965	176, 971	121, 533	521, 227	339, 498
Butter oil.....			122, 843	107, 436	122, 843	107, 436
Cheese.....	280, 773	116, 364	577, 035	251, 174	857, 808	367, 538
Corn.....	6, 946	261	283, 266	13, 498	290, 212	13, 759
Corn meal.....	789, 674	36, 305	1, 741, 552	102, 462	2, 531, 226	138, 767
Flour.....	1, 971, 231	118, 275	5, 087, 473	343, 182	7, 058, 704	461, 457
Milk, nonfat dry.....	570, 979	103, 525	3, 229, 457	587, 839	3, 800, 436	691, 364
Rice.....	565, 023	67, 268	736, 062	90, 156	1, 301, 085	157, 724
Shortening.....			108, 266	22, 478	108, 266	22, 478
Vegetable oils.....			73, 590	15, 688	73, 590	15, 688
Wheat.....	22, 240	1, 101	526, 617	29, 976	548, 857	31, 077
Total.....	4, 721, 541	677, 661	12, 633, 992	1, 699, 884	17, 587, 333	2, 377, 545

Section 303, barter.—This authority is one of several legislative acts providing for the barter of surplus agricultural commodities for (a) materials which are less expensive to store or less subject to deterioration, and of which the United States does not domestically produce its requirements; (b) materials, goods, or equipment required in connection with foreign economic and military assistance programs; (c) materials or equipment required in substantial quantities for off-shore construction programs; and (d) materials to meet requirements of other Government agencies. Other Government agencies are directed to cooperate in effecting these barter.

Materials which are received through barter, unless acquired for the national stockpile or to meet requirements of other U.S. Government programs, are transferred to the supplemental stockpile created by section 104(b) of the act. The Secretary, after consultation with the Supplemental Stockpile Advisory Committee for Barter, recommends materials for designation by the President as eligible for supplemental stockpile acquisition. After considering the advice of the Committee, the Secretary also approves specific eligible materials (and the form, quantity, and delivery period for each) to be accepted under barter transactions during each fiscal year.

All barter is conducted with private U.S. firms under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation which insure the export of surplus agricultural commodities and receipt by CCC of eligible strategic or other materials, goods, or equipment in payment therefor.

Section 303 requires that barter transactions be in the best interest of the United States and that no restrictions be placed on the countries of the free world into which surplus commodities may be bartered, except to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall find necessary in order to take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual

marketings of the United States and to assure that world prices of agricultural commodities are not unduly disrupted or cash sales for dollars replaced. It also provides for cooperation with other exporting countries in preserving the normal patterns of commercial trade in commodities covered by international marketing agreements to which the United States is a party - at present only the International Wheat Agreement.

In carrying out the barter program, classifications are established according to country and commodity, reflecting the ability of individual countries to make cash purchases and their import histories. Barter offers involving export of an agricultural commodity to a country clearly able to make purchases for cash, and having a history of substantial purchases of the commodity, are approved only after a determination that the barter transaction is likely to result in a net addition to U.S. exports (International Wheat Agreement exports in the case of wheat) and is not likely to disrupt world market prices unduly. In some cases, where it can be assumed from experience that barter exports to such countries will not meet these criteria, no barter offers are considered. The CCC also obtains the advice of the Department of State in cases which involve foreign policy problems. Prices paid for strategic or other materials, goods, or equipment accepted in exchange are not higher than prevailing market prices.

Barter transactions are subject to the following requirements: Interest must be paid to CCC for any timelag between delivery to the barter contractor of the agricultural commodities and receipt of materials; CCC agricultural commodities may not be transhipped from approved countries of destination without prior approval, barter materials delivered must originate in friendly countries; financial coverage for agricultural commodities taken in advance of barter materials deliveries is required in the form of cash deposits or irrevocable letters of credit in favor of CCC; and shipment of at least 50 percent of the materials imported into the United States must be made on privately owned U.S.-flag vessels in accordance with Public Law 664, 83d Congress.

The recommendations of the trade task force on the barter program (which met in June 1961) and comments by interested U.S. Government agencies are now receiving final consideration by the Department of Agriculture. A public announcement of resultant changes in this program is expected to be issued in the near future.

Barter contracts negotiated during the July-December 1961 period totaled \$44.7 million. This compares with contracts totaling \$125.6 million during the previous reporting period and \$39.6 million during the same period last year.

TABLE XXVIII.—Summary of barter contracts entered into in specified periods ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1960-61	July- December 1961
Stockpile:			
Strategic.....	71.8	2 151.5	
Supplemental ²		1,172.0	43.3
Total stockpile.....	71.8	1,323.5	43.3
Supply: ⁴			
Agency for International Development.....	28.4	33.5	
Atomic Energy Commission.....		4.5	
Department of Defense.....	7.4	55.4	1.2
Total supply.....	35.8	93.4	1.4
Grand total.....	107.6	1,416.9	44.7

¹ Years beginning July 1; July-December 1961 preliminary.² Adjustments have been made to reflect net transfers of \$258,600,000 to supplemental stockpile.³ Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile with reimbursement as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.⁴ Strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies. Adjustments have been made to transfer \$3,800,000 from Atomic Energy Commission and \$4,100,000 from Department of Defense to the supplemental stockpile in the 1954-55 through 1960-61 period.

Agricultural commodity exports by contractors in fulfillment of barter contracts with CCC totaled \$78.6 million for the period covered by this report, a decrease of \$16.6 million from the last reporting period.

TABLE XXIX.—Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods ¹

Commodity	Unit	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1960-61	July-December 1961 ²		
				Under all con- tracts	1954-55 through 1960-61 contracts	1961-62 contracts
Wheat ³	Bushel.....	33,445	289,872	21,641	21,413	228
Corn.....	do.....	9,338	181,088	15,533	14,791	742
Barley.....	do.....		88,588	1,711	1,711	
Oats.....	do.....		41,961			
Rye.....	do.....		13,618	445	445	
Soybeans.....	do.....		5,932			
Grain sorghums.....	Hundredweight.....	990	54,454	1,078	1,078	
Rice.....	do.....		4,448			
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	4,630	34,731			
Wool.....	do.....		11,976			
Cotton.....	Bale.....	56	2,079	25	25	
Dry milk.....	Pound.....		84,810	11,370	11,238	132
Butter.....	do.....		17,825	78	78	
Cheese.....	do.....		14,324			
Tobacco.....	do.....	1,022	74,350	30,970	26,824	7,146
Others ⁴	Metric ton.....	18	57			
Total quantity.....	do.....	1,227	18,802	1,099	1,071	28
Total value.....		Million dollars 107.6	Million dollars 1,353.5	Million dollars 78.6	Million dollars 73.2	Million dollars 3.4

¹ Years beginning July 1.² Includes partial estimate for December.³ Includes 16,099,720 bushels shipped as wheat flour, 20,000 bushels in 1957-58, 2,321,994 in 1958-59, 6,310,125 in 1959-60; 4,497,572 in 1960-61; and 944,029 in 1961-62.⁴ Includes flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed meal, and peanut.

One hundred and nine countries and territories have received agricultural commodities under the barter program during the period July 1, 1954–December 31, 1961. Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts during this period totaled \$1,432 million at export market prices. The amount received by each country and territory is shown in appendix table No. 36.

Materials delivered to CCC by contractors against barter agreements during the reporting period totaled \$51.8 million, an increase of \$3.6 million over the last reporting period, bringing the cumulative total, July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1961, to \$1,330.9 million. The value of materials received, by country of origin, is shown in appendix table No. 35.

TABLE XXX.—Value of materials delivered by barter contractors in specified periods¹

[In millions of dollars]

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1960-61	July-December 1961 ²		
			Under all contracts	1954-55 through 1960-61 contracts	1961-62 contracts
Stockpile:					
Strategic.....	71.8	151.5			
Supplemental ³		1,008.7	84.8	81.2	3.6
Total stockpile.....	71.8	1,160.2	84.8	81.2	3.6
Supply:⁴					
Agency for International Development.....	28.4	33.3			
Atomic Energy Commission.....		3.2			
Department of Defense.....	7.4	49.4			
Total supply.....	35.8	85.9			
Grand total.....	107.6	1,246.1	84.8	81.2	3.6

¹ Years beginning July 1.

² Includes partial estimate for December 1961.

³ Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1950.

⁴ Strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies.

CCC has received reimbursement of \$223 million for strategic materials delivered to the strategic stockpile and \$69.8 million for materials delivered to other Government agencies. A total of approximately \$1,075.2 million in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile for which CCC is reimbursed periodically by appropriations as provided for in section 206 of Public Law 540, 84th Congress. Such materials in CCC's inventories, as well as subsequent deliveries of materials under existing contracts, will be transferred to the supplemental stockpile or to other Government agencies with reimbursement to CCC.

TITLE IV

Public Law 86-541, approved September 21, 1959, added title IV to Public Law 480 providing for long-term supply and dollar credit sales of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities. Major objectives of this title are the use of such agricultural commodities and the financial resources made available through their sale on a deferred payment basis to assist in the economic development of friendly countries, and the expansion or maintenance of U.S. dollar exports of such commodities to such countries. Under this title the U.S. Government may enter into agreements with governments of friendly nations for delivery of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities for periods up to 10 years. Credit periods of up to 20 years are authorized.

The Department of Agriculture is assigned responsibility for administration of the title IV program.

The first three sales agreements under this title were signed during the reporting period; as shown in table XXXI, and by December 31, 1961, 13,000 metric tons had been exported.

TABLE XXXI.—Title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1961

Country	Date agreement signed	Supply period	Commodity	Quantity	Market value
El Salvador.....	Aug. 21, 1961	Fiscal year 1962.....	Wheat and/or wheat flour.	Metric tons 25,000	Million dollars 2.1
Venezuela.....	Nov. 11, 1961	Calendar years 1961-65..	(1).....	(1)	125.0
Portugal.....	Nov. 28, 1961	Fiscal year 1962.....	Wheat and/or wheat flour. Barley.....	175,000 15,000	..... 13.2

¹ The program provides flexibility for the Government of Venezuela to expand its program of providing low cost meals for low income and needy persons. The following quantities (in metric tons) listed represent the estimated initial year's requirements: Grain and grain products, 3,900; dry edible beans, 500; dairy products, 700; cottonseed and/or soybean oil, 400; fruits and vegetables, 2,000; and poultry and/or livestock products, 2,500.

The agreement with El Salvador is assisting that country in meeting a temporary balance-of-payments situation and in financing economic and social development programs including expansion of the poultry and livestock industries. Under the Venezuela long-term supply agreement, the Government of Venezuela is expanding its program of providing low income and needy persons low cost nutritious meals through community dining facilities and other institutions. The credit will be utilized by the Government of Venezuela in financing economic and social development projects and programs contemplated by the Act of Bogotá. The Government of Portugal will utilize the credit provided under the title IV sales agreement in expansion of livestock production including supporting facilities.

A number of additional title IV programs are in the process of active negotiation or in the development stage. Under each of these additional title IV programs the agricultural commodities and the credit will be used to further market development for U.S. agricultural commodities and economic development of the recipient countries in accordance with the basic purposes of title IV legislation.

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PROGRAMING AND SHIPMENT TABLES

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TABLE 1.—Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1960

Country	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Calendar year 1960:		
Greece.....	Jan. 7, 1960	8,502
Israel.....	do.....	39,623
India (supplement).....	Jan. 8, 1960	42,128
Uruguay (supplement).....	Jan. 13, 1960	5,922
Pakistan (supplement).....	Jan. 28, 1960	37,825
China (Taiwan) (supplement).....	Feb. 11, 1960	8,473
Poland (supplement).....	do.....	64,216
Peru.....	Feb. 12, 1960	18,234
Vietnam (supplement).....	Feb. 13, 1960	2,059
India (supplement).....	Mar. 21, 1960	15,258
Finland.....	Mar. 23, 1960	5,299
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (supplement).....	Mar. 26, 1960	14,943
Iceland.....	Apr. 6, 1960	2,351
Pakistan (supplement).....	Apr. 11, 1960	16,076
Pakistan.....	do.....	117,527
India ¹	May 4, 1960	529,750
Finland (supplement).....	May 6, 1960	100
Pakistan (supplement).....	May 27, 1960	744
Chile.....	June 2, 1960	4,207
Yugoslavia.....	June 3, 1960	29,036
Spain.....	June 22, 1960	71,637
Israel (supplement).....	June 30, 1960	7,405
Vietnam (supplement).....	do.....	1,218
Poland.....	July 21, 1960	178,711
Iran.....	July 25, 1960	12,488
India (supplement).....	July 29, 1960	63,343
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	Aug. 1, 1960	90,046
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	Aug. 9, 1960	27,693
Chile (amendment).....	Aug. 12, 1960	330
China (Taiwan).....	Aug. 30, 1960	20,383
Korea (supplement).....	Sept. 14, 1960	810
United Arab Republic (Syria) (amendment).....	Sept. 17, 1960	1,298
Pakistan (supplement).....	Sept. 23, 1960	13,969
India (supplement).....	do.....	17,131
Iran (supplement).....	Sept. 25, 1960	19,120
Ecuador.....	Sept. 27, 1960	1,000
Ceylon.....	Sept. 30, 1960	7,191
Uruguay (supplement).....	Oct. 11, 1960	3,294
Iran (supplement).....	Oct. 20, 1960	1,217
Vietnam.....	Oct. 28, 1960	11,283
France.....	Nov. 4, 1960	2,546
Indonesia.....	Nov. 5, 1960	22,727
Greece.....	Nov. 7, 1960	13,310
Chile.....	Nov. 8, 1960	38,111
Korea.....	Dec. 28, 1960	49,541
Brazil (amendment).....	Dec. 29, 1960	37,666
Total.....		1,607,100

¹ First year of 4-year agreement.

TABLE 2.—Title 1, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1961

Country	Date signed	Estimated CCG cost including ocean transportation
Calendar year 1961:		
India (balance of 4-year agreement).....	(1)	1,589,250
Turkey.....	Jan. 11, 1961	23,478
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	Jan. 16, 1961	4,686
China (Taiwan) (supplement).....	Feb. 9, 1961	5,790
Iceland (supplement).....	Feb. 27, 1961	75
Indonesia (supplement).....	Mar. 2, 1961	7,176
India (supplement).....	Mar. 9, 1961	43,625
Pakistan (supplement).....	Mar. 11, 1961	9,249
Do.....	do	4,100
Vietnam.....	Mar. 23, 1961	3,211
Turkey (supplement).....	Mar. 29, 1961	19,331
Ecuador.....	Apr. 3, 1961	2,432
Iceland.....	Apr. 7, 1961	2,206
Bolivia.....	do	4,863
Iran (supplement) (funds combined with agreement).....	Sept. 26, 1960	
Pakistan (supplement).....	Apr. 22, 1961	14,656
China (Taiwan) (supplement).....	Apr. 27, 1961	5,335
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 28, 1961	40,064
Brazil.....	May 4, 1961	116,000
Israel.....	May 10, 1961	33,273
Korea (supplement).....	May 11, 1961	20,853
Spain.....	May 22, 1961	64,740
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (amendment).....	May 27, '61	20,256
Iran (amendment).....	June 1, 1961	323
Pakistan (amendment).....	June 3, 1961	18,072
Do.....	June 14, 1961	3,000
Greece (amendment).....	June 22, 1961	1,563
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (amendment).....	June 24, 1961	4,411
Tunisia.....	June 30, 1961	22,600
Yugoslavia (amendment).....	July 1, 1961	46,609
Paraguay.....	July 7, 1961	10,318
Vietnam.....	July 14, 1961	13,600
Turkey (amendment).....	July 17, 1961	633
China (Taiwan).....	July 21, 1961	28,713
Turkey.....	July 29, 1961	22,701
Pakistan (amendment).....	Aug. 12, 1961	17,775
Finland.....	Aug. 14, 1961	2,110
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	Sept. 2, 1961	92,300
Turkey (amendment).....	Sept. 6, 1961	54,300
Indonesia (amendment).....	Sept. 8, 1961	8,118
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (amendment).....	Sept. 7, 1961	6,700
Pakistan.....	Oct. 14, 1961	307,830
Greece.....	Oct. 18, 1961	10,715
Indonesia.....	Oct. 28, 1961	11,933
Ireland.....	Nov. 6, 1961	100
Syrian Arab Republic.....	Nov. 9, 1961	13,500
United Arab Republic (Egypt) (amendment).....	Nov. 11, 1961	20,500
Sudan.....	Nov. 14, 1961	6,800
China (Taiwan) (amendment).....	Nov. 15, 1961	18,330
Bolivia.....	do	693
Indonesia (amendment).....	Nov. 17, 1961	11,923
Congo.....	Nov. 18, 1961	10,000
Philippines.....	Nov. 21, 1961	27,000
Turkey (amendment).....	Dec. 5, 1961	20,900
Poland.....	Dec. 13, 1961	58,600
Vietnam.....	Dec. 27, 1961	20,430
Yugoslavia.....	Dec. 28, 1961	62,500
Total.....		3,423,720

¹ Financing for last 3 years of 4-year agreement signed May 6, 1960.

TABLE 3.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia.....			0.3						0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7
China.....	15.6	0.2		11.2	1.7	0.1	1.5		30.3	2.8	33.1	47.1
Congo.....	1.5		2.0			2.3		0.3	6.8	.7	7.5	10.0
Finland.....				1.5					1.7	.1	1.8	2.1
Greece.....	1.0	0.2							8.1	1.2	9.3	10.7
Iceland.....								.1	.1		.1	.1
Indonesia.....	4.6		11.6						10.2	2.6	12.8	32.0
Pakistan.....	318.8	23.6		15.9	8.0	2.4	146.8	.4	545.9	88.3	634.2	825.7
Paraguay.....	5.1								5.4	1.5	6.9	10.3
Philippines.....				21.0					21.0	.7	21.7	27.0
Poland.....	25.5	8.7					9.5		40.7	3.9	44.6	58.6
Sudan.....	3.8								3.8	.8	4.6	6.8
Syrian Arab Republic.....	0.3		1.5						7.8	1.0	8.8	13.2
Turkey.....	43.4	.5					19.6		63.5	7.8	71.3	98.2
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	21.5	11.6			6.5	Neg.	8.8		81.4	10.1	91.5	119.8
Vietnam.....	3.3		5.8	4.2	2.6	7.9			23.8	2.4	26.2	34.3
Yugoslavia.....	50.4			9.1			11.9		71.4	7.2	78.6	109.1
Total.....	502.0	50.8	21.2	62.9	10.7	12.7	108.1	4.8	922.2	131.2	1,059.4	1,406.3

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¹ Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

² \$9.6 million extra-long staple cotton.

³ See the following:

	Million dollars
Corn.....	45.1
Barley.....	7.7
Total.....	50.8

⁴ See the following:

Condensed milk.....	7.7
Dried whole milk.....	1.5
Nonfat dry milk.....	2.2
Evaporated milk.....	.7
Dried eggs.....	.6
Total.....	12.7

⁵ See the following:

	Million dollars
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	171.0
Tallow.....	27.1
Total.....	198.1

⁶ See the following:

Iceland fruit.....	0.1
Congo poultry.....	.3
Pakistan poultry.....	.4
Total.....	.8

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TABLE 4.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Argentina			0.3				29.6		29.9	0.8	30.7	35.9
Austria	6.9	15.7		9.5	4.8		2.4	0.2	39.5	3.3	42.8	60.1
Bolivia	3.0		.3						3.3	.4	3.7	5.6
Brazil	245.3	.6			.7	1.9	4.1		252.0	32.5	284.5	452.7
Burma				33.1	2.7	2.1			38.0	1.5	39.5	53.5
Ceylon			11.7						21.8	3.2	25.0	35.4
Chile	10.1								65.8	5.9	71.7	90.4
China (Taiwan)	29.5	1.4		14.1	1.9		18.5	.4	80.0	8.0	94.6	131.3
Colombia	52.2	.2		18.3	9.4	1.6	4.9		82.4	6.9	89.3	94.9
Columbia	36.4	2.8		11.9	1.6	.3	9.4		6.8	.7	7.5	10.0
Congo	1.5		2.0			2.3		.3	10.9	.8	11.7	14.1
Ecuador	2.9			1.1	1.8		5.1		41.8	2.1	43.9	57.4
Finland	10.5	2.3		12.0	14.3			2.7	35.6	.1	35.7	47.2
France				23.0	12.6				1.2		1.2	1.2
Germany						4.4	19.9		87.3	10.2	97.5	128.5
Greece	31.1	31.0							11.2	.8	12.0	14.5
Iceland	3.1	2.9	.2	.2	2.2		.5	1.4	1,994.8	348.9	2,343.7	3,684.7
India	1,630.6	26.7	165.3	157.3	8.4	3.5	1.0		172.5	15.6	188.1	280.4
Indonesia	11.6		82.4	58.1	17.4				28.1	6.4	34.5	54.0
Iran	25.9					.8	1.4		175.1	19.5	194.6	268.0
Israel	57.9	62.5	2.0	5.6	1.2	10.9	18.3	10.7	140.1	4.6	144.7	181.3
Italy	1.5	4.8		77.0	20.4		36.4		135.0	13.5	148.5	201.6
Japan	47.9	13.3	13.7	52.5	7.6				195.7	19.8	215.3	280.6
Korea	74.2	33.7	24.2	47.2	6.0	.3	1.3	8.0	24.6	1.0	25.6	41.2
Mexico		24.6							(²)			
Netherlands				.2					926.6	139.4	1,066.0	1,466.6
Netherlands	571.9	23.6	78.5	50.9	17.8		7.8	.4	8.0	1.8	9.8	14.8
Paraguay	7.1					.4	1.5		31.2	2.6	33.8	52.6
Peru	22.6		6.6			.2	5.8	(²)	33.7	2.0	35.7	47.3
Philippines			5.8	25.8		1.7	4.4	(²)	37.4	31.4	409.8	567.7
Poland	180.1	65.5		94.1	1.5	3.3	33.9		0.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Portugal	6.3								471.8	26.0	498.4	662.6
Spain	18.8	40.7		119.6	24.9	1.5	247.2	19.1	3.8	.8	4.6	6.8
Sudan	3.8								7.8	1.0	8.8	13.5
Syrian Arab Republic	6.3		1.5						4.1	.2	4.3	4.4
Thailand					3.9	.2						

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Tunisia.....	11.0	2.4						13.4	1.9	15.3	22.8	
Turkey.....	161.5	19.0	3.5		2.2	98.2	6.6	294.0	34.1	328.7	456.0	
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	206.6	23.8	5.3		22.0	21.0	1.0	280.3	32.2	312.5	442.9	
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	20.4	4.6						25.0	4.0	29.0	42.0	
United Kingdom.....					38.0		10.1	48.1	4	48.5	48.5	
Uruguay.....	14.0	10.0		11.7	6.1			41.8	4.2	46.0	61.1	
Vietnam.....	7.0		5.8	11.3	12.9	7.9		44.9	4.2	49.1	62.9	
Yugoslavia.....	290.6			91.4		.5	74.4	3.3	460.2	57.5	746.0	
Total.....	3,816.1	*415.6	409.1	926.6	211.4	†59.6	*800.7	†65.5	6,740.6	851.7	7,592.3	10,872.7

† Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.
 * \$50,000 or less.
 † Includes \$16 million extra-long staple.
 † \$4.4 million of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.
 † Includes \$9.3 million, cotton linters; \$6.6 million, extra-long staple.

See the following: *Million dollars*

Corn.....	209.2
Oats.....	5.3
Barley.....	140.8
Grain sorghums.....	54.4
Rye.....	5.9
Total.....	415.6

See the following: *Million dollars*

Condensed milk.....	9.5
Dry whole milk.....	3.2
Nonfat dry milk.....	18.4
Evaporated milk.....	4.4
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	18.8
Cheese.....	4.0
Whey.....	.1
Dried eggs.....	.0
Total.....	59.6

See the following: *Million dollars*

Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	736.0
Linseed oil.....	1.1
Lard.....	25.6
Tallow and/or grease.....	44.0
Total.....	806.7

See following: *Million dollars*

Fruit: Austria, Burma, Finland, Iceland, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	10.1
Seeds: Chile.....	4
Potatoes: Spain.....	1.4
Poultry: Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, UAR, Congo, Pakistan.....	5.6
Beef: Spain, Israel.....	28.1
Pork: Korea, Spain.....	10.0
Beans: Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia.....	3.9
Total.....	65.5

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TABLE 5.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Chile.....				2.7	0.2				2.9	0.2	3.1	4.2
China (Taiwan).....	5.2								5.2	.6	5.8	8.5
Colombia.....	20.4	2.8			1.1		3.4		27.7	3.9	31.6	44.0
Finland.....				1.8	2.4			0.4	4.6	.1	4.7	5.4
Greece.....		5.5							5.5	.9	6.4	6.5
Iceland.....	.6	.5	0.1		.4		.1	.4	2.1	.3	2.4	2.7
India ²	426.0	4.7	51.9	42.8	.5				525.9	88.4	614.3	978.8
Indonesia.....			9.9						9.9	1.4	11.3	19.0
Israel.....	11.2	16.6	.6	.8	.2		4.2		33.0	4.1	37.7	47.0
Pakistan.....	81.7			1.7	1.0	0.4	12.4		97.2	17.3	114.5	172.1
Peru.....	7.9		2.2				.8		10.0	1.0	11.0	18.2
Poland.....	36.6		9.8		2.2				48.0	5.0	53.5	78.9
Spain.....			6.5		22.5	4.6		27.7	61.3	2.8	64.1	71.6
Turkey.....	24.4	1.3					5.7		31.4	3.5	34.9	51.2
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	52.7	3.6				6.4	4.0		66.7	6.5	73.2	101.8
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	5.0	3.5							8.5	1.4	9.9	13.1
Uruguay.....	14.2	5.2			8.2				27.4	3.2	30.6	43.8
Vietnam.....	.7				1.2				1.9	.4	2.3	3.3
Yugoslavia.....				11.5		.5	5.4	1.0	18.4	.8	19.2	26.5
Total.....	666.4	60.0	64.7	95.4	21.5	6.9	63.7	71.8	994.4	141.8	1,136.2	1,702.5

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.² Includes only the amounts to be financed during the 1st year of the 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960: \$241.25 million wheat, \$29 million rice, and \$48.75 million ocean transportation. Additional amounts of \$723.75 million wheat, \$87 million rice, and \$166.25 million ocean transportation to be financed after Jan. 1, 1961.³ Extra-long staple.⁴ See the following:

	Million dollars
Corn.....	28.6
Barley.....	22.6
Grain sorghums.....	8.8

Total..... 60.0

⁵ Nonfat dry milk.⁶ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.⁷ See the following:

	Million dollars
Finland:	
Fresh fruit.....	0.1
Dried fruit.....	.2
Canned fruit.....	.1
Iceland:	
Dried fruit.....	.1
Fresh fruit.....	.2
Canned fruit.....	.1
Yugoslavia: Fresh fruit and canned fruit.....	1.0

Total..... 1.8

TABLE 6.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1960; through June 30, 1961

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia.....	3.0								3.0	0.3	3.3	4.0
Brazil.....	92.6								92.6	12.2	105.0	173.7
Ceylon.....	4.1								4.1	1.0	5.1	7.2
Chile.....	15.4	1.4		4.3	1.5		3.6		26.2	3.0	29.2	38.5
China (Taiwan).....	14.7			2.3	1.7		.4		19.1	2.3	21.4	31.0
Ecuador.....				.7	1.5		.9		3.1	.2	3.3	3.5
France.....					2.5				2.5		2.5	2.5
Greece.....	2.5	5.7					6.2		14.4	1.3	15.7	17.4
Iceland.....	.6	.4			.5		.1	0.1	1.7	.2	1.9	2.3
India ²	723.8	11.1	67.0	73.2	2.0		1.0		898.1	152.8	1,050.9	1,717.4
Indonesia.....			12.0	3.4	2.5				17.9	1.9	19.8	29.0
Iran.....	16.7						1.4		18.1	3.8	21.9	33.2
Israel.....	7.4	7.8	.7		.2	0.7	6.6		23.4	2.7	26.1	35.3
Korea.....	14.7	2.5		30.0			.8		48.0	3.9	51.9	71.3
Pakistan.....	15.4		13.2	*2.9	4.0		3.8		39.3	6.3	45.6	65.0
Poland.....	61.5	19.5		29.1	1.5	1.5	7.4		120.5	9.6	130.1	178.7
Spain.....	14.4	8.6		22.5					45.5	4.0	49.5	64.7
Tunisia.....	11.0	2.4							13.4	1.9	15.3	22.8
Turkey.....	21.6		1.4						23.0	2.6	25.6	42.8
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	62.9	3.4							70.9	9.4	80.3	119.8
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	15.5	1.1					5.1	.5	16.5	2.6	19.1	28.9
Uruguay.....		2.8							2.8	.5	3.3	3.3
Vietnam.....	3.0			5.9					8.9	1.1	10.0	14.4
Yugoslavia.....	12.2			6.7			8.7	.2	27.8	2.6	30.4	40.1
Total agreements July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961.....	1,113.1	65.7	114.3	181.0	17.9	2.2	46.0	7.8	1,541.0	226.2	1,767.2	2,749.0

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.
² \$723.8 million for wheat and \$87 million for rice balance of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

³ Extra-long staple.
⁴ See the following:
 Corn..... 28.7
 Barley..... 23.8
 Grain sorghums..... 13.2
 Total..... 65.7

⁵ Nonfat dry milk.
⁶ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.
⁷ See the following:
 Iceland: Fruit..... 0.1
 Yugoslavia: Fruit..... .2
 UAR (Egypt): Poultry..... .5
 Total..... .8

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TABLE 7.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1960, through Dec. 31, 1960

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Brazil.....	30.8								30.8	4.2	35.0	57.7
Ceylon.....	4.1								4.1	1.0	5.1	7.2
Chile.....	15.4	1.4		7.0	1.7		3.0		29.1	3.2	32.3	42.7
China (Taiwan).....	13.6			2.3	1.7		.4		18.0	2.0	20.0	29.1
Ecuador.....							.0		.9	.1	1.0	1.0
Finland.....				1.8	2.4			0.4	4.6	.1	4.7	5.4
France.....					2.5				2.5		2.5	2.5
Greece.....	2.5	11.2					4.4		18.1	2.1	20.2	22.0
Iceland.....	.6	.5	0.1		.4		.1		1.7	.3	2.0	2.3
India ²	241.3	11.1	35.9	60.8	2.0		1.0		358.1	50.4	414.5	609.6
Indonesia.....			8.7	3.4	2.5				14.0	1.4	10.0	22.7
Iran.....	16.7						1.1		17.8	3.8	21.6	32.9
Israel.....	11.2	10.0	.6	.8	.2		4.2		33.0	4.1	37.7	47.0
Korea.....	14.7	2.5		14.6			.8		32.6	3.3	35.0	50.3
Pakistan.....	81.7		8.7	*1.7	1.0	0.4	12.4		105.9	18.0	124.8	188.1
Peru.....	7.9		2.2				.8		10.9	1.0	11.9	18.2
Poland.....	98.1	10.5		29.1	1.5	1.5	7.4		157.1	13.4	170.5	243.0
Spain.....		6.5		22.5	4.6		27.7		61.3	2.8	64.1	71.6
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	51.5	3.0			6.4		4.0		65.5	8.1	73.6	105.1
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	15.4	1.1							16.5	2.0	19.1	28.9
Uruguay.....		8.0							8.0		9.2	9.3
Vietnam.....	3.7			4.7					8.4	1.2	9.6	14.7
Yugoslavia.....				11.5		.5	5.4	.6	18.0	.8	18.8	20.1
Total.....	609.2	*82.0	50.2	166.2	20.9	*2.4	*74.2	11.0	1,018.1	132.0	1,150.1	1,697.4

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.² Includes only 1st year of 4-year agreement.³ Extra-long staple cotton.⁴ See the following:

	Million dollars
Corn.....	30.3
Barley.....	29.4
Grain sorghums.....	16.3

Total..... 82.0

⁵ Nonfat dry milk.⁶ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.⁷ Fruit.

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TABLE 8.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia.....	3.0		0.3						3.3	0.4	3.7	5.0
Brazil.....	62.0								62.0	8.0	70.0	116.0
China.....	21.9	0.2		11.2	1.7	0.1	1.5		36.6	3.7	40.3	58.4
Congo.....	1.5		2.0			2.3		0.3	6.8	.7	7.5	10.0
Ecuador.....				.7	1.5				2.2	.1	2.3	2.5
Finland.....				1.5	.2				1.7	.1	1.8	2.1
Greece.....	1.9	6.2					1.8		9.9	1.3	11.2	12.6
Iceland.....	.6	.4	neg		.5		.1	.2	1.8	.2	2.0	2.4
India.....	723.8		87.0	35.2					846.0	147.8	993.8	1,634.9
Indonesia.....	4.6		14.9						19.5	3.1	22.6	39.2
Iran.....							.3		.3		.3	.3
Israel.....	7.4	7.8	.7		.2	.7	0.6		23.4	2.7	26.1	35.3
Korea.....				15.4					15.4	.6	16.0	21.0
Pakistan.....	364.2	23.6	4.5	18.8	12.0	2.4	150.6	.4	576.5	93.0	669.5	874.7
Paraguay.....	5.4								5.4	1.5	6.9	10.3
Philippines.....				21.0					21.0	.7	21.7	27.0
Poland.....	25.5	5.7					9.5		40.7	3.9	44.6	58.6
Spain.....	14.4	8.6		22.5					45.5	4.0	49.5	64.7
Sudan.....	3.8								3.8	.8	4.6	6.8
Syrian Arab Republic.....			1.5						7.8	1.0	8.8	13.5
Turkey.....	11.0	2.4							13.4	1.9	15.3	22.8
Turkey.....	65.0	2.5					19.6		86.5	10.4	96.9	141.3
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	62.9	17.0	1.4		6.5	neg	13.9	.5	100.8	12.3	113.1	149.0
Vietnam.....	3.3		5.8		0.6	7.0			26.2	2.5	28.7	37.4
Yugoslavia.....	62.6			15.8			20.6	.2	99.2	9.8	109.0	149.2
Total.....	1,451.1	72.4	118.1	148.7	25.9	13.4	224.5	1.6	2,055.7	310.5	2,366.2	3,495.6

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¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.
² Includes \$12,500,000 extra-long staple.

	<i>Million dollars</i>
³ See the following:	
Corn.....	53.9
Rice.....	14.5
Grain sorghums.....	4.0
Total.....	72.4

	<i>Million dollars</i>
⁴ See the following:	
Condensed milk.....	8.4
Dried whole milk.....	1.5
Nonfat dry milk.....	2.9
Dried eggs.....	.6
Total.....	13.4

	<i>Million dollars</i>
⁵ See the following:	
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	197.3
Tallow.....	27.2
Total.....	224.5

	<i>Million dollars</i>
⁶ See the following:	
Poultry: Congo, Pakistan, United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	1.2
Fruit: Iceland, Yugoslavia.....	.4
Total.....	1.6

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TABLE 9.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cot'on	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Bolivia.....			60									
China.....	14,685	197		80.0	2,000	714	15,205					
Congo.....	1,027		331		1,323	11,023		1,323				
Finland.....				10.0	385							
Greece.....	1,100	5,102										
Iceland.....										400		
Indonesia.....	2,278		2,204									
Pakistan.....	211,330	19,684		170.0	8,000	22,441	1,050,458	1,102				
Paraguay.....	2,940											
Philippines.....				150.0								
Poland.....	14,697	4,533					74,956					
Sudan.....	2,388											
Syrian Arab Republic.....	3,674		272									
Turkey.....	25,631	388					154,323					
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	33,069	11,819			9,921	553	83,775					
Vietnam.....	2,358		1,102	20.0	4,333	38,375						
Yugoslavia.....	29,469			65.0			94,130					
Total.....	344,706	41,783	3,975	404.0	25,962	73,106	1,481,847	2,425		400		

1 30,000 bales extra-long staple.

2 See the following:

Com.....	35,552	Thousand bushels
Barley.....	6,231	
Total.....	41,783	

3 See the following:

Codensed milk.....	38,000	Thousand pounds
Dried whole milk.....	3,682	
Nonfat dry milk.....	27,676	
Evaporated milk.....	3,307	
Dried eggs.....	441	
Total.....	73,106	

4 See the following:

Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	1,143,549	Thousand pounds
Tallow.....	338,298	
Total.....	1,481,847	

TABLE 10.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Tho and hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred weight
Argentina.....			60				208,710					
Austria.....	4,055	11,605		63.7	7,425		19,449			1,290		
Bolivia.....	2,105		66									
Brazil.....	145,755	369			312	3,533	23,715					
Burma.....				217.8	3,685	11,893	08			808		
Ceylon.....	7,176		1,955									
Chile.....	18,004	1,168		93.3	2,047		117,829					10
China (Taiwan).....	36,453	197		139.0	11,103	5,143	45,019					
Colombia.....	21,451	2,166		71.5	1,610	1,878	67,850					
Congo.....	1,027		531		1,323	11,023		1,323				
Ecuador.....	1,577			3.0	2,055		31,007					
Finland.....	5,881	1,458		74.3	25,699					19,305		
France.....				163.1	19,268							
Germany.....								4,542				
Greece.....	19,186	26,942				36,691	128,222					
Iceland.....	1,791	1,953	29	5.5	2,300		3,362			12,456		
India.....	994,449	23,761	30,833	1,149.7	8,621	45,730	8,052					
Indonesia.....	9,022		14,626	433.1	77,891							
Iran.....	14,583					1,630	10,533					
Israel.....	34,383	55,463	387	33.8	1,631	90,632	134,335		83	709	24,758	
Italy.....	896	3,703		508.8	25,848		253,891	30				
Japan.....	30,979	11,094	2,142	519.3	9,791							
Korea.....	44,479	31,763	3,030	351.5	8,496	1,210	8,780				15,041	
Mexico.....												
Netherlands.....				1.8								
Pakistan.....	316,088	19,684	13,157	1,263.6	18,888	37,045	1,275,050	1,102				
Paraguay.....	3,941					917	3,521					
Peru.....	13,003		1,137			773	10,334					
Philippines.....			928	179.3			15,424		2			
Poland.....	109,983	58,332		650.3	2,000	38,488	294,551					
Portugal.....	3,879											
Spain.....	11,305	31,698		1,760.1	33,030	7,123	1,773,138	1,631	181	50,822	58,787	
Sudan.....	2,388											
Syrian Arab Republic.....	3,674		272									
Thailand.....					5,439	818						
Tunisia.....	6,439	2,510									14,607	
Turkey.....	97,474	16,937	608			8,596	655,694	6,833				
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	133,416	19,024	955		34,002	553	192,205	2,929				
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	13,197	3,938										
United Kingdom.....					52,905					88,944		

Uruguay.....	8,287	8,463		81.7	0,477							
Vietnam.....	4,859		1,102	85.2	29,883	38,375						
Yugoslavia.....	171,541			658.1		5,411	571,301		222	14,346		
Total.....	2,522,770	1,351,199	71,668	6,310.5	332,732	1,362,916	1,585,125	18,390	488	188,689	113,193	10

- 1 Includes 51,700 bales extra-long staple.
- 2 Includes 2,508,000 bushels of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.
- 3 Includes 7,000 bales cotton linters and 21,100 bales extra-long staple.

* See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	163,435
Oats.....	6,807
Barley.....	127,802
Grain sorghums.....	51,418
Rye.....	4,737
Total.....	354,199

* See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Condensed milk.....	46,344
Dry whole milk.....	6,823
Nonfat dry milk.....	214,010
Evaporated milk.....	31,653
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	41,874
Cheese.....	18,870
Whey.....	2,001
Dried eggs.....	411
Total.....	362,916

* See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	5,140,067
Linseed oil.....	7,493
Lard.....	180,077
Tallow and/or grease.....	523,489
Total.....	5,851,125

† All fruit except Spain which is potatoes.

* See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Israel: Frozen beef.....	24,758
Korea: Canned pork.....	15,041
Spain:	
Canned ham.....	2,403
Fat backs.....	2,547
Frozen beef and variety meats.....	53,837
Turkey: Frozen beef.....	14,007
Total.....	113,193

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TABLE 11.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Chile				19.0	222							
China (Taiwan)	3,278											
Colombia	12,025	2,166			1,100		28,099					
Finland				12.5	3,662					4,289		
Greece		4,318										
Iceland	408	408	11		410		833			2,071		
India ¹	261,011	3,715	9,960	330.0	517							
Indonesia			2,018									
Israel	6,738	13,929	121	6.4	257		34,183					
Pakistan	57,221			5.8	1,111	4,380	96,941					
Peru	1,456		485				8,370					
Poland	2,593	8,454		18.5								
Spain		5,058		150.0	6,477		250,331					
Turkey	19,432	1,005					43,433					
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	35,816	2,637			9,846		43,732					
United Arab Republic (Syria)	7,670	2,770										
Vietnam	8,287	4,399			7,581							
Yugoslavia	492			92.0		5,441	41,092			8,174		
Total	421,762	48,598	12,598	703.1	31,283	9,821	450,977			15,434		

¹ Includes only the quantities to be financed during the 1st year of the 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960: 146,975,000 bushels wheat; 5,512,000 bags rice. Additional quantities of 440,224,000 bushels wheat and 16,531,000 bags rice to be financed after Jan. 1, 1961.

² Extra-long staple.

³ See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Corn	23,592
Barley	16,959
Grain sorghum	8,447

Total..... 48,998

⁴ Nonfat dry milk.

⁵ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

TABLE 12.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Bolivia.....	2,105											
Brazil.....	55,066											
Ceylon.....	2,796											
Chile.....	9,174	1,168		31.0	1,540		21,939					
China (Taiwan).....	8,934			18.0	2,000		3,200					
Ecuador.....				.5	1,636		6,822					
France.....					3,378							
Greece.....	1,501	4,601					60,875					
Ireland.....	418	287	4				68			482		
India.....	440,924	9,312	16,534		568.8	2,010	8,052					
Indonesia.....			2,329		24.3	3,571						
Iran.....	9,287											
Israel.....	4,436	6,839	132		265	9,655						
Korea.....	8,556	2,807			224.0		6,039					
Pakistan.....	9,376		2,605		10.0	4,023	21,551					
Poland.....	37,968	17,261			207.6	2,023	59,600					
Spain.....	8,707	8,063			150.0							
Tunisia.....	6,430	2,516										
Turkey.....	12,892		275									
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	40,897	1,928					32,491	1,500				
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	10,127	1,159										
Uruguay.....	2,009	2,258			40.2							
Vietnam.....	7,222				49.6		58,123			3,968		
Yugoslavia.....												
Total agreements July 1, 1960, (through June 30, 1961).....	679,147	358,307	21,879	1,330.0	20,820	36,322	328,064	1,500		4,450		

¹ Includes quantities of wheat and rice for last 3 years of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

² Extra-long staple.

³ See the following:

	Thousand bushels
Cott.....	23,162
Wasky.....	21,568
Grain sorghums.....	32,179
Total.....	58,307

⁴ Nonfat dry milk.

⁵ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.

TABLE 13.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title 1, Public Law 480, agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1960, through Dec. 31, 1960

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Brazil.....	18,265											
Ceylon.....	2,766											
Chile.....	9,171	1,168		50.0	1,722		22,959					
China (Taiwan).....	8,829			18.0	2,000		3,290					
Ecuador.....							6,522					
Finland.....				12.5	3,692					4,280		
France.....					3,378							
Greece.....	1,501	8,051					35,411					
Iceland.....	108	108	11		410		833					
India 1.....	115,661	9,312	6,820	555.0	2,600		8,052					
Indonesia.....			1,633	21.3	3,571							
Iran.....	9,277						8,818					
Israel.....	2,633	12,099	121	6.1	267		24,183					
Korea.....	2,222	2,807		113.0			6,039					
Pakistan.....	59,521		1,657	75.8	1,111	4,290	90,081					
Peru.....	1,321		485				8,370					
Poland.....	69,282	17,291		207.6	2,000	16,667	29,600					
Spain.....		5,068		130.0	6,477		220,331					
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	12,117	2,637			9,816		43,752					
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	19,137	1,150										
Uruguay.....		6,657										
Vietnam.....	2,201			58.5								
Yugoslavia.....				92.0		5,411	44,092			4,327		
Total.....	373,511	169,450	10,760	1,571.0	291,504	126,488	469,426			8,016		

1 Includes only 1st year of 4-year agreement.

2 Extra-long staple cotton.

3 Nonfat dry milk.

4 Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

5 See the following:

	Thousand pounds
Corn.....	29,776
Barley.....	21,750
Grain sorghums.....	14,915

Total..... 66,441

TABLE 14.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title 1, Public Law 480, agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred weight
Bolivia.....	2,105											
Brazil.....	36,718											
China.....	18,448	197		80.0	2,100	714	15,305					
Congo.....	1,027		331			11,023		1,323				
Ecuador.....				5	1,636							
Finland.....				10.0	385							
Greece.....	1,100	8,102					11,461					
Iceland.....	418	287			500		688			882		
India.....	440,924		16,534	251.7								
Indonesia.....	2,278		2,880									
Iran.....							1,715					
Israel.....	4,438	6,939	162		265	9,655	49,148					
Korea.....				111.0								
Pakistan.....	230,566	19,681	918	180.0	12,000	22,441	1,083,012	1,102				
Paraguay.....	2,940											
Philippines.....				150.0								
Poland.....	14,697	4,593					74,956					
Spain.....	8,707	8,066		150.0								
Sudan.....	2,388											
Syrian Arab Republic.....	3,674		272									
Tunisia.....	6,430	2,516										
Turkey.....	38,513	398	275				154,323					
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	40,737	13,747			9,921	553	116,266	1,500				
Vietnam.....	2,254		1,102	46.7	4,333	38,375						
Yugoslavia.....	36,731			114.6			152,253			3,965		
Total.....	885,397	61,819	22,514	994.5	32,363	82,761	1,620,030	3,925		4,850		

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¹ 30,000 bales extra-long staple.

² See the following:

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
Corn.....	44,499
Barley.....	13,351
Grain sorghums.....	3,609
Total.....	61,459

³ See the following:

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
Condensed milk.....	41,307
Dried whole milk.....	3,682
Nonfat dry milk.....	37,331
Dried eggs.....	411
Total.....	82,731

⁴ See the following:

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	1,320,732
Tallow.....	338,298
Total.....	1,659,030

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TABLE 15.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961¹

[Amounts are in thousand-dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(c), grants for economic development	104(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Bolivia.....	379				284	95
China (Taiwan).....	33,150	17,901		3,315	5,635	6,299
Congo.....	7,500		6,750			750
Finland.....	1,800			450	150	1,170
Greece.....	9,300			1,395	4,650	2,255
Iceland.....	100				75	25
Indonesia.....	18,825		2,025	911	12,094	3,765
Pakistan.....	634,150		434,615	31,771	128,733	39,031
Paraguay.....	6,900		2,760	345	2,760	1,035
Philippines.....	21,750	5,002	3,045	5,438	2,827	5,438
Poland.....	44,600					44,600
Sudan.....	4,600		1,150	600	1,610	1,150
Syrian Arab Republic.....	8,800			1,320	5,720	1,760
Turkey.....	71,200	93	54	11,676	45,137	14,240
UAR (Egypt).....	91,540		13,731	9,154	50,347	18,308
Vietnam.....	26,150	19,135		2,750		4,265
Yugoslavia.....	78,600		15,120		55,620	7,860
Total agreements, July 1, 1961-Dec. 31, 1961.....	1,050,344	42,131	479,250	69,245	315,672	153,046
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	4.0	45.3	6.5	29.8	14.4

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amounts of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Fiscal year 1962 agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (d), (h), (l), (k), (i), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), and sometimes (c) and (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

³ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 1, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 16.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961¹

[Amounts are in thousand-dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	101(c), common defense	101(e), grants for economic development	101(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Argentina.....	64,100			8,250	34,500	19,350
Austria.....	42,940				26,328	16,612
Bolivia.....	3,679				2,759	920
Brazil.....	284,420	2,000	14,000		224,017	44,373
Burma.....	40,700		6,000		26,550	8,150
Ceylon.....	26,100		4,340	4,700	10,840	6,160
Chile.....	71,900	100		850	54,330	14,620
China (Taiwan).....	95,850	52,351		13,215	8,575	21,709
Colombia.....	70,690	80		11,270	41,180	18,360
Congo.....	7,500		6,750			750
Ecuador.....	13,190			1,273	8,785	3,132
Finland.....	42,535			3,615	25,634	17,286
France.....	33,775			7,824		27,951
Germany.....	1,200					1,200
Greece.....	97,200		7,470	7,880		29,150
Iceland.....	12,155		198	567	8,510	2,610
India.....	2,337,303		788,175	162,284	1,084,608	360,836
Indonesia.....	188,824		25,312	11,726	108,377	41,410
Iran.....	34,271	5,793		1,684	16,883	9,977
Israel.....	194,449		13,583	31,007	124,589	25,388
Italy.....	152,000			6,250	100,500	46,150
Japan.....	150,800	700	600		108,850	40,650
Korea.....	217,000	180,078		3,122		33,800
Mexico.....	28,200			7,100	13,000	7,500
Netherlands.....	323					275
Pakistan.....	1,003,970	70,399	556,841	81,740	276,432	101,541
Paraguay.....	9,000		2,700	345	5,010	1,785
Peru.....	37,280	100		3,762	22,723	10,635
Philippines.....	39,150	8,102	3,045	6,438	8,027	10,538
Poland.....	409,000					409,000
Portugal.....	7,100				3,400	3,700
Spain.....	503,630	9,010			233,180	212,240
Sudan.....	4,000		1,150	680	1,610	1,150
Syrian Arab Republic.....	8,800			1,320	6,720	1,760
Thailand.....	4,200				2,050	2,550
Tunisia.....	13,300		7,700	1,500	3,000	3,100
Turkey.....	328,863	71,769	2,340	32,573	104,629	117,594
UAR (Egypt).....	311,040		23,731	49,904	163,817	70,428
UAR (Syria).....	28,200			5,200	16,000	6,100
United Kingdom.....	48,150					48,150
Uruguay.....	46,400			11,550	23,300	11,550
Vietnam.....	49,150	30,613		8,715		10,022
Yugoslavia.....	317,530		113,092		282,333	92,015
Total.....	17,051,092	440,032	1,008,769	458,838	3,250,690	1,883,367
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	5.8	21.0	6.0	42.6	24.6

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amounts of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Fiscal year 1962 agreements provided that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsec 104 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), and sometimes (c) and (d), insofar as specified in agreements.

³ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table I, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 17.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1959, through June 30, 1960¹

(Amounts are in thousand-dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange)

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(e), grants for economic development	104(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Chile.....	3,100			775	1,395	930
China (Taiwan).....	6,000	5,100				900
Colombia.....	31,600			7,900	15,800	7,900
Finland.....	4,660			1,165	1,400	2,095
Greece.....	6,300			945	3,150	2,205
Iceland.....	2,225				1,688	537
India ³	616,870		253,610	30,860	253,610	78,790
Indonesia.....	11,300		1,700	2,800	5,100	1,700
Israel.....	37,600		4,200	6,000	19,900	7,500
Pakistan.....	114,820		53,132	6,452	41,132	13,904
Peru.....	12,050			1,812	6,623	3,615
Poland.....	53,300					53,300
Spain.....	64,000				32,000	32,000
Turkey.....	35,000	11,450		5,250	11,550	6,750
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	72,700			16,075	37,850	18,175
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	9,600			2,400	4,800	2,400
Uruguay.....	30,800			7,700	15,400	7,700
Vietnam.....	7,000	3,478		1,725		1,797
Yugoslavia.....	19,240		8,338		8,593	2,309
Total.....	\$ 1,137,965	20,028	320,980	92,459	459,991	244,507
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	1.8	28.2	8.1	40.4	21.5

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amounts of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (c), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (e) and (d), insofar as specified in agreements.

³ Includes only \$319,000,000 to be financed during the 1st year of the 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960. Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 9, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 18.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961¹

[Amounts are in thousand-dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(e), grants for economic development	104(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Bolivia.....	3,300				2,475	825
Brazil.....	104,500		14,000		74,825	15,675
Ceylon.....	5,100		1,280	1,280	1,520	1,020
Chile.....	29,200			75	23,255	5,870
China (Taiwan).....	21,400	11,430		3,900	1,940	4,110
Ecuador.....	3,250			813	1,625	812
France.....	2,530					2,530
Greece.....	15,600			2,340	7,800	5,460
Iceland.....	1,815				1,361	454
India.....	1,050,800		443,065	52,605	443,065	112,065
Indonesia.....	19,700		7,387	985	7,388	3,940
Iran.....	21,860			1,648	14,380	5,832
Israel.....	25,900		9,065	5,180	9,065	2,590
Korea.....	51,970	45,588		1,122		5,260
Pakistan.....	45,200		15,815	4,490	15,815	9,080
Poland.....	130,000					130,000
Spain.....	49,500				24,750	24,750
Tunisia.....	15,300		7,700	1,500	3,000	3,100
Turkey.....	25,400	3,637	2,284	2,667	11,430	5,089
UAR (Egypt).....	79,800		12,000	12,000	39,900	15,900
UAR (Syria).....	18,600			2,800	12,100	3,700
Uruguay.....	3,200			800	1,600	800
Vietnam.....	10,000	5,000		2,500		2,500
Yugoslavia.....	30,400		13,680		13,680	3,040
Total.....	4 1,764,325	65,975	526,278	96,705	710,974	361,393
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	3.7	29.8	5.5	40.3	20.7

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amounts of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S.-use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsec. 104(a), (b), (j), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (c) and (d), insofar as specified in agreements.

³ \$967 million balance of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.
⁴ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 6, which reflect purchase authorization actions.

TABLE 19.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1, 1960, through Dec. 31, 1960¹

[Amounts are in thousand-dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(e), grants for economic development	104(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Brazil.....	34,500				29,325	5,175
Ceylon.....	5,100		1,280	1,280	1,520	1,020
Chile.....	32,300			850	24,650	6,800
China.....	20,200	12,650		2,600	1,300	3,650
Ecuador.....	1,000			250	500	250
Finland.....	4,660			1,165	1,400	2,095
France.....	2,530					2,530
Greece.....	20,000			3,045	9,950	7,005
Iceland.....	1,850				1,388	462
India.....	418,270		175,475	20,935	175,475	46,385
Indonesia.....	16,000		6,000	800	6,000	3,200
Iran.....	20,035			1,557	13,102	5,376
Israel.....	37,600		4,200	6,000	21,670	5,730
Korea.....	35,970	31,540		770		3,660
Pakistan.....	124,920		53,452	8,790	44,789	17,889
Peru.....	12,000			1,800	6,600	3,600
Poland.....	171,500					171,500
Spain.....	64,000				32,000	32,000
UAR (Egypt).....	73,200		8,700	10,950	38,100	15,450
UAR (Syria).....	18,600			2,900	12,100	3,700
Uruguay.....	9,200			2,300	4,600	2,300
Vietnam.....	9,600	4,828		2,400		2,372
Yugoslavia.....	18,800		8,272		8,272	2,256
Total.....	1,151,835	49,018	257,379	68,292	432,741	344,405
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	4.3	22.3	5.9	37.6	29.9

Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amounts of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustments when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

¹ Agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S.-use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), and sometimes (c) and (d), insofar as specified in agreements.

² Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 7, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 20.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title 1, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961¹

(Amounts are in thousand-dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange)

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(e) grants for economic development	104(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Bolivia.....	3,679				2,759	920
Brazil.....	70,000		14,000		45,500	10,500
China.....	40,350	21,801		1,615	6,275	7,629
Congo.....	7,500		6,750			750
Ecuador.....	2,250			563	1,125	562
Finland.....	1,800			450	180	1,170
Greece.....	11,200			1,635	5,650	3,915
Iceland.....	1,915				1,436	479
India.....	992,100		418,300	49,650	418,300	105,850
Indonesia.....	22,525		3,412	1,126	13,482	4,505
Iran.....	1,825			91	1,278	456
Israel.....	25,000		9,065	5,180	9,065	2,590
Korea.....	18,000	14,048		352		1,000
Pakistan.....	669,050		450,529	33,690	140,983	43,848
Paraguay.....	6,900		2,760	345	2,760	1,035
Poland.....	44,600					44,600
Philippines.....	21,750	5,002	3,045	5,438	2,827	5,438
Spain.....	49,500				24,750	24,750
Sudan.....	4,600		1,150	690	1,610	1,150
Syrian Arab Republic.....	8,500			1,320	5,730	1,760
Tunisia.....	15,300		7,700	1,500	3,000	3,100
Turkey.....	96,600	4,030	2,340	14,343	56,567	19,320
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	113,140		17,031	12,454	61,147	22,508
Vietnam.....	28,650	20,385		3,375		4,890
Yugoslavia.....	109,000		28,800		69,300	10,900
Total.....	2,364,934	65,266	964,882	136,817	873,714	324,255
Uses as percent of total....	100.0	2.8	40.8	5.8	36.9	13.7

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amounts of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount provided in each agreement. Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

² Fiscal year 1962 agreements provide that a specific amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S.-use categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. Included are uses specified under subsecs. 104(a), (b), (d), (h), (i), (j), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), and sometimes (c) and (d), insofar as specified in agreements.

³ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 8, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 21.—Status of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 as of Sept. 30, 1961

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Allocations by Bureau of Budget	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
104(c), common defense.....	386.7	358.6	320.9
104(c), procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries.....	1.4		
104(e), grants for economic development.....	1,118.2	506.2	161.1
104(e), loans to private enterprise.....	343.9	263.8	58.7
104(g), loans to foreign governments.....	2,030.9	1,969.4	1,317.4
U.S. uses:			
Treasury: 104(f), payment of U.S. obligations.....	804.0	648.8	404.1
Agriculture: 104(a), agricultural market development; 104(k), scientific activities; 104(m), agricultural fairs.....	110.8	91.1	30.0
Commerce: 104(k), National Bureau of Standards.....	.6	.6	
Agency for International Development: 104(d), purchase of goods for other countries.....	63.8	53.5	38.2
Defense: Military family housing ¹	99.4	95.2	77.1
State:			
104 (h) and (i), international educational exchange and American-sponsored schools and centers.....	74.8	65.2	24.8
104(i), buildings for U.S. Government use.....	8.2	5.5	2.6
U.S. Information Agency: 104 (i) and (j), translation of books and periodicals and American-sponsored centers.....	15.4	14.6	6.4
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(k) scientific activities.....	6.2	8.4	.3
National Science Foundation: 104(k), scientific activities.....	1.9	2.1	1.0
Library of Congress: 104(n), indexing and dissemination of foreign publications.....	.4	.3	(2)
Total.....	5,066.6	4,083.3	* 2,442.6

¹ Includes small amounts for other 104(f) uses. Defense also uses currencies for 104(k) scientific activities, approximately \$10,000 through Sept. 30, 1961.

² Less than \$50,000.

³ Includes \$8,500,000 disbursed in nontitle I countries.

TABLE 22.—Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by fiscal years 1960, 1961, and 1st half of fiscal year 1962—Quantity and estimated market value

Commodity	Unit	Fiscal year 1960		Fiscal year 1961		1st half fiscal year 1962	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Grains							
Wheat.....	Bushel	281,425	458,597	313,494	509,085	162,012	270,967
Wheat flour.....	Pound	997,144	33,974	1,172,433	37,691	735,262	22,143
Corn.....	do.			2,217	83		
Barley.....	Bushel	21,162	27,421	17,767	22,655	10,357	20,255
Oats.....	do.	28,140	29,003	22,182	23,330	6,746	6,847
Grain sorghums.....	do.						
Rye.....	do.	9,903	10,519	10,630	10,627	3,179	3,322
Fats and oils:							
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound	146,243	23,696	83,502	11,148	14,248	2,107
Soybean oil.....	do.	605,848	64,970	634,213	58,520	160,674	22,598
Linseed oil.....	do.						
Lard.....	do.						
Tallow.....	do.					12,004	1,060
Dairy products:							
Nonfat dry milk.....	do.	16,471	1,255	30,178	2,562	9,747	630
Dry whole milk.....	do.	37	28				
Dry modified milk.....	do.	55	40				
Evaporated milk.....	do.	1,391	165				
Condensed milk.....	do.						
Anhydrous milk fat.....	do.	28	18				
Cheese.....	do.						
Butter.....	do.						
Butter oil.....	do.						
Ghee.....	do.						
Whey.....	do.						
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	do.						
Canned pork products.....	do.						
Poultry.....	do.	731	262	1,214	371	485	164
Fruits and vegetables:							
Canned fruits and juices.....	do.	3,768	511	2,111	322	90	31
Fresh fruit.....	do.	2,386	263	7,758	664	4,153	257
Dried fruit.....	do.	2,270	318	352	50		
Potatoes.....	do.						
Other:							
Cotton.....	Bale	705	88,813	1,290	169,081	581	82,022
Cotton linters.....	do.						
Tobacco.....	Pound	42,068	31,081	41,535	29,093	8,291	6,666
Dry edible beans.....	Hundred weight	114	885				

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Seeds.....	do.....	9,061	22,708	11,908	58,406	1,574	8,769
Rice.....	do.....						
Total value.....			825,436		933,688		447,838
Total quantity.....	Metric ton.....	10,514.97		11,332.33		5,706.75	

¹Quantity is based on tonnage shown on ocean bills of lading. Value is estimated export marked value, basis U.S. port of export. Estimates are revised to reflect actual amounts financed by CCO when this information is obtained for completed purchase authorizations.

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TABLE 23—Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by calendar years 1960 and 1961, and cumulative from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1961—Quantity and estimated value¹

	Unit	Calendar year 1960		Calendar year 1961		January 1955-December 1961	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Grains:							
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	35,187	562,773	309,318	808,578	1,474,637	2,428,805
Wheat flour.....	Foot.....	1,264,631	40,410	1,317,912	40,627	3,538,871	115,402
Wheat bulgur.....	do.....			2,217	83	12,997	433
Corn.....	Bushel.....	23,683	30,825	25,366	28,850	128,112	168,472
Barley.....	do.....	24,037	28,888	14,681	15,078	122,933	130,849
Oats.....	do.....					6,807	5,312
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	13,505	13,067	4,629	4,842	49,403	51,377
Rye.....	do.....					4,737	5,878
Fats and oils:							
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	54,794	0,859	70,222	0,812	870,316	139,740
Soybean oil.....	do.....	721,253	70,081	275,250	30,409	3,180,248	421,907
Linseed oil.....	do.....					7,492	1,112
Lard.....	do.....					180,077	25,514
Tallow.....	do.....			12,004	1,000	197,195	17,895
Dairy products:							
Nonfat dry milk.....	Pound.....	22,162	1,940	17,761	1,252	183,420	15,455
Dry whole milk.....	do.....					3,086	1,620
Dry modified milk.....	do.....					55	40
Evaporated milk.....	do.....					28,346	3,626
Condensed milk.....	do.....					8,344	1,709
Anhydrous milk fat.....	do.....					772	464
Cheese.....	do.....					18,870	4,634
Butter.....	do.....					29,251	12,011
Butter oil.....	do.....					1,630	826
Ghee.....	do.....					8,440	4,580
Whey.....	do.....					2,001	130
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	do.....					93,202	28,079
Canned pork products.....	do.....					19,091	9,923
Poultry.....	do.....	1,291	375	820	297	15,465	4,745
Fruits and vegetables:							
Canned fruits and juices.....	do.....	2,401	328	178	75	33,002	4,770
Fresh fruit.....	do.....	5,245	531	7,914	543	59,670	4,368
Dried fruit.....	do.....	2,485	353	137	15	44,892	6,021
Potatoes.....	do.....					50,822	1,392
Other:							
Cotton.....	Bale.....	1,263	150,824	1,069	147,226	3,982	864,354
Cotton linters.....	do.....					7	256

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Tobacco.....	Pound.....	31,741	22,138	26,723	20,336	304,029	216,961
Dry edible beans.....	Hundredweight.....					488	3,917
Seeds.....	do.....					10	394
Rice.....	do.....	11,470	58,014	7,872	37,739	73,961	308,021
Total value.....			1,010,136		852,822		5,012,079
Total quantity.....	Metric tons.....	12,737.93		10,831.71		55,320.18	

¹ Quantity is based on tonnage shown on ocean bills of lading. Value is estimated export market value, basis U.S. port of export. Estimates are revised to reflect actual amounts financed by CCC when this information is obtained for completed purchase authorizations.

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TABLE 24.— Title I, Public Law 480, amount programmed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped under these July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Amount programmed (export market value excluding transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments ¹	Country	Amount programmed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments ¹
Argentina.....	29,876	29,876	Mexico.....	21,644	24,644
Austria.....	39,572	39,502	Netherlands.....	247	247
Bolivia.....	3,378	2,637	Pakistan.....	926,696	398,321
Brazil.....	252,597	244,040	Paraguay.....	7,998	7,998
Burma.....	37,979	37,878	Peru.....	31,188	27,835
Ceylon.....	21,823	21,732	Philippines.....	33,672	15,307
Chile.....	65,812	62,761	Poland.....	378,459	337,391
China (Taiwan).....	86,628	82,315	Portugal.....	6,282	6,282
Colombia.....	62,466	51,237	Spain.....	471,849	466,402
Congo.....	6,200	.....	Syrian Arab Republic.....	7,800	634
Ecuador.....	7,064	10,304	Sudan.....	3,800	.....
Finland.....	46,778	40,427	Thailand.....	4,116	4,115
France.....	22,658	34,771	Tunisia.....	13,400	8,974
Germany.....	1,197	7,197	Turkey.....	294,642	267,666
Greece.....	87,219	83,385	UAR (Egypt).....	289,328	219,730
Iceland.....	11,190	10,624	UAR (Syria).....	25,026	24,791
India.....	1,994,786	1,118,728	United Kingdom.....	48,094	48,094
Indonesia.....	172,564	188,053	Uruguay.....	41,787	32,882
Iran.....	28,087	27,882	Vietnam.....	44,925	24,487
Israel.....	173,087	171,787	Yugoslavia.....	460,229	418,258
Italy.....	140,057	140,057			
Japan.....	133,064	135,064			
Korea.....	198,423	193,319	Total.....	6,740,945	5,612,079

¹ Value is estimated export market value, f.o.b. U.S. ports, of tonnage shown on ocean bills of lading. Estimates are revised to reflect actual amounts financed when this information is obtained for completed authorizations.

TABLE 25.— Title I, Public Law 480 transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954—Dec. 31, 1961¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total).....	156,946	80,613	32,309	29,742	8,411	.....	9,609
Austria.....	29,288	2,278	.....	27,010	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	1,903	1,903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,361	1,067	.....	1,284	994	.....	.....
Germany, Soviet occupied.....	758	758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	13,210	13,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	57,444	20,192	62,300	1,448	2,666	.....	9,609
Spain.....	3,781	.....	.....	.....	3,731	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	47,123	47,123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa (total).....	257,138	117,501	6,591	30,084	.....	102,800	.....
Congo Republic.....	9,940	9,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahomey.....	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	.....
Ethiopia.....	10,622	9,622	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Ghana.....	603	603	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guinea.....	1,740	1,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenya.....	6,730	6,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libya.....	28,227	23,227	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Malagasy Republic.....	79	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	73,229	21,519	.....	10,710	.....	43,000	.....
Somalia.....	761	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudan.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanzania.....	11,213	11,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Tunisia.....	109,268	30,243	6,591	18,984	.....	53,450	.....
Uganda.....	390	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table, p. 83.

TABLE 25.—Title II, Public Law 480 transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954–Dec. 31, 1961¹—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Dis- aster	Child feeding	Refugees	Volun- tary agency	Economic develop- ment	Other
Near East and south Asia (total).....	293,396	237,268		30,776	1,780	23,672	
Afghanistan.....	41,756	20,084				21,672	
Ceylon.....	9,289	9,289					
Cyprus.....	8,341	8,341					
Greece (Crete).....	3,698	3,698					
India.....	7,699	5,919			1,780		
Iran.....	12,764	10,864				1,900	
Jordan.....	35,091	35,091					
Lebanon.....	16,795	16,795					
Nepal.....	3,689	3,689					
Pakistan.....	48,614	48,614					
Syria.....	27,883	27,883					
Turkey.....	12,180	12,180					
United Arab Republic— Egypt.....	25,500	25,500					
UNRWA (Palestine refu- gees).....	30,776			30,776			
Yemen.....	9,316	9,316					
Far East and Pacific (total).....	89,280	18,873	36,747	726	3,471	29,463	
Burma.....	2,343	2,343					
China, Republic of.....	8,600	2,600			321	5,673	
Hong Kong.....	1,230				1,230		
Japan.....	36,992	243	36,747				
Korea.....	53,413	2,923			1,898	23,590	
Laos.....	839	839					
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,290	8,290					
Vietnam.....	2,373	1,623		726	21		
Latin America (total).....	39,301	39,003	296				
Bolivia.....	17,423	17,423					
British Honduras.....	273	273					
Costa Rica.....	212	212					
Guatemala.....	3,238	3,238					
Haiti.....	3,476	3,476					
Honduras.....	211	211					
Mexico.....	216	216					
Peru.....	14,237	13,931	294				
Uruguay.....	20	20					
Christmas holiday.....	16,688						16,688
Other.....	10,100				10,100		
Total.....	892,837	469,332	95,943	91,328	23,792	153,923	26,497
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	150,723				150,723		
Grand total.....	1,043,560	469,332	95,943	91,328	174,515	153,923	26,497
Percent of total.....	100	48	9	9	17	15	2

¹ Includes commodities at CCC cost and ocean transportation financed under title II, Public Law 480.

² Includes emergency supplies of nonfat dry milk supplied to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, fiscal year 1960.

TABLE 26.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1961—Dec. 31, 1961

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	5,100	600	4,500		4,500					
Austria.....	5,100	600	4,500		4,500					
Africa (total).....	31,048	4,074	26,974	6,790	15,997	800	124	1,895	1,388	
Congo.....	2,025	300	1,725	1,400				200	125	
Dahomey.....	860	130	730	140	127				463	
Ethiopia.....	1,820	320	1,500	1,700	500					
Kenya.....	5,130	670	4,460		3,100	650		710		
Morocco.....	2,013	170	1,843	1,600		150	20	55		
Somalia.....	425	100	325		325					
Tanzania.....	10,050	1,305	8,745		7,870			875		
Tunisia.....	8,325	975	7,350	2,650	3,750		95	55	800	
Uganda.....	390	65	325		325					
Near East and south Asia (total).....	51,635	5,085	46,550	18,950	25,500			600	1,500	
India.....	2,505	405	2,100					600	1,500	
Jordan.....	185	35	150		150					
Syria.....	7,690	1,600	6,090	6,000						
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	25,500		25,500		25,500					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	15,815	3,045	12,770	12,800						
Far East and Pacific (total).....	9,003	952	8,051	4,800		395		125	2,675	58
China, Republic of.....	5,873	553	5,320	4,800		395		125		58
Hong Kong.....	1,290	174	1,016						1,000	
Macao.....	275		275						275	
Vietnam.....	1,425	225	1,200						1,400	

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Latin America (total).....	80	80							
Peru.....	80	1 80							
Total.....	90,886	10,791	80,095	30,510	45,927	1,195	124	2,620	5,563
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	21,200	21,200							
Grand total.....	112,086	31,991	80,095						

¹ Transportation for commodities authorized late fiscal year 1961.

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TABLE 27.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 3, 1961

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	186,946	4,820	182,126	80,629	36,182	14,818	1,592	39,734	730	8,441
Austria.....	29,258	2,642	26,616	149	26,466	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	1,995	.....	1,995	.....	1,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365	.....	3,365	230	686	911	.....	367	171	434
Germany, Soviet occupied.....	758	.....	758	229	390	81	.....	.....	61	.....
Hungary.....	13,210	262	12,948	4,043	1,907	2,088	437	3,759	414	.....
Italy.....	87,444	1,486	85,958	30,587	4,728	10,306	1,155	35,496	.....	3,686
Spain.....	3,761	.....	3,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,761
Yugoslavia.....	47,125	130	46,995	45,378	.....	1,432	.....	101	84	.....
Africa (total).....	257,130	25,640	231,490	168,489	48,532	945	259	5,674	7,681	.....
Congo.....	9,940	1,434	8,506	4,520	461	.....	90	1,019	2,416	.....
Dahomey.....	860	130	730	140	127	.....	.....	.....	463	.....
Ethiopia.....	10,622	1,989	8,633	3,907	4,726	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghana.....	605	.....	605	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guinea.....	1,740	163	1,577	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231	.....
Kenya.....	6,730	870	5,860	.....	4,500	650	.....	710	.....	.....
Libya.....	28,727	2,736	26,001	17,715	8,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malagasy Republic.....	29	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Morocco.....	75,729	7,150	68,579	55,247	12,000	295	74	155	808	.....
Somalia.....	761	156	605	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudan.....	10	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....
Tanganyika.....	11,715	1,520	10,195	.....	9,200	.....	.....	995	.....	.....
Tunisia.....	109,268	9,439	99,829	80,614	7,697	.....	95	2,786	2,637	.....
Uganda.....	390	65	325	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Near East and south Asia (total).....	293,396	31,239	262,157	177,161	41,435	9,691	.....	6,146	23,779	4,474
Afghanistan.....	41,726	8,902	34,824	34,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	6,269	1,123	5,146	.....	4,821	.....	.....	.....	3,345	.....
Cyprus.....	8,341	1,000	7,341	6,440	.....	901	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	3,694	370	3,324	3,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	7,699	678	7,021	1,017	2,021	3,083
Iran.....	12,764	2,146	10,618	6,038	4,580
Jordan.....	35,091	4,170	30,921	25,753	5,162

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Lebanon.....	16,766	1,282	15,513	14,750	763					
Nepal.....	3,689	374	3,315	3,250	61					
Pakistan.....	48,014	897	47,117	22,100		6,149		253	14,681	4,474
Syria.....	27,888	5,050	22,838	18,370	4,468					
Turkey.....	12,160		12,160	4,730				3,542		
Unit. Arab Republic (Egypt)	25,500		25,500		25,500				3,567	41
UN/ WA (Palestine refugees)	30,778	5,476	25,300	24,100						1,200
Yemen.....	9,318	1,765	7,551	7,550					1	
Far East and Pacific (total)	89,290	6,025	81,265	53,530	6,105	395		8,150	13,792	3,301
Cambodia.....	2,343		2,343						2,343	
China, Republic of.....	8,860	913	7,947	5,622		395		125	1,448	297
Hong Kong.....	1,230	174	1,056						1,000	56
Japan.....	36,972	35	36,937	28,946				8,011		
Korea.....	28,413	2,754	25,659	18,232	4,499					2,928
Laos.....	839		839							839
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,290	922	7,368		606				6,762	
Vietnam.....	2,373	227	2,146	736					1,400	20
Latin America (total)	39,301	1,569	37,712	15,451	10,035	1,542	1,377	1,939	4,840	2,528
Bolivia.....	17,428	246	17,182	10,102		1,137		391	3,024	2,538
British Honduras.....	273		273	22	25	106	46	44	30	
Costa Rica.....	212		212		37	68	51		56	
Guatemala.....	3,238		3,238		3,238					
Haiti.....	3,476	67	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43	1,636	
Honduras.....	211		211		59		70		82	
Mexico.....	216		216		216					
Peru.....	14,227	1,273	12,954	5,118	6,327	51		1,458		
Uruguay.....	20	3	17	2				3	12	
Christmas holiday	16,688		16,688	2,306		5,973	1,005	4,206	3,198	
African voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total)	10,100		10,100					10,100		
Total	1892,837	168,319	824,518	497,662	141,289	33,364	4,233	75,935	53,391	18,744
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations	150,723	150,723								
Grand total	1,043,560	1219,042	824,518							

1 Including transportation to point of entry for Afghanistan.

2 Excludes approximately \$22 million ocean freight for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 financed under the Mutual Security Act.

TABLE 28.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1960¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	4,297	13	4,281	2,584	199			1,501		
Austria.....	1,212	13	1,199		199					
Italy.....	4,085		4,085	2,584				1,501		
Africa (total).....	29,854	2,595	24,259	17,831	5,359			102	877	
Ethiopia.....	2,832	547	2,305	1,257	1,048					
Libya.....	9,154	913	8,211	4,377	3,834					
Niger.....	3,163	2-4	2,897	2,431				39	427	
Somalia.....	336	5-1	250		280					
Tunisia.....	11,349	783	10,566	9,760	197			153	450	
Near East and south Asia (total).....	7,458	1,181	6,277	4,646	1,631					
Jordan.....	1,563	195	1,398		1,398					
Lebanon.....	2,953	286	2,707	2,474	233					
Yemen.....	2,872	700	2,172	2,172						
Far East and Pacific (total).....	14,728	1,620	13,078	6,281	1,830			290	4,409	268
China, Republic of.....	2,896	358	2,538	822					1,448	258
Japan.....	3,127	35	3,092	2,802				290		
Korea.....	4,740	829	3,881	2,657	1,223					
Ryukyu Islands.....	3,965	398	3,567		600				2,961	
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total).....	10,100		10,100					10,100		
Total.....	63,437	5,439	57,998	31,342	9,019			12,083	5,286	268
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	23,028	23,028								
Grand total.....	80,465	28,467	57,998							

¹ Revised as of Dec. 31, 1961.

TABLE 29.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1961¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ²	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	8,100		8,100	4,800				3,300		
Italy.....	8,100		8,100	4,800				3,300		
Africa (total).....	147,156	14,525	132,631	104,627	22,569	145	135	1,477	3,678	
Congo.....	7,015	1,134	6,781	3,120	461		90	810	2,291	
Ethiopia.....	2,828	730	2,128		2,128					
Kenya.....	1,000	209	1,400		1,000					
Libya.....	3,400	600	2,800	1,300	1,500					
Morocco.....	61,860	5,920	55,960	43,725	17,000	145	45		45	
Tanganyika.....	1,045	216	1,450		330			120		
Tunisia.....	67,868	5,750	62,112	56,482	5,750			403	1,387	
Near East and south Asia (total).....	100,613	15,733	84,880	72,620	10,803			257	1,200	
Afghanistan.....	21,672	4,214	17,458	17,458						
Cyprus.....	8,341	1,000	7,341	6,440	901					
Greece (Crete).....	3,698	370	3,328	3,328						
India.....	350	80	256					256		
Iran.....	9,407	1,437	7,870	3,290	4,580					
Jordan.....	17,467	2,190	15,297	14,443	854					
Lebanon.....	2,767	206	2,561							
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	20,288	3,450	16,838	12,370	4,468					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	14,931	2,431	12,500						1,200	
Yemen.....	1,696	255	1,431	1,430				1		
Far East and Pacific (total).....	23,690	1,890	21,700	15,575	3,275					2,850
Korea.....	23,690	1,890	21,700	15,575	3,275					2,850
Latin America (total).....	216		216	45	40	51				
Peru.....	216		216	45	40	51		8		
Total.....	270,675	32,148	247,527	197,667	30,087	196	135	5,114	4,878	2,850
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	31,525	31,525								
Grand total.....	311,000	63,473	247,527							

¹ Revised as of Dec. 31, 1961.

² Including transportation to point of entry for Afghanistan.

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TABLE 30.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued in calendar year 1960

[In thousands of dollars]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
SEC. 202										
Economic development.....	34,222	3,914	30,308	30,308						
Afghanistan.....	9,872	1,914	7,958	7,958						
Tunisia.....	24,350	2,000	22,350	22,350						
Child feeding.....	11,343	280	11,063	7,334				3,749		
Italy.....	8,100		8,100	4,800				3,300		
Tunisia.....	3,243	280	2,963	2,534				449		
Voluntary agency.....	33,143	31,919	1,224		1,224					
Korea.....	1,815	591	1,224		1,224					
Ocean freight, title III.....	31,328	31,328								
Total, sec. 202.....	78,708	36,093	42,615	37,642	1,224			3,749		
SEC. 201										
Refugees.....	24,392	3,166	21,226	19,203				130	1,887	
Morocco.....	4,891	369	4,522	4,483				39		
Tunisia.....	4,570	366	4,204	3,420				97	687	
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	14,931	2,431	12,500	11,300					1,200	
Disaster.....	74,980	9,815	65,165	45,841	15,756			642	2,896	
China, Republic of.....	2,606	336	2,270	822					1,448	
Congo.....	456	70	386					386		
Cyprus.....	8,341	1,000	7,341	6,440	901					
Greece.....	3,698	370	3,328	3,328						
India.....	336	80	256					256		
Iran.....	7,598	1,237	6,271	1,691	4,580					
Jordan.....	17,487	2,190	15,297	14,443	854					
Korea.....	2,925	368	2,557	2,657						
Lebanon.....	5,790	492	5,298	5,035	263					
Libya.....	8,073	856	7,217	3,363	3,834					

Ryukyu Islands.....	2,302	248	2,054	900			1,448
Somalia.....	346	56	290	280			
Syria.....	12,250	1,912	10,338	5,870	4,468		
Yemen.....	2,872	700	2,172	2,172			
Total, sec. 201.....	99,342	12,981	86,361	65,044	15,756	778	4,783
Grand total.....	178,050	49,074	128,976	102,686	10,980	4,527	4,783

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for Afghanistan.

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TABLE 31.—Title II, Public Law 480 transfer authorizations issued in calendar year 1960

[In metric tons]

Purpose and country	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Economic development REC. 202	174,000						
Afghanistan.....	50,000						
Tunisia.....	124,000						
Child feeding	67,897				9,133		
Italy.....	52,778				8,000		
Tunisia.....	15,119				1,133		
Voluntary agency		22,677					
Korea.....		22,677					
Total, sec. 202	241,897	22,677			9,133		
Refugees REC. 201	161,029				365	7,002	
Morocco.....	25,973				115		
Tunisia.....	20,000				250	3,002	
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	118,056					4,000	
Disaster	332,518	162,410			1,601	11,600	
China, Republic of.....	7,747					5,700	
Congo.....					997		
Cyprus.....	32,844	10,028					
Greece.....	20,000						
India.....					664		
Iran.....	10,000	47,315					
Jordan.....	98,292	9,821					
Korea.....	16,330						
Lebanon.....	33,000	1,927					
Libya.....	20,000	42,222					
Ryukyu Islands.....	5,000	5,000				5,900	
Somalia.....		2,000					

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Syria.....	69,389	44,027			
Yemen.....	17,909				
Total, sec. 201.....	496,547	102,410		2,020	18,602
Grand total.....	738,444	185,087		11,159	18,602

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TABLE 32.—Title 11, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued in calendar year 1961

[In thousands of dollars]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation ¹	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
SEC. 302										
Economic development	121,703	12,183	109,520	99,515	6,172	395		125	403	2,850
Afghanistan	11,800	2,300	9,500	9,500						
China, Republic of	5,873	533	5,320	4,800		395		125		
Dahomey	860	130	730	140	127				403	
Ethiopia	1,600	400	1,200		1,200					
Iran	1,600	300	1,300	1,600						
Korea	23,590	1,860	21,730	15,575	3,275					2,850
Libya	3,100	600	2,500	1,300	1,500					
Morocco	43,500	3,500	40,000	40,000						
Tanzania	80	10	70		70					
Tunisia	29,100	2,500	26,500	26,600						
Child feeding	295	80	215	45	40	51		80		
Peru	295	80	215	45	40	51		80		
Voluntary agency	36,702	31,236	2,556						2,500	56
Hong Kong	1,230	174	1,056						1,000	56
India	1,780	280	1,500						1,500	
Ocean freight, title III	33,782	33,7								
Total, sec. 302	158,701	46,492	112,202	99,560	6,212	446		205	2,963	2,906
SEC. 201										
Refugees	32,531	4,700	27,831	20,790	4,825	295	169	255	1,500	
Austria	5,100	600	4,500		4,500					
Morocco	3,303	294	3,009	2,540		295	74	100		
Tunisia	7,896	696	7,200	5,450			95	155	1,500	
Uganda	390	65	325		325					
USRWA (Palestine refugees)	15,842	3,045	12,800	12,800						

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Disaster.....	99,574	11,360	88,214	10,600	60,844	650	90	2,939	4,091	
Congo.....	9,484	1,360	8,120	4,520	461		90	633	2,416	
Ethiopia.....	3,078	650	2,428	1,000	1,428					
India.....	725	125	600					600		
Jordan.....	185	35	150	150						
Kenya.....	6,730	670	5,860		4,500	670		710		
Morocco.....	14,075	2,075	12,000		12,000					
Myanmar Islands.....	275		275						275	
Somalia.....	425	100	325		325					
Syria.....	15,638	3,138	12,500	12,500						
Tanganyika.....	11,435	1,510	10,125		9,130			985		
Tunisia.....	8,513	1,013	7,500		7,500					
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	25,500		25,500		25,500					
Vietnam.....	1,625	225	1,400						1,400	
Yemen.....	1,096	255	1,431	1,430				1		
Total, sec. 201.....	132,108	16,060	116,048	40,360	65,669	945	250	3,194	5,591	
Grand total.....	290,899	62,559	228,340	139,950	71,681	1,391	259	3,399	8,554	2,906

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for Afghanistan.

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TABLE 33.—Title 11, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued in calendar year 1961

Purpose and country	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
SEC. 202							
Economic development.....	505,326	61,996	790		225	1,500	3,500
Afghanistan.....	50,060						
China (Taiwan).....	24,500		790		225		
Dahomey.....	626	1,780				1,500	
Ethiopia.....		12,000					
Iran.....	8,200						
Korea.....	82,000	32,750					3,500
Libya.....	7,000	15,300					
Morocco.....	200,000						
Tanganyika.....		450					
Tunisia.....	133,000						
Child feeding.....	44	690	102		103		
Peru.....	454	690	102		103		
Voluntary agency.....						9,079	61
Hong Kong.....						3,620	61
India.....						5,443	
Total, sec. 202.....	505,780	62,666	892		388	10,668	3,561
SEC. 201							
Refugees.....	176,250	32,781	625	620	520	4,500	
Austria.....		20,031					
Morocco.....	13,950		625	410	220		
Tunisia.....	28,463			510	300	4,500	
Uganda.....		2,750					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	133,837						
Disaster.....	198,745	477,392	1,300	500	6,136	7,850	
Congo.....	40,832	9,000		500	1,499	1,499	
Ethiopia.....	5,000	14,298					
India.....						2,134	
Jordan.....	1,380						
Kenya.....		29,200	1,300		1,500		
Morocco.....		100,000					

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Ryukyu Islands.....						1,300	
Somalia.....		2,500					
Syria.....	144,374						
Tanganyika.....		62,000			2,000		
Tunisia.....		60,000					
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....		200,000					
Vietnam.....						5,000	
Yemen.....	7,150						
Total sec. 501.....	375,004	510,173	1,925	1,420	6,026	12,350	
Grand total.....	880,784	572,839	2,817	1,420	7,044	23,927	3,561

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TABLE 34.—Title III, Public Law 480, authorizations for foreign donations, fiscal years 1955-61

Country	1955-59		1960		1961	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thousand	Thousand dollars	Thousand	Thousand dollars	Thousand	Thousand dollars
Aden.....	168	32	115	19	37	6
Afghanistan.....	1,269	235	326	54	7,044	643
Algeria.....	14,358	1,669	9,638	612	28,547	2,315
Antigua.....	1,346	263	240	40	397	69
Austria.....	66,582	21,044	9,927	765	9,691	635
Bahama Islands.....	828	279	77	13	.....	.....
Barutoland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	30
Belgian Congo.....	253	46	637	89	.....	.....
Belgium.....	786	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	2 32	5,677	2,595	226	4,243	425
Brazil.....	8,003	10,475	14,701	1,754	28,737	3,217
British Guiana.....	1,575	340	722	122	865	149
British Honduras.....	2,367	445	795	80	1,252	147
Burma.....	9,968	1,854	447	74	1,401	240
Cambodia.....	209	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameroons, French.....	.....	.....	900	56	1,265	129
Canary Islands.....	480	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	114,533	12,892	41,411	3,203	55,181	5,355
Chad.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	9
Chile.....	192,605	28,823	75,154	6,547	77,809	7,070
Colombia.....	108,901	18,540	25,775	2,488	44,926	4,880
Congo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,139	580
Costa Rica.....	2,532	534	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba.....	2,000	35	7,329	597	826	44
Dahomey.....	1,043	97	817	43	12,898	993
Dominica.....	1,477	266	697	80	727	89
Ecuador.....	13,435	1,850	4,400	306	8,086	919
Egypt.....	300,396	50,637	121,656	8,205	294,788	21,550
England.....	283	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	1,710	301	1,404	206	1,808	248
Finland.....	3,300	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Formosa.....	392,424	37,954	57,289	4,355	123,399	10,849
France.....	21,824	10,283	161	14	269	31
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Guiana.....	482	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Africa.....	1,180	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies.....	514	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon.....	.....	.....	54	9	164	23
Gambia.....	992	190	.....	.....	460	79
Gaza.....	12,961	2,343	559	94	10,551	1,000
Germany.....	310,678	91,770	38,063	3,183	10,031	1,438
Ghana.....	1,600	526	2,203	133	8,423	974
Goa.....	1,349	691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	415,453	81,922	100,100	7,170	109,558	7,642
Grenada.....	766	147	.....	.....	274	38
Guadeloupe.....	449	98	310	20	369	34
Guatemala.....	6,453	1,215	2,959	203	3,404	422
Haiti.....	22,908	3,088	13,128	1,092	12,938	1,141
Honduras.....	8,189	2,095	1,446	164	2,467	314
Hong Kong.....	144,384	10,741	57,371	4,584	31,813	3,523
India.....	599,170	112,034	96,849	10,039	153,201	8,399
Indonesia.....	24,875	1,482	4,825	705	8,590	1,364
Iran.....	21,040	4,291	7,305	656	18,280	1,019
Iraq.....	7,893	1,493	1,220	211	3,625	621
Israel.....	67,445	8,274	6,782	518	12,023	1,058
Italy.....	1,205,004	164,342	273,891	18,288	238,226	16,943
Ivory Coast.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica.....	18,700	3,484	8,496	628	6,277	706
Japan.....	126,833	18,743	28,738	2,043	10,845	1,621
Java.....	60	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan.....	42,041	6,291	22,363	1,550	38,691	2,921
Kenya.....	2,177	418	539	91	590	101
Korea.....	774,272	93,821	137,417	6,434	162,618	10,533
Laos.....	208	29	.....	.....	2,722	331
Lebanon.....	10,192	1,279	2,762	227	1,234	211
Liberia.....	3,870	282	2,624	223	4,032	415
Libya.....	24,692	4,194	12,897	916	19,088	1,445
Macao.....	2,680	575	6,278	457	8,321	753
Malagasy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	10
Malaya (Malaya States).....	7,474	1,497	3,096	253	4,075	430
Malgaebc Republic.....	.....	.....	180	21	.....	.....
Malta.....	11,225	3,599	750	44	1,379	101
Martinique.....	690	115	216	25	313	34
Mauritania.....	.....	.....	400	67	340	58
Mauritius.....	58	11	.....	.....	603	101
Mexico.....	57,705	3,092	19,132	1,283	41,124	3,190

TABLE 34. Title III, Public Law 480, authorizations for foreign donations, fiscal years 1955-81—Continued

Country	1955-59		1960		1961	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thousand	Thousand dollars	Thousand	Thousand dollars	Thousand	Thousand dollars
Montserrat.....	420	80	118	20	35	6
Morocco, French.....	55,895	8,541	47,712	3,311	102,037	7,198
Netherlands.....	4	(1)				
New Guinea, Netherlands.....	395	72	100	17	178	30
Nicaragua.....					2,334	157
Niger.....					11	2
Nigeria.....	924	171	333	53	615	81
North Borneo.....	551	104	171	29	96	16
Nyasaland.....	123	24			40	7
Pakistan.....	120,419	29,599	12,395	1,232	24,283	2,446
Panama.....	17,607	5,127	561	94	2,306	395
Paraguay.....	5,981	1,043	7,190	539	12,332	1,114
Peru.....	34,510	8,033	17,934	1,541	34,256	3,177
Philippine Islands.....	132,443	20,628	48,084	5,345	62,722	6,783
Poland.....	22,544	3,155	45,497	3,539	58,104	5,019
Portugal.....	85,784	15,254	41,997	3,365	59,095	5,614
Ruanda Urundi.....					269	23
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....	32,716	4,480	14,014	1,349	31,042	2,560
St. Helena.....	150	30			97	17
St. Kitts.....	1,478	282	58	10	340	58
St. Lucia.....	409	78	71	12		
St. Vincent.....	937	184	165	28	190	33
Salvador.....	4,845	1,056			300	51
Sarawak.....	4,271	504	464	78	127	22
Senegal.....						
Seychelles.....					60	10
Sierre Leone.....	610	81	920	72	1,365	122
Singapore.....	1,976	261	1,764	181	2,244	215
Somalia.....					110	19
Somalland, British.....			12	2		
Somalland, French.....					445	42
Spain.....	467,301	121,644	101,722	10,139	64,249	7,781
Sudan.....	155	29	54	9		
Surinam.....	1,661	323	282	47	671	115
Swaziland.....					40	7
Syria.....	3,931	742	230	39	1,006	172
Tanganyika.....	498	92	103	17	350	60
Thailand.....	1,470	269	395	66	362	62
Togo.....	1,110	107	7,228	437	3,142	287
Trieste.....	29,720	4,662	3,253	227	7,698	574
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,820	285	283	48	448	77
Tunisia.....	7,974	1,097	1,814	154	5,548	554
Turkey.....	11,600	2,349	9,043	1,187	9,020	1,037
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	5	1	33	6	66	9
Uganda.....	573	104	379	64	395	68
Upper Volta.....					86	13
Uruguay.....			2,366	247	2,929	323
Vietnam.....	420,188	50,228	84,233	6,237	55,174	4,628
Virgin Islands.....	255	48				
Yugoslavia.....	670,620	112,814	180,020	14,168	140,290	14,111
Total.....	7,300,676	1,235,635	1,862,307	148,920	2,358,578	208,194
Number of countries.....	106	106	91	91		104

1 Less than \$50.

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TABLE 35.—Value of materials received under barter contracts by country, July 1—Dec. 31, 1981, and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961¹

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	July 1 through Dec. 31, 1961	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961	Country	July 1 through Dec. 31, 1961	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961
Africa ²	2,130	125,071	Mozambique.....	27	20,473
Angola.....		123	Netherlands.....	241	7,482
Argentina.....	114	3,494	New Caledonia.....		3,418
Australia.....		22,301	Nigeria.....		552
Bechuanaland.....		884	Norway.....	1,089	13,436
Belgium/Luxembourg.....		23,335	Pakistan.....		74
Bolivia.....		1,973	Peru.....		17,179
Brazil.....	4,197	36,364	Philippines.....		27,252
British Guiana.....	420	9,827	Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	350	32,868
Canada.....	7,331	119,804	South Africa, Republic.....	5,741	146,383
Ceylon.....		304	Spain.....		5,631
Chile.....		2,008	Surinam.....	2,410	14,740
China (Taiwan).....		121	Sweden.....	140	5,109
Colombia.....		1,341	Tanganyika.....	30	164
Congo, Republic.....	1,554	22,371	Tasmania.....		612
Cuba.....	72	952	Thailand.....		4,406
France.....	274	87,069	Trieste.....		584
Germany, West.....	419	44,173	Turkey.....	50	82,224
Ghana.....	2,020	17,210	Uganda.....		51
Greece.....	572	8,728	United Kingdom.....	17,893	57,173
India.....	6,491	54,216	United States ³		12,491
Israel.....		273	Venezuela.....	51	379
Italy.....	313	24,675	West Indies Federation ⁴	3,985	76,699
Japan.....	2,123	91,559	Yugoslavia.....	288	11,422
Korea.....	1,077	1,058	Others ⁵	13,237	14,738
Malta.....	359	2,132			
Mexico.....	2,128	64,006	Total.....	84,818	1,330,919
Morocco.....	2,682	9,087			

¹ Includes partial estimate for December 1961.

² Materials (mainly industrial diamonds) from unspecified African countries.

³ Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development.

⁴ Jamaica and Trinidad only.

⁵ Includes shipments for which documents listing country of origin have not been processed.

TABLE 36.—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, July 1–Dec. 31, 1961, and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961¹

(In thousand-dollar equivalents)

Country	July 1 through Dec. 31, 1961	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961	Country	July 1 through Dec. 31, 1961	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1961
Aden.....		30	Japan.....	5,688	154,657
Algeria.....		976	Jordan.....	7	1,670
Angola.....	1	29	Korea.....		3,679
Australia.....		7,103	Kuwait.....		141
Austria.....	3,812	44,854	Lebanon.....	31	4,500
Azores.....		261	Liberia.....	58	235
Bahamas.....		35	Libya.....		8
Bahrain.....		22	Madeira.....		160
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	456	118,936	Malaya, Federation.....	7	837
Bermuda.....		69	Malta.....		624
Bhokia.....		6,558	Mexico.....	142	18,695
Brazil.....		13,925	Morocco.....	686	1,566
British Cameroons.....	3	13	Mozambique.....	828	4,239
British Guiana.....		13	Netherlands.....	1,000	140,870
British Honduras.....	14	43	Netherlands Antilles.....		37
Canada.....		2,925	New Zealand.....		9
Canal Zone.....		144	Nicaragua.....	150	369
Canary Islands.....	1,510	10,456	Nigeria.....	539	2,792
Cape Verde Islands.....		10	Norway.....	1,512	28,957
Ceylon.....		1,315	Okinawa.....		824
Chile.....	24	3,122	Pakistan.....		50
China (Taiwan).....		8,008	Panama.....		175
Colombia.....	987	10,181	Peru.....	5,195	20,393
Congo, Republic.....	151	2,372	Philippines.....	298	8,776
Costa Rica.....	240	630	Portugal.....		5,573
Cuba.....		5,826	Portuguese India.....	6	46
Cyprus.....		1,806	Qatar.....		10
Denmark.....	813	8,936	Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....		469
Dominican Republic.....	183	523	Saudi Arabia.....		757
Ecuador.....		33	Sierra Leone.....	8	74
El Salvador.....		775	South Africa, Republic.....		3,063
Ethiopia.....		166	Spain.....	6,493	23,463
Finland.....	291	5,041	St. Pierre-Miquelon.....		72
France.....	61	63,311	Sweden.....		14,478
French Somaliland.....		167	Switzerland.....		3,250
French West Africa.....	83	1,800	Syrian Arab Republic.....	38	5,628
Germany, West.....	1,601	138,061	Thailand.....		4,336
Ghana.....	730	4,396	Trieste.....		1,371
Greece.....		11,617	Tunisia.....		638
Greenland.....		35	Turkey.....		17,884
Guam.....		53	United Arab Republic (Egypt).....		8,923
Guatemala.....	548	1,306	United Kingdom.....	13,919	272,801
Haiti.....	1,288	4,333	Uruguay.....		1,200
Honduras.....	62	169	Venezuela.....		1,398
Hong Kong.....	20	13,380	Virgin Islands.....		77
India.....	18,370	34,329	West Indies Federation ²	38	1,452
Indonesia.....		1,601	Yugoslavia.....		16,108
Iran.....		748	Others ³	7,302	26,146
Iraq.....	580	3,411			
Ireland.....	960	35,190			
Israel.....	748	24,376			
Italy.....	184	30,308			
			Total.....	78,354	1,432,084

¹ Commodity values at export market prices. Includes partial estimate for December 1961.

² Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries for contracts entered into prior to July 1957. It is estimated that about 87 percent of the value shown covers shipments to the United Kingdom, the remaining 13 percent covers shipments to other countries of the British Commonwealth including Australia, Canada, and Muscat, South Africa.

³ Includes Jamaica, Trinidad, and unidentified sections.

⁴ Includes shipments for which documents listing country of destination have not been processed and small quantities to British West Africa, Iceland, Muscat and Oman, Puerto Rico, Sao Tome, Surinam, Togo, and South Vietnam.