Dill

42 P1. 480

THE TENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE TENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1959

JULY 30, 1959.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
24011 WASHINGTON : 1959

3354

83d Pub. Law 480, Folder 1a /

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the 10th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period January 1 through June 30, 1959.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 30, 1959.*

3355

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

As Chairman, Interagency Committee on Agricultural Surplus Disposal, established by you on September 9, 1954, I am pleased to submit this 10th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480. I believe it to be in form suitable for your transmittal to the Congress as required by section 108 of the act.

For the various reasons of which you are so well aware, the tide of agricultural surpluses is little abated.

We continue to sell under title I the quantities authorized, which appear to be about all we reasonably can at this time, consistent with the wise restrictions of the act. Wherever emergencies have occurred, we have endeavored judiciously and humanely to alleviate the conditions.

Our committee has heeded your charge to use agricultural surpluses as "food for peace." A good start has been made, and plans for increasing the tempo are being developed.

There are very few signs at present, however, that our total efforts will consume increasing supplies. What started as a temporary activity is tending to become permanent.

CLARENCE FRANCIS.

CONTENTS

	Page
Transmittals	III, V
Introduction	1
Summary	1
Title I	2
Agreements signed	2
Usual marketings	4
Role of Public Law 480 programs	4
Programs financed with Public Law 480 foreign currencies	5
Administration of foreign currencies	6
Currency uses	9
Title II	26
Title III	27
Domestic and foreign donations	27, 28
Barter	30
Appendix—Programing and shipment tables	35

3357

TENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

INTRODUCTION

This report deals with activities under the several Public Law 480 programs during the second 6 months of the fiscal year 1959.

The administration has requested a 1-year extension of titles I and II of Public Law 480, and an increase in authorization of $1.5 billion for title I and $300 million for title II.

Amendments of the act have also been recommended in furtherance of the food-for-peace program. The major recommendations are to amend title I to permit grants of food for the establishment of national food reserves in underdeveloped countries and to amend title II to authorize greater use of commodities in connection with economic development projects.

SUMMARY

During the period January–June 1959, programing of surplus agricultural commodities under the three titles of the act totaled $803.5 million, bringing to $8,358 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 $5,078.5 million estimated CCC cost [1] ($3,701.2 million at export market value), including $470.5 million ($380.3 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 more than $2,800 million at export market value, of which approximately $400 million was shipped during the January–July 1959 period.

Cumulative authorizations for emergency relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act totaled $546 million at CCC cost, of which $59.8 million was authorized during this period. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief through nonprofit voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations under title III of the act amounted to $1,646 million at CCC cost, of which $153 million was donated during this period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to $1,087.5 million at export market value, of which $120.2 million represents contracts entered into during this period. Although the figures cited for the different types of programs are not comparable, they indicate the volume of commodities being moved or committed under these programs.

[1] As used in this report, CCC cost represents the cost of commodities to the Commodity Credit Corporation which 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. 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.

3358

TITLE I. FOREIGN CURRENCY SALES

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Sixteen agreements, or supplements to agreements, involving a CCC cost of approximately $470.5 million, were entered into with 14 countries during the period January–June 1959. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table I.

TABLE I.—*Commodity composition of agreements signed, January–June 1959*

	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
			Millions	*Millions*
Wheat and wheat flour	Bushel	[1] 30,980,000	$51.8	$76.2
Feed grains	do	[2] 24,359,000	29.6	34.6
Rice	Hundredweight	4,386,000	26.7	41.8
Cotton	Bale	614,900	84.2	123.0
Tobacco	Pound	38,730,000	30.4	30.4
Dairy products	do	51,650,000	5.2	12.1
Poultry	do	3,110,000	1.0	1.0
Fats and oils	do	903,779,000	118.8	118.8
Dry edible beans	Hundredweight	272,000	2.0	2.0
Total commodities			349.7	439.9
Ocean transportation			30.6	30.6
Total, including ocean transportation			380.3	[illegible]

[1] Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.
[2] Other grains:

	Bushels
Corn	6,896,000
Barley	16,173,000
Grain sorghums	1,290,000
Total	24,359,000

One hundred and fifty-eight agreements, or supplements to agreements, with a total CCC cost of $5,078.5 million, have been entered into with 38 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 II.

TABLE II.—*Commodity composition of all agreements signed through June 30, 1959*

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
			Million	*Million*
Wheat and wheat flour	Bushel	[1] 842,635,000	$1,410.3	$2,268.8
Feed grains	do	[2] 210,054,000	247.3	388.6
Rice	Hundredweight	33,465,000	213.2	328.9
Cotton	Bale	[3] 2,978,800	616.0	824.5
Cotton linters	do	7,000	.3	.3
Meat products	Pound	120,872,000	39.2	39.2
Tobacco	do	250,100,000	181.3	181.3
Dairy products	do	285,526,000	48.2	84.3
Fats and oils	do	3,631,270,000	526.2	533.4
Poultry	do	17,410,000	5.4	5.4
Dry edible beans	Hundredweight	591,000	4.4	4.4
Fruits and vegetables	Pound	176,159,000	15.3	15.3
Seeds	Hundredweight	10,000	.4	.4
Total			3,307.5	4,684.8
Ocean transportation			393.7	393.7
Total, including ocean transportation			3,701.2	5,078.5

[1] Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.
[2] Other grains:

	Bushels
Corn	83,597,000
Oats	7,644,000
Barley	82,120,000
Rye	4,738,000
Grain sorghums	31,936,000
Total	210,054,000

[3] Includes 25,000 extra long staple cotton.

SHIPMENTS

Title I shipments since the beginning of the program totaled more than $2,800 million at export market value through June 30, 1959, of which about $400 million was shipped during the reporting period. The export market value of commodities programed under all agreements signed through June 30, 1959, was $3,307.5 million (excluding ocean transportation costs). The value of shipments increased over the level of the previous 6 months. The value of the shipments for the fiscal year 1959 totaled about $725 million, 10 percent greater than the fiscal year 1958.

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 generally 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 trade 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 marketing provisions which specify quantities of certain commodities to be purchased commercially within a given period from free-world sources (including the United States) in addition to the quantities to be purchased from the United States for foreign currency. In some instances specific quantities to be purchased from the United States for dollars are indicated.

ROLE OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS

Total U.S. agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, are estimated at about $3.7 billion, compared with $4 billion in the fiscal year 1958.

Disposals under Public Law 480 have been a major factor in U.S. agricultural exports; exports under this law have accounted for 27 percent of total agricultural exports for the 5-year period it has been in operation, as shown in table III.

TABLE III.—*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]

Programs	1954–55	1955–56	1956–57	1957–58	1958–59 [1]	1954–55 through 1958–59 [1]
Public Law 480:						
Title I	73	430	909	660	729	2,810
Title II	83	91	88	92	56	410
Title III:						
Barter	125	298	401	100	144	1,068
Donations	135	184	165	173	138	795
Total	416	1,012	1,563	1,025	1,067	5,083
Other exports	2,728	2,484	3,165	2,977	2,678	14,032
Total exports	3,144	3,496	4,728	4,002	3,745	19,115
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports	13	29	33	26	28	27

[1] Partly estimated.

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

TABLE IV.—*Exports under Public Law 480 compared with total U.S. exports of specified commodities, fiscal year 1959* [1]

Programs	Wheat [2]	Corn [3]	Rice	Cotton	Cottonseed and soybean oil
	Million bushels	*Million bushels*	*Million hundredweight*	*Thousand bales*	*Million pounds*
Public Law 480:					
Title I	230	23	3.7	641	764
Title II	11	2	(4)	8	
Title III:					
Barter	22	15	2.5	[5] 417	
Donations	21	9	.5		
Total	284	49	6.7	1,066	764
Other exports	161	169	7.3	2,024	398
Total exports	445	218	14.0	3,090	1,162
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports	64	22	48	34	66

[1] Partly estimated.
[2] Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.
[3] Corn and corn equivalent of cornmeal.
[4] Less than 50,000 hundredweight.
[5] Invoices to contractors during period.

ACCOUNTING FOR TITLE I COSTS

The CCC cost of financing the export of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, included in agreements signed through June 30, 1959, is estimated at $4,684.8 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, CCC is paying ocean transportation costs of $393.7 million for commodities required to be shipped on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels. The total estimated cumulative cost is $5,078.5 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 $3,307.5 million which is $1,377.3 million less than their estimated cost to CCC.

CCC is reimbursed for program costs each year by appropriation. Appropriations of $3,084.3 million have been made to reimburse CCC for program costs as follows: fiscal year 1955, $67.5 million; fiscal year 1956, $637 million; fiscal year 1957, $1,290.8 million; fiscal year 1958, $1,089.0 million. A request for reimbursement of $1,100.0 million for the fiscal year 1959 program costs is contained in the current budget.

PROGRAMS FINANCED WITH PUBLIC LAW 480 FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Public Law 480 foreign currencies have been used to support a variety of programs authorized under the act. Certain of these foreign currency uses require congressional appropriation; others do not.

CCC is reimbursed to the extent that dollar appropriations are used to purchase these foreign currencies.

Uses subject to appropriations.—Section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953 provides that foreign currency holdings may be used only as provided in appropriation acts. This provision is applicable to grants for the payment of U.S. obligations under section 104(f) and grants to foreign countries under sections 104 (d) and (e), and to at least 10 percent of the currencies which accrue under title I sales. The authority to waive the applicability of section 1415 is vested in the President, who has delegated the authority to the Budget Director.

For purposes specified in sections 104 (g) (relating only to Smith-Mundt activities), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o), the utilization of foreign currencies requires authority in specific appropriation acts. These authorizations supplement regular agency programs for similar purposes.

Use of foreign currencies for the construction of military family housing abroad as authorized by Public Law 161, 84th Congress, supplements the current Department of Defense construction appropriation. On the other hand, over the years, dollar reimbursement of the capital cost of the housing will be made to CCC out of appropriations for the quarters allowances of the personnel occupying the housing to the extent that the facilities are actually used. It is estimated that 15 to 20 years will be needed to effect full reimbursement without interest, assuming full occupancy and normal maintenance costs.

Uses not subject to appropriations

A. Public Law 480 authorizes many uses of sales proceeds which permit an expansion of certain U.S. agency programs beyond current appropriations. These uses are those provided for in sections 104 (a), (b), (h), (i), and (j), (d) when authorized, and (f) for travel expenses of Congressional committees.

B. Economic development loans to the purchasing country are provided under section 104(g) of the act. Section 104(c) provides for military aid for the common defense. Section 104(e) provides for loans to certain private investors and grants for economic development when waiver has been granted.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Title I sales agreements include the terms for the deposit and use of currency proceeds. The amounts of proceeds to be used for grants and loans to the purchasing government under sections 104 (e) and (g), for loans to private enterprise under section 104(e), and the amounts for payment of U.S. obligations under section 104(f) are stipulated in the agreement. The amounts for other uses authorized by section 104 of the act are now 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 to the account of the U.S. disbursing officer in the Embassy. In accordance with the 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.

Agencies desiring to use currencies other than those stipulated in the agreement for loans under sections 104 (e) and (g) apply to the Bureau for an allocation authorizing the use of the currency for the proposed program or project. Applications are reviewed by the Bureau 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 in relation to available appropriated funds, and other possible competing uses for the currencies. Uses under section 104(h) to support Fulbright program activities are determined by the Secretary of State, and the allocations are made by the Bureau of the Budget.

In all cases, however, agencies must await apportionment of currencies by the Bureau of the Budget before incurring actual obligations. The apportionment process is used by the Bureau of the Budget to insure that total obligations for all programs do not exceed actual currency availabilities, to permit some programs to go forward before receipt of total sales proceeds, and to permit further program review in the event of any changes in circumstances subsequent to the time of allocation.

Uses under sections 104 (h) (relating only to Smith-Mundt activities), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o) are limited to amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts.

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

Authority	Currency use	Responsible agency
Sec. 104:		
(a)	Agricultural market development	Department of Agriculture.
(b)	Supplemental stockpile	Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.
(c)	Common defense	Departments of State and Defense.
(d)	Purchase of goods for other countries	International Cooperation Administration.
(e)	Grants for economic development	Do.
(e)	Loans to private enterprise	Export-Import Bank of Washington.
(f)	Payment of U.S. obligations	Any agency.
(g)	Loans to foreign governments	International Cooperation Administration.
(h)	International educational exchange	Department of State.
(i)	Translation of books and periodicals	U.S. Information Agency.
(j)	American-sponsored schools and centers	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(k)	Scientific activities	National Science Foundation and other appropriate agencies.
(l)	Buildings for U.S. Government use	Department of State.
(m)	Trade fairs	Department of Agriculture and U.S. Information Agency.
(n)	Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.	Library of Congress.
(o)	American educational studies	Department of State.

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

[In million dollars equivalent]

Country [1]	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1959	Allocations by Budget Bureau through Mar. 31, 1960 [2] [3]	Collections through Mar. 31, 1960 [3]	Disbursements by agencies through Mar. 31, 1960 [4]
Argentina	64.1	30.7	29.4	7.3
Austria	42.9	40.7	38.6	18.8
Brazil	179.9	170.7	98.0	62.3
Burma	40.7	37.9	22.1	2.2
Ceylon	21.0	11.5	5.1	.2
Chile	39.6	39.3	38.9	26.8
China (Taiwan)	35.3	21.1	21.1	8.6
Colombia	39.3	38.9	28.2	18.8
Ecuador	9.9	9.4	7.8	5.9
Finland	40.1	40.1	33.3	19.0
France	57.9	25.8	29.6	8.0
Germany	1.2	1.2	1.2	.7
Greece	66.0	63.6	62.3	51.7
Iceland	8.1	7.3	4.8	3.2
India	658.2	562.1	496.5	26.9
Indonesia	137.0	97.1	96.5	1.7
Iran	12.4	12.5	12.4	7.8
Israel	131.0	115.9	100.2	69.7
Italy	152.9	147.2	133.0	89.8
Japan	153.8	139.6	146.3	139.8
Korea	165.0	129.9	126.3	116.3
Mexico	28.2	25.8	25.2	6.7
Netherlands	.3	.3	.3	.1
Pakistan	272.0	185.7	186.2	80.0
Paraguay	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.5
Peru	25.2	23.2	21.2	14.5
Philippines	14.4	13.0	13.7	3.5
Poland	182.0	7.2	132.6	.4
Portugal	7.1	7.0	7.0	5.1
Spain	392.1	314.4	286.0	73.4
Thailand	4.6	4.3	4.2	2.0
Turkey	197.3	178.2	142.2	72.5
United Arab Republic	67.9	59.5	19.2	4.5
United Kingdom	48.2	47.7	48.5	15.3
Uruguay	12.4	7.4	0	0
Vietnam	6.0	2.3	3.4	.4
Yugoslavia	389.3	369.6	201.2	94.7
Total	[5] 3,703.3	2,985.1	2,715.4	1,055.1

[1] Agreement with Bolivia expired with no purchases made.

[2] Includes amounts specified in the agreements, to be used for loans under secs. 104 (e) and (g), not subject to allocation. Allocations of $5,700,000 to Bolivia are not included in the total.

[3] Calculated using the collection rates of exchange.

[4] Disbursements under 104 (c), (d), and (e) grants are calculated at collection rates; 104(f) sales at current market rates; 104(g) loans at loan agreement rates; and 104 (a), (b), (e) loans, (h), (i), and (j) 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.

[5] Differs from table II which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

3365

CURRENCY USES

Under agreements entered into during the January–June 1959 period the dollar equivalent of planned foreign currency uses for the purposes specified in section 104 of the act are shown in table VI:

TABLE VI.—*Planned uses of foreign currency under agreements signed during January–June 1959*

	Million dollar equivalent	Percent of total
Common defense (sec. 104(c))	35.0	9.2
Grants for economic development (sec. 104(e))	17.0	4.5
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104(e))	46.7	12.3
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104(g))	115.3	30.3
Payment of U.S. obligations (sec. 104(f))	82.5	21.7
Other U.S. uses [1]	83.5	22.0
Total	[2] 380.0	100.0

[1] In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, most agreements provide that a specified amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. use categories, including the currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U.S. uses comprise the amounts shown. Included in this category are uses specified in subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), and sometimes (d) and (f).
[2] Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

Agricultural market development.—Section 104(a): This provision established 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.

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

Cooperative programs.—This program is designed to maintain, expand, or develop markets abroad for U.S. agricultural products, primarily under cooperative agreements with trade and agricultural groups. In this way, promotional efforts are undertaken by the groups most directly concerned with such exports.

Cooperative agreements for market development are entered into primarily with U.S. trade groups; individual projects are carried out under an agreed plan, and activities are jointly financed. The Department contributes foreign currencies and overall guidance, including

3366

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, agreements have been carried out by the Department where trade groups cannot undertake the project directly. 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, institutions, such as land-grant colleges, international organizations, 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, and the proposed financing from the trade groups involved and prospects for continuation when section 104(a) funds are no longer available.

Promotional techniques used have included: exhibits; surveys and studies of market potential and needs; promotional contests, including public appearances of commodity "maids" and "queens"; merchandising clinics; advertising campaigns; nutrition and sanitation education; samples for display and testing; exchange of management and technical personnel; translation, printing, and distribution of promotional and educational leaflets; motion pictures, film clips, and slides; studies of consumer demand; school lunch assistance; cooking demonstrations; and training of bakers and technicians.

Cooperative projects have been undertaken in principal foreign markets for all types of U.S. agricultural commodities available for export. Overall program results include increased interest and participation in expanding foreign markets by U.S. trade and agricultural groups; improved working relations with, and increased participation by, foreign trade and agricultural groups in promoting increased trade in U.S. agricultural commodities; a better understanding and servicing of foreign market needs; and the cooperation of foreign governments in projects designed to increase food consumption. Specific project accomplishments include: foreign consumers have been made more cotton conscious which has resulted in such country increases as 12 percent in France and 20 percent in Japan; in Thailand a new U.S. market has been created for 300,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk and 100,000 pounds of anhydrous milk fat annually; sales have been made of breeding stock more than 400 head of dairy cattle to Peru, 100 head of swine to Chile, and 100 head of sheep to Peru; poultry promotion in West Germany, coupled with poultry sales under a title I agreement, resulted in the issuance of import licenses for U.S. poultry of over 2 million pounds and the subsequent approval for a revolving tender for poultry imports; wheat promotion contributed to a 20 percent increase in bread consumption in Japan, the importation of 40,000 tons of U.S. wheat by Portugal, and the reentry of U.S. flour into the Angolan market; and the promotion of selected brands of cigarettes containing U.S. leaf was mainly respon-

sible for sales increases of such brands of 100 percent in France, 15 percent in Japan, and 100 percent in Thailand.

During the reporting period, 47 new market development projects were put into operation, including trade fair activities. This brings the total number of projects to 317 in 39 countries since the market development program began in 1955. Foreign currencies obligated or authorized for projects approved in the January–June 1959 period totaled approximately $3.1 million equivalent, bringing the total for market development activities to about $18.4 million equivalent since the program began, including general operating costs and trade fairs. Cooperating trade and agricultural groups have contributed $5.6 million equivalent in funds, personnel, and services to date, bringing the overall program total to $24 million.

TABLE VII.—*Summary of sec. 104(a) export market development projects for specified periods* [1]

Period	Number of projects initiated [2]	USDA contribution [3]	Cooperator contribution	Total
		Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*
Fiscal year 1956	17	$1,426	$165	$1,591
Fiscal year 1957	94	5,300	2,271	7,571
Fiscal year 1958	117	6,069	1,466	7,535
July to December 1958	42	2,494	904	3,398
January to June 1959	47	3,071	808	3,879
Total	317	18,360	5,614	23,974

[1] Based upon operating records and subject to adjustment upon final accounting.
[2] Cooperator, trade fair, and Department of Agriculture projects.
[3] Approximate dollar equivalent of foreign currencies.

Trade fair activities.—During the reporting period, agricultural trade promotion exhibits were presented by the Department of Agriculture at nine international fairs. This brings the number since the enactment of Public Law 480 to 40 international exhibits, reaching more than 20 million people in 16 countries.

Early in 1959, a new feature was introduced to the Department's trade promotion program—a mobile exhibit. This exhibit is mounted on truck-trailer units and is designed to carry the feed grain story into agricultural areas. One of the four units of the exhibit consists of a large plastic model of a champion beef steer through which the public passes to see the story of animal nutrition. Two units contain displays, and the other space for a library, office, and conference room. Three showings have been held so far in Italy—in Verona, Bologna, and Trieste.

Another exhibit designed todevelop foreign markets for U.S. foodstuffs was displayed at Cagliari, Italy. The exhibit, which had previously been used at four other Italian fairs, featured the use of high-protein feed concentrates, U.S. feed grains, and poultry products.

The Department of Agriculture cooperated with the Office of International Trade Fairs of the Department of Commerce in the presentation of a U.S. solo exhibit in Calcutta, India. The purpose was to stimulate an expanded market in India for U.S. dairy products, soybeans and soybean products, and wheat and wheat products.

At the Spanish Agricultural Fair in Madrid, U.S. soybean products and frozen poultry were exhibited, and a full-scale recombining plant

was displayed in operation, with samples of milk and ice cream distributed to the public. A U.S. supermarket was shown in Barcelona, Spain, under the trade-fair program of the Department of Commerce, with the Department o. Agriculture paying part of the cost with foreign currency.

In Poznan, Poland, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce cooperated in an exhibit of livestock feeding and sanitary production of livestock products to demonstrate the latest U.S. feeding techniques. Filter-type cigarettes were produced at the fair site with U.S. equipment, using U.S. tobacco in the blend. Samples were distributed to fair visitors.

American food products, primarily frozen poultry, fruit and fruit products, and other processed "convenience" foods, were displayed at the AIDA International Food Exhibition at Lausanne, Switzerland. Concurrently with the fair, meetings of the Fourth Interr tional Congress on Food Distribution and the International Association of Chain Stores at Lausanne drew several thousand food-industry leaders from the free world.

Market promotion exhibits in the trade fair program used the sampling technique to introduce some U.S. agricultural products to fair visitors, providing many of them with their first opportunity to see and taste American products. Promotional luncheons and dinners were arranged to introduce products from the United States to importers and food suppliers abroad to stimulate their interest in U.S. agricultural products.

Utilization research.—Continued progress has been made in the processing of grants with foreign scientific 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. During the reporting period, six new grants were made totaling about $670,000 equivalent. Two of these grants were placed in Finland, and four in the United Kingdom; they are concerned with basic research on cotton, dairy products, fats and oils, meat, and dry peas. Two additional grants in the United Kingdom, having a total value of about $100,000 equivalent, need only the concurrence of the foreign institutions to make them effective. These, added to eight grants activated in the United Kingdom early in the fiscal year 1959 and three grants in Israel late in the fiscal year 1958, will make a total of 19 grants made since the foreign utilization research program was initiated; the total amount of funds involved is about $2 million equivalent.

Twenty-eight additional projects, covering activities in France, Italy, Israel, Finland, Spain, and the United Kingdom, have been approved and grants are in various stages of processing; they represent a value of about $2 million equivalent.

Purchase of strategic materials.—Section 104(b): No foreign currency is now earmarked specifically for this purpose under title I agreements entered into to date.

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. Table VIII summarizes the status of this program.

As indicated in table VIII about $245 million of the $279 million equivalent planned for section 104(c) had been allocated through March 31, 1959, mostly in Korea, Pakistan, and Turkey.

TABLE VIII.—*Procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense since beginning of program*

[In thousand dollars equivalent]

Country	Amount planned through June 30, 1959	Amount allocated by Bureau of the through Budget Mar. 31, 1959	Purposes
Brazil	2,000	1,701	Approximately $300,000 will be required for the Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects in Brazil; remainder not yet programed.
Chile	100	87	For Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects.
China (Taiwan)	10,900	10,800	Projects for Chinese military forces.
Colombia	100	59	For Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects.
Iran	5,900	5,861	Support of the military budget of the Iranian Government to purchase specified items and services, including food, tires, batteries, and other military equipment.
Japan	(1)	(1)	U.S. military family housing. (See 104(f) currency uses.)
Korea	106,800	106,130	Support of Korean military budget.
Pakistan	79,400	57,452	About 50 percent of these funds have been programed for procurement related to base construction; 30 percent for support of Pakistan defense budget; remainder not yet apportioned.
Peru	100	100	For Inter-American Geodetic Survey mapping projects.
Philippines	3,100	2,100	$2,100,000 for miscellaneous procurement related to base construction for the Philippine Government.
Spain	9,500	9,96	For specific projects undertaken by Spanish military services in accordance with U.S. Department of Defense authorizations.
Turkey	58,260	50,694	For general defense support.
United Kingdom	(1)	(1)	U.S. military housing.
Vietnam	3,000	.....	For support of Vietnam defense budget.
Total	279,160	244,480	

[1] Currencies for military family housing, originally reserved under 104(c) are now accounted for under 104(f) together with other housing funds since these are reimbursable uses.

Purchase of goods for other friendly countries.—Section 104(d): Several sales agreements provide that a portion of foreign currency sales proceeds may be used to finance purchases of goods or services for other friendly countries. In total, $44.2 million equivalent of these funds (at deposit rates) has either been specifically earmarked or allocated for this purpose. The International Cooperation Administration is responsible for administering the use of these funds and by June 30, 1959, had issued authorizations using $30.8 million equivalent (at current exchange rates for exports). It is anticipated that negotiations will be concluded shortly to use an additional $2.4 million equivalent of funds allocated.

TABLE IX.—*Purchases of goods and services for other friendly countries under sec. 104(d) as of June 30, 1959*

[In million dollars equivalent [1]]

Sales proceeds from—	Amount	Purchases programed for—	Amount
Austria	2.8	Burma	5.0
Finland	3.6	China (Taiwan)	1.2
France	10.9	India	4.0
India	6.0	Indonesia	2.1
Italy	10.0	Israel	5.0
Japan	10.9	Korea	2.4
		Philippines	.5
Total	44.2	Ryukyu Islands	3.3
		San Marino	.9
		Spain	2.3
		Turkey	1.8
		Vietnam	1.8
		Total	30.8
		Adjustment difference in exchange rates	1.4
		Grand total	32.2

[1] The dollar equivalent value assigned to sales proceeds earmarked or allocated, reflect deposit rates agreed upon at the time the sales agreements were negotiated. The dollar equivalent value assigned to currencies programed for purchases reflect current exchange rates for exports.

During the 6 months under review, $3.6 million equivalent of these funds was programed. About $2.3 million equivalent will be used as part of the U.S. contribution to joint educational programs in Turkey and the Philippines. In Turkey, where illiteracy of military conscripts is recognized as a weakness in the country's military capacity, the United States has undertaken a program in cooperation with the Ministries of Education and National Defense to provide 2 months of basic training in reading, writing, and simple arithmetic to about 100,000 conscripts annually. It is anticipated that this program will be the forerunner of a nationwide adult literacy training program. About $1.8 million equivalent of French francs and Italian lire is being used to finance imports of building materials not available in Turkey for construction of school buildings needed for the program. About $500,000 equivalent of Japanese yen will be used to supplement the U.S. contribution to a general education project in the Philippines. These funds will be used to purchase paper for primary school textbooks. Also, the equivalent of $850,000 of Italian lire has been committed for a public-works project in San Marino and $450,000 of yen will be loaned to Indonesia to finance purchases of supplies and equipment in Japan.

It is the policy of the United States not to make advance commitments either to use these funds for purchases of specific commodities or to buy goods for a specific country. Standards conforming as closely as possible with commercial practices have been established for the use of these funds. These are designed to avoid undue disruption of normal trade patterns and to assure that purchases are made at competitive prices.

Grants for economic development.—Section 104(e): Under section 104(e) grants of foreign currencies may be made to promote balanced economic development and multilateral trade. A total of $233 million equivalent has been earmarked for this purpose, including the equivalent of $17 million in sales agreements signed during the last 6 months. Funds set aside for these purposes will be used largely to support

non-self-liquidating projects to develop human resources and skills, particularly in the fields of health and education, and for other projects which will contribute to balanced economic development.

Loans to private enterprise.—Section 104(e): This section provides that up to 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.

The bank may lend these currencies 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 Export-Import Bank 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 applicable foreign currency. Interest rates are similar to those charges for comparable loans in the foreign currency. The maturities vary with the purposes of the financing. Applications for loans are received either at the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D.C., or at U.S. Embassies.

During the reporting period sales agreements were concluded with Argentina, Ceylon, France, Indonesia, Israel, United Arab Republic and Uruguay, under which 25 percent of the proceeds will be made available for 104(e) loans. An agreement with China (Taiwan) stipulates 23 percent. Under agreements with Turkey and Pakistan, 15 percent will be made available. Under agreements with Spain, Poland, and Iceland, no 104(e) loan funds are provided. The additional amounts provided for 104(e) loans under sales agreements negotiated during this period total the equivalent of $46.7 million and bring the cumulative total set aside for such loans by the Export-Import Bank to the equivalent of $223.7 million.

To date the Bank has authorized 70 loans in 11 countries for an amount in foreign currencies equal to $33.5 million as follows:

TABLE X.—*Sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms as of June 30, 1959*

Country	Number of loans	Amount
		Million dollars equivalent
Colombia	10	3.2
Finland	1	1.1
France	8	[1] 5.4
Greece	1	.5
India	1	.2
Israel	17	9.2
Italy	3	2.9
Mexico	19	7.0
Pakistan	1	.2
Peru	5	1.7
Turkey	4	[2] 2.1
Total	70	33.5

[1] Represents the equivalent of $6,000,000 of the $6,300,000 reserved for 104(e) loans under the fiscal year 1958 sales agreements with France, but adjusted to $5,400,000, due to devaluation of the franc on Dec. 27, 1958.
[2] Represents the equivalent of $3,450,000 of the $7,875,000 reserved for 104(e) loans under the fiscal year 1958 sales agreement with Turkey, but adjusted to $2,100,000, due to devaluation of the lira on Aug. 4, 1958.

Sixty-five loans have been made to U.S. firms or their affiliates. These loans finance a wide variety of projects, including plants for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, detergents, and other chemical products; animal feed, textiles, and clothing; automotive parts; agricultural and industrial machinery; and various products of rubber, wood, steel, refractory clay, paper, plastic, and aluminum. Loans have been made also for other than manufacturing activities: automotive parts repair, petroleum storage and distribution, retail merchandising, supermarkets, and renovation of a hotel. Four loans for the equivalent of $3.2 million were made to firms in Israel having no affiliation with a U.S. firm and will be used to help finance facilities for storing grain imported from the United States. One loan for the equivalent of $650,000 was made to a malting plant in Peru with no U.S. affiliation. This loan will expand the market in that country for U.S. barley.

The Bank is presently accepting applications for loans in the currencies of Argentina, Ceylon, China, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Vietnam. Applications are no longer being accepted for the currencies of Colombia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, or Peru because the funds available to the Bank are either already fully committed or are substantially less than the amounts requested in applications already in hand.

Payment of U.S. obligations.—Section 104(f): Under agreements signed during the reporting period, $82.5 million equivalent was earmarked for the payment of U.S. obligations. This brings to a total of $566.7 million equivalent the amount available for this use under agreements signed since the start of the program in July 1954.

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 May 31, 1959, Treasury had been authorized to sell $417.6 million in foreign currencies. Of this amount approximately $295 million had been sold, and the CCC had been reimbursed to the extent of $221.9 million. The difference between these two latter figures reflects the fact that while sales authorizations are calculated at the exchange rates at which foreign currencies are collected, reimbursement to the CCC is necessarily limited to the actual market rates at which these currencies are sold. Transactions under the military family housing program are not included in these calculations.

Military family housing.—Public Law 765, 83d Congress, as amended, authorizes the use of up to $250 million worth of foreign currencies generated by title I sales or other transactions 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 provides that CCC shall be reimbursed from appropriations otherwise available for the pay-

ment of quarters allowances to the extent the housing is occupied. Cumulative earmarkings of foreign currency for military housing are presented in table XI.

In an earlier section dealing with programs financed with Public Law 480 foreign currencies, it was indicated that reimbursement to CCC for military family housing is expected over a 15- to 20-year period, assuming full occupancy and normal maintenance costs. Through June 30, 1959, $2.2 million has been reimbursed to CCC.

TABLE XI.—*Planned use of title I foreign currency for military housing since beginning of program*

[In million dollars equivalent]

	Planned under agreements through June 30, 1959	Allocated by Bureau of the Budget through Mar. 31, 1959
Austria [1]	8.7	8.7
Finland [1]	2.0	1.4
France	11.9	
Italy	9.4	7.7
Japan	17.5	17.0
Korea	3.0	2.0
Pakistan	2.1	0
Portugal	1.5	1.5
Spain	26.7	26.7
Turkey	5.0	0
United Kingdom	44.5	42.9
Yugoslavia [2]	5.0	2.0
Total	136.3	110.9

[1] For purchase of housing materials for use in other countries.
[2] For purchase of furniture for use in other countries.

The funds allocated out of the Bureau of the Budget are for the construction of 6,775 housing units. These include 1,511 units completed in the United Kingdom; almost completed, 1,582 units in Spain, and 1,313 in Japan; and under construction, 140 units in Morocco, 493 in Italy, and 819 in the United Kingdom.

Loans to foreign governments.—Section 104(g): Sales agreements signed during the last 6 months of the fiscal year 1959 provide that foreign currencies equivalent to $115 million may be made available for loans to 11 countries to promote economic development and multilateral trade. About $358 million equivalent was earmarked for this purpose in agreements signed during the fiscal year 1959. Since the beginning of the program, a total of nearly $1.8 billion equivalent has been earmarked for loans to 30 countries.

Substantial progress has been made in completing negotiation of loan agreements during the past 6 months. Loan agreements providing for lines of credit of about $1,650 million equivalent have been negotiated with 27 countries through June 30, 1959, including $382 million equivalent during the period under review. The cumulative total covers 93 percent of the currencies which, according to the terms of the sales agreements, will be made available for loans to foreign governments.

TABLE XII.—*Public Law 480 loan agreements under sec. 104(g) signed as of June 30, 1959* [1]

[In million dollars equivalent [2]]

Country	January-June 1959	Grand total	Country	January-June 1959	Grand total
Argentina		20.0	Italy		81.2
Austria		28.3	Japan		108.9
Brazil		149.2	Mexico		13.6
Burma		17.3	Pakistan	34.7	89.1
Ceylon	2.2	2.2	Paraguay		2.2
Chile		31.7	Peru		16.1
Colombia	3.1	25.3	Philippines		5.2
Ecuador		7.2	Portugal		3.4
Finland	5.0	[3] 19.0	Spain	49.1	[4] 198.4
Greece		37.4	Thailand		1.0
Iceland	1.8	5.7	United Arab Republic	25.3	25.3
India	114.6	383.8	Uruguay	6.3	6.3
Indonesia	71.2	[4] 73.2	Yugoslavia	69.2	204.5
Iran		2.5			
Israel		[4] 93.8	Total	382.5	1,649.8

[1] Loan agreements provide for establishment of lines 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 which will become available.

[2] Unless otherwise noted, the dollar equivalent value assigned to foreign currencies covered by agreements reflects deposit rates agreed upon at the time the sales agreements were negotiated.

[3] Does not take into account an exchange loss of about $5.1 million equivalent resulting from the devaluation of the finnmark.

[4] Includes agreements signed pursuant to sec. 104(d) transactions.

Loan agreements specify the terms and conditions of repayment which are developed in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Monetary and Financial Problems. Certain changes were made recently in the terms of loan agreements, including a change in the interest rates applicable to loans of foreign currencies covered in loan agreements signed after April 14, 1959. The interest rate on these loans to foreign governments is now set at 4 percent whether repayment is in foreign currency or in dollars. Previously there was a 1 percent differential in interest rates, the higher rate applying to repayments in foreign currency. Under the new terms loan agreements provide that if foreign governments relend 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. Similarly, if the United States makes loans directly to development banks, the rates of interest charged will be such as to permit the banks to relend at about the same interest rates which they charge on comparable loans. Finally, 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 signed after April 14, 1959, the maintenance-of-value clause designed to protect the value of the foreign currency loans was eliminated. Under the new programs, the United States will receive repayments equal to the amount of foreign curren-

cies lent without reference to changes, if any, which may occur in the exchange value of the currencies. Loan agreements signed previously were denominated in dollars and currencies equal to the dollar equivalent value applicable at the time that disbursements are made must be repaid to the United States and thus the exchange risk was assumed by the borrowing countries.

A change has also been made in procedures followed by the United States in administering the use of local currencies available to foreign countries to promote economic development. In general, final agreement on development projects to be financed with foreign currencies can now be reached by U.S. operations missions in foreign countries without the necessity of referring project proposals to Washington for final approval. In exercising this responsibility, U.S. officials stationed in foreign countries will be guided by certain broad criteria applicable to these foreign currency loans.

The information included in table XIII reflects this change in administrative procedure. The statistical data and projects described are limited to those for which funds have been alloted to U.S. operations missions for disbursement to foreign governments. In previous reports, data have been published on projects which have been approved, although funds for these purposes may not have been available for allotment to the missions. If, for example, agreement on the uses for which loan funds would be expended was reached, either at the same time that the sales agreement was negotiated or during the time that the commodities were being shipped, several months might elapse before funds were available for loan disbursements. The purchasing countries are obligated to deposit foreign currency to U.S. account only when the commodities covered by the sales agreements are shipped. In addition, foreign currencies are not usually made available for loan disbursement until deposits to U.S. account exceed the amount earmarked for all other purposes in the sales agreements. To the extent that authority to approve projects has been delegated to U.S. operations missions abroad, information on newly approved projects will not usually be readily available in Washington until the missions request allotments of funds.

In order to present information on loan projects on a consistent basis, therefore, it is necessary to limit the data for all countries to projects for which funds have been allotted. In a few instances, particularly where sales agreements with certain countries provide for shipments of commodities for more than a year, the approach now adopted results in some variations from the data on approved projects included in previous reports. As funds become available, however, allotments will be increased for these purposes. But to the extent that deliveries of commodities are less than that contemplated in the sales agreements, funds available for loans will be accordingly reduced from the amounts originally planned.

Table XIII.—*Sec. 104(g) allotments of funds by International Cooperation Administration for approved projects*

[In million dollars equivalent]

Country	Oct. 1, 1958, through Mar. 31, 1959	Cumulative through Mar. 31, 1959	Description of projects
Argentina	18.2	18.2	"Operation Beef."—Government program to increase beef production 14.3; aid to universities 3.4; contributions to National Committee of Atomic Energy 0.24; bilateral and multilateral scholarship program 0.3.
Austria	1.4	20.9	Electric power 3.9; iron and steel metal processing, textile, paper, woodworking, coal and chemical industries 16.4; tourism 0.4; engineering and construction 0.2.
Brazil		30.2	Construction of grain elevators and warehouses 5.4; extension and rehabilitation of railways 13.1; electric energy production 5.0; regional development 3.0; steel manufacturing 0.7; reserve 3.0.
	32.0	32.0	Expansion of hydroelectric and power production, railway construction, expansion of iron and steel production 32.0.
Burma	17.3	17.3	Land restoration 8.4; inland waterways 2.0; Rangoon water supply and sewerage system 0.9; village water supply and sanitation 0.5; Rangoon General Hospital 0.6; undistributed 4.9.
Ceylon	1.2	1.2	Irrigation projects.
Chile	.4	30.9	Highway and port improvement 12.4; irrigation, drainage, and forestry 5.3; food processing facilities 4.9; housing 3.0; agricultural training center and experiment station 2.8, coal industry 2.5.
Colombia	1.1	14.6	Development loan funds for various purposes, including development of mining, lumber, and livestock production, farm-to-market roads, and food storage facilities.
Ecuador		4.9	Loans to agricultural producers 2.8; industrial development 1.1; highway improvement and maintenance 1.0.
Finland		14.0	Construction: hydroelectric plant 10.9; fluting-board plant 3.1.
Greece	6.7	30.3	Roads and bridges 10.8; electrical grid 3.3; low cost housing 2.0; irrigation, range and water development, drainage, flood control, and community water supply 4.2; vocational education 0.2; Foreign Economic Development Finance Corporation 3.0; and other investment projects 6.7.
Iceland	.8	2.3	Hydroelectric plant.
India	170.1	234.1	Sharavathi power project 14.6; river valley development 164.5; and Refinance Corporation 5.0.
Iran		2.5	Construction of airport runway.
Israel	.8	68.9	Irrigation, well drilling, and agricultural development 21.9; agricultural research station 0.3; construction and development: electric power facilities 9.0; roads and railways 6.1; housing 3.1; other industrial expansion 28.1; afforestation 0.4.
Italy	29.1	77.7	Industrial development in southern Italy, 45.7; revolving loan fund, tourist facilities 8.0; loan funds for creation of small landowners 8.0; loans to small producers for expansion of livestock production, marketing, and processing facilities 8.0; vocational education 8.0.
Japan		56.8	Electric-power development 48.0; irrigation, and reclamation 8.4; productivity center 0.4.
		48.8	Electric-power development 21.8; irrigation and land development 12.7; land reclamation for industrial sites 1.9; productivity center 2.8; forest development 2.8; industrial marketing and processing 4.5; improvement of fishing port facilities 1.0; silk center 0.4.
Pakistan	27.3	27.3	Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation 4.2; Small Industries Corporation 2.1; rehabilitation of the Pakistan railways 12.6; greater Karachi water supply and sewage disposal 8.4.
Paraguay		2.1	Highway and bridge construction and improvement 0.6; airport development 0.2, sewerage system, 0.7; agricultural development, primarily coffee 0.6.
Peru		11.2	Irrigation, land development, dam construction and expansion of agricultural research station 10.9; loans to private borrowers 0.3.
Philippines	4.5	4.5	Small agricultural loans through Development Bank.
Portugal		3.4	Storage facilities for bananas and cereals.
Spain	83.8	94.3	Hydraulic works and water supply 12.6; reforestation and watershed control 12.6; irrigation and reclamation 12.0; electric power 18.8, tourism 25.8, improvement of coal mines, municipal forests, and inland fisheries 7.6; range management 1.2; land consolidation 1.0, soil conservation 0.3, industrial trade schools 2.4.
Thailand	.5	.5	Establishment of cement plant.

3377

TABLE XIII.—*Sec. 104(g) allotments of funds by International Cooperation Administration for approved projects*—Continued

[In million dollars equivalent]

Country	Oct. 1, 1958, through Mar. 31, 1959	Cumulative through Mar. 31, 1959	Description of projects
Yugoslavia	3.6	134.4	Industry, mining, and transportation 61.4; electric-power stations and transmission lines 33.9; education 14.7; housing 5.6; hospitals 0.9; fertilizer plant 15.5; drainage and irrigation 2.4.
Total	407.8	983.2	

The equivalent of almost $1 billion of foreign currencies has been allotted for approved loan projects. Over 40 percent of this amount was allotted during the last 6 months. In some instances, allotments were made for development projects which had been under discussion for some time and upon which final agreement had been reached during this period. In other instances allotments were increased, mostly as a result of increases in fund availability, to carry out projects which had been approved some time ago.

About $557 million equivalent of the funds allotted were disbursed to the foreign governments by March 31, 1959. As in the case of allotments, over 40 percent of this amount was disbursed during the last 6 months. To a large extent, however, the funds disbursed during this period were from allotments which had been made earlier. A certain amount of time is required to complete the necessary documentation before funds can be released. In addition, foreign governments will not usually withdraw funds until they are ready to use them, since interest charges begin to accrue as soon as funds are transferred to them (Table XIV).

TABLE XIV.—*Disbursements of loan funds under sec. 104(g) as of Mar. 31, 1959*

[In million dollars equivalent]

Country	Oct. 1, 1958, through Mar. 31, 1959	Cumulative through Mar. 31, 1959	Country	Oct. 1, 1958, through Mar. 31, 1959	Cumulative through Mar. 31, 1959
Austria	1.3	12.5	Italy	33.4	63.4
Brazil	22.4	52.6	Japan		105.5
Chile	6.5	23.0	Pakistan	27.8	2[illegible].3
Colombia	.7	14.6	Paraguay		2.1
Ecuador	.1	4.9	Peru	1.5	10.7
Finland		14.0	Portugal		3.4
Greece	8.3	29.9	Spain	7.6	17.8
Iceland	.8	2.3	Yugoslavia	93.4	93.4
India	10.5	10.5			
Israel	14.2	68.2	Total	229.0	5[illegible].9

International educational exchange.—Section 104(k): 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.

On the basis of allocations of foreign currency under title I agreements signed from the beginning of the program through June 30, 1959, the Department of State has entered into 19 new executive agreements or amendments and extensions of previous agreements

for the conduct of educational exchange programs as authorized under Public Law 584, 79th Congress (the Fulbright Act). These are summarized in table XIV. Executive agreements are being negotiated with additional countries; funds have been earmarked for Public Law 584 agreements with still other countries, and plans for utilizing them are in varying stages of development. A total of 2,687 grantees will have participated in this exchange program through the fiscal year 1959.

TABLE XIV.—*International educational exchange agreements concluded since beginning of program*

[In thousand dollar equivalent]

Country	Agreements concluded Jan. 1, 1959, through June 30, 1959	Total agreements since beginning of program	Country	Agreements concluded Jan. 1, 1959, through June 30, 1959	Total agreements since beginning of program
Argentina		600	Japan		2,066
Brazil		980	Pakistan		1,050
Chile		1,250	Paraguay		150
China (Taiwan)		750	Peru		500
Colombia		500	Philippines		750
Ecuador		300	Spain		600
Finland	250	500	Thailand		600
Iceland		150	Turkey		750
India	1,800	1,800			
Iran		750	Total	2,050	14,046

Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicials.—Section 104(i): The U.S. Information Agency's programs 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.

During the reporting period, U.S. dollar equivalents of foreign currencies were obligated for U.S. textbook programs as set forth in table XV.

TABLE XI.—*Obligations through June 30, 1959, for U.S. textbook programs*

[Amounts in dollar equivalent [1]]

Country	Amount	Program
Austria	17,116	University level government, law, engineering, and business administration; [2] nuclear physics, chemistry, and sociology.[3]
Colombia	50,000	University level economics, political science, and English teaching.[3]
Finland	249,980	Paper purchased for textbook programs in paper-short countries in Asia.
France	50,000	U.S. classics and reference books; [2] to be sold through a new American-type bookstore and book club.
Greece	100,000	College level English teaching, geography, history, and science; [2] a Greek-English dictionary of technical terms.[4]
Iran	140,000	University level civics, world history, government geography, literature, and science.[3]
Italy	150,000	Printing and bindery equipment for U.S. textbook programs in Asia.
	100,000	U.S. and related classics of democracy.[3]
Pakistan	200,000	1 volume encyclopedias in Urdu and Bengali for secondary schools and universities in both West and East Pakistan.[3]
Peru	50,000	University level economics, government, and education.[3]
Turkey	100,000	University level business administration, history, and American classics, elementary and secondary school subjects.[3]
Total	1,207,096	

[1] Dollar equivalent based on agreement rates.
[2] Textbooks being selected for translation.
[3] Textbooks being translated for publication.
[4] Textbooks being published.

Two of the countries in table XV were recipients prior to January 1, 1959; Austria $17,951 equivalent and Finland $550,000 equivalent. Thus the accumulative total for section 104(i) is $1,775,047 equivalent.

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 goodwill and understanding are undertaken by the Department of State and programs for the expansion and improvement of facilities of binational cultural organizations abroad are carried out by the U.S. Information Agency.

Pursuant to section 203 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, allocations of foreign currencies have been made under section 104(j) for assistance to 28 schools located in 12 countries. The amount in dollar equivalent for each of the countries in which these schools are located is shwon in table XVI.

TABLE XVI.—*Aid to American-sponsored schools*

[In thousand dollars equivalent]

Country	Number of schools	Allocations		Grants-in-aid executed	
		Jan. 1, 1959, through June 30, 1959	Total since beginning of program	Jan. 1, 1959, through June 30, 1959	Total since beginning of program
Austria	1	450	450		
Brazil	2		565		565
Colombia	5		600		600
Ecuador	2		220		220
France	1		500	500	500
Greece	3		500		374
Italy	2		1,000		1,000
Mexico	7		500	500	500
Morocco [1]	1		200	200	200
Peru	2		235		235
Philippines	1	600	600		
Turkey	1		1,000		1,000
Total	28	1,050	6,370	1,200	5,194

[1] *By conversion from French francs.*

Foreign currencies made available under section 104(j) for U.S. Information Agency's program of assistance to binational cultural centers are being used exclusively for grants to qualified binational cultural organizations for the construction, purchase, or improvement of buildings; acquisition and installation of fixtures and equipment; and the prepayment of long-term leases of 3 years or more.

During the reporting period individual grants were made from apportioned funds to 26 binational centers in 9 countries, with the amounts of dollar equivalents indicated, as follows (table XVII):

TABLE XVII.—*Grants for binational centers*

[Amounts in dollar equivalent [1]]

Country	Programs	Grants, Jan. 1, 1959, through June 30, 1959	Cumulative totals
Austria	Long-term lease for Innsbruck; structural alterations for Bregenz; repairs and improvements for Vienna.	31,171	31,171
Brazil	Purchase, construction, alterations, and long-term lease of buildings, and purchase of equipment for binational centers in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and 11 provincial cities.	162,000	162,000
Colombia	Purchase of site and assistance in construction of building for Bogota.	180,123	280,000
Ecuador	Acquisition of a site and construction of building for Quito.	50,000	50,000
Iran	Construction and equipment of building, Teheran	250,000	250,000
Italy	Purchase of space and equipment for Naples	155,000	155,000
Mexico	Construction of an auditorium and classroom for Mexico City; purchase of building for Guadalajara; construction of building for Monterrey.	400,000	400,000
Peru	Construction of new building for Lima		125,000
Spain	Construction of building for Barcelona; long-term lease for Valencia.	240,193	240,193
Turkey	Purchase of land and construction of building for Ankara.	900,000	900,000
Total		2,368,577	2,603,454

[1] Dollar equivalents are based on agreement rates.

Scientific activities.—Section 104(k):

This section authorized June 30, 1958, provides for the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications and for programs 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 purchase 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 in the fields of farm, forestry, and agricultural marketing research.

Planning has progressed on the initiation of grants to foreign scientific institutions for research designed to assist in solving some of the problems of U.S. agriculture. To obtain a basis for evaluating research proposals from other countries, survey teams were sent to Europe, Asia, and South America to obtain firsthand information on the potentials of some of the personnel and facilities in certain countries. The countries surveyed were: *Europe*—Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Poland, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia; *Asia*—Burma, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand; *South America*—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Uruguay; and *Africa*—United Arab Republic.

The survey and program discussions have resulted in more than 300 proposals for research in 14 countries. These proposals are being screened by technicians of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Their comments and suggestions are being returned to project leaders in other countries to be used as a basis for revising their proposals and putting them in final form for negotiation. No grants have as yet been negotiated, since funds were not made available until late in May 1959.

Following allocation of $1.2 million for the translation programs the National Science Foundation held meetings with appropriate officials of the Washington Embassies of those countries in which foreign currencies were available: Israel, India, Indonesia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Simultaneously, the purposes of the program were discussed with the appropriate Department of State desks and through these to the U.S. Embassies in the above countries. A contract with Israel became effective in April 1959, and about 10,000 pages of Russian scientific and technical materials are currently in process of translation in Israel.

In May 1959 a National Science Foundation team visited Poland for the purpose of assessing English translation capability. The team negotiated a contract between the Governments of Poland and the United States providing for the translation and publication of an average of 500 copies of 19,000 pages of Polish scientific and technical information. Yugoslavia was also visited to ascertain the potential and capability for translating.

For the fiscal year 1960, plans have been made, and congressional appropriation requested, for further scientific activities overseas including the translation and dissemination of scientific publications by the National Science Foundation; further research by the Department of Agriculture on problems of production, marketing, and utilization of farm and forest products; a wide variety of research grants by the Bureau of Standards, mainly the physical sciences; and research by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in major health and disease problems and in methods of reducing the handicapping effects of the disabled. Also, there is planned by the Department of the Interior a pilot solar plant for research in hydroelectronics. Also contemplated are the study of mining techniques and the collection of data on the availability of ore minerals.

These projects would be carried out primarily in Brazil, Burma, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Additional currency uses.—Public Law 931, September 6, 1958, expanded section 104(h) and added sections 104 (l), (m), (n), and (o). Foreign currencies may be used for these purposes in such amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts.

The equivalent of $1,255,000 has been authorized under section 104(m) for financing U.S. participation in agricultural fairs in New Delhi and Rotterdam. For the fiscal year 1960 plans have been made, and congressional authorization requested, for leader specialist exchange under section 104(h); the construction of buildings by the Department of State in Warsaw and New Delhi under section 104(l); acquisition and cataloging of foreign cultural and scientific publications of the Library of Congress under section 104(n); and establishment of chairs and workshops in American studies abroad under section 104(o). These activities are to be carried out primarily in Brazil, Burma, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Spain, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes the use of up to $800 million of commodities held in stock by CCC to help friendly foreign people to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. Payment of ocean freight costs for these commodities, as well as donations of surplus foods for use abroad under title III of the act, may be financed from this authorization.

The International Cooperation Administration is responsible for administering this program. During the fiscal year 1959 transfers of $91.3 million were authorized, including $54.9 million of commodities and ocean-freight charges of $36.4 million. About $6.2 million of freight charges were financed for commodities included in title II programs and $30.2 million for commodities donated to voluntary relief agencies under the title III program. Cumulative authorizations for the 5 years ending June 30, 1959, total $546 million and include $449 million for commodities and $97 million of ocean-freight charges. About two-thirds of the total amount of ocean-freight costs were paid in connection with the title III donation program.

Authorizations totaling $59.8 million were issued during the period under review. Fifteen programs were undertaken to provide help to the needy, including victims of natural disasters and refugees. These programs were heavily concentrated in Africa and the Near East.

In Ethiopia, severe locust infestation, following the drought of the last 2 years, seriously depleted food stocks in certain areas. At the request of the Government almost 20,000 tons of wheat and grain sorghums, valued by CCC at $2.7 million, were provided for free distribution to the needy. To avert threatened food shortages, about 8,000 tons of rice and wheat flour are being shipped to Guinea. Most of the food will be distributed in the mountainous region of the country in which 40 percent of the population live. In Libya, severe and prolonged drought reduced grain production well below usual levels. In order to avoid serious malnutrition of the Libyan population, as well as a critical loss of livestock, over 50,000 tons of wheat and feed grains at a total value of $6,650,000 are being provided. The wheat will be used for free distribution or for part payment of wages for work relief. The grain sorghums will be distributed to farmers unable to buy livestock feed and will be used only to maintain foundation breeding stock or work animals. As a contribution to the efforts of France and other members of the French Community to help the Malgache Republic (Madagascar) following a series of devastating cyclones and floods, 100 tons of milled rice were shipped to the island for free distribution to the flood victims.

Wheat, rice, and nonfat dry milk are being provided for relief of Algerian refugees, including women, children, and elderly persons, who have crowded into Morocco and Tunisia. About $1.4 million of food has been shipped to Morocco to be distributed over a period of 6 months under the supervision of the League of International Red Cross Societies. Wheat and dry milk valued at $7.5 million were provided for Tunisia to permit a continuation of the refugee relief program in that country.

Widespread famine and unemployment caused by severe and prolonged drought in Jordan are being relieved through shipments of up to 80,000 tons of wheat and flour and 20,000 tons of feed grains. The

grain will be distributed free to the needy, used directly to pay wages on work relief projects, or sold commercially and the proceeds used to pay cash wages for work relief. Since 1956, Yemen has been beset by continued drought and grain harvests have been substantially reduced. About 35,000 tons of wheat and flour has been shipped to that country for distribution to people unable to buy food.

A major crop failure caused by rust damage to wheat threatened to cause famine and unrest in Afghanistan. Shipments of 50,000 tons of wheat valued at $8.5 million are being made to that country with the understanding that the grain will be sold on a nondiscriminatory basis at a mutually agreed price. The proceeds of these sales will be placed in a special account and used in connection with mutually agreed projects.

Twenty-five tons of dry milk were provided to Sudan to alleviate the problem of malnutrition which is a causative factor as well as a complication in a disease known as Kala Agar. Vitamins, drugs, and canned meat were also supplied through the Mutual Security program to combat this disease, which has reached epidemic proportions.

About $2.5 million worth of raw cotton has been supplied to voluntary agencies for manufacture of mattresses and bedding to the needy in Germany, Spain, and Vietnam. The programs in Germany and Spain are continuations of earlier programs. In Germany, bedding and other articles will be distributed free to institutions caring for people unable to provide for themselves. In Spain, mattresses will be given to the destitute. The voluntary agencies are financing the cost of processing and manufacturing the raw cotton into finished goods.

In Vietnam, the raw cotton will be used to stuff quilts, covered with bags which contained U.S. surplus wheat donated to the voluntary relief agencies. The quilts, which will be produced in schools wholly or partially supported by the relief agencies, will be distributed free to about 12,000 refugees from the North who are being settled in new land-development projects. Political refugees in Italy are also being aided by supplies of flour and dry milk which will be used for direct feeding or exchanged by the Italian Government for other needed foods.

About $22,000 worth of surplus foods was provided under title II for distribution to the victims of recent disastrous floods in Uruguay, which disrupted transportation and affected food distribution. The Armed Forces of the United States also cooperated by furnishing helicopters for evacuation of persons and by delivering medical supplies and milk to the Uruguayan Ministry of Health. Antibiotics were furnished by the Red Cross Societies of the United States and Canada.

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 agencies and intergovernmental organizations; the other for the barter of surplus commodities for strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment.

Domestic donations. From January 1 through June 30, domestic donations of butter, cheese, nonfat dry milk, rice, flour, and cornmeal

totaled approximately 426 million pounds, valued at $55.6 million. Domestic beneficiaries of these surplus foods included more than 14 million schoolchildren, about 1.4 million needy persons in charitable institutions, and over 5 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 931, 85th Congress, to receive Federal donations of surplus foods on the same basis as any State, Territory, or possession of the United States.

The donation program also provides supplies of surplus foods through Federal, State, and local channels for emergency feeding operations during natural disasters, such as floods, heavy snows, and storms. A total of 294,000 pounds of foods, costing $36,000, was distributed to 20,000 people during the reporting period.

Section 302, foreign donations.—This section authorizes donations of surplus foods in CCC stocks to nonprofit, voluntary relief agencies of the United States and to intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, to assist needy persons in friendly countries abroad. Under this authority, the costs in the United States of processing, reprocessing, packaging, and other related matters are usually paid by the United States. Title II funds may be used to finance the ocean-freight costs of these shipments. In some cases ocean-freight costs are paid in whole or in part by the voluntary relief agencies or the government of the recipient country. The foods are donated to needy persons who do not have the means to buy them.

Foreign donations of commodities are authorized only after domestic requirements have been fulfilled.

The distribution overseas of surplus foods is based on the people-to-people concept that foods come as a gift of the American people, through nongovernmental agencies. Commodities are clearly identified as being "donated by the people of the United States of America." During the period January-June 1959, shipments of flour, in wheat equivalent, and wheat amounted to 10.7 million bushels. Shipments of cornmeal, in corn equivalent, and corn totaled 5.3 million bushels. The bulk of the wheat and corn used in these programs was donated in the form of flour and cornmeal milled in this country. Wheat and corn were donated for family use in a few foreign countries where it is customary for the recipients to process such grains at home.

Substantial shipments of nonfat dry milk were also made to 91 countries. Limited quantities of rice were made available to 24 friendly countries. Because of the reduction in CCC stocks, cheese shipments were suspended in July 1958.

School feeding programs during the reporting period furnished surplus commodities overseas to more than 21 million needy schoolchildren.

The improvement of student health achieved through surplus-food utilization not only stimulates classroom attendance and learning, but cultivates tastes for other than traditional foods which may be translated into future markets for farm products. In varying degrees, some type of school feeding is being conducted in 68 countries under the title III program.

The school feeding program in Ceylon reached 1,660,000 children daily with a glass of reconstituted nonfat dry milk and a commercially baked bun utilizing donated flour. In Colombia, three agencies conducted school feeding programs that reached 40 to 50 percent of the country's school population. In some countries, child feeding continues during vacation periods and often constitutes the only daily meal the children receive. Nutrient values in the school-lunch programs are substantial. Recent studies show that in Libya and Colombia lunches that included milk and cheese met more than one-third of the day's allowances recommended by the National Research Council for protein, calcium, and riboflavin for a 10- to 12-year-old child. In Ceylon, where no cheese was served, the lunches met more than one-third of the daily allowances of calcium and riboflavin.

Nearly 2½ million needy persons classified as "refugees" were assisted through title III programs, mainly in Europe, the Near East, and Asia. A U.S. voluntary agency in Chile is assisting resident refugees mainly from Hungary. Also aided were 30,000 members of farm families in southern Colombia who became refugees in Bogotá upon the outbreak of banditry.

Title III food relief was extended by American voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations during the reporting period to drought victims in Haiti, flood victims in Java, and civil-strife victims in Cuba.

In one area of the Far East, small manually operated noodle-making plants convert flour, cornmeal, and dry milk into an acceptable nutritious product for distribution to refugees from Red China.

Certain administrative measures were taken during the period to tighten program controls, evaluate operations, and reduce costs. To improve field supervision, voluntary agencies enlarged field staffs in some countries. Both voluntary agencies and the U.S. Government placed greater emphasis upon advance evaluation and end-use checking.

Table XVIII gives quantities and cost of surplus food donated abroad during the reporting period:

TABLE XVIII.—*Commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, January-June 1959*

Area	Cheese	Corn	Corn meal	Nonfat dry milk	Rice	Wheat	Wheat flour	Total
	Millions of pounds							
Africa	.....	.....	19.6	27.5	0.2	.....	68.3	115.6
Europe	0.2	.....	28.3	85.1	2.2	.1	207.8	223.7
Far East	.....	9.4	88.7	132.7	21.4	10.0	109.7	371.9
Near East	.....	.....	.2	8.3	.1	1.0	26.7	36.3
Latin America	.....	4.9	23.8	44.0	4.7	.....	38.2	115.6
Total	.2	14.3	160.6	297.6	28.6	11.1	450.7	963.1
	Millions of dollars							
Estimated CCC cost	0.1	0.8	9.8	51.3	1.9	0.7	32.3	96.9

Table XIX gives quantities and cost of section 416 donations, domestic and foreign, since the enactment of Public Law 480 (fiscal years 1955–59).

TABLE XIX.—*Quantities and cost of sec. 416 donations, domestic and foreign, fiscal years 1955 through 1959* [1]

Commodity	Domestic donations		Foreign donations		Total	
	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand dollars*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand dollars*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand dollars*
Beans, dried	74,635	6,161	116,989	10,707	191,624	16,868
Butter	225,129	145,054	176,971	121,533	402,100	266,587
Butter oil			122,843	107,436	122,843	107,436
Cheese	229,471	97,346	576,782	250,917	806,253	348,263
Cornmeal	383,948	22,981	842,663	59,547	1,226,611	82,528
Corn, whole	6,946	261	218,034	9,380	224,980	9,641
Cottonseed oil			38,488	9,107	38,488	9,107
Flour	894,448	62,745	2,163,301	165,880	3,057,749	228,625
Milk, nonfat d.	225,982	42,290	2,238,023	418,264	2,464,005	460,554
Shortening			34,768	8,464	34,768	8,464
Rice	275,799	35,135	418,498	52,996	694,297	88,131
Wheat, whole	22,240	1,101	353,722	18,188	375,962	19,289
Total	2,328,598	413,074	7,301,082	1,232,419	9,630,680	1,645,493

[1] Data for 1959 preliminary.

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

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

Title III 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 where necessary to take reasonable precautions to assure that world prices of agricultural commodities are not unduly disrupted or cash sales for dollars replaced.

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. Before approval of 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, a determination is made that the barter transaction is likely to result in a net

addition to U.S. exports and is not likely to disrupt world market prices unduly. CCC also obtains the advice of the Department of State in cases where the normal commercial trade of friendly countries may be affected or other foreign policy considerations may be involved. Prices paid fo the 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 time lag between delivery to the barter contractor of the agricultural commodities and receipt of materials by CCC; agricultural commodities may not be transshipped from approved countries of destination without prior approval; barter materials delivered may not be of U.S. origin and the origin of the materials must be specified—except that foreign-produced materials may be processed in the United States under certain conditions; financial coverage for agricultural commodities taken in advance of barter material 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.

Barter contracts negotiated during the January–June 1959 period totaled $120.2 million. Barter exports of agricultural commodities during this period had an export market value of $103.7 million in January–June 1959 in comparison with barter material deliveries to CCC of $104.6 million in the same period.

The $120.2 million in barter contracts negotiated in this reporting period compares with contracts totaling $36 million for the previous reporting period and an average 6-month rate of $145 million under the barter program during the period July 1954 through June 1957 (table XX).

TABLE XX.—*Summary of barter contracts entered into in specified periods* [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Materials	1949–50 through 1952–54	1954–55 through 1957–58	July–December 1958	January–June 1959
Stockpile:				
Strategic	71.8	[2] 151.0		3.6
Supplemental [3]		694.8	36.0	114.1
Total stockpile	71.8	845.8	36.0	117.7
Supply: [4]				
ICA	28.4	31.0		2.5
AEC		4.5		
Defense	7.4	50.0		
Total supply	35.8	85.5		2.5
Grand total	107.6	931.3	36.0	120.2

[1] Years beginning July 1. June 1959 preliminary.

[2] Adjustments have been made to reflect net transfers of $256.6 million to supplemental stockpile.

[3] Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile with reimbursement as provided by section 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 $8.8 million from Atomic Energy Commission and 34.1 million from Department of Defense to the supplemental stockpile in the 1954–55 through 1957–58 period.

Agricultural commodity exports by contractors in fulfillment of barter contracts with CCC reflected the increase in contracting and totaled $103.7 million for the period covered by this report (table XXI).

TABLE XXI.—*Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods* [1]

Commodity	Unit	1949–50 through 1953–54	1954–55 through 1957–58	July–December 1958	January–June 1959 [2]		
					Under all contracts	1954–55 through 1957–58 contracts	1958–59 contracts
		Thousand units					
Wheat [3]	Bushel	33,445	209,679	3,796	18,517	4,500	14,017
Corn	do	9,338	117,344	6,345	8,902	652	8,250
Barley	do		63,779	273	5,631	379	5,252
Oats	do		38,[illegible]54	15	2,235	183	2,052
Rye	do		11,651	92	63	14	49
Soybeans	do		289	692	3,627		3,627
Grain sorghums	Hundredweight	990	30,380	415	3,691	68	3,623
Rice	do		866	1,134	1,368		1,368
Cottonseed oil	Pound	4,630	34,731				
Wool	do		11,976				
Cotton	Bale	56	1,487	[4] 146	[4] 271		271
Others [5]	Metric ton	20	61	3	6	2	4
Total quantity	do	1,227	13,619	399	1,259	141	1,118
		Millions of dollars					
Total value		107.6	923.3	40.7	103.7	8.4	95.3

[1] Years beginning July 1.
[2] Includes partial estimate for June.
[3] Includes 3,027,000 bushels shipped as wheat flour (26,000 bushels in 1957–58 and 3,001,000 bushels in 1958–59).
[4] Includes sales with exportation to be made by July 31, 1959, under cotton export sales announcement CN–EX–5 dated Apr. 23, 1958.
[5] Includes flaxseed, dry edible beans, linseed oil, peanuts, dry milk, tobacco, butter, cheese, and cottonseed meal.

Ninety-three countries have received agricultural commodities exported under barter arrangements under the barter program, July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1959, as shown in table XXII.

TABLE XXII.—*Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1959* [1]

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Value	Country	Value
Algeria	828	Brazil	3,608
Australia	6,181	France	50,784
Austria	6,169	French Somaliland	58
Bahamas	23	French West Africa	1,177
Bahrein	12	West Germany	129,580
Belgian Congo	78	Ghana	83
Belgium	108,331	Greece	11,613
Bermuda	40	Greenland	5
Bolivia	132	Guam	5
Brazil	1,345	Guatemala	282
British Honduras	13	Haiti	14
British Malaya	479	Honduras	21
British West Indies	11	Hong Kong	4,659
Canada	2,971	India	4,141
Canal Zone	28	Indonesia	1,604
Canary Islands	933	Iran	744
Ceylon	1,103	Ireland	20,770
Chile	2,984	Israel	10,394
China (Taiwan)	6,898	Italy	26,258
Colombia	6,534	Jamaica	347
Costa Rica	217	Japan	135,295
Cuba	3,826	Jordan	843
Cyprus	615	Korea	3,296
Denmark	6,750	Kuwait	23
Ecuador	33	Lebanon	73
Egypt	8,080	Portuguese India	46
Liberia	8	Qatar	6
Libya	8	Saudi Arabia	281
Malta	624	South Africa	3,165
Mexico	18,184	Spain	11,680
Morocco	65	Sweden	12,670
Mozambique	1,224	Switzerland	3,250
Netherlands	120,070	Thailand	35
Netherlands Antilles	17	Trieste	1,371
New Zealand	9	Turkey	12,909
Nicaragua	214	United Kingdom [2]	217,777
Nigeria	188	Uruguay	1,200
Norway	21,078	Venezuela	1,058
Okinawa	278	Vietnam	130
Pakistan	50	Virgin Islands	46
Panama	174	Yugoslavia	2,743
Peru	6,501	Others [3]	39,982
Philippines	4,751		
Portugal	5,484	Total	1,067,[illegible]
El Salvador	354		

[1] Commodity values at export market prices. Includes partial estimate for June 1959.

[2] Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries for contracts entered into prior to July 1957. It is estimated that about 86 percent of the value shown covers shipments to the United Kingdom; the remaining 14 percent covers shipments to other countries of the British Commonwealth including Australia, Canada, and Union of South Africa.

[3] Includes shipments for which documents listing country of destination have not been processed and small quantities to British Guiana, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Iraq, Surinam, Trinidad, and Sierra Leone.

3390

Materials delivered to CCC by contractors against barter agreements during the report period increased somewhat over the average of past periods. Acquisitions of stockpile materials prior to enactment of Public Law 931, 85th Congress, were limited by CCC to materials within the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization procurement directives. Since then they have been in conformity with the list of materials designated by the President on November 11, 1958. Materials delivered in the report period compared with past deliveries are indicated in table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII.—*Value of materials delivered by barter contractors in specified periods* [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Commodity	1949–50 through 1953–54	1954–55 through 1957–58	July–December 1958	January–June 1959 [2]		
				Under all contracts	1954–55 through 1957–58 contracts	1958–59 contracts
Stockpile:						
Strategic	71.8	151.0				
Supplemental [3]		516.8	64.3	89.7	46.7	43.0
Total stockpile	71.8	667.8	64.3	89.7	46.7	43.0
Supply: [4]						
ICA	28.4	30.8				
AEC		3.2				
Defense	7.4	14.0	14.5	14.9	14.9	
Total supply	35.8	48.0	14.5	14.9	14.9	
Grand total	107.6	715.8	78.8	104.6	61.6	43.0

[1] Years beginning July 1.
[2] Includes partial estimate for June 1959.
[3] Materials transferred or to be transferred to Supplemental Stockpile as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.
[4] Strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies.

CCC has received reimbursement of $222.8 million for strategic materials delivered to the strategic stockpile and $69.8 million for materials delivered to other Government agencies. A total of approximately $615 million in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile. CCC has been reimbursed for $218.9 million of this total by the Second Supplemental Act of 1958, Public Law 352, 85th Congress; $82.3 million by the Second Supplemental Act of 1959, Public Law 86–30; and is authorized to request appropriations for the balance as provided in section 206 of Public Law 540, 84th Congress. The balance of the materials in CCC's inventories, as well as subsequent deliveries of such materials under existing contracts, will be transferred to the supplemental stockpile or to other Government agencies with reimbursement to CCC.

APPENDIX

PROGRAMING AND SHIPMENT TABLES

Title I.—Agreements signed, status or currencies, and exports:

Dollar value of commodities programed: Page

I. Reporting period, January 1, 1959–June 30, 1959 36
II. Cumulative period, July 1, 1954–June 30, 1959 37
III. Fiscal year 1955 39
IV. Fiscal year 1956 40
V. Fiscal year 1957 41
VI. Fiscal year 1958 42
VII. Fiscal year 1959 43

Approximate quanities of commodities programed:

VIII. Reporting period, January 1, 1959–June 30, 1959 44
IX. Cumulative period, July 1, 1954–June 30, 1959 45
X. Fiscal year 1955 47
XI. Fiscal year 1956 48
XII. Fiscal year 1957 49
XIII. Fiscal year 1958 51
XIV. Fiscal year 1959 52

Currency uses specified in agreements:

XV. Reporting period, January 1, 1959–June 30, 1959 53
XVI. Cumulative period, July 1, 1954–June 30, 1959 54
XVII. Fiscal year 1955 55
XVIII. Fiscal year 1956 56
XIX. Fiscal year 1957 57
XX. Fiscal year 1958 58
XXI. Fiscal year 1959 59

Status of foreign currencies:

XXII. Status of foreign currencies by specific use, cumulative, July 1, 1954–June 30, 1959 60

Exports:

XXIII. Quantity and value of commodities exported, fiscal years 1955 through 1959 61
XXIV. Value programed and shipped, by country. July 1, 1954–June 30, 1959 63

Title II.—Value of transfer authorizations issued:

XXV. Reporting period, January 1, 1959–June 30, 1959 64
XXVI. Cumulative period, July 1, 1954–June 30, 1959 65
XXVII. Fiscal year 1955 67
XXVIII. Fiscal year 1956 68
XXIX. Fiscal year 1957 69
XXX. Fiscal year 1958 70
XXXI. Fiscal year 1959 71

Title III.—Value and quantity of foreign donations:

XXXII. Fiscal years 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959 72

3392

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.--Commodity composition of programs under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1, 1959 through June 30, 1959.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total: Market value	Total: Ocean transportation 1/	Total: Market value including O.T.	Total: CCC cost including O.T.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Argentina	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	25.6	--	30.2	2.8	33.0	35.6
Ceylon	4.2	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	12.5	2.2	14.7	21.8
China (Taiwan)	7.7	--	--	--	2.6	1.0	.7	--	11.9	1.5	13.4	17.5
France	--	--	--	24.0	3.5	--	--	--	27.5	.8	28.3	44.3
Iceland	.6	.5	.1	.4	.4	--	.1	--	2.1	.2	2.3	2.8
Indonesia	5.1	--	7.2	23.0	--	2.0	--	--	37.8	3.1	40.9	58.3
Israel	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	.5	.1	.6	.8
Korea	20.3	.5	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	28.3	4.7	33.0	48.3
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	3.4	.3	3.7	3.7
Poland	14.1	11.6	--	8.8	--	.8	4.7	--	40.0	4.0	44.0	58.3
Spain	-	11.5	--	17.0	8.8	.5	50.9	2.0	90.7	5.7	96.4	102.7
Turkey	--	--	.7	--	--	.4	30.2	.5	31.8	2.9	34.7	35.6
United Arab Republic	--	3.3	5.3	--	9.0	.5	3.2	.5	21.8	1.6	23.4	27.3
Uruguay	--	2.2	--	3.5	6.1	--	--	--	11.8	.7	12.5	13.5
Total	51.8	2/29.6	26.7	84.2	30.4	3/ 5.2	4/ 118.8	5/ 3.0	349.7	30.6	380.3	470.5

1/ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

2/

	Mil. dol.
Corn	16.0
Barley	12.6
Grain sorghums	1.0
Total	29.6

3/

	Mil. dol.
Nonfat dry milk	3.4
Anhydrous milk fat	1.4
Dried whole milk	.4
Total	5.2

4/ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil

5/

	Mil. dol.
Spain, dry edible beans	1.5
poultry	.5
Turkey, dry edible beans	.5
U.A.R., poultry	.5
Total	3.0

APPENDIX

TABLE II--Commodity composition of programs under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1959.

Country 1	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total: Market value	Total: Ocean transportation 2/	Total: Market value including O.T.	Total: Estimated CCC cost including O.T.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Argentina	--	--	4.6	--	--	--	54.3	--	58.9	3.6	62.5	70.0
Austria	7.3	15.3	--	10.5	4.8	--	2.4	.2	40.2	3.3	43.5	62.8
Brazil	144.2	4.3	--	--	.6	2.2	4.1	--	155.4	24.0	179.4	269.6
Burma	--	--	--	31.7	3.1	2.1	1.8	.1	38.8	1.9	40.7	53.8
Ceylon	5.9	--	11.9	--	--	--	--	--	17.8	3.2	21.0	31.2
Chile	14.1	-	--	7.1	.2	--	14.9	.4	36.7	2.7	39.4	53.7
China (Taiwan)	15.7	--	--	4.7	6.0	2.4	3.0	--	31.8	3.0	34.8	45.5
Colombia	16.2	--	--	12.0	.5	.2	6.1	--	35.0	3.0	38.0	50.4
Ceylon	3.1	--	--	.4	.7	--	4.3	--	8.5	.8	9.3	11.4
Finland	10.[illegible]	2.3	--	8.6	12.3	--	--	2.3	36.2	2.5	38.7	50.7
France	--	--	--	47.1	11.[illegible]	--	--	--	[illegible]	.9	58.[illegible]	78.1
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.2	1.2
Greece	[illegible]	15.1	--	--	--	4.4	13.7	--	59.4	6.9	66.3	95.8
Iceland	[illegible]	2.2	.2	.9	1.3	--	.3	1.0	7.8	.8	8.6	10.7
India	453.3	13.1	26.4	1.8	6.0	3.5	--	--	544.1	3/ 121.3	665.4	947.0
Indonesia	10.0	--	46.5	52.7	15.0	2.0	--	--	128.2	10.5	138.7	203.7
Iran	9.2	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	10.0	2.6	12.6	20.8
Israel	36.9	[illegible]	.6	4.4	.8	16.2	7.5	10.7	117.1	13.7	130.8	185.0
Italy	1.5	6.3	--	82.4	17.9	--	37.7	1.0	146.8	5.3	152.1	199.4
Japan	47.3	13.3	13.7	52.5	7.6	--	--	--	135.0	13.5	148.5	201.6
Korea	55.9	31.8	24.3	17.3	6.6	.3	.5	8.0	144.7	18.9	163.6	217.2
Mexico	--	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	1.6	28.2	63.5
Netherlands	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	4/	.2	.3
Pakistan	124.2	--	65.1	5/30.3	4.8	4.9	13.3	--	242.6	28.2	270.8	397.4
Paraguay	1.7	--	--	--	--	.4	.5	--	2.6	.3	2.9	4.5
Peru	14.7	--	4.4	--	--	.2	1.0	--	20.3	1.9	22.2	36.6
Philippines	--	--	6.1	4.9	--	1.7	.4	4/	13.1	1.3	14.4	21.8
Poland	56.5	30.8	--	63.1	--	1.8	16.4	--	168.6	13.6	182.2	250.1
Portugal	6.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain	6/ 4.5	25.9	--	7/ 75.9	20.3	1.5	219.5	20.2	367.8	23.2	391.0	427.9
Thailand	--	--	--	--	3.9	.5	--	--	4.4	.2	4.6	4.9
Turkey	72.8	17.8	2.1	--	--	2.6	72.9	7.1	175.3	21.9	197.2	262.2
United Arab Republic	38.5	3.3	5.3	--	9.0	.5	3.2	.5	60.3	7.5	67.8	98.4
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	38.0	--	--	10.7	48.2	.4	48.6	48.6
Uruguay	--	2.2	--	3.5	6.1	--	--	--	11.8	.7	12.5	13.5
Viet Nam	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	5.8	.2	6.0	8.0
Yugoslavia	288.4	--	--	64.3	--	--	48.4	1.8	342.9	49.4	392.3	570.7
Total	1,410.3	8/ 247.3	213.2	619.3	181.3	9/48.2	10/526.2	11/ 64.7	3,307.5	393.7	3,701.2	5,078.5

(Footnotes on reverse)

1/ Agreement with Bolivia expired. No funds expended.

2/ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

3/ Includes $0 million estimated for ocean freight differential for which no rupee deposits are required. The balance, $115.3 million, only, is reflected in the currency use Appendix Table XVI.

4/ Less than $50,000.

5/ Includes $1.7 million extra-long staple.

6/ Wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

7/ Includes $0.3 million, cotton linters, $6.8 million, extra-long staple.

	Mil. dol.
8/ Corn	112.3
Oats	5.9
Barley	89.0
Grain sorghums	34.2
Rye	5.9
Total	247.3

	Mil. dol.
9/ Condensed milk	1.8
Dry whole milk	2.0
Nonfat dry milk	16.0
Evaporated milk	3.6
Butter, butter oil &/or ghee	20.1
Cheese	4.6
Whey	.1
Total	48.2

	Mil. dol.
10/ Cottonseed oil &/or soybean oil	441.7
Cottonseed oil &/or soybean oil &/or lard	43.9
Linseed oil	1.1
Lard	25.6
Tallow &/or grease	16.9
Total	528.2

	Mil. dol.
11/ Austria, Burma, Finland, Iceland & U.K. Fruit, (dried, fresh &/or canned)	13.8
Chile, hay and pasture seeds	.4
Germany & Italy, poultry	2.2
Israel, dry edible beans	.6
frozen beef	10.0
dried prunes	.1
Korea, canned pork	8.0
Philippines, dry edible beans	neg.
Spain, meats	16.8
potatoes	1.4
dry edible beans	1.5
poultry	.5
Turkey, frozen beef	4.4
poultry	2.2
dry edible beans	.5
United Arab Republic, poultry	.5
Yugoslavia, dry edible beans	1.8
Total	64.7

3395

APPENDIX

TABLE III.--Commodity composition of programs under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1955.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total: Market value	Total: Ocean transportation 1/	Total: Market value including O.T.	Total: Estimated CCC cost including O.T.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	5.7	.1	5.8	8.2
Austria	--	4.5	--	.5	.5	--	--	--	5.5	.6	6.1	7.7
Chile	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	4.6	.4	5.0	6.9
Colombia	1.6	--	--	1.6	--	--	1.0	--	4.2	.3	4.5	5.5
Finland	--	--	--	2.9	2.2	--	--	--	5.1	.1	5.2	6.2
Greece	6.1	2.4	--	--	--	2.4	2.1	--	13.0	1.4	14.4	23.5
Israel	5.2	3.2	.1	1.1	.2	1.0	.7	--	11.5	1.5	13.0	21.0
Italy	1.5	2.6	--	35.8	3.2	--	4.4	--	47.5	1.6	49.1	69.2
Japan	21.3	3.5	13.7	34.1	5.0	--	--	--	77.6	6.8	84.4	105.2
Korea	--	--	--	9.4	4.6	--	--	--	14.0	.8	14.8	14.8
Pakistan	--	--	--	21.5	3.3	2.4	--	--	27.6	1.2	28.8	34.3
Peru	6.0	--	--	--	--	.1	--	--	6.1	.6	6.7	12.0
Spain	--	3.0	--	8.0	2.8	--	5.0	1.0	19.2	1.2	20.4	21.1
Thailand	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	1.9	.1	2.0	2.0
Turkey	6.3	11.0	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	21.8	.1	22.2	37.9
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	15.0	--	--	--	15.0	.2	15.2	15.2
Yugoslavia	34.9	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	--	44.5	7.5	52.0	77.4
Total	85.1	2/ 30.2	13.8	124.5	38.1	3/ 5.9	4/ 25.9	5/ 1.0	324.5	22.7	355.2	447.4

1/ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

2/

	Mil. dol.
Corn	11.5
Oats	4.0
Barley	12.0
Grain sorghums	2.7
Total	30.2

3/

	Mil. dol.
Nonfat dry milk	.9
Evaporated milk	1.1
Butter and ghee	3.4
Cheese	.4
Whey	.1
Total	5.9

4/

	Mil. dol.
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	23.3
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil and/or lard	2.1
Linseed oil	.5
Total	25.9

5/ Frozen beef.

CONFIDENTIAL

Table 7. Commodity composition of programs under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1955 through June 30, 1956.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total: Market value	Total: Ocean transportation 1/	Total: Market value including O.T.	Total: Estimated CCC cost including O.T.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.0	--	23.0	.7	23.7	26.2
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	5.5	3.0	--	2.4	.2	21.3	1.3	22.6	33.1
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	--	.3	--	1.4	-	35.7	5.0	40.7	73.4
Burma	--	-	--	17.6	1.1	2.0	--	.1	20.8	.9	21.7	31.2
Chile	[illegible]	--	--	7.1	.2	--	12.5	.4	32.1	2.3	34.4	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]	--	--	5.8	--	--	3.5	--	10.7	.7	11.4	15.5
Costa Rica	[illegible]	--	--	.3	.2	--	[illegible]	--	3.1	.3	3.4	4.3
Ecuador	[illegible]	--	--	2.5	3.2	--	--	1.2	14.3	1.0	15.3	22.3
Finland	--	--	--	--	.6	--	--	--	.6	--	.6	.6
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	--	1.2	1.2
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	5.9	.2	6.1	6.1
Indonesia	[illegible]	--	41.3	29.7	15.0	--	--	--	91.0	7.4	98.4	145.4
Iran	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	.8	--	--	10.0	2.6	12.6	20.8
Israel	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	1.5	.2	2.3	2.2	10.3	26.0	1.9	27.9	37.6
Japan	[illegible]	--	--	18.[illegible]	2.6	--	--	--	57.4	6.7	64.1	96.4
Korea	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.5	.4	2.0	.3	.5	8.0	42.0	5.0	47.0	53.6
Pakistan	--	--	16.8	--	--	--	--	--	16.8	--	16.8	28.9
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.5	--	2.6	.3	2.9	4.5
Peru	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	3.5	.3	3.8	5.4
Portugal	[illegible]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain	[illegible]	[illegible]	--	2/ 34.6	2.0	--	52.3	3.4	89.5	5.9	95.4	112.9
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	.4	--	--	--	4.9	--	13.6	1.5	15.1	22.7
United Arab Republic	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.0	2.5	19.5	36.1
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	19.0	--	--	--	12.0	.2	12.2	12.2
Yugoslavia	[illegible]	--	--	8.6	--	--	10.6	--	60.6	10.7	71.3	114.3
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	42.4	73.0	122.1	42.4	3/ 5.8	3/ 120.4	6/ 24.0	617.0	58.3	675.3	965.0

1/ Total ocean transportation to be financed by CCC. 2/ Includes $[illegible] million cotton linters.

	Mil. dol.
4/ Corn	16.6
Barley	16.7
Grain sorghums	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

	Mil. dol.
5/ Condensed milk	[illegible]
Dry whole milk	.5
Nonfat dry milk	[illegible]
Evaporated milk	[illegible]
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

	Mil. dol.
3/ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	63.1
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil and/or lard	38.8
Linseed oil	.1
Lard	[illegible]
Tallow and/or grease	[illegible]
Total	120.4

	Mil. dol.
6/ Austria, Burma and Finland	
Fruit, (dried, fresh &/or canned)	1.[illegible]
Chile, hay and pasture seed	.4
Germany, poultry	1.2
Israel, dry edible beans	.3
frozen beef	10.0
Korea, canned pork	8.0
Spain, meats	2.0
potatoes	1.4
Total	24.8

APPENDIX

Table V.--Commodity and position of agreements under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1956 through June 30, 1957.

Country 1/	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total: Market value	Total: Ocean transportation 2/	Total: Market value including O.T.	Total: Estimated CCC cost including O.T.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Austria	3.6	4.0	--	4.5	1.3	--	--	--	13.4	1.4	14.8	28.0
Brazil	115.8	3.7	--	--	.3	2.2	2.7	--	119.7	19.0	138.7	196.2
Burma	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	1.0	3/	1.0	1.0
China (Taiwan)	--	--	--	4.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	--	8.8	.5	9.3	12.5
Colombia	11.4	--	--	1.8	--	--	1.1	--	14.0	1.7	15.7	21.9
Ecuador	1.0	--	--	--	.5	--	2.3	--	3.8	.3	4.1	4.8
Finland	1.6	1.2	--	1.0	1.0	--	--	--	4.8	.4	5.2	7.8
France	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	1.4	--	1.4	1.4
Greece	13.2	3.4	--	--	--	.8	5.7	--	22.9	3.1	26.0	35.8
Ireland	.6	--	--	.1	.5	--	.2	.6	2.7	.1	2.8	3.6
India	225.0	--	26.4	41.8	6.0	3.	--	--	302.7	4/ 65.0	367.7	539.5
Israel	4.7	3.7	--	--	--	.8	.1	--	9.3	1.3	10.6	15.1
Italy	--	3.7	--	28.9	8.7	--	33.3	.5	75.1	2.9	78.0	93.1
Korea	2.3	3.6	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	16.7	2.1	18.8	21.7
Netherlands	--	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	.2	3/	.2	.3
Pakistan	50.0	--	27.4	7.1	1.9	.1	2.2	--	68.3	5.6	73.9	113.5
Peru	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	.4	3.9	6.3
Philippines	--	--	2.4	4.9	--	1.7	.4	3/	9.4	.9	10.3	15.1
Poland	--	--	--	14.2	--	--	3.5	--	17.7	--	18.6	23.5
Spain	--	3.7	--	--	2.0	--	43.0	13.8	62.5	4.4	66.9	68.8
Thailand	--	--	--	--	2.0	.5	--	--	2.5	.1	2.6	8.9
Turkey	44.1	4.3	--	--	--	--	7.2	4.4	60.0	8.8	68.8	100.0
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	2.2	8.2	--	8.2	8.2
Yugoslavia	58.1	--	--	12.8	--	--	16.3	--	85.2	14.6	99.8	142.3
Total	547.4	3/ 32.0	67.0	122.0	33.9	6/ 11.0	7/ 119.0	8/21.5	913.8	133.3	1,047.1	1,459.3

1/ Agreement with Bolivia expired. No funds expended. 2/ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC. 3/ Less than $50,000. 4/ Includes $6 million estimated for ocean freight differential for which no rupee deposits are required. The balance, $59.0 million, only, is reflected in the currency use Appendix Table XIX.

3/

	Mil. dol.
Corn	19.1
Oats	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]
Grain sorghum	[illegible]
Total	32.0

6/

	Mil. dol.
Condensed milk	.4
Dry whole milk	.9
Nonfat dry milk	3.5
Evaporated milk	.8
Butter and butter oil	2.3
Cheese	[illegible]
Total	11.0

7/

	Mil. dol.
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	95.0
Linseed oil	.6
Lard	10.3
Tallow and/or grease	13.1
Total	119.0

8/

	Mil. dol.
Iceland and U. K.	
Fruit, (dried, fresh &/or canned)	2.8
Italy, poultry	.5
Philippines, dry edible beans	neg.
Spain and Turkey, canned and frozen beef	18.2
Total	21.5

APPENDIX

TABLE VI.--Commodity composition of programs under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1957 through June 30, 1958.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total: Market value	Total: Ocean transportation 1/	Total: Market value including O.T.	Total: CCC cost including O.T.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Burma	--	--	--	14.1	1.0	.1	1.8	--	17.0	1.0	18.0	21.6
Ceylon	1.7	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	1.0	6.3	9.4
Chile (Chilean)	8.[illegible]	--	--	--	1.7	--	1.3	--	11.1	1.0	12.1	15.5
Colombia	.1	--	--	2.8	.5	.2	2.5	--	6.1	.3	6.4	7.8
Ecuador	1.0	--	--	.1	--	--	.5	--	1.6	.2	1.8	2.3
Finland	3.1	--	--	.9	3.1	--	--	1.0	8.1	.9	9.0	11.2
France	--	--	--	23.1	4.5	--	--	--	27.6	.1	27.7	31.8
Greece	8.1	8.3	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	17.6	2.2	19.8	30.4
Iceland	.7	1.0	.1	.4	.4	--	--	.4	3.0	.5	3.5	4.3
India	37.0	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	46.0	11.1	57.1	70.8
Israel	11.8	12.2	--	.8	.2	10.6	2.1	.1	37.2	3.8	41.0	61.8
Italy	--	--	--	17.7	6.0	--	--	.5	24.2	.8	25.0	28.1
Korea	26.9	16.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.7	6.3	50.0	78.8
Mexico	--	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.6	1.6	28.2	63.5
Pakistan	40.5	--	13.7	--	--	2.2	.3	--	56.7	8.7	65.4	101.5
Peru	7.7	--	4.4	--	--	.1	--	--	7.2	.6	7.8	12.9
Philippines	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.7	.4	4.1	6.7
Poland	42.4	19.2	--	40.1	--	1.0	8.2	--	110.9	8.9	119.8	176.3
Spain	--	5.0	--	2/26.3	5.3	1.0	56.5	--	94.1	5.2	99.3	109.8
Turkey	15.4	2.2	--	--	--	2.2	26.4	2.2	48.4	3.6	52.0	66.0
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	8.0	13.0	--	13.0	13.0
Viet Nam	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	5.8	.2	6.0	6.0
Yugoslavia	40.8	--	--	15.1	--	--	11.4	--	66.9	6.0	72.9	102.0
Total	239.3	3/ 100.3	25.5	141.4	33.5	4/18.6	5/111.0	6/12.8	681.8	64.4	746.2	1,030.9

1/ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC. 2/ Includes $6.8 million extra-long staple.

	Mil. dol.
3/ Corn	48.6
Oats	.6
Barley	28.1
Grain sorghums	16.9
Rye	5.9
Total	100.3

	Mil. dol.
4/ Dry whole milk	.2
Nonfat dry milk	4.1
Evaporated milk	1.2
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee	10.5
Cheese	2.6
Total	18.6

	Mil. dol.
5/ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil	110.3
Tallow and/or grease	.7
Total	111.0

	Mil. dol.
6/ Finland, dried prunes	1.0
Iceland, dried fruit	.1
canned fruit	.1
fresh apples & pears	.2
fresh lemons	neg.
dates	neg.
Israel, dried prunes	.1
Italy & Turkey, poultry	2.7
U.K., dried prunes	4.0
canned peaches, mixed fruit and cranberries	2.0
canned grapefruit sections	1.0
canned citrus juices	.2
fresh lemons	.6
Total	12.8

3399

APPENDIX

TABLE VII.--Commodity composition of programs under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1958 through June 30, 1959.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total: Market value	Total: Ocean transportation 1/	Total: Market value including O.T.	Total: CCC cost including O.T.
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Argentina	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	25.6	--	30.2	2.8	33.0	35.6
Ceylon	4.2	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	12.5	2.2	14.7	21.8
China (Taiwan)	7.6	--	--	--	2.6	1.0	.7	--	11.9	1.5	13.4	17.5
Finland	--	--	--	1.0	2.8	--	--	.1	3.9	.1	4.0	4.2
France	--	--	--	24.0	3.5	--	--	--	27.5	.8	28.3	44.3
Iceland	.6	.5	.1	.4	.4	--	.1	--	2.1	.2	2.3	2.8
India	141.3	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	195.4	45.2	240.6	336.7
Indonesia	5.0	--	7.2	23.0	--	2.0	--	--	37.2	3.1	40.3	58.3
Israel	11.5	15.7	.5	1.0	.2	1.5	2.4	.3	33.1	5.2	38.3	49.5
Korea	30.3	.5	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	38.3	4.7	33.0	48.3
Pakistan	53.7	--	7.2	2/ 1.7	--	.2	10.4	--	73.2	12.7	85.9	117.2
Poland	14.1	11.6	--	8.8	--	.8	4.7	--	40.0	4.0	44.0	58.3
Spain	--	11.5	--	17.0	8.8	.5	40.7	2.0	102.5	6.5	109.0	115.3
Turkey	--	--	.7	--	--	.4	30.0	.5	31.8	2.9	34.7	35.8
United Arab Republic	21.5	3.3	5.3	--	9.0	.5	3.2	.5	43.3	5.0	48.3	62.3
Uruguay	--	2.2	--	3.5	6.1	--	--	--	11.8	.7	12.5	13.5
Yugoslavia	33.8	--	--	18.8	--	--	9.9	1.8	85.7	10.6	96.3	134.7
Total	355.6	3/54.4	33.9	106.1	33.4	4/ 6.9	5/149.9	6/ 5.8	770.4	108.8	878.6	1,155.9

1/ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC. 2/ Extra-long staple.

3/

	Mil. dol.
Corn	16.6
Grain sorghums	10.8
Barley	22.0
Total	49.4

4/

	Mil. dol.
Dry whole milk	.4
Nonfat dry milk	5.2
Butter oil	1.3
Total	6.9

5/ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

6/

	Mil. dol.
Finland, fresh lemons	.1
Israel, Turkey and Yugoslavia dry edible beans	2.6
Spain, dry edible beans	1.5
poultry	.5
UAR, poultry	.5
Total	5.8

APPENDIX

TABLE VIII.--Approximate quantities of commodities under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1, 1959 through June 30, 1959.

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
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Argentina	--	--	772	--	--	--	165,347	--	--	--	--	--
Ceylon	2,688	--	1,366	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China (Taiwan)	4,990	--	--	--	3,359	4,579	4,965	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	--	--	200.0	5,333	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	314	325	17	2.4	600	--	714	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	3,801	--	1,200	153.3	--	26,571	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	--	--	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Korea	12,330	418	--	65.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,899	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	8,141	9,824	--	70.4	--	11,429	33,069	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	9,684	--	103.0	12,572	9,620	469,743	1,797	206	--	--	--
Turkey	--	--	110	----	--	3,418	307,947	--	66	--	--	--
United Arab Republic	--	2,541	633	----	10,508	1,323	21,695	1,323	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	1,765	--	20.6	6,778	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	31,460	1/ 26,152	4,386	614.9	39,730	2/51,650	3/903,779	3,110	272	--	--	--

	1,000 bu.
1/ Corn	6,848
Barley	16,171
Grain sorghums	1,133
Total feedgrains	24,152

	1,000 lb.
2/ Dried whole milk	740
Nonfat dry milk	48,611
Anhydrous milk fat	2,299
Total	51,650

3/ Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.

APPENDIX

TABLE IX.--Approximate quantities of commodities under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1959.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Meat and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Dry bean pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Argentina	--	--	778	--	--	--	365,327	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	4,055	11,287	--	65.8	7,425	--	19,649	--	--	1,279	--	--
Brazil	85,211	3,489	--	--	277	6,257	23,715	--	--	--	--	--
Burma	--	--	--	218.2	4,084	12,345	11,077	--	--	808	--	--
Ceylon	1,537	--	1,916	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chile	6,530	--	--	43.3	425	--	94,890	--	--	--	--	10
China (Taiwan)	9,088	--	--	41.0	7,064	8,810	26,660	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	8,546	--	--	71.5	427	1,341	35,565	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	1,613	--	--	2.5	417	--	87,026	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	6,097	1,456	--	49.6	20,844	--	--	--	--	16,768	--	--
France	--	--	--	362.1	16,45[illegible]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,542	--	--	--	--
Greece	16,714	12,668	--	--	--	34,403	81,347	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	1,002	1,494	89	4.9	1,167	--	1,731	--	--	10,086	--	--
India	272,632	10,871	4,339	847.2	6,070	43,524	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	6,366	--	7,981	351.8	24,081	28,571	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	5,236	--	--	--	--	1,630	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	20,979	33,753	94	28.0	1,110	77,190	51,806	--	82	709	24,758	--
Italy	896	5,197	--	518.5	23,034	--	253,891	2,850	--	--	--	--
Japan	31,5[illegible]	11,094	8,142	319.3	9,792	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Korea	33,183	33,809	3,030	124.4	8,486	1,210	2,741	--	--	--	15,041	--
Mexico	--	20,484	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	73,911	--	10,421	1/ 174.4	5,777	11,499	87,800	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	1,031	--	--	--	--	917	3,581	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	8,707	--	642	----	--	957	7,964	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines	--	--	908	32.7	--	15,771	4,663	--	2	--	--	--
Poland	34,088	27,891	--	426.9	--	21,084	130,969	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	3,879	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	2/ 2,598	20,967	--	3/444.6	27,775	7,183	1,533,561	1,787	806	50,822	66,466	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	5,439	1,957	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	43,068	15,544	328	--	--	12,014	479,583	6,900	66	--	14,607	--
United Arab Republic	23,969	2,940	833	----	10,588	1,981	88,667	1,523	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	58,905	--	--	--	--	95,727	--	--
Uruguay	--	1,768	--	23.6	6,778	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Viet Nam	--	--	--	--	9,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	13,386	--	--	434.7	--	--	369,497	--	235	--	--	--
Total	84,635	4/ 210,034	33,465	3,985.8	250,100	5/285,286	6/ 3,631,870	17,410	591	7/176,159	8/180,878	10

(Footnotes on reverse)

1/ Includes 5,000 bales extra-long staple.

2/ Wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

3/ Includes 7,000 bales cotton linters and 20,000 bales extra-long staple.

4/

	Thous. bu.
Corn	8[illegible]397
Oats	7,644
Barley	82,139
Grain sorghums	31,935
Rye	4,738
Total	210,[illegible]54

5/

	Thous. lb.
Condensed milk	8,344
Dry whole milk	3,769
Nonfat dry milk	181,660
Evaporated milk	26,928
Butter, butter oil and or ghee	44,354
Cheese	18,342
Whey	2,031
Total	285,526

6/

	Thous. lb.
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	2,990,903
Cottonseed oil, soybean oil and/or lard	268,142
Linseed oil	7,492
Lard	180,066
Tallow and/or grease	184,667
Total	3,631,270

7/ All fruit except Spain which is potatoes.

8/

	Thous. lb.
Israel, frozen beef	24,758
Korea, canned pork	15,041
Spain, canned ham	2,403
fat backs	2,547
frozen beef & variety meats	61,516
Turkey, frozen beef	14,607
Total	120,[illegible]72

APPENDIX

TABLE X.--Approximate quantities of commodities under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1955.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Meat
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,769	--
Austria	--	3,165	--	2.5	714	--	--	--
Chile	1,365	--	--	--	--	--	16,057	--
Colombia	817	--	--	8.3	--	--	6,515	--
Finland	--	--	--	14.6	3,862	--	--	--
Greece	3,626	2,366	--	--	--	20,467	14,106	--
Israel	3,013	2,692	6	5.4	310	2,453	4,892	--
Italy	696	1,073	--	221.4	4,179	--	25,799	--
Japan	13,687	3,471	2,142	187.0	6,631	--	--	--
Korea	--	---	--	55.9	6,069	--	--	--
Pakistan	--	--	--	126.2	4,030	4,353	3,179	--
Peru	3,681	--	--	--	--	194	--	--
Spain	--	2,046	--	91.5	3,64[illegible]	--	26,447	3,668
Thailand	--	--	--	--	2,621	--	--	--
Turkey	3,6[illegible]8	10,1[illegible]	--	--	--	--	27,136	--
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	21,412	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	19,3[illegible]6	--	--	95.9	--	--	--	--
Total	53,112	1/ 25,963	2,148	11[illegible]	53,468	2/ 27,437	3/167,192	4/ 3,668

1/

	Thousand bu.
Corn	8,144
Oats	4,746
Barley	10,6[illegible]6
Grain sorghums	2,367
Total	25,963

2/

	Thousand lb.
Nonfat dry milk	8,811
Evaporated milk	8,385
Butter and ghee	6,960
Cheese	1,270
Whey	2,001
Total	27,427

3/

	Thousand lb.
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	149,957
Cottonseed oil, soybean oil, and/or lard	14,106
Linseed oil	3,129
Total	167,192

4/ Frozen beef.

3404

APP 2021

TABLE XI.--Approximate quantities of commodities under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1955 through June 30, 1956.

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
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Argentina	--	-	--	--	--	--	157,211	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	2,038	4,822	--	35.2	4,314	--	1/ 19,449	--	--	1,299	--	--
Brazil	20,156	361	--	--	121	--	1/ 15,409	--	--	--	--	--
Burma	--	--	--	125.9	1,411	13,917	--	--	--	892	--	--
Chile	7,485	--	--	43.3	425	--	78,833	--	--	--	-	10
Colombia	1,826	--	--	35.7	--	--	7,867	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	546	--	--	--	202	--	8,877	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	3,336	662	--	17.6	5,646	--	--	--	--	8,611	--	--
France	--	--	--	--	867	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany	--	--	--	--	-	--	--	4,542	--	--	--	--
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,201	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	3,185	--	6,781	208.5	84,081	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	5,246	--	--	--	--	1,630	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	3,802	3,242	--	7.6	320	8,496	13,249	--	41	--	24,758	--
Japan	17,292	7,623	--	132.3	3,161	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Korea	4,179	9,286	1,699	3.3	8,417	1,210	2/ 2,741	--	--	--	15,041	--
Pakistan	--	--	2,778	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	1,001	--	--	--	--	917	1/ 3,591	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	1,403	---	---	--	--	--	7,964	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	3,879	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	8/ 2,598	1,790	--	3/ 160.7	8,484	--	311,160		--	50,822	4,950	--
Turkey	4,162	177	218	--	--	--	35,403		--	--	--	--
United Arab Republic	10,779	--	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	17,247	--	--		--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	83,380	--	--	45.0	--	--	1/ 81,243	--	--	--	--	--
Total	118,303	4/ 27,873	11,476	814.0	63,336	5/ 23,160	6/774,128	4,542	41	7/ 61,540	8/ 44,749	10

1/ Entire quantity shown for country is lard except Paraguay which includes 1,473 thousand pounds. 2/ Wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain. 3/ Includes 7.0 thousand bales cotton linters.

4/	Thousand bu.
Corn	11,354
Barley	14,234
Grain sorghums	2,285
Total	27,873

5/	Thousand lb.
Condensed milk	6,567
Dry whole milk	1,149
Nonfat dry milk	2,596
Evaporated milk	4,350
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee	6,220
Cheese	2,278
Total	23,160

6/	Thousand lb.
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	368,136
Cottonseed oil, soybean oil and/or lard	234,036
Linseed oil	591
Lard	117,315
Tallow and/or grease	34,050
Total	774,128

7/	Thousand lb.
Austria, dried fruit	1,257
canned fruits & juices	42
Burma, dried fruit	253
canned fruits & juices	555
Finland, dried fruit	7,510
fresh pears	1,101
Spain, potatoes	50,822
Total	61,540

8/	Thousand lb.
Israel, frozen beef	24,758
Korea, canned pork	15,041
Spain, canned ham	2,403
salt pork	2,547
Total	44,749

APPENDIX

TABLE III -- Approximate quantities of commodities under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1956 through June 30, 1957.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Austria	2,917	3,243	--	28.1	1,797	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	65,055	3,120	--	--	136	6,257	1/ 13,306	--	--	--	--
Burma	--	--	--	--	1,423	--	--	--	--	--	--
China(Taiwan)	--	--	--	41.0	2,005	4,[illegible]1	11,351	--	--	--	--
Colombia	5,842	--	--	11.2	--	--	6,217	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	432	--	--	--	157	--	15,066	--	--	--	--
Finland	954	796	--	5.9	1,911	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	--	--	--	--	3,094	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	8,355	2,973	--	--	--	5,414	33,040	--	--	--	--
Iceland	335	441	--	.4	434	--	1,017	--	--	--	5,776
India	136,693	--	4,339	247.2	6,070	40,324	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	2,847	2,732	--	--	--	3,478	1,098	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	3,324	--	192.9	11,125	--	208,132	1,429	--	--	--
Korea	1,259	3,595	1,331	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	15,475	--	4,347	43.2	1,747	1,013	13,908	--	--	--	--
Peru	2,037	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines	--	--	377	32.7	--	15,771	4,663	--	2	--	--
Poland	--	--	--	97.7	--	--	39,676	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	3,232	--	----	2,310	--	275,669	--	--	--	57,848
Thailand	--	--	--	--	2,848	1,957	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	25,840	3,592	--	--	--	--	96,002	--	--	--	14,607
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	7,963	--	--	--	--	26,889	--
Yugoslavia	32,972	--	--	97.4	--	--	1/113,734	--	--	--	--
Total	305,163	2/27,055	10,394	799.5	45,811	3/ 78,712	4/818,889	1,429	2	5/ 32,005	6/ 72,455

(Footnotes on reverse)

1/ Includes lard as follows:

	Thousand lb.
Brazil	6,000
Yugoslavia	56,751
Total	62,751

	Thousand bu.
2/ Corn	14,190
Oats	1,769
Barley	9,542
Grain sorghums	1,554
Total	27,055

	Thousand lb.
3/ Condensed milk	1,777
Dry whole milk	1,428
Nonfat dry milk	60,924
Evaporated milk	5,799
Butter and butter oil	4,224
Cheese	4,560
Total	78,712

	Thousand lb
4/ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	601,868
Linseed oil	3,772
Lard	62,751
Tallow	144,498
Total	812,889

	Thousand lb.
5/ Iceland, dried fruit	490
fresh lemons	628
fresh pears	355
fresh citrus	3,204
canned citrus juices	492
canned fruit	607
U.K., fresh grapefruit	
fresh lemons	16,097
fresh oranges	
fresh pears	6,759
canned grapefruit	2,498
canned lemon juice	875
Total	32,005

	Thousand lb.
6/ Spain, frozen beef	50,169
frozen beef livers	2,000
frozen beef tongues	1,395
frozen beef brains	2,424
frozen beef kidneys	1,860
Turkey, frozen beef	14,607
Total	72,455

APPENDIX

TABLE XIII.--Approximate quantities of commodities under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1957 through June 30, 1958

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Dry edible pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Burma	--	--	--	88.3	1,250	1,428	11,077	--	--	--	--	--
Ceylon	909	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China (Taiwan)	4,492	--	--	--	2,000	--	10,334	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	31	--	--	19.3	427	1,941	14,991	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	572	--	--	.8	--	--	3,083	--	--	--	--	--
Finland	1,837	--	--	5.4	5,000	--	--	--	--	7,035	--	--
France	--	--	--	162.1	7,159	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greece	4,733	7,329	--	--	--	6,522	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	383	718	12	2.1	333	--	--	--	--	4,250	--	--
India	20,833	7,796	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	6,993	11,519	--	5.0	216	45,889	14,494	--	--	709	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	104.2	7,750	--	--	1,429	--	--	--	--
Korea	15,712	16,968	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	--	20,434	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	24,203	--	2,096	--	--	3,993	2,001	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	1,616	--	652	--	--	803	--	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines	--	--	551	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	25,937	17,467	--	258.8	--	9,655	37,824	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	4,455	--	1/141.4	6,569	4,723	385,180	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	9,386	1,625	--	--	--	8,996	153,115	6,900	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	6,882	--	--	--	--	69,498	--	--
Viet Nam	--	--	--	--	9,700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	23,884	--	--	109.9	--	--	86,300	--	--	--	--	--
Total	141,113	2/ 86,361	3,861	897.3	46,686	3/ 85,550	4/ 738,399	8,329	--	5/ 81,512	--	--

1/ Includes 20,000 bales extra-long staple.

	Thous. bu.
2/ Corn	37,432
Oats	1,129
Barley	28,781
Grain sorghums	16,311
Rye	4,738
Total	88,361

	Thous. lb.
3/ Dry whole milk	472
Nonfat dry milk	41,697
Evaporated milk	8,394
Cheese	10,635
Butter, butter oil &/or ghee	24,351
Total	85,550

	Thous. lb.
4/ Cottonseed &/or soybean oil	732,280
Tallow and/or grease	6,119
Total	738,399

	Thous. lb.
5/ Finland, dried prunes	7,055
Iceland, dried fruit	662
canned fruit	421
fresh apples & pears	2,646
fresh lemons	441
dates	80
Israel, dried prunes	709
U.K., dried prunes	27,997
canned peaches, mixed fruit and cranberries	14,652
canned grapefruit sections	8,201
canned citrus juices	1,649
fresh lemons	16,799
Total	81,512

3408

APPENDIX

TABLE IV.--Approximate quantities of commodities under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1958.

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Dry bean products
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
Argentina	--	--	772	--	--	--	165,967	--	--	--	--	--
Ceylon	2,680	--	1,566	--	-	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
China (Taiwan)	4,936	--	--	--	3,059	4,509	4,965	--	--	--	--	--
Fiji	--	--	--	5.9	4,385	--	--	--	--	1,102	--	--
France	--	--	--	200.0	5,133	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iceland	314	325	17	2.4	[illegible]	--	714	--	--	--	--	--
India	113,106	3,075	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	3,201	--	1,200	153.3	--	28,271	--	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	6,726	13,768	88	6.0	264	16,884	18,106	--	41	--	--	--
Korea	12,030	418	--	65.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	31,232	--	1,290	1/ 5.0	--	2,143	68,168	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	8,151	9,824	--	70.4	--	11,459	33,069	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	9,444	--	133.0	12,572	8,900	539,485	1,787	256	--	--	--
Turkey	--	--	110	--	--	3,418	207,947	--	66	--	--	--
United Arab Republic	12,990	2,940	833	--	10,588	1,383	86,667	1,383	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	1,763	--	20.6	6,778	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	33,394	--	--	125.5	--	--	79,800	--	235	--	--	--
Total	237,338	2/41,202	5,586	757.3	43,379	3/70,677	4/1,138,642	3,170	598	1,102	--	--

1/ [illegible] eligible

2/

	1,[illegible] lb.
Corn	[illegible]
Grain sorghum	[illegible]
Barley	13,[illegible]
Total	41,[illegible]

3/

	1,000 lb.
Dry whole milk	[illegible]
Nonfat dry milk	67,[illegible]
Butter oil	[illegible]
Total	70,677

4/ Soybean oil or cottonseed oil.

APPENDIX TABLE XV.--Uses of foreign currency as provided in Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed January 1, 1959 through June 30, 1959. 1/
(Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange.)

Country	Total amount in agreements (Market value including O.T.)	(104 c) Common Defense	(104 e) Grants for economic development	(104 e) Loans to private enterprise	(104 g) Loans to foreign governments	(104 f) Payments of U. S. obligations	Other U. S. uses 2/
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Argentina	33.0	--	--	8.2	16.5	3.3	5.0
Ceylon	14.7	--	2.2	3.8	5.8	.9	2.0
China (Taiwan)	13.4	7.0	--	3.0	1.0	2.0	.4
France	26.2	--	--	7.0	--	4.8	16.4
Iceland	2.2	--	--	--	1.8	.4	--
Indonesia	40.3	--	14.2	10.0	10.0	5.4	.7
Israel	.6	--	--	.1	.3	.2	--
Korea	33.0	28.0	--	--	--	4.0	1.0
Pakistan	3.7	--	.6	.6	1.5	.4	.6
Poland	44.0	--	--	--	--	4.4	39.6
Spain	96.4	--	--	--	43.4	43.4	9.6
Turkey	34.7	--	--	5.2	17.0	6.9	5.6
United Arab Republic	23.4	--	--	5.8	11.7	5.4	.5
Uruguay	12.4	--	--	3.0	6.3	1.0	2.1
Total	3/ 380.0	35.0	17.0	46.7	115.3	82.5	83.5
Uses as percent of total	100.0	9.2	4.5	12.3	30.3	21.7	22.0

1/ Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

2/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified 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. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U. S. uses, comprise the amounts shown below. Included in this category are uses specified under subsections 104(a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) and sometimes (d) and (f).

3/ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on Appendix Table I, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

APPENDIX TABLE XVI.--Uses of foreign currency as provided in Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1955. 1/
(Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange.)

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including O.T.)	(104 a) Common Defense	(104 e) Grants for economic development	(104 e) Loans to private enterprise	(104 g) Loans to foreign governments	(104 f) Payment of U.S. obligations	Other U. S. uses 2/
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Argentina	64.1	--	--	8.2	36.5	13.1	6.3
Austria	42.9	--	--	--	26.3	2.1	14.5
Brazil	179.9	2.5	--	--	149.2	21.8	6.9
Burma	43.7	--	--	--	32.5	4.8	3.4
Ceylon	21.0	--	3.0	5.3	8.0	1.9	2.8
Chile	37.6	.1	--	--	31.7	5.8	2.0
China (Taiwan)	35.3	17.9	--	6.0	1.0	8.8	1.6
Colombia	39.3	.1	-	3.4	25.3	6.7	3.8
Ecuador	9.9	--	--	.5	7.2	1.1	1.1
Finland	43.1	--	--	2.0	24.0	3.0	11.1
France	57.9	--	--	13.9	--	9.1	34.9
Germany	1.2	--	--	--	--	.1	1.1
Greece	66.0	--	7.5	2.9	37.4	14.4	3.8
Iceland	8.1	--	--	.8	5.7	1.3	.3
India	658.2	--	89.8	73.9	383.8	65.8	44.9
Indonesia	137.0	--	14.2	10.0	87.4	20.5	4.9
Iran	12.4	5.8	--	--	2.5	2.8	1.3
Israel	131.0	--	--	19.8	91.7	13.0	6.5
Italy	152.9	--	--	6.2	100.5	18.3	27.9
Japan	150.8	3/	--	--	108.9	.3	41.6
Korea	165.0	134.5	--	7.0	--	23.6	4.9
Mexico	28.2	--	--	7.1	13.6	2.9	4.6
Netherlands	.3	--	--	--	--	4/	.3
Pakistan	272.0	79.4	12.9	89.3	90.6	26.7	33.1
Paraguay	3.0	--	--	--	2.2	.6	.2
Peru	25.2	.1	--	1.9	16.1	3.5	3.6
Philippines	14.4	3.1	--	1.0	5.2	2.9	2.2
Poland	182.0	--	--	-	--	18.2	163.8
Portugal	7.1	--	--	--	3.4	1.6	2.1
Spain	392.1	9.5	--	--	197.1	146.5	39.0
Thailand	4.6	--	--	--	2.0	1.0	1.6
Turkey	197.3	52.3	--	13.0	40.5	72.5	19.0
United Arab Republic	67.9	--	--	18.0	25.3	10.8	19.8
United Kingdom	48.2	3/	--	--	--	.2	48.0
Uruguay	12.4	--	--	3.0	6.3	1.0	2.1
Viet Nam	6.0	3.0	--	1.5	--	.9	.6
Yugoslavia	389.3	--	106.0	--	204.5	39.1	39.7
Total	5/ 1,703.3	307.8	211.4	223.7	1,786.4	566.7	605.3
Uses as percent of total	100.0	8.3	6.3	6.0	47.7	15.3	16.4

1/ Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made. 2/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified 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. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U.S. uses, comprise the amounts shown below. Included in this category are uses specified under subsections 104(a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) and sometimes (d) and (f). 3/ The Japanese agreement for the July-June year 1955-56 provides for the use of $8.1 million and the U.K. agreements provide for approximately $34.9 million 104(e). However, since in return for this currency use, these countries will construct and make available to the U.S. Armed Forces an equivalent of dependent housing the amounts are shown under 104(f) and "Other U.S. uses." 4/ Less than $50,000. 5/ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on Appendix Table II which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

APPENDIX TABLE XVII.--Uses of foreign currency as provided in Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1955. 1/
(Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange.)

Country	Total amount in agreements (Market value including O. T.)	(104 c) Common Defense	(104 e) Grants for economic development	(104 e) Loans to private enterprise	(104 g) Loans to foreign governments	(104 f) Payment of U. S. obligations	Other U. S. uses 2/
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Argentina	5.0	--	--	--	2.3	3.0	.5
Austria	5.9	--	--	--	1.5	.8	3.6
Chile	5.0	--	--	--	4.0	.5	.5
Colombia	5.3	--	--	--	[illegible]	1.8	.5
Finland	5.3	--	--	--	3.2	1.6	.5
Greece	14.3	--	7.5	--	4.2	2.4	.2
Israel	13.0	--	--	--	11.0	1.3	.7
Italy	53.0	--	--	--	33.0	8.0	12.0
Japan	85.[illegible]	--	--	--	59.5	--	25.5
Korea	15.0	6.0	--	--	--	7.8	1.2
Pakistan	29.4	15.0	--	--	10.0	2.9	1.5
Peru	7.4	--	--	--	5.4	1.4	.6
Spain	21.0	--	--	--	10.5	2.1	8.4
Thailand	2.0	--	--	--	.8	.6	.6
Turkey	26.6	--	--	--	13.3	12.5	.8
United Kingdom	15.0	3/	--	--	--	--	15.0
Yugoslavia	52.0	--	37.8	--	--	5.2	9.0
Total	4/ 358.0	21.0	45.3	--	158.7	51.9	81.1
Uses as percent of total	100.0	5.9	12.6	--	44.3	14.5	22.7

1/ Amounts are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

2/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified 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. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U.S. uses comprise the amounts shown below. Included in this category are uses specified under subsections 104(a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) and sometimes (d) and (f).

3/ Agreement provides for the entire currency use under 104(c). However, since in return for this currency use, this country will construct and make available to the U.S. Armed Forces an equivalent value of dependent housing, the amount is shown under "Other U.S. uses."

4/ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on Appendix, Table III, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

3412

APPENDIX TABLE XVIII.--Uses of foreign currency as provided in Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1955 through June 30, 1956. 1/
(Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange.)

Country	Total amount in agreements (Market value including O.T.)	(104 c) Common Defense	(104 e) Grants for economic development	(104 e) Loans to private enterprise	(104 g) Loans to foreign governments	(104 f) Payment of U.S. obligations	Other U.S. uses 2/
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Argentina	25.3	--	--	--	17.7	6.8	.8
Austria	22.3	--	--	--	14.5	.8	7.0
Brazil	41.2	--	--	--	31.3	7.7	2.2
Burma	21.7	--	--	--	17.3	2.8	1.6
Chile	34.6	.1	--	--	27.7	5.3	1.5
Colombia	11.6	--	--	--	7.0	3.8	.8
Ecuador	4.0	--	--	--	3.1	.4	.5
Finland	16.4	--	--	--	12.7	.1	3.6
France	.6	--	--	--	--	.1	.5
Germany	1.2	--	--	--	--	.1	1.1
Greece	6.1	--	--	--	4.3	1.5	.3
Indonesia	96.7	--	--	--	77.4	15.1	4.2
Iran	12.4	5.8	--	--	2.5	2.8	1.3
Israel	28.0	--	--	--	25.5	2.5	--
Japan	65.8	3/	--	--	49.4	.3	16.1
Korea	48.1	43.3	--	--	--	4.8	--
Pakistan	17.9	11.0	--	--	2.5	1.7	1.7
Paraguay	3.0	--	--	--	2.2	.6	.2
Peru	6.1	.1	--	--	4.3	.5	1.2
Portugal	7.1	--	--	--	3.4	1.6	2.1
Spain	96.3	--	--	--	56.7	35.1	4.5
Turkey	15.1	7.6	--	--	--	7.5	--
United Arab Republic	19.6	--	--	--	13.6	4.8	1.2
United Kingdom	12.0	3/	--	--	--	.2	11.8
Yugoslavia	71.2	--	51.0	--	9.0	7.1	4.1
Total	4/ 683.3	67.9	51.0	--	382.1	114.0	68.3
Uses as percent of total	100.0	9.9	7.5	--	55.9	16.7	10.0

1/ Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

2/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified 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. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U.S. uses comprise the amounts shown below. Included in this category are uses specified under subsections 104(a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) and sometimes (d) and (f).

3/ The Japanese agreement provides for the use of $0.1 million and the U.K. agreement provides for the entire currency use under 104(c). However, since in return for this currency use, these countries will construct and make available to the U.S. Armed Forces an equivalent value of dependent housing, the amounts are shown under 104(f) and "Other U.S. uses."

4/ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on Appendix, Table IV, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

APPENDIX TABLE XIX.--Uses of foreign currency as provided in Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1956 through June 30, 1957. 1/
(Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange.)

Country	Total amount in agreements (Market value including O.T.)	(104 a) Common Defense	(104 e) Grants for economic development	(104 e) Loans to private enterprise	(104 g) Loans to foreign governments	(104 f) Payment of U.S. obligations	Other U. S. uses 2/
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Austria	14.7	--	--	--	10.3	.5	3.9
Brazil	138.7	2.0	--	--	117.9	14.1	4.7
Burma	1.0	--	--	--	.8	.2	--
China (Taiwan)	9.8	4.9	--	--	--	4.2	.7
Colombia	15.9	.1	--	3/ 1.8	12.2	.2	1.6
Ecuador	4.1	--	--	--	3.2	.4	.5
Finland	5.4	--	--	--	3.1	.4	1.9
France	1.4	--	--	--	--	.1	1.3
Greece	25.8	--	--	--	18.0	6.6	1.1
Iceland	2.8	--	--	--	2.2	.3	.3
India	352.4	--	54.0	--	234.1	36.2	28.1
Israel	10.7	--	--	--	9.6	1.1	--
Italy	77.9	--	--	--	58.0	7.7	12.2
Korea	18.9	16.2	--	--	--	2.0	.7
Netherlands	.3	--	--	--	--	4/	.3
Pakistan	74.4	48.4	--	--	11.1	7.4	7.5
Peru	3.9	--	--	--	2.8	.4	.7
Philippines	10.3	2.1	--	--	5.2	1.7	1.3
Poland	18.9	--	--	--	--	1.9	17.0
Spain	66.8	9.5	--	--	36.3	16.5	4.5
Thailand	2.6	--	--	--	1.2	.4	1.0
Turkey	68.9	29.3	--	--	4.9	25.6	2.1
United Kingdom	8.2	5/	--	--	--	--	8.2
Yugoslavia	98.3	--	--	--	73.7	10.7	13.9
Total	6/ 1,042.1	112.5	54.0	1.8	604.6	138.6	130.6
Uses as percent of total	100.0	10.8	5.2	.2	58.0	13.3	12.5

1/ Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

2/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified 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. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U.S. uses, comprise the amounts shown below. Included in this category are uses specified under subsections 104(a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) and sometimes (d) and (r).

3/ Added by exchange of notes November 18, 1958.

4/ Less than $20,000.

5/ Agreement provides for approximately $7.7 million under 104(e). However, since in return for the currency use, this country will construct and make available to the U.S. Armed Forces an equivalent value of dependent housing, the amount is included under "Other U.S. uses."

6/ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on Appendix Table V, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

APPENDIX TABLE XI.--Uses of foreign currency as provided in Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1957 through June 30, 1958. 1/
(Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange.)

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including U.S.)	(104 a) Common Defense	(104 a) Grants for economic development	(104 a) Loans to private enterprise	(104 a) Loans to foreign governments	(104 f) Payment of U. S. obligations	Other U.S. uses 2/
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Burma	18.0	--	--	--	14.4	1.8	1.8
Ceylon	6.3	--	.8	1.5	2.2	1.0	.8
China (Taiwan)	12.1	6.0	--	3.0	--	2.6	.5
Colombia	6.5	--	--	1.6	3.1	.9	.9
Ecuador	1.8	--	--	.5	.9	.3	.1
Finland	9.0	--	--	1.0	5.0	.1	2.9
France	27.7	--	--	6.9	--	4.1	16.7
Greece	19.8	--	--	2.9	10.9	3.9	2.1
Iceland	3.1	--	--	.8	1.7	.6	--
India	57.0	--	--	14.2	35.1	5.7	2.0
Israel	41.0	--	--	10.3	26.4	4.0	.3
Italy	25.0	--	--	6.2	12.5	2.6	3.7
Korea	50.0	41.0	--	2.0	--	5.0	2.0
Mexico	28.2	--	--	7.1	13.6	2.9	4.6
Pakistan	65.4	5.0	--	16.4	30.8	6.5	6.7
Peru	7.8	--	--	1.9	3.6	1.2	1.1
Philippines	4.1	1.0	--	1.0	--	1.2	.9
Poland	119.1	--	--	--	--	11.9	107.2
Spain	99.0	--	--	--	44.5	49.4	5.1
Turkey	52.0	15.4	--	7.8	5.3	20.0	3.5
United Kingdom	13.0	3/	--	--	--	--	13.0
Viet Nam	6.0	3.0	--	1.5	--	.9	.6
Yugoslavia	73.0	--	3.0	--	58.6	6.6	10.8
Total	4/ 764.9	71.4	3.8	85.6	262.6	133.2	187.3
Uses as percent of total	100.0	9.6	.5	11.6	35.2	17.9	25.2

1/ Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

2/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified amount of foreign currency proceeds may be used under various U.S. uses categories, including currency uses which are limited to amounts as may be specified in appropriation acts. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U.S. uses, comprise the amounts shown below. Included in this category are uses specified under subsections 104(a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) and sometimes (d) and (f).

3/ Agreement provides for approximately $0.2 million under 104(e). However, since in return for this currency use, this country will construct and make available to the U.S. Armed Forces an equivalent value of dependent housing, the amount is included under "Other U.S. uses."

4/ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts shown on Appendix Table VI, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

APPENDIX TABLE XII.--Uses of foreign currency as provided in Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1958 through June 30, 1959. 1/
(Amounts are in dollar equivalents of the deposit rate of exchange.)

Country	Total amount in agreements (Market value including O.T.)	(104 c) Common Defense	(104 e) Grants for economic development	(104 e) Loans to private enterprise	(104 g) Loans to foreign governments	(104 f) Payment of U. S. obligations	Other U. S. uses 2/
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Argentina	33.0	--	--	8.2	16.5	3.3	5.0
Ceylon	14.7	--	8.2	3.8	5.8	.9	8.0
China(Taiwan)	13.4	7.0	--	3.0	1.0	2.0	.4
Finland	6.0	--	--	1.0	--	.8	2.2
France	28.2	--	--	7.0	--	4.8	16.4
Iceland	2.2	--	--	--	1.8	.4	--
India	238.8	--	35.8	99.7	114.6	23.9	4.8
Indonesia	40.3	--	14.2	10.0	10.0	5.4	.7
Israel	38.3	--	--	9.5	19.2	4.1	5.5
Korea	33.0	28.0	--	--	--	4.0	1.0
Pakistan	85.9	--	12.9	12.9	36.2	8.2	15.7
Poland	44.0	--	--	--	--	4.4	39.6
Spain	109.0	--	--	--	49.1	43.4	16.5
Turkey	34.7	--	--	5.8	17.0	6.9	5.6
United Arab Republic	48.3	--	--	12.0	11.7	6.0	18.6
Uruguay	12.4	--	--	3.0	6.3	1.0	2.1
Yugoslavia	94.8	--	14.2	--	69.2	9.5	1.9
Total	3/ 875.0	35.0	79.3	135.3	358.4	189.0	138.0
Uses as percent of total	100.0	4.0	9.1	15.5	40.9	14.7	15.8

1/ Amounts shown are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

2/ In order to provide flexibility in the use of funds, many agreements provide that a specified 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. These amounts, together with amounts provided for specific U. S. uses, comprise the amounts shown below. Included in this category are uses specified under subsections 104(a), (b), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o) and sometimes (d) and (f).

3/ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on Appendix Table VII, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

APPENDIX TABLE XXII.--Status of foreign currencies allocated for use under Section 104 of Public Law 480, as of March 31, 1959.

Uses as specified in Sec. 104, P.L. 480	Allocation by Bureau of Budget	Transfers to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agency
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
104(c) Common defense	244.5	208.3	201.3
104(e) Grants for economic development	211.8	99.2	7.4
104(e) Loans to private enterprise	194.1	45.4	7.4
104(g) Loans to foreign governments	1,719.5	670.2	556.9
104(f) Payment of U.S. obligations	399.0	307.3	202.6
Other U.S. uses:			
104(a) Agricultural market development	33.8	28.6	9.5
104(d) Purchase of goods for other countries	35.7	27.7	20.2
104(f) Payment of U.S. obligations (Principally military housing)	111.4	64.4	42.2
104(h) International educational exchange	21.9	7.5	6.1
104(i) Translation of books and periodicals	4.1	1.1	.6
104(j) American-sponsored schools and centers	9.0	5.7	1.1
104(k) Scientific activities	.3	.3	--
Total	2,985.1	1,466.0	1/ 1,055.3

1/ Differs slightly from amount shown on Table V due to rounding.

(- -)

APPENDIX TABLE XXIII.-- Title I, Public Law 480, Shipments by Fiscal Years, Beginning of Program through June 30, 1959
Quantity and Estimated Market Value 1/

Commodity	Unit	FY 1955		FY 1956		FY 1957		FY 1958		FY 1959		Jan. 1955 - June 1959	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.
Grains													
Wheat	bu.	23,756	42,400	93,113	152,549	199,462	324,507	178,299	298,054	220,486	371,795	715,116	1,189,305
Wheat flour	lb.	--	--	28,472	921	149,546	5,284	33,469	1,435	415,793	13,831	623,280	21,471
Wheat bulgur	lb.	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,290	149	7,490	196	10,780	345
Corn	bu.	--	--	10,894	15,665	13,567	19,786	24,683	31,719	23,273	30,740	72,417	97,910
Barley	bu.	3,813	4,830	6,838	7,251	20,410	23,057	15,062	14,970	19,742	20,927	65,865	71,035
Oats	bu.	3,140	3,034	1,306	926	955	689	693	387	413	279	6,807	5,315
Grain sorghums	bu.	754	775	4,237	4,102	--	--	6,061	6,283	14,648	15,652	25,700	26,812
Rye	bu.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,738	5,887	4,738	5,887
Fats and oils													
Cottonseed oil	lb.	50,724	7,[illegible]	[illegible],346	48,732	87,508	14,056	115,271	21,031	71,280	9,777	689,589	100,985
Soybean oil	lb.	--	--	178,995	30,673	597,132	97,301	399,854	60,835	692,477	91,154	1,868,458	279,963
Linseed oil	lb.	--	--	3,128	455	3,964	593	398	64	--	--	7,490	1,112
Lard	lb.	--	--	99,659	12,907	77,677	12,151	2,741	456	--	--	180,077	25,514
Tallow	lb.	--	--	10,609	934	119,930	11,061	54,044	4,782	396	38	184,979	16,815
Dairy products													
Nonfat dry milk	lb.	--	--	12,284	1,127	--	--	45,494	4,504	69,907	5,846	127,685	11,477
Dry whole milk	lb.	--	--	--	--	2,010	1,044	1,039	548	--	--	3,049	1,592
Evaporated milk	lb.	--	--	5,585	719	9,558	1,258	6,001	830	5,811	667	26,955	3,474
Condensed milk	lb.	--	--	--	--	7,872	1,697	472	102	--	--	8,344	1,799
Anhydrous milk fat	lb.	--	--	--	--	--	--	425	261	318	185	743	446
Cheese	lb.	--	--	2,525	621	5,070	1,227	9,659	2,448	1,345	306	18,599	4,602
Butter	lb.	2,453	962	4,744	1,854	--	--	16,650	6,663	5,802	2,533	29,049	12,012
Butter oil	lb.	--	--	--	--	1,630	826	--	--	--	--	1,630	826
Ghee	lb.	--	--	--	--	1,942	1,064	4,363	2,369	2,135	1,147	8,440	4,580
Whey	lb.	--	--	2,001	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,001	130

--continued--

341

APPENDIX TABLE XXIII.--continued

Page 2 - Title I, Public Law 480, Shipments by Fiscal Years, continued

Commodity	Unit	FY 1955 Quantity	FY 1955 Value	FY 1956 Quantity	FY 1956 Value	FY 1957 Quantity	FY 1957 Value	FY 1958 Quantity	FY 1958 Value	FY 1959 Quantity	FY 1959 Value	Jan. 1955 - June 1959 Quantity	Jan. 1955 - June 1959 Value
		Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.	Thous. units	Thous. dol.
Meat and poultry													
Beef	lb.	--	--	4,483	1,811	77,573	22,957	11,145	3,311	--	--	93,201	28,079
Canned pork products	lb.	--	--	--	--	19,774	9,882	217	71	--	--	19,991	9,953
Poultry	lb.	--	--	185	50	4,357	1,147	--	--	8,586	2,759	13,128	3,956
Fruits and vegetables													
Canned fruits & juices	lb.	--	--	--	--	761	108	26,679	3,709	543	88	27,983	3,905
Fresh fruit	lb.	--	--	--	--	1,407	102	36,222	2,575	6,817	471	44,446	3,148
Dried fruit	lb.	--	--	--	--	9,042	1,147	27,696	4,339	9,531	867	42,269	6,553
Potatoes	lb.	--	--	50,822	1,392	--	--	--	--	--	--	50,822	1,392
Other													
Cotton	bls.	58	9,761	464	84,261	1,376	207,429	863	127,970	641	98,423	3,402	527,844
Cotton linters	bls.	--	--	--	--	7	256	--	--	--	--	7	256
Tobacco	lb.	5,526	3,890	78,722	55,466	52,294	35,238	35,457	25,540	41,654	29,911	213,653	150,045
Dry edible beans	cwt.	--	--	--	--	41	275	2	17	331	2,680	374	2,972
Seeds	cwt.	--	--	--	--	10	394	--	--	--	--	10	394
Rice	cwt.	--	--	2,530	16,113	18,186	114,709	5,094	34,305	743	25,136	29,493	188,263
Total value			$72,981		$438,659		$909,445		$659,727		$729,895		$2,810,107
Total quantity-Thousand		838.91		3,669.60		7,944.61		6,786.30		8,463.81		27,703.23	

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. These revisions account for most differences from amounts shown on previous reports.

APPENDIX TABLE XXIV.--Title I, Public Law 480, Amount programmed under agreements signed through June 30, 1959, and estimated market value of commodities shipped from beginning of program through June 30, 1959.

Country	Amount programmed (export mkt. value excluding O.T.)	Est. mkt. value of shipments 1/
Argentina	58,881,000	28,681,000
Austria	40,155,000	38,817,000
Brazil	155,381,000	89,450,000
Burma	38,752,000	22,418,000
Ceylon	17,799,000	8,941,000
Chile	36,723,000	36,723,000
China (Taiwan)	31,811,000	19,654,000
Colombia	35,019,000	30,130,000
Ecuador	8,549,000	7,396,000
Finland	36,242,000	32,400,000
France	57,148,000	30,323,000
Germany	1,197,000	1,197,000
Greece	59,258,000	58,788,000
Iceland	7,763,000	5,433,000
India	544,039,000	509,692,000
Indonesia	128,149,000	89,771,000
Iran	9,963,000	9,963,000
Israel	117,055,000	105,727,000
Italy	146,825,000	135,742,000
Japan	135,064,000	135,064,000
Korea	144,758,000	115,102,000
Mexico	26,600,000	24,644,000
Netherlands	247,000	247,000
Pakistan	242,646,000	204,748,000
Paraguay	2,598,000	2,598,000
Peru	20,312,000	20,280,000
Philippines	13,097,000	12,586,000
Poland	168,631,000	128,819,000
Portugal	6,282,000	6,282,000
Spain	367,730,000	323,709,000
Thailand	4,394,000	4,083,000
Turkey	175,350,000	152,954,000
United Arab Republic	60,341,000	37,687,000
United Kingdom	48,150,000	48,067,000
Uruguay	11,800,000	4,573,000
Viet Nam	5,800,000	5,800,000
Yugoslavia	343,005,000	321,618,000
Total	3,307,514,000	2,810,107,000

1/ Value is estimated export market value, FOB 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.

APPENDIX TABLE XIV --Transfer authorizations issued under Title II, January 1 - June 30, 1959.

Area and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	3,450	1,250	--	--	--	1/ -320	--	2,520
Germany, Federal Republic	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	420
Italy	930	1,250	--	--	--	1/ -320	--	--
Spain	2,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100
Africa (total)	15,267	7,639	5,005	--	--	543	2,080	--
Ethiopia	2,700	1,650	1,050	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	1/ -45	--	1/ -45	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea	2,000	450	--	--	--	--	1,550	--
Libya	6,650	2,650	4,000	--	--	--	--	--
Malgache Republic	30	--	--	--	--	--	30	--
Morocco	1,425	900	--	--	--	25	500	--
Tunisia	2,507	1,989	--	--	--	518	--	--
Near East and South Asia (total)	28,387	26,901	1,474	--	--	12	--	--
Afghanistan	8,900	8,900	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	14,475	13,001	1,474	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	12	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Yemen	5,400	5,400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Far East and Pacific (total)	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Viet Nam	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Latin America (total)	22	2	--	--	--	5	15	--
Uruguay	22	2	--	--	--	5	15	--
Total commodity programs	47,146	35,792	6,479	--	--	240	2,095	2,540
Ocean freight								
Title II shipments	5,694							
Title III foreign donations	6,977							
Grand total	59,817							

1/ Minus figures reflect downward adjustments made in transfer authorizations issued during July-December 1958.

APPENDIX TABLE XXVI.--Transfer authorizations issued under Title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1959.

Area and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	166,584	73,644	31,146	14,818	1,592	35,733	730	8,921
Austria	22,337	500	21,787	--	--	50	--	--
Czechoslovakia	1,995	--	1,995	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, Federal Republic	3,420	236	686	911	--	367	171	1,049
Germany, Soviet Occupied	758	236	380	81	--	--	61	--
Hungary	12,648	4,043	1,907	2,088	437	3,759	414	--
Italy	74,245	23,251	4,391	10,306	1,155	31,456	--	3,686
Spain	4,186	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,186
Yugoslavia	46,995	45,378	--	1,432	--	101	84	--
Africa (total)	51,015	41,163	5,655	--	--	2,117	2,080	--
Ethiopia	2,700	1,650	1,050	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	605	--	605	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea	2,000	450	--	--	--	--	1,550	--
Libya	16,560	12,560	4,000	--	--	--	--	--
Malgache Republic	30	--	--	--	--	--	30	--
Morocco	8,193	7,668	--	--	--	25	500	--
Tunisia	20,927	18,835	--	--	--	2,092	--	--
Near East and South Asia (total)	133,641	89,904	3,721	9,691	--	5,301	20,550	4,474
Afghanistan	19,269	19,269	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ceylon	8,168	4,821	--	--	--	--	3,345	--
India	4,665	1,017	--	--	--	1,165	2,483	--
Iran	2,748	2,748	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	17,464	14,554	2,910	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	12,750	12,000	750	--	--	--	--	--
Nepal	3,270	3,205	61	--	--	4	--	--
Pakistan	47,717	22,160	--	6,149	--	253	14,681	4,474
Sudan	12	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Turkey	12,180	4,730	--	3,542	--	3,867	41	--
Yemen	5,400	5,400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Far East and Pacific (total)	43,764	28,807	--	--	--	8,118	6,712	127
Cambodia	2,343	--	--	--	--	--	2,343	--
China (Taiwan)	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Japan	36,199	28,081	--	--	--	8,118	--	--
Korea	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	78
Laos	839	--	--	--	--	--	839	--
Ryukyu Islands	3,530	--	--	--	--	--	3,530	--
Viet Nam	746	726	--	--	--	--	--	20

--continued--

Page 2

APPENDIX TABLE XXVI.--Transfer authorizations issued under Title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1959.

Area and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Latin America (total)	37,501	15,406	9,995	1,491	1,377	1,861	4,843	2,528
Bolivia	17,182	10,102	--	1,137	--	391	3,024	2,528
British Honduras	273	22	25	106	46	44	30	--
Costa Rica	212	--	37	68	51	--	56	--
Guatemala	3,238	--	3,238	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43	1,636	--
Honduras	211	--	79	--	70	--	62	--
Mexico	216	--	216	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	12,738	5,073	6,287	--	--	1,378	--	--
Uruguay	22	2	--	--	--	5	15	--
Christmas Holiday	16,688	2,306	--	5,973	1,005	4,206	3,198	--
Total commodity programs	449,193	251,230	43,517	31,973	3,974	57,336	38,113	16,050
Ocean freight								
Title II shipments	1/ 21,329							
Title III foreign donations	73,616							
Grand total	1/ 544,138							

1/ Excludes approximately $22 million ocean freight for FYs 1955 and 1956 financed under the Mutual Security Act.

APPENDIX TABLE XXVII.--Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, Fiscal Year 1955 1/

Area and country	Total 2/	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	56,248	46,242	7,736	1,961	203	--	106	--
Danube Flood - Total	11,436	2,839	6,327	1,961	203	--	106	--
Austria	2,278	--	2,278	--	--	--	--	--
Germany - Fed. Rep.	1,087	154	686	202	--	--	45	--
Germany - Sov. Occupied	758	236	380	81	--	--	61	--
Czechoslovakia	1,995	--	1,995	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	2,958	1,226	988	541	203	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	2,360	1,223	--	1,137	--	--	--	--
Italy	1,409	--	1,409	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	43,403	43,403	--	--	--	--	--	--
Africa (total)	4,181	4,181	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	4,181	4,181	--	--	--	--	--	--
Near East and South Asia (total)	9,748	145	61	6,149	--	257	--	3,136
Nepal	210	145	61	--	--	4	--	--
Pakistan	9,538	--	--	6,149	--	253	--	3,136
Far East and Pacific (total)	726	726	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	726	726	--	--	--	--	--	--
Latin America (total)	20,235	9,601	2,958	1,317	1,119	425	2,287	2,528
Bolivia	14,590	9,432	--	1,137	--	391	1,102	2,528
Guatemala	2,774	--	2,774	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	2,660	169	125	180	1,049	34	1,103	--
Honduras	211	--	59	--	70	--	82	--
Christmas holiday	16,688	2,306	--	5,973	1,005	4,206	3,198	--
Total commodity programs	107,826	63,201	10,755	15,400	2,327	4,888	5,591	5,664

1/ Revised as of June 30, 1959.
2/ Excludes ocean freight paid by the United States financed under the Mutual Security Act.

3424

APPENDIX TABLE XXVIII.--Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, Fiscal Year 1956 1/

Area and country	Total 2/	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	41,023	9,016	2,969	10,615	905	16,969	186	423
Germany - Fed. Rep.	1,607	82	--	709	--	367	186	323
Hungary	3,071	830	887	1,167	187	--	--	--
Italy	36,345	8,104	2,082	8,739	718	16,602	--	100
Africa (total)	3,401	3,401	--	--	--	--	--	--
Libya	3,401	3,401	--	--	--	--	--	--
Near East and South Asia (total)	46,790	20,838	--	3,542	--	3,867	17,205	1,338
India	3,500	1,017	--	--	--	--	2,483	--
Pakistan	31,110	15,091	--	--	--	--	14,681	1,338
Turkey	12,180	4,730	--	3,542	--	3,867	41	--
Far East and Pacific (total)	3,182	--	--	--	--	--	3,182	--
Cambodia	2,343	--	--	--	--	--	2,343	--
Laos	839	--	--	--	--	--	839	--
Latin America (total)	6,637	2,535	2,908	174	93	845	82	--
British Honduras	258	18	22	106	42	44	26	--
Costa Rica	212	--	37	68	51	--	56	--
Guatemala	464	--	464	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	5,703	2,517	2,385	--	--	801	--	--
Total commodity programs	101,033	35,790	5,877	14,331	998	21,681	20,595	1,761

1/ Revised as of June 30, 1959.
2/ Excludes ocean freight paid by the United States financed under the Mutual Security Act.

3425

APPENDIX TABLE XXIX.--Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, Fiscal Year 1957 1/

Area and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	30,734	5,986	32	2,242	484	15,514	498	5,978
Germany, Federal Republic	306	--	--	--	--	--	--	306
Hungary	6,619	1,987	2/ 32	380	47	3,759	414	--
Italy	20,491	3,247	--	1,567	437	11,654	--	3,586
Spain	2,086	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,086
Yugoslavia	1,232	752	--	295	--	101	84	--
Africa (total)	15,884	14,814	--	--	--	1,070	--	--
Libya	1,753	1,753	--	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	6,768	6,768	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	7,363	6,293	--	--	--	1,070	--	--
Near East and South Asia (total)	9,366	8,201	--	--	--	1,165	--	--
Afghanistan	5,453	5,453	--	--	--	--	--	--
India	1,165	--	--	--	--	1,165	--	--
Iran	2,748	2,748	--	--	--	--	--	--
Far East and Pacific (total)	38,164	28,081	--	--	--	8,118	1,887	78
Japan	36,199	28,081	--	--	--	8,118	--	--
Korea	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	78
Ryukyu Islands	1,887	--	--	--	--	--	1,887	--
Latin America (total)	10,030	3,268	4,189	--	165	9	2,459	--
Bolivia	2,992	670	--	--	--	--	1,922	--
British Honduras	15	4	3	--	4	--	4	--
Haiti	749	38	2/ 8	--	161	9	533	--
Mexico	216	--	216	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	6,458	2,556	3,902	--	--	--	--	--
Total commodity programs	104,178	60,350	4,161	2,242	649	25,876	4,844	6,056
Ocean freight								
Title II shipments	6,475							
Title III foreign donations	23,113							
Grand total	133,766							

1/ Revised as of June 30, 1959.
2/ Corn meal.

3426

APPENDIX TABLE XXX.--Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, Fiscal Year 1958 1/

Area and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	33,809	10,650	20,409	--	--	2,750	--	--
Austria	19,509	--	19,509	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	14,300	10,650	900	--	--	2,750	--	--
Africa (total)	6,632	6,128	--	--	--	504	--	--
Libya	575	575	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	6,057	5,553	--	--	--	504	--	--
Near East and South Asia (total)	38,600	33,819	1,436	--	--	--	3,345	--
Afghanistan	5,316	5,316	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ceylon	8,166	4,821	--	--	--	--	3,345	--
Jordan	2,989	1,553	1,436	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	12,000	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nepal	3,060	3,060	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	7,069	7,069	--	--	--	--	--	--
Far East and Pacific (total)	1,672	--	--	--	--	--	1,643	29
Ryukyu Islands	1,643	--	--	--	--	--	1,643	--
China, Republic of	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	29
Latin America (total)	577	--	--	--	--	577	--	--
Peru	577	--	--	--	--	577	--	--
Total commodity programs	81,290	50,597	21,845	--	--	3,831	4,988	29
Ocean freight								
Title II shipments	8,639							
Title III foreign donations	22,257							
Grand total	112,186							

1/ Revised as of June 30, 1959.

APPENDIX TABLE XXXI.--Transfer authorizations issued under Title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1959.

Area and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	4,770	1,750	--	--	--	500	--	2,520
Austria	550	500	--	--	--	50	--	--
Germany, Federal Republic	420	--	--	--	--	--	--	420
Italy (Refugee Program)	1,700	1,250	--	--	--	450	--	--
Spain	2,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100
Africa (total)	20,917	12,639	5,655	--	--	543	2,080	-- --
Ethiopia	2,700	1,650	1,050	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	605	--	605	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea	2,000	450	--	--	--	--	1,550	--
Libya	6,650	2,650	4,000	--	--	--	--	--
Malgache Republic	30	--	--	--	--	--	30	--
Morocco	1,425	900	--	--	--	25	500	--
Tunisia	7,507	6,989	--	--	--	518	--	--
Near East and South Asia (total)	29,137	26,901	2,224	--	--	12	--	--
Afghanistan	8,400	8,400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jordan	14,475	13,001	1,474	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	750	--	750	--	--	--	--	--
Sudan	12	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Yemen	5,400	5,400	--	--	--	--	--	--
Far East and Pacific (total)	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Viet Nam	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Latin America (total)	22	2	--	--	--	5	15	--
Uruguay	22	2	--	--	--	5	15	--
Total commodity programs	54,866	41,292	7,879	--	--	1,060	2,095	2,540
Ocean freight								
Title II shipments	6,215							
Title III foreign donations	30,246							
Grand total	91,327							

3428

APPENDIX
TABLE XXIII--Title III, Public Law 480--Authorizations for Foreign Countries, Fiscal years 1955-57

Country	1955 Funds Thousand	1955 Cost Thousand dollars	1956 Funds Thousand	1956 Cost Thousand dollars	1957 Funds Thousand	1957 Cost Thousand dollars	1958 Funds Thousand	1958 Cost Thousand dollars	1959 Funds Thousand	1959 Cost Thousand dollars
Aden									[illegible]	[illegible]
Afghanistan					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa, West French					[illegible]	[illegible]				
Algeria					[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]
Angola									[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aruba Islands										
British Honduras									[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium										
Bolivia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burma			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambodia										
Canary Islands										
Ceylon					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costa Rica									[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba									[illegible]	[illegible]
Dahomey									[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominican Republic									[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecuador	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Egypt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ethiopia									[illegible]	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
French Equatorial Africa									[illegible]	[illegible]
French West Indies									[illegible]	[illegible]
Gabon										
Germany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greece									[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Coast									[illegible]	[illegible]
Guatemala	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haiti										
Honduras					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indonesia									[illegible]	[illegible]
Iran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iraq									[illegible]	[illegible]
Israel									[illegible]	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

--continued--

Page 2
APPENDIX TABLE XXXII.--Title III, Public Law 480--Authorizations for Foreign Assistance, Fiscal Years 1955-57

Country	1955 Funds Thousand	1955 Est. Value Thousand dollars	1956 Funds Thousand	1956 Est. Value Thousand dollars	1957 Funds Thousand	1957 Est. Value Thousand dollars	1958 Funds Thousand	1958 Est. Value Thousand dollars	1959 Funds Thousand	1959 Est. Value Thousand dollars
Japan	60	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jordan	1,646	1,513	1,758	968	5,961	989	9,769	1,156	88,938	2,003
Korea	..	..	510	150	500	187	800	185	855	44
Korea	90,642	10,987	91,889	16,790	86,131	17,869	234,118	20,338	173,051	16,115
Laos	..	..	..	..	800	80	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	537	130	..	..	1,150	274	1,775	886	7,773	633
Liberia	98	15	160	18	36	7	150	19	2,956	252
Libya	157	99	1,384	255	3,359	1,116	10,082	1,661	9,301	956
Macao	..	..	..	..	1,857	156	828	60	1,815	94
Malay States	971	137	1,856	173	1,782	359	640	79	2,809	236
Malta	386	160	1,615	1,609	3,686	953	5,488	1,846	2,358	199
Martinique	..	..	880	37	880	61	880	37	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	7	28	4
Mexico	..	..	1,474	357	3,163	546	17,080	1,121	16,181	1,086
Montserrat	108	20	..	..	148	29	58	11	112	19
Morocco, French	511	149	1,098	327	12,475	2,348	24,128	3,998	17,680	1,649
Mud & Isms, Netherland	..	..	138	26	..	..	139	26	..	..
New Guinea, Dut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	23
Nigeria	50	9	451	82	89	13	805	56	149	26
North Borneo	60	7	147	26	120	23	140	26	111	19
Nyasaland	..	..	36	7	36	7	36	7	15	3
Okinawa	360	66	3,513	656	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pakistan	13,317	4,716	29,876	11,468	60,931	9,699	13,064	1,933	3,633	621
Panama	1,258	346	3,739	1,918	5,350	1,615	6,905	1,376	8,388	510
Paraguay	1,085	201	591	108	1,181	270	1,080	180	3,154	300
Peru	4,719	987	5,680	978	6,075	1,180	11,700	1,956	8,308	798
Philippine Islands	3,437	659	6,030	1,083	14,288	2,675	58,581	8,977	36,172	7,541
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,905	500	19,639	2,587
Portugal	..	..	17,363	4,885	24,389	4,415	80,439	3,573	23,500	2,408
Ryukyu Islands	1,850	852	1,880	416	4,960	739	11,080	1,645	7,999	915
Sardinia, Italian	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	68	..	..
St. Kitts	..	..	514	95	514	105	380	55	150	26
St. Lucia	..	..	..	..	110	23	..	..	60	7
St. Vincent	250	46	..	..	..	..	95	18	64	11
Salvador	..	..	186	7	186	79	..	..	185	38
Sarawak	305	56	1,119	184	2,575	601	548	101	705	181
Sierra Leone	..	..	36	7	36	7	..	..	538	63
Singapore	80	15	274	51	..	..	56	10	1,137	109
Spain	36,938	19,184	109,689	33,814	74,950	17,845	146,201	30,981	61,824	11,578
Sudan	..	..	36	7	..	..	30	9	69	12
Syria	..	..	681	185	681	140	..	..	319	55
Tanganyika	..	..	945	180	1,080	889	1,152	213	1,104	190
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	49	274	48
Togo	..	..	280	37	371	67	589	105	330	57
Tripoli	1,804	677	2,253	848	7,980	1,440	10,190	1,840	1,110	101
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	680	125	381	68	..	..	539	93
Tunisia	379	125	398	106	2,561	370	1,914	298	2,151	288
Turks and Caicos Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Turkey	864	218	1,950	897	3,509	719	2,574	469	1,603	682
Uganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	28	465	84
Virgin Islands, British	..	..	36	12	36	12	50	7	39	7
Viet Nam	3,435	1,487	38,326	11,387	170,117	38,788	83,973	3,131	77,785	6,065
Yugoslavia	37,887	16,063	89,151	8,775	189,181	31,360	187,080	28,700	235,288	27,042
Total	531,885	197,195	1,088,678	380,488	1,787,877	253,719	1,970,943	278,978	1,867,599	199,898
Number of countries	57		84		89		89		91	

1 Less than $500.

3430