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

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE SIXTEENTH 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, 1962



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the 16th 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, 1962.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *August 20, 1962.*

III

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached report on Public Law 480 activities during the period January 1-June 30, 1962, has been prepared for transmittal to the Congress in accordance with section 108 of the act.

In creating the White House office on food for peace, you said on January 24, 1961, that "American agricultural abundance offers a great opportunity for the United States to promote the interests of peace in a significant way." Your words seem all the more appropriate today.

Most of the people of the globe are engaged in tilling the soil; yet, hunger afflicts two-thirds of humanity. Food for peace represents a mighty bridge between our abundant agriculture and a hungry world.

Food for peace is a constructive outlet for farm production, a support to farm income, a valuable commercial market development tool; it is also a useful ingredient of economic development, an invaluable aid to world health, and a powerful corrective to the misery on which tyranny thrives. It has given the U.S. farmer a vital role in the building of a free and peaceful world.

During the past 18 months, exports under the food-for-peace program have shown a marked increase. During this period, more than 723 million bushels of wheat and flour have been exported under the various programs of Public Law 480. Corn shipments also increased sharply to more than 138 million bushels. Other commodities which show Public Law 480 increases are cotton, tobacco, and nonfat dry milk. Care has, of course, been taken to program these commodities to such areas and in such ways as to avoid interference with usual commercial markets of the United States and of other friendly exporting countries. In this connection it may be noted that while Public Law 480 shipments reached a record total of \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 1962, dollar exports of U.S. agricultural commodities also reached a record total of \$3.5 billion.

The largest share of food-for-peace commitments is used for sales for foreign currencies, with the bulk of the currency being used within the country for economic development purposes. Increased foreign currencies, due partly to multiyear sales agreements, has freed the United States to some extent from the necessity to purchase foreign currency for dollars to defray current expenses abroad.

Fourteen countries have initiated programs utilizing U.S. food grants for economic and social development capital. U.S. grain is being used to finance part of the wage cost involved in constructing roads, wells, schools, hospitals, and for other projects. In four countries we have for the first time offered grain to self-help groups engaged in poultry and livestock production, thereby converting low protein surplus grains into seriously needed high protein meat, poultry, eggs, and dairy products.

U.S. voluntary agencies have greatly expanded their role, distributing 4 billion pounds of food to nearly 70 million persons—an increase

of 34 percent over the preceding 18 months. The voluntary agencies have been especially effective in furthering the objectives of the Alliance for Progress. Food grants to Latin American have increased 100 percent since early 1961.

Perhaps the most dramatic development in food for peace has been the sharp increase in the oversea school feeding programs. These programs contribute first to the health of the child and then to improved education. We have noted a striking relationship between school feeding programs and academic performance.

The number of children receiving food under the food-for-peace program has climbed from 25 million to 35 million in the past year. Plans are in motion for a much larger program, especially in Latin America as a vital part of the Alliance for Progress.

Agricultural exports under the barter program were directed increasingly to markets in less developed countries. In many cases barter exports were in lieu of dollars which Federal agencies otherwise would have spent abroad.

Six countries have signed agreements for the purchase of food under the new long-term deferred dollar arrangements.

Other notable steps of the past 18 months include (1) the establishment of an effective citizens' Food for Peace Council, which has elicited the advice of private citizens and organizations and enlisted better public understanding of the program, and (2) the formation of an interagency group to review new food processes and proposals that may add to the nutritional value and effectiveness of our food assistance.

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

The food-for-peace program manifests the practical humanitarian convictions of the American people. We have made food donations to those in need under programs that dignify the individual recipient. The direction in which food for peace is moving is most hopeful.

The progress of the program cannot and should not be measured merely in terms of the number of tons of food programmed for shipment abroad. An emergency famine relief grant or an economic development plan utilizing American food in small countries, such as Dahomey, Tanganyika, or Togo, may be just as significant in the long run as the shipment of hundreds of thousands of tons to larger nations.

While continuing to donate food to those who cannot help themselves people in drought- and flood-stricken areas, refugees, and needy schoolchildren throughout the world we have emphasized the use of our agricultural abundance to initiate self-help projects for long-range social and economic development.

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

JULY 18, 1962.

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VII

**SIXTEENTH 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, 1962**

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

(Public Law 480—83d Cong.)

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Public Law 87 128, approved August 8, 1961, made funds available effective January 1, 1962, for title I in the amount of \$4.5 billion and for title II, \$900 million for 3 calendar years 1962-64.

Public Law 87-128, approved August 8, 1961, amended title I of the act to add a new currency use section 104(s) authorizing the sale of foreign currencies for dollars to American tourists.

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

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

Public Law and Congress Nos.	Effective	Programing period	Authorization ¹	
			Title I	Title II
			Million dollars	Million dollars
480, 83d.....	July 10, 1951	Through June 30, 1957.....	700	300
387, 84th.....	Aug. 12, 1955	.....do.....	800	.....
962, 84th.....	Aug. 3, 1956	.....do.....	1,500	200
128, 85th.....	Aug. 13, 1957	July 1, 1957-June 30, 1958.....	1,000	300
931, 85th.....	Sept. 6, 1958	July 1, 1958-Dec. 31, 1959.....	2,250	.....
341, 86th.....	Sept. 21, 1959	Jan. 1, 1960-Dec. 31, 1961.....	3,000	600
28, 87th.....	May 4, 1961	Through Dec. 31, 1961.....	2,000	.....
128, 87th.....	Aug. 8, 1961	Jan. 1, 1962-Dec. 31, 1964.....	4,500	900

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

² Public Law 840, 84th Cong., approved May 28, 1956.

³ Maximum of \$2,500,000,000 during any 1 calendar year. Does not provide for carryover of unused funds from previous authorizations.

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

SUMMARY

During the period January-June 1962, programing of surplus agricultural commodities under titles I, II, III, and IV of the act totaled \$1,260.3 million, bringing to \$17,013.7 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 \$11,637.2 million estimated Commodity Credit Corporation cost¹ (\$8,115.6 million at export market value²), including \$768 million (\$529.5 million at export market value), in agreements signed during the period covered by this report.

Shipments under title I since the beginning of the program total about \$5,578.7 million at export market value, of which \$534 million

¹ As used in this report, the Commodity Credit Corporation's cost (CCC cost, reflects costs incurred by the Corporation to be reimbursed under Public Law 480, 83d Cong., as amended. These costs include the Corporation's investment in making Government and commercial surplus stocks available for export, cost of financing the exportation of these surplus commodities and ocean transportation thereon as authorized.

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

worth of commodities was shipped during the January-June 1962 period.

Cumulative authorizations for emergency relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act totaled \$1,141.3 million at CCC cost, of which \$121 million was authorized during this period. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief under title III of the act amounted to \$2,625.8 million at CCC cost, of which \$247.2 million was donated during this period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to \$1,529.1 million at export market value, of which \$67.5 million represents contracts entered into during this period. Title IV agreements were signed during the reporting period for a total of \$56.6 million at export market value (including certain transportation costs), bringing the total of agreements signed to \$80.3 million.

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

RELATION OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS TO TOTAL EXPORTS

U.S. agricultural exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, totaled \$5.1 billion, compared with \$4.9 billion in the fiscal year 1961. The \$5.1 billion establishes an all-time record high for agricultural exports.

Shipments under Public Law 480 have been an important factor in U.S. agricultural exports; exports under this law have accounted for 27 percent of total agricultural exports for the first 8 years it has been in operation as shown in table II.

TABLE II.—Exports of U.S. farm products under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, fiscal years 1955-62

(In millions of dollars)

	1954-55 through 1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62 ¹	1954-55 through 1961-62
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	2,605	825	934	1,015	5,579
Title II.....	410	85	148	170	797
Title III:					
Barter.....	1,036	149	147	184	1,536
Donations.....	788	104	114	177	1,213
Title IV.....				30	30
Total.....	5,059	1,143	1,371	1,572	9,145
Mutual security exports ²	1,636	167	186	74	2,063
Other exports ³	12,395	3,297	3,389	3,493	22,484
Total exports.....	19,090	4,517	4,946	5,139	33,692
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	26	25	28	31	27

¹ Partly estimated.

² Sales for foreign currency under secs. 462 and 550, and economic aid.

³ Other exports include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of export payments, short- and medium-term credit, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

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

TABLE III. - Exports under Public Law 480 compared with total U.S. exports of specified commodities, fiscal year 1962

Programs	Wheat ¹	Corn ²	Milled rice	Cotton	Edible vegetable oils ³
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Million pounds
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	387	28	8.6	1,044	648
Title II.....	32	13	.4	(9)	14
Title III:					
Barter.....	42	40		25	--
Donations.....	32	13			232
Title IV.....	7			53	
Total.....	500	94	9.0	1,122	894
Mutual security exports ⁴	3	1	.5	99	79
Other exports ⁵	213	308	10.8	3,547	2,129
Total exports.....	716	403	20.3	4,768	3,102
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	70	23	44	24	29

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² Corn and corn equivalent of cornmeal.

³ Includes oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts.

⁴ Less than 500 bales.

⁵ Sales for foreign currency under sec. 402 and economic aid.

⁶ Other exports include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of export payments, short and medium term credit, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

TITLE I. SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

On January 5, 1961, Executive Order 10900 was issued which incorporated Executive Order 10560 and its numerous amendments into a single document. This Executive order delegates authority vested in the President for administration of Public Law 480. Primary responsibility for the sale of U.S. agricultural abundance for foreign currencies under title I is assigned the Secretary of Agriculture and to him are delegated all functions conferred upon the President by title I which are not otherwise delegated.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the period under review, title I shipments reached 6.4 million metric tons, bringing the total for fiscal year 1962 to 12.3 million tons valued at over \$1 billion at world market prices, the largest fiscal year total since the inception of the Public Law 480 program. Shipments during fiscal year 1961 amounted to 11.3 million tons, with an estimated world market value of \$934 million.

More than 202 million bushels of wheat and flour (wheat equivalent) were shipped under title I during the reporting period, which brought total title I wheat and flour shipments for the fiscal year 1962 to 387 million bushels, also a record. Translated into 10,000-ton cargoes, this would mean that an average of almost three shiploads of wheat

and flour were exported each day under the program. Corn also set a new shipment record, and substantial quantities of rice, cotton, and vegetable oil contributed to the total.

Title I agreements signed during the period of the report amounted to \$768 million CCC cost, \$530 million at export market value. The export market value of all agreements signed since the beginning of the program amounted to \$7.2 billion, exclusive of ocean transportation costs. Of this total about \$5.6 billion had been shipped by June 30, 1962. The remaining \$1.6 billion consisted partly of new programming for shipment during the fiscal year 1963, and partly of the remaining portions of multiyear agreements with shipments extending, in some instances, into the fiscal year 1965.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Thirty-six agreements, or amendments to agreements, involving an estimated CCC cost of approximately \$768 million, were entered into with 21 countries during the period January-June 1962. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table IV. During the entire fiscal year 1962, 64 agreements, or amendments to agreements, were entered into with 26 countries involving a CCC cost of approximately \$2,185.7 million. These include agreements signed for the first time with the Congo, Guinea, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia.

TABLE IV.—Commodity composition of title I agreements signed January-June 1962

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
			<i>Million dollars</i>	<i>Million dollars</i>
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bushel.....	1 144 817 000	211.7	39.2
Feed grains.....	do.....	21 056 000	27.8	28.2
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	6 423 000	28.5	61.7
Cotton.....	Bale.....	833 500	123.3	179.5
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	19 411 000	15.5	22.3
Dairy products.....	do.....	9 369 000	.7	1.6
Fats and oils.....	do.....	203 741 300	28.1	28.1
Fruit and vegetables.....	do.....	8 377 000	.5	.5
Poultry.....	do.....	1 764 000	.6	.6
Beans and peas.....	Hundredweight.....	110 000	.8	.8
Total commodities.....			480.5	719.0
Ocean transportation.....			49.0	49.0
Total, including ocean transportation.....			529.5	768.0

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² Includes the following feed grains:

	<i>Bushels</i>
Corn.....	12 234 000
Burley.....	5 462 000
Grain sorghums.....	1 250 000
Total.....	21 950 000

Three hundred and ten agreements or supplements to agreements, with a total CCC cost of \$11,637.2 million, have been entered into with 14 countries since the inception of the program in July 1954.

The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table V.

TABLE V.—Commodity composition of all title I agreements signed through June 30, 1962

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bushel.....	12,469,700,000	Million dollars 4,058.7	Million dollars 6,724.2
Feed grains.....	do.....	378,506,000	445.0	555.2
Rice.....	Hundredweight.....	78,287,000	447.6	740.4
Cotton.....	Bale.....	17,139,500	1,049.6	1,463.8
Cotton linters.....	do.....	7,000	.3	.3
Meat products.....	Pound.....	113,193,000	33.1	38.1
Tobacco.....	do.....	352,093,000	256.9	256.9
Dairy products.....	do.....	365,806,000	.9	91.4
Fats and oils.....	do.....	6,080,545,000	834.8	841.8
Poultry.....	do.....	19,083,000	6.2	6.2
Dry edible beans and peas.....	Hundredweight.....	591,000	4.7	4.7
Fruits and vegetables.....	Pound.....	196,024,000	18.0	18.0
Seeds.....	Hundredweight.....	10,000	.4	.4
Total commodities.....			7,219.8	10,741.4
Ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.....			595.8	595.8
Total, including ocean transportation.....			8,115.6	11,637.2

¹ Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

² Includes the following feed grains:

	Bushels
Corn.....	176,955,000
Oats.....	6,507,000
Barley.....	137,463,000
Grain sorghums.....	32,544,000
Rye.....	4,737,000
Total.....	378,506,000

³ Includes 72,500 bales extra-long-staple cotton.

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for determining the commodities which are available for programming and the commodities and countries to be included in agreements after advising with other Government agencies. It is also responsible for coordinating the development of agreements for implementing the sales provisions of signed agreements, and for other aspects of the program not specifically delegated to other agencies. The Director of Food for Peace supervises and coordinates all food-for-peace programs under Public Law 480. The Department of State is responsible for negotiating agreements and for foreign policy determinations. The Agency for Inter-

national Development reviews the programs for conformity to the aid programs of the United States and administers economic development loans and grants. The Bureau of the Budget, within the limits of congressional appropriations, makes allocations and apportionments of the foreign currencies among the various U.S. Government agencies. The Treasury Department is responsible for the purchase, custody, deposit, transfer, and sale of the currency received. In addition there are other departments and agencies which are concerned with the development of title I programs and the uses of the foreign currency that accrues.

SHIPMENTS

Title I shipments since the beginning of the program through June 30, 1962, totaled about \$5.6 billion at export market value of which approximately \$554 million was shipped during the reporting period. The export market value of commodities programmed under all agreements signed through June 30, 1962, was \$7,220 million (excluding ocean transportation costs).

Shipments for the fiscal year 1962 totaled \$1,015 million, compared to \$934 million in fiscal year 1961.

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 will not displace U.S. usual marketings or be unduly disruptive of world market prices or normal patterns of commercial trade with friendly countries. Also, sales for foreign currencies under title I have been made at prices comparable to those prevailing in the market for export sales for dollars.

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

In some cases, title I agreements include global 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 some instances, specific quantities to be purchased from the United States are indicated.

ACCOUNTING FOR TITLE I COSTS

The CCC cost of financing the export of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, under agreements signed through June 30, 1962, is estimated at \$10,741.4 million. This includes the export value of shipments from commercial stocks, the CCC acquisition cost of CCC-owned commodities at domestic support prices, cost of storage, processing, inland transportation, and other costs of financing shipments. In addition, ocean transportation costs financed

by CCC for commodities required to be shipped on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels are approximately \$895.8 million. The total estimated cumulative cost is \$11,637.2 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 \$7,219.8 million, which is \$3,521.6 million less than the estimated cost to CCC (see footnotes on p. 2).

The total cost of title I programs from July 1, 1954, through May 31, 1962, is \$8,591 million, which comprises \$7,896.7 million program costs, \$483.5 million ocean transportation costs (including \$211.5 million ocean freight differential), and \$210.8 million interest costs. Through May 31, 1962, CCC has been reimbursed by appropriations in the amount of \$7,376.5 million and also received reimbursements through the sale of certain foreign currencies used by other government agencies and for foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161 amounting to \$520 and \$80.9 million respectively, resulting in unrecovered costs as of May 31, 1962, of \$613.6 million.

USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

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

U.S.-use proceeds which are in excess of requirements for the payment of normal expenses, or which may not under the terms of the sales agreement be used for that purpose, are available for special foreign currency programs authorized by sections 104 (a), (b), (d), and (h) through (s) of Public Law 480. U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia

were determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal year 1962. Limited additional restricted amounts remain to be expended under existing allocations in several other countries. As provided in section 104(a), not less than the equivalent of 5 percent of the total sales made subsequent to September 21, 1959, are set aside in the amounts and kinds of foreign currency specified by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of agricultural market development. An additional provision requires that not less than 2 percent of the proceeds of sales and loan agreements shall be convertible to other currencies for agricultural market development under section 104(a). The use of any of these currencies is subject to the availability of appropriations. Also, U.S.-use sales proceeds may be set aside for educational exchange programs under 104(h) up to \$1 million equivalent per country annually for 5 years insofar as they are determined by the Secretary of State to be required for this purpose. Such amounts are subject to appropriation action.

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

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

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

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

Interest and principal from loan repayments are available for all the purposes specified in section 104.

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

Authority	Currency use	Responsible agency ¹
Sec. 104:		
(a).....	Agricultural market development.....	Department of Agriculture.
(b).....	Supplemental stockpile.....	Office of Emergency Planning.
(c).....	Common defense.....	Departments of State (AID) and Defense.
(d).....	Purchase of goods for other countries.....	Department of State (AID).
(e).....	Grants for economic development.....	Do.
(f).....	Loans to private enterprise.....	Department of State (AID). ²
(g).....	Payment of U.S. obligations.....	Any authorized U.S. Government agency.
(h).....	Loans to foreign governments.....	Department of State (AID).
(i).....	International educational exchange.....	Department of State.
(j).....	Translation of books and periodicals.....	U.S. Information Agency.
(k).....	American-sponsored schools and centers.....	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(l).....	Scientific, medical, cultural, and educational activities.....	National Science Foundation, Department of State, and other appropriate agencies.
(m).....	Buildings for U.S. Government use.....	Department of State.
(n).....	Trade fairs.....	U.S. Information Agency.
(o).....	Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.....	Librarian of Congress.
(p).....	American educational institutions.....	Department of State.
(q).....	Workshops and chairs in American studies.....	Do.
(r).....	Purchase nonfood items for emergency uses.....	Department of State (AID).
(s).....	Audiovisual materials.....	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(t).....	Sales for dollars to U.S. tourists.....	Department of Treasury. ³

¹ On Nov. 4, 1961, ICA (International Cooperation Administration) became AID (Agency for International Development) and Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization became Office of Emergency Planning.
² Public Law 87-195, Sept. 4, 1961, and Executive Order 10972, Nov. 3, 1961, transferred the responsibility for 104(e) loans from Export-Import Bank of Washington. The effective date of transfer being Jan. 1, 1962.
³ By Executive order on July 11, 1962.

EXCHANGE RATES APPLICABLE TO TITLE I TRANSACTIONS

Since August 8, 1961, all title I agreements or amendments to previous agreements were signed in accordance with section 101(f) of title I, Public Law 480, which provides for a collection rate at least as favorable as the existing utilization rate for U.S. uses in the recipient country (U.S. disbursing officer's rate). The disbursing officer's rate is usually based upon the rate at which U.S. agencies could legally buy the foreign currency from the local bank.

In countries with a unitary exchange rate system, the collection rate for Public Law 480 agreements has been the rate generally applicable to imports and has not been less favorable than that used by the U.S. disbursing officer in selling currency to U.S. agencies. Deposit rate policies prior to the enactment of section 101(f) have continued without change in these instances.

Agreements signed with countries having more than one legal rate for foreign transactions, for example, Brazil and Indonesia, require an exchange of notes to obtain a mutually agreeable exchange rate. In such cases, the agreed rate must be the same as or more favorable than the U.S. disbursing officer's rate. Each exchange of notes on the subject provides further that a new rate of exchange will be determined by mutual agreement should a change occur in the country's exchange system before the program is completed. Thus, the alteration of the Brazilian exchange system on May 21, 1962, necessitated a new deposit rate agreement to insure that deposits as of that date would still be at least as favorable as the U.S. disbursing officer's rate.

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

(In million-dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement amounts through Dec. 31, 1961	Allocations through Dec. 31, 1961 ^{1,2}		Collections through Dec. 31, 1961 ³		Disbursements by agencies through Dec. 31, 1961 ⁴
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ⁵	Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ⁶	
Argentina.....	64.1	33.5		30.5		17.5
Austria.....	42.9	40.1	0.9	40.1		36.6
Bolivia.....	3.7	.2		.2		
Brazil.....	284.4	251.4	2.6	257.8	0.8	137.4
Burma.....	40.7	37.8	3.5	37.7	4.2	11.7
Ceylon.....	26.1	21.0		21.9		9.6
Chile.....	71.9	59.8		61.6		38.4
China (Taiwan).....	95.8	62.1		65.6		35.0
Colombia.....	70.9	59.0		55.2	1.3	38.6
Congo.....	7.5					
Ecuador.....	13.2	10.2	.5	10.5		7.4
Finland.....	46.5	42.0		41.9	.2	29.3
France.....	35.8	34.4		34.6		23.5
Germany.....	1.2	1.2		1.2		1.8
Greece.....	97.2	85.3		86.7	.9	76.3
Iceland.....	12.2	10.3		10.5		8.7
India.....	2,337.3	1,716.3		1,211.8	6.0	319.9
Indonesia.....	186.8	162.6		161.1	.2	53.7
Iran.....	34.3	26.5		23.0		19.5
Israel.....	194.4	185.9	1.2	183.9	.6	118.6
Italy.....	152.0	144.2		144.2		115.3
Japan.....	150.8	143.1		146.3		139.0
Korea.....	217.0	214.1		197.6		189.2
Mexico.....	28.2	25.2		25.2		21.0
Netherlands.....	.3	.3		.3		.9
Pakistan.....	1,065.9	378.4		412.2	4.5	264.3
Paraguay.....	9.9	2.9		2.9		2.5
Peru.....	37.3	28.5		27.4	.5	21.6
Philippines.....	39.2	14.1		13.8		12.4
Poland.....	409.9	51.6		352.5		1.9
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1		7.1		6.8
Spain.....	505.6	449.7		463.9		260.5
Sudan.....	4.6					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37.0	21.9		23.6		4.1
Thailand.....	4.6	4.3		4.3		4.4
Tunisia.....	15.3	4.1		4.1		.2
Turkey.....	328.0	263.9		270.1	2.3	162.3
United Arab Republic.....	311.0	213.3		224.4	1.3	111.4
United Kingdom.....	48.2	43.9		48.5		29.8
Uruguay.....	46.4	34.3		34.7	.5	15.0
Vietnam.....	49.2	20.4		21.7		7.4
Yugoslavia.....	517.5	400.2		453.9		268.2
Total.....	7,651.6	5,300.3	8.7	5,212.6	23.3	2,509.7

¹ Allocations by Executive order or by the Bureau of the Budget. Includes amounts specified in the agreements, to be used for grants and loans under secs. 104 (e) and (g), not subject to allocation.

² Calculated using the collection rates of exchange.

³ Public Law 480 secs. 104 (e) and (g); loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds, from sale of sec. 104(d) commodities.

⁴ Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursements under secs. 104 (c), (d), and (e), grants are calculated at collection rates; sec. 104(f) sales at current Treasury selling rates, sec. 104 (g) loans at loan agreement rates, secs. 104 (a), (b), (c) loans (b) through (f) at the weighted average rates at the end of the months in which transfers are made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in such accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under sec. 104 (a) through (f) are calculated at the end of the quarter market rates.

⁵ Disbursements exceed collection because of conversions from other currencies.

⁶ Differs from table V which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

⁷ Differs from appendix table No. 14 because of rounding and the exclusion of about \$10,000,000 equivalent disbursed in non-title I countries through convertibility.

CURRENCY USES

Under agreements entered into during the January-June 1962 period the dollar equivalents of planned foreign currency uses for the purposes specified in section 104 of the act are shown in table VII.

TABLE VII.—Planned uses of foreign currency under agreements signed during January-June 1962¹

	Thousand-dollar equivalent	Percent of total
Common defense (sec. 104(c)).....	74,529	14.1
Grants for economic development (sec. 104(e)).....	21,414	4.1
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104(f)).....	32,812	6.2
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104(g)).....	305,557	57.8
Other U.S. uses ²	91,033	17.8
Total.....	*528,345	100.0

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

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

³ This amount may differ from the amount shown in table IV, which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

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

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

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

Individual projects are carried out under an agreed plan, and activities are jointly financed. The Department of Agriculture contributes foreign currencies and overall guidance, including assistance by the agricultural attaché service abroad. The cooperator carries out the work, either directly or in cooperation with foreign groups, and contributes additional funds, personnel, services, and supplies or equipment. In a few cases, projects have been carried out by the Department of Agriculture directly where trade groups were not in a position to undertake work needed. In all projects, however, U.S. trade and agricultural groups cooperate directly or indirectly to the maximum extent possible.

Market development projects may be initiated by trade groups, private research organizations, international organizations, institu-

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

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

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

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

Agricultural exports for the year ending June 30, 1962, reached an alltime high of \$5.1 billion of which \$3.5 billion were commercial cash transactions. Increases in dollar exports occurred for our commodities in a number of foreign markets where market development projects have been undertaken. The Italian Government issued its first licenses since World War II for the import of poultry from dollar areas. This resulted in purchases of \$200,000 worth of turkeys and other poultry in late 1961 and the granting of a second license for \$250,000 worth in 1962. U.S. shipments of frozen poultry to West Germany continued to rise. From January through May 1962, 73.6 million pounds of U.S. chicken and turkey were exported to Germany, compared to 30 million pounds for the comparable period of 1961. Total poultry exports for the first 5 months of 1962 were 66 percent above those of the same period in 1961.

Feed grain promotion has been extended to most of the hard currency countries which import this commodity. U.S. exports of corn, oats, barley, and sorghum in the year ending June 30, 1962, were estimated to be 23.7 percent higher than those for the previous year. Principal gains were made in exports to Japan and to the United Kingdom.

Wheat sales for dollars expanded by 40 million bushels for the year ending June 30, 1962, over the previous year. Important groundwork was completed for increasing sales of Hard Red Winter wheat to Japan.

Japanese consumption of cigarettes containing American tobacco has been increasing. U.S. exports to Japan of unmanufactured tobacco in calendar 1961 amounted to 24 million pounds—a 400-percent increase over 1956, the year when advertising campaigns were begun in behalf of Japanese cigarettes containing U.S. leaf.

Among livestock products, lard exports to the United Kingdom and tallow sales to Colombia showed striking gains. Great Britain, now our largest lard market, increased its purchases of U.S. lard for the first third of 1962 by 61 percent to a total of 129 million pounds. For the same period, sales of U.S. tallow to Colombia rose from 7.8 million pounds in 1961 to 13.1 million pounds in 1962.

During the January-June 1962 period, 77 new market development projects were approved, including trade fair activities. This brings the total number of projects to 658 in 58 countries since the market development program began in 1955. Projects which were approved in the January-June 1962 period utilized, in part, foreign currencies made available under section 104(a) of Public Law 480, as amended, and from special appropriations totaling approximately \$10.5 million equivalent. This brought the total for market development activities to about \$55 million equivalent since the program began, including administrative support costs and trade fairs. Cooperating trade and agricultural groups have contributed about \$23.3 million equivalent in funds, personnel, and services to date, bringing the overall export market development program total to \$78.3 million.

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

Period	Number of projects ² initiated	USDA ³ contribution	Cooperator contribution	Total
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Fiscal year 1956.....	17	\$1,426	\$163	\$1,591
Fiscal year 1957.....	91	5,300	2,271	7,571
Fiscal year 1958.....	117	8,069	1,466	9,535
Fiscal year 1959.....	89	5,713	1,725	7,438
Fiscal year 1960.....	113	8,588	3,472	12,060
Fiscal year 1961.....	102	13,511	7,469	21,313
July-December 1961.....	49	3,493	1,249	4,742
January-June 1962.....	77	10,542	5,432	15,994
Total.....	658	51,975	23,269	78,244

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

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

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

Trade fair activities.—Section 104(a): In the first 6 months of 1962, the Department of Agriculture sponsored agricultural trade promotion exhibits at eight overseas locations. This brings to 109 the number of exhibits sponsored by the Department since the beginning of its international trade fair exhibit program in 1955. Through June 30, 1962, these exhibits have been shown in 28 countries at international

trade fairs and other special events attended by an estimated 46 million persons.

Germany.—The Department of Agriculture cooperated with the U.S. Information Service in Germany in sponsoring an agricultural exhibit at the Green Week Exhibition in Berlin, February 2-11. This spectacular exhibit combined trade promotion of agricultural products with cultural and educational aspects of the United States. Poultry, rice, soybean products, wheat products, and fruit juices were demonstrated and promoted, including heavy retail sales of some of these products.

Hamburg Food Fair. Following requests by several trade firms and associations that had enjoyed considerable trade success at the 1961 Food Fair in Hamburg, Germany, the Department sponsored a 1962 spring followup campaign in Hamburg. It took the form of a cooperative advertising and promotion campaign, supported largely by Public Law 480 funds, but with commercial firms buying advertising and contributing counsel, products, and executive time. The purpose of the promotion was to further encourage and expand the sale of U.S. foods in Hamburg and the surrounding area, including the cities of Kiel, Luebeck, Hanover, Bremen, and Braunschweig.

London Trade Center.—Promotion of agricultural products continued during the reporting period in the U.S. Trade Center in London. All work was carried out in cooperation with the Department of Commerce.

Important in the agricultural series was a U.S. feed grains exhibit held from March 20 through April 10. United Kingdom livestock and nutrition specialists observed the latest developments in poultry nutrition and the demonstration of our grading standards and feed-grain testing techniques now applicable to the U.S. livestock and poultry feeding industries. Several conferences and seminars were part of this feed-grain promotion.

Also in London, the Farm Bureau Trade Development Corporation displayed a full line of processed foods from companies it represents in the United States. More than 500 United Kingdom traders and representatives visited this display.

Venezuela.—The Department participated in the National Livestock Fair and Exposition at Valencia, Venezuela, March 21-25, 1962. It was the first such participation by the Department in Venezuela. Features of the exhibit were promotional displays of U.S. wheat products, certified vegetable seed, feed concentrates, and registered livestock.

Japan.—The Department of Agriculture joined with the Department of Commerce to sponsor a U.S. exhibit at the Fifth Osaka International Trade Fair, April 5-25. The agricultural segment of the exhibit featured soybean and poultry products and a display of processed "convenience" foods.

Ireland.—The Department established an agricultural trade information booth at the Royal Dublin Society Spring Show, May 1-5. Visitors received brochures and advice on the characteristics and availability of such U.S. products as fruits, feed grains, wheat, tobacco, and other U.S. products that have a market potential in Ireland.

Belgium.—The Department cooperated with a prominent department store chain, headquartered in Brussels, to include U.S. food as

part of a "Sell America" promotion (April 27-May 13) that included a broad representation of U.S. food products. The promotion campaign, including direct retail sales, was sponsored by the chain in six cities. Cooperating industry groups represented U.S. poultry, rice, wheat, soybeans, tobacco, fruit, and miscellaneous food and agricultural products. A special display of more than 1,000 different U.S. foods was included in the display of the Brussels retail store.

United Kingdom.—The Manchester Food Exhibit held May 8-19, 1962, featured for the first time in any international trade fair a U.S. exhibit in which emphasis was on direct retail selling on a large scale. U.S. products consigned from more than 100 manufacturers and processors were sold in a specially designed self-service market. Revenue derived from total sales at the exhibit amounted to \$35,000. Major commodity exhibits included soybeans, rice, poultry, lard, fruit, and frozen and dry packaged foods.

Spain.—A cooperative exhibit organized by U.S. trade groups, under the guidance of the agricultural attaché, was staged May 23-June 23, 1962, at Feria Del Campo, the national agricultural fair held every 3 years in Madrid. Products featured included wheat and wheat products, soybean and soybean products, dairy and poultry products, feed grains, cotton, tobacco, and inedible tallow.

Israel.—The Department sponsored an exhibit at the Near East International Fair in Tel Aviv, June 5-July 5. This was the first participation in a trade fair in Israel by the United States. Major products displayed and sampled included rice, soybeans, peas, beans, and lentils. A special exhibit of processed dry and frozen foods also was included. Interest in the exhibit was stimulated by a display of table settings furnished by the White House.

Marketing research.—Section 104(a): The Department of Agriculture has continued its program of grants to foreign scientific institutions for marketing research under section 104(a). During the reporting period four grants equivalent to \$249,358 were made to institutions in France, Netherlands, Uruguay, and Poland.

These include: France, (1) investigation of the relationship between fiber maturity and breakage during the mechanical processing of cotton and the relation of these factors to processing performance and product quality, and (2) development of an instrument for homogenizing and orienting fibers in samples for cotton testing; Netherlands, a study of the influence of length properties on the mill processing performance of cotton; Uruguay, underground storage of corn in airtight silos; and Poland, studies of the possibility of using a species of bacteria to control the Indian-meal moth or the Mediterranean flour moth. These studies bring the total grants for marketing research under section 104(a) to the equivalent of \$698,333 since the beginning of the program.

Utilization research. Section 104(a): Continued progress has been made in the awarding of grants and contracts to foreign institutions for agricultural commodity research which would contribute to market expansion. This program is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture. During the reporting period, 22 new grants, for periods up to 5 years, totaling over \$1.2 million equivalent, were made to institutions in India, Japan, Germany, Israel, Italy, Poland, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Brazil, for basic research designed to

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

Since the inception of the program, 117 grants and contracts, valued at nearly \$8.2 million equivalent, have been made. Several other grants have been negotiated and are expected to be executed in the near future.

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

Oxidized starches.—Important basic information has been obtained that can be expected to lead to improvements in U.S. commercial oxidized starches and thus increase their use in the textile, paper, and other industries.

Cotton finishing.—Compounds of unusual chemical structure, composed of phosphorus and nitrogen, are being studied to put the chemistry of these inorganic compounds on a sound systematic basis. Discovery of entirely new compounds and improvement of known derivatives are expected to prove useful as treating agents, and so forth, to impart new and useful properties to cotton and products made from it.

New paint products.—Fundamental investigations have resulted in the successful preparation of new metal derivatives of linseed oil that have fast drying properties and that may have application in the paint industry.

New polymers from glucose.—Research has produced new, water-soluble polymers from corn sugar that have unique properties which are being evaluated for industrial utility.

Crimp in cotton fibers.—Crimp is generally regarded to be an important fiber characteristic of cotton and to be a factor in the ease of separating and aligning cotton fibers during mechanical processing. A new improved method has been devised for measuring and assigning a numerical value to the crimp of cotton fibers. The instrument and methods developed in this research will provide essential tools for the study of fiber behavior in the mechanical processing of cotton.

Components in wool proteins.—Chemical structure studies of wool fibers have led to the isolation of a major constituent, the components of which should lead to new methods for modifying and improving the properties of wool fibers.

Improving quality in U.S. hides.—Good progress is being made in studies conducted in Italy under two Public Law 480 grants in determining the cause and prevention of bacterial damage to hides (red heat) that develops in transoceanic shipment, as well as the cause of poor quality in sole leather made from U.S. hides using Italian methods of tanning. These studies should be valuable to our hide exporters in improving their competitive position in the foreign market.

Preparation of wheat for milling.—Significant progress is being made toward increasing the nutritional value of wheat flour by identifying biologically active minor constituents. This work could result in better milling processes for cereal products that are used for food and feed.

Sulfur compounds in wool.—Several previously unidentified sulfur substances have been isolated from wool. Intensive in-

vestigations will provide knowledge important to the development of easy-care wool fabrics.

Cotton fiber properties.—Improved methods, both physical and chemical, have been devised for measuring differences in the fine structure of cottons that are important in the processing and use of cotton. These are being applied to a typical U.S. cotton of Deltapine variety. Similar studies are being made of a series of raw, purified, and chemically cross-linked cotton yarns. The information will be used in the development of improved cotton products.

Improved quality in canned meat.—Studies carried out on the changes occurring in meat during canning have determined the losses of certain vitamins and other effects on composition. The information is of value in developing methods that will improve the quality of canned meat and will aid the utilization of meats not well suited to the fresh meat market.

Wheat flour.—Basic studies of 10 varieties of U.S. wheat are relating the amounts of phosphorus-containing protein and fat components of wheat flour to important baking characteristics of flour to determine why each is best suited to a particular baking use.

Linseed oil.—More than 45 minor constituents have been isolated from linseed oil and identified. This work may permit identification of the components that are responsible for the ability of linseed oil to set and adhere to surfaces.

Cottonseed oil.—Cottonseed oils produced from seed grown under various environmental conditions may differ appreciably in the amounts of the component fatty materials they contain. This, in turn, affects the yields obtained and the characteristics of the finished product when these oils are processed to obtain salad oil. Research under various processing conditions will provide data useful in the selection and processing of cottonseed oils for the commercial production of improved salad oils in optimum yields.

New foods from concentrated milk and fruit products.—Research under a Public Law 480 grant in Italy on preparing new foods from concentrated milk and fruit products has developed important relationships concerned with coagulation of milk-fruit juice mixtures. New food products adapted to the tastes of Italians and other Europeans, should aid in stimulating foreign outlets for our concentrated milk and fruit products.

Browning of processed vegetables.—After-cooking blackening is a problem with some processed potato products. English scientists conducting agricultural research under Public Law 480 have identified the cause of this costly deterioration and have demonstrated how this change can be overcome.

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

Common defense.—Section 104(c): This section of the act provides for the use of foreign currency for the procurement of military equip-

ment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense. Agreements specify the amount of proceeds to be used by participating governments. These funds are generally available without appropriations. However, the Department of Defense purchased \$1,435,000 of yen for the Japanese vehicle program. The amounts provided for section 104(c) currency uses are shown in table IX.

TABLE IX. Procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense since beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1961, sec. 104(c)

(In thousand dollar equivalents)

Country	Treasury Department transfers to agencies			Purpose
	Total	Defense	AID ¹	
Brazil.....	59	59		Mapping.
Chile.....	88	88		Do.
China (Taiwan).....	29,230		29,230	Military projects.
Colombia.....	55	55		Mapping.
Indonesia.....	28,730		28,730	Military barracks.
Iran.....	5,861		5,861	Military budget support.
Japan ²	700	700		Mapping.
Korea.....	150,614		150,614	Military budget support.
Pakistan.....	57,034	39,219	17,815	Military base and budget support.
Peru.....	100	100		Mapping.
Philippines.....	2,607		2,607	Military base construction.
Spain.....	9,483	9,483		Military base.
Turkey.....	78,581	19,543	59,438	Military base and budget support.
Vietnam.....	3,772		3,772	Military budget support.
Total.....	367,311	69,257	298,087	

¹ Includes Defense suballocations to AID, for Iran, Korea, and Pakistan.

² Excludes \$1,435,000 in yen for a vehicle program financed with Department of Defense MAP dollars.

Purchase of goods for other friendly countries. Section 104(d) authorizes the use of foreign currency sales proceeds to finance the purchase of goods and services for other friendly countries. The equivalent of about \$55.7 million of funds has been earmarked or allocated for this purpose and practically all of these funds have been programed. By administrative decision, use of currencies under this section is subject to appropriation action; however, no appropriations have been requested for this purpose.

Grants for economic development. Section 104(e). Sales agreements signed in the 6 months January-June 1962 provide for grants equivalent to \$21.4 million to promote balanced economic development and trade. Sales agreements signed since the beginning of the program through June 30, 1962, provide that the equivalent of \$1.6 billion about 20 percent of the total sales proceeds expected will be made available as grants. Practically all of these funds 96 percent of the total will go to seven countries: Burma, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. U.S. holdings of the currencies of these countries have been determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements.

As of December 31, 1961, the equivalent of \$196 million of grant funds had been disbursed, including the equivalent of \$34 million in the 3 months October-December 1961. Funds disbursed during this period include \$27.5 million of rupees to Pakistan of which the equivalent of \$13.7 million will be made for support of the national education system and \$12.4 million equivalent for the Indus Basin

development fund. The following table summarizes the major fields of activity for which grant funds have been disbursed.

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

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Oct. 1, 1961- Dec. 31, 1961	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961								
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Labor	Health and sanitation	Education	Community development	General and miscellaneous
Total, all regions..	34.4	196.1	41.4	9.2	49.9	0.2	17.9	20.5	22.4	34.0
Far East.....		1.5	9							.6
Indonesia.....		.9	.9							
Japan.....		.6								.0
Near East and south Asia.....	31.0	104.9	5.3	4.1	.5	.2	17.9	20.5	22.4	34.0
Ceylon ¹		1.6			.3		.2	1.1		
Greece.....		7.4								7.4
India.....	2.7	18.2	2.3			.1	15.3	.3		.2
Israel.....	.8	3.4		.4			.4	2.6		
Pakistan.....	27.5	74.2	3.0	3.7	.1	.1	2.0	16.5	15.0	33.9
United Arab Republic.....		.1			.1					
Europe: Yugoslavia.....	3.4	59.7	35.2	5.1	49.4					

¹ Reflects revised data for prior period.

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

These currencies may be loaned to (1) U.S. firms or their branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates for business development and trade expansion in the foreign country; or (2) either U.S. firms or firms of that country for expanding markets for, and consumption of, U.S. agricultural products abroad. The law requires that the loans be mutually agreeable to the administering agency and the foreign country. It prohibits loans for the manufacture of products to be exported to the United States in competition with U.S.-produced products, or for the manufacture or production of commodities to be marketed in competition with U.S. agricultural commodities or the products thereof.

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

During the January-June 1962 period, 36 sales agreements were concluded with 12 countries, under which the proceeds will be made available for section 104(c) loans as shown in the following table.

TABLE XI. — Amount available for sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms specified in agreements signed Jan. 1–June 30, 1962

[Amounts in thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Percentage of foreign currency	Amount	Country	Percentage of foreign currency	Amount
Bolivia.....	15.0	600	Morocco.....	15.0	2,130
Greece.....	15.0	135	Syrian Arab Republic.....	15.0	30
Guinea.....	10.0	290	Turkey.....	15.5	3,331
Chile.....	3.0	5	Turkey.....	16.5	5,759
Indonesia.....	5.0	4,875	United Arab Republic.....	10.0	7,430
Iran.....	5.0	420	Uruguay.....	25.0	501
Israel.....	25.0	5,201			
Korea.....	2.2	1,571	Total.....		32,812

The additional amounts provided for section 104(e) loans under agreements negotiated during this period total the equivalent of \$32.8 million and bring the cumulative total set aside for such loans to \$462.5 million.

During the reporting period AID authorized 16 loans and increased an earlier loan in 7 countries for an amount of foreign currencies equivalent of approximately \$12,979,000. The loans will aid in financing a housing development, a chromite mining plant, and the local manufacture of such items as chemicals and allied products, tires and tubes, razors and blades, pulp and paper, glass, and pharmaceuticals. These 16 loans increased the number of loan authorizations through June 30, 1962, to 192, totaling \$115.7 million in 19 countries, as shown in table XII.

As of June 20, 1962, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Ecuador, Finland, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Taiwan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, and Vietnam.

Applications were no longer being accepted for the currencies of Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, and Uruguay, because the funds were already fully committed or were substantially less than the amounts requested in applications already in hand. In 20 applications were not accepted in an additional three countries, Bolivia, Guinea, and Paraguay, because no collections had as yet been made under existing sales agreements.

TABLE XII. Sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms as of June 30, 1962

[Amounts in million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Number of loans	Amount	Country	Number of loans	Amount
Ceylon.....	1	0.4	Korea.....	8	1.5
Chile.....	7	7	Mexico.....	10	2.1
China (Taiwan).....	12	3.2	Pakistan.....	12	7.6
Colombia.....	15	4.7	Peru.....	6	1.7
Ecuador.....	1	2	Philippines.....	3	1.1
Finland.....	5	2.6	Turkey.....	12	18.0
France.....	9	5.8	United Arab Republic.....	2	1.0
Greece.....	9	1.1	Uruguay.....	9	3.1
India.....	17	5.1			
Indonesia.....	43	21.1	Total.....	192	115.7
Israel.....	6	1.7			
Italy.....					

The cumulative country totals represent a combination of statistics that are not precisely the same. AID figures for the January–June 1962 period are net authorizations, that is, gross authorizations less cancellations, while the Export-Import Bank figures for the period prior to Dec. 31, 1961, include 13 canceled loans to 7 countries for an amount equivalent to \$3,200,000.

Payment of U.S. obligations.- Section 104(f): Under agreements signed during the January-June 1962 period \$94 million equivalent was set aside in sales agreements for U.S. uses, including the payment of U.S. obligations.

U.S. agencies requiring foreign currencies for the payment of U.S. obligations purchase them with appropriated dollars from the Treasury through the U.S. disbursing officers in the embassies. The dollars derived from these sales are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Through December 31, 1961, the Bureau of the Budget allocated to Treasury for sale for any purpose the currency equivalent of \$952 million calculated at import collection rates. Of this amount approximately \$616 million was sold, and the CCC was reimbursed to the extent of \$473 million. The difference between these two latter figures reflects the fact that the amount of currency made available for sale was valued at the exchange rates at which the currencies were collected, whereas reimbursement to the CCC is necessarily limited to the actual market rates at which these currencies are sold. Transactions under the military family housing programs are not included in these calculations.

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

TABLE XIII.—*Military family housing under sec. 104(f) through Dec. 31, 1961*

(In thousand-dollar equivalents)

Country	Transfer by Bureau of the Budget	Disbursements by defense agencies	Country	Transfer by Bureau of the Budget	Disbursements by defense agencies
Austria.....	\$ 731	8,645	Spain.....	18,001	15,125
Finland.....	1,352	86	Turkey.....	1,310	1,107
Italy.....	8,165	7,731	United Kingdom.....	10,009	27,681
Japan.....	113,537	12,537	Yugoslavia.....	800	742
Korea.....	2,000	1,510			
Pakistan.....	853	745	Total.....	93,223	74,721
Portugal.....	1,322	1,437			

Of which \$1,265,000 will not be used by Defense.

* In addition, \$1,200,000 is planned for a current Defense housing project in Japan.

† Military assistance advisory groups housing.

‡ For purchase of furniture.

U.S. Information Agency programs. Section 104(f). Beginning in the fiscal year 1962, the U.S. Information Agency has been authorized to purchase section 104(f) funds under its foreign currency appropriation in countries where there is an excess of U.S.-owned local currency for the regular operating expenses of its information programs which are not authorized under section 104(i), (j), or (r). These operating

expenses include the salary costs of foreign national employees, local currency allowances of USA oversea American employees, local expenditures in connection with English teaching, administrative costs for supplies, equipment, rental of quarters, and other miscellaneous expenses in Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, Syria, and Yugoslavia. In these countries the supply of foreign currency has been determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of the normal requirements of the United States.

During the reporting period, the dollar equivalent of 1,861,000 was obligated by the U.S. Information Agency in funding regular operating expenses, as shown in table XIV.

TABLE XIV.—*Expenses of U.S. Information Agency programs under sec. 104(f)*
[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Obligations, January- June 1962	Cumulative total	Country	Obligations, January- June 1962	Cumulative total
Burma.....	147	291	United Arab Republic..	101	198
India.....	1,029	1,721	Yugoslavia.....	59	172
Israel.....	62	108	Total.....	1,861	3,227
Pakistan.....	77	710			
Syrian Arab Republic..	27	27			

Loans to foreign governments.—Section 104(g): Sales agreements signed during the 6 months ending June 30, 1962, provide that foreign currencies equivalent to \$306 million may be made available for loans to promote economic development and multilateral trade. Since the beginning of the program in fiscal year 1955, the equivalent of \$3.6 billion has been earmarked for loans to 36 countries. This is the largest single use of foreign currency sales proceeds and comprises about 43 percent of the total amount expected as a result of sales agreements concluded since the beginning of the program. These funds are used to finance the local costs of development, including wages for labor and locally produced materials. Funds are also being used to provide local currency financing needed for projects whose foreign exchange costs are financed by international lending institutions and U.S. Government agencies.

By delegation from the Department of State, the Agency for International Development is responsible for administering this program. Through June 30, 1962, loan agreements providing for lines of credit of up to the equivalent of \$3 billion have been executed. This figure includes amendments to loan agreements which are made from time to time to reflect actual amounts available for disbursement. During the 6 months ending June 30, 1962, loan agreements totaling the equivalent of \$748 million were executed. This includes loans of \$4.3 million equivalent of Israel pounds received in repayment of earlier loans.

Section 104(g) loan agreements provide that loans may be repaid in dollars or in the currency of the borrower. Until April 14, 1959, the agreements provided that if the borrower exercised the option of repaying in dollars, the interest rate would be 1 percent less than that applicable to repayments in foreign currency. As of March 31, 1962, dollar repayments of interest and principal on section 104(g) loans totaled \$147 million. These funds are included in the general receipts

of the Treasury. Foreign currency repayments totaled \$38.5 million, valued at the rates of exchange used to compute advances under the loans. Under an amendment approved on August 8, 1961, foreign currency repayments of principal and interest may be used for one or more of the purposes specified in section 104 of the act. These funds are used to pay U.S. obligations abroad to the maximum extent consistent with the legislation. If the currencies are in excess of foreseeable requirements for payment of normal U.S. expenditures, the funds are available for special foreign currency programs in accordance with appropriation actions and for loans and grants authorized by sections 104 (c), (e), and (g) of the act.

Loan agreements specify the terms and conditions of repayment which are developed in cooperation with the National Advisory Council on Monetary and Financial Problems. Agreements offered after June 22, 1962, will generally require an interest rate (or credit fee) of three-fourths of 1 percent on loans to foreign governments. Interest rates have varied from time to time and since April 14, 1959, the rate applicable to loans to governments has been 4 percent. The new rate of three-fourths of 1 percent approximates the usual terms on dollar loans made by the Agency for International Development. Since the agreements do not contain a maintenance of value clause, the United States will receive repayment of the same amount of foreign currencies lent without regard to changes, if any, which occur in exchange rates relative to the dollar.

TABLE XV. Public Law 480 loan agreements under sec. 104(g) signed as of June 30, 1962¹

[In million-dollar equivalents]²

Country	January-June 1962	Cumulative total	Country	January-June 1962	Cumulative total
Far East.....		244.9	Europe—Continued		
Burma.....		26.6	Iceland.....	1.4	9.5
China (Taiwan).....		0.0	Italy.....		92.5
Indonesia.....		91.1	Portugal.....		3.4
Japan.....		108.8	Spain.....		235.2
Philippines.....		3.2	Yugoslavia.....		211.9
Thailand.....		13.6			
Near East and south Asia.....	729.7	1,757.5	Africa.....	11.0	17.1
Ceylon.....		0.6	Guinea.....	7.6	7.6
Greece.....	3.1	54.5	Sudan.....	1.0	1.6
India.....	577.6	1,093.6	Tunisia.....	1.8	7.9
Iran.....	6.3	23.2	Latin America.....	5.1	231.0
Israel.....	21.2	143.5	Argentina.....		20.0
Nepal.....		11.0	Bolivia.....	3.1	5.6
Pakistan.....	20.2	150.1	Brazil.....		118.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	1	22.8	Chile.....		56.3
Turkey.....	18.0	93.2	Colombia.....		36.7
United Arab Republic.....	20.3	163.5	Ecuador.....		8.2
Europe.....	1.4	617.8	Mexico.....		10.3
Austria.....		26.3	Paraguay.....		4.8
Finland.....		19.0	Peru.....		19.3
			Uruguay.....		21.7
			Grand total.....	718.2	2,928.1

¹ Loan agreements provide for establishment of credit in foreign currencies up to the amount stated. Shortfalls in deliveries of commodities and thus in the amount of foreign currencies deposited may result in a decrease in the amounts which actually become available. As appropriate, loan agreements are amended downward to reflect amounts actually available for disbursement.

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

³ Includes agreements signed pursuant to sec. 101(d) transactions.

⁴ Includes loan of sec. 101(g) loan repayments.

⁵ Excludes an exchange loss of about \$5,100,000 equivalent resulting from devaluation of the Finnish mark.

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. 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. 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.

The equivalent of \$1.4 billion of loan funds have been disbursed to 31 countries since the beginning of the program. About half of the funds, the equivalent of \$685 million, are being utilized for industrial and mining projects, including water and power development, rural electrification, loans to small business and for other industrial purposes. Disbursements of \$249 million equivalent, comprising 18 percent of the total, have been made for food and agriculture projects, including irrigation and reclamation, reforestation, and development of fisheries. The equivalent of \$152 million has been expended for improvements in transportation facilities, including railroads, highways, and bridges. Under the category "General and miscellaneous" the equivalent of \$259 million of funds are being used for state and provincial investment and development, industrial credit programs and the like. Smaller amounts of funds are being used for projects in the fields of health and sanitation, education, and community development.

During the 3-month period ending December 31, 1961, the equivalent of \$78 million of loan funds were disbursed. About \$5.4 million equivalent was withdrawn by Greece for financing of industrial, communications, and housing projects included in the government's public investment budget. Turkey drew the equivalent of \$12.7 million for loans to state enterprises. Disbursements to the United Arab Republic during this period totaled the equivalent of \$16 million for production budget support. Of the \$10.1 million of pesetas withdrawn by Spain, about \$7 million equivalent will be used for irrigation, reclamation, and resettlement projects. The following table summarizes by major fields of activity the purposes for which loan funds have been disbursed.

TABLE XVI. - Loans for economic development to foreign governments under sec. 104(g), disbursements by field of activity
(In million-dollar equivalents)

Country	Oct. 1- Dec. 31, 1961, all fields	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961								
		All fields	Food and agricul- ture	Indus- try and mining	Trans- porta- tion	Labor	Health and santa- tion	Edu- cation	Com- munity develop- ment	General and miscel- lanous
Total, all regions...	78.4	1,392.2	248.6	85.3	152.5	1.0	19.1	20.4	13.2	259.1
Far East.....	3.6	140.8	41.3	55.7	11.1		2			2.5
Burma.....		6.4	5.9	3			2			
China (Taiwan).....		.8								.8
Indonesia.....	3.6	21.6	1.6	8.9	11.1					
Japan.....		103.3	28.8	74.5						
Philippines.....		8.0	5.0							
Thailand.....		1.7								1.7

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

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Country	Oct. 1- Dec. 31, 1961, all fields	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961								
		All fields	Food and agricul- ture	Indus- try and mining	Trans- porta- tion	Labor	Health and sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Com- munity develop- ment	General and miscel- laneous
Near East and south Asia.....	49.5	622.6	43.0	299.4	50.0	1.0	17.5	.3	6.1	206.2
Ceylon ¹.....	.1	4.2	3.0	.5	.4	.1				.2
Greece.....	5.4	42.3	6.0	6.7	13.6			.3	1.9	11.6
India.....	7.8	240.4		199.2	1.8					39.4
Iran.....	1	8.5			8.5					
Israel.....	2.1	92.9	74.0	48.9	6.0	.9			3.1	
Pakistan.....	3.3	97.3		42.1	19.2		17.5		.1	15.3
Syrian Arab Republic.....		2.1								2.1
Turkey.....	12.7	37.7								37.7
United Arab Republic.....	16.0	96.9								96.9
Latin America.....	5.5	220.1	50.7	107.9	30.3		.6	.1	2.7	3.0
Argentina.....	2	8.5	8.6							
Brazil.....		114.7	8.9	91.6	13.1					3.0
Chile.....	1.0	31.2	12.1	2.4	14.0				2.7	
Colombia.....	3.4	24.9	24.9							
Ecuador.....	(²)	5.4	2.9	1.4	1.0		(²)	.1		(²)
Mexico.....		10.3	10.3							
Paraguay.....		2.1	.5		1.0		.6			
Peru.....		12.3	12.3	.2						
Uruguay.....		10.7	2.2	7.3	1.2					
Europe.....	17.6	416.3	53.6	197.3	61.0		.5	20.0	5.4	47.4
Austria.....	.3	23.1		23.1						
Finland.....	(²)	18.3		18.3						47.4
Iceland.....	.2	3.9		3.9						
Italy.....		69.8	16.0					6.4		
Portugal.....		3.4		3.4						
Spain.....	10.1	121.2	58.3	48.4	15.6			1.9		
Yugoslavia.....	7.2	170.6	9.3	98.2	45.4		.8	11.7	5.4	

¹ Reflects revised data for prior periods.² Less than the equivalent of \$50,000.

Table XVII summarizes the status of funds for all Public Law 480 local currency programs administered by AID. These include grants under section 104(e) and loans under section 104(g), that portion of grants for common defense under section 104(c) which are administered by AID; and section 104(d) funds used for procurement of goods and services for other friendly countries. And, since the balances of funds set aside for loans to private enterprise under section 104(e) of the act were transferred to AID on December 31, 1961, data on the status of this program are included for the first time in the following table. From the beginning of the program through December 31, 1961, the equivalent of about \$5.7 billion was earmarked in sales agreements for these loan and grant programs. Of this amount, about 72 percent, or \$4.1 billion equivalent (valued at the weighted average collection rates), was allocated for these programs, including most of the amount earmarked for loans and grants to India under the 4-year sales agreements signed in May 1960. Allocations may be made to U.S. agencies for planning purposes by the Bureau of the Budget in advance of actual collections of funds.

But funds cannot be transferred to the agencies for expenditure until deposits have been made to U.S. account by foreign governments as the commodities are purchased and shipped. In the case of multi-year agreements, such as that with India, a considerable period may elapse between the time allocations are made and funds can actually be transferred.

As of December 31, 1961, the equivalent of about \$3.3 billion had actually been transferred to AID and was available for disbursement. About 60 percent of this amount, the equivalent of almost \$2 billion, has been disbursed, including \$1.4 billion equivalent of section 104(g) loan funds. The dollar equivalent value of these disbursements is calculated at the applicable exchange rates in effect at the time the funds are paid out. In the case of loans, this is the amount charged against the loan agreement.

Transfers to AID include the equivalent of \$275 million for loans to private enterprise under section 104(e). Of this amount, the equivalent of about \$71 million has been disbursed, leaving a balance equivalent to \$201 million (in terms of the exchange rate explained below) in AID account.

In order to provide a measure of the current dollar equivalent value of the balance of funds on hand, certain adjustments have been made to reflect variations in exchange rates occurring after the sales proceeds were collected. While the amount of foreign currency in U.S. accounts does not change, its current value expressed in dollar equivalents may increase or decrease as exchange rates fluctuate. As indicated in the table, the apparent net exchange loss approximates the equivalent of \$146 million.

On December 31, 1961, the cash balance of funds on hand for the five purposes mentioned above was equivalent to \$1.2 billion, valued at the exchange rates which U.S. disbursing officers sold currencies to individual U.S. Government agencies on that date. Almost 70 percent of this amount is available for disbursement in three countries—India, Pakistan, and Spain. Holdings of Indian rupees alone comprise more than 60 percent of the total amount available for AID-administered programs.

TABLE XVII. *Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961¹*

(in million-dollar equivalents)

Region and country	As planned in sales agreements	Allocations by Bureau of the Budget	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	Withdrawals	Cash balances
Total all regions.....	3,677.5	4,131.1	3,328.0	115.9	1,982.1	1,200.2
Far East.....	588.1	519.7	460.8	30.7	353.1	70.9
Hurma.....	52.6	26.8	28.8	— 5	6.1	22.9
China (Taiwan).....	71.1	42.6	41.3	— 2	22.1	19.3
Indonesia.....	139.7	119.4	105.8	30.8	47.9	27.1
Japan.....	114.8	41.8	9.8	—	113.4	1.4
Korea.....	181.0	181.7	153.3	— 4	149.8	3.2
Philippines.....	25.8	9.0	8.3	— 1	7.9	.5
Thailand.....	2.0	1.8	1.7	—	1.7	—
Vietnam.....	17.4	16.8	6.2	— 1	3.6	2.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE XVII.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through Dec. 31, 1961¹—Continued

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Region and country	As planned in sales agreements	Allocations by Bureau of the Budget	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	With- drawals	Cash balances
Near East and south Asia.....	3,702.6	2,468.1	1,802.2	-1.3	864.2	939.5
Ceylon.....	15.9	14.8	11.8	.....	5.8	6.0
Greece.....	65.0	60.5	58.7	.....	53.6	5.1
India ²	2,059.7	1,609.9	1,007.8	-8.0	285.3	730.5
Iran.....	34.4	17.4	18.1	.....	14.7	3.4
Israel.....	169.5	158.2	148.1	8.2	109.4	33.5
Pakistan ³	902.8	284.1	274.1	-8	191.2	83.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....	29.1	17.5	14.6	-1	2.1	12.7
Turkey.....	188.8	142.8	122.5	.....	104.4	18.1
United Arab Republic.....	241.4	171.9	146.5	2.2	97.7	48.6
Latin America.....	492.3	390.1	349.4	50.8	235.0	63.6
Argentina.....	44.8	18.5	18.2	7.9	8.6	1.7
Bolivia.....	2.8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	288.0	218.6	190.2	34.5	114.6	41.1
Chile.....	57.2	47.3	41.4	.7	31.8	11.9
Colombia.....	49.3	40.3	34.8	4.4	28.0	2.4
Ecuador.....	10.1	7.7	7.1	.1	5.7	1.3
Mexico.....	20.7	17.7	17.4	.....	18.9	.5
Paraguay.....	8.1	2.1	2.1	.....	2.1	.....
Peru.....	26.5	17.6	17.1	.6	14.2	2.3
Uruguay.....	34.8	23.2	18.1	2.6	13.1	2.4
Europe and Africa.....	894.8	758.2	715.6	65.7	329.8	120.1
Austria.....	28.3	28.5	25.3	-1	23.1	2.3
Congo.....	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland ⁴	27.8	31.0	29.2	5.8	22.6	.8
France.....	12.3	12.2	12.2	.2	10.6	1.5
Iceland.....	9.4	7.8	7.2	.5	5.9	.8
Italy.....	112.8	104.0	100.0	-2	79.5	20.7
Portugal.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	.....	3.4	.....
Spain.....	238.2	224.5	208.0	33.9	124.2	50.5
Tunisia.....	12.2	3.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	425.6	344.4	329.7	23.6	260.5	43.6

¹ Includes programs under secs. 104(d), 104(e) grants, 104(g), and portions of 104(c) administered by the Agency for International Development. Also includes sec. 104(c) loan programs administered by the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the balances for which were transferred to AID on Dec. 31, 1961.

² Includes 4-year sales agreements with India signed May 4, 1960, and with Pakistan signed Oct. 14, 1961.

³ Reflects devaluation of approximately \$5,600,000.

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

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

Forty-three executive agreements which were negotiated by the Department of State for the conduct of educational exchange programs under Public Law 584, 79th Congress (Fulbright Act), were in force as of June 30, 1962. The financial support for these exchange programs was sustained by foreign currencies from sales abroad of surplus properties and agricultural commodities. Thirty-two of these agreements finance exchanges with Public Law 480 funds.

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

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Jan. 1, 1962 through June 30, 1962	Cumulative since beginning of program	Country	Jan. 1, 1962 through June 30, 1962	Cumulative since beginning of program
Austria.....		.00	Israel.....		650
Argentina.....		1,144	Japan.....		4,345
Brazil.....		2,056	Korea.....		900
Burma.....		1,197	Nepal.....		502
Ceylon.....		300	Pakistan.....		3,546
Chile.....	248	1,498	Paraguay.....		497
China (Taiwan).....		1,364	Peru.....		805
Colombia.....		2,100	Philippines.....		670
Cyprus.....	300	300	Portugal.....		300
Ecuador.....		52	Spain.....		2,183
Ethiopia.....	250	250	Sweden.....		300
Finland.....		1,386	Thailand.....		800
France.....		3,996	Turkey.....		1,758
Ghana.....	100	100	United Arab Republic.....	1,900	3,000
Iceland.....		84	Uruguay.....		262
India.....		6,200			
Iran.....		1,150	Total.....	2,798	41,454

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 85-931, the Department of State during the reporting period obligated section 104(h) funds for exchanges authorized under title II of Public Law 402, the US Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (Smith-Mundt Act). These funds provided international travel for both American and foreign grantees as well as maintenance of American grantees abroad. For example, international travel was provided for 21 Colombian professors to attend a seminar at Texas Western College, University of Texas, El Paso, and 6 American scientists were enabled to make a survey trip to Pakistan to explore the possibilities of a program in scientific laboratory development including an exchange of professors and students. Table XIX summarizes these obligations since the beginning of the program and for the reporting period.

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

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Amount obligated Jan. 1, 1962 through June 30, 1962	Total obligations since beginning of program	Country	Amount obligated Jan. 1, 1962 through June 30, 1962	Total obligations since beginning of program
Brazil.....		48	Poland.....	112	173
Burma.....	1	50	Spain.....	11	18
Ceylon.....	0	30	Syrian Arab Republic.....	25	25
Colombia.....	4	45	Turkey.....	63	91
India.....	330	770	United Arab Republic.....	48	149
Indonesia.....	30	30	Vietnam.....	59	72
Israel.....	21	21	Yugoslavia.....	32	107
Pakistan.....	49	163			
Peru.....	59	70	Total.....	582	1,562

Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals.—Section 104(i): These programs conducted by the U.S. Information Agency include the translation, publication, and distribution of United States and U.S.-related text books at prices which make them available to the maximum number of students at various levels of education.

The programs have been extended in countries where there is an excess of U.S.-owned local currency to include all regular oversea activities of the U.S. Information Agency which are clearly and directly related to the translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals.

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

Examples of this program are: some 50,000 copies of a German-language geography reference book were brought out in Austria for secondary school teachers in West Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, 4,000 copies of two college economics textbooks were produced in Vietnam; and four graded texts, totaling 70,000 copies, of an English-language series for Portuguese-speaking adults were published in Brazil.

During the reporting period, the equivalent of \$2,689,000 was obligated in 17 countries, making a cumulative total of \$9,558,000 for the program in 23 countries, as shown in the following table.

TABLE XX. *Book and periodical translation, publication and distribution programs, sec. 104(j)*

(In thousand-dollar equivalents)

Country	Obligation January- June 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962	Country	Obligation January- June 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962
Austria.....		75	Pakistan.....	251	\$70
Brazil.....	35	131	Peru.....	51	\$4
Burma.....	105	271	Poland.....	157	207
Colombia.....		37	Spain.....		65
Finland.....		721	Syrian Arab Republic.....	18	27
France.....		214	Thailand.....	13	65
Greece.....	6	155	Turkey.....	7	19
India (Nepal).....	1,083	3,315	United Arab Republic.....	572	1,167
Indonesia.....	100	351	Vietnam.....	121	197
Iran.....		141	Yugoslavia.....	39	690
Israel.....	11	137			
Italy.....		500			
Korea.....	76	78			
			Total.....	2,689	9,558

Libraries and community centers. Section 104(j). Under section 203 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, the U.S. Information Agency assists oversea libraries and community centers through grants for the acquisition of adequate quarters and for payment of local operating expenses.

As a result of grants under section 104(j), 60 binational centers in 18 countries have made or are now undertaking capital improvements in buildings and facilities which will enable them to expand their English teaching and other cultural programs. Most of these centers have been operating in inadequate quarters which restrict their activities and many have a long waiting list of students desiring to enroll in their English classes.

During the reporting period, section 104(j) funds have been used to finance acquisition of binational center buildings at Izmir, Turkey, and Hue, Vietnam, as well as to assist centers in Burma, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Iran, and Turkey in defraying operating costs, including rent, the purchase of locally procured materials, and payment of local currency costs for U.S. grantees attached to the centers.

Funds granted to the centers during the reporting period totaled the dollar equivalent of \$965,000, bringing the cumulative total to \$4,583,000, as shown in the following table:

TABLE XXI.—Binational centers assistance programs, sec. 104(j)

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Obligations, January-June 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962	Country	Obligations, January-June 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962
Austria.....		40	Mexico.....		400
Brazil.....		121	Pakistan.....	10	63
Burma.....	10	49	Peru.....		115
Colombia.....	213	490	Spain.....	74	337
Ecuador.....		98	Thailand.....		276
Greece.....		502	Turkey.....	381	908
India (Nepal).....	159	285	Uruguay.....		92
Indonesia.....	18	203	Vietnam.....	100	198
Iran.....		252			
Italy.....		138	Total.....	965	4,583

American-sponsored schools.—Section 104(j): The Department of State, pursuant to section 203 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, has made allocations during the reporting period of foreign currencies for assistance to the American-International School in New Delhi for construction and equipment and to the International School of Belgrade for U.S. teachers' salaries and equipment. The amount in dollar equivalent made available for each country in which these schools are located is shown in table XXII.

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

Country	Jan. 1-June 30, 1962		July 1, 1954-June 30, 1962	
	Number of schools	Grants-in-aid executed	Number of schools	Grants-in-aid ² executed
		<i>Thousand-dollar equivalent</i>		<i>Thousand-dollar equivalent</i>
Austria.....			1	450
Brazil.....			2	505
Burma.....			1	51
Colombia.....			5	1,556
Ecuador.....			2	267
France.....			1	500
Greece.....			1	1,052
India.....	1	300	1	1,000
Italy.....			1	1,000
Indonesia.....			1	
Japan.....			1	500
Mexico.....			1	500
Nepoco ³			1	120
Pakistan.....			1	90
Peru.....			2	215
Philippines.....			1	523
Turkey.....			2	1,741
United Arab Republic.....			1	660
Uruguay.....			1	117
Yugoslavia.....	1	95	1	95
Total.....	2	395	35	11,627

¹ Based on sales agreement collection rates.
² By conversion of French francs and Spanish pesetas.

Scientific, medical, cultural, and educational activities.—Section 104(k): This section provides for the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications and for programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries, with the stipulation that funds for such work must be specifically appropriated by the Congress. The Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1959 provided \$5.1 million for purchases of foreign currencies to be used for section 104(k) activities. Of this amount, \$1.2 million was provided for translation programs projected by the National Science Foundation, and \$3.9 million was appropriated for development by the Department of Agriculture of research programs in foreign scientific institutions. Appropriations for 1961 provided for an additional total of \$16.8 million and over \$4.6 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for programs of medical, nutritional, educational, and vocational rehabilitation research.

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

Agricultural research.—Section 104(k): The research programs of the Department of Agriculture involve the fields of farm, forestry, and agricultural marketing research. Illustrative examples of research now underway are: Brazil, relation of the concentration of macronutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg, and S) in the substrate and in the foliage to cell wall thickness and cellulose concentration in the xylem of slash pine; Colombia, studies of the pathogenic potentialities of oat stem rust and sources of and genetics of resistance in oats; India, scheme for the study of microbial population in various soil types, isolation of antibiotics and their use in plant disease control; Israel, social factors which promote or impede changes in agricultural organization and production; Italy, study of Acarine disease of honey bees; and Poland, investigations into the activity of an egg parasite introduced into the forest environment, with special attention toward its capacity for spreading.

During the reporting period, foreign currencies equivalent to \$346,744 were transferred to the credit of the Department of Agriculture for use in Chile and Uruguay.

During the reporting period 40 grants for projects in the fields of farm, forest, marketing research, and economics research, having an equivalent of \$2,257,572 were made to institutions in 10 countries as shown in table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII.—Grants for agricultural research, sec. 104(k)

	Jan. 1-June 30, 1962		July 1, 1959-June 30, 1962	
	Number of grants	Amount	Number of grants	Amount
		<i>Dollar equivalent</i>		<i>Dollar equivalent</i>
Brazil.....	2	104,564	15	1,002,189
Ceylon.....	1	20,003	1	20,003
Chile.....			1	82,221
Colombia.....	2	308,518	5	539,640
Finland.....			27	1,207,943
Greece.....			1	55,112
India.....	7	508,350	20	249,839
Israel.....	13	553,020	27	1,391,242
Italy.....	3	148,124	3	148,122
Pakistan.....	1	60,449	8	450,398
Peru.....			3	258,373
Philippines.....			2	34,945
Poland.....	9	372,639	38	874,035
Spain.....	1	61,530	15	1,054,860
Turkey.....			4	223,353
United Arab Republic.....	1	57,375	3	205,008
United Kingdom.....			2	298,569
Uruguay.....			6	600,908
Yugoslavia.....			1	30,000
Total.....	40	2,257,572	192	9,729,740

Since the beginning of the program in 1959 through June 30, 1962, 192 grants having an equivalent of \$9,729,740 have been made to institutions in 19 countries as shown in table XXIII.

Fishery research programs -Section 104(k): The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries was appropriated \$300,000 of funds for fiscal year 1962. The contemplated specific fields of research are as follows:

Fishery biological research.—Egypt, factors affecting productivity of lakes, \$40,000; India, accumulation of radioactive substances by aquatic organisms and effect of radioactivity on those species, \$40,000; India, biometric research on analytical techniques useful in fishery racial investigations, \$15,000; Israel, sardine physiology, \$40,000; Pakistan, artificial spawning, culture, and nutrition in shrimp, \$40,000.

Fishery technological research.—India, the role of fish in human nutrition, \$50,000; Israel, determination of the nature and causes of the denaturation of protein in frozen fish during storage, \$75,000. Research programs are being put into effect in collaboration with the Office of the Science Adviser, Department of State.

Development of collaborative research agreements with appropriate agencies in the countries mentioned above was carried out through scientist-to-scientist negotiations. A biologist and a technologist of the Bureau traveled to these countries during April and May of 1962. Initial steps were made toward completing agreements that would obligate most of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 1962. These included a limnological study of the productivity of Lake Karnafuly, Pakistan, a technological research project on the use of fish protein

concentrate in animal and human nutrition at Mysore, India; and several biological projects in India and Israel. Fresh water research is being considered in Egypt.

Social welfare, and maternal and child health research.—Section 104(k): A research and training program was initiated by the Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in fiscal year 1962 for the use of U.S.-owned local currencies in the amount of \$1,607,000.

Projects are in the process of development in seven countries where funds are available; namely, Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. Through contacts with institutions, universities, professional organizations, and embassy personnel, negotiations of research grant proposals were made in the fields of maternal and child health, medical care for the aged, and social welfare. Project proposals in social welfare and maternal and child health have been submitted in approved form by Israel and Pakistan and research grants have been made. Proposals have also been received from other countries and are now under review. Projects of priority interest to the United States have been approved in juvenile delinquency, services for newcomers in communities, child care in institutions and foster homes, and protective services. Community social services for older people have also been proposed for research in two of the countries. Experiments in providing health and social services in large urban housing developments are proposed and are of special interest to the United States at the present time. Maternal and child health projects have been submitted and are in process of development. Approved projects are in the fields of toxemia of pregnancy, anemias in mothers and children, growth and development of infants and children, diarrheal disease in children.

Vocational rehabilitation.—The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is administering the program for research, educational, and related scientific projects in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled. Public Law 87-290 appropriated \$1,372,000 for the purchase of title I foreign currencies for the program during fiscal year 1962 in seven countries: Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. Twenty-six cooperative research projects were operating during the period January 1–June 30, 1962.

Medical health related research.—Medical and health related research is being administered by the National Institutes of Health and the Bureau of State Services of the U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Law 86-703 authorized \$3,707,000 for the purchase of title I foreign currencies to undertake cooperative research in major disease and environmental health problems. Subsequently, in the fiscal year 1962, a total of \$9 million was appropriated: \$5,059,000 for the National Institutes of Health; \$3,274,000 for the Bureau of State Services, and \$667,000 for the National Library of Medicine.

The Public Health Service research units are utilizing appropriations for the purpose of extending research programs through col-

laboration with foreign scientists, taking advantage of unusual or unique opportunities overseas. Medical research projects are in progress in Brazil (schistosomiasis and venoms, and native botanicals for use in cancer and heart studies); India (nutrition); Israel (heart diseases, cancer studies, and oxygen isotopes); Pakistan (nutrition and cholera); Poland (muscle disease, tissue culture, and brain research); and the United Arab Republic (nutrition and mental health). A program in Poland will carry out ecological, virological, and serological investigations on insect borne encephalitis. Research on the clinical problems in these fields will also be expanded. Additional programs are being planned in the above countries as well as in Burma, Indonesia, and Yugoslavia.

Medical health research documentation. The National Library of Medicine is administering a program of documentation and communication of medical information under 104(k). In addition to the projects conducted through the National Science Foundation, the National Library of Medicine has conducted direct preliminary negotiations with the Ministry of Health, the National Council for Research and Development, and the Program for Science Translation in Israel, and with the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Documentation in Poland, aiming at establishing in the host country functions related to the national communication of medical information. The National Library of Medicine will use the \$667,000 appropriation to launch these functions.

Scientific translations programs. The level of achievement of the Public Law 480 scientific information program overseas as coordinated by the National Science Foundation has developed markedly. There is every indication that U.S. Government scientists regard this addition to the normal science information services as a valuable aid in keeping abreast of the latest scientific developments in Poland, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. In general, the scope of the program has been gradually expanded in these countries to include not only straight translation activities, but support for the publication of English editions of their primary journals, cooperative programs with American abstracting and indexing services, critical review papers, compilation of bibliographies, translation of Ph. D. theses on a selected basis, and preparation of guides to their scientific organizations and information systems.

In order to present a picture of the diversity of this program in respect to the areas of science covered, table XXIV lists by Government agency the number of journals, books, selected articles, patents, and abstracts completed or in the process of translation since the inception of the program. Thus, the combined efforts of the programs in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia represent the translation and publication of approximately 141,000 pages of foreign scientific literature. At the present time, the translation of Russian material, which is done in Israel, comprises 65 percent of the total amount, Polish 22 percent, and Serbo-Croatian 13 percent.

TABLE XXIV.—Summary of scientific translations, sec. 104(k)

	Journals	Books	Selected articles
Agriculture:			
Research Service.....	2	39	207
Soil Conservation.....		13	68
Forestry Service.....		10	182
Marketing Service.....		1	21
Atomic Energy Commission.....	5		
Commerce:			
Weather Bureau.....		9	6
National Bureau of Standards.....	1	3	1
Office of Technical Services.....		27	6
Patent Office ¹		1	
Interior:			
Office of Geography.....		1	7
Geological Survey.....	1	12	2
Commercial Fisheries.....		7	44
Sport Fisheries.....		16	12
Bureau of Mines.....	1	15	21
Bureau of Reclamation.....	1	12	58
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....		11	2
National Science Foundation².....		2	1
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	9	44	24
Smithsonian Institution.....		20	3
Total.....	20	243	645

¹ Also 4,000 patents.² Also 14,500 abstracts.

During the reporting period, the Foundation has obligated the dollar equivalent of \$1,050,477. In addition, the National Library of Medicine and the U.S. Office of Education have transferred over to the Foundation the dollar equivalent of \$843,100 for translation activities in the fields of medicine and education. Table XXV summarizes these obligations since the beginning of the program and for the reporting period.

TABLE XXV.—Scientific translations program, sec. 104(k)

(In dollar equivalents)

	Country	Obligations Jan. 1-June 30, 1962	Cumulative through June 30, 1962
National Science Foundation.....	Israel.....	450,477	1,240,000
	Poland.....	500,000	823,000
	Yugoslavia.....	100,000	373,000
National Library of Medicine.....	Israel.....	274,320	274,320
	Poland.....	397,500	397,500
	Yugoslavia.....	61,000	61,000
Office of Education.....	Poland.....	3,600	3,600

Educational and cultural activities.—Section 104(k): The Department of State during the reporting period obligated \$1,263,000 for the following projects:

India (\$902,000): An American Institute of Indian Studies at Deccan College, Poona; a graduate oversea training program under sponsorship of Syracuse University; an Indian language research project at Orissa University sponsored by the University of Chicago; an Asian Seminar at Bangalore assisted by the World University Service; an "Experiment in International Living"

project; and a public health project sponsored by Johns Hopkins University which includes a comparative study of rural health centers, concentrating on internship programs.

Israel (\$150,000): Archaeological projects at Ashdod by Carnegie Museum and the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and at Negev by the Negev Biblical Excavations, Inc.; American student project at the Jacob Hiatt Institute; a professor's workshop in educational development sponsored by the New York University; and a translation project by the Israel Torah Institute.

Pakistan (\$39,000): A Harvard University research project on the role of private business and of government in generating economic development and a farmer-to-farmer exchange project.

Turkey (\$150,000): An archaeological project at Sardis by Harvard College.

Yugoslavia (\$22,000): An international seminar at Dubrovnik and a cross-cultural project under the sponsorship of the University of California.

A grant of \$2.5 million was made to UNESCO for the removal and preservation of ancient Nubian monuments in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan. An additional \$1,271,000 was used for grants to American universities and museums for archaeological and other types of research in the Nubian regions of the Nile Basin.

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

The Department of State Appropriation Act of 1961 (Public Law 86-678) provided for the first time under the authority of section 104(1) for the purchase of foreign currencies accruing under title I of Public Law 480 in the amount of \$4,500,000 to remain available until expended. The 1962 Appropriation Act (Public Law 87-264) provided an additional \$4,650,000. Through June 30, 1962, foreign currencies equivalent to \$5,853,000 had been disbursed for building program activities.

The disbursements were made primarily for the acquisition of real property. These foreign currencies supplement regular appropriations for the same purposes, thereby accelerating the program for acquiring greatly needed buildings and facilities abroad for the conduct of diplomatic and consular affairs and other U.S. Government operations.

The Department of State budgets a number of acquisition and construction projects at the time of the annual appropriation request. However, this budgeted program is subject to continual adjustment, since a primary objective is to acquire land, buildings, and facilities which are needed wherever opportunities arise for advantageous purchases. Thus currencies are converted into valuable tangible assets within the least possible time, reducing the risk of depreciation.

Table XXVI lists the countries in which Public Law 480 currencies are being spent under this building program and the principal projects and activities being financed.

TABLE XXVI. -Progress of building program financed by Public Law 480 foreign currencies, as of June 30, 1962

[In thousands of dollars]

Country	Post	Principal projects and activities	Program total	Obligations	
				Ex-pended	Unliqui-dated
Brazil.....	Brasilia.....	Office building and staff housing construction.	566	566	-----
Burma.....	Rangoon.....	Office building site acquisition, staff housing construction, and building operating expenses.	500	199	301
Colombia...	Bogotá.....	Office building site acquisition.....	400	356	44
Greece.....	Athens.....	Office building construction and furniture procurement.	325	325	-----
India.....	New Delhi...	Office building extension, embassy residence, staff housing, furniture procurement, improvements to various properties, and building operating expenses.	1,950	954	996
Israel.....	Tel Aviv.....	Office building and embassy residence acquisition; building operating expenses.	1,075	915	160
Nepal.....	Katmandu...	Office building site, embassy residence and senior officer housing acquisitions.	600	219	381
Pakistan...	Karachi.....	Office building construction and building operating expenses.	350	304	46
Peru.....	Lima.....	Office building construction.....	72	72	-----
Poland.....	Warsaw.....	Office building construction, embassy residence site, Marine guard quarters acquisitions, and various improvements.	1,500	435	1,065
Turkey.....	Ankara.....	Public affairs officer residence and Marine guard quarters acquisitions	303	192	111
Turkey.....	Izmir.....	Consulate general residence acquisition.....	94	64	30
UAR.....	Cairo.....	Embassy residence and eight senior officer residence acquisitions, various improvements, furnishings, rent and building operating expenses.	1,000	862	138
UAR.....	Alexandria...	Consulate general office building, residence acquisitions.	200	200	-----
SAR.....	Damascus...	Improvements to various properties.....	25	1	24
Uruguay...	Montevideo...	Repair of various properties.....	7	6	1
Vietnam...	Salgon.....	do.....	12	12	-----
Yugoslavia..	Belgrade.....	Staff housing construction, building operating expenses.	168	168	-----
Total.....			9,180	5,653	3,297

International fairs and exhibitions. Section 104(m). Local currencies appropriated under this section were used to pay certain local expenses of a U.S. exhibit in the International Trade Fair held in Poznan, Poland, in June 1962. This project was mounted and operated by the Department of Commerce at a total cost of approximately \$348,000 with funds allocated to it from appropriations for the special international program of the U.S. Information Agency, of which \$155,000 was derived from Public Law 480.

During the period July 1-December 31, 1962, foreign currencies derived from Public Law 480 appropriations will be used to defray certain estimated local expenses of U.S. exhibits in four trade fairs as follows: Zagreb, Yugoslavia, \$107,000; Djakarta, Indonesia, \$110,000; Karachi, Pakistan, \$70,000; and Damascus, Syria, \$80,000. An additional estimated \$660,000 from appropriations for the special international program will also be used to finance these exhibits.

Acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications. Section 104(n): Under this section the Librarian of Congress is authorized to use foreign currencies for the purchase of foreign publications and to deposit these publications in "libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate." The \$400,000 made available for implementation of this

section by the appropriations act for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1962 (Public Law 87-130) have been utilized to establish and staff acquisitions and distribution centers and to acquire research materials for American libraries.

By January 1962 the Library of Congress had established centers in Cairo, Dacca, Karachi, and New Delhi. The following research libraries, in addition to the Library of Congress, are now receiving books and other library materials directly from the foreign acquisitions centers:

From India-Pakistan:

University of California (Berkeley)
 University of Chicago
 Cornell University
 Duke University
 University of Hawaii
 University of Minnesota
 University of Pennsylvania
 University of Texas
 University of Washington
 University of Wisconsin
 Yale University

From the United Arab Republic:

University of California (Los Angeles)
 Columbia University
 Hartford Seminary Foundation
 Harvard University
 Indiana University
 University of Michigan
 New York Public
 Portland State College
 Princeton University
 University of Utah
 University of Virginia

In the first 6 months of operation, January 1-June 30, 1962, more than 300,000 publications were acquired in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic and shipped to recipient libraries. The materials acquired, which are in the vernacular languages of these countries and in Western languages, include government publications as well as commercially published books, newspapers, and magazines of research value. These materials furnish for American scholars who specialize in the Middle East and south Asia a comprehensive coverage of recent developments in the three countries.

The American college and university libraries participating in this program provided \$19,500 toward the U.S. dollar support of the program during the period under review. These libraries have recently reached an agreement to finance jointly a project for the centralized cataloging of materials coming from India and Pakistan and a cooperative cataloging project for materials from the United Arab Republic. All of the recipient libraries have agreed to make the books received through the Public Law 480 program widely known to American scholars through regular reports to the National Union Catalog and to make these materials freely available for research on interlibrary loan.

Chairs and workshops in American studies.—Section 104(p): The Department of State, during the January-June 1962 period, obligated \$359,000 equivalent in funds as follows: \$45,000 equivalent for a chair in American literature at the University of Guanabara, Brazil, sponsored by Columbia University; \$9,000 equivalent for an English-teaching project in Israel sponsored by Language Research, Inc.; \$64,000 equivalent for an English-teaching project in the United Arab Republic sponsored by the University of Texas; in Yugoslavia, under the sponsorship of the University of Indiana, \$21,000 equivalent for a workshop in American studies at Ohrid and \$26,000 equivalent for lectureships in American literature and language at Skopje University and the University of Belgrade; \$38,000 equivalent for a chair in American studies at the University of the Philippines sponsored by the University of Washington; \$45,000 equivalent for a chair in

American history at the University of Jadavpur sponsored by the University of Missouri; and \$111,000 equivalent for U.S. Information Agency oversea support to chairs and workshops in Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

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

With appropriated funds first becoming available for the fiscal year 1962, the U.S. Information Agency has used funds under the authority of section 104(r) to finance its regular audiovisual program activities in Burma, India (Nepal), Israel, Pakistan, Syria, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. These activities include all local currency costs for the television, radio, poster and photo displays, motion picture, and exhibits programs. Funds were also used for expenses of "Plastics U.S.A." exhibits shown in Poland.

During the reporting period, the dollar equivalent of \$929,000 was obligated, as shown in the following table.

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

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	Obligations January- June 1962	Cumulative total	Country	Obligations January- June 1962	Cumulative total
Burma.....	27	43	Syrian Arab Republic....	1	21
India.....	352	922	United Arab Republic....	57	125
Israel.....	14	21	Yugoslavia.....	8	163
Pakistan.....	162	239			
Poland.....	5	5	Total.....	929	1,185

¹ Includes Indian rupees used to purchase material used in Nepal.

Sales for dollars to U.S. tourists.—Section 104(s): This section which was added by Public Law 87-128, approved August 8, 1961, authorizes the sale of foreign currencies for dollars to American tourists. Administrative responsibility for this section has been assigned by Executive order (July 11, 1962) to the Treasury Department. Since enactment of this legislation, provision for the sale of foreign currencies to tourists have been included in agreements with the following 11 countries: Bolivia, Brazil, China (Taiwan), Congo, Guinea, Greece, Iran, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic. However, since in most of these countries the U.S. Government is able to use all the nonrestricted currency it receives for regular Government operations within a reasonable period of time, no benefit would be derived from such sales to tourists.

TITLE II

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes the use of surplus agricultural commodities held in stock by the Commodity Credit Corporation for famine relief and other assistance. Section 201 of the legislation pro-

vides that emergency commodity assistance may be given to friendly countries, or to friendly people without regard to the friendliness of their government, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. Section 202 authorizes grants of CCC-held commodities to assist programs undertaken with friendly governments or through voluntary relief agencies. Reasonable precautions must be taken to assure that transfers of commodities will not displace or interfere with sales that might otherwise be made.

Under current legislation programs of up to \$300 million annually, including CCC's investment in commodities plus carry over from previous authorizations, may be made during each calendar year through December 31, 1964. The carryover of funds at the beginning of the 1962 calendar year was estimated at \$356 million.

Ocean freight costs on title II shipments may be financed under this authority, as well as on shipments of foods donated under title III of the act. In the case of landlocked countries, freight costs may also be paid to designated points of entry abroad. The Agency for International Development is responsible for administering the title II program. During the fiscal year 1962, about 1.1 million tons of commodities at an estimated CCC cost of \$240 million have been authorized. Of this total, transfers of 969,000 tons at \$156 million were authorized for disaster relief and refugee programs under section 201. Child feeding, economic development, and voluntary agency programs under section 202 provided 109,000 tons of commodities at an estimated CCC cost of \$84 million.

On a cumulative basis for the 8 years ending June 30, 1962, transfers totaling \$1,141 million (CCC cost) have been authorized. This includes commodities valued by CCC at \$880 million and ocean freight costs of \$85 million on title II shipments. Additional transportation costs totaling \$176 million were financed on oversea shipments by voluntary agencies under title III of the act. Disaster relief programs of about \$564 million, reaching 54 countries during the 8-year period, comprise almost half of the total. About \$139 million of commodities have been provided for economic development programs in 14 countries, \$121 million for child feeding, \$92 million for refugees, and \$26 million for other programs. Assistance to voluntary agencies totals about \$199 million, including the amount for ocean freight mentioned above and \$23 million of commodities.

During the 6 months, January-June 1962, programs totaled \$121 million, including commodities valued by CCC at \$81 million and related transportation costs of \$40 million. A description of these programs follows:

Disaster relief. The prolonged civil conflict in Algeria has resulted in extreme hardship and suffering for hundreds of thousands of persons, many of whom were forced to leave their homes and occupations. Of these, about 2 million have been held in regroupment centers where their subsistence is being provided by French authorities. Over one-half million persons in the centers are almost entirely destitute. In addition, some 350,000 Algerians who fled to Morocco and Tunisia during the years of the conflict will be repatriated. To meet the food requirements of the Algerians, the United States has authorized shipments of about 31,000 tons of wheat, wheat flour, dry beans, edible oil, and nonfat dry milk valued by CCC at \$6.4 million. The foodstuffs supplied will be distributed under the supervision of the Inter-

rational Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the League of International Red Cross Societies (LICROSS). To the extent possible, the program will be fully coordinated with the French authorities responsible for channeling aid to Algeria.

A prolonged drought in northeast Brazil caused one of the worst famines in that region's history in the early part of 1962. At the request of the Government of Brazil, the United States is shipping over 26,000 tons of corn, beans, bulgur, nonfat dry milk, and edible oil, valued by CCC at \$5.4 million, to help meet the critical food shortage of the several thousand families affected. The food will be used as part payment of wages in kind on work relief projects, with the Brazilian Government providing supplementary cash wages. A part of the corn supplied is also being distributed to needy livestock owners unable to obtain the necessary feed for foundation breeding and essential work stock.

Unsettled conditions in the Congo continued to produce serious economic dislocations, forced migrations of people, and general insecurity. To help meet the emergency food requirements of the Congolese people, the United States has authorized shipments of about 57,000 tons of food valued by CCC at \$11.8 million, including \$2.3 million during the period under review.

Since 1959, drought conditions in Cyprus have caused continuous crop failures and have reduced the amount of pasture available for grazing purposes. This has intensified the poverty of the people and has decimated livestock numbers. To alleviate the situation of the approximately 50,000 families affected, the United States is shipping 40,000 tons of wheat valued by CCC at \$7.9 million.

Severe droughts in northern Dahomey have exhausted food supplies and created famine conditions for some 80,000 persons. At the request of the Government of Dahomey, about 5,000 tons of cornmeal, wheat flour, milo, and nonfat dry milk, valued by CCC at \$762,000 are being shipped to help meet the needs of the famine victims for about 5 months until the next harvest.

A combination of drought, locusts, and Sennu pest did severe damage to crops in portions of south and west Iran, resulting in acute famine conditions for about half a million persons and more than a million farm animals on which these people are dependent for their livelihood. About 50,000 tons of wheat, wheat flour, and barley, valued by CCC at \$8.2 million, are being supplied for free distribution to needy victims and for feeding the livestock over a 4-month period.

In Kenya, severe flooding from heavy rains following a prolonged period of drought in 1961 contributed to persistent famine conditions for some 400,000 persons. About 14,000 tons of corn and 1,000 tons of nonfat dry milk, valued by CCC at \$2.8 million, are being supplied for free distribution to the suffering people or as wages-in-kind on work relief projects.

At the request of the Belgian Government, about 16,000 tons of wheat flour, cornmeal, nonfat dry milk, and edible cottonseed oil, valued by CCC at \$4.5 million, were authorized for shipment to its East African protectorate of Ruanda-Urundi where crop failures from torrential rains and tribal war were widespread. The commodities provided will supplement relief measures taken by the Belgian Government and help meet the basic food requirements of about a million and a half distressed persons in the famine threatened areas.

About 16,000 tons of corn and grain sorghums and 330 tons of vegetable oil, at a CCC cost of approximately \$2.8 million, are being shipped to the Somali Republic to relieve the suffering of some 250,000 persons impoverished as a result of floods that continued throughout the early part of 1962. Because of its chronic budget deficit, the Somali Government was unable to provide adequate funds for internal handling and distribution costs. To avoid a breakdown in the relief program after arrival of the commodities, sales of up to 25 percent of the total quantity supplied were authorized to finance these costs.

A serious drought, described as the worst in 48 years, brought extreme hardship and near starvation conditions to about 350,000 persons in northern Togo. The United States is supplying 13,200 tons of grain sorghums, cornmeal, and edible oil, valued by CCC at \$2.4 million for distribution to the needy famine victims.

Extreme drought conditions, particularly in the south, continued in Tunisia bringing excessive hardship and suffering to about 100,000 families, owners of livestock and poultry numbering nearly a million and a half. Since the beginning of this unprecedented drought over a year ago, the United States has authorized shipments of about \$5,000 tons of corn and grain sorghums, valued by CCC at \$11.6 million, including about \$3.9 million in the period under review. The feed grains supplied are distributed free to enable maintenance of essential foundation breeding stock.

Turkey also was hard-hit by a severe drought which destroyed wheat and fodder crops in three provinces in the eastern part of the country, affecting over a million villagers. At the request of the Government of Turkey, the United States is shipping 80,000 tons of wheat, valued by CCC at \$15.5 million, for distribution to famine sufferers in the area.

Refugees. Since 1960 between 6,000 and 8,000 Ghanaians have migrated to neighboring Togo because of adverse political conditions in Ghana. The people in southwestern Togo, with whom they are tribally related, have helped to house and feed the refugees. Voluntary agencies provide modest assistance but the major burden is carried by the local populace who live at nearly subsistence level. To alleviate the plight of these refugees, the United States is shipping 504 tons of cornmeal, dry beans, and edible oil, valued by CCC at \$104,000. The foods supplied are distributed under the supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the League of International Red Cross Societies (LICROSS).

As a result of intertribal strife in Ruanda in 1960 and 1961, some 3,000 refugees had entered Tanganyika by April 1962, and additional refugees were arriving at the rate of 40 to 50 daily. Although the Government of Tanganyika has agreed to assist in the resettlement of these people, severe droughts in the country have reduced food supplies and it is unable to feed them. To assist in feeding the refugees, 1,200 tons of corn and 50 tons of nonfat dry milk are being shipped at a CCC cost of \$207,000, including ocean transportation.

The Palestine conflict in 1947-48 resulted in hundreds of thousands of people leaving their homes and taking refuge in areas which now form part of Jordan and the Gaza strip; others went to Syria and Lebanon. The bulk of these Arabian refugees were small farmers, agricultural laborers, and unskilled workers. The natural resources where they live are inadequate to permit any substantial number of

them to become self-supporting. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was established to give assistance to about 1 million Palestine refugees. As part of its contribution, the United States authorized the transfer of 4,200 tons of vegetable oil, valued by CCC at \$3 million, including ocean transportation, to UNRWA during the period under review. The approximate value of this oil, based on what UNRWA otherwise would expect to spend, amounts to \$1,050,000. The U.S. cash contribution to UNRWA will be reduced by this amount. The substitution of surplus agricultural commodities for a part of the U.S. cash contribution to UNRWA is in accordance with the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee. Similar programs were undertaken in the calendar years 1960 and 1961.

Most of the 350,000 refugees who fled from Algeria into Morocco and Tunisia during the years of the Algerian conflict are expected to return and some already have been repatriated. To provide continued rations for this group of needy persons about 409 tons of wheat flour, valued by CCC at \$82,000, are going forward to Tunisia and 150 tons of nonfat dry milk at a CCC cost of \$75,000 are being shipped to Morocco. Since the program began in 1958, almost 147,000 tons of food at a CCC cost of about \$29 million have been supplied for Algerian refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. This includes the \$157,000 in the reporting period. Aid to the refugees is distributed under the supervision of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the League of International Red Cross Societies (LICROSS).

Shipments of about \$925,000 worth of wheat flour and nonfat dry milk were authorized to assist the Government of Italy in meeting the food requirements of some 4,000 refugees from communism who have sought political asylum within that country. The grant of food is intended to afford some measure of relief for the financial burden Italy is bearing in providing care and resettlement assistance to these people.

Child feeding.—Maximum effort is being made to assist less developed countries to expand existing child feeding programs, or initiate new ones through the use of available U.S. foods. Commodities may be provided for these programs under both titles II and III.

Normally, title II child feeding programs are operated under government-to-government agreements. In such instances, the foreign government is responsible for administering the program and for financing internal costs. Title III school feeding programs are carried out by U.S. voluntary agencies under arrangements made with the foreign governments. The agencies are responsible to the U.S. Government for the operation of the program and their annual plans of operation are approved by the United States.

Child feeding programs authorized under title II usually include a mutual understanding that the foreign government concerned expects eventually to assume full responsibility for administration and finance of the program, thereby permitting gradual withdrawal of U.S. support. Normally, the complete takeover by the foreign government will be accomplished on a progressively increasing scale with the time period dependent on the country's ability to assume responsibility.

For the most part, the same variety of foods is available under both titles. Food donated to voluntary agencies under title III must be directly distributed without cost to the intended recipients. While this is preferable under title II, in well justified circumstances, the

United States may authorize exchanges of U.S. foods for others on a comparable quantity-quality basis. Title II provides for free lunches to needy children but, if authorized, a small charge may be made to children whose parents are able to pay. The funds collected may be used only to purchase supplementary foods for use in the school feeding program or to defray expenses directly incurred.

U.S. foods now reach about 34.7 million children in child feeding programs around the world. Of this total, 28.9 million schoolchildren are benefiting through title III programs administered by U.S. voluntary agencies in 86 countries. Title II programs administered by foreign governments reach about 5.8 million children and nearly 200,000 nursing mothers and pregnant women. Title II child feeding programs are now operating in Brazil, Italy, Peru, and Tunisia, which also have title III programs.

During the reporting period, the United States agreed to provide 40,000 tons of nonfat dry milk, valued by CCC at \$21.7 million, to the Government of Brazil to assist that country in initiating a nationwide maternal and child feeding program. The milk will be supplied over a 2-year period. One-half of the total quantity authorized will be used to provide 3 million schoolchildren with 1 glass of milk daily during the school term. The remaining 20,000 tons will be distributed to an estimated 85,000 pregnant and nursing mothers, infants, and children of preschool age. If the 2-year operation is successfully carried out, it is expected that the program will be extended an additional 3 years.

Following successful completion in December 1961, of a pilot school feeding program in its Department of Puno, the Government of Peru requested continuation of U.S. assistance in carrying out a long-term program on a national scale. For the 1962 school year, about \$2.3 million (CCC cost) of wheat flour, cornmeal, edible oil, bulgur, and nonfat dry milk are being shipped to help provide school lunches for some 175,000 children. The Peruvian Government hopes eventually to reach 1 million school-age children.

Nonfat dry milk and wheat, valued by CCC at \$1.8 million, are being shipped to Tunisia to assist in the joint Tunisian-United States child feeding program now in its fifth year. This program reaches 140,000 needy children in primary schools and 115,000 in out-of-school or community child feeding programs. The Government of Tunisia has consistently increased its financial support of the joint program and during the 1961-62 school year is contributing approximately \$3.1 million in the form of food and administrative costs.

Economic development. In May 1960, the Congress authorized grants of U.S. surplus commodities to assist in promoting economic development in less developed countries in addition to that which can be accomplished under title I of the act. These programs may be undertaken in cooperation with friendly governments or through U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Reasonable precautions must be taken to assure that the grants will not displace nor interfere with sales which might otherwise be made.

Previous to the period under review, economic development programs have emphasized the use of U.S. farm commodities for payment-in-kind of wages for work performed by needy people on relatively simple public works projects. As experience has been gained, however, increased attention is being given to more effectively utilizing

available agricultural commodities in other areas vital to a country's sound economic development. One such area now receiving emphasis is that of helping underdeveloped countries through grants of U.S. feed grains to stimulate sound livestock feeding programs to increase the availability, where needed, of animal protein foods such as poultry, eggs, milk, and pork. Feed grains may be made available as grant-in-aid to be used for the establishment of new or expanded livestock and poultry production and associated institutions. Transfer of feed grains may also be authorized under a program involving direct exchange of an agreed quantity of the surplus grains for an agreed quantity of locally produced animal protein foods for use in donation programs.

Precautions are taken to assure that the livestock and livestock products from the feed grains do not displace sales of the same or similar commodities and products.

Usually the feed grains supplied under a livestock feeding program are sold to the cooperating farmer producers on either a cash or credit basis. Proceeds from these sales are deposited in a separate special account and may be disbursed, with the approval of the United States, for purposes directly contributing to the initiation or expansion of the project. To the extent required, they may be used for grant capitalization of a cooperative, a nonprofit feed mill, farm credit fund, marketing association, and so forth. Or, the funds may be used for costs of associated nonfeed aspects of the program such as purchase of vaccines and insecticides to control diseases and parasites; purchase of essential feed supplements; purchase of frozen semen and artificial insemination equipment, and, where essential and feasible, purchase of quality breeding stock to be centrally controlled and used for the benefit of the project as a whole.

Plans for developing within a reasonable period a feed supply either from indigenous production or through commercial imports from the free world to replace title II assistance are an essential part of the program. Normally, the supply of feed grains on a grant-in-aid basis for 3 to 5 years is considered sufficient. Prices charged cooperating producers are set in accordance with circumstances existing in each program undertaken. In the event that the charges are set at rates lower than those for similar commercially available feed, a gradual adjustment to the commercial price level is provided.

During the 6 months January-June 1962, economic development programs totaling \$2.4 million at CCC cost were initiated in cooperation with the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, India, and St. Lucia. In addition, for the first time since the Congress first authorized grants of U.S. agricultural commodities to assist in promoting economic development, two programs totaling \$257,000 at CCC cost were undertaken in Ecuador through a voluntary relief agency. This brings the CCC cost of economic development programs initiated during the reporting period to a total of \$2.7 million.

In general, economic development programs undertaken during the reporting period are relatively small in size. They do, however, introduce types of programs not previously attempted such as livestock feeding programs described above.

Through an experimental program undertaken with CARE in Ecuador, corn and grain sorghum, valued at \$22,000 by CCC, are being made available to an Ecuadoran milk plant in exchange for

pasteurized fresh milk. CARE will distribute the local pasteurized milk to two maternal-child centers. The program will provide additional and improved production of livestock and livestock products and also raise nutritional levels for needy mothers and children in the two centers.

On the island of St. Lucia in the eastern Caribbean, 50 tons of corn, valued by CCC at \$7,500, are being used in a pilot swine breeding project sponsored by Heifer Project, Inc., in cooperation with the Government of St. Lucia. Heifer project is furnishing 125 female pigs to selected small farmers and institutions. Title I feed grains are supplied free of charge to each recipient of a sow who in turn makes available 50 percent of the pigs at weaning age from the first litter for redistribution. Subsequent supplies of corn will be sold to cooperators on a credit basis in quantity sufficient to grow and fatten the balance of the litter to slaughter weight. Funds received from the sale of corn will be used in further developing the hog production projects.

Two thousand tons of corn, valued at \$325,000 by CCC, will be used over a 2-year period in the São Paulo Province of Brazil in a research demonstration project to improve nutrition in livestock and poultry production. About 4,000 head of livestock will be used in conducting the research. Funds obtained from the sale of animal products and slaughter animals, in the equivalent value of the title II corn supplied, will be used by the São Paulo State Department of Agriculture to continue research in livestock production and dissemination of information on the results to farmers and livestock producers.

Wheat, bulgur, cornmeal, shortening, and nonfat dry milk, valued by CCC at \$235,000 are being shipped to Ecuador to assist in a CARE-sponsored pilot program of self-help voluntary community activities in 10 provinces of the Ecuadorian Sierras. The 775 tons of foodstuffs will be distributed directly to unemployed or underemployed Indians in the area as payment in kind for work performed on the various projects. Projects include construction of schools and houses, road building, irrigation canals, earth dams, wells, school gardens, and recreation fields. About 15,000 workers in 200 communities each receive a daily ration adequate for himself and family. Work is on a rotating basis with representation from each family within the community. Field personnel of the Andean Mission of the United Nations' International Labor Organization, which has been conducting simple community development activities in the Sierras for the past 3 years, will administer the program. The Government of Ecuador is providing land for school buildings, recreation fields, and other public facilities; and, through the Andean Mission, it is providing funds for other internal costs of the program.

With a grant of 351 tons of food-for-peace commodities, valued by CCC at \$118,800, the United States is assisting Bolivia to construct forty-two 1-room rural schools with teachers' quarters attached. The beans, milk, wheat flour, cornmeal, bulgur, and shortening supplied will be used to provide a daily ration of food for some 600 conscriptees of the Bolivian Armed Forces assigned to the school construction program for a 10-month period. About 1,200 villagers in the school construction areas will also be employed as part of the total work force. As wages-in-kind, they will be served a midday meal at the working site along with the conscriptees.

About 8,400 tons of wheat, at an estimated CCC cost of \$1.9 million delivered, are being furnished to India to assist in restoring abandoned irrigation systems in the Purulia District of West Bengal. The wheat will be exchanged on an equivalent value basis for rice from existing stocks of the Government of India for use as partial payment of wages to approximately 20,000 workers engaged on the projects. An economically depressed area, Purulia's people suffer from a high level of unemployment and underemployment, low per capita food consumption, and a high incidence of leprosy. The program is expected to restore irrigation to some 40,000 acres of land and will provide work for thousands of otherwise unemployed and underemployed persons. Other costs of the program, including cash wages to supplement payments in kind, are financed by the Indian Government.

Fourteen countries have now initiated economic development programs utilizing food-for-peace commodities available on a grant basis. Including workers and dependents, these programs are reaching an estimated 4.8 million persons. In addition to the five countries mentioned above, there are programs in Afghanistan, China, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Iran, Korea, Morocco, Tanganyika, and Tunisia.

TITLE III

Title III authorizes two programs: Section 302, amended and broadened the authority contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 for donations of surplus food for domestic distribution to eligible recipients and outlets, and for distribution to needy persons overseas through nonprofit American voluntary relief agencies and intergovernmental organizations, section 303 provides for the barter of CCC commodities for strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment.

Section 302, domestic donations. From January 1 through June 30, 1962, domestic donations of dry beans, butter, cheese, corn meal, flour, nonfat dry milk, rice, and rolled wheat totaled approximately 795 million pounds valued at \$131 million. Domestic beneficiaries of these surplus foods included about 16 million schoolchildren, 1.4 million needy persons in charitable institutions, and a peak of about 7.4 million needy persons in family units in participating States, territories, and possessions.

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

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

During the 1962 fiscal year foreign donation of nonfat dry milk, beans, wheat and wheat flour, bulgur, corn and corn meal, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soybean oil, and shortening totaled approximately 2,704 million pounds, valued at \$224.5 million. This represents an increase over the fiscal year 1961 of 14.6 percent in tonnage and 7.8 percent in dollar value.

These foods were distributed in 109 countries and territories to a new peak of 68 million needy people, including 31.5 million children in schools and summer camps and 5½ million people in institutions, such as hospitals and orphanages. About 6½ million people received free food through maternal and child health centers and other centers such as feeding stations, rehabilitation and resettlement projects. These foods were also distributed to 21.3 million people in family groups and to 2.6 million refugees. Recipients worldwide increased 21.4 percent over the previous fiscal year.

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

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

(In thousands of persons)

Category	Catholic Relief Services	CARE	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
Schools.....	7,666	15,478	1,740	2,793	1,076	108	28,861
Institutions.....	3,283	1,658	405	-----	51	112	5,539
Families.....	14,550	3,001	3,223	-----	349	211	21,334
Refugees.....	1,435	366	374	-----	65	423	2,663
Summer camps.....	1,791	1,108	90	-----	1	19	3,018
Maternal and child health centers.....	2,284	533	734	2,061	22	43	5,677
Miscellaneous centers.....	377	59	98	35	28	170	976
Total recipients.....	31,556	22,203	6,673	4,889	1,622	1,095	68,068

Distribution of surplus foods overseas is a vital part of a sharply expanded food-for-peace program and is based on the people-to-people concept that foods are a gift of the American people through U.S. private and church-affiliated welfare agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Commodities are clearly identified as being "Donated by the People of the United States of America."

Although only limited quantities of beans and bulgur were available for agencies' fiscal year 1962 programs, supplies of the other commodities were more than adequate to fill program requirements. For instance, agencies ordered out on only 55 percent of the 650 million pounds of nonfat dry milk offered and took only 75 percent of the 289 million pounds of vegetable oils and shortening purchased for foreign donation. The quantities carried over have been reprogrammed for distribution during the fiscal year 1963. Apparently, agencies are reaching a total volume ceiling imposed by their limited financial resources and physical capabilities.

During the January-June 1962 period shipments of bulgur and of flour (in wheat equivalent) and wheat totaled 17 million bushels. Shipments of cornmeal (in corn equivalent) and corn totaled 7.2 million bushels. The bulk of wheat and corn used in this program was donated in the form of bulgur, flour, and cornmeal milled in this country. Much of the flour and cornmeal donated is processed abroad into bread, buns, biscuits, rolls, noodles, and other products before distribution to recipients. Wheat and corn were donated for family use primarily in 13 foreign countries where it is the custom for recipients to process such grains at home.

The general acceptance of bulgur under the experimental pilot program in the fiscal year 1962 is resulting in larger requirements of

this commodity for the fiscal year 1963 programs. Another new commodity, rolled wheat, has been made available for foreign donation. Butter and butter products as well as some cheese have been added to the list of commodities available for the fiscal year 1963 programs. Thus, we are providing a broader commodity composition and increasing food nutrients for the hungry overseas.

Title III food relief was extended by American voluntary agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund during the reporting period to emergency relief victims of typhoons in the Philippines and Ryukyu Islands. Famine relief was provided in Indonesia and Ruanda-Urundi and earthquake relief in Yugoslavia. Inventories of title III foods already in the countries, or in nearby countries, were diverted from regular distribution programs to these emergency relief purposes.

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

TABLE XXIX.—Commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, January–June 1962

Commodity	Africa	Europe	Far East	Near East	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost ¹
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million dollars
Beans.....					3.9	3.9	0.2
Bulgur.....	2.9	1.0	21.0	1.8	5.0	31.7	1.8
Corn.....	.1		2.4		31.0	33.5	1.0
Cornmeal.....	43.0	16.4	92.7	.1	54.2	208.4	7.2
Flour.....	165.7	258.1	135.9	33.2	88.8	681.7	35.6
Nonfat dry milk.....	31.7	75.7	73.7	9.2	55.9	246.2	42.0
Shortening.....	7.3	28.7	27.8	2.9	12.2	78.9	14.4
Vegetable oils.....	3.2	23.2	30.3	2.4	15.6	74.7	13.0
Wheat.....	16.8		14.4			31.2	1.2
Total.....	270.7	403.1	398.2	49.6	268.6	1,390.2	116.4

¹ Acquisition cost only.

The following table gives quantities and cost of section 416 donations, domestic and foreign, since the enactment of Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962.

TABLE XXX. Quantities and cost of sec. 416 donations, domestic and foreign, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962

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, dry.....	238,319	19,097	149,710	12,654	388,029	31,751
Bulgur.....			58,419	3,394	58,419	3,394
Butter.....	427,259	268,363	178,071	121,433	605,330	389,808
Butter oil.....			122,843	107,436	122,843	107,436
Cheese.....	354,773	144,564	577,035	231,174	931,808	394,738
Corn.....	6,048	261	316,738	14,433	322,786	14,694
Cornmeal.....	692,674	39,835	1,049,893	199,717	2,812,567	149,552
Flour.....	2,245,231	132,675	5,799,168	330,011	8,044,399	512,716
Milk, nonfat dry.....	675,079	123,025	3,475,367	630,770	4,150,446	753,801
Rice.....	638,023	75,168	734,062	90,156	1,372,085	165,324
Shortening.....			187,503	39,443	187,503	39,443
Vegetable oils.....			148,213	28,354	148,213	28,354
Wheat.....	22,240	1,101	537,798	31,172	560,038	32,273
Wheat, rolled.....	42,000	3,400			42,000	3,400
Total.....	5,540,441	808,461	14,225,722	1,817,315	19,766,163	2,625,776

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

The Supplemental Stockpile Advisory Committee for Barter recommends specific types of material for acquisition through barter. The Secretary, after consultation with the committee, recommends materials for designation by the President as eligible for supplemental stockpile acquisition. Also, after considering the advice of the committee, the Secretary approves specific eligible materials (and the form, quantity, and delivery period for each) to be accepted under barter transactions during each fiscal year.

Materials which are received through barter, unless acquired for the national stockpile or to meet the requirements of other U.S. Government programs, are transferred to the supplemental stockpile created by section 104(b) of the act.

All barter is conducted with 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 strategic or other materials, goods, or equipment in payment therefor.

Section 303 requires that barter transactions be in the best interest of the United States and that no restrictions be placed on the countries of the free world into which surplus commodities may be bartered, except to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall find necessary in order to take reasonable precautions to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that world prices of agricultural commodities are not unduly disrupted or cash sales for dollars replaced. It also provides for cooperation with other exporting countries in preserving the normal patterns of commercial trade in commodities covered by international marketing agreements to which the United States is a party—at present only the International Wheat Agreement.

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

transactions. Prices paid for strategic or other materials, goods, or equipment accepted in exchange are not higher than prevailing market prices.

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

Barter contracts negotiated during the January-June 1962 period totaled \$67.5 million. This compares with contracts totaling \$44.7 million during the previous reporting period and \$125.6 million during the same period last year.

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

(In millions of dollars)

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1960-61	July- December 1961	January- June 1962
Stockpile:				
Strategic.....	71.8	² 151.5		
Supplemental ³		1,172.0	43.3	63.8
Total stockpile.....	71.8	1,323.5	43.3	63.8
Supply: ⁴				
Agency for International Development.....	28.4	33.5		
Atomic Energy Commission.....		4.5		
Department of Defense.....	7.4	55.4	1.4	3.7
Total supply.....	35.8	93.4	1.4	3.7
Grand Total.....	107.6	1,416.9	44.7	67.5

¹ Years beginning July 1; January-June, 1962 preliminary.

² Adjustments have been made to reflect net transfers of \$258,600,000 to supplemental stockpile.

³ Materials transferred or to be transferred to supplemental stockpile with reimbursement as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.

⁴ Strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment for other Government agencies. Adjustments have been made to transfer \$8,800,000 acquired for Atomic Energy Commission and \$4,100,000 acquired for Department of Defense, to the supplemental stockpile in the 1954-55 through 1960-61 period.

Agricultural commodity exports by contractors in fulfillment of barter contracts with CCC totaled \$97.3 million for the period covered by this report, an increase of \$11.1 million from the last reporting period.

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

Commodity	Unit	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1960-61	July- December 1961	January-June 1962:		
					Under all con- tracts	1954-55 through 1960-61 contracts	1961-62 contracts
		<i>Thousand units</i>	<i>Thousand units</i>	<i>Thousand units</i>	<i>Thousand units</i>	<i>Thousand units</i>	<i>Thousand units</i>
Wheat ²	Bushel.....	33,445	289,872	22,061	19,891	7,002	12,892
Corn.....	do.....	9,333	184,088	17,347	22,407	13,024	9,383
Barley.....	do.....		88,588	2,057	1,812	524	1,288
Oats.....	do.....		41,961				
Rye.....	do.....		13,618	419		345	
Soybeans.....	do.....		5,932				
Grain sorghums.....	Hundredweight.....	990	54,454	2,211	6,101	1,572	4,529
Rice.....	do.....		4,443				
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	4,630	34,731				
Wool.....	do.....		11,976				
Cotton.....	Bale.....	58	2,079	25			
Dry milk.....	Pound.....		84,840	12,174	17,853	2,131	15,722
Butter.....	do.....		17,825	347	793	196	597
Cheese.....	do.....		9,799		36	36	
Tobacco.....	do.....	3,022	74,350	24,320	35,455	5,573	29,682
Others ³	Metric ton.....	18	57				
Total quantity.....	do.....	1,227 <i>Million dollars</i>	18,217 <i>Million dollars</i>	1,224 <i>Million dollars</i>	1,460 <i>Million dollars</i>	616 <i>Million dollars</i>	844 <i>Million dollars</i>
Total value.....	do.....	107.6	1,352.0	86.2	97.3	35.6	61.7

¹ Years beginning July 1.

² Includes partial estimate for June 1962.

³ Includes 17,594,640 bushels shipped as wheat flour, 26,000 bushels in 1957-58; 2,321,994 in 1958-59; 8,310,125 in 1959-60; 4,497,572 in 1960-61 and 2,478,949 in 1961-62).

⁴ Includes flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed meal, and peanuts.

One hundred and nineteen countries and territories have received agricultural commodities under the barter program during the period July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1962. Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts during this period totaled \$1,535.5 million at export market prices. The amount received by each country and territory is shown in appendix table No. 26.

Materials delivered to CCC by contractors against barter agreements during the reporting period totaled \$74.6 million, a decrease of \$20.1 million from the last reporting period, bringing the cumulative total, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962, to \$1,415.4 million.

The value of materials received, by country of origin, is shown in appendix table No. 25.

TABLE XXXIII.- Value of materials delivered by barter contractors in specified periods¹

[In millions of dollars]

Materials	1949-50 through 1953-54	1954-55 through 1959-61	July- Decem- ber 1961	January-June 1962 ²		
				Under all contracts	1954-55 through 1960-61 contracts	1961-62 contracts
Stockpile:						
Strategic.....	71.8	151.5				
Supplemental ³		1,008.7	94.7	73.7	45.3	28.4
Total, stockpile.....	71.8	1,160.2	94.7	73.7	45.3	28.4
Supply:⁴						
Agency for International Development.....	28.4	33.3				
Atomic Energy Commission.....		3.2				
Department of Defense.....	7.4	49.4		.9	.3	.6
Total, supply.....	35.8	85.9		.9	.3	.6
Grand total.....	107.6	1,246.1	94.7	74.6	45.6	29.0

¹ Years beginning July 1.

² Includes partial estimate for June 1962.

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

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

CCC has received reimbursement of \$229 million for materials delivered to the strategic stockpile and \$77.5 million for materials delivered to other Government agencies. A total of approximately \$1,167.1 million in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile for which CCC is reimbursed periodically by appropriations as provided for in section 206 of Public Law 540, 84th Congress. Such materials in CCC's inventories, as well as subsequent deliveries of materials under existing contracts, will be transferred to the supplemental stockpile or to other Government agencies with reimbursement to CCC.

TITLE IV

During the fiscal year 1962, title IV sales agreements were entered into with six countries. The estimated export market value of commodities included in these agreements and related ocean transportation costs totals \$57 million (\$80.3 million at estimated CCC cost). The commodities, quantities, and values are indicated in appendix tables 27, 28, and 29.

All nine agreements or amendments to agreements signed with these six countries involve an expansion or maintenance of U.S. dollar markets, while giving assistance to the economic development of the recipient country. In several instances the agreements involve a shiftover from foreign currency sales under title I of Public Law 480 or the use of title IV in combination with title I.

During the reporting period title IV agreements and amendments to agreements having an export market value of \$41.8 million (\$56.6 million at estimated CCC cost) were signed with Liberia, Yugoslavia, Peru, and Venezuela.

Under a 3-year agreement with Liberia totaling \$9.6 million, the United States will supply commodities and credit to assist Liberia in developing poultry and livestock production in order to provide the increased protein meat food supplies essential to sustain an effective working force increasingly engaged in industrial activities. In addition to rice and wheat flour or bulgur wheat, the agreement includes mixed animal feeds needed for expansion of the poultry and livestock industry. The mixed feeds supply commitment under this agreement assures Liberia of the continuing availability of appropriate feed materials which are a prerequisite to the successful development of poultry and livestock enterprises in that country. The credit will be used to finance port facilities for grain storage and handling, feed mixing facilities, and working capital necessary for Liberian agricultural producers and the private trade to expand poultry and livestock production. This in turn is expected to lead to an expansion of our commercial feed grain exports. In addition the title IV sales agreement assures that the United States will maintain its historic cash dollar rice, wheat flour, and mixed feed markets.

The title IV agreement of \$17.3 million with Yugoslavia includes 100,000 bales of cotton and provides for dollar payment over 15 years.

The agreement with Peru provides for the sale of \$2 million of cottonseed and/or soybean oil. The funds resulting from the sale of commodities under the agreement will be used for economic and social development programs contemplated under the Alliance for Progress.

The November 1961, title IV agreement with Venezuela, providing for a supply of commodities over a 5-year period for use by Venezuela in expanding a public feeding program to provide low-cost nutritious meals for low-income and needy persons, was voided in June 1962. The principal provisions of this agreement were added by amendment to a new agreement signed in May 1962. Under this amended program the United States will supply agricultural commodities for public feeding valued at \$5 million during the calendar years 1962 and 1963 or such longer periods as might be authorized by the U.S. Government. The May 1962 agreement also provides for the sale of 18,000 bales of cotton and up to 120,000 metric tons of corn. The total value of the agreement as amended is \$13.9 million. Funds available to the Government of Venezuela from the sale of the commodities financed under the agreement will be used for economic and social development projects or programs contemplated under the Alliance for Progress, particularly in the development of new and improved agricultural credit and marketing organizations, especially cooperatives.

APPENDIX

PROGRAMING AND SHIPMENT TABLES

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TABLE 1.—Title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed, January June 1962

	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation		Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		Thousand dollars			Thousand dollars
Turkey (amendment).....	Jan. 5, 1962	32,637	India.....	May 1, 1962	11,100
Iran.....	Jan. 29, 1962	11,427	Israel.....	May 3, 1962	30,100
Guinea.....	Feb. 2, 1962	11,400	Vietnam (amendment).....	do.....	3,450
Morocco.....	Feb. 9, 1962	22,004	Guinea (amendment).....	do.....	3,500
United Arab Republic.....	Feb. 10, 1962	39,862	Congo (amendment).....	May 11, 1962	5,320
Bolivia.....	Feb. 12, 1962	1,500	Indonesia (amendment).....	May 15, 1962	6,500
Greece (amendment).....	Feb. 13, 1962	1,132	India (amendment).....	May 17, 1962	41,863
Tunisia.....	Feb. 16, 1962	7,706	United Arab Republic (amendment).....	May 21, 1962	43,000
Indonesia.....	Feb. 19, 1962	134,000	China (Taiwan) (amendment).....	May 25, 1962	8,410
Iran.....	Feb. 20, 1962	1,500	Vietnam (amendment).....	June 8, 1962	3,450
Syrian Arab Republic (amendment).....	Feb. 24, 1962	200	Congo (amendment).....	do.....	971
Korea.....	Mar. 2, 1962	60,400	China (Taiwan) (amendment).....	June 9, 1962	10,010
Turkey.....	Mar. 14, 1962	42,272	Korea (amendment).....	June 12, 1962	41,370
Brazil.....	Mar. 15, 1962	93,200	Turkey (amendment).....	June 21, 1962	10,700
Iceland.....	Mar. 16, 1962	2,249	Guinea (amendment).....	June 29, 1962	270
Bolivia (amendment).....	Mar. 27, 1962	4,100			
Poland (amendment).....	Apr. 19, 1962	23,577	Total.....		767,680
Yugoslavia (amendment).....	Apr. 21, 1962	22,000			
United Arab Republic (amendment).....	Apr. 23, 1962	21,400			
China (Taiwan).....	Apr. 27, 1962	4,800			
Uruguay.....	do.....	2,000			

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TABLE 2. Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1, 1962, through June 30, 1962

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia	2.2		0.3	1.1					3.6	0.4	4.0	5.0
Brazil	21.6	1.8							22.4	0.2	22.6	22.2
China (Taiwan)	1.4	0		7.8			1.0		14.4	1.2	15.6	15.0
Congo	1.9		1.5					0.7	4.1	0.5	4.6	6.3
Greece									.8		1.1	1.1
Guinea	3.0		0.2			0.1			3.5	1.2	4.7	15.5
Iceland	0	0.3	1		0.5		1		1.6	0.3	1.9	15.5
India		6.4			27.0	2.9			34.3	3.0	37.3	53.0
Indonesia	13.0		28.9		34.3	10.0			96.2	7.3	103.5	142.6
Iran	6.1						1.4		7.5	1.8	9.3	12.9
Israel	10.2	7.0					3.5	2.8	24.8	2.7	27.5	36.1
Korea	21.7	9.0		33.1			1.8		65.6	5.9	71.5	101.8
Morocco	12.7								12.7	1.6	14.3	23.0
Poland			1.5	13.8					15.3	0.5	15.8	23.5
Syrian Arab Republic					2				2		2	2.1
Tunisia	3.2	1.9							5.1	0.8	5.9	7.1
Turkey	51.2								51.2	0.1	51.3	63.6
United Arab Republic	49.7						17.3		67.2	7.3	74.5	104.3
Uruguay				1.9					1.9		2.0	3.0
Vietnam				4.2					4.2	0.1	4.4	7.0
Yugoslavia	12.5							.4	12.9	1.6	14.5	21.0
Total	211.7	27.8	34.5	123.3	15.5	1.7	22.1	11.9	490.5	49.0	539.5	789.0

¹ Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

² Includes the following "Other" commodities:

Peas	0.3	Million dollars
Beans	.5	
Total	.8	

³ Includes the following feed grains:

Corn	16.2	Million dollars
Barley	10.2	
Grain sorghums	1.4	
Total	27.8	

⁴ Includes the following dairy products:

Nonfat dry milk	0.6	Million dollars
Dried whole milk		
Evaporated milk		
Total	.7	

⁵ Includes the following fats and oils:

Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	21.7	Million dollars
Tallow	3.3	
Lard	1.1	
Total	26.1	

⁶ Also includes fruit and poultry.

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TABLE 3. --Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Argentina.....			0.3				29.0		29.0	0.8	30.7	35.9
Austria.....	6.9	15.7		0.5	4.8		2.4	0.2	39.5	3.3	42.8	60.1
Bolivia.....	5.2		6	5.1					6.0	6	7.7	11.2
Brazil.....	295.9	2.1				1.9	4.1		305.0	38.7	343.7	545.0
Burma.....				33.1	2.7	2.1		.1	38.0	1.5	39.5	53.3
Ceylon.....	19.1		11.7						21.8	3.2	25.0	35.4
Chile.....	19.2	1.7		15.1	1.9		18.5	.4	65.8	5.9	71.7	95.8
China (Taiwan).....	24.6	.8		24.1	0.4	1.0	0.5		101.0	9.3	110.3	153.2
Colombia.....	25.0	1.1		11.9	1.6	.4	9.1		62.4	6.9	69.3	90.9
Congo.....	3.1		3.5		.7	2.3		1.0	10.9	1.2	12.1	16.4
Costa Rica.....	2.9			1.1	1.8		5.1		10.9	1.3	11.7	14.1
Finland.....	10.5	2.3		12.0	1.3			2.7	41.8	2.1	43.9	57.4
France.....				23.0	1.6				35.0	.1	35.7	37.2
Germany.....								1.2	1.2		1.2	2.1
Greece.....	31.1	32.7				4.4	19.9		88.1	10.3	98.4	129.4
Guinea.....	3.9		6.2			1	.2		9.5	1.2	10.7	15.3
Iceland.....	1.7	3.2	.3	.9	2.7				12.8	1.1	13.9	18.7
India.....	1,639.6	35.1	165.3	181.3	11.5	3.5	1.0		2,031.1	351.9	2,383.0	3,377.7
Indonesia.....	29.6		111.5	91.1	25.4				262.7	22.9	285.6	429.3
Iran.....	32.0					.8	2.8		35.0	8.2	43.8	60.0
Israel.....	68.8	69.8	2.0		4.2	17.5	21.8		300.2	21.9	322.1	394.0
Italy.....	1.2	1.8		7.0	24.4		38.4		140.1	4.0	144.7	184.3
Japan.....	17.9	14.3	15.7	52.5	7.6				135.0	13.5	148.5	201.0
Korea.....	24.1	12.7	21.2	80.3	6.6		3.1	8.0	261.3	25.5	286.8	392.4
Mexico.....		21.6							21.0	1.0	22.0	27.2
Mexico (Mexico).....	12.7								12.7	1.6	14.3	19.0
Netherlands.....				.2					.2		.2	.3
Pakistan.....	571.9	23.6	78.5	150.9	17.8	2.6	175.9	.4	926.6	139.4	1,066.0	1,467.1
Paraguay.....	7.2					.4	.5		8.1	1.7	9.8	14.9
Peru.....	21.7		6.6			.2	1.8		31.3	2.7	34.0	54.1
Philippines.....			5.8	25.8		1.7	.4		33.7	2.0	35.7	53.2
Poland.....	129.6	62.0	1.5	107.9	1.5	3.3	33.9		393.7	31.9	425.6	591.8
Portugal.....	6.3								6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain.....	18.8	60.7		119.6	21.9				470.3	24.0	494.9	557.1
Sudan.....	3.8								3.8	.8	4.6	6.8
Syrian Arab Republic.....	23.7	6.6	1.5		.2				33.0	5.3	38.3	56.1

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Thailand.....					3.0	.2			4.1	.2	4.3	4.4
Tunisia.....	14.0	1.5							18.5	2.7	21.2	30.1
Turkey.....	214.7	19.6	3.5			2.2	98.2	6.6	344.8	40.4	385.2	543.3
United Arab Republic.....	291.2	23.1	5.3				39.1	1.0	347.0	40.3	387.3	550.0
United Kingdom.....					22.0							48.5
Uruguay.....					38.0			10.1				48.5
Vietnam.....	14.0	10.0			11.7	8.0			43.7	4.3	48.0	63.1
Yugoslavia.....	7.0		5.8		12.9	7.0			49.1	4.4	53.5	68.7
	303.1				91.4	.5	74.4	3.7	473.1	55.5	528.6	765.0
Total	4,058.7	* 445.6	417.6	1,049.9	256.9	† 58.0	* 831.8	* 67.4	7,219.8	895.8	3,115.6	11,037.2

* Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.
 † \$50,000 or less.
 ‡ Includes \$16,000,000 extra-long staple.
 § \$4,400,000 of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.
 ¶ Includes \$3,000,000, cotton linters; \$6,600,000, extra-long staple.

* Includes the following feed grains: *Million dollars*

Corn.....	227.0
Oats.....	5.3
Barley.....	151.3
Grain sorghums.....	56.1
Rye.....	5.9
Total	445.6

* Includes the following dairy products: *Million dollars*

Condensed milk.....	9.5
Dry whole milk.....	3.3
Nonfat dry milk.....	18.6
Evaporated milk.....	4.4
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	17.8
Cheese.....	4.0
Whey.....	.1
Dried eggs.....	.6
Total	58.9

* Includes the following fats and oils: *Million dollars*

Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	760.7
Linseed oil.....	1.1
Lard.....	25.7
Tallow and/or grease.....	47.3
Total	834.8

* Includes the following "Other" commodities: *Million dollars*

Fruit: Austria, Burma, Congo, Finland, Iceland, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	10.6
Seeds: Chile.....	.4
Potatoes: Spain.....	1.4
Poultry: Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, United Arab Republic, Congo, Pakistan.....	6.2
Beef: Spain, Israel.....	28.1
Pork: Korea, Spain.....	10.0
Beans and peas: Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia.....	4.7
Total	67.4

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TABLE 4.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia.....	3.0								3.0	0.3	3.3	4.0
Brazil.....	92.6								92.6	12.2	105.0	173.7
Ceylon.....	4.1								4.1	1.0	5.1	7.2
Chile.....	15.1	1.7		4.3	1.5		3.6		20.2	3.0	29.2	37.9
China (Taiwan).....	14.7			2.3	1.7		.4		19.1	2.3	21.4	31.9
Ecuador.....				.7	1.5		.9		3.1	.2	3.3	3.5
France.....					2.5				2.5		2.5	2.5
Greece.....	2.5	5.7					0.2		14.4	1.3	15.7	17.4
Iceland.....	.4	.1			.5			0.1	1.7	.2	1.9	2.3
India ²	723.8	11.1	87.0	73.2	2.0		1.0		898.1	152.8	1,050.9	1,717.4
Indonesia.....			12.0	3.4	2.5				17.9	1.9	19.8	23.9
Iran.....	16.7						1.4		18.1	3.8	21.9	33.2
Israel.....	7.4	8.1	.7		.2	0.7	0.6		23.7	2.4	26.1	35.2
Korea.....	14.9	2.5		30.0			.8		48.2	3.7	51.9	71.3
Pakistan.....	15.0		13.2	12.9	4.0		3.8		38.9	6.2	45.1	61.5
Poland.....	61.5	10.5		29.1	1.5	1.5	7.4		120.5	9.6	130.1	178.7
Spain.....	14.4	8.6		22.5					45.5	4.0	49.5	64.7
Tunisia.....	10.8	2.6							13.4	1.9	15.3	22.4
Turkey.....	21.6		1.4						23.0	2.6	25.6	42.8
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	63.0	2.4					5.1	.5	71.0	9.6	80.6	119.0
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	15.1	1.1							16.5	2.6	19.1	28.9
Uruguay.....		2.8							2.8	.5	3.3	3.3
Vietnam.....	3.0			5.9					8.9	1.1	10.0	15.4
Yugoslavia.....	12.2			6.7			8.7	.2	27.8	2.0	30.4	40.1
Total agreements, July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961.....	1,112.5	66.5	114.3	181.0	17.9	2.2	46.0	7.8	1,541.2	225.8	1,767.0	2,747.7

¹ Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.² \$723,800,000 for wheat and \$57,000,000 for rice; balance of 1-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.³ Extra-long staple.⁴ Includes the following feed grains:

	Million dollars
Corn.....	30.0
Barley.....	23.7
Grain sorghums.....	12.8
Total.....	66.5

⁵ Nonfat dry milk.⁶ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.⁷ Includes the following "Other" commodities:

	Million dollars
Iceland fruit.....	0.1
Yugoslavia fruit.....	.1
United Arab Republic (Egypt) poultry.....	.5
Total.....	.8

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TABLE 5.—Commodity composition of programs under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Bolivia	2.2		0.6	1.1					3.9	0.5	4.4	0.3
Brazil	59.6	1.8							32.4	6.2	38.6	33.2
China	20.0	.8		19.0	1.7	0.1	3.1		44.7	4.1	48.8	69.0
Congo	3.4		3.5		.7	2.3		1.0	10.9	1.2	12.1	16.4
Finland				1.5	.2				1.7	.1	1.8	2.1
Greece	1.9	7.0							8.9	1.3	10.2	11.6
Guinea	3.0		6.2			.1	.2		9.5	1.2	10.7	15.5
Iceland	.6	.3	.1		.5		.1	.1	1.7	.3	2.0	2.3
India		6.4		27.0	2.9				30.3	3.0	33.3	53.0
Indonesia	19.6		40.5	36.3	10.0				106.4	9.0	116.3	174.9
Iran	6.1						1.4		7.5	1.8	9.3	12.9
Israel	10.9	7.0				.0	5.5	.8	24.8	2.7	27.5	36.1
Korea	21.7	9.0		33.1			1.8		65.0	5.9	71.5	101.8
Morocco	12.7								12.7	1.6	14.3	22.0
Pakistan	349.4	23.6		215.9	8.0	2.4	146.8	.4	540.5	88.4	634.0	826.8
Paraguay	5.5								5.5	1.4	6.0	10.4
Philippines				21.0					21.0	.8	21.8	32.9
Poland	25.0	6.2	1.5	13.5				9.5	56.0	4.4	60.4	82.7
Sudan	3.8								3.8	.8	4.6	6.8
Syrian Arab Republic	6.3		1.5		.2				8.0	1.3	9.3	14.1
Tunisia	3.2	1.9							5.1	.8	5.0	7.7
Turkey	93.6	.5					19.6		113.7	14.1	127.8	185.8
United Arab Republic	101.0	14.2			6.5	neg	26.3		148.0	18.0	166.0	226.7
Uruguay					1.9				1.9	.1	2.0	2.0
Vietnam	3.3		5.8	8.4	2.6	7.0			28.0	2.6	30.6	49.1
Yugoslavia	62.9			9.1			11.9	.4	84.3	8.0	93.2	132.6
Total	806.7	78.7	59.7	186.2	35.2	13.4	226.2	2.7	1,408.8	181.4	1,590.2	2,185.7

See footnotes on p. 64.

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¹ Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.
² \$9,600,000 extra-long staple cotton.

	<i>Million dollars</i>
³ Includes the following feed grains:	
Corn.....	58.2
Barley.....	19.1
Grain sorghums.....	1.4
Total.....	78.7
⁴ Includes the following dairy products:	
<i>Million dollars</i>	
Condensed milk.....	7.7
Dried whole milk.....	1.5
Nonfat dry milk.....	2.8
Evaporated milk.....	.8
Dried eggs.....	.6
Total.....	13.4

	<i>Million dollars</i>
⁵ Includes the following fats and oils:	
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	195.7
Tallow.....	30.4
Lard.....	.1
Total.....	226.2
⁶ Includes the following "Other" commodities:	
<i>Million dollars</i>	
Fruit: Congo, Iceland, and Yugoslavia.....	.8
Poultry: Congo and Pakistan.....	1.3
Dry edible peas: Israel.....	.3
Dry edible beans: Israel.....	.5
Total.....	2.7

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TABLE 6.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1, 1962, through June 30, 1962

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Beans and peas	Fruits and vegetables
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds
Holland	1,465		44	6.5						
Brazil	29,395	1,452								
China (Taiwan)	2,572	459		56.5			18,510			
Congo	1,284		196					1,764		1,102
Greece		559								
Guinea	1,323		1,102			651	1,323			
Iceland	399	252	7		500		732			
India		5,193		180.0	2,800					
Indonesia	10,274		4,855	242.0	13,880					
Iran	3,674						8,818			
Israel	6,246	5,511				8,818	44,062		110	
Korea	12,800	7,152		228.5			22,046			
Morocco	7,349									
Poland			221	92.0						
Syrian Arab Republic					222					
Tunisia	1,837	1,378								
Turkey	29,394									
United Arab Republic	29,396						110,231			
Uruguay					2,000					
Vietnam				30.0						
Yugoslavia	7,349									7,275
Total	144,817	21,956	6,425	835.5	10,411	9,369	205,701	1,764	110	8,377

1 Peas and beans as follows:

	Thousand hundred-weight
Peas	60
Beans	44
Total	110

2 Includes the following feed grains:

	Thousand bushels
Corn	12,234
Barley	8,462
Grain sorghums	1,260
Total	21,956

3 Includes the following dairy products:

	Thousand pounds
Nonfat dry milk	8,818
Dried whole milk	270
Evaporated milk	275
Total	9,369

4 Includes the following fats and oils:

	Thousand pounds
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil	165,196
Tallow	39,683
Lard	882
Total	205,701

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TABLE 7.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1963

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Beans and peas	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight
Argentina.....			60									
Austria.....	4,055	11,605		63.7	7,425		208,716			1,299		
Bolivia.....	3,570		110	6.5			19,449					
Brazil.....	176,097	1,821			312	3,533	23,715					
Burma.....				217.8	3,698	11,893	98			808		
Ceylon.....	7,176		1,985									
Chile.....	17,018	1,357		92.8	2,047		117,829					10
China (Taiwan).....	39,025	656		195.5	11,103	5,143	64,006					
Colombia.....	20,532	3,115		71.5	1,610	2,185	67,850					
Congo.....	2,283		529		1,323	10,860		2,918		1,102		
Ecuador.....	1,577			3.0	74.5	25,689	34,007			18,728		
Finland.....	5,881	1,458		163.1	19,268							
France.....								4,542				
Germany.....						36,691	129,338					
Greece.....	19,186	27,559				551	1,323					
Guinea.....	1,323		1,102		5.5	2,800	4,074			12,456		
Iceland.....	2,160	2,205	36		1,329.0	11,421	45,730					
India.....	904,449	28,818	30,822		675.1	41,780						
Indonesia.....	19,286		19,551				1,630					
Iran.....	18,257						99,450			10,525		
Israel.....	40,612	61,578	388		33.0	1,636	182,205		1193	700	24,788	
Italy.....	896	3,703		508.8	25,819		253,891	30				
Japan.....	30,979	11,094	2,142	310.3	0,791		30,820				15,041	
Korea.....	57,339	38,915	3,030	580.0		1,210						
Mexico.....		18,995										
Morocco.....	7,349											
Netherlands.....				1.8								
Pakistan.....	347,292	19,684	13,493	265.6	18,833	37,045	1,275,050	1,102				
Paraguay.....	4,005					917	3,521					
Peru.....	13,184		1,137			773	10,334					
Philippines.....			928	179.3		15,424	4,663		2			
Poland.....	109,865	58,638	221	742.3	2,000	38,488	301,169					
Portugal.....	3,879											
Spain.....	11,305	35,230		760.1	33,030		1,771,078	1,631	181	50,822	58,787	
Sudan.....	2,388					222						
Syrian Arab Republic.....	16,921	4,180	273									
Thailand.....					5,439	818						
Tunisia.....	8,099	3,829										
Turkey.....	127,065	16,937	808			8,596	655,604	6,833			14,607	
United Arab Republic.....	165,054	18,666	905		34,002	553	295,270	2,929				

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United Kingdom.....					52,005					88,044		
Uruguay.....	7,430	8,463		84.7	8,477							
Vietnam.....	4,796		967	114.6	20,881	38,875						
Yugoslavia.....	179,360			658.1		5,441	572,352		215	21,150		
Total.....	2,469,700	378,506	78,287	7,146.5	352,093	435,806	76,060,545	19,985	691	108,024	113,193	10

1 Peas and beans at follows:

	<i>Thousand hundredweight</i>
Beans.....	127
Peas.....	60
Total.....	193

² Includes 51,700 bales extra-long staple.
³ Includes 2,593,000 bushels of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

⁴ Includes 7,000 bales cotton linters and 21,100 bales extra-long staple.

⁵ Includes the following feed grains:

	<i>Thousand bushels</i>
Corn.....	176,055
Oats.....	6,807
Barley.....	137,463
Grain sorghums.....	52,544
Rye.....	4,737
Total.....	378,506

⁶ Includes the following dairy products:

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
Condensed milk.....	40,844
Dry whole milk.....	7,042
Nonfat dry milk.....	218,394
Evaporated milk.....	32,121
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	40,093
Cheese.....	18,870
Whey.....	2,001
Dried eggs.....	411
Total.....	365,606

⁷ Includes the following fats and oils:

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	5,312,188
Linseed oil.....	7,492
Lard.....	180,959
Tallow and/or grease.....	550,006
Total.....	6,060,545

⁸ All fruit except Spain which is potatoes.

⁹ Includes the following meats:

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
Israel, frozen beef.....	24,758
Korea, canned pork.....	15,041
Spain:	
Canned ham.....	2,403
Fatbacks.....	2,547
Frozen beef and variety meats.....	53,837
Turkey, frozen beef.....	14,607
Total.....	113,193

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TABLE 8.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Fruits and vegetables
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
Bolivia.....	2,105								
Brazil.....	55,056								
Ceylon.....	2,796								
Chile.....	8,188	1,357		31.0	1,500		22,939		
China (Taiwan).....	8,884			18.0	2,000		3,200		
Ecuador.....				.5	1,036		0,822		
France.....					3,378				
Greece.....	1,501	4,606					47,091		
Iceland.....	418	287	4		500		688		482
India ¹	440,924	9,312	10,534	563.8	2,000		8,052		
Indonesia.....			2,329	24.3	3,571				
Iran.....	9,287						10,707		
Israel.....	4,438	7,175	132		205	9,655	49,148		
Korea.....	8,856	2,807		224.0			0,030		
Pakistan.....	9,376		2,941	10.0	4,000		23,554		
Poland.....	37,968	17,261		207.6	2,000	10,067	59,600		
Spain.....	8,707	8,066		150.0					
Tunisia.....	6,252	2,451							
Turkey.....	12,882		275						
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	40,897	1,928					32,401	1,500	
United Arab Republic (Syria).....	10,127	1,106							
Uruguay.....		2,258							
Vietnam.....	2,009			46.2					
Yugoslavia.....	7,262			49.6			58,123		3,968
Total agreements, July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961.....	677,983	58,614	22,215	1,330.0	20,850	20,322	329,354	1,500	4,450

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

² Extra-long staple.

³ Includes the following feed grains:

	Thousand bushels
Com.....	23,829
Barley.....	22,803
Grain sorghums.....	11,982
Total.....	58,614

⁴ Nonfat dry milk.

⁵ Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.

TABLE 9.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry peas and beans	Fruits and vegetables
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds
Bolivia.....	1,465		110	6.5						
Brazil.....	29,395	1,452								
China (Taiwan).....	17,257	656		136.5	2,000	714	33,292			
Congo.....	2,283		529		1,323	10,860		2,918		1,102
Finland.....				10.0	385					
Greece.....	1,100	5,061								
Guinea.....	1,323		1,102			551	1,323			
Iceland.....	399	252	7		500		732			400
India.....		5,193		180.0	2,800					
Indonesia.....	12,552		7,059	242.0	13,889					
Iran.....	3,674						8,818			
Israel.....	6,246	5,511				8,818			110	
Korea.....	12,860	7,152		228.5			22,046			
Morocco.....	7,349									
Pakistan.....	211,390	19,684		72.0	8,000	22,441	1,059,458	1,102		
Paraguay.....	3,004									
Philippines.....				150.0						
Poland.....	14,391	4,899	221	92.0			81,574			
Sudan.....	2,388									
Syrian Arab Republic.....	3,724		273		222					
Tunisia.....	1,837	1,378								
Turkey.....	55,222	388					154,323			
United Arab Republic.....	62,938	11,672			9,921	553	192,286			
Uruguay.....	2,358			59.0	2,000					
Vietnam.....	37,235		967	65.0	4,333	38,875				7,275
Yugoslavia.....							95,161			
Total.....	490,390	3 63,898	10,268	1,241.5	45,373	3 82,812	1 1,693,105	4,020	1 110	8,777

See footnotes on p. 70.

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1 30,000 bales extra-long staple.	<i>Thousand bushels</i>
2 Includes the following feed grains:	
Corn.....	47,039
Barley.....	14,929
Grain sorghums.....	1,200
Total.....	63,168
	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
3 Includes the following dairy products:	
Condensed milk.....	38,500
Dried whole milk.....	3,901
Nonfat dry milk.....	36,195
Evaporated milk.....	3,775
Dried eggs.....	411
Total.....	82,812

	<i>Thousand pounds</i>
4 Includes the following fats and oils:	
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	1,317,508
Tallow.....	374,715
Lard.....	832
Total.....	1,693,105
	<i>Thousand hundred- weight</i>
5 Peas and beans as follows:	
Dry edible beans.....	66
Dry edible peas.....	44
Total.....	110

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TABLE 10.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed Jan. 1, 1962, through June 30, 1962¹

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

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(c), grants for economic development	104(c), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Bolivia.....	4,000			600	2,800	600
Brazil.....	58,600		11,720		35,160	11,720
China (Taiwan).....	18,350	7,775			4,820	2,955
Congo.....	4,670		4,104			466
Greece.....	900			135	450	315
Guinea.....	10,670			298	7,811	2,561
Iceland.....	1,745				1,309	436
India.....	30,360				34,977	4,323
Indonesia.....	97,500			4,875	82,875	9,750
Iran.....	9,090			450	6,300	2,220
Israel.....	27,500		5,500	5,500	13,760	2,720
Korea.....	71,540	62,812		1,574		7,154
Morocco.....	11,500			2,130	8,620	3,530
Poland.....	15,800					15,800
Syrian Arab Republic.....	500			30	130	40
Tunisia.....	5,700				4,845	855
Turkey.....	56,329			9,290	35,750	11,260
United Arab Republic.....	74,500			7,430	52,010	14,860
Uruguay.....	2,000			500	1,000	500
Vietnam.....	4,380	3,942				438
Yugoslavia.....	14,500				13,050	1,450
Total.....	828,345	74,529	21,414	32,312	305,557	94,033
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	14.1	4.1	6.2	57.8	17.8

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

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

³ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 2, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 11.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962¹

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

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(e), grants for economic development	104(e), loans to private enterprise	104(e), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Argentina.....	64,100			8,250	36,600	19,350
Austria.....	42,940				26,328	16,612
Bolivia.....	7,679			600	5,559	1,520
Brazil.....	343,020	2,000	25,720		259,207	56,093
Burma.....	40,700		6,000		26,550	8,150
Ceylon.....	26,100		4,340	4,760	10,840	6,160
Chile.....	71,900	100		8,500	56,300	14,620
China (Taiwan).....	111,400	60,128		13,215	13,395	24,664
Colombia.....	70,890	80		11,270	41,180	18,360
Congo.....	12,180		10,644			1,216
Ecuador.....	13,190			1,273	8,785	3,132
Finland.....	46,235			3,615	25,634	17,286
France.....	35,775			7,824		27,951
Germany.....	1,200					1,200
Greece.....	98,100		7,470	7,715	53,450	29,465
Guinea.....	10,670			296	7,811	2,561
Iceland.....	13,930		198	567	10,119	3,046
India.....	2,376,603		788,175	162,284	1,130,965	305,159
Indonesia.....	284,325		27,312	19,601	188,252	51,160
Iran.....	43,271	5,783		2,066	23,183	12,227
Israel.....	221,649		15,763	36,507	138,330	28,336
Italy.....	152,900			6,250	100,800	46,150
Japan.....	150,800	700	600		108,850	40,650
Korea.....	288,540	242,800		4,666		40,984
Mexico.....	28,200			7,100	13,600	7,500
Morocco.....	14,200			2,130	8,520	3,550
Netherlands.....	275					275
Pakistan.....	1,454,220	79,366	556,811	51,740	376,432	101,541
Paraguay.....	8,900		2,760	345	5,010	1,785
Peru.....	37,280	100		3,761	22,723	10,693
Philippines.....	36,150	8,102	3,045	6,438	9,027	10,536
Poland.....	423,700					423,700
Portugal.....	7,250				3,400	3,700
Spain.....	505,630	9,910			253,490	242,240
Sudan.....	4,600		1,130	690	1,610	1,150
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37,200			6,550	22,750	7,900
Thailand.....	4,600				2,030	2,530
Tunisia.....	21,000		7,700	1,500	7,845	3,935
Turkey.....	385,163	86,664	2,340	41,863	125,484	129,794
United Arab Republic.....	386,240		25,731	57,334	217,837	83,318
United Kingdom.....	48,150					48,150
Uruguay.....	48,400			12,050	24,300	12,050
Vietnam.....	53,230	34,655		8,473		10,500
Yugoslavia.....	532,030		143,092		295,4	93,493
Total.....	8,179,947	530,386	1,630,183	491,620	3,550,328	1,677,400
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	6.5	19.9	6.0	43.4	21.2

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

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

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

TABLE 12.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961¹

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

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including oversea transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(e), grants for economic development	101(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Bolivia.....	3,300				2,475	825
Brazil.....	101,500		14,000		74,825	15,675
Ceylon.....	5,100		1,250	1,250	1,520	1,020
Chile.....	29,200			75	23,255	5,870
China (Taiwan).....	21,400	11,450		3,000	1,940	4,110
Ecuador.....	3,250			813	1,623	812
France.....	2,430					2,430
Greece.....	15,600			2,340	7,800	5,460
Iceland.....	1,815				1,361	454
India ³	1,050,800		443,065	32,605	443,065	112,065
Indonesia.....	19,700		7,387	985	7,388	3,040
Iran.....	21,900			1,648	14,380	5,822
Israel.....	25,000		9,045	5,180	9,085	2,500
Korea.....	51,970	45,585		1,122		5,263
Pakistan.....	45,200		20,611	2,456	15,895	6,224
Poland.....	130,000					130,000
Spain.....	49,500					24,750
Syrian Arab Republic.....	15,670			2,800	12,100	3,700
Tunisia.....	15,300		7,700	1,500	3,000	3,100
Turkey.....	25,400	3,957	2,288	2,667	11,481	5,080
United Arab Republic.....	79,800		12,000	12,000	39,800	15,000
Uruguay.....	3,300			500	1,600	800
Vietnam.....	10,000	5,000		2,500		2,500
Yugoslavia.....	30,400		13,650		13,680	3,040
Total.....	1,784,323	63,975	531,074	94,701	711,024	361,551
Uses as percent of total.....	100	3.7	30.1	5.4	40.3	20.5

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

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

³ Includes \$37,000,000 balance of 4-year agreement signed May 4, 1960.

⁴ Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table 4, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

TABLE 13.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962¹

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

Country	Total amount in agreements (market value including ocean transportation)	104(c), common defense	104(e), grants for economic development	104(e), loans to private enterprise	104(g), loans to foreign governments	For U.S. uses ²
Bolivia.....	4,379			600	3,084	695
Brazil.....	58,600		11,720		35,160	11,720
China (Taiwan).....	48,700	25,676		3,315	10,455	9,254
Congo.....	12,160		10,944			1,216
Finland.....	1,500			450	150	1,170
Greece.....	10,200			1,530	5,100	3,570
Guinea.....	10,670			298	7,811	2,561
Iceland.....	1,845				1,384	461
India.....	39,300				34,977	4,323
Indonesia.....	116,325		2,025	5,816	94,969	13,515
Iran.....	9,000			450	6,300	2,250
Israel.....	27,500		5,500	5,500	13,750	2,750
Korea.....	71,540	62,812		1,574		7,154
Morocco.....	14,200			2,130	8,620	3,570
Pakistan.....	634,170		434,615	31,771	128,733	39,651
Paraguay.....	6,900		2,570	345	2,760	1,025
Philippines.....	21,720	5,002	3,015	5,438	2,827	5,438
Poland.....	60,400					60,400
Sudan.....	4,700		1,150		1,610	1,150
Syrian Arab Republic.....	9,000			1,350	5,850	1,800
Tunisia.....	5,760				4,845	855
Turkey.....	127,500	15,018	34	29,966	65,962	25,500
United Arab Republic.....	165,840		13,731	16,554	102,357	33,168
Uruguay.....	2,000			500	1,000	500
Vietnam.....	30,130	23,077		2,750		4,703
Yugoslavia.....	93,100		15,120		68,670	9,310
Total.....	1,687,689	131,583	500,664	102,037	606,304	247,079
Uses as percent of total.....	100	8.3	31.5	6.4	38.2	15.6

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

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

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

TABLE 14.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, as of Dec. 31, 1961

[In million-dollar equivalents]

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Allocations by Executive order or Bureau of the Budget		Transfers to agency accounts		Disbursements by agency
	Sales proceeds	Other proceeds	Sales proceeds	Other proceeds	
104(c), common defense.....	409.3	-----	367.3	-----	333.4
104(c), procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries.....	1.4	-----	1.4	-----	1.4
104(c), grants for economic development.....	1,208.4	-----	581.0	-----	196.2
104(e), loans to private enterprise.....	310.2	-----	275.1	-----	71.2
104(g), loans to foreign governments.....	2,234.8	-----	2,131.1	-----	1,396.2
U.S. uses:					
Treasury: 101(f), payment of U.S. obligations.....	721.3	1.0	657.7	1.0	428.1
Agriculture: 101(a), agricultural market development; 101(k), scientific activities; 101(m), trade fairs.....	116.5	.1	95.7	.1	31.9
Commerce: 101(a), agricultural market development; 101(k), scientific activities; 101(m), trade fairs.....	1.0	-----	.6	-----	-----
Agency for International Development: 101(d), purchase of goods for other countries.....	51.3	-----	32.5	-----	40.9
Defense: Military family housing.....	99.5	-----	95.2	-----	78.7
State:					
101 (h) and (j), international educational exchange and American-sponsored schools and centers; 101(p) workshops and chairs in American studies.....	52.1	5.0	71.5	.4	25.0
101(l), buildings for U.S. Government use.....	9.5	.7	7.2	.7	3.3
101(q), emergency relief grants.....	-----	.1	-----	.1	-----
U.S. Information Agency: 101 (l) and (j), translation of books and periodicals and American-sponsored schools and centers; 101(m), trade fairs; 101(r), audiovisual materials.....	26.1	.6	24.2	.6	9.0
Health, Education, and Welfare: 101(k), scientific activities.....	18.4	1.2	12.2	.6	.4
Interior: 101(k), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	.3	-----	.3	-----	(1)
National Science Foundation: 101(k), scientific activities.....	3.5	-----	2.0	-----	1.1
Library of Congress: 101(a), acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.....	.4	-----	.4	-----	(1)
Total.....	5,300.3	8.7	4,575.4	3.5	*2,619.8

* Public Law 480, 104 (e, and j), loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sale of 104(d) commodities.

† Includes small amounts for other 104(f) uses. Defense also uses currencies for 104(k) scientific activities, approximately \$10,000 through Dec. 31, 1961.

‡ Less than \$50,000.

§ Includes about \$10,100,000 disbursed in non-title I countries.

TABLE 15.—Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by fiscal years 1961 and 1962, and cumulative from beginning of program through June 30, 1962—Quantity and estimated market value¹

Commodity	Unit	Fiscal year 1961		Fiscal year 1962		Fiscal years 1955-62	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Grains:							
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	313,558	509,085	345,473	580,628	1,056,450	2,738,466
Wheat flour.....	Pound.....	1,172,433	37,559	1,822,362	57,108	4,628,805	149,433
Wheat bulgur.....	do.....	2,215	83			12,995	433
Corn.....	bushel.....	17,954	22,611	27,537	33,870	139,505	182,030
Barley.....	do.....	22,169	23,330	13,107	14,916	120,164	138,018
Oats.....	do.....					6,807	5,315
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	10,038	10,600	4,062	4,362	49,794	52,390
Rye.....	do.....					4,737	5,878
Fats and oils:							
Cottonseed oil.....	Pound.....	83,489	11,134	170,895	24,230	1,032,740	161,855
Soybean oil.....	do.....	534,945	59,380	470,928	64,881	3,499,173	465,258
Linseed oil.....	do.....					7,492	1,112
Lard.....	do.....					180,077	25,514
Tallow.....	do.....			121,660	10,261	300,857	27,096
Dairy products:							
Nonfat dry milk.....	do.....	30,481	2,558	12,958	854	180,934	15,675
Dry whole milk.....	do.....			1,155	462	4,241	2,082
Dry modified milk.....	do.....					55	40
Evaporated milk.....	do.....			738	126	29,084	3,782
Condensed milk.....	do.....			9,006	1,820	17,350	3,610
Anhydrous milk fats.....	do.....			8	4	780	468
Cheese.....	do.....					18,870	4,634
Butter.....	do.....					29,251	12,011
Butter oil.....	do.....					1,030	826
Ghee.....	do.....					8,440	4,580
Whey.....	do.....					2,001	130
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	do.....					93,202	28,079
Canned pork products.....	do.....					19,991	9,953
Poultry.....	do.....	1,169	362	1,149	352	10,075	4,924
Dried eggs.....	do.....			5	1	5	1
Fruits and vegetables:							
Canned fruits and juices.....	do.....	2,166	400	184	56	34,079	4,881
Fresh fruit.....	do.....	7,934	534	7,193	422	62,662	4,375
Dried fruit.....	do.....	380	53			44,908	6,024
Potatoes.....	do.....					50,822	1,392

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Other:							
Cotton.....	Bale.....	1,260	169,081	1,044	149,528	6,435	931,660
Cotton linters.....	do.....					7	250
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	41,089	29,327	27,605	20,488	322,858	230,961
Dry edible beans.....	Hundredweight.....					488	3,917
Seeds.....	do.....					10	394
Rice.....	do.....	11,907	57,780	8,612	50,557	60,033	349,183
Total value.....			633,877		1,014,026		5,578,701
Total quantity.....	Metric ton.....	11,332.33		12,331.33		61,944.76	

¹ Quantity is based on tonnage shown on ocean bills of lading. Value is estimated export market value, basis U.S. port of export. Estimates are revised to reflect actual

amounts financed by CCC when this information is obtained for completed purchase authorizations.

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TABLE 16.—Title I, Public Law 480, amount programed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped under these July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962

[In thousands of dollars]

	Amount programed (export market value excluding oversea transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments ¹		Amount programed (export market value excluding oversea transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments ¹
Argentina.....	29, 575	29, 875	Korea.....	261, 293	217, 278
Austria.....	39, 563	39, 502	Mexico.....	24, 644	24, 644
Bolivia.....	8, 568	5, 458	Morocco.....	12, 700	11, 231
Brazil.....	304, 997	265, 494	Netherlands.....	247	247
Burma.....	37, 979	37, 911	Pakistan.....	926, 707	440, 157
Ceylon.....	21, 823	21, 732	Paraguay.....	8, 103	7, 998
Chile.....	65, 812	64, 570	Peru.....	31, 297	30, 944
China (Taiwan).....	100, 997	86, 706	Philippines.....	33, 672	27, 291
Colombia.....	62, 466	54, 683	Poland.....	393, 719	369, 766
Congo.....	10, 900	3, 477	Portugal.....	6, 282	6, 282
Ecuador.....	10, 964	10, 927	Spain.....	470, 349	467, 469
Finland.....	11, 748	40, 895	Sudan.....	3, 800	702
France.....	35, 558	35, 558	Syrian Arab Republic.....	33, 026	31, 978
Germany.....	1, 197	1, 197	Thailand.....	4, 116	4, 115
Greece.....	88, 026	87, 427	Tunisia.....	18, 499	15, 495
Guinea.....	9, 400	2, 154	Turkey.....	344, 841	331, 026
Iceland.....	12, 835	11, 524	United Arab Republic.....	347, 022	307, 068
India.....	2, 031, 086	1, 209, 679	United Kingdom.....	48, 094	48, 094
Indonesia.....	262, 764	182, 488	Uruguay.....	43, 687	32, 582
Iran.....	35, 549	34, 232	Vietnam.....	49, 125	37, 359
Israel.....	200, 170	180, 271	Yugoslavia.....	473, 129	465, 778
Italy.....	140, 057	140, 057			
Japan.....	135, 028	135, 028	Total.....	7, 230, 112	5, 578, 701

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

TABLE 17.—Title II, Public Law 480 transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1962¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Dis-aster	Child feeding	Refu-gees	Volun-tary agency	Eco-nomic devel-opment	Other
Europe (total).....	166, 408	86, 643	51, 743	29, 770	8, 441	.....	9, 809
Austria.....	28, 391	2, 278	.....	26, 117	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	1, 963	1, 963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3, 383	1, 087	.....	1, 284	994	.....	.....
Germany, Soviet occupied.....	758	758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary.....	13, 210	13, 210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	67, 803	20, 192	51, 743	2, 373	3, 686	.....	9, 809
Spain.....	3, 781	.....	.....	.....	3, 781	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	47, 125	47, 125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa (total).....	271, 749	143, 118	8, 406	29, 531	.....	90, 694	.....
Algeria.....	6, 436	6, 436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo Republic.....	11, 792	11, 792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahomey.....	1, 599	761	.....	.....	.....	838	.....
Ethiopia.....	9, 693	8, 095	.....	.....	.....	1, 600	.....
Ghana.....	623	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guinea.....	1, 740	1, 740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenya.....	9, 413	9, 413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libya.....	27, 457	27, 457	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malagasy Republic.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	75, 697	21, 510	.....	10, 388	.....	43, 500	.....
Ruanda-Urundi.....	4, 164	4, 164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somali Republic.....	3, 551	3, 551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudan.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tanganyika.....	11, 822	11, 535	.....	207	.....	80	.....
Togo.....	2, 489	2, 488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunisia.....	104, 630	33, 326	8, 406	18, 242	.....	44, 676	.....
Uganda.....	390	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table, p. 79.

TABLE 17.—Title II, Public Law 480 transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1962¹—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Dis- aster	Child feeding	Refu- gees	Volun- tary agency	Eco- nomic devel- opment	Other
Near East and south Asia (total).....	329,097	271,112		31,791	1,463	24,731	
Afghanistan.....	41,756	20,084				21,672	
Ceylon.....	9,289	9,289					
Cyprus.....	16,074	16,074					
Greece (Crete).....	3,577	3,577					
India.....	9,229	5,807			1,463	1,950	
Iran.....	20,173	19,064				1,109	
Jordan.....	34,957	34,957					
Lebanon.....	16,795	16,795					
Nepal.....	3,689	3,689					
Pakistan.....	48,614	48,614					
Syria.....	27,533	27,533					
Turkey.....	27,680	27,680					
United Arab Republic—Egypt.....	29,100	29,100					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	31,791			31,791			
Yemen.....	8,849	8,849					
Far East and Pacific (total).....	82,534	18,614	36,747	726	3,255	23,192	
Cambodia.....	2,343	2,343					
China, Republic of.....	8,804	2,606			321	5,877	
Hong Kong.....	1,014				1,014		
Japan.....	36,922	215	36,747				
Korea.....	22,138	2,925			1,898	17,315	
Laos.....	839	839					
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,330	8,330					
Vietnam.....	2,074	1,328		726	22		
Latin America (total).....	69,312	44,355	24,251			706	
Bolivia.....	17,544	17,428				116	
Brazil.....	27,375	5,350	21,700			325	
British Honduras.....	273	273					
Costa Rica.....	212	212					
Ecuador.....	257					257	
Guatemala.....	3,238	3,238					
Haiti.....	3,478	3,478					
Honduras.....	211	211					
Mexico.....	218	218					
Peru.....	16,482	13,931	2,551				
St. Lucia.....	8					8	
Uruguay.....	20	20					
Christmas holiday.....	18,658						16,658
Other.....	9,534				9,534		
Total.....	965,342	563,844	121,147	91,818	22,713	139,323	26,497
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food dona- tions.....	175,994				175,994		
Grand total.....	1,141,336	563,844	121,147	91,818	196,707	139,323	26,497
Percent of total.....	100	50	11	8	17	12	2

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

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

TABLE 18.—Transfer and donations issued under title II, Public Law 480, Jan. 1, 1962–June 30, 1962

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Europe (total)	925	175	750	625				225
Italy	925	175	750	625				225
Africa (total)	24,212	5,253	22,959	8,335	9,410	1,447	196	3,571
Algeria	6,436	910	5,520	4,975		175	175	105
Congo	2,322	479	1,843	1,025				818
Dahomey	762	175	587	265	275			47
Kenya	2,850	400	2,450		2,000			450
Morocco	75	10	65					65
Ruanda-Urundi	4,464	1,300	3,164	900	500	330		1,434
Somalia	2,535	735	2,100		1,900	200		
Tanganyika	307	35	172		150			22
Togo	2,489	541	1,948		1,185	742	21	
Tunisia	5,772	662	5,110	1,170	3,400			540
Near East and south Asia (total)	36,550	4,850	31,700	26,700	2,400	2,600		
Cyprus	7,900	900	7,000	7,000				
India	1,950	250	1,700	1,700				
Iran	8,200	1,800	6,400	4,000	2,400			
Turkey	15,500	1,500	14,000	14,000				
UNRWA (Palestine refugees)	3,000	400	2,600			2,000		
Latin America (total)	30,011	4,558	25,453	1,482	2,176	723	1,716	10,356
Bolivia	118	27	89	45	1	11	16	16
Brazil	27,375	4,120	23,255	450	2,025	300	1,700	18,780
Ecuador	257	29	228	139	29	36		36
Peru	2,255	360	1,875	848	115	382		530
St. Lucia	8	2	6		6			
Total	95,698	14,836	80,862	37,012	13,986	4,770	1,012	21,152
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations	25,271	25,271						
Grand total	120,969	40,107	80,862					

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TABLE 19.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	180,408	4,995	181,413	80,576	35,285	14,818	1,592	39,071	730	8,441
Austria.....	28,391	2,642	25,749	149	25,589			11		
Czechoslovakia.....	1,945		1,945		1,945					
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365		3,365	236	680	911		367	171	994
Germany, Soviet-occupied.....	758		758	230	350				61	
Hungary.....	13,210	362	12,648	4,013	1,907	2,088	437	3,769	414	
Italy.....	87,803	1,661	86,142	30,534	4,728	10,306	1,155	35,733		3,680
Spain.....	3,761		3,761					101		3,761
Yugoslavia.....	47,125	130	46,995	45,378		1,432				84
Africa (total).....	271,749	30,319	241,400	165,624	56,461	2,392	434	9,273	7,310	
Algeria.....	6,436	916	5,520	4,975		175		195		
Congo.....	11,792	1,901	9,891	5,083	461		83	1,865	2,399	
Dahomey.....	1,599	303	1,296	405	398			47		446
Ethiopia.....	9,695	1,920	7,775	3,414	4,361					
Ghana.....	605		605		605					
Guinea.....	1,740	163	1,577	346					1,231	
Kenya.....	9,413	1,232	8,181		6,371	650		1,160		
Libya.....	27,457	2,335	25,122	16,891	8,231					
Malacasy Republic.....	29	3	26							26
Morocco.....	75,661	7,151	68,456	55,064	12,000	295	69	220	808	
Ruanda-Urundi.....	4,464	1,300	3,164	900	500	330		1,434		
Somali Republic.....	3,551	890	2,661		2,161	200				
Sudan.....	10	1	9					9		
Tanganyika.....	11,822	1,587	10,285		9,255			1,030		
Togo.....	2,469	511	1,948		1,185	742		21		
Tunisia.....	101,650	10,091	91,559	78,446	10,308		86	3,313	2,400	
Uganda.....	381	63	325		325					
Near East and south Asia (total).....	324,097	39,002	290,095	200,775	43,835	12,291		6,064	22,056	4,474
Afghanistan.....	41,700	6,902	34,854	34,854						
Ceylon.....	9,261	1,123	8,160						3,345	
Cyprus.....	16,071	1,733	14,341	13,440	901					
Greece.....	3,577	249	3,328		3,328					
India.....	9,230	898	8,332	2,717				1,939	3,666	
Iran.....	20,173	3,523	16,350	0,370	6,980					
Jordan.....	31,957	4,071	30,886	25,724	5,162					
Lebanon.....	16,795	1,282	15,513	14,750	763					
Nepal.....	3,689	374	3,315	3,250	61			4		
Pakistan.....	48,614	897	47,717	22,160		6,149		253	14,681	4,474
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,533	5,050	22,483	18,015	4,468					
Turkey.....	27,680	1,500	26,180	18,730		3,542		3,867	41	
United Arab Republic.....	29,100	3,600	25,500		25,500					

See footnotes at end of table, p. 82.

TABLE 19.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Near East and south Asia—Continued										
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	31,791	5,876	25,915	22,392		2,600			923	
Yemen.....	8,849	1,624	7,225	7,224				1		
Far East and Pacific (total).....	82,531	4,793	77,741	47,815	4,878	395		8,136	13,279	3,238
Cambodia.....	2,343		2,343						2,343	
China, Republic of.....	8,804	917	7,887	5,622		395		125	1,448	297
Hong Kong.....	1,014	173	841						786	55
Japan.....	30,992	35	30,957	28,940				8,011		
Korea.....	22,138	2,479	19,659	12,521	4,272					2,860
Laos.....	839		839						839	
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,330	902	7,368		600				0,762	
Vietnam.....	2,074	227	1,847	720					1,101	20
Latin America (total).....	69,312	0,147	63,165	10,933	12,211	2,205	3,093	21,295	4,840	2,528
Bolivia.....	17,544	273	17,271	10,147	1	1,148	16	407	3,024	2,528
Brazil.....	24,375	4,120	23,255	450	2,025	300	1,700	18,780		
British Honduras.....	273		273	22	25	106	46	44	30	
Costa Rica.....	212		212		37	08	51		56	
Ecuador.....	257	29	228	139	29			30		
Guatemala.....	3,238		3,238		3,238					
Haiti.....	3,470	67	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43	1,636	
Honduras.....	211		211	59			70		82	
Mexico.....	210		210							
Peru.....	10,482	1,653	14,829	5,966	0,442	433		1,088		
St. Lucia.....	8	2	6		6					
Uruguay.....	20	3	17	2				3	12	
Christmas holiday.....	10,688		10,688	2,306		5,973	1,005	4,206	3,198	
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total).....	9,554		9,554					9,554		
Total.....	2965,342	285,296	880,056	513,929	152,670	38,134	6,124	98,499	52,019	18,681
Ocean freight:										
Title III foreign donations.....	175,994	175,994								
Grand total.....	1,141,336	291,290	880,056							

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* Including transportation to point of entry.

* Excludes approximately \$22,300,000 ocean freight for fiscal years 1965 and 1966 financed under the Mutual Security Act.

TABLE 20.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1961¹

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	7,534		7,534	4,222				3,312		
Italy.....	7,534		7,534	4,222				3,312		
Africa (total).....	135,220	14,097	121,123	93,964	21,967	145	123	1,477	3,447	
Congo.....	7,569	1,096	6,471	2,817	401		83	819	2,291	
Ethiopia.....	2,828	700	2,128		2,128					
Kenya.....	1,433	162	1,271		1,271					
Libya.....	2,193	272	1,921	476	1,445					
Morocco.....	61,692	5,920	55,772	43,542	12,000	145	40	45		
Tanganyika.....	1,566	198	1,368		1,235			133		
Tunisia.....	57,939	5,747	52,192	47,129	3,427			480	1,156	
Near East and south Asia (total).....	96,768	15,180	81,582	69,599	10,803			257	923	
Afghanistan.....	21,672	* 4,214	17,458	17,458						
Cyprus.....	8,174	833	7,341		901					
Greece (Crete).....	3,577	249	3,328	3,328						
India.....	206	50	256					256		
Iran.....	8,616	1,414	7,202		4,580					
Jordan.....	17,382	2,065	15,297	14,443	854					
Lebanon.....	2,767	206	2,561		2,561					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	19,883	3,450	16,483	12,015	4,468					
Y/NRWA (Palestine refugees).....	12,982	2,431	10,551	9,628					923	
Yemen.....	1,359	254	1,105	1,104				1		
Far East and Pacific (total).....	17,315	1,615	15,700	9,864	3,048					2,788
Korea.....	17,315	1,615	15,700	9,864	3,048					2,788
Latin America (total).....	216		216	45	40	51		80		
Peru.....	216		216	45	40	51		80		
Total.....	257,033	30,9	226,155	177,694	35,838	196	123	5,126	4,370	2,788
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	31,325	31,325								
Grand total.....	288,378	62,223	226,155							

¹ Revised as of June 30, 1962.

² Including transportation to point of entry.

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TABLE 21.—Transfer authorizations issued under title II, Public Law 480, fiscal year 1962

[In thousands dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	5,128	775	4,353	525	3,603			225		
Austria.....	4,203	600	3,603		3,603					
Italy.....	925	175	750	525				225		
Africa (total).....	58,300	9,271	49,029	14,763	24,800	2,247	311	5,494	1,354	
Algeria.....	6,436	916	5,520	4,075		175	175	195		
Congo.....	4,223	603	3,620	2,260				1,040	108	
Dahomey.....	1,599	303	1,296	405	398			47	440	
Ethiopia.....	1,530	281	1,249	782	467					
Kenya.....	7,680	1,070	6,610		5,100	650		1,160		
Morocco.....	2,070	180	1,890	1,600		150	29	120		
Ruanda-Urundi.....	4,461	1,300	3,161	900	2,600	330		1,434		
Somalia.....	3,215	834	2,381		2,181	300				
Tanganyika.....	10,236	1,339	8,917		8,020			897		
Togo.....	2,489	511	1,948		1,185	742	21			
Tunisia.....	13,659	1,639	12,000	3,835	6,684		80	595	800	
Uganda.....	390	65	325		325					
Near East and south Asia (total) ⁽¹⁾	91,321	13,535	77,786	45,585	27,000	2,600		518	1,183	
Cyprus.....	7,000	900	7,000	7,000						
India.....	4,056	655	3,401	1,700				518	1,183	
Iran.....	8,200	1,800	6,400	4,000	2,400					
Jordan.....	156	35	121	121						
Syrian Arab Republic.....	7,600	1,600	6,000	6,000						
Turkey.....	15,500	1,500	14,000	14,000						
United Arab Republic.....	29,100	3,000	25,500		25,500					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	18,609	3,445	15,364	12,764		2,600				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	8,532	925	7,537	4,800		395		125	2,162	55
China (Taiwan).....	5,877	557	5,320	4,800		395		125		
Hong Kong.....	1,014	173	841						780	58
Iyukyu Islands.....	315	40	275						275	
Vietnam.....	1,326	225	1,101						1,101	

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Latin America (total).....	30,091	4,638	25,453	1,482	2,176	721	1,716	19,356		
Brazil.....	27,375	4,130	23,245	450	2,025	300	1,700	18,780		
Bolivia.....	116	37	80	45	1	11	16	16		
Ecuador.....	257	29	228	139	29	30		30		
Peru.....	2,335	1,460	875	848	115	382		530		
St. Lucia.....	8	2	6		6					
Total.....	163,372	29,214	164,158	67,155	58,539	5,065	2,027	25,718	4,699	58
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	16,471	16,471								
Grand total.....	239,843	75,085	164,158							

† Includes \$80,000 transportation for commodities authorized late fiscal year 1961.

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TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued Jan. 1, 1962, through June 30, 1962

(In thousands of dollars)

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
SEC. 202								
Economic development.....	2,638	358	2,298	1,884	311	41	16	46
Bolivia.....	116	27	89	45	1	11	16	16
Brazil.....	325	50	275		275			
Ecuador.....	257	29	228	139	29	30		30
India.....	1,950	250	1,700	1,700				
St. Lucia.....	8	2	6		6			
Child feeding.....	25,770	3,755	22,015	1,948	115	382		19,570
Brazil.....	21,700	3,300	18,500					18,500
Peru.....	2,255	350	1,875	845	115	382		530
Tunisia.....	1,815	175	1,640	1,100				540
Voluntary agency.....	25,271	25,271						
Ocean freight, title III.....	25,271	25,271						
Total sec. 202.....	53,697	29,381	24,313	3,832	426	423	16	19,616
SEC. 201								
Refugees.....	4,393	658	3,735	595	185	2,622	21	312
Italy.....	925	173	750	325				222
Morocco.....	75	10	65					65
Tanganyika.....	207	35	172		150			22
Togo.....	104	26	78		35		21	
Tunisia.....	82	12	70	70				
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	3,000	400	2,600			2,600		
Disaster.....	62,879	10,965	52,814	32,015	13,375	1,725	1,875	3,224
Algeria.....	6,436	916	5,520	4,975		175	175	195
Brazil.....	5,350	570	4,780	450	1,750	300	1,700	250
Congo.....	2,322	470	1,843	1,025				818
Cyprus.....	2,000	900	7,000	7,000				
Dahomey.....	762	175	587	285		275		47
Iran.....	8,200	1,600	6,400	4,000	2,400			
Kenya.....	2,850	400	2,420		2,000			
Rwanda-Urundi.....	4,464	1,300	3,164	600	500	330		1,434
Somali Republic.....	2,835	755	2,100		1,900	200		
Togo.....	2,355	515	1,870		1,150	720		
Tunisia.....	3,875	475	3,400		3,400			
Turkey.....	15,309	1,500	14,000	14,000				
Total sec. 201.....	67,272	10,723	54,549	33,210	13,560	4,347	1,896	3,536
Grand total.....	120,969	40,107	80,862	37,042	13,986	4,770	1,912	23,152

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued Jan. 1, 1962, through June 30, 1962

(In metric tons)

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
SEC. 202						
Economic development.....	11,945	9,286	2,418	68	72	101
Holista.....	426	285	15	18	72	36
Brazil.....	2,000		2,000			
Ecuador.....	1,072	601	353	50		65
India.....	8,400	8,400				
St. Lucia.....	50		50			
Child feeding.....	58,149	12,471	2,333	920		42,425
Brazil.....	40,000					40,000
Peru.....	10,919	6,471	2,333	920		1,225
Tunisia.....	7,200	6,000				1,200
Total sec. 202.....	70,094	21,757	4,551	988	72	42,526
SEC. 201						
Refugees.....	13,300	6,462	1,800	4,236	103	700
Italy.....	6,533	6,033				500
Morocco.....	150					150
Tanzania.....	1,250		1,200			50
Togo.....	711		600	25	103	
Tunisia.....	400	400				
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	4,200			4,200		
Disaster.....	351,308	213,271	117,167	2,880	10,000	6,900
Algeria.....	31,700	30,070		300	600	450
Brazil.....	20,300	2,333	13,000	500	10,000	650
Congo.....	11,285	9,515				1,740
Cyprus.....	40,000	40,000				
Dahomey.....	6,333	1,000	4,333			100
Iran.....	60,800	40,899	20,000			
Kenya.....	15,000		14,000			1,000
Rwanda-Urundi.....	22,281	8,514	10,167	500		3,050
Somali Republic.....	10,300		16,000	330		
Yogo.....	15,867		14,667	1,200		
Tunisia.....	25,000		23,000			
Turkey.....	80,000	80,000				
Total sec. 201.....	364,511	219,733	118,967	7,116	11,003	7,600
Grand total.....	434,605	241,490	123,518	8,104	11,680	50,216

TABLE 24.- Title III, Public Law 480, authorizations for foreign donations, fiscal years 1955-62

Country	1955-59		1960		1961		1962	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars
Aden	168	32	115	19	37	6	12	
Afghanistan	1,269	235	329	54	7,044	613	129	
Algeria	14,328	1,629	9,638	612	2,547	2,315	51,663	3,024
Angola	1,546	283	240	40	397	68	2	2
Austria	67,582	21,614	9,227	765	9,091	835	23	2
Bahama Islands	828	279	77	13			160	70
Basutoland			67	11	178	26		
Belgian Congo	253	46	637	107				
Belgium	566	124						
Bolivia	21,252	5,677	2,825	226	2,113	425	2,400	272
Brazil	59,003	16,475	14,701	1,751	2,217	3,217	2,112	2
British Guiana	1,575	340	722	122	1,865	148	433	75
British Honduras	2,387	445	795	80	1,222	147	1,829	21
British Solomon Islands							17	7
Burma	9,288	1,824	447	74	1,491	240	1,028	274
Cambodia	279	41					35	0
Cameroun, French			160	26	1,265	129	1,861	140
Canary Islands	480	18						
Ceylon	114,633	12,892	41,411	3,203	55,181	5,355	67,394	4,245
Chad					54	9	122	15
Chile	192,605	29,823	75,154	6,547	77,909	7,070	27,204	2,215
Colombia	108,901	18,540	25,775	2,488	44,926	4,880	22,679	2,315
Congo					5,139	582	15,015	1,571
Costa Rica	2,232	231					100	17
Cyprus								
Cuba	500	35	7,229	267	1,828	44		
Dahomey	1,043	97	817	43	12,826	925	3,355	181
Dominica	1,477	266	627	80	727	82	2,806	225
Dominican Republic							15,987	827
Ecuador	13,435	1,520	4,400	306	2,020	910	20,287	1,858
Egypt	29,793	25,837	121,639	2,205	294,728	21,550	264,370	21,484
England	293	123						
El Salvador							2	1
Ethiopia	1,710	301	1,404	228	1,893	248	5	1
Finland	3,201	2,160						
Formosa	202,424	37,951	67,290	4,355	125,385	10,849	62,679	5,286
France	21,821	10,283	161	14	289	31	454	23
French Equatorial Africa	40	6						
French Guiana	482	63						
French West Africa	1,180	229						
French West Indies	514	74						

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Gabon.....			54	0	164	23	20	3
Gambia.....	190				460	79	271	46
Ghana.....	12,981	2,343	559	94	10,551	1,000	0,794	661
Germany.....	310,678	91,770	38,063	3,183	10,931	1,438	0,265	72
Ghana.....	1,690	566	2,303	133	8,423	974	5,415	661
Ghana.....	1,319	601						
Greece.....	415,453	81,922	100,***	7,170	109,556	7,642	128,163	8,891
Grenada.....	766	147			274	38	409	41
Guadeloupe.....	449	98	310	26	369	34	510	56
Guatemala.....	6,453	1,215	2,959	263	3,404	422	8,160	651
Haiti.....	22,908	3,088	13,128	1,092	12,938	1,141	0,624	742
Honduras.....	8,189	2,095	1,446	161	2,467	314	2,704	224
Hong Kong.....	144,384	16,741	57,371	4,584	51,813	5,563	30,210	2,359
India.....	509,170	112,054	96,840	10,039	153,261	18,399	108,345	22,800
Indonesia.....	24,875	4,482	4,825	8,890	1,364	9,216	1,368	2,003
Iran.....	21,016	4,291	7,395	658	18,230	1,610	35,496	116
Iraq.....	7,893	1,493	1,250	211	3,625	621	15,593	1,497
Israel.....	47,445	8,274	6,782	518	12,062	1,048	25,500	30,351
Italy.....	1,305,904	162,342	273,861	18,288	238,226	16,945	87	61
Ivory Coast.....								
Jamaica.....	18,706	3,494	8,466	628	6,077	508	11,333	1,325
Japan.....	126,833	18,743	28,738	2,045	16,845	1,621	13,355	1,311
Jamaica.....	60	11						162
Jordan.....	42,041	6,290	22,363	1,550	38,636	2,926	10,063	10,187
Kenya.....	2,177	448	339	91	590	101	1,313	86
Korea.....	775,272	93,821	137,417	9,434	162,618	10,536	169,350	224
Laos.....	208	29			2,732	311	1,068	52
Lebanon.....	10,192	1,279	2,762	227	1,234	211	1,313	62
Liberia.....	2,576	263	2,624	263	4,662	415	835	706
Libya.....	24,662	4,136	12,807	916	19,088	1,445	12,878	518
Malawi.....	2,690	275	6,278	457	8,391	705	6,136	40
Malaysia.....					60	10	234	436
Malaysia (Malaya States).....	7,474	1,497	3,096	253	4,075	430	3,956	130
Maldives Republic.....	980	21	980	21			520	64
Malta.....	14,226	3,599	730	44	1,379	106	1,579	70
Martinique.....	600	115	246	25	313	34	463	36
Mauritania.....			400	67	340	58	308	5,143
Mauritius.....	53	11	609	104	609	104	54	0
Mexico.....	37,705	3,092	19,132	1,283	41,424	3,190	83,156	6,308
Montserrat.....	420	89	118	20	35	6		
Morocco, French.....	55,895	8,541	47,712	3,311	102,037	7,198	110,444	
Netherlands.....	4	(1)						
New Guinea, Netherlands.....	395	72	100	17	178	30	561	673
Nicaragua.....					2,334	157	7,892	3
Niger.....					11	2	15	161
Nigeria.....	921	171	333	53	615	81	1,480	58
North Borneo.....	551	104	171	29	96	16	311	
Nyasaland.....	123	24						
Pakistan.....	120,410	28,509	12,395	1,232	24,283	2,446	28,873	2,573
Panama.....	17,607	5,127	561	94	2,306	395	394	988
Paraguay.....	6,981	1,043	7,190	839	12,352	1,114	10,157	2,173
Peru.....	36,510	6,033	17,131	1,541	34,256	3,177	27,037	7,584
Philippine Islands.....	132,443	20,628	48,084	5,345	62,722	6,783	70,032	

Less than \$500.

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TABLE 24.—Title III, Public Law 480, authorizations for foreign donations, fiscal years 1955-59—Continued

Country	1955-59		1960		1961		1962	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars
Poland.....	22,514	3,155	45,497	3,539	58,104	5,019	77,022	6,710
Portugal.....	65,781	15,254	41,097	3,365	59,095	5,614	45,303	4,493
Ruanda-Urundi.....					269	23	22,750	1,569
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....	32,716	4,182	14,914	1,319	31,042	2,560	29,765	2,084
St. Helena.....	150	30			97	17	79	13
St. Kitts.....	1,478	232	58	10	340	53	223	39
St. Lucia.....	409	76	71	12				
St. Vincent.....	927	181	165	28			213	36
Salvador.....	4,815	1,039			190	33		
Sarawak.....	4,271	804	461	78	300	51		
Senegal.....					127	22	468	62
Seychelles.....							3,973	428
Sierre Leone.....	610	81	920	72	60	10	77	13
Singapore.....	1,970	201	1,701	181	1,365	122	2,074	224
Somalia.....					2,211	215	5,432	232
Somaliiland, British.....			12	2	119	19	572	78
Somaliiland, French.....					445	42	1,085	108
Spain.....	467,301	121,614	1,722	10,139	61,219	7,781	82,134	10,789
Sudan.....	155	29	54	9			101	17
Surinam.....	1,681	323	282	47			359	61
Rwaziiland.....					671	115	35	6
Syria.....	3,931	742	230	39	40	7	7	0
Tanganyika.....	498	62	103	17	1,966	172	1,019	174
Thailand.....	1,470	299	365	69	350	60	4,312	328
Togo.....	1,110	107	7,238	437	362	62	806	138
Togo.....	2,780	4,662	3,235	227	3,142	287	904	34
Triesta.....	1,230	285	283	48	7,698	571	5,017	360
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,374	1,097	1,814	154	77	77	126	22
Tunisia.....	7,374	2,349	9,042	1,187	2,248	224	7,922	677
Turkey.....	11,600	2,349	9,042	1,187	9,950	1,037	25,713	2,905
Turks and Cakos Islands.....	5	1	33	6	66	9	105	7
Uganda.....	573	104	379	61	395	68	974	160
Upper Volta.....					86	15	1,356	114
Uruguay.....			2,366	247	2,929	323	3,520	285
Venezuela.....							5,937	540
Vietnam.....	430,186	20,228	61,235	6,257	35,174	4,528	57,054	3,795
Virgin Islands.....	235	48						
Yugoslavia.....	679,620	112,814	160,050	14,168	140,290	11,111	172,292	15,083
Zanzibar.....							75	13
Total.....	7,300,676	1,235,655	1,862,367	148,920	2,358,576	208,191	2,704,101	224,516
Number of countries.....	106	106	91	91	101	101	110	110

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TABLE 25.—Value of materials received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962, and July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962¹

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962	July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962	Country	July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962	July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962
Africa ²	4,000	127,077	Morocco	4,041	10,446
Angola		125	Mozambique	48	20,432
Argentina	48	3,606	Netherlands	909	8,189
Australia	6,137	28,423	New Caledonia		3,418
Austria	1,885	1,585	Nigeria		552
Bechuanaland		884	Norway	1,516	13,863
Belgium-Luxembourg	34	23,410	Pakistan		66
Holland		1,923	Peru	201	17,082
Brazil	16,484	48,663	Philippines		27,252
British Guiana	4,770	14,177	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1,285	33,195
Canada	13,215	125,688	South Africa, Republic	8,282	148,946
Ceylon		304	Spain		5,631
Chile	1,150	3,158	Surinam	8,847	30,744
China (Taiwan)		121	Sweden		5,109
Colombia		1,347	Tanzania		124
Congo, Republic	4,990	25,229	Tasmania		524
Cuba	72	952	Thailand		4,406
France		87,092	Trieste		684
Germany, West	4,214	47,968	Turkey	408	82,582
Ghana	4,440	19,629	Uganda	2	44
Greece	572	8,728	United Kingdom	21,383	63,568
Haiti		6,351	United States ³	387	12,878
India	12,439	61,242	Venezuela	131	459
Israel		275	West Indies Federation ⁴	15,631	67,446
Italy	347	24,709	Yugoslavia	994	12,128
Japan	4,470	93,908	Others ⁵	15,261	15,261
Korea	2,301	3,182			
Malaysia Republic	911	2,480			
Mexico	5,310	67,839			
			Total	169,245	1,415,345

¹ Includes partial estimate for June 1962.

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

³ Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development (\$12,491), and ordnance procurement for Department of Defense (\$337).

⁴ Jamaica only.

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

TABLE 26.—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, July 1, 1961–June 30, 1962, and July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962¹

[In thousand-dollar equivalents]

Country	July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962	July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962	Country	July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962	July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962
Aden.....	40	70	Korea.....		3,679
Algeria.....	5	981	Kuwait.....		141
Angola.....	1	30	Laos.....	37	37
Australia.....	790	7,893	Lebanon.....	90	4,321
Austria.....	9,826	50,868	Liberia.....	91	289
Azores.....		261	Libya.....		8
Bahamas.....	2	37	Madeira.....		160
Bahrain.....		22	Malaya, Federation.....	34	584
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	597	110,047	Malta.....		624
Bermuda.....	1	70	Mauritius.....	13	13
Bolivia.....	291	6,850	Mexico.....	1,105	19,658
Brazil.....	16,100	32,025	Morocco.....	2,134	3,014
British Guiana.....	7	20	Mozambique.....	1,214	4,627
British Honduras.....	16	45	Netherlands.....	2,205	141,960
Cambodia.....	38	38	Netherlands Antilles.....		37
Cameroons.....	27	37	New Zealand.....	262	271
Canada.....		2,925	Nicaragua.....		394
Canal Zone.....		144	Nigeria.....	780	2,963
Canary Islands.....	4,139	13,185	Norway.....	3,030	28,475
Cape Verde Islands.....	22	32	Okinawa.....		824
Ceylon.....		1,315	Pakistan.....	2	52
Chile.....	150	3,248	Panama.....		175
China (Taiwan).....		8,000	Peru.....	8,315	23,682
Colombia.....	2,860	12,054	Philippines.....	1,688	9,763
Congo, Republic.....	560	2,981	Poland.....	2,339	2,339
Costa Rica.....	610	976	Portugal.....	743	6,316
Cuba.....		5,526	Portuguese India.....	12	52
Cyprus.....		1,806	Qatar.....		10
Denmark.....	1,742	9,925	Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....		466
Dominican Republic.....	185	323	San Salvador.....	12	12
Ecuador.....		433	Sao Tome.....	31	36
El Salvador.....		775	Saudi Arabia.....	44	601
Ethiopia.....		166	Sierra Leone.....	14	80
Finland.....	663	5,413	South Africa, Republic.....		5,093
France.....	150	63,496	Spain.....	6,833	25,822
French Somaliland.....	10	177	St. Pierre-Miquelon.....	11	83
French West Africa.....	151	1,868	Surinam.....	9	10
Germany, West.....	2,835	140,229	Sweden.....		14,478
Ghana.....	3,001	4,667	Switzerland.....	68	3,318
Greece.....	4	11,621	Syrian Arab Republic.....	1,198	6,867
Greenland.....		33	Thailand.....		4,530
Guam.....		33	Togo.....	57	50
Guatemala.....	1,188	1,046	Trieste.....		1,371
Haiti.....	2,502	5,567	Tunisia.....		17,938
Honduras.....	94	201	Turkey.....		17,584
Hong Kong.....	223	13,376	United Arab Republic.....	923	10,043
India.....	22,414	37,373	United Kingdom.....	20,337	279,279
Indonesia.....		1,604	Uruguay.....	12	1,212
Iran.....	11	759	Venezuela.....	10	1,414
Iraq.....	4	2,835	Virgin Islands.....		77
Ireland.....	3,281	37,571	West Indies Federation ²	223	1,642
Israel.....	10,701	31,391	Yugoslavia.....	2,016	18,139
Italy.....	907	30,931	Others ³	17,287	34,783
Japan.....	29,609	174,578			
Jordan.....	34	1,697			
			Total.....	183,317	1,535,550

¹ Commodity values at export market prices. Includes partial estimate for June 1962.

² Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries for contracts entered into prior to July 1957. It is estimated that about 89 percent of the value shown covers shipments to the United Kingdom, the remaining 11 percent covers shipments to other countries of the British Commonwealth including Australia, Canada, and Muscat, South Africa.

³ Includes Jamaica, Trinidad, and unidentified sections.

Includes shipments for which documents listing country of destination have not been processed and small quantities to Antigua, Argentina, Barbados, British West Africa, Iceland, Muscat and Oman, Paraguay, Portuguese Guinea, Puerto Rico, and Vietnam.

TABLE 27.—Title IV, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962

Country	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation	Country	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		<i>Thousands</i>			<i>Thousands</i>
1. El Salvador.....	Aug. 21, 1961	\$2,800	8. Yugoslavia (amendment).....	May 18, 1962	\$11,335
2. Venezuela.....	Nov. 11, 1961	(1)	9. Venezuela (amendment).....	June 19, 1962	6,000
3. Portugal.....	Nov. 23, 1961	20,851			
4. Peru.....	Mar. 20, 1962	2,000	Total.....		50,292
5. Liberia.....	Apr. 12, 1962	12,473			
6. Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 21, 1962	14,235			
7. Venezuela.....	May 17, 1962	10,598			

¹ Voided June 1, 1962, and principal provisions thereof incorporated in June 18, 1962, amendment to agreement of May 17, 1962.

TABLE 28.—Commodity composition of programs under title IV, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962

(In millions of dollars)

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
								Market value	Ocean transportation ¹	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
El Salvador.....	1.8							1.8	0.2	2.0	2.8
Liberia.....	.6	0.8	6.4					7.8	.8	8.6	12.5
Peru.....						1.8		1.8	.2	2.0	2.0
Portugal.....	11.1	.8						11.9	1.3	13.2	20.8
Venezuela ²		5.8	(³)	2.7	(³)	(³)	(³)	13.1	.8	13.9	16.6
Yugoslavia.....				14.0		2.5		16.5	.8	17.3	25.5
Total.....	13.5	7.4	6.4	16.7	(³)	4.3	(³)	52.9	4.1	57.0	80.3

¹ Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.² Excludes canceled agreement of Nov. 11, 1961.³ Amendment of June 18, 1962, to Venezuelan agreement of May 17, 1962, provides for increasing total value including ocean transportation by any amount up to \$5,000,000,

which may be applied in any proportion to the following commodities: grain and grain products, dairy products, fats and oils, dry edible beans and peas, livestock products, and fruits and vegetables.

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TABLE 29.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480 agreements signed July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962

Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Itico	Cotton	Tabacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Livestock products
	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand bales	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand hundred-weight	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds
El Salvador.....	919										
Liberia.....	230	354									
Peru.....							13,728				
Portugal.....	6,430	689	992								
Venezuela.....		4,724	143	18		2,425	4,409		22	7,716	1,543
Yugoslavia.....				100			66,138				
Total	7,569	5,767	1,135	118		2,425	83,775		22	7,716	1,543

1 Excludes canceled Nov. 11, 1961, agreement. Includes amendment of June 18, 1962.
 2 Under amendment of June 18, 1962, may be expanded substantially.
 3 Designated as fruit and grain products in amendment of June 18, 1962; assumed to be rice, primarily.
 4 Not necessarily complete for all commodities. See footnote 2.

5 Includes the following feed grains: Thousand bushels
 Barley..... 689
 Corn..... 4,724
 Mixed livestock feed..... 54
 Total..... 5,767
 6 Entirely oilseeds and oilseed products.

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