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## THE WHITE HOUSE

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I am sending to the Congress the nineteenth semi-annual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the Act during the period July 1 through December 31, 1963.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 3, 1964.*

**THE NINETEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83d CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1963.**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Washington

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

As Director of Food for Peace, I am privileged to submit this 19th Semiannual Report of activities carried out under Public Law 480 during the 6 months ended December 31, 1963. I recommend it for transmittal to the Congress in conformance with section 108 of the act.

Public Law 480 will be 10 years old this coming July. It has served America well. Originally conceived largely as a measure for disposing of our farm surpluses in a constructive way, progressively Public Law 480 has evolved as an instrument that is also effective in support of our trade and foreign policy goals, and a major tool in the worldwide struggle for freedom from hunger. From a modest beginning, the program has grown until, by the end of the 1963 calendar year, a total of \$11.4 billion worth of commodities had been delivered overseas. Whereas only a few ships per month were required during those early days, today an average of five 10,000-ton ships leave American ports every day carrying Food for Peace cargoes to the hungry of the world. Hundreds of millions of people a year now receive food—otherwise unavailable to them—from this sharing of the abundance of our farms.

We are not only shipping more food and feeding more people than ever before; what is of even greater

importance, we are using food more imaginatively. An increasing number of recipients are moving up from straight relief feeding to self-help programs utilizing food. Carefully organized feeding programs for school-age and pre-school children are above previous levels. In Latin America, for example, the Alliance for Progress project "Operation Ninos" is now reaching 10 million children. By the end of this year, "Ninos" should reach its projected goal of 12 million—one out of every three children of school age in all Latin America. It is encouraging to note that cooperating Alliance countries are themselves contributing to this massive education-nutrition effort the equivalent of \$13 million of local support in the form of equipment, supplies, and services.

In country after country, we have begun to shift from family relief feeding programs to food-for-wages and other "bootstrap" community development programs in which the head of a household earns food for his family in part payment for his labor on projects ranging from school and road construction to land reclamation, irrigation, and reforestation. Such title II projects, carried out cooperatively with host governments, and often U.S. voluntary agencies, are underway in 22 countries, giving employment to 700,000 workers and supplementing the diets of more than 4 million persons.

While creating new opportunities for individual self-help and economic development under the donation programs, Food for Peace sales programs continue to encourage participating nations to shift from foreign currency purchases under this program to dollar credit

and cash sales as their economies improve. In the past 2½ years, 33 title IV (long-term dollar credit) agreements were entered into with 17 countries. In general, these agreements represented a shift to title IV or to a title IV–title I combination from title I local currency sales. Public Law 480 provides a ladder by which developing nations climb to full trade partnership with the United States. It is significant that while \$1.6 billion worth of Food for Peace commodities were being shipped overseas during the 1963 calendar year, U.S. commercial exports of agricultural commodities reached a record high of \$4.0 billion.

Increased emphasis is being placed on the role Public Law 480 plays in helping to improve America's balance-of-payments position. Wherever possible we are "paying bills with food" through the judicious use of local currencies derived from sales of our agricultural abundance. Such currencies are reserved for sale to U.S. agencies for dollars and are used to pay foreign operating expenses. This is a direct saving in the outflow of dollars and a positive benefit to our balance of payments.

The relationship of the Food for Peace program to economic development of nations and the consequent demand for U.S. products is gaining a new recognition. Results of research by the Department of Agriculture and others concerning this interrelationship is encouraging a new positive evaluation of the asset that is our farm abundance.

I am convinced that the Food for Peace program in the short run can effectively and economically meet human needs, and in the long run can contribute significantly to the expansion of trade and the development of new world markets. Public Law 480 has proven a most effective way to help close the "food gap" that exists between the "have" and the "have not" nations of the world.

The attached report reflects in detail the administration of Public Law 480 by the Department of Agriculture, the Agency for International Development, and the other departments of our government participating in the Food for Peace program.

RICHARD W. REUTER,  
*Special Assistant to the President,  
Director, Food for Peace.*

MARCH 26, 1964.

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**Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954  
(Public Law 480—83d Congress)**

**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 Food for Peace program which are carried out under Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended) during the period July 1–December 31, 1963. Title I, Public Law 480, 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 the 3 calendar years 1962–64.

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

Public Law and Congress Nos.	Effective	Program period	Authorization <sup>1</sup>	
			Title I	Title II
			Mil. Dol.	Mil. Dol.
480, 83d	July 10, 1954	Through June 30, 1957	700	300
387, 84th	Aug. 12, 1955	do	800	
962, 84th	Aug. 3, 1956	do	1,500	<sup>2</sup> 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, 87 <sup>3</sup>	May 4, 1961	Through Dec. 31, 1961	2,000	
128, 87 <sup>4</sup>	Aug. 8, 1961	Jan. 1, 1962–Dec. 31, 1964	<sup>3</sup> 4,500	<sup>4</sup> 900

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Public Law 540, 84th Cong., approved May 28, 1956.

<sup>3</sup> Maximum of \$2.5 billion during any one calendar year. Did not provide for carryover beyond Dec. 31, 1961, of unused balances from previous authorizations.

<sup>4</sup> \$300 million each calendar year, plus carryover.

*The basis of all Food for Peace activity is the abundant production of the American farmer, and the resulting domestic farm support programs.*

The legislative history of authorizations furnished under title I and title II of the act is summarized in table 1. Programs under title III and title IV have no limitations as to funds or programing periods.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-205, 88th Cong. (H.R. 7885)), approved December 16, 1963, amends the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

The major amendments applicable to titles I, II, and IV are as follows:

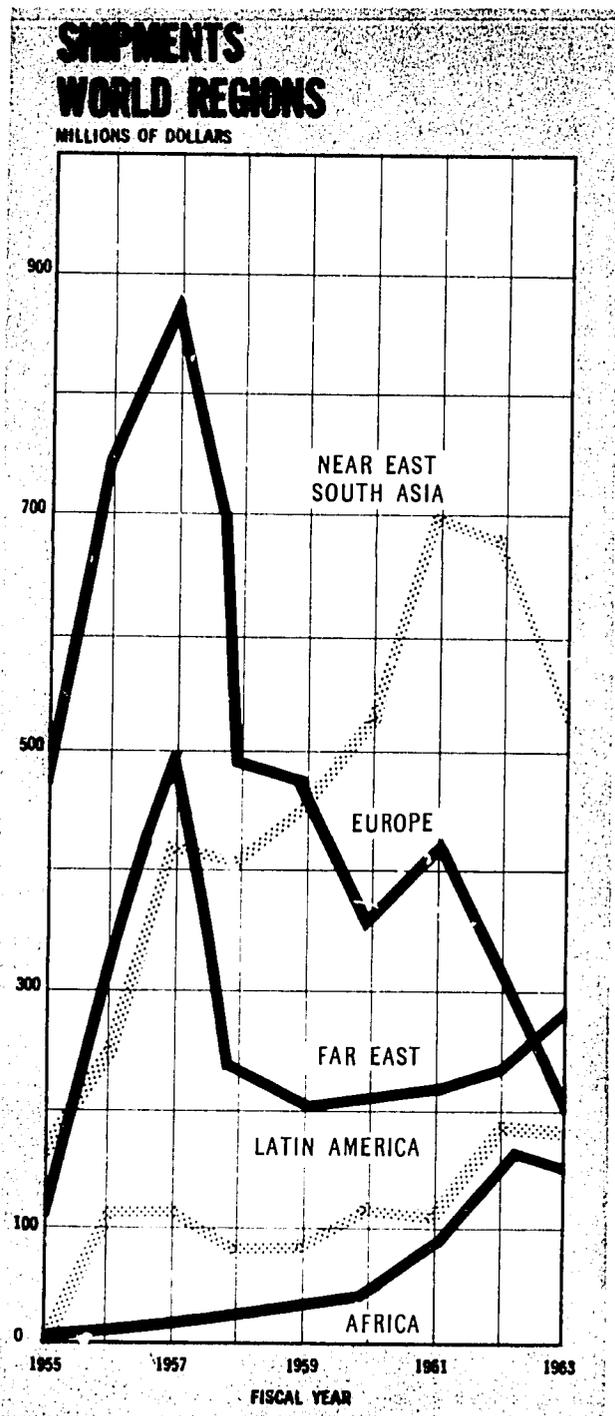
(1) Title I, section 101(f), is amended to read: "obtain rates of exchange applicable to the sale of commodities under such agreements which are not less favorable than the highest of exchange rates legally obtainable from the Government or agencies thereof in the respective countries."

(2) Title I, section 105, is amended by adding at the end a new sentence: "The President shall utilize foreign currencies received pursuant to this title in such manner as will, to the maximum extent possible, reduce any deficit in the balance of payments of the United States."

(3) Titles I and IV, section 106, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "For the purposes of this title and title IV, the term 'surplus agricultural commodity' shall include any domestically produced fishery product (not including fish flour until approved by the Food and Drug Administration) if the Secretary of the Interior has determined that such product is at the time of exportation in excess of domestic requirements, adequate carryover, and anticipated exports for dollars." (Not effective for title I until January 1, 1965.)

(4) Title II, section 202, is amended by striking out "economic development" and inserting in lieu thereof "economic and community development." This gives further encouragement to the use of food in self-help community improvement projects.

Uncommitted balances authorizations on December 31, 1963, for Public Law 480 in the calendar year 1964 are as follows: title I, \$1,607.5 million; title II, \$401 million; title IV, \$62.5 million; and new obligational authority for title III, barter, \$82.9 million.



## Summary

During the period July-December 1963, programing of surplus agricultural commodities under titles I, II, III, and IV of the act totaled \$697.1 million, bringing to \$20.5 billion the total value of programs since the beginning of operations under the act in July 1954.

Since the beginning of the program through December 31, 1963, agreements for the sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currency under title I total \$13.6 billion estimated Commodity Credit Corporation cost <sup>1</sup> (\$9.5 billion at export market value <sup>2</sup>), including \$233.7 million (\$184.2 million at export market value) in agreements signed during the period covered by this report.

Cumulative programing for emergency relief and other assistance abroad under title II of the act through December 31, 1963, totaled \$1.6 billion at CCC cost, of which \$40.6 million was during the reporting period. Cumulative donations for foreign and domestic relief under title III of the act amounted to \$3.4 billion at CCC cost, of which \$270.2 million was donated during this period. Cumulative barter contracts entered into under title III amounted to \$1.7 billion at export market value, of which \$111.9 million represents contracts entered into during this period. Title IV agreements were signed during the reporting period for a total of \$40.7 million at CCC cost (\$32 million at export market value), bringing the total of agreements signed to \$236.2 million at CCC cost (\$176.8 million at export market value).

Shipments under all titles of the act totaled \$722.9 million during the period July-December 1963, bringing to \$11.4 billion the total value of all agricultural commodities shipped under the program since July 1, 1954.

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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



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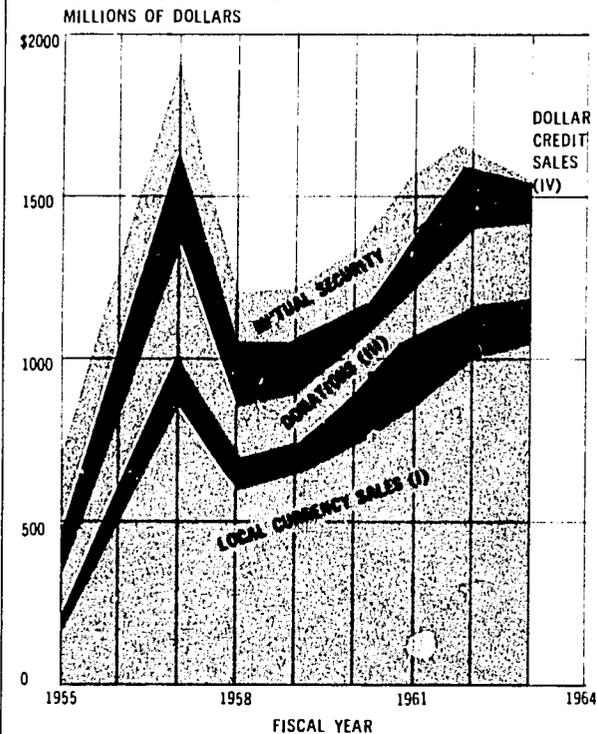
## Highlights—A Comparative Review

### Agricultural Exports

	Calendar year 1963 Billions	Calendar year 1962 Billions
Commercial.....	\$4.0	\$3.5
Public Law 480.....	1.6	1.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>

The cumulative total of Public Law 480 exports, July 1954 through December 31, 1963, is \$11.4 billion.

## FOOD FOR PEACE SHIPMENTS BY PROGRAM



## Public Law 480 Shipments by Category

### Title I, sales for foreign currency

	Millions	Million M.T.
Calendar year 1963.....	\$1,151.4	13.9
Calendar year 1962.....	996.9	11.6
Cumulative (9½ years).....	7,190.9	81.0

Title I sales agreements negotiated during the calendar year 1963 will provide foreign currencies totaling \$518.8 million. Of this total, 26 percent was reserved for U.S. uses to pay U.S. Government overseas expenses which otherwise would have required dollars. The balance of the foreign currencies to be acquired will be used to promote economic development, collective security, and private industry. In 1963, through the availability of these local currencies, \$253.3 million were returned to the account of CCC. The use of these local currencies, rather than dollars, for the payment of U.S. expenses abroad represented a direct saving in the outflow of dollars.

### Title IV, dollar credit

	Millions	M.T.
Calendar year 1963.....	\$50.9	402,000
Calendar year 1962.....	42.0	373,000
Cumulative (December 1961– December 1963).....	93.7	787,000

The first dollar repayments by foreign governments of credit extended under title IV began in 1963. Through the end of that year a total of nearly \$2.3 million had been received and credited to the account of CCC. Of this total, \$1.5 million represented repayments on principal and \$792,000 on interest.

### Title III, barter

	Millions	Million M.T.
Calendar year 1963.....	\$104.8	1.3
Calendar year 1962.....	194.0	2.9
Cumulative (9½ years).....	1,652.3	23.1

Approximately 100 million needy people—including nearly 75 million children—benefited in 1963 from Food for Peace donations and self-help work programs (titles II and III).

*Public Law 480 Donations*

*Title II, transfer authorizations*

	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Million M.T.</i>
Calendar year 1963 . . . . .	\$227.5	1.1
Calendar year 1962 . . . . .	265.1	1.3
Cumulative (9½ years) . . . . .	1,338.8	7.8

*Title III, shipments*

Calendar year 1963 . . . . .	292.3	1.3
Calendar year 1962 . . . . .	252.3	1.3
Cumulative (9½ years) . . . . .	2,244.4	8.4

During the calendar year 1963 these donation programs provided food to supplement the diets of approximately 100 million needy people overseas, including 40 million schoolchildren, 9.7 million victims of disaster and other emergencies, 2.4 million refugees, and 4 million in family units with food earned by an able-bodied member of the family on self-help works projects in 22 countries.

**RELATION OF PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAMS TO TOTAL EXPORTS**

U.S. agricultural exports for the calendar year 1963 totaled \$5,591 million, a new alltime 12-month record. Exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, totaled \$5,078 million, compared with an alltime fiscal year record of \$5,141 million established in 1962.

Both Public Law 480 shipments and commercial exports reached record levels during 1963, with shipments under Public Law 480 accounting for 29 percent of the total.

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

**TABLE II.—Exports of U.S. farm products under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, fiscal years 1955-63**

Program	1954-55 through 1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1954-55 through 1962-63
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	3,630	952	1,024	1,079	6,685
Title II.....	475	146	176	159	956
Title III:					
Barter.....	1,205	144	198	60	1,607
Donations.....	892	144	169	173	1,378
Title IV.....			19	58	77
Total.....	6,202	1,386	1,586	1,529	10,703
Mutual Security (AID) <sup>1</sup> .....	1,803	186	74	13	2,076
Commercial sales <sup>2</sup> .....	15,602	3,374	3,482	3,536	25,994
Total exports.....	23,607	4,946	5,142	5,078	38,773
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	26	28	31	30	28

<sup>1</sup> Sales for foreign currency and economic aid under the Act for International Development, Public Law 87-195, and Mutual Security Acts, Public Laws 665 and 165.

<sup>2</sup> Commercial sales for dollars 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.

# RELATIONSHIP TO COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

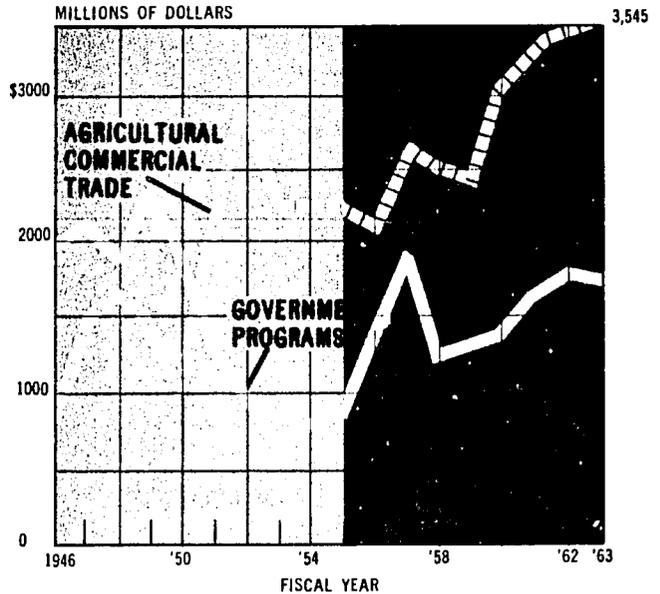


TABLE III.—Exports under Public Law 480 compared with total U.S. exports of specified commodities, fiscal year 1963

Programs	Wheat <sup>1</sup>	Corn <sup>2</sup>	Milled rice	Cotton	Edible vegetable oils <sup>3</sup>
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million cwt.	Thousand bales	Million pounds
Public Law 480:					
Title I.....	412	24	13	1,032	517
Title II.....	31	5	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	63
Title III:					
Barter.....	6	15	-----	-----	-----
Donations.....	29	15	-----	-----	124
Title IV.....	6	-----	1	185	67
Total.....	484	59	14	1,217	771
Mutual Security (AID) <sup>5</sup> .....	1	1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-----	6
Commercial sales <sup>6</sup> .....	152	351	10	2 415	2,955
Total exports.....	637	411	24	3,632	3,732
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports.....	76	14	58	34	21

<sup>1</sup> Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

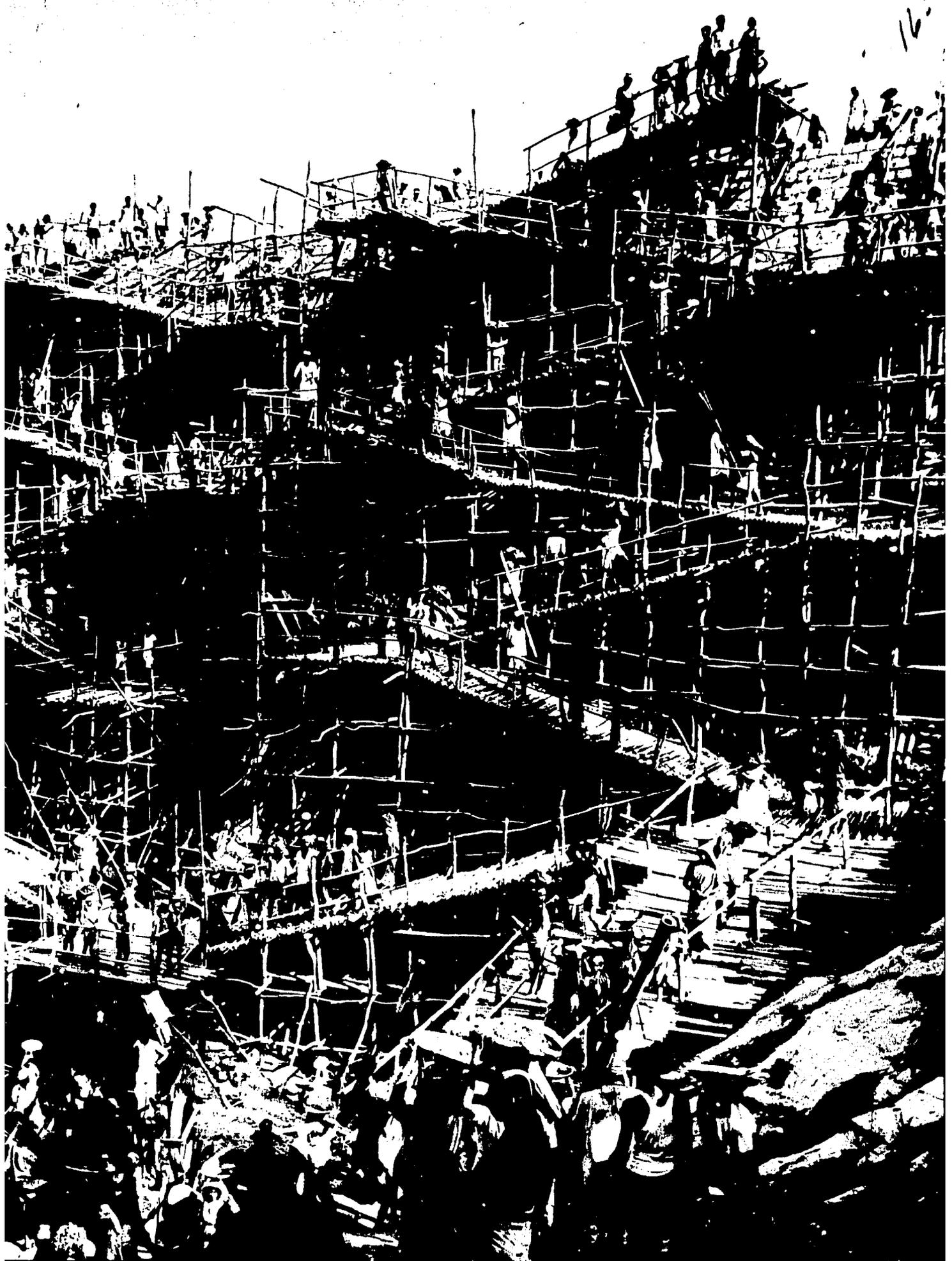
<sup>2</sup> Corn and corn equivalent of cornmeal.

<sup>3</sup> Includes edible vegetable oils and oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 500,000 cwt.

<sup>5</sup> Sales for foreign currency and economic aid under Public Law 87-105.

<sup>6</sup> Commercial sales for dollars 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

A number of departments and agencies are concerned with the development and implementation of title I agreements. An interagency staff committee, under the chairmanship of the Department of Agriculture, considers specific programs for foreign currency sales.

Factors taken into account in developing a title I agreement include: (1) the participating country's needs, economic status, and foreign exchange position; (2) the impact on dollar sales and other export programs; (3) effect on export markets of other supplying countries; and (4) the relationship of the program to the foreign aid program and overall foreign policies of the United States.

Primary responsibility for the title I programing is assigned by law and Executive order to the individual agencies as follows:

The *Department of Agriculture* is responsible for determining the commodities which are available for programing 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 *Department of State* is responsible for foreign policy determinations and for consultations with friendly exporting countries. The *Agency for International Development* reviews the programs for conformity to the aid programs of the United States and administers economic development loans and grants. It is also responsible for authorizing the negotiation and signing of agreements under delegation of authority from the Department of State. The *Bureau of the Budget* makes allocations and apportionments of foreign currencies to the extent to which the Director of the Bureau of the Budget deems necessary. The *Treasury Department* is responsible for the purchase, custody, deposit, and transfer, and sale of the currencies received. The *Director of Food for Peace* as a special assistant to the President and chairman of an interagency policy committee supervises and coordinates all Food for Peace programs. In addition, there are other departments and agencies which are concerned with the development of title I programs and other uses of the foreign currencies that accrue. (See table VI.)

*The enormous Sharavathi Hydro-electric Project—eventually capable of producing nearly a billion kilowatts—is the largest of 28 power projects being constructed in India with Public Law 480 help. (In this project, 62 percent of all local costs are loans from U.S.-owned rupee funds.) When completed, the projects will mean an increase of about 15 percent to the present installed capacity of power production in India.*

## Agreements Signed

Fifteen agreements, or amendments to agreements, with an export market value of approximately \$184.2 million, were entered into with 11 countries during the period July–December 1963. The commodity composition, export market value, and CCC cost of these agreements are shown in table IV. During the calendar year 1963, 34 agreements or amendments to agreements, were entered into with 20 countries, includ-

ing agreements for the first time with Cyprus, Ethiopia, and Senegal. They involve an export market value of approximately \$519 million.

Three hundred and seventy-three agreements, or supplements to agreements, with an export market value of \$9,525.7 million, have been entered into with 47 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 IV.—Commodity composition of title I agreements signed July–December 1963

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
			Million dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bu.....	<sup>1</sup> 63,674,000	110.4	157.4
Feed grains.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 15,209,000	20.2	20.2
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	28,659,000	20.5	20.5
Rice.....	Cwt.....	881,000	5.0	7.5
Dairy products.....	do.....	13,050,000	3.0	3.0
Fats and oils.....	do.....	35,273,000	3.3	3.3
Total commodities.....			162.4	211.9
Ocean transportation.....			21.8	21.8
Total, including ocean transportation.....			184.2	233.7

<sup>1</sup> Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

<sup>2</sup> Corn.....	Thous. bu.	12,519
Barley.....		2,296
Grain Sorghums.....		394
Total.....		15,209

TABLE V.—Commodity composition of all title I agreements signed July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1963

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
		Thousands	Million dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and wheat flour.....	Bu.....	<sup>1</sup> 2,909,199	4,829.5	7,899.2
Feed grains.....	do.....	<sup>2</sup> 432,512	516.2	625.3
Rice.....	Cwt.....	83,663	485.4	791.5
Cotton.....	Bale.....	<sup>3</sup> 8,125	1,184.8	1,690.8
Cotton linters.....	do.....	7	.3	.3
Meat products.....	Lb.....	113,193	38.1	38.1
Tobacco.....	do.....	411,722	300.8	300.8
Dairy products.....	do.....	533,830	102.1	161.1
Fats and oils.....	do.....	7,657,552	990.1	996.9
Poultry.....	do.....	32,843	9.7	9.7
Dry edible beans and peas.....	Cwt.....	1,015	8.0	8.0
Fruits and vegetables.....	Lb.....	198,148	18.1	18.1
Seeds.....	Cwt.....	10	.4	.4
Total commodities.....			8,483.5	12,540.2
Ocean transportation.....			1,042.2	1,042.2
Total, including ocean transportation.....			9,525.7	13,582.4

<sup>1</sup> Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.

	Bushels
<sup>2</sup> Corn.....	224,505,000
Oats.....	6,807,000
Barley.....	141,370,000
Grain Sorghums.....	55,003,000
Rye.....	4,737,000
Total.....	432,512,000

<sup>3</sup> Includes 73,600 bales extra-long staple cotton.

## Shipments

During the July-December 1963 period, title I shipments were 5.9 million tons, bringing the total for the calendar year 1963 to a record level of 13.9 million tons compared to 11.6 million tons in the calendar year 1962. Since the first shipments were made in January 1955, more than 81 million tons of agricultural commodities have been exported under title I.

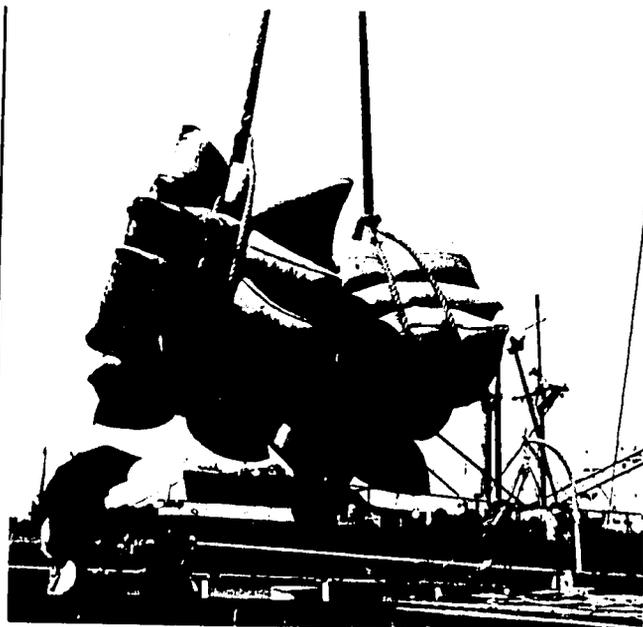
The export market value of title I shipments is estimated at \$1,151 million for the calendar year 1963, bringing the total from the beginning of the program to about \$7.2 billion. The export market value of commodities programed under all agreements signed through December 31, 1963, is \$8.5 billion (excluding ocean transportation costs). The difference between programing and shipments, \$1.3 billion, consists largely of forward programing under multiyear agreements.

Wheat is by far the major commodity exported under title I, shipments of wheat and flour equivalent during the calendar year 1963 amounting to about 400 million bushels. Total shipments of wheat and flour from the beginning of the program is about 2.4 billion bushels. Large quantities of corn, fats and oils, rice, dairy products, and cotton were also exported under title I during the calendar year 1963.

## 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.



*1963 shipments of title I agricultural commodities reached a record high of 13.9 million tons, an increase of 17 percent over the previous year.*

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 Cost

The CCC cost of financing the export of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, under agreements signed through December 31, 1963, is estimated at \$12,540.2 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 \$1,042 million. The total estimated cumulative cost is \$13,582 million.

The U.S. Government is receiving foreign currencies in payment for the export market value of these com-

modities and the ocean transportation financed (except for differences between foreign and U.S.-flag freight rates). The export market value of these commodities is \$8,483.5 million, which is \$4,056.7 million less than the estimated cost to CCC. (See footnotes on p. 11.)

The total cost of title I programs from July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1963, is \$11,292 million, which comprises \$10,357.4 million program costs, \$695.1 million ocean transportation costs (including \$325.8 million ocean freight differential), and \$239.5 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1963, CCC has been reimbursed by appropriations in the amount of \$9,947.1 million. Additional 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 totaled \$863.5 and \$84.1 million, respectively. This resulted in unrecovered costs as of December 31, 1963, of \$397.3 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 is shown as a combined total. As shipments are made, the foreign currencies are deposited to the account of the U.S. disbursing officer. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations concerning the custody, deposit, and sale of the currencies.

Title I sales proceeds available under the terms of the sales agreement for U.S. uses are generally available to agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government expenses which are payable in local currency, for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel, and where possible for sale to tourists. The dollars received are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

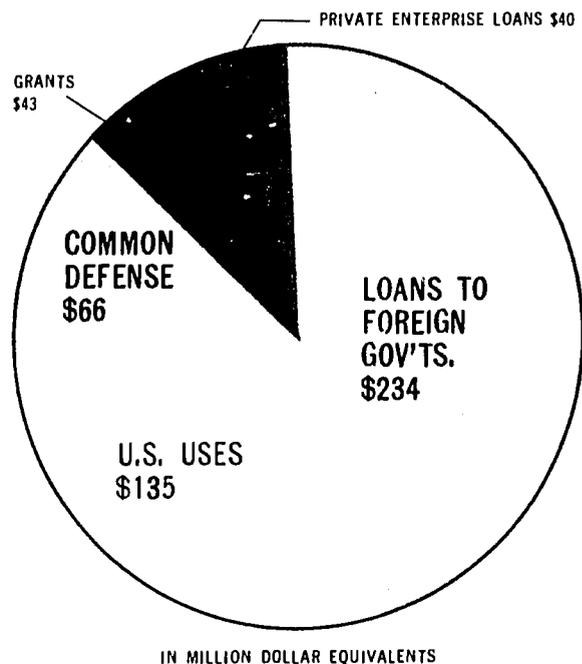
In countries where the supply of currencies is in excess of requirements for the payment of normal expenses, "U.S. use" proceeds are available for use under appropriations for special foreign currency programs as authorized by sections 104 (a), (b), (d), and (h) through (r) of Public Law 480 or other laws. In addition, sales of currencies to tourists may be undertaken under section

104(s). U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia were determined by the Treasury Department to be in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for the fiscal year 1964.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs (which may cover activities of lower priority than regular appropriations) include estimates in their budget submissions to the Bureau of the Budget. These proposals are reviewed in the light of discussions held at the time of negotiation of the sales agreement and analysis of the requesting agency's program requirements. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under the appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the currencies when needed and the appropriation is charged with the dollar value.

## LOCAL CURRENCY USES

TOTAL . . . \$519 MILLION  
IN CALENDAR YEAR 1963



Executive Order 11036, dated July 11, 1962, provides that "foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the act may be used for the purpose set forth in section 104 of the act in amounts consonant with applicable provisions of law and of sales agreements and loan agreements. Except as may be inconsistent with such law or agreement, priority shall be accorded to the sale of such currencies to appropriations or to their sale otherwise for dollars. To such extent as he may deem necessary, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall fix the amounts of such currencies to be used for the purposes set forth in section 104. The Director shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to any amounts

so fixed." Action by the Director is generally required only in exceptional circumstances.

Loans and grants to the purchasing country committed in the sales agreement under section 104 (c), (e), and (g) of the act (country uses) are available without charge to appropriations, except for economic development grants under section 104(e). Under the provisions of Executive Order 11036, the authority to waive the requirement for appropriations under section 104(e) is delegated by the President to the Secretary of State.

In all cases, however, agencies must await the crediting of currencies to their account by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations.

TABLE VI.—Agencies responsible for administering the expenditure of foreign currencies

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

<sup>1</sup> Assigned by Executive order.

## Exchange Rates Applicable to Title I Transactions

Title I, Public Law 480 agreements provide for the collection of local currencies at the rate for dollar exchange generally applicable to commercial import transactions. No special difficulty is encountered in applying the provision if a unitary rate is maintained by the recipient government. If more than one legal rate for foreign exchange transactions exists, mutual agreement as to the appropriate rate of exchange must be reached.

Throughout most of the period covered by this report, the standard for determining exchange rates in multiple-rate countries required the use of a rate

at least as favorable as the existing utilization rate for U.S. agencies. On December 16, 1963, section 101(f) was amended, replacing the former standard with the requirement that the United States obtain rates of exchange applicable to the sale of commodities under such agreements which are not less favorable than the highest of exchange rates legally obtainable from the Government or agencies thereof in the respective countries.

Most countries signing Public Law 480 agreements with the United States have unitary rates of exchange. However, where multiple exchange rates do exist with regard to Public Law 480 agreements, negotiated rates, based on the requirements of section 101(f), are mutually agreed upon.

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

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1963	Collections through June 30, 1963 <sup>1</sup>		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1963 <sup>3,4</sup>
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds <sup>2</sup>	
	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent
Argentina.....	64.1	30.5	.....	18.8
Austria.....	42.9	40.1	.....	39.8
Bolivia.....	24.5	9.2	.....	6.9
Brazil.....	386.4	351.4	3.7	115.9
Burma.....	51.4	38.9	4.3	16.2
Ceylon.....	30.8	26.6	.2	11.1
Chile.....	71.9	68.0	2.1	49.1
China (Taiwan).....	182.6	119.1	.6	86.4
Colombia.....	70.9	62.6	3.5	45.4
Congo.....	42.7	16.6	.....	7.1
Cyprus.....	2.2	.....	.....	.1
Ecuador.....	13.2	11.5	.1	8.7
Ethiopia.....	.9	.....	.....	.2
Finland.....	46.5	43.0	.9	31.9
France.....	35.8	35.7	1.4	28.7
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	.....	4.3
Greece.....	109.3	103.1	4.9	92.5
Guinea.....	12.8	6.2	.....	.4
Iceland.....	15.8	13.0	.2	11.1

(Continued—)

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

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1963	Collections through June 30, 1963 <sup>1</sup>		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1963 <sup>2,4</sup>
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds <sup>3</sup>	
	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent
India.....	2,430.9	1,599.2	20.1	780.1
Indonesia.....	344.6	254.9	.6	67.0
Iran.....	51.0	38.5	.4	32.5
Israel.....	291.0	223.6	18.6	160.6
Italy.....	152.9	144.2	1.4	140.3
Japan.....	150.8	146.3	-----	145.1
Korea.....	362.5	316.3	.4	279.7
Mexico.....	28.2	25.2	2.7	22.3
Morocco.....	21.9	19.6	1.3	4.6
Netherlands.....	.3	.3	-----	1.7
Pakistan.....	1,065.9	578.4	11.8	468.6
Paraguay.....	13.2	11.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.4
Peru.....	37.2	32.8	1.3	23.4
Philippines.....	36.2	34.6	.2	17.4
Poland.....	477.3	452.5	-----	4.9
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1	-----	7.1
Spain.....	505.9	488.0	9.5	367.6
Sudan.....	10.6	6.0	-----	1.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37.2	34.8	.2	7.3
Thailand.....	4.6	4.3	.1	4.8
Tunisia.....	33.6	29.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.6
Turkey.....	548.4	385.1	7.0	263.1
United Arab Republic.....	784.8	439.3	9.2	227.3
United Kingdom.....	48.2	48.5	-----	36.4
Uruguay.....	48.4	36.0	1.5	18.3
Vietnam.....	80.5	58.2	-----	33.4
Yugoslavia.....	624.1	587.5	9.8	278.7
Total.....	9,403.2	6,978.7	118.0	4,031.2

<sup>1</sup> Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

<sup>2</sup> Public Law 480, 104 (e) and (g) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of 104(d) commodities.

<sup>3</sup> Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursements under sec. 104 (c), (d), and (e) grants were 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), (e) loans, (h) through (r) at the weighted average rates at the end of the months in which transfers were made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in the accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under sec. 104 (a) through (r) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end-of-the-quarter market rates.

<sup>4</sup> Disbursements exceed collections in some countries because of conversions from other currencies.

<sup>5</sup> Under \$50,000.

<sup>6</sup> Differs from table V which reflects purchase authorization transactions.

## USES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Under agreements entered into during the July-December 1963 period, the dollar equivalents of planned foreign currency uses for the purposes specified in section 104 of the act are shown in the following table.

**TABLE VIII.—Planned uses of foreign currency under agreements signed during July-December 1963 <sup>1</sup>**

	Thousand dollar equivalent	Percent of total
Common defense (sec. 104(c)).....	30,823	16.7
Grants for economic development (sec. 104(e)).....	19,220	10.4
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104(e)).....	6,726	3.6
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104(g)).....	91,828	49.8
U.S. uses <sup>2</sup> .....	35,635	19.5
Total.....	<sup>3</sup> 184,232	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Agreements now 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

## Agricultural Market Development

Section 104(a): Up to 5 percent of foreign currencies generated by title I sales may be used to maintain or expand present export markets or to develop new markets abroad for U.S. agricultural commodities. Since the beginning of the program, Public Law 480 contributions, including administrative support costs,



*A kitchen demonstration bus, sponsored by U.S. wheat growers, goes from town to town showing Japanese housewives how to use U.S. wheat products and other foods in preparing nutritive meals for their families. This is one of 787 market development projects financed jointly by USDA and U.S. market cooperators since 1956. The Japanese, many of whom were introduced to U.S. farm commodities when they were recipients of American food donations, are now the world's leading dollar customers of the American farmer.*

for market development cooperative trade projects and trade fairs, have totaled about \$79.4 million for 787 projects in the 61 countries. During the July-December 1963 period, 46 new projects totaling \$9.2 million were approved. From their own resources, cooperating trade and agricultural groups have con-

tributed about \$35 million, bringing the foreign market development program total to \$114 million.

Agricultural market development has been carried on under four major types of programs: cooperative programs with trade and agricultural groups, trade fairs and trade centers, marketing research, and utilization research.

**TABLE IX.—Summary of section 104(a) export market development projects for specified periods<sup>1</sup>**

Period	Number of projects initiated <sup>2</sup>	USDA contribution <sup>3</sup>	Cooperator contribution	Total
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Fiscal year 1956.....	17	1,426	165	1,591
Fiscal year 1957.....	94	5,300	2,271	7,571
Fiscal year 1958.....	117	6,069	1,466	7,535
Fiscal year 1959.....	89	5,713	1,725	7,438
Fiscal year 1960.....	115	8,588	3,472	12,060
Fiscal year 1961.....	102	13,844	7,469	21,313
Fiscal year 1962.....	126	14,035	6,701	20,736
Fiscal year 1963.....	83	15,236	7,465	22,701
July-December 1963.....	46	9,208	4,218	13,426
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>79,419</b>	<b>34,952</b>	<b>114,371</b>

<sup>1</sup> Projects 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 authorization and expenditures.

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

<sup>3</sup> Approximate dollar equivalents.

## Cooperative Programs

Approved U.S. trade and agricultural groups (cooperators) carry out market development work, either directly or in cooperation with foreign trade and agricultural groups, by contributing funds, personnel, services, and supplies or equipment. The Department provides foreign currencies and overall guidance, including assistance by the Agricultural Attaché Service abroad. In a few cases, where trade groups were unavailable to undertake necessary commodity activities or when market analyses or problems cut across commodity lines, projects have been carried out directly by the Department.

During the first 6-month period of the fiscal year 1964, project agreements or amendments were signed with the following 20 U.S. trade and agricultural groups. Many other groups are currently participating under active projects signed in prior years.

American Dry Milk Institute, Inc.  
 Dairy Society International  
 Holstein-Friesian Association of America  
 Institute of American Poultry Industries  
 American Soybean Association  
 Soybean Council of America  
 California Raisin Advisory Board, Inc.  
 Florida Citrus Commission  
 National Canners Association  
 Northwest Horticultural Council, Inc.  
 Great Plains Wheat Market Development Association  
 Millers' National Federation  
 U.S. Feed Grains Council  
 U.S. Rice Export Development Association  
 American Seed Trade Association  
 Tanners' Council of America, Inc.  
 Burley & Dark Leaf Export Association, Inc.  
 Leaf Tobacco Exporters' Association, Inc.

Tobacco Associates, Inc.  
Virginia Dark-Fired & Sun-Cured Tobacco Export  
Association, Inc.

The project agreements cover a wide range of activities, including market analysis, studies of consumer demand, merchandising clinics, exhibits, food processing training schools, promotional contests, cooking demonstrations, tours by foreign groups of U.S. agricultural industries, advertising campaigns, survey teams of commodity representatives, and the production and distribution of various promotional and educational materials.

Studies are being made of foreign food health and sanitation laws to determine the effect they are having on U.S. agricultural exports. A food science mission was sent to Europe to determine the rationale behind the development of these regulations. This activity and a tour of U.S. production and marketing facilities by a German poultry team were carried out directly by the Department of Agriculture.

Recent examples of market development efforts to maintain and expand U.S. agricultural exports include:

*Cotton.*—Increased emphasis on more specialized cotton promotion such as awards for fashion and textile designs, home economics instruction and home sewing contests. This consumer-oriented promotion with manufacturer and retailer participation is being carried out in 16 countries representing 70 percent of the U.S. cotton exports in recent years.

*Soybeans.*—Training Iranian technicians on refining and hydrogenating soybean oil in 1962 and obtaining an agreement with a large Iranian soybean plant to put liquid soybean oil on the market. Such activities have helped increase U.S. soybean oil exports to that country from 2.2 million pounds in 1960-61 to nearly 27 million pounds in a single 6-month period in 1963.

*Poultry.*—Efforts were made to maintain the Western European market for poultry products and increasing promotion in other countries, particularly in Japan. In the 1963 promotion effort in Japan, highlighted by the Japanese Poultry Show, poultry exports to Japan increased from 725,000 pounds in the first 11 months of 1962 to 8,235,000 pounds in the same period of 1963.

*Fruit and canned food.*—Data were collected on trade restrictions, prices and other economic information, food habits and nutritional needs affecting U.S. fruit and canned food exports. Commodity representation teams abroad are determining potential markets, problems, and the effort required to develop these markets.

*Wheat.*—Continuation of the large-scale promotional and educational program for wheat with trade restrictions in the European Economic Community the subject of analysis. In addition, technical assistance and market intelligence programs were stepped up.

*Feed grains.*—Accelerated promotional activities for U.S. feed grain emphasizing more efficient feeding practices. Activities were also broadened in selected markets to include consumer promotion of *livestock products*. A record export of 15.3 million metric tons of feed grains was set in the fiscal year 1963.

*Rice.*—Activities such as home and food exhibitions, teaching aids, magazine articles, recipe books in addition to retail promotion helped double U.S. rice exports to the U.K. from 1960 to 1962.

## Trade Fair Activities

Section 104(a): In the second 6 months of 1963, the Department of Agriculture sponsored agricultural trade promotion exhibits at five overseas locations. This brings to 135 the number of exhibits sponsored by the Department since the beginning of its international trade fair exhibit program in 1955 through December 31, 1963. These exhibits have been shown in 32 countries at international trade fairs and other special events attended by an estimated 51 million persons.

## Cooperative trade center exhibits with Department of Commerce

Promotion of agricultural products continued during the July-December 1963 period at the U.S. Trade Centers in London and Tokyo. The facilities are shared with the Department of Commerce.

The fifth U.S. agricultural exhibition at the London Trade Center (October 10-November 11, 1963) featured a vegetable and flower seed exhibit together with a team representing U.S. seed trade. Conferences attended by British officials, representatives of trade associations, and tradesmen were held in London and at four other locations in England. Other exhibit displays directed toward British importers, included U.S. cranberries, California fresh celery, and U.S. hides and skins.

The second agricultural exhibition at the Tokyo Trade Center (August 18-September 20, 1963) stressed U.S. poultry and poultry products and egg solids. Twenty-three U.S. producing and exporting firms took part by exhibiting a wide selection of products for sampling and sales. Some 4,000 Japanese tradesmen, importers,



*The U.S. Department of Agriculture's pavilion at the Middle East Fair was one of 135 trade promotion exhibits in 32 countries attended by 51 million people in the past eight years.*

distributors, hotel and restaurant buyers observed demonstrations of use of the U.S. product as applied to the Japanese diet. In contracts made and business done, the U.S. firms considered it an unqualified success.

Arrangements were completed with the Department of Commerce to share the facilities of the U.S. Trade Center in Milan, Italy. This will give U.S. exporters of agricultural products a strategically located operational center in Italy and southern Europe.

*Lima, Peru.*—The Department also cooperated with Department of Commerce in sponsoring an agricultural section in the U.S. exhibit at the Third Pacific International Fair, October 26–November 10. The exhibit carried out by U.S. commodity groups cooperating with the Department supported U.S. market development projects in Peru and neighboring countries by featuring trigor (bulgur), soybean products, fruit, rice, poultry products, dairy products, and feed grain.

#### **FAS European trade promotion exhibits**

*Cologne, Germany.*—In cooperation with the U.S. food-processing industry and cooperating trade associations, the Department participated in the 1963 ANUGA International Food Fair, September 21–29, 1963. This U.S. exhibit consisted of a series of demonstration kitchens where U.S. agricultural products were demonstrated, sampled, and sold to the public. The central feature of the exhibit was a self-service store stocked with goods from 80 U.S. firms. A series of promotional luncheons and receptions were also held at the exhibit whereby

German and American tradesmen were brought together to discuss mutual trade problems and ways of overcoming them. Commodities featured at the exhibit were poultry and poultry products, honey, rice, soybean products, wheat food products, fruit, instant nonfat milk and soft ice cream, and frozen and dry packaged foods.

*Amsterdam, The Netherlands.*—Critical trade issues involving agricultural products and their access to Western European markets were highlighted in the joint U.S. Food and Agricultural Exhibition and Symposium held November 7 to 22. The exhibition and symposium drew official attendance from 17 Western European countries. Many other countries, particularly those interested in agricultural trade, sent observers.

The symposium, run concurrently with the exhibition, brought more than 600 leading agricultural spokesmen from the United States and 15 European countries. Each of the following subjects were discussed in full half-day sessions with speakers from both sides of the Atlantic: "The Place of Liberal Trade in the Policies of the West," "The Technological Revolution in World Agriculture," "Emerging Agricultural Trade Problems and Opportunities," "Science and the Development of Food Standards and Regulations for International Trade," "Consumer-Labor Interests in Food and Agricultural Trade," "Business Interests in Food and Agricultural Trade," "Problems of Farm Income in Relation to Trade," and "Relating National Agricultural Policies to Expanding Trade."

The final session brought into focus an exchange of



*Foreign currencies obtained from the sales of U.S. agricultural commodities are used to finance many market development activities overseas. This 1963 U.S. exhibit in Amsterdam—the largest ever presented—drew trade from throughout Western Europe.*

views from three key agricultural leaders of the Atlantic community: Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman representing the United States; Sicco L. Mansholt of the Netherlands representing the European Economic Community (Common Market), in which he serves as Vice President of the Commission; and Minister of Agriculture Christopher Soames representing the United Kingdom.

The exhibition also stressed the advantages of a liberal two-way trade policy. U.S. agricultural commodity trade groups displayed a wide variety of agricultural export products at special demonstration booths. Some 120 food-processing firms consigned a wide selection of typical American foods to an ultramodern self-service market open to purchases by the public where European tradesmen could see consumer demand being registered firsthand. Other sections of the exhibit pointed up similarities in problems faced by U.S. and European farmers; strict quality controls placed on U.S. food through inspection and labeling laws; a long list of European products exported to the United States; and special exhibits of nonfood agricultural products such as cotton, leather, tobacco, feed grains, and seeds.

### Marketing Research

The Department of Agriculture has continued its program of grants to foreign scientific institutions for marketing research under section 104(a). During the reporting period, one grant equivalent to \$92,536 was made to an

institute in India for studies in the Canary Coloration of raw wools. The cumulative total of grants for marketing research under section 104(a) since the beginning of the program now amounts to the equivalent of \$1,069,803.

The following are examples of research grants:

*Effect of ethylene-dibromide-fumigated feeds on farm animals.*—A study in Israel has shown that laying hens are particularly susceptible to the toxic action of ethylene dibromide. Calves a few days old were seriously affected, but there were no observable effects in milk cows, mature cows, older calves, and pigs.

*Insect infestation of spaghetti, macaroni, noodles, and other pastas.*—A comprehensive survey of about 375 pasta factories indicates that, contrary to previous belief, insects in pasta result from infestation after manufacture rather than from insects in the grain that survive through milling and the manufacturing processes.

*Market diseases of tropical fruits.*—A study in India on micro-organisms which cause decay of mangos, guavas, bananas, sapodillas, litchis, papayas, and pomegranates is providing useful information on crops grown in Florida and California which are not covered by domestic research programs. Some organisms not previously reported as pathogenic have been shown to cause fruit rots.

*Khapra beetle studies.*—Research on khapra beetle in Israel is furnishing basic information on this insect which is not established in the United States, but is being constantly intercepted in foreign imports. These studies are showing the effects of environment, population density, and feeding habits on development of the insect.

## Utilization Research

Section 104(a): Continued progress has been made in the awarding of grants and contracts to foreign institutions for agricultural commodity research that can contribute to market expansion. This program, conducted by the Department of Agriculture, emphasizes fundamental chemical and physical research that is needed to provide a sound basis for technological developments. It is an extension of the Department's domestic program in this field. During the reporting period, 14 new grants, for periods up to 5 years and totaling about \$900,000 equivalent, were made to institutions in Australia, France, India, Israel, Poland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom for research designed to increase the utilization of cereal grains, cotton, animal products, fruits, oilseeds, vegetables, and other commodities. Six other grants, in the total amount of about \$600,000, have been negotiated and offered to foreign institutions, and await only the institutions' concurrence to become effective.

Since the inception of the program, 163 grants and contracts, valued at about \$10.7 million equivalent, have been made; of these, 141 are still active.

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

*Cotton and wool:* (1) The counting of neps—small, tangled clumps of fibers—is an important quality control measure in the processing of cotton into fabrics. A device has been developed which automatically counts neps in a sample of card web and electronically classifies them into four groups according to size. Knowledge of nep distribution permits adjustment of processing equipment to produce cotton fabrics of improved quality and uniformity. (2) Techniques have been developed to permit the rapid measurement of crimp in cotton fibers, and to assess the relationship of crimp to the force required to withdraw a fiber from a bundle. This basic information

should make possible an analysis of the effects of crimp on the mechanical processing performance of different cottons in the various steps of the cotton manufacturing process. (3) Many of cotton's basic properties are related to the size of the cellulose molecules of which the fiber is composed. An important means for estimating this is through measurement of viscosity of a solution of cotton in suitable solvents. Fundamental research under an Indian grant is developing improved solvents that are less sensitive and are easier to manipulate than the solvents now generally used for this purpose. (4) Research under a British grant has led to the discovery of a new sulfur compound in wool hydrolysates, that has cleared up a puzzling discrepancy in the analysis of sulfur in wool. Such sulfur compounds serve as crosslinks connecting the protein chains. The discovery of the new compound suggests the possibility of modifying wool in such a way as to introduce polysulfide bridges in addition to naturally occurring disulfide bridges that will reduce shrinkage and lead to the development of fabrics less susceptible to creasing and wrinkling.

*Cereal grains:* (1) New fundamental information of importance to process development has been obtained on the nature of the enzymes involved in the fermentative conversion of grain products to 5-ketogluconic acid, which is a potentially important intermediate for the production of commercial chemicals. (2) Fundamental studies on the keeping quality of oats have led to the chemical synthesis of a series of new, nontoxic antioxidants from readily available naturally occurring substances that can be used in a wide range of foodstuffs. These new compounds are the subject of a U.S. public service patent application. (3) Important basic information has been obtained on the chemical reactions involved in the production of mildly oxidized starches, which are widely used commercial products in the United States. This information has suggested alterations in existing processes that will permit the manufacture of products with improved quality for specific end

uses. (4) Electronic computer techniques have been developed for studying interactions between starch and the proteins associated with starch in cereal grains, and model starch molecules of uniform size have been synthesized for use as control compounds in these studies, which are expected to yield fundamental information that will be useful in improving the processing of grain starches and their products. (5) Extensive information has been accumulated on the distribution of classes of phosphorus compounds in wheat flour and protein preparations. This information fills a large gap that has long existed in knowledge of the composition of wheat and wheat products. Progress thus far has also shown that the ratio of total protein to total fat parallels the sedimentation value, commonly used as an index of the baking characteristics of flour.

*Fats and oils:* (1) A new process has been discovered for the preparation of surface-active agents from sucrose and derivatives of animal fats. This development has potential for increasing the use of animal fats, and application has been made for a U.S. public service patent. (2) Fundamental research under a recently completed French grant yielded a large number of new chemical derivatives of fats and oils, known as alkyl aryl ketones. Screening tests have indicated that many of these derivatives have potential uses in such products as surface-active agents, plasticizers, fungicides, lubricants, and lubricant additives.

*Dairy products:* (1) Work by molecular biologists in France has resulted in the isolation and purification of acid deoxyribonuclease, an enzyme that is essential to advancement of research on the complex structure of the giant protein and nucleic acid molecules that have genetic control over the formation of plant and animal proteins. Results from these fundamental studies will contribute significantly to knowledge of genetic factors dictating the composition of milk proteins, which in turn influence the behavior of milk under

processing conditions. (2) Scientists at the Biochemical Institute in Helsinki are tracing the transmission of chemical compounds found in fodder plants to milk, and observing the effect of this milk on rats and human subjects. Conclusive evidence has been obtained to disprove allegations that antithyroid substances present in cabbage, turnips, and kale can induce goiter via cow's milk. These findings should remove fear by milk consumers that goitrogenic substances could gain entrance to the milk through transmission of certain fodder constituents. (3) Cheese technologists at a Polish institution report that some irradiated forms of molds can react with milk to form camembert and roquefort cheeses of exceptionally high vitamin B content. The chemical and microbiological changes involved are being investigated in efforts to develop processes for the manufacture of soft cheeses of consistently good flavor and enriched nutritional value.

*Meat:* Modifications in beef-canning processes are indicated as a result of grant research in an Italian institution, which show that the precooking step destroys a major portion of the vitamin B complex present in raw meat, and also decreases the digestibility of the meat proteins. Additional information along these lines should help the meat industry offer the consumer canned meats of better flavor and nutritional value.

*Vegetables:* A close correlation has been shown to exist between the degree of enzymic discoloration in potatoes and the content of an amino acid known as tyrosine. These results will be useful in the modification of processing operations to avoid discoloration; in addition, it is possible that the effect of climatic, cultural, or kinetic factors on enzymic browning may be studied in terms of their influence on the synthesis of tyrosine in the growing plant. For example, greenhouse studies have indicated that certain fertilizer enrichment programs increase the concentration of tyrosine as much as three times.

## 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 authorizes the use of foreign currencies for the procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense. The agreements, or amendments thereto, specify the percentage of proceeds to be used for the benefit of the participating governments. Such funds, administered by Defense and AID, are not sub-

ject to agency appropriations and are usually made available as grants.

During the calendar year 1963, the Department of Treasury transferred to AID and the Department of Defense \$8.7 million. Disbursements by agencies totaled \$89.5 million for the same period.

## Purchase of Goods for Other Friendly Countries

Section 104(d): No funds have been earmarked in sales agreements under this section, which authorizes the use of foreign currencies to purchase goods and services for other friendly countries, since the period July-December 1960. Since 1961, currencies under this section have been subject to the policy requiring appropriation action. To date, no appropriations have been requested specifically for this purpose, but in 1962, \$15 million of Indian rupees was made available to AID under section 104(d) for use in Nepal under an exception to the policy.

TABLE X.—Procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense since beginning of the program through Dec. 31, 1963, sec. 104(c)

Country	Treasury Department transfers to agencies		Defense Department allocations	Agency disbursements
	Defense <sup>1</sup>	AID		
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Brazil.....	59	-----	-----	59
Chile.....	88	-----	-----	88
China (Taiwan).....	-----	67,790	-----	47,617
Colombia.....	55	-----	-----	55
Greece.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indonesia.....	-----	28,730	-----	28,730
Iran.....	-----	-----	5,924	5,884
Japan.....	700	-----	-----	700
Korea.....	-----	234,120	48,107	278,321
Pakistan.....	-----	-----	57,370	56,302
Peru.....	100	-----	-----	100
Philippines.....	-----	7,114	-----	2,591
Spain.....	-----	-----	6,884	4,099
Turkey.....	-----	85,569	14,255	91,351
Vietnam.....	-----	41,693	-----	28,799
Total.....	1,002	469,690	132,450	544,696

<sup>1</sup> To Army for mapping.



## Grants for Economic Development

Section 104(e): Title I agreements signed during the July–December 1963 period provided the local currency equivalent of \$19.2 million in grants to promote economic development and trade. The cumulative total available for grants since the beginning of the program through December 31, 1963, reached the equivalent of approximately \$1.8 billion. As of June 30, 1963, the local currency equivalent of \$523.4 million had actually been disbursed since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1955. This includes \$133.5 million worth of local currencies disbursed as grants during January–June 1963.

Agreements signed during July–December 1963 increased the proportion value of local currencies planned to be used for grants from 6.9 percent during January–June 1963 to 10.4 percent. This was due primarily to a grant of 20 percent (equivalent of \$18.9 million) of the sales proceeds provided for in the agreement signed with Brazil on September 11, 1963. The only other grant approved during the same period was one for 20 percent (equivalent of \$340,000) with Paraguay.

Grants have been useful in various ways in promoting U.S. foreign policy objectives. Some of the more outstanding examples are:

*Brazil.*—Grants of local currencies are being issued to supplement section 104(g) loans in financing non-revenue-producing community projects in the critical Northeast area for the construction of sanitary facilities and potable water systems. These health programs, together with the educational campaign being financed with 104(g) loans are designed to provide a rapid

*Food for Peace has played a major role in the world-wide effort to eradicate malaria. In India, a major portion of the highly successful eradication effort has been financed from grants of rupees the U.S. had received from the sale of wheat. In 1953, India reported 75 million malaria cases and a million malaria deaths. A decade later, only 75,000 cases were reported, without a single death. Studies have shown that funds invested in anti-malaria spraying operations have resulted in returns of 50-to-1 industrial productivity increases.*

improvement in basic living standards—vital to the success of the joint U.S.-Brazilian special programs for the Northeast area.

*Tunisia.*—Grant funds are also being used to supplement 104(g) loan-financed programs to develop agriculture which is the mainstay of the economy. In this connection, a grant of \$2.5 million worth of dinars has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture for the construction of six vocational agricultural schools and necessary equipment to go with them. An additional grant of \$3 million equivalent in dinars has financed the construction of 805 primary school classrooms and 255 housing units for teachers and for enlarging and remodeling 2 boys schools having an enrollment of over 1,500 students.

*Congo.*—As of the end of 1963, projects totaling about \$5.6 million in grants for essential public works had been approved and were in various stages of implementation. Since this program is designed to rehabilitate the badly rundown transportation system, the majority of some 46 projects in progress are for road construction and repair. Other projects included the repair of 15 bridges destroyed during the fighting in Katanga, dredging the outlet of Lake Tanganyika to relieve flooding and repair work on the railroad system. These projects serve a vital purpose in mobilizing the necessary local resources needed to complement other economic aid in the form of foreign exchange. The public works program has become the nucleus of the capital budget of the Congolese Government and will be incorporated in the budget for 1964. Local currencies derived from economic aid supplied by West Germany also are being used in support of this program.

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

Country	Jan. 1— June 30, 1963— all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1963									
		All fields	Food and agricul- ture	Indus- try and mining	Trans- porta- tion	Labor	Health and sanita- tion	Educa- tion	Public admin- istra- tion	Commu- nity develop- ment	General and miscel- laneous
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Total, all regions..	133.5	523.4	163.3	21.1	68.2	14.2	70.3	106.7	0.6	55.1	23.9
Near East and South Asia.....	119.5	401.2	123.8	14.0	18.7	13.4	69.5	106.1	.6	54.6	.8
Ceylon.....	.1	1.9			.3	.2	.3		( <sup>1</sup> )	1.1	
Greece.....		7.4								7.4	
India.....	50.8	172.7	23.9	1.0	9.1	12.9	64.0	61.5			.3
Israel.....	4.0	12.9	3.1	6.1	.8		.4	2.4			
Pakistan.....	64.4	203.9	94.2	6.9	8.2	.3	4.8	42.2	.6	46.1	5
Turkey.....		2.1	2.1								
U.A.R.....	.2	.8	.5	( <sup>1</sup> )	.3						
Latin America.....	3.6	9.8	.5				.8	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.5	7.9
Brazil.....	3.6	9.7	.5				.8	.2	( <sup>1</sup> )	.4	7.9
Peru.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	.1								.1	
Far East.....	2.4	8.0	3.0	1.7	.1						3.3
Burma.....	.1	.1			.1						
Indonesia.....	1.0	5.6	3.0	1.7							1.0
Japan.....		.6									.6
Philippines.....	1.3	1.7									1.7
Africa.....	7.9	13.1				.8		.4			11.9
Congo.....	6.7	6.7									6.7
Tunisia.....	1.2	6.4				.8		.4			5.2
Europe: Yugoslavia.....	.1	90.8	36.0	5.4	49.4						

<sup>1</sup> Less than the equivalent of \$50,000.

## Loans to Private Enterprise

Section 104(e): This section provides that up to 25 percent of title I sales proceeds 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.

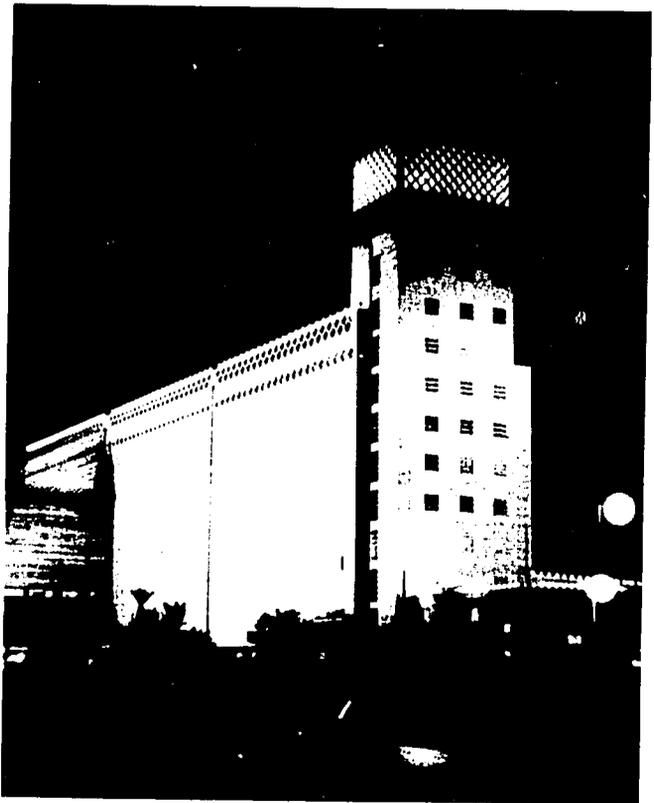
Loans are repayable in the foreign currency of the host country. Loans for financing the production of commodities which would compete with U.S. sales, here or abroad, are prohibited by law. Interest rates are similar to those charged for comparable loans in the foreign country. During the reporting period the interest rate in Taiwan was reduced by AID from 12 percent to 9 percent, reflecting a reduction in local bank rates.

TABLE XII.—Amount available for section 104(e) loans to private business firms specified in agreements signed July 1–Dec. 31, 1963

Country	Percentage of foreign currency	Amount
		Thousand dollars equivalent
Congo.....	15	225
Greece.....	13	2,080
Guinea.....	25	1,350
India.....	5	385
Iran.....	5	310
Korea.....	2.2	475
Paraguay.....	20	255
Senegal.....	15	93
Tunisia.....	20	638
United Arab Republic.....	5	915
Total.....		6,726

During the reporting period, AID approved 17 loans, and increased 2 loans, in 12 countries, in an amount of foreign currencies equivalent to approximately \$29.8 million. These loans increased the number of loan approv-

als, cumulative August 13, 1957, through December 31, 1963, to 249, totaling \$179.3 million in 23 countries, as shown in table XIII. The loans will aid in financing production, in these less-developed countries, of items such as flashlight batteries, pharmaceuticals, low-cost housing, soaps, chemicals, electronic equipment, tires and tubes, fertilizers, steel tubes and pipes, and refrigerators. Among these is the loan of the India rupee equivalent of \$17.5 million loaned to an Indian firm formed by two U.S. firms, to help finance the construction of a \$68 million fertilizer plant. This is the largest loan ever authorized by AID under section 104(e).



Israel's Dagon silo, which stores much of the agricultural imports from the United States, was built and recently enlarged with the help of foreign currency loans to private enterprise (commonly referred to as Cooley loans). The silo was one of 249 projects around the world to which the United States has provided similar assistance to private business firms.

As of December 31, 1963, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of Bolivia, China (Taiwan), Finland, Greece, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Vietnam. Applications were no longer being accepted for loans in the currencies of Colombia, Peru, and the Philippines, either because the funds were already fully committed or were substantially less than the amounts requested in applications already on hand. No applications for loans in Ceylon are being considered at the present time.

**TABLE XIII.—Sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms approved as of Dec. 31, 1963**

Country	Number of Loans		Amount (cumulative)
	July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963	
			Million dollars equivalent
Ceylon.....		1	0.4
Chile.....		5	.7
China (Taiwan).....	1	16	4.4
Colombia.....		17	5.5
Ecuador.....	(1)	3	1.0
Finland.....		5	2.6
France.....		9	5.8
Greece.....		10	5.1
India.....	4	33	67.2
Iran.....	1	3	2.4
Israel.....	3	53	23.9
Italy.....		6	4.7
Korea.....	1	8	1.8
Mexico.....		19	7.4
Pakistan.....	1	17	12.3
Paraguay.....		1	.8
Peru.....	1	7	2.7
Philippines.....	2	6	3.9
Sudan.....	1	1	.6
Turkey.....	1	16	21.3
United Arab Republic.....		2	1.0
Uruguay.....	1	10	3.3
Vietnam.....		1	.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>179.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Loan increased.

<sup>2</sup> Also one loan increased.

## Payment of U.S. Obligations

Section 104(f): Sales agreements signed during the July–December 1963 period provided that foreign currencies equivalent to \$35.6 million be made available for payment of U.S. obligations and for other U.S. uses.

U.S. agencies use appropriated dollars to purchase, from the disbursing officers in the U.S. embassies, foreign currencies generated by title I sales. The dollars derived from these sales are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Through June 30, 1963, the Bureau of the Budget allocated to the Department of Treasury foreign currencies equivalent to \$1,716 million (calculated at import collection rates). Of this amount the equivalent of about \$874 million (at collection rates) was sold, and the CCC was reimbursed to the extent of \$705 million (at Treasury selling rates). The difference of \$169 million between these two latter figures reflects the fact that the figure \$874 million is calculated at the exchange rates at which foreign currencies are collected, whereas reimbursements to the CCC are necessarily limited to the actual market rates at which these currencies are sold. Also this difference excludes unrealized exchange losses attributable to foreign currency balances not yet sold. Transactions under the military family housing program are not included in these calculations.

## U.S. Information Agency Programs

Section 104(f): Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1963, all local currency costs of the U.S. Information Agency in the excess currency countries (see p. 21) have been funded under section 104(f). These activities include periodical, pamphlet, and book translation, publication, and distribution; production and distribution of motion picture, radio, and television programs; showing of exhibits; operation of libraries and information centers; support to binational organizations; and related costs.

During the reporting period, the equivalent of \$3,981,000 was expended in 10 countries. The cumulative total for Agency uses of 104(f) under the special foreign currency appropriation is \$13,757,000 as shown in the following table.



*Foreign currencies have helped transmit the image of the U. S. abroad through support of the United States Information Agency program. In India (where a USIS film on cholera control is being shown above), 99 percent of the more than \$5 million USIS program budget was paid for from U.S.-owned rupees received through Food for Peace sales.*

**TABLE XIV.—Expenses of U.S. Information Agency Programs under sec. 104(f)**

Country	Expenditures July through December 1963	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963
	Thousand dol- lar equivalent	Thousand dol- lar equivalent
Burma.....	247	1,008
India.....	2,180	7,201
Indonesia.....	117	734
Israel.....	157	441
Nepal.....	23	23
Pakistan.....	730	2,668
Poland.....	17	78
United Arab Republic.....	325	991
Syria.....	23	140
Yugoslavia.....	162	473
Total.....	3,981	13,757

### **Military Family Housing**

Public Law 765, 83d Congress, as amended, authorized the use of up to \$250 million worth of foreign currencies generated by sales of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities under title I, Public Law 480, or by barter transactions for the construction, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military family housing and related facilities; and that the Commodity Credit Corporation

(CCC) would be reimbursed from Department of Defense appropriations otherwise available for the payment of quarters allowances to the extent the housing is occupied.

There were no new allocations for financing military family housing activity under 104(f) during the July-December 1963 period. Since the beginning of the program through December 31, 1963, \$93,960,000 (excludes \$50 million barter housing in France) have been transferred to the Department of Defense. Disbursements totaling \$83,991,000 have been made for the program in Austria, Finland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

### **Loans to Foreign Governments**

Section 104(g): The largest and one of the most important uses of title I-generated local currencies are economic development loans under this section. The equivalent of \$91.8 million in foreign currency was provided for in title I agreements signed during July-December 1963. Since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1955 through December 31, 1963, a little over \$4.3 billion equivalent in foreign currency has been earmarked for economic development loans to governments receiving Public Law 480 commodities.

The loan program is administered by the Agency for International Development. Every effort is made to coordinate the use of such loans with other forms of assistance. For example, foreign currencies are used to pay costs such as labor, and locally produced materials required to supplement the foreign exchange costs of various projects financed by the United States and international lending institutions.

While title I agreements specify the amounts of currencies set aside for economic development loans, they do not provide for such details as loan terms, the loan period, interest rate, and projects eligible. These are embodied in a separate loan agreement which is usually negotiated simultaneously with the sales agreement and is signed by representatives of the Agency for International Development and the foreign government in Washington. Specific projects to be financed by section 104(g) loan funds and other related details are developed jointly by the U.S. AID mission and host government representatives.

Loan agreements and amendments to agreements having approximate value in terms of foreign currency equivalent of \$40 million were signed with five countries during the July-December 1963 period. The following examples of types of projects financed by section 104(g) loans illustrate how such funds are used and the benefits that result.

*Brazil.*—Some \$20 million worth of cruzeiros are being loaned to eight States in impoverished Northeast area for construction of schools and for the training of teachers and school administrators. This program is an important part of the Alliance for Progress effort to tackle the problem of illiteracy—a major restraint to the future development of the area. One of the subprojects, in the State of Goias, is providing some \$2 million in cruzeiros for building and equipping 528 elementary classrooms, 4 high schools, an agricultural high school, 3 elementary industrial schools, an agricultural vocational high school, and 3 teacher training centers. The State government has raised its commitment to the overall education program to 18 percent of the total budgetary receipts.

*China (Taiwan).*—Approximately \$4.5 million equivalent in loans, combined with a host country contribution of \$1.8 million worth of Taiwan dollars, has been set up to finance a project to promote increased private capital investment by foreign and local investors in Taiwan through the establishment of and administration of industrial districts for completion in the fiscal year 1965.

The main objective of the industrial districts is to provide private manufacturing firms with reasonably priced land, standard factory buildings, utilities, transportation facilities, construction credit, and real estate management services. The Lin-Tu District, for example, provided for the development of about 40 hectares of land for industrial purposes. Land sales started in July 1962, and by the end of October 1963, about 65 percent of the developed land was sold to 26 companies engaging in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, handicraft, plastics, metallic containers, soaps, chemicals, frozen food, textiles, etc. Two standard factory units were built and sold to a frozen food company. Three more units are now under construction for the use of a woodcraft factory. In addition, as of November 1, 1963, there were seven applicants for factory loans amounting to over \$600,000 equivalent in local currency.

*Tunisia.*—A loan has been made to the Banque Nationale Agricola which is the principal agricultural credit institution in the country. To date, about \$3,984,000 worth of local currency (dinars) have been obligated to augment the Bank's Special Agricultural Revolving Fund which makes long-, medium-, and short-term loans to farmers, cooperatives, and other agricultural enterprises. A section 104(g) loan of \$5,581,000 worth of dinars will supplement the equivalent of \$5,236,000 of title II, section 202, funds to assist the Tunisian Government in a massive effort to reclaim arid lands. By the end of the calendar year 1964, approximately 1,750,000 acres will have been improved or reclaimed by terracing, cultivation, and improvement of rangeland by plowing and installing earth contour barriers for soil and water conservation. This project will employ up to 40,000 workers at any one time. The section 104(g) currency for this project will be used to provide a straight wage payment in place of a payment in kind with title II wheat for some 23,000 workers.

Tunisia attaches the highest importance to the use of cooperatives as a way of rationalizing agricultural production without resorting to collectivization. A recently concluded section 104(g) loan of \$1,428,511 equivalent in dinars will finance approximately 10 percent of a Tunisian Government undertaking to construct 8,000 rural housing units over the next 3 years. Four thousand of these units will be on 200 farm cooperatives in the cereal-farming and livestock northern areas, embracing about 500,000 acres. Three thousand more units will be on 300 cooperatives in the central and southern part of the country. These will cover about 5 million acres of agricultural lands.

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

Area and country	Jan. 1– June 30, 1963, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1963								
		All fields	Food and agri- culture	Industry and mining	Trans- portation	Health and sani- tation	Educa- tion	Community develop- ment	Public adminis- tration	General and miscel- laneous
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Total, all regions <sup>1</sup> .....	214.3	2,016.9	248.1	982.8	194.2	31.8	26.9	14.9	3.1	514.8
Near East and South Asia <sup>1</sup> .....	183.3	1,109.6	49.3	548.0	73.8	26.5	.3	5.2	3.1	403.4
Ceylon <sup>1</sup> .....		4.2	3.0	.5						.2
Greece.....	1.9	49.4	6.0	10.3	19.4		.3	1.9		11.6
India.....	109.1	489.1		400.5						88.6
Iran.....	4.0	16.8	4.6	1.2	11.0					
Israel.....	5.9	118.9	35.7	65.6	6.1	.9			3.1	7.5
Pakistan.....	23.2	156.5		69.9	36.9	25.6		3.3		20.8
Syrian Arab Republic.....		2.1								2.1
Turkey.....	19.6	72.8								72.8
United Arab Republic.....	19.6	199.8								199.8
Latin America.....	4.4	245.8	52.7	107.5	36.0	2.9	.1	4.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	41.8
Argentina.....	.2	9.4								9.4
Bolivia.....	1.0	6.1	1.1	4.9						
Brazil.....		114.7	6.9	91.6	13.1					3.0
Chile.....	1.5	39.8	15.2	1.9	16.9	2.1		3.7		
Colombia.....	.9	29.4								29.4
Ecuador.....	.1	6.4	3.6	1.6	1.0	.2	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )		( <sup>2</sup> )
Mexico.....		10.3	10.3							
Paraguay.....	.3	4.1	1.1		2.4	.6			( <sup>2</sup> )	
Peru.....		13.3	12.2	.2				.8		
Uruguay.....	.4	12.3	2.3	7.3	2.6					
Far East.....	1.1	153.6	47.0	90.2	12.6	1.6				2.4
Burma.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	8.0	5.9	.5		1.6				
China (Taiwan).....	1.1	6.2		4.1	1.5					.6
Indonesia.....		27.2	7.3	8.9	11.1					
Japan.....		105.5	28.8	76.7						.1
Philippines.....		5.0	5.0							
Thailand.....		1.7								1.7
Africa: Tunisia.....	1.1	5.4	1.1							4.3

(Continued—)

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

Area and country	Jan. 1– June 30, 1963, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1963								
		All fields	Food and agri- culture	Industry and mining	Trans- portation	Health and sani- tation	Educa- tion	Community develop- ment	Public adminis- tration	General and miscel- laneous
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Europe.....	24.4	502.5	98.0	237.1	71.8	.8	26.5	5.2	-----	62.9
Austria.....	.5	25.5	-----	25.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Finland.....	-----	18.7	-----	18.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iceland.....	1.7	7.8	.4	7.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Italy.....	-----	92.5	16.0	-----	-----	-----	13.7	-----	-----	.1
Portugal.....	-----	3.4	-----	3.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	62.8
Spain.....	21.9	174.6	72.5	72.1	27.5	-----	2.4	-----	-----	-----
Yugoslavia.....	.3	180.0	9.1	110.2	44.3	.8	10.4	5.2	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Includes less than the equivalent of \$50,000 for labor activity in Ceylon.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than the equivalent of \$50,000.

### Summary of AID Programs

The financial status of all programs administered by AID utilizing title I, section 104, currencies since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1955 through June 30, 1963, is summarized in the following table. These programs comprise grants under section 104(e), loans under section 104(g), that portion of section 104(c) grants for common defense administered by AID, loans to private enterprise under section 104(e), and section 104(d) funds for procurement of goods and services for friendly third countries.

As of June 30, 1963, a little over \$4.7 billion had been transferred to AID and made available for disbursement since the beginning of the program. Of this amount, approximately \$3.2 billion had been actually disbursed, including \$2.0 billion equivalent for section 104(g) economic development loans. The equivalent of \$375.8

million was available for Cooley loans to private enterprise under section 104(e). Of this amount, about \$106 million equivalent had been disbursed, leaving a planned use balance of about \$270 million.

In order to provide a measure of the current dollar equivalent value of the balance of funds on hand, certain adjustments have been made to reflect losses caused by variations in exchange rates which took place after local currency deposits were made. While the amount of foreign currency in U.S. accounts does not change, its current value expressed in dollar equivalents is subject to increases or decreases as the exchange rates fluctuate as shown under "rate and adjustment losses" in the following table. Such losses as of June 30, 1963, were the equivalent of \$312.4 million.

Holdings of Indian rupees alone make up more than 50 percent of the total amount available for AID-administered programs.



*Typical of the many multi-purpose power projects being constructed in South Asia with U.S. aid is this hydroelectric power plant, built with the help of foreign currency economic development loans in East Pakistan. In addition to power production, the project was designed to open up lands for cultivation, create backwater channels, provide flood protection, and improve navigational facilities. Another Public Law 480 supported multi-purpose power project, the Indus Basin Development Plan in West Pakistan, will mean as much to the irrigation and capacity of that country as TVA has meant to the United States.*



*The Nagarjunasagar dam—soon to be the largest and tallest masonry dam in the world—will irrigate 3.5 million acres of land in South India and generate 400,000 kilowatts. The project is part of a massive 12-project River Valley Development program which has been aided substantially by foreign currency economic development loans.*

TABLE XVI.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through June 30, 1963<sup>1</sup>

Region and country	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	Withdrawals	Cash balance
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Total, all regions.....	4,705.7	312.4	3,149.2	1,244.0
Near East and South Asia.....	2,603.8	10.3	1,712.7	880.7
Ceylon.....	19.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	13.4
Greece.....	66.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	62.0	4.1
India.....	1,317.0	-4.7	696.5	625.3
Iran.....	26.3	-.1	22.8	3.7
Israel.....	191.5	12.6	146.4	32.4
Nepal.....	31.3	-.1	16.4	15.0
Pakistan.....	408.6	-.1	382.0	26.7
Syrian Arab Republic.....	23.7	1.0	2.1	20.6
Turkey.....	213.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	176.9	36.8
United Arab Republic.....	306.1	1.7	201.6	102.7
Latin America.....	463.4	100.9	273.1	89.6
Argentina.....	18.2	8.5	9.4	.3
Bolivia.....	7.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.4	.7
Brazil.....	269.3	74.1	124.4	70.8
Chile.....	52.5	9.6	40.5	2.5
Colombia.....	41.6	5.1	34.2	2.3
Ecuador.....	7.9	.1	6.6	1.2
Mexico.....	17.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	17.0	.6
Paraguay.....	7.9	.1	4.2	3.7
Peru.....	22.7	.6	15.0	7.1
Uruguay.....	18.6	2.8	15.4	.4
Far East.....	753.4	135.6	527.0	90.6
Burma.....	30.5	.4	8.1	22.6
China (Taiwan).....	79.6	-.2	63.9	15.8
Indonesia.....	210.9	135.2	58.3	17.4
Japan.....	115.0	-----	114.8	.3
Korea.....	257.9	.4	242.3	15.2
Philippines.....	22.4	.5	10.5	11.5
Thailand.....	1.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.7	.1
Vietnam.....	35.3	.1	27.4	7.7
Africa.....	54.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	18.4	35.8
Congo.....	12.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.7	5.6
Guinea.....	3.9	-----	-----	3.9
Morocco.....	11.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	11.4
Sudan.....	3.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----	3.3
Tunisia.....	23.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	11.7	11.6

(Continued—)

TABLE XVI.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through June 30, 1963<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Region and country	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	Withdrawals	Cash balance
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Europe.....	830.7	65.6	618.0	147.3
Austria.....	25.5	— .1	25.6	.....
Finland.....	29.8	5.8	22.9	1.2
France.....	10.8	.2	10.6	.....
Iceland.....	9.3	.5	7.9	1.0
Italy.....	102.0	— .1	102.1	.....
Portugal.....	3.4	.....	3.4	.....
Spain.....	235.6	33.7	174.6	27.3
Yugoslavia.....	414.3	25.6	270.9	117.8

<sup>1</sup> 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(e) loan programs administered by the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the balances for which were transferred to AID on Dec. 31, 1961.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$50,000.

## 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 87-256, and formerly by Public Law 584. Expenditures under agreements concluded since the initiation of section 104(h) programs, together with ex-

penditures for such programs during the reporting period, are summarized in the following table.

Forty-five 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 December 31, 1963. An agreement was signed with Afghanistan on August 20, 1963. 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.



*Fulbright educational exchange programs financed with foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 have helped promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those in 32 other countries.*

**TABLE XVII.—Sec. 104(h), Public Law 480, funds provided under International educational exchange agreements concluded, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963 (Fulbright Act)**

Country	Cumulative July 1, 1954–Dec. 31, 1963
	Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria.....	200
Argentina.....	1,144
Brazil.....	2,086
Burma.....	1,197
Ceylon.....	300
Chile.....	1,498
China (Taiwan).....	1,364
Colombia.....	2,100
Cyprus.....	300
Ecuador.....	582
Ethiopia.....	250
Finland.....	1,386
France.....	3,996
Ghana.....	100
Iceland.....	84
India.....	6,200
Iran.....	1,150
Israel.....	650
Japan.....	4,345
Korea.....	900
Nepal.....	502
Pakistan.....	3,546
Paraguay.....	497
Peru.....	800
Philippines.....	670
Portugal.....	300
Spain.....	2,189
Sweden.....	300
Thailand.....	800
Turkey.....	1,756
United Arab Republic.....	3,000
Uruguay.....	262
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,454</b>

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 formerly authorized under title II of Public Law 402, the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (Smith-Mundt Act), and now authorized under Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (the Fulbright-Hays Act). These funds provided international travel for both American and foreign grantees as well as maintenance of Amer-

ican grantees abroad. The following table summarizes these obligations since the beginning of the program and for the reporting period.

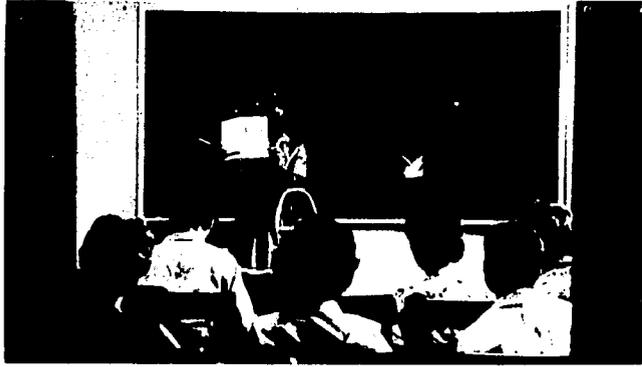
**TABLE XVIII.—Sec. 104(h) funds obligated for exchanges under Public Law 87-256 (Fulbright-Hays Act)**

Country	Amount obligated July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	Total obligations July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Afghanistan.....	18	40
Brazil.....		48
Burma.....		62
Ceylon.....		60
Chile.....		3
Colombia.....		47
India.....	197	1,086
Indonesia.....	6	105
Israel.....	4	79
Mexico.....	99	330
Pakistan.....	49	336
Peru.....		128
Poland.....	24	313
Spain.....		18
Syrian Arab Republic.....		25
Turkey.....	4	199
United Arab Republic.....	20	287
Vietnam.....	2	135
Yugoslavia.....	16	236
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>3,537</b>

### Translation, Publication, and Distribution of Books and Periodicals

Section 104(i): These programs conducted by the U.S. Information Agency include the translation, publication, and distribution of U.S. and U.S.-related textbooks for sale at prices which make them available to the maximum number of students at various levels of education. Several examples are as follows: 10,000 English reprints of the Physical Science Study Committee's "Physics Textbook" published in India; 10,000 copies of "Modern Administration of Secondary Schools" published in Brazil; and 3,000 copies of "History of Civilization" published in Korea.

During the reporting period, the equivalent of \$415,000 was expended in 18 countries making a cumulative total since the beginning of the program in 1959 of \$8,696,000 in 24 countries, as shown in the following table:



English classes are among the many activities conducted in USIA-assisted Binational and Community Centers. Much of the cost of these programs, such as the one above in Latin America, is borne by foreign currencies received from sales of U.S. agricultural commodities.

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

Country	Expenditures July through December 1963	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963 <sup>1</sup>
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria.....	1	35
Brazil.....	13	66
Burma.....	10	165
Colombia.....	5	47
Finland.....		724
France.....		214
Greece.....	6	141
India.....	98	3,041
Indonesia.....	6	395
Iran.....		141
Israel.....	4	67
Italy.....	4	443
Korea.....	45	123
Nepal.....	8	99
Pakistan.....	64	836
Peru.....		24
Poland.....	20	37
Spain.....	2	49
Syria Arab Republic.....	4	25
Thailand.....	2	51
Turkey.....	8	49
United Arab Republic.....	115	1,068
Vietnam.....		197
Yugoslavia.....		659
Total.....	415	8,696

<sup>1</sup> Includes revisions since June 30, 1963.

## Binational 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 binational

and community centers, including libraries, through grants for the acquisition of adequate quarters and for payment of local operating expenses. Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1963, all aid to binational centers located in the excess currency countries (see p. 21) has been included in activities funded under section 104(f).

Funds expended during the reporting period totaled the dollar equivalent of \$102,000, bringing the cumulative total since the beginning of the program in 1959 to \$3,715,000, as shown in the following table:

**TABLE XX.—Binational centers assistance programs under sec. 104(j)**

Country	Expenditures July through December 1963	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963 <sup>1</sup>
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria.....		81
Brazil.....		109
Burma.....		46
Colombia.....		413
Ecuador.....	20	90
Greece.....	74	416
India.....	1	196
Indonesia.....	1	198
Iran.....		241
Italy.....		156
Mexico.....		400
Nepal.....	3	63
Pakistan.....		62
Peru.....		115
Spain.....		267
Thailand.....		277
Turkey.....	3	343
Vietnam.....		198
Uruguay.....		44
Total.....	102	3,715

<sup>1</sup> Includes revisions since June 30, 1963.

## American-Sponsored schools

Section 104(j): The Department of State, pursuant to the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 and previously to section 203 of the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, has made allocations for foreign currencies during the reporting period for the State University of New York to plan, sponsor, and administer oversea educational programs through affiliate Institute of American Studies, Paris, France. The amount of dollar equivalent made available for each country in which these schools are located is shown in the following table:

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

Country	July 1–Dec. 31, 1963		July 1, 1964–Dec. 31, 1963	
	Number of schools	Grants-in-aid executed	Number of schools	Grants-in-aid executed
		Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent
Austria.....			1	450
Brazil.....			2	565
Burma.....			2	206
Colombia.....			5	1,556
Ecuador.....			2	267
France.....	1	214	2	714
Greece.....			5	1,053
India.....			1	1,000
Israel.....			1	300
Italy.....			2	1,000
Indonesia.....			1	
Japan.....			1	500
Mexico.....			7	500
Morocco <sup>1</sup> .....			1	420
Pakistan.....			1	984
Peru.....			2	237
Philippines.....			1	523
Poland.....			1	50
Turkey.....			2	2,056
United Arab Republic.....			1	1,231
Uruguay.....			1	117
Yugoslavia.....			1	98
Total.....	1	214	43	13,827

<sup>1</sup> 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 purchase of foreign currencies to be used for section 104(k) activities. Of this amount, \$1.2 million was provided for translation programs projected by the National Science Foundation, and \$3.9 million was appropriated for development by the Department of Agriculture of research programs in foreign scientific institutions. Appropriations for 1961 provided 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 the fiscal year 1962 included 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 programs of the Department of Agriculture included under this section are:

*Farm research*, including crops research and plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, livestock diseases and parasites, soil and water conservation, and agricultural engineering. *Marketing research*, including studies of food and fiber preference of foreign consumers, improvement of quality and acceptability of U.S. agricultural products in foreign markets, and improvement in handling and storage of agricultural products. *Forestry research*, including research on development of better forest products, the development of information on the protection of forests from fire, disease and insects, and methods and procedures for increasing the growth of managed forests. *Agricultural economics research*, including farm and market economics research and foreign trade analysis. *Human nutrition research*, including food composition, experimental nutrition, human metabolism, and food quality research.

Illustrative examples of research now under way are: *Israel*, biology of the fungus *Aspergillus flavus* Link and its infectivity to plants and animals; *Italy*, comparative studies of the photosynthetic efficiencies of poplar hybrids, with investigation of the limiting factors; *Poland*, studies on mineral elements and carbon content in young apple trees as influenced by their bearing age; *India*, biochemical and nutritional studies of leaf proteins; *Korea*, modified complement fixation test for the diagnosis of hog cholera; and *Chile*, investigation on yellow wilt of sugarbeet and the evaluation of breeding material for resistance to the virus.

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

Country	July 1–Dec. 31, 1963		July 1, 1959–Dec. 31, 1963	
	Number of grants	Amount	Number of grants	Amount
		Dollar equivalent		Dollar equivalent
Brazil.....			15	796,400
Ceylon.....			1	19,965
Chile.....	2	70,229	3	132,813
Colombia.....			6	583,375
Finland.....			27	1,207,422
Greece.....			2	106,339
India.....	9	731,314	54	3,486,034
Israel.....	12	796,052	54	2,884,237
Italy.....	2	101,619	8	400,519
Korea.....	3	49,246	5	122,629
Pakistan.....	2	121,171	13	757,255
Peru.....			3	258,373
Philippines.....			3	48,639
Poland.....	5	241,340	49	1,938,069
Spain.....	4	254,567	22	1,418,175
Taiwan.....	3	60,765	4	80,342
Turkey.....			7	276,947
United Arab Republic.....	2	118,440	6	453,704
United Kingdom.....			2	300,710
Uruguay.....			8	821,823
Yugoslavia.....			2	66,960
Total.....	44	2,544,743	294	16,160,730

During the July–December 1963 period, foreign currencies equivalent to \$600,000 were transferred to the credit of the Department of Agriculture for use in Israel, and \$2,300,000 for use in India.

During the reporting period, 44 grants for projects in the field of farm, forestry, marketing, economics, and human nutrition research, having an equivalent of \$2,544,743, were made to institutions in 10 countries. This makes a cumulative total of \$16,160,730 for 294 grants in 21 countries, as shown in table XXII.

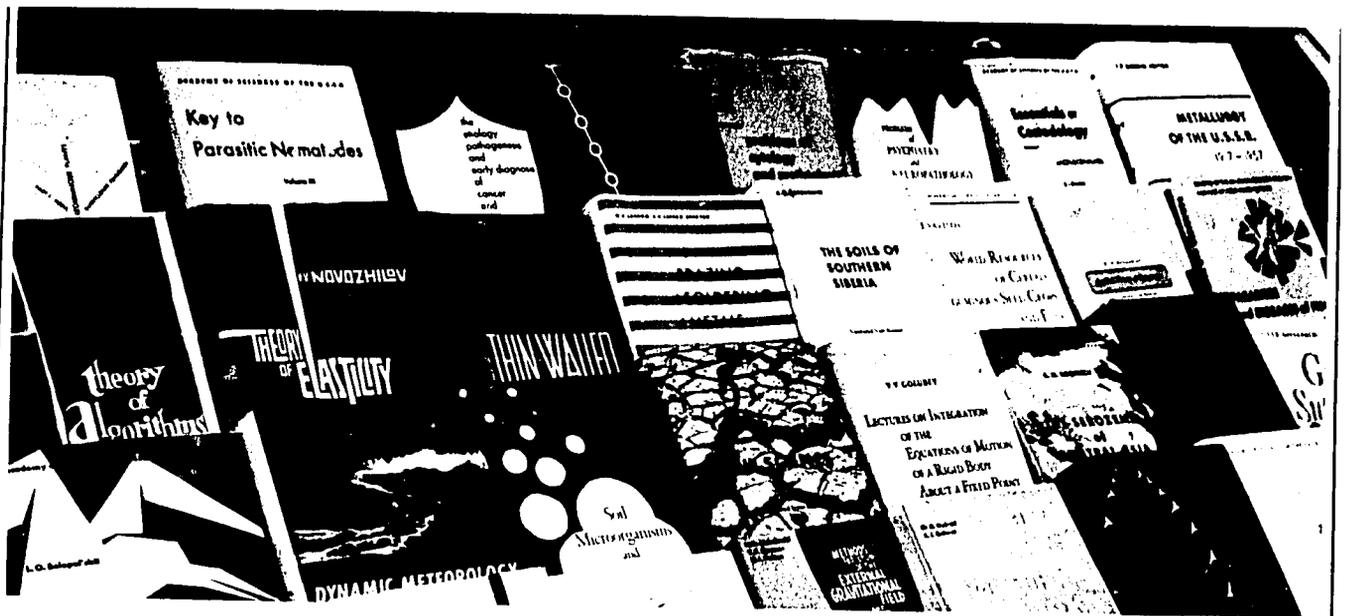
### Scientific Translations Programs

Section 104(k): The level of achievements of the Public Law 480 scientific program overseas as coordinated by the National Science Foundation has developed

TABLE XXIII.—Summary of scientific translations, sec. 104(k), cumulative, 1959 through Dec. 31, 1963

Agency	Journals		Books	Selected articles
	Volumes	Issues		
<b>Agriculture:</b>				
Research Service.....	4	12	43	233
Soil Conservation.....			16	74
Forest Service.....	1	1	12	232
Marketing Service.....			1	33
Cooperative State Experimental Service.....			2	
Atomic Energy Commission.....	22	130	3	1
<b>Commerce:</b>				
Weather Bureau.....			12	7
National Bureau of Standards.....	2	20	6	1
Office of Technical Services.....	4	4	41	8
Patent Office <sup>1</sup> .....			1	
<b>Interior:</b>				
Office of Geography.....			1	7
Geological Survey.....	6	18	14	7
Commercial Fisheries.....			20	82
Sport Fisheries.....			17	21
Bureau of Mines.....	2	20	19	110
Bureau of Reclamation.....	2	2	19	83
Bonneville Power Authority.....			1	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....			15	
National Science Foundation <sup>2</sup> .....			14	1
<b>Health, Education, and Welfare:</b>				
National Library of Medicine <sup>3</sup> .....	33	160	45	24
Office of Education.....	1	1		
Smithsonian Institution.....			28	9
Total.....	77	368	330	933

<sup>1</sup> Also 7,650 patents.  
<sup>2</sup> Also 7,500 abstracts.  
<sup>3</sup> Also 7,000 abstracts.



Nearly a quarter of a million pages of scientific books, journals, and articles from Eastern European countries have been translated—and in many cases published in English—through Food for Peace sponsored projects coordinated by the National Science Foundation.

markedly. There is every indication that U.S. Government scientists as well as the nongovernmental scientific community regard this addition to the normal science information services as a valuable aid in keeping abreast of the latest scientific developments in East European countries. The scope of the program has been gradually expanded in these countries to include not only straight translation activities but also 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 institutions and information systems.

In order to present a picture of the diversity of this program in respect to the areas of science covered, the following table lists by government agency the number of journal volumes, books, selected articles, patents, and abstracts completed or in the process of completion 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 222,000 pages of foreign scientific literature.

During the reporting period, the Foundation has obligated the dollar equivalent of \$275,000 to continue the translation program in Israel in 1964.

The following table summarizes obligations since the beginning of the program and for the reporting period.

TABLE XXIV.—Scientific translations program, sec. 104(k), cumulative, 1959 through Dec. 31, 1963

Agency	Country	Obligations	
		July 1– Dec. 31, 1963	Cumulative Apr. 24, 1959– Dec. 31, 1963
National Science Foundation		Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent
	Israel.....	275,000	2,427,978
	Poland.....		1,123,000
National Library of Medicine.....	Yugoslavia.....		473,000
	Israel.....		315,080
	Poland.....		839,500
Office of Education..	Yugoslavia.....		116,000
	Poland.....		16,000
	Yugoslavia.....		10,000
Total.....		275,000	5,320,558

TABLE XXV.—Obligations by Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for research under sec. 104(k), Public Law 480

Fiscal year	Country	Office of Education	Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	Welfare Administration	Public Health Service	Total by country
		Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent
1964 <sup>1</sup>	Brazil.....				2,023	2,023
	Burma.....	6,000			435,679	441,679
	India.....	173,575		3,262	11,510	188,347
	Indonesia.....	10,500				10,500
	Israel.....	170,207	400,213	1,454	52,173	624,047
	Pakistan.....		497,810	115	204,243	702,168
	Poland.....	32	188,504	209,720	216,702	614,958
	UAR.....			180,222	3,826	184,048
	Yugoslavia.....	36		85	76,600	76,721
Total.....		360,350	1,086,527	394,858	1,002,756	2,844,491
1961-1964 <sup>1</sup>						
Grand total.....		<sup>2</sup> 411,366	3,000,810	<sup>3</sup> 968,513	<sup>4</sup> 8,840,160	13,220,849

<sup>1</sup> July 1-Dec. 31, 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$26,000 transferred to National Science Foundation.

<sup>3</sup> Program began in fiscal year 1962.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$1,270,580 for National Library of Medicine health documentation projects transferred to National Science Foundation.

## Educational Research

Section 104(k): The Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, provides support in foreign countries for research of significance to education through its cooperative research program. It also makes comparative studies of education in certain other countries. Research and studies under section 104(k) form part of these programs in the fiscal year 1964, for which an appropriation of \$500,000 was made.

The purpose of the cooperative research program is to develop new knowledge about major problems in education or to devise new applications of existing knowledges in solving such problems. Research in foreign countries will provide information to be compared with the findings in the United States, thus helping to develop a more comprehensive knowledge of the total educational process as it operates in all countries.

The purpose of the program of comparative education studies is to meet national needs for information on and understanding of education in foreign countries. Such information is of assistance in evaluating and improving education in the United States and in determining the nature and extent of technical assistance in education provided by the United States to other countries.

*Cooperative research.*—As part of the Cooperative Research Program, nine educational projects were submitted by the Indian Ministry of Education and selected for support in the fiscal year 1964. These projects covered areas of mutual interest in India and the United States such as: (1) identify and develop talented youngsters in the elementary and secondary schools; (2) determine techniques for dealing with dropout problems at all levels of public education; (3) find ways and means of motivating high school students to achieve more; (4) study of achievement in mathematics at the three levels of education.

Five projects were negotiated in Israel to begin in the fiscal year 1964. These projects deal with self-improvement, improvement of written language skills, and identification and development of highly intelligent and creative students from culturally deprived homes.

*Comparative education.*—In the fiscal year 1964, projects of comparative education research will be carried out in India, Israel, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic. A study of selected educational areas will be initiated in *Pakistan*. The projects in *India* will deal primarily with teacher education, higher education, and science education. In *Israel* the focus will be on teacher education and secondary education. In the *U.A.R.* the

current education situation, primarily at the elementary and secondary levels, will be studied. Higher education, teacher education, and curriculum development will be areas of research in *Yugoslavia*.

Scanning, translation, purchase, and shipment of materials of education will be carried out in Burma, Indonesia, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic.

### Vocational Rehabilitation

Section 104(k): The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is administering a program for research in the field of rehabilitation of the disabled. Public Law 88-136 appropriated \$2 million for the program for the fiscal year 1964. Thirteen cooperative rehabilitation research projects were approved during the July-December 1963 period. Prior to July 1, 1963, 33 projects had been approved.

The VRA international research program has been received with enthusiasm, partly because it is a cooperative enterprise in which the capabilities of rehabilitation experts in the participating countries are recognized and used to find solutions to rehabilitation problems which are of concern to their country and to the United States. Agencies abroad have assigned many of their outstanding experts to work on these cooperative rehabilitation research projects which cover a wide range of disabling conditions.

Examples of the ways in which the United States and the cooperating countries benefit from these projects follow:

*Mental retardation.*—The Pakistan project is investigating the possible correlation between ethnic origin, climate, diet, obstetrical practice and cultural attitudes, and the incidence of mental retardation. The research project in Israel is concerned specifically with the genetic and metabolic etiology of the mentally retarded. The resulting information may be used to develop methodology for the detection, assessment, management, and prevention of mental retardation.

*Employment of blind.*—Israel is studying ways of preparing blind people for employment in textile plants. The research is directed toward opening up new employ-

ment opportunities for the blind. The results of this project will be embodied in a training manual and in a training film which will be made available to the textile industries and to organizations working with the blind in the United States.

The final report of a research project in Israel concerning the causes and costs of nonrehabilitation of disabled people shows the adverse effects of nonrehabilitation on the disabled person's family, community and the national economy.

Additional rehabilitation investigations include the following subjects:

*Brazil*, cerebral palsy and work capacity of severely disabled;

*Burma*, establishment of rehabilitation center;

*India*, leprosy, cerebral palsy, early detection of visual defects, medical school programs, study of indigenous handicrafts to use in the rehabilitation of hospitalized paraplegics, investigation of rehabilitation workshop methods for blind workers;

*Israel*, coronary patients, adult cerebral palsy, agricultural training of the blind, placement and training of handicapped, electrodiagnostic tests for leprosy, improved fabrication of braces, study of parental attitudes toward the cerebral palsy in various ethnic groups, research on selective placement of persons classified as handicapped in labor exchanges, techniques in fabricating braces, rehabilitation of cement workers disabled by contact dermatitis, assessment of rehabilitation potential of postpolio children of school age, rehabilitation of blind and partially sighted persons as data-processing-machine operators;

*Pakistan*, cardiovascular disease;

*Syria*, agricultural training for the blind;

*Yugoslavia*, tubercular patients, emotional disorders, improved braces and artificial appliances, auditory rehabilitation of the deaf;

*United Arab Republic*, rehabilitation of youths disabled from heart impairments;

*Poland*, development and application of new techniques in prosthetics and orthotics, rehabilitation of persons disabled by arthritis.

The VRA under authority given to HEW by Public Law 86-610, section 4, arranges for the interchange



*Training the blind to operate industrial machinery is one of 46 vocational rehabilitation projects of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, made possible through Public Law 480 currencies.*

between the United States and the participating countries of scientists and experts engaged in rehabilitation. Pursuant to this authority, a group of specialists in plastic surgery from American medical colleges have gone to Velore, India, in rotation to work on rehabilitation research projects. As a result of the highly successful experience of the plastic surgeons, VRA at the request of the American Congress of Neurosurgeons is now assigning neurosurgeons to India to establish a similar program. Research experts engaged in Public Law 480 projects in Israel and India have been brought to the United States under the exchange program to observe first hand rehabilitation research projects which relate to the work they are doing in their country. The interchange of experts provides a direct exchange of ideas and practices which enhances the value and quality of rehabilitation research conducted here and abroad.

### **Medical and Health-Related Research**

Section 104(k): Medical and health-related research activities are being administered by the research facilities of the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Law 88-136 authorized \$4 million in the fiscal year 1964. Since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1961, a total of \$18,236,420 has been appropriated for cooperative research related to environmental, community, and personal health problems. Through December 31, 1963, obligated funds for projects in operation totaled \$7,569,580.

The Public Health Service research units utilize these appropriations to collaborate in research activities with scientists in governmental laboratories, universities, medical institutions, and health agencies in nine foreign countries. This program takes advantage of unusual and unique resources and opportunities overseas, and provides for the utilization of the talents and skills of qualified foreign scientists.

Thirty-seven collaborative medical research projects have been negotiated by the National Institutes of Health in eight of the nine countries in which funds are available. Eleven projects have been negotiated by the Community Health Divisions of the Bureau of State Services, and two are in the process of clearance. During the July-December 1963 period the Environmental Health Divisions of

the Bureau of State Services initiated two projects, one in Poland titled, "Estimation and Effect of Carcinogenic Material in Airborne Particulate Matter Collected in Some Cities in Poland," and the other in Yugoslavia entitled, "Body Transport and Disposal of Toxic Chemicals, and Biologics." Five other projects are under negotiation.

The National Center for Health Statistics has negotiated two projects, one in U.A.R. and one in Pakistan. Both studies are designed to develop special methods for determining birth and death rates in developing countries.

The Federal Institute of Health of Yugoslavia is doing preliminary planning for cooperative agreements with the National Center for Health Statistics on studies of morbidity and mortality relationships to socioeconomic trends.

Projects now in progress in seven countries include the following areas of research:

*Brazil*, schistosomiasis, pharmacology of venoms, native botanicals for use in cancer;

*India*, nutrition, metabolic studies of Vitamin A, arthropod-borne virus diseases, psychology, cancer studies, dental studies, mycobacterial diseases, cancer drug research, viral central nervous system diseases;

*Israel*, heart disease studies, arbovirus studies, oxygen isotopes, rabies, toxoplasmosis, DTT toxicity, biochemistry of protein structure, effect of DNA on immune responses, cross-culture comparison of infant development;

*Pakistan*, epidemiology of malnutrition, cholera, population growth estimation;

*Poland*, muscle disease, encephalitis, histochemical and physiologic brain research, biology of brain tumors, use of isotopes as diagnostic agents, insect-borne encephalitis, trichinosis, staphylococcal diseases, causes of congenital defects in children, carcinogenic effects of air pollutants, epidemiologic and clinical features of cancer;

*United Arab Republic*, metabolic and hemodynamic studies in adults with anemias and hepatosplenomegaly associated with parasitic infections, anemia in infants, therapeutic agents for schistosomiasis, ticks and tick-borne diseases in man and animals; and

*Yugoslavia*, heart disease, occupational diseases due to toxic chemicals, leptospirosis.

### Scientific achievements

Important contributions to scientific knowledge have been made through the expenditure of Public Law 480

funds. Some of these achievements in specific countries are:

*Israel*.—The National Institutes of Health, in collaboration with the Weizmann Institute which produces 98 percent of the world supply of oxygen<sup>18</sup>, is studying the development of sensitive methods of measurement of that oxygen isotope. Preliminary work indicates that it is entirely practical to make precise measurement of isotope abundance in chemical compounds through infrared spectroscopy which may revolutionize procedures available for these basic biochemical studies with isotopic oxygen. Thus we shall have a renewal of interest in mechanisms of biological oxidation and human metabolism.

*United Arab Republic*.—Collaborative projects in U.A.R. have led to the discovery of: (1) the human requirement for vitamin E in the treatment of a macrocytic megaloblastic anemia in infants; and (2) the human requirement for zinc; and has demonstrated a clinical syndrome of dwarfism, infantilism, and anemia found to be widespread in the Near East which is believed to be associated with deficiencies of zinc and iron. It appears that zinc deficiency, heretofore unsuspected in human beings, is a contributing factor in dwarfism and infantilism.

*Poland*.—The Communicable Disease Center project on arthropod-borne virus encephalitis in Poland was initiated the latter part of 1962 by the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw. Two previously unknown strains of group A arboviruses have been identified in mosquitoes. Work in the forthcoming year will be directed in the environs of Warsaw towards determining whether these viruses are associated with human disease.

*Pakistan*.—(1) Preliminary evidence, arising from collaborative research, suggests that thiamine-deficient individuals are very susceptible to cholera. Furthermore the treatment of acute cases seems to require, in addition to the usual fluid replacement, the administration of thiamine (vitamin B<sub>1</sub>). (2) Identification and study of blindness in infants (xerophthalmia) which results from vitamin A deficiency is being investigated in a population of infants in East Pakistan. This study will elucidate the possible relationship of the high consumption of mustard oil (an unusual unsaturated fatty acid) and other local dietary factors in the utilization of vitamin A.

*India.*—The Central Food Technological Research Institute, in Mysore, in collaboration with NIH scientists, has developed a plant protein supplement from peanut meal which is effective in the treatment and prevention of kwashiorkor (severe protein malnutrition in infants). Preliminary observations indicate that an extract of coconut meal greatly enhances the biological value of these plant protein isolates. This enhancement cannot be accounted for on the basis of the amino acid or protein content.

*Brazil.*—A collaborative investigation now underway has recently yielded two rare plant extracts which have demonstrated reproducible antitumor activity when injected into mice-bearing tumors such as carcinoma, sarcoma, and leukemia. These extracts have also been effective in destroying cancer cells derived from human malignant tumors. Chemical fractionation is now being performed to identify the active ingredients in these extracts.

### **Programing opportunities**

Collaborative research interest on the part of Public Health Service scientists and foreign investigators continues to expand as indicated in the total number of projects and their diversity. In addition to the 51 projects in operation, 29 projects are in various stages of planning and negotiation. It has been the Public Health Service's experience that approximately 1 year is required to plan and complete negotiations for a collaborative project.

All bureaus of the Public Health Service are carrying on or planning activities. Participating in the program for the first time during this reporting period is the Division of Hospitals of the Bureau of Medical Services which is exploring opportunities for research in leprosy and in rehabilitation surgery with institutions in India.

In addition, U.S. universities and research institutions with which the Public Health Service maintains relations for its domestic programs are also interested in opportunities in foreign countries. For example, the National Center for Health Statistics is using a consultant from the Population Council, Inc., New York City, as project officer for a collaborative project in Pakistan. The National Institutes of Health is working with several universities on plans for collaborative research activities utilizing Public Law 480 currencies.



*Heart disease studies in Israel are among the 50 medical and health-related research projects sponsored by the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, using food-generated foreign currencies.*

## **Social welfare and maternal and child health**

Section 104(k): The Welfare Administration administers programs of cooperative research in the fields of social welfare and maternal and child health. Under the program established in the fiscal year 1962, allocated funds make it possible for trained persons abroad to devote their time and skills to research on problems for which the United States also seeks new or better approaches. Since the beginning of the program, foreign currency funds equivalent to \$968,513 have been obligated in 6 countries; 23 projects have been approved. During the July-December 1963 period, eight of these projects were approved for which \$394,858 equivalent was obligated. A grant of approximately \$150,000 for an additional project is dependent upon a transfer of funds.

U.S. consultants report encouraging progress in projects underway in India, Israel, and Pakistan. For example, in Israel one study is seeking factors which may account for the significant difference in the rate of toxemia of pregnancy among women who come from the East and those of Western origin; the distribution of diarrhea among infants and children in areas of Pakistan provides especially favorable opportunity for study of this problem. In many of these countries the acuteness and urgency of problems created by rapidly changing social and economic conditions and the lack of traditional agencies to deal with them telescope an urgent need to evolve effective solutions. Projects reflect the universal interest in developing new techniques to appraise the value of social services, the need to analyze criteria and alternatives of current methods of child care, the importance of evaluating the multiple effects of mothers working outside the home, the concern with new approaches to curbing juvenile delinquency, and the increasing need to weigh the needs and resources of older people. Shortages of experienced personnel dictate an intensive effort to study methods of training and utilizing staff to meet new demands.

Findings from these projects and others being initiated

in these countries, and in Poland and in the United Arab Republic can be of universal value. Cross-national studies are encouraged to provide a basis for comparison of similarities and differences in problems in different settings. Proposals recently approved include further study of toxemia of pregnancy. A study by an experienced Polish scientist should provide new insights on the impact on family life of mothers working outside the home. Additional aspects of the effects of rapid change will be the subject of study of conflicts of Indian students with respect to standards expected by their parents. In the U.A.R. the effectiveness of an experimental aftercare plan for juvenile delinquents will be tested, and the need for social services in housing projects will be explored. New areas in this research program include a study of hearing impairment among children, projects concerning mental retardation include a new screening method for phenylketonuria, and the distribution and cause of severe mental subnormality in Poland.

## **Educational and Cultural Activities**

Section 104(k): The Department of State during the reporting period obligated \$676,116 for the following projects:

*India* (\$562,419): To support adequate American representation at an International Congress of Orientalists at New Delhi, to support the initiation and development of interinstitutional relationships between selected womens' colleges in the United States and India, and to assist the Experiment in International Living in continuing the expansion of its privately sponsored cultural exchange program.

*Pakistan* (\$57,476): To assist the Experiment in International Living in continuing the expansion of its privately sponsored cultural exchange program; and to provide funds to Farmers and World Affairs, Inc., to perform certain services in carrying out a farmer-to-farmer program.

*Poland* (\$32,781): To assist Stanford University in a

program of Polish studies in furtherance of the Department's exchange program.

*United Arab Republic* (\$23,440): To assist the University of Southern California in support of its International Public Administration Internship Project.

Since the beginning of the program in 1961 through December 31, 1963, a total of \$9,569,570 has been obligated for projects in the following countries: India, Israel, Japan, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

### **Fishery Research Programs**

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of the Interior, was appropriated \$300,000 in Public Law 480 funds for the fiscal year 1964, of which no funds were obligated during the period July 1–December 31, 1963. About \$450,000 has been obligated since the beginning of the program in July, 1962. These funds were made available for use in certain fields of research in Israel, India, and Pakistan under section 104(k).

### **Fishery Technological Research**

As a result of scientist-to-scientist negotiations, a new research program has been initiated with the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. This research project includes studies on the isolation and characterization of lipoproteins associated with fish muscle. Another contract is under negotiation with the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad, India, on "Studies on the Nutritive Value of Fish Protein Concentrates." The objective of this program is to evaluate the nutritive value of different fish protein concentrate products currently available which could be used eventually in human nutrition.

### **Fishery Biological Research**

Research agreements in effect during the reporting period included one in India, one in Pakistan, and four in Israel. Significant findings were reported for two of the Israel projects which were concerned with the pond culture of fresh-water fish. Under one of these agreements,

the Hebrew University of Jerusalem is investigating the improvement of edible fish for pond culture programs. Biologists working under this agreement made a number of matings among offspring of known parent fish. It was found that inbred second generation offspring from matings of progeny of the same parents (siblings) did not grow to as large a size as the original parents. Crossbred progeny of different parents produced a second generation which in most cases were larger than the original parents. Application of this will be valuable in improving growth of commercial pond fish.

Also at Hebrew University an experiment was carried out to control the sex of pond fish. By treatment with hormones, experimental fish were caused to have offspring almost entirely of one sex. The ultimate result of this would be monosexual pond populations which would overcome the problem of excessive numbers leading to fish too small for satisfactory marketing.

Contact with both technological and biological projects continues to be maintained by U.S. scientists.

### **Buildings for U.S. Government**

Section 104(l): Under this authority, the Department of State has a program for the acquisition by purchase and lease of buildings and grounds abroad for U.S. Government use, and for the construction, upkeep, and furnishing of buildings and facilities.

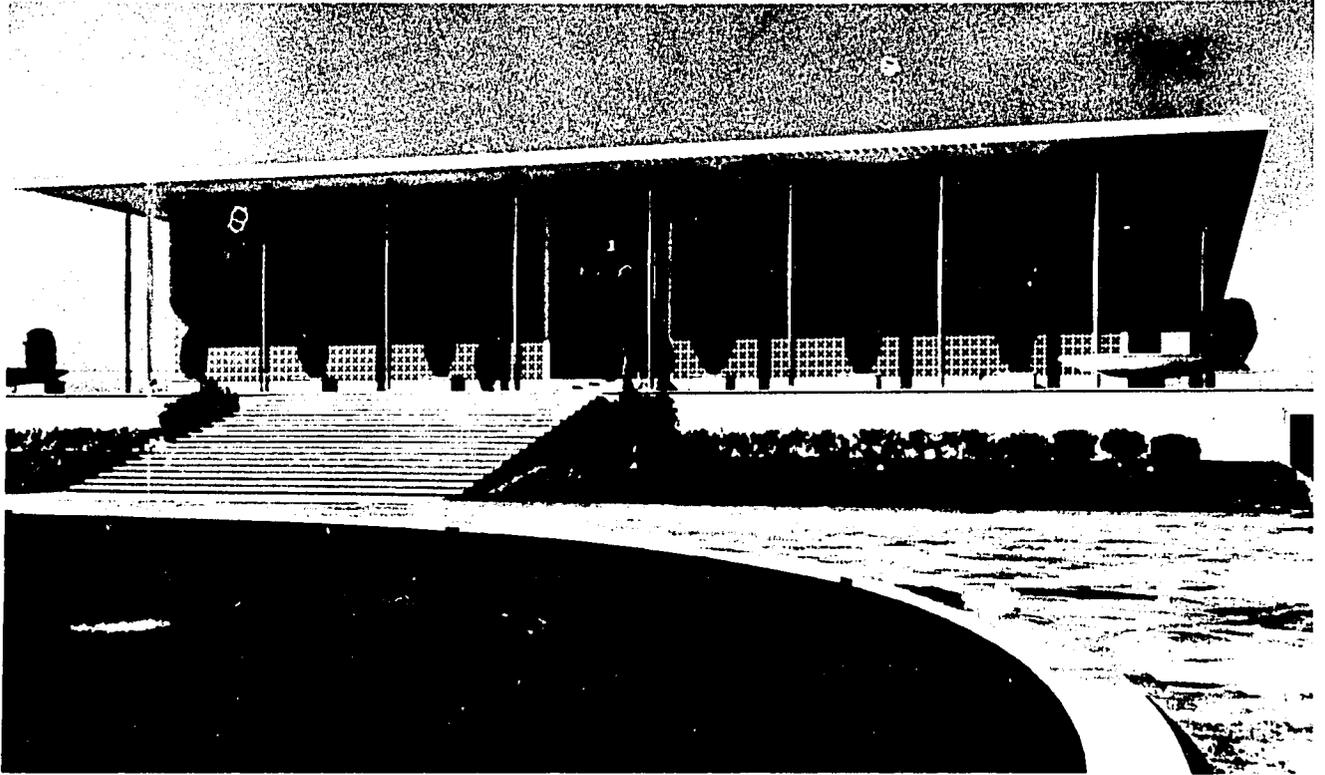
Appropriations for the purchase from the U.S. Treasury of foreign currencies accruing under title I have totaled \$14,105,000 for the fiscal years 1961–64 for the foregoing purposes. Significant projects are being undertaken in 1964 in countries where the U.S. Treasury has foreign currencies in excess supply, such as Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. Residual balances of a few nonexcess currencies are also being applied to minor purposes.

In addition to the principal uses of these currencies, which are listed in the table below, the repair, maintenance, and improvement of buildings are being accomplished at most posts in excess currency countries.

TABLE XXVI.—Building program financed by Public Law 480 foreign currencies, under sec. 104(l), July 1, 1960, through Dec. 31, 1963

Country	Post	Principal projects and activities	Program total	Obligations		Unobligated programs
				Expended	Unliquidated	
			Thous. dols.	Thous. dols.	Thous. dols.	Thous. dols.
Brazil.....	Brasília.....	Office and housing construction.....	566	566		
Burma.....	Rangoon.....	Housing construction <sup>1</sup> .....	578	394	17	167
Colombia.....	Bogota.....	Office building site acquisition.....	360	360		
Greece.....	Athens.....	Office building construction, furniture procurement.	328	328		
India.....	New Delhi.....	Office building extension, embassy residence and staff housing construction, furniture procurement. <sup>1</sup>	2,696	1,641	540	515
Do.....	Bombay.....	Office building and housing acquisitions.....	615	20	583	12
Do.....	Calcutta.....	Office building and housing improvements.....	90	60	24	6
Do.....	Madras.....	Office building site acquisition.....	125	106	9	10
Indonesia.....	Djakarta.....	Repair and improvement of various properties.	83	39	16	28
Israel.....	Tel Aviv.....	Office building acquisition, embassy residence construction. <sup>1</sup>	1,442	1,061	381	
Nepal.....	Katmandu.....	Office building site acquisition, embassy residence and housing acquisitions.	593	355	237	1
Pakistan.....	Karachi.....	Office building construction, housing acquisitions. <sup>1</sup>	559	451	39	69
Do.....	Dacca.....	Office building site acquisitions for embassy and USA.	340	2	332	6
Do.....	Islamabad.....	Enclave acquisition for new capital.....	552	552		
Do.....	Lahore.....	Office building site acquisition.....	300	289	6	5
Do.....	Peshawar.....	Office building and housing acquisitions.....	200	4	191	5
Peru.....	Lima.....	Office building construction.....	72	72		
Poland.....	Warsaw.....	Office building construction, embassy residence site acquisition, housing acquisitions.	1,791	1,481	98	212
Syrian Arab Republic.....	Damascus.....	Repair and improvement of various properties.	22	12	2	8
Do.....	Aleppo.....	Office building and consulate general residence acquisitions.	210		210	
Turkey.....	Ankara.....	Housing and housing site acquisitions.....	263	217	10	36
Do.....	Izmir.....	Consulate general residence site, construction, and furnishings.	132	127	2	3
United Arab Republic.....	Cairo.....	Embassy residence and housing acquisition, furniture procurement, rent. <sup>1</sup>	1,436	1,067	31	338
Do.....	Alexandria.....	Office building, USIS information center and housing acquisitions.	350	332	7	11
Uruguay.....	Montevideo.....	Repair of various properties.....	13	12	1	
Vietnam.....	Saigon.....	do.....	12	12		
Yugoslavia.....	Belgrade.....	Housing construction <sup>1</sup> .....	185	125	40	20
Do.....	Zagreb.....	Housing acquisitions, improvements, and furniture procurement.	192	81	19	92
Total.....			14,105	9,766	2,795	1,544
Total July 1, 1963–Dec. 31, 1963.....			2,750	2,124		

<sup>1</sup> Also building operation expenses.



*The United States Embassy in New Delhi—one of the masterpieces of contemporary architecture—is one of dozens of new overseas U.S. Government buildings financed for the most part from foreign currencies received from the sale of U.S. food.*

## **International Fairs and Exhibitions**

Section 104(m): *Trade Fairs*.—During the period July–December 1963, \$116,000 in foreign currencies were used to pay certain local expenses of a Commerce Department Trade Fair in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, emphasizing the planning, construction, and use of highways, including related equipment. Cumulative obligations for the Trade Fair Program since 1961 total \$1,509,000.

*Special purpose exhibitions*.—During the period July–December 1963, \$19,000 in foreign currencies were used to pay certain local expenses for the “Technical Books—USA” exhibition which was shown in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The cumulative obligations for the Special Purpose Exhibitions since 1963 total \$94,000.

## **Acquisition, Indexing, and Dissemination of Foreign Publications**

Section 104(n): This section of the law authorizes the Librarian of Congress to utilize foreign currencies for the purchase of foreign publications; for cataloging, indexing,

abstracting, and related activities; and for the deposit of said materials “in libraries and research centers in the United States specializing in the areas to which they relate.”

The Library of Congress continues its programs in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic of purchasing current foreign publications, of distributing these publications to 30 U.S. research libraries, including the Library of Congress itself, and of making them readily available throughout the United States through the distribution of printed library catalog cards and monthly accessions lists for each country. The participating libraries continued to provide financial support for a centralized cataloging program for these materials.

A total of \$978,000 was allocated to the Librarian of Congress for the implementation of this section under the terms of the Appropriations Act for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964 (Public Law 88–248). Of this amount, \$898,000 was made available for the purchase of foreign currencies and \$80,000 was made available as U.S. dollar support.

The act also authorized the Librarian to initiate new programs in Burma, Israel, and Indonesia, and a program for distribution to 300 U.S. college and university libraries of specially selected sets of books and magazines in the English language currently published in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

The Library of Congress offices in Cairo, Dacca, Karachi, and New Delhi shipped 475,000 publications to U.S. libraries during the period from July 1 through December 31, 1963, bringing the total since the inception of the program in January 1962 to 1,880,000 publications.

Library of Congress survey teams were sent to Burma, Indonesia, and Israel during November and December 1963, and succeeded in establishing programs in the last two countries by the end of the calendar year. The proposed program in Burma is deferred pending receipt of final approval from the Government of Burma. The following U.S. libraries will be receiving publications from abroad as a result of the new country programs.

*From Israel*

Brandeis University  
University of California (Los Angeles)  
Dropsie College  
Harvard University  
Hebrew Union College  
University of Indiana  
College of Jewish Studies  
New York Public  
University of Texas  
Yale University  
Yeshiva University  
Library of Congress

*From Burma*

University of California (Berkeley)  
Columbia University  
Cornell University  
Duke University  
University of Hawaii  
University of Illinois  
University of Michigan  
University of Northern Illinois  
University of Pennsylvania  
Yale University  
Library of Congress

*From Indonesia*

University of California (Berkeley)  
University of Chicago  
Columbia University  
Cornell University  
University of Hawaii  
University of Illinois  
University of Indiana  
New York Public  
University of Wisconsin  
Yale University  
Library of Congress  
University of Michigan

The total foreign currency funds obligated since the inception of the Library's program in October 1961 have amounted to the equivalent of \$1,414,000. The total includes the equivalent of \$492,000 obligated during the period July 1 through December 31, 1963.

**TABLE XXVII.—Obligations for acquisition and distribution of library materials sec. 104(n)**

Country	Obligations July-December 1963	Cumulative October 1961 through December 1963
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
India.....	315	937
Pakistan.....	47	145
United Arab Republic.....	130	332
Total.....	492	1,414

### American Educational Institutions

Section 104(o): No funds have been authorized under this section. The Department of State assistance to U.S.-sponsored schools abroad has been funded under the authority of section 104(j).

### Chairs and Workshops in American Studies

Section 104(p): The Department of State, during the July-December 1963 period, obligated \$1,300 in equivalent funds to carry out an educational exchange program in an international seminar at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. Since the beginning of the program in the fiscal year 1961 through December 31, 1963, a total equivalent of \$1,536,935 has been obligated for projects in Austria, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Vietnam, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

## Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

Section 104(q): This section was added to Public Law 480 by amendment on September 21, 1959. It provides that not more than the equivalent of \$5 million may be used during any fiscal year to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than agricultural commodities. This authority has not been used since 1961, when \$140,000 equivalent of Burmese currency was allocated to the Department of State for emergency relief purposes.

## Audiovisual Informational and Educational Materials

Section 104(r): Under this section, the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency are authorized to use Public Law 480 currencies up to the equivalent of \$2.5 million annually, for the preparation, distribution, and exhibiting of audiovisual, informational, and educational materials, including Government materials abroad.

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

Country	Expenditures July through December 1963	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963 <sup>1</sup>
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Burma.....	28	43
India.....	15	876
Israel.....		15
Nepal.....	4	25
Pakistan.....	2	223
Syrian Arab Republic.....		23
United Arab Republic.....	13	184
Yugoslavia.....		103
Total.....	62	1,492

<sup>1</sup> Includes revisions since June 30, 1963.

Expenditures during this reporting period relate to activities in prior years for the showing of motion pictures, exhibits, and photo displays. Since the beginning of the fiscal year 1963, these activities in excess currency countries (see p. 21) have been funded under section 104(f). USIA did, however, use this authority for programs in Nepal in 1963 through the use of Indian rupees.

## Sales for Dollars to U.S. Tourists

Section 104(s): This section, which was added by Public Law 87-218 approved August 8, 1961, authorizes the sale of foreign currencies for dollars to American tourists. In addition, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 was recently amended (Public Law 88-205, approved Dec. 16, 1963) to authorize sale of excess currencies acquired under various programs, including the Public Law 480 program, to U.S. citizens "for travel or other purposes." Administrative responsibility for section 104(s) has been assigned by Executive Order 11036 (July 11, 1962) to the Treasury Department.

Since enactment of this legislation through December 31, 1963, provision for the sale of foreign currencies to tourists has been included in 65 agreements or amendments to agreements with the following 22 countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, China (Taiwan), Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Guinea, Iran, Israel, Korea, Morocco, Paraguay, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, and Vietnam. 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. The United Arab Republic is the only country in which such sales have occurred. Through December 31, 1963, \$25,188.31 had been received from the sale of U.A.R. pounds to tourists under this provision.



BREAD FLOUR  
EMERSON BLEACHED

DONATED BY THE PEOPLE OF  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



MADE IN THE U.S.A.

ARMY  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

60

## TITLE II

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

The Agency for International Development is responsible for administering the title II program. Under current legislation, programs up to \$300 million annually, including CCC's investment in commodities, plus carry-over from previous authorizations, may be approved during each calendar year through December 31, 1964. 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.

During the calendar year 1963, more than 1.1 million tons of commodities with an estimated CCC cost, including ocean transportation, of \$227.5 million were approved under the provisions of title II for shipment to 37 countries. In addition, about \$59.3 million were authorized for ocean freight costs for oversea shipments by the voluntary agencies under title III, making a total of \$286.8 million authorized. While the value of programs

in 1963 declined from the \$315 million in last calendar year, the number of programs undertaken increased. This is primarily because many of the self-help and community development programs under section 202 are being undertaken on a small-scale pilot basis which, if proven successful, are expected to expand. The programs undertaken in the past 5 years are summarized in the accompanying table.

In the 9½ years ending December 31, 1963, transfers totaling almost \$1.6 billion (CCC cost) have been authorized. This includes almost 8 million tons of commodities valued by CCC at \$1.2 billion and ocean freight costs of \$399 million, including \$139 million for title II shipments and \$260 million for oversea shipments by voluntary agencies under title III of the act. Of the programs approved to date, \$784.0 million, or about 58 percent of

TABLE XXIX.—Public Law 480, Title II, programs, calendar years 1959-63

Item	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Number of programs	CCC cost								
		Mil. dol. equiv.								
Section 201, total.....	27	57.3	25	96.5	42	118.8	41	167.5	34	164.4
Refugee.....	6	7.5	7	22.2	8	27.1	9	20.1	5	19.7
Disaster.....	21	49.8	18	74.3	34	91.7	32	147.4	29	144.7
Section 202, total.....	8	20.5	5	44.8	18	95.4	16	97.6	38	63.1
Economic Development.....			2	32.2	13	92.9	12	64.8	32	44.4
Child Feeding.....	3	8.4	2	10.8	3	.1	4	32.8	6	18.7
Voluntary Agency <sup>1</sup> .....	5	12.1	1	1.8	2	2.4				
Title III, ocean freight.....		17.4		31.3		33.8		50.2		59.3
Grand total.....	35	95.2	30	172.6	60	248.0	57	315.3	72	286.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes milk provided to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations to assure continuation of their most urgent foreign milk distribution programs, and cotton for making quilts and mattresses for distribution by the voluntary agencies to the needy abroad.

the total, was authorized for disaster relief (drought, floods, hurricanes, etc.) as well as assistance to persons suffering from chaotic conditions resulting from other causes of an emergency nature. More than \$235 million worth of commodities were supplied to relieve unemployment and promote economic development, about \$124 million for refugee relief, \$147 million for child feeding, and \$49 million for other programs which includes those designated for voluntary agency and "other" in table 18 of the appendix.

The expanded authority to use food as a direct self-help incentive was written into Public Law 480 in 1960 under section 202 of title II. Under this authority, food is being widely used as part payment of wages for work on projects such as land clearing, building earthen dams, and simple farm-to-market access roads. In addition, food is being provided to farmers and their families while they are bringing new land into production or changing existing land use; to grubstake colonists; to combat teenage unemployment through work camps; and for many other worthwhile purposes.

Although the "Food-for-Work" programs are relatively new, projects are now active in 22 countries, giving employment to an estimated 700,000 workers and providing food to more than 4 million persons. To illustrate a few examples of programs approved during the last 6 months: In *Tunisia*, a continuation on a decreasing scale of a program which has been operated since 1958 to engage previously unemployed workers in extensive reforestation and other public works projects, including building new schools and houses for teachers. About 40 percent of their wages is in food, with the Tunisian Government contributing the equivalent of about \$17.5 million in cash wages

and \$2.5 million for supervision, inland transportation, and other costs. In *Colombia*, new settlers are being given temporary assistance in the form of a "grubstake" of Food for Peace commodities. Food is enabling these farmers to bring new lands into production and to achieve economic self-sufficiency. In *Ecuador*, food is supporting the civic action programs under which local military forces, community leaders, and volunteer workers are cooperating in building schools, roads, and airstrips, and in clearing land for resettlement.

In *Korea*, 4 U.S. voluntary agencies which distribute commodities to relief recipients under title III are undertaking 18 self-help work projects. These are designed to stimulate community development and take families off relief by transferring some of the former recipients of title III commodities to those work projects. The voluntary agencies handle distribution of the food commodities and also provide with their own resources materials such as cement, steel, and tools for building small dams and irrigation canals. The Korean Government provides engineering services and funds for other expenses.

In cooperation with the *Philippine* Government and CARE, more than 6,000 young men are being put to work on a 1-year reforestation program patterned after our own Civilian Conservation Corps camps of the 1930's. There is widespread need for and interest in expanding this program which enlists needy and otherwise idle youth in constructive development projects supported by Food for Peace.

In addition, programs undertaken as part of the U.S. contribution to the World Food Program (see p. 68) were also authorized during this period. The following table lists the programs undertaken during the 6 months under review:

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs authorized, July 1, 1963-Dec. 31, 1963

	Commodity	Quantity	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Estimated number of recipients
		Tons	Thousand dollars	
SECTION 201				
Disaster				
Algeria—Emergency relief.—Continuing aid to help meet nutritional requirements of people made needy by the 7-year war for independence. Direct distribution and/or part payment of wages to 200,000 laborers employed on work relief projects.	Wheat, flour, butter oil, vegetable oil.	57,400	20,255	1,500,000
Brazil—Fire, frost, drought.—Over 5 million acres of forest burned, destroying some 1,000 homes and creating a major disaster to people already suffering from frost and drought. Free distribution.	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, butter, vegetable oil, milk, cheese.	1,000	465	20,000
China (Taiwan)—Killing freezes.—Extensive crop damage due to January's weather. Distribution: 10 lbs. per month to 194,519 adults and 5 lbs. per month to 99,377 children. Assistance varying from 3½ months for banana growers to 8 months for pineapple growers.	Wheat.....	9,000	1,725	293,896
Costa Rica—Volcanic eruptions.—Additional grain required to maintain feeding program for some 20,000 cattle representing the best dairy stock in the country. Distribution in form of mixed feeds sold to farmers at nominal charge to cover cost of supplements, mixing and transportation.	Corn, grain sorghum.	6,000	720	1 833
Iran—Drought.—Wheat substituted for like amount of flour approved in May for an 8 months' emergency feeding program.	Wheat.....	20,000	3,960	625,000
Jamaica—Emergency feeding.—Replacement of local stocks borrowed by Church World Service to meet emergency feeding requirements of needy persons for whom adequate title III stocks were not available.	Flour, corn.....	336	46	35,000
Jordan—Drought.—Approximately 8,000 tons to be distributed free to alleviate suffering from effects of drought and resulting crop failure. Balance to be sold to finance labor intensive projects and relieve unemployment in economically distressed areas.	Wheat, flour.....	54,084	10,230	(?)
Also free distribution to needy persons for livestock feeding....	Grain sorghum.....	5,000	675	(?)
Korea—Typhoon and crop failure.—Food crisis created by failure of barley crop due to heavy rains, further compounded by Typhoon Shirley. Distributed free to victims and/or as payment-in-kind on work relief projects.	Wheat.....	75,000	14,375	3,500,000
Pakistan—Cyclone.—Free distribution to victims of cyclones which struck East Pakistan in May and October destroying or damaging hundreds of thousands of homes.	-----do-----	46,000	9,250	700,000
Yemen—Internal strife.—Continuation of approved program to help combat malnutrition and hunger among people still suffering from effects of internal conflict.	-----do-----	3,000	635	185,000
Yugoslavia—Earthquake.—Partial replacement to CARE of stocks utilized for relief of victims of earthquake which struck city of Skopje in July, rendering most of its inhabitants homeless and without the bare necessities of life.	Flour.....	482	92	200,000
World Food Program.....	Flour, corn, vegetable oil, butter, milk.	8,474	1,241	(?)
Total disaster.....	-----	285,776	63,669	3 7,059,729
Total section 201.....	-----	285,776	63,669	3 7,059,729

(Continued--)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs authorized, July 1, 1963–Dec. 31, 1963—Continued

	Commodity	Quantity	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Estimated number of recipients
		Tons	Thousand dollars	
SECTION 202				
Economic Development				
Brazil—Livestock demonstration and production, State of Rio Grande do Sul.—Planned 2-year program to increase milk production through adequate feeding of balanced rations, and improved milk quality by procurement and operation of refrigeration equipment at collection centers. Participants selected from 5,139 farm family members of the 6 cooperatives in area.	Grain sorghums.....	8,000	1,250	(?)
Brazil—Poultry demonstration and production, State of Rio Grande do Sul.—Project provides 100 heads of families opportunity to learn practical poultry production, and become self-supporting by increasing poultry production capacity at Cidade de Deus (urban resettlement project). Funds generated from sale of products used to finance construction of additional facilities.	Grain sorghum.....	1,850	333	100
China (Taiwan)—Work program.—Phase II—Payment in kind to 45,100 workers employed on projects in irrigation, flood control, land reclamation, soil conservation, construction of fishing harbors, forestry development, fish culture expansion, and vocational training for 14,000 veterans.	Wheat, vegetable oil, butter oil.	17,680	3,765	194,400
Colombia—Resettlement and rehabilitation.—3-month pilot program: "Grubstake" in resettlement of 120 rural families, daily cooked meals at rural training school centers, and part payment of wages on access road construction.	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, butter oil, milk.	40	12	840
Dahomey—Civic work program.—Food requirements of workers and families in 4 projects: (1) training of 100 skilled or semiskilled in 3 workshops; (2) employment of 1,800 unskilled in land clearing, road construction, etc.; (3) return of 500 young volunteer farmers to land; (4) experimental teak and cashew plantations employing 900.	Flour, bulgur, grain sorghum, cornmeal, milk.	1,109	256	6,800
Ecuador—Civic action community development.—Catholic Relief Service pilot program employing estimated 377 workers for 6 months' period in construction of roads providing access to marketing areas, land clearing for farming and colonization, and an airstrip. Commodities used as partial payment in kind.	Flour, bulgur, butter oil, cornmeal, milk.	67	29	1,885
Ecuador—Self-help village improvement—CRS.—Projects planned for completion in 1-year program include community baking ovens, washing stations, home gardens, construction of kitchen chimneys, whitewashing of homes, and building latrines. Commodities distributed as payment in kind to each of the 1,150 workers for daily rations for himself and dependents.	.....do.....	92	32	6,900
Indonesia—Irrigation and flood control.—Projects to be undertaken in dredging river and floodway, straightening river banks, repairing flood control and water gates and reservoirs. Commodity requirements based on daily ration for 8,000 workers and dependents, as part payment in kind of wages for 120 days.	Cracked corn, vegetable oil.	1,300	255	40,000
Korea—Community self-help work program.—Administered by 4 voluntary agencies CWS, CARE, World Relief Commission, and Seventh-Day Adventist in cooperation with Korean Government. Programs to employ 6,517 workers on small dams, dikes, irrigation canals, and land leveling. Goal to reclaim approximately 12,179 acres of land. Each worker to receive a food wage, based on amount he and family can consume during distribution period.	Rolled wheat, bulgur.	2,270	886	32,585

(Continued—)

TABLE XXX.—Title II programs authorized, July 1, 1963–Dec. 31, 1963—Continued

	Commodity	Quantity	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Estimated number of recipients
		Tons	Thousand dollars	
Peru—Reforestation service—CRS.—1-year pilot program employing some 1,200 workers during period of year when not engaged in agricultural activities. Plan to put into production presently non-productive areas through tree planting program. Partial payment in kind.	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, butter oil, milk.	574	210	6,000
Philippines—Reforestation—CARE.—1-year pilot program conducted through Youth Conservation Service reforestation camps provides constructive employment, vocational training, and basic education to recruits. Commodity requirements based on supplemental rations for 6,400 recruits and 480 staff members.	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, butter, milk, cheese.	1,197	824	6,880
Tunisia—Labor intensive development.—Continuation of program, scheduled to be gradually scaled down, to assist economic development in most depressed areas of country. Wheat will provide 55,000 tons semolina for distribution as wages in kind to 210,000 laborers.	Wheat.....	72,500	13,500	1,200,000
Vietnam—Cooperative development and livestock improvement.—Continuation of program to help support farm cooperatives, improve livestock production practices and soil fertility.	Corn.....	60,000	8,750	4,200
World Food Program.....	Flour, corn, grain sorghums, butter oil, vegetable oil, wheat	18,901	3,228	(?)
Total economic development.....		185,580	33,330	<sup>1</sup> 1,501,729
Child Feeding				
Brazil—Maternal and child feeding, State of Guanabara.—2-year program to meet dietary needs of 193,200 undernourished children in 1- to 5-year bracket, 50,600 pregnant women, and 56,200 nursing mothers.	Bulgur, butter oil, milk.	17,042	8,900	300,000
Niger—School feeding, maternal child health.—12-month program covering about 11,000 children in public elementary and secondary schools, church-run schools and maternal-child feeding recipients in church supported clinics and dispensaries.	Flour, bulgur, butter oil, grain sorghums, cornmeal, milk.	272	141	11,000
Peru—National school feeding.—Continuation of second phase of program, amended to permit substitution of rolled wheat and butter oil for unshipped balance of bulgur and vegetable oil.	Rolled wheat, butter oil.	672	1,164	400,000
Tunisia—Child feeding.—1-year extension of existing program planned to include 140,000 children in primary schools, 108,000 at municipal feeding centers, 7,000 at children's villages, and 5,000 fed by welfare agencies. The slight increase in beneficiaries for the fiscal year 1964 is below normal school population growth.	Wheat, butter, milk..	9,645	3,000	260,000
Total child feeding.....		27,631	13,205	971,000
Total section 202.....		213,211	46,535	<sup>2</sup> 2,472,729
Grand total.....		498,987	110,204	<sup>3</sup> 9,532,458

<sup>1</sup> Farmers.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup> Incomplete, based on best data available.

<sup>4</sup> Farm families.



*Above: Drought and locust infestation were the causes of a recent emergency relief work program which fed more than 625,000 people in Iran. Using the food as a partial wage, the program resulted in 2,000 kilometers of new feeder roads, 761 ganats (Iranian system of irrigation) 121 shallow wells, 130 schools, plus many other tangible achievements which will aid the development of Iran.*

*Below: Major efforts have been made in the past year to transfer many direct donations programs (title III) to self-help, food-for-work projects (title II). The Koreans pictured above are among the 6,500 workers—many of them refugees from North Korea—employed in building dams, dikes, irrigation canals and land leveling. Their goal: to reclaim 8,400 acres of land.*



*Community self-development has been spurred in a number of Mexico in rural areas through intensive and diversified food-for-work projects. More than 150,000 unemployed and underemployed Mexican villagers have benefited from the program.*



*Feedgrains under U.S. bilateral programs are being effectively used to improve the quantity and quality of livestock in a number of countries. In Vietnam, above, the pig-raising program which offers the poor farmer a stake in the overall economic development of his nation, has become an integral part of the counter-insurgency effort.*

## **World Food Program**

The World Food Program (WFP) was established by the United Nations (U.N.) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the U.N. in April 1962. It is operating on an experimental basis for a period of 3 years which commenced on January 1, 1963. Its purpose is to clarify to what extent and in what manner food aid can be used on a multilateral basis in the developing countries to (a) stimulate economic and social development, (b) assist in preschool and school feeding, and (c) meet emergency needs.

Being experimental, the WFP is undertaking a wide range of projects in numerous countries under varying

circumstances and conditions, thereby helping to develop experience expected to be useful for later bilateral and multilateral activities. Most of the projects are expected to be approved by mid-1964 so as to permit 18 months of operational experience within the 3-year experimental period. Within the next few months, selected independent research organizations will undertake studies to determine the effect of this type of food programming on economic progress, living standards, agricultural production, prices and markets.

The WFP is financed by contributions pledged on a voluntary basis by U.N. and FAO member countries. Contributions may be in the form of appropriate commodities, acceptable services, and cash. As of December 31, 1963, 60 countries had pledged the equivalent of about \$91 million against an original goal of \$100 million.

The United States supported the establishment of a world food program under the auspices of the United Nations and later made pledge of \$40 million in commodities and \$10 million in cash and shipping services. The United States has continued to take a major part in its development and to encourage other nations to share in the costs of economic and social development in needy countries.

The U.S. contributions of commodities and ocean freight services are undertaken under the authority of title II, with WFP treated as an intergovernmental organization. Although the WFP credits are on the basis of world market value, these contributions are charged to title II on the basis of the CCC cost. The cash contribution is being provided from AID appropriations and is limited to a maximum of \$6 million.

The programs undertaken during the 6 months under review are described in the accompanying table.

TABLE XXXI.—U.S. contribution to Title II World Food Programs, July 1, 1963–Dec. 31, 1963

	Commodity	Approximate quantity	Estimated world market value <sup>1</sup>	Estimated CCC cost <sup>1</sup>
		Tons	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.
Bolivia—National teacher training program.—12 colleges to participate in project supervised by National Directorship of Rural Teachers Colleges, accommodating approximately 2,700 trainees. After WFP aid completed, program expected to be supported by expanding food production on school farms.	Wheat, butter, oil	834	166	383
Ghana—Volta River resettlement.—Free distribution to 80,000 farmers (including dependents) whose land was flooded by Aksambo Dam, forcing resettlement elsewhere. Some of the food will be sold to pay part of cash wages to workers on construction of houses, roads, drainage systems, etc.	Flour, corn, vegetable oil.	4,620	550	850
Indonesia—Bali volcanic disaster.—Continuance of assistance to victims of March eruption. Needs aggravated by acute increase of rat damage to crops; hunger anemia increasing in many cases to acute stages.	Vegetable oil, corn	7,380	702	1,000
Sudan—Resettlement.—Food assistance in program for resettlement of 19,000 Wadi Halfa residents forced to leave their homes as rising waters behind the Aswan Dam began to flood their land.	Wheat	3,600	355	730
Syrian Arab Republic—Stabilization and development of nomadic sheep husbandry.—3-year program to introduce better system of grazing practices, keeping sufficient feed in reserve to avoid usual feast-and-famine cycle, supplying feed for pregnant and nursing ewes, and providing special feed for fattening sheep for slaughter.	Corn	8,000	715	990
Tanganyika—Resettlement of urban unemployed.—Agricultural settlement of 5,800 persons, urban unemployed and families, in 5 areas. Duration each project varies from 15 to 18 months, commodities required for free distribution and/or in payment for work performed.	Corn, grain sorghums, vegetable oil.	1,847	190	275
Trinidad/Tobago—Hurricane Flora.—Free distribution of emergency food aid to 4,200 disaster victims for 3 months' period.	Flour, corn, vegetable oil, butter, milk.	1,094	147	241
Total.....		27,375	2,825	4,469

<sup>1</sup> Includes ocean transportation costs.



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## TITLE III

*This Latin American girl is one of 40 million school children throughout the world who every day receive something to eat "From the People of the United States."*

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 inter-governmental organizations; section 303 provides for the barter of CCC commodities for strategic and other materials, goods, and equipment.

### **Section 302, Domestic Donations**

From July 1 through December 31, 1963, domestic donations of dry beans, bulgur, butter, cheese, cornmeal, flour, nonfat dry milk, rice, shortening, and rolled wheat totaled approximately 677.5 million pounds valued at \$113.1 million. Domestic beneficiaries of these surplus foods included about 17.8 million schoolchildren, 1.4 million needy persons in charitable institutions, and a peak of 5.3 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 accredited nonprofit voluntary relief agencies of the United States and to intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons and in nonprofit school lunch programs in friendly countries abroad.

A total of 228 programs for the fiscal year 1964 as of December 31, 1963, had been approved for 15 American voluntary relief agencies and 2 intergovernmental organizations. These programs include food valued at \$379 million for distribution in 113 countries and territories to about 71.6 million recipients. Additional programs for the current fiscal year will be approved later. Available surplus foods include wheat, wheat flour, bulgur wheat, rolled wheat, corn, cornmeal, nonfat dry milk, butter, butter oil, and ghee, as well as small balances of refined vegetable oils and shortening, and cheese carried over from the previous fiscal year. To administer these and related relief and self-help programs, 730 U.S. citizens were employed by the voluntary agencies in oversea posts as of December 1963. These Americans were assisted by approximately 7,000 non-U.S. citizens hired by the voluntary agencies in the countries of distribution. (See appendix table 27.)

The following table gives by categories the number of recipients of foods donated to the five major and other participating agencies.



*More than 100,000 people in Upper Volta, suffering from massive crop failures, recently benefited through a voluntary agency Food for Peace famine relief effort.*

**TABLE XXXII.—Number of recipients in title III voluntary agency foreign donation programs under section 302 approved July–December 1963**

Category	CARE	Catholic Relief Services	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons	1,000 persons
Schools.....	25,852	6,698	1,658	1,759	656	137	36,760
Institutions.....	1,168	2,036	326	-----	72	142	3,744
Family individuals.....	4,231	11,843	1,981	-----	205	310	18,570
Refugees.....	-----	247	210	-----	84	298	839
Summer camps.....	1,326	909	28	-----	2	11	2,276
Maternal/child care.....	1,350	1,385	375	1,926	34	53	5,123
Health centers.....	40	1,487	142	-----	16	183	1,868
Miscellaneous centers.....	182	1,473	689	-----	24	101	2,469
Total recipients.....	34,149	26,078	5,409	3,685	1,093	1,235	71,649

The other participating agencies not listed by name in the above table are—

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc.  
American Mission to Greeks, Inc.  
American National Red Cross  
American Relief for Poland  
General Council Assemblies of God, Inc.  
Hadassah, Inc.  
Mennonite Central Committee  
People to People Health Foundation, Inc.  
Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Service  
United Nations Relief and Works Agency  
Volunteer Border Relief  
World Relief Commission of the National Association of Evangelicals

The biggest school-feeding programs are in India, the Philippines, and Egypt, while in Brazil, Poland, and Spain more recipients are fed in institutions. Family distribution is largest in Italy, Algeria, and Columbia. Most refugees served are located in Laos, Korea, and Jordan (Palestinean). Although more recipients participate in India, Philippines, and Italy, the largest commodity programs are in India, Algeria, and Mexico, in that order.

A few significant changes in country programs have occurred. Upon expiration of a title II program in Algeria, CARE undertook a massive feeding program for 1.4 million needy persons in families and 7,000 war-orphaned and destitute children in children's centers. In several countries, milk distribution programs formerly administered by UNICEF have been transferred to voluntary agencies. Principal UNICEF recipients involved were in the maternal and child care category, the largest number, 333,000, being in the Philippines. Programs have continued to expand in Alliance for Progress countries.

As children are the principal beneficiaries in the foreign donation program, nonfat dry milk is naturally the most popular commodity and is distributed in all except 2 of the 113 recipient countries. Flour is distributed in only about 60 percent of them, yet the tonnage requirement is 77 percent greater than that for milk. Much of the flour and cornmeal donated is processed abroad into buns, biscuits, bread, rolls, noodles, and other products for consumption in schools and institutions. The supplemental feeding programs in these countries are developed by participating agencies in cooperation with host government authorities, local

welfare groups, and U.S. diplomatic and AID missions. Proposals take into account the capacity of the agency to provide adequate facilities and supervision and the degree of sponsorship, financial support, and preferences of the host country. The distribution overseas of surplus foods is an important and effective part of the Food for Peace program and is based on the people-to-people concept that foods come as a gift of the American people through U.S. voluntary agencies and inter-governmental organizations. Commodities are clearly identified in English and insofar as practicable in the official language of the recipient countries as being "Donated by the People of the United States of America." Posters, placards, pamphlets, and ration cards printed in the native languages are also being used to identify the U.S. origin of the foods.

The estimated availability of 900 million pounds of nonfat dry milk appears to be more than adequate to meet all anticipated milk requirements for the fiscal year 1964 programs. The reduction of supplies of vegetable oils and shortening has resulted in the extensive substitution of available butter and butter products. The demand for bulgur is at a new high and, as was predicted a year ago, requirements for rolled wheat have substantially increased.

During the July-December 1963 period, shipments of bulgur, flour, and of rolled wheat (in wheat equivalent) and wheat totaled 16.9 million bushels. Shipments of cornmeal (in corn equivalent) and corn totaled 7 million bushels. The bulk of wheat and corn used in this program was donated in the form of bulgur, flour, rolled wheat, and cornmeal milled in this country. Wheat and/or corn were donated for family use primarily in 12 foreign countries where it is the custom for recipients to process such grains at home.

Title III food relief was extended by U.S. voluntary agencies during the reported period to hurricane victims in Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Martinique. Flood relief was provided in Ghana and drought assistance was rendered in the Ryukyu Islands. Sufferers from the severe earthquake in Skopje, Yugoslavia, were aided and volcanic disaster relief was provided in Bali, Indonesia. Inventories of title III food already in the countries, or in nearby countries, were loaned from regular distribution programs for these emergency relief purposes.

The following table gives quantities and costs of surplus foods shipped abroad during the reported period.

**TABLE XXXIII.—Commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, July 1, 1963–Dec. 31, 1963**

Commodity	Europe	Africa	Near East and South Asia	Far East and Pacific	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost <sup>1</sup>
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million dollars
Bulgur.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	23.4	15.5	62.2	41.0	142.1	7.7
Butter.....	6.2	.3	3.2	.8	5.5	16.0	9.8
Butter oil.....	7.2	14.4	2.9	4.3	29.4	58.2	47.0
Cheese.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	.1	.7	1.5	3.3	1.3
Corn.....		.2	3.4		8.9	12.5	.3
Corn meal.....	5.1	19.9	56.7	87.1	44.4	213.2	8.2
Flour.....	123.4	80.9	160.7	82.1	93.3	540.4	27.1
Ghee.....			2.4			2.4	1.9
Nonfat dry milk.....	58.9	30.6	59.6	37.9	90.2	277.2	42.5
Shortening.....	.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	.3	.7	.1	1.6	.3
Vegetable oils.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	.2			.3	.1
Wheat.....	62.2	13.1	.1			75.4	2.6
Wheat, rolled.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	1.6	5.7	6.9	17.4	1.0
Total.....	263.5	187.1	306.7	281.5	321.2	1,360.0	<sup>3</sup> 149.8

<sup>1</sup> Acquisition cost only.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 50,000 pounds.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated export market value \$92 million.

The following table gives quantities and cost of section 416 donations, domestic and foreign, since the enactment of Public Law 480, July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1963.

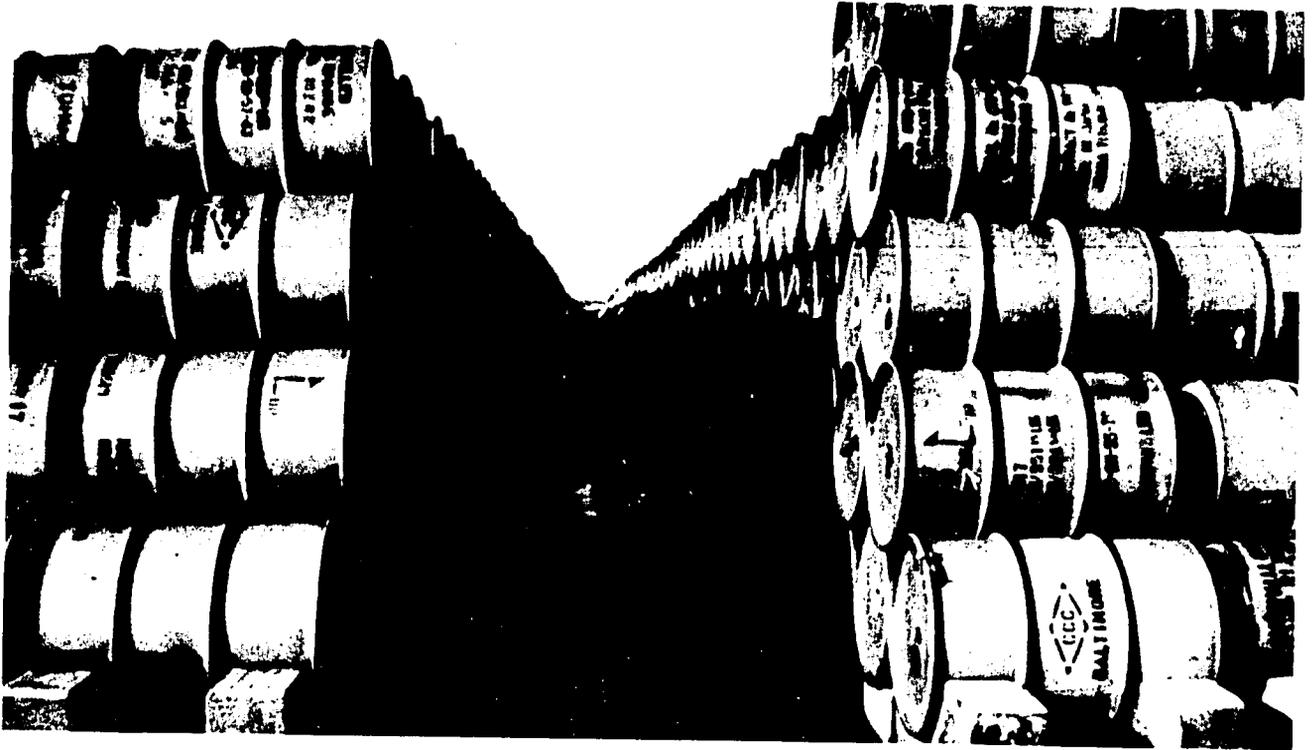
**TABLE XXXIV.—Quantities and cost of sec. 416 donations, domestic and foreign, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963**

Commodity	Domestic donations		Foreign donations		Total	
	Quantity	Cost <sup>1</sup>	Quantity	Cost <sup>1</sup>	Quantity	Cost <sup>1</sup>
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Beans, dry.....	425,341	33,819	226,111	18,231	651,452	52,050
Bulgur.....	3,181	211	425,183	23,758	428,364	23,969
Butter.....	671,183	416,704	204,931	138,841	876,114	555,545
Butter oil.....			208,016	176,211	208,016	176,211
Cheese.....	562,816	223,582	616,389	266,879	1,179,205	490,461
Corn.....	6,946	261	399,460	16,428	406,406	16,689
Corn meal.....	1,140,960	48,523	2,586,971	133,354	3,727,931	181,877
Flour.....	2,988,362	173,468	7,523,280	474,598	10,511,642	648,066
Ghee.....			3,303	2,671	3,303	2,671
Milk, nonfat dry.....	949,923	167,371	4,374,230	777,372	5,324,153	944,743
Rice.....	819,597	93,383	736,062	90,156	1,555,659	183,539
Shortening.....	52,562	10,097	260,329	49,967	312,891	60,064
Vegetable oils.....			200,897	37,825	200,897	37,825
Wheat.....	22,240	1,101	690,771	35,932	713,011	37,033
Wheat, rolled.....	150,882	11,640	33,482	2,188	184,364	13,828
Total.....	7,793,993	1,180,160	18,489,415	2,244,411	26,283,408	3,424,571

<sup>1</sup> Estimated CCC cost.



*Pupils of a Philippine elementary school offer a prayer of "thanks to the people of America," preceding their daily school snack.*



*Part of the stockpile requirements by the "space age" for titanium have been filled through barter of U.S. agricultural commodities. This key ingredient to highly technical industrial and electronic equipment is one of several materials and services received by the U.S. in trade for title III commodities.*

## 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, equipment, or services required in connection with foreign economic and military assistance programs; (c) materials, equipment, or services 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 transactions in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities.

All barter is conducted with private U.S. firms under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) which assure the export of surplus agricultural commodities and receipt of eligible strategic or other materials, goods, or equipment in payment therefor. In barter transactions involving procurement for other Government agencies, those agencies reimburse CCC in dollars for the materials, goods, or services procured abroad. Exporting agricultural commodities instead of U.S. dollars helps the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

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 sold, except to the extent that the Secretary of Agriculture shall find necessary in order to exercise reasonable precaution to safeguard usual marketings of the United States and to assure that barter or exchanges under this act will not unduly disrupt world prices of agricultural commodities or replace cash sales for dollars. 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.

Barter transactions are subject to the following requirements: agricultural commodities may not be transhipped from approved countries of destination without prior approval; materials delivered in exchange for the commodities 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 July-December 1963 period totaled \$111.9 million. In contrast, the value of contracts negotiated during the January-June 1963 period was only \$29.6 million and those negotiated during July-December 1962 had a value of only \$9.8 million. Contracts negotiated during the calendar year 1963 had a value of \$141.5 million compared with \$77.4 million in the calendar year 1962.

Program activity has increased substantially since the revised barter policies were announced on February 13, 1963. The barter program is being utilized to the maximum extent possible in offshore procurements by Government agencies to stem the outflow of U.S. dollars abroad. Also, U.S. dollar contracts are being converted wherever possible to payment with agricultural commodities where other Government agencies have contractual commitments to purchase materials. The use of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities in lieu of U.S. dollars is a balance-of-payments advantage.

TABLE XXXV.—Summary of barter contracts entered into in specified periods <sup>1</sup>

Purpose	1954-55 through June 30, 1963	July- December 1963	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963 <sup>1</sup>
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Stockpile:			
Strategic.....	<sup>2</sup> 151.5		151.5
Supplemental <sup>3</sup> .....	1,295.0	66.1	1,361.1
Total stockpile.....	1,446.5	66.1	1,512.6
Supply: <sup>4</sup>			
Agency for International Development.....	33.5	8.5	42.0
Atomic Energy Commission.....	4.5	12.0	16.5
Department of Defense.....	84.2	25.3	109.5
Total supply.....	122.2	45.8	168.0
Grand total.....	1,568.7	111.9	1,680.6

<sup>1</sup> Years beginning July 1: July-December 1963 preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Adjustments have been made to reflect net transfers of materials valued at \$258,600,000 to supplemental stockpile.

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

<sup>4</sup> Strategic and other materials, equipment, goods, and services for other Government agencies. Adjustments have been made to reflect transfers of \$8,800,000 acquired for Atomic Energy Commission and \$4,100,000 acquired for Department of Defense, to the supplemental stockpile from July 1954 through December 1963.

Agricultural commodity exports by contracts in fulfillment of barter contracts with CCC totaled \$45.2 million for the July-December 1963 period, an increase of \$13.2 million over the January-June 1963 period.

Export in the calendar year 1963 had a value of \$77.2 million compared with \$137.6 million in the calendar year 1962.

TABLE XXXVI.—Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods<sup>1</sup>

Commodity	Unit	1954-55 through June 30, 1963	July-December 1963 <sup>2</sup>			Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963 <sup>2</sup>
			Under all contracts	Prior contracts	1963-64 contracts	
		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
Wheat <sup>3</sup> .....	Bu.....	338,635	15,679	9,699	5,980	354,314
Corn.....	Bu.....	242,237	4,452	4,295	157	246,689
Barley.....	Bu.....	92,967	513	513		93,480
Oats.....	Bu.....	41,961				41,961
Rye.....	Bu.....	14,267				14,267
Soybeans.....	Bu.....	5,932				5,932
Grain sorghums.....	Cwt.....	72,105	464	464		72,569
Rice.....	Cwt.....	4,443				4,443
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.....	34,731				34,731
Wool.....	Lb.....	11,976				11,976
Cotton.....	Bale.....	2,104	72	30	42	2,176
Dry milk.....	Lb.....	121,515	16,472	16,472		137,987
Butter.....	Lb.....	20,086	296	296		20,382
Cheese.....	Lb.....	9,836				9,836
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	167,142	31	31		167,173
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	MT.....	57				57
Total quantity (thous. metric tons).....		22,459	596	420	176	23,055
Total value.....		1,607.1	45.2	29.0	16.2	1,652.3

<sup>1</sup> Years beginning July 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes estimate for December.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 17,574,000 bushels shipped as wheat flour: 10,490,000 the fiscal years 1957-58 through 1959-60; 4,604,000 in 1960-61; 2,437,000 in 1961-62; 43,000 in 1962-63; and 0 in 1963-64.

<sup>4</sup> Includes flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed meal, and peanuts.

One hundred and twenty countries and territories received agricultural commodities under the barter program during the period July 1, 1954-December 31, 1963. The total value of these commodities, based on export

market prices, was approximately \$1,652.3 million. The amount received by each country and territory is shown in appendix table 29.

Materials, goods, equipment, and services delivered

to CCC by contractors against barter agreements during the July–December 1963 period totaled \$38.8 million, a decrease of \$10.5 million from the actual deliveries in the previous 6 months, bringing the cumulative total, July 1,

1954, through December 31, 1963, to \$1,557 million. Deliveries in the calendar year 1963 had a value of \$88.1 million compared with \$128.1 million in the calendar year 1962.

TABLE XXXVII.—Value of materials, goods, equipment, and services delivered by barter contractors in specified periods <sup>1</sup>

Purpose	1954–55 through June 30, 1963	July–December 1963 <sup>2</sup>			Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1963 <sup>2</sup>
		Under all contracts	Prior contracts	1963–64 contracts	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Stockpile materials:					
Strategic.....	151.5				151.5
Supplemental <sup>3</sup> .....	1,266.3	20.0	20.0		1,286.3
Total stockpile.....	1,417.8	20.0	20.0		1,437.8
Supply: <sup>4</sup>					
Agency for International Development.....	33.3				33.3
Atomic Energy Commission.....	3.2				3.2
Department of Defense.....	63.9	18.8	11.8	7.0	82.7
Total supply.....	100.4	18.8	11.8	7.0	119.2
Grand total.....	1,518.2	38.8	31.8	7.0	1,557.0

<sup>1</sup> Years beginning July 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes partial estimate for December.

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

<sup>4</sup> Strategic and other materials, goods, equipment, and services for other Government agencies.

The value of materials, goods, equipment, and services received, by country of origin, is shown in appendix table 28.

CCC has received reimbursement of \$72 million for materials delivered to the National Stockpile prior to July 1, 1954, and \$157 million for deliveries made from July 1954 through June 1961. In addition, \$35.8 million was received for materials delivered to other Government agencies prior to July 1, 1954, and \$76 million for deliveries from July 1954 through December

31, 1963.

A total of approximately \$1,215 million in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile for which CCC receives reimbursement periodically by appropriations as provided 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 SALES ON LONG-TERM DOLLAR CREDIT**

*American agricultural abundance is being sold increasingly abroad for long-term dollar credit under title IV. Many of the 33 agreements with 17 countries in the past 2-12 years, represent the upward transition from previous title I foreign currency sales.*

Title IV of Public Law 480, enacted September 21, 1959, provides for long-term supply and dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Major objectives of this title are to stimulate and increase the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars through the extension of credit which will assist in maximizing U.S. dollar exports of such commodities, develop foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, and assist in the development of the economies of friendly nations.

### **Government-to-Government Sales Agreements**

During the 6-month period, July 1 through December 31, 1963, nine additional title IV government-to-government sales agreements or amendments to agreements were signed with seven foreign countries. These agreements and amendments provide for financing the sale and export for ultimate dollar repayment of 153,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour and more than 75,000 tons of other surplus agricultural commodities such as rice, feed grains, and tobacco as detailed in appendix tables 31 and 34. These quantities exclude those already provided for in agreements signed earlier for which the supply period was extended by amendments signed in this period.

As a condition of the credit extended under the agreements signed during this period, the recipient countries are committed to maintain normal commercial trade by importing annually with their own resources from free world origins, including the United States, more than a quarter of a million tons of wheat, wheat flour, rice, feed grains, and tobacco.

The three title IV agreements and six amendments signed during the last half of calendar year 1963 added nearly \$32.1 million to the previous total commitments of CCC for financing under this authority. From the signing of the first title IV agreement on August 21, 1961, through December 31, 1963, a total of 33 agreements and amendments have been signed with the governments of 17 foreign countries. They provide for the export financing of surplus agricultural commodities with an export market value of approximately \$176 million, including applicable ocean transportation costs, and a total CCC cost of approximately \$236.5 million.

The value of commodities actually shipped under title IV agreements to date has been substantially below the total value contemplated in the agreements signed for two reasons. First, several of the agreements involve a multiyear supply period including commodities to be shipped in future years. Second, the foreign governments involved sometimes change their buying plans after signing an agreement because of unforeseen changes in domestic production, world prices, or foreign exchange difficulties. Through December 31, 1963, the export market value of agricultural commodities actually shipped under title IV agreements was approximately \$91 million, including applicable ocean transportation financed.

The first dollar repayments of credit extended under title IV agreements were received by the United States in 1963. Through December 31, 1963, the United States received from foreign governments dollar payments of \$1,470,445 on principal and \$792,437 in interest against their obligations under this program, or a total of \$2,262,883. These amounts include payments to the U.S. Government that had not been credited to CCC account by that date.

The sales in recipient countries of the commodities supplied on credit have made local currencies available to foreign countries for various projects which are contributing significantly to the development of these countries. Nearly all of the agreements signed to date have been accompanied by a formal commitment on the part of the foreign government receiving the credit that the funds made available by the sale of the commodities financed under the agreement would be used for social and economic development objectives to be mutually agreed to by the two governments.

For example, the sales proceeds in El Salvador are being used to help provide credit at moderate interest rates to small farmers engaged in producing basic food crops necessary to meet domestic consumption requirements. In the Ryukyu Islands, it is expected that sales proceeds will make it possible not only to finance loans to individual farmers to assist in diversification of their agriculture but also to assist the importation of purebred livestock for breeding purposes from the United States, and to help finance the construction of needed grain storage and bulk discharge facilities at the port of Naha. In Chile, the sales proceeds will be used for public investment projects in the fields of housing, schools and other social assistance projects, rural development, marketing of agricultural products, transportation, development of the cooperative movement, and development of small- and medium-scale industry.

### **Private Trade Sales Agreements**

During the July-December 1963 period, the Department issued the basic policies and procedures for implementing the 1962 amendments to title IV which authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into long-term dollar credit sales agreements with U.S. and foreign private trade entities. Many inquiries in regard to this new program have been received. Although no private trade agreements had been signed by December 31, 1963, more than a dozen separate applications with a total market value of over \$100 million were under active consideration.

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TABLE 1.—Public Law 480 commitments<sup>1</sup> to export U.S. farm commodities, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963

[In millions of dollars]<sup>2</sup>

Fiscal year	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Total all titles
	Sales for local currencies	Disaster relief and other assistance <sup>3</sup>	Foreign donations	Barter	Long-term dollar sales	
1955.....	354.6	107.8	197.2	124.6	.....	784.2
1956.....	671.3	101.0	302.5	298.4	.....	1,373.2
1957.....	1,034.4	131.2	253.7	400.5	.....	1,819.8
1958.....	727.8	109.5	272.5	99.8	.....	1,209.6
1959.....	834.3	77.8	209.8	132.3	.....	1,254.2
1960.....	1,135.7	85.7	148.9	149.2	.....	1,519.5
1961.....	<sup>4</sup> 1,766.9	273.7	208.2	143.9	.....	2,392.7
1962.....	1,591.2	214.9	224.5	198.4	57.0	2,286.0
1963.....	1,225.7	350.2	277.3	60.1	87.8	2,001.1
1964 (1st half).....	184.2	147.1	149.4	45.2	32.0	557.9
Total.....	9,526.1	<sup>5</sup> 1,598.9	2,244.0	1,652.4	176.8	15,198.2

<sup>1</sup> As used herein, "Commitments" refers to sales agreements under title I and title IV, transfer authorizations under title II, and title III shipments under barter contracts and foreign donation authorizations. In some instances title I and title IV agreements provide for multiyear programming. Total commitments shown for each fiscal year do not necessarily correspond with actual shipments during the same period.

<sup>2</sup> Export market value (includes certain transportation costs) is used for title I, title III barter, and title IV. Title II transfer authorizations and title III foreign donations are at CCC cost.

<sup>3</sup> Includes child-feeding and economic development.

<sup>4</sup> Includes financing for last 3 years of 4-year India agreement signed May 4, 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated market value calculated on ratio of current market prices to CCC cost, \$681.1 million (all figures also include authorized ocean freight costs on title III foreign donations).

TABLE 2.—Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1963

Country	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		Thousand dollars
China (Taiwan).....	Jan. 24, 1963	30,400
Sudan.....	Jan. 31, 1963	8,540
Poland.....	Feb. 1, 1963	81,000
Iceland.....	Feb. 6, 1963	2,273
Turkey.....	Feb. 21, 1963	215,100
Congo.....	Feb. 23, 1963	227
Do.....	do.....	28,246
India (amendment).....	Apr. 1, 1963	2,600
Vietnam.....	Apr. 4, 1963	14,600
Turkey (amendment).....	do.....	1,412
Guinea.....	May 22, 1963	2,264
Ethiopia.....	June 11, 1963	1,413
United Arab Republic.....	June 15, 1963	1,900
Korea.....	June 17, 1963	32,160
Cyprus.....	June 18, 1963	3,500
Indonesia (amendment).....	June 21, 1963	15,200
Do.....	June 28, 1963	26,590
Senegal.....	July 3, 1963	622
Korea (amendment).....	July 5, 1963	10,510
Vietnam (amendment).....	July 24, 1963	2,900
Korea.....	Aug. 16, 1963	17,700
India (amendment).....	Sept. 4, 1963	7,700
Brazil.....	Sept. 11, 1963	129,200
Tunisia.....	Sept. 13, 1963	1,100
United Arab Republic.....	Oct. 7, 1963	18,300
Greece.....	Oct. 30, 1963	17,000
Guinea.....	Nov. 2, 1963	7,900
Vietnam (amendment).....	Nov. 8, 1963	5,430
Paraguay.....	Nov. 14, 1963	2,500
Iran.....	Nov. 17, 1963	8,700
Congo.....	Dec. 19, 1963	2,100
Tunisia.....	do.....	2,090
Total.....		701,177

TABLE 3.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
<b>Africa:</b>												
Congo.....	1.3								1.3	0.2	1.5	2.1
Guinea.....			5.0						5.0	.4	5.4	7.9
Senegal.....		0.5							.5	.1	.6	.6
Tunisia.....							3.0		3.0	.2	3.2	3.2
Total.....	1.3	.5	5.0				3.0		9.8	.9	10.7	13.8
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>												
Greece.....	2.6	11.1					.3		14.0	2.0	16.0	17.0
India.....		6.2							6.2	1.5	7.7	7.7
Iran.....	5.0								5.0	1.2	6.2	8.7
United Arab Republic.....					17.7				17.7	.6	18.3	18.3
Total.....	7.6	17.3			17.7		.3		42.9	5.3	48.2	51.7
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>												
Korea.....	16.0	2.4							18.4	3.2	21.6	28.2
Vietnam.....	1.3				2.8	3.0			7.1	.5	7.6	8.3
Total.....	17.3	2.4			2.8	3.0			25.5	3.7	29.2	36.5
<b>Latin America:</b>												
Brazil.....	82.7								82.7	11.7	94.4	129.2
Paraguay.....	1.5								1.5	.2	1.7	2.5
Total.....	84.2								84.2	11.9	96.1	131.7
Total agreements signed July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963.....	110.4	<sup>2</sup> 20.2	5.0		20.5	<sup>3</sup> 3.0	<sup>4</sup> 3.3		162.4	21.8	184.2	233.7

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

<sup>2</sup> Barley..... 2.4  
 Corn..... 17.3  
 Grain sorghums..... .5

<sup>3</sup> Condensed milk 3.0

<sup>4</sup> Soybean oil..... 3.0  
 Tallow..... .3

3.3

TABLE 4.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars							
<b>Europe:</b>												
Austria.....	6.9	15.7		9.5	4.8		2.4	0.2	39.5	3.3	42.8	60.1
Finland.....	10.5	2.3		12.0	14.3			2.7	41.8	2.1	43.9	57.4
France.....				23.0	12.6				35.6	.1	35.7	47.2
Germany.....								1.2	1.2		1.2	1.2
Iceland.....	4.3	3.8	.3	.9	3.2		.7	1.4	14.6	1.3	15.9	18.7
Italy.....	1.5	4.8		76.9	20.4		36.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	140.0	4.6	144.6	184.3
Netherlands.....				.2					.2		.2	.3
Poland.....	218.5	66.0	1.5	115.0	4.1	3.3	33.8		442.2	35.0	477.2	672.7
Portugal.....	6.3								6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain.....	* 18.8	40.7		* 119.6	24.9		247.2	19.1	470.3	24.6	494.9	557.1
United Kingdom.....					38.0			10.1	48.1	.4	48.5	48.5
Yugoslavia.....	380.2			91.4		.5	80.7	3.7	556.5	65.4	621.9	903.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>647.0</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>448.5</b>	<b>122.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>401.2</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>1,796.3</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>1,934.0</b>	<b>2,564.7</b>
<b>Africa:</b>												
Congo.....	11.4	4.0	7.8	.1	2.6	9.5		4.0	39.4	4.8	44.2	53.8
Ethiopia.....				.9					.9		.9	1.4
Guinea.....	3.0	.1	11.2		.8	.4	1.0		16.5	1.8	18.3	25.7
Morocco.....	12.7			.8	.3		6.0		19.8	2.2	22.0	30.0
Senegal.....		.5							.5	.1	.6	.6
Sudan.....	8.8								8.8	1.9	10.7	15.6
Tunisia.....	20.3	4.4					7.8		32.5	4.6	37.1	49.2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>176.3</b>
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>												
Burma.....				42.3	2.7	2.0		.1	47.1	1.8	48.9	66.7
Ceylon.....	14.0		11.7						25.7	4.0	29.7	42.6
Cyprus.....	1.9								1.9	.3	2.2	3.5
Greece.....	35.0	52.5				4.4	20.2		112.1	13.9	126.0	158.8
India.....	1,630.7	41.3	165.3	228.8	13.8	7.9	1.0	.1	2,088.9	356.1	2,445.0	3,830.1
Indonesia.....	29.6		138.7	109.3	27.4		13.8		318.8	27.9	346.7	510.7
Iran.....	43.1					.8	2.8		46.7	10.6	57.3	84.2

Israel.....	104.7	83.3	3.2	5.6	1.6	18.7	34.9	11.0	263.0	28.3	291.3	394.6
Pakistan.....	557.3	20.6	78.4	<sup>5</sup> 50.9	17.8	25.3	175.9	3.0	929.2	136.6	1,065.8	1,479.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....	26.7	4.6	1.5	.....	.2	.....	.....	.....	33.0	5.3	38.3	56.1
Thailand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.9	.2	.....	.....	4.1	.2	4.3	4.4
Turkey.....	298.1	21.5	3.5	.....	.....	2.2	163.6	6.6	495.5	52.8	548.3	759.6
United Arab Republic.....	532.0	47.6	5.3	.....	47.7	.4	75.2	2.7	710.9	94.3	805.2	1,118.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,273.1</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>407.6</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>487.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>5,076.9</b>	<b>732.1</b>	<b>5,809.0</b>	<b>8,509.7</b>
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>												
China (Taiwan).....	97.3	1.5	.....	41.1	13.1	1.6	10.7	.....	165.3	16.2	181.5	254.9
Japan.....	47.9	13.3	13.7	52.5	7.6	.....	.....	.....	135.0	13.5	148.5	201.6
Korea.....	142.5	46.7	24.2	114.0	6.6	.3	5.1	8.0	347.4	34.9	382.3	529.5
Philippines.....	.....	.....	5.8	25.8	.....	1.7	.4	(?)	33.7	2.0	35.7	52.9
Vietnam.....	14.2	.....	5.8	23.8	18.4	19.0	.....	.....	81.2	6.8	88.0	111.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>762.6</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>836.0</b>	<b>1,150.2</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>												
Argentina.....	.....	.....	.3	.....	.....	.....	29.6	.....	29.9	.8	30.7	35.9
Bolivia.....	16.1	.....	.6	2.0	.....	1.0	1.4	.....	21.1	3.1	24.2	33.8
Brazil.....	419.4	.6	.....	.....	.7	1.9	4.1	.....	426.7	55.8	482.5	729.1
Chile.....	29.5	1.7	.....	14.0	1.9	.....	18.6	.4	66.1	5.9	72.0	96.6
Colombia.....	35.0	4.1	.....	11.9	1.6	.4	9.4	.....	62.4	6.9	69.3	91.2
Ecuador.....	2.9	.....	.....	1.1	1.8	.....	5.1	.....	10.9	.8	11.7	14.0
Mexico.....	.....	24.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.6	1.0	25.6	41.2
Paraguay.....	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.4	.5	.....	12.5	2.4	14.9	22.7
Peru.....	22.8	.....	6.6	.....	.....	.2	1.8	(?)	31.4	2.6	34.0	54.0
Uruguay.....	14.0	10.0	.....	11.7	8.0	.....	.....	.....	43.7	4.3	48.0	63.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>551.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>729.3</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>812.9</b>	<b>1,181.5</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>4,829.5</b>	<b><sup>6</sup>516.2</b>	<b>485.4</b>	<b>1,185.1</b>	<b>300.8</b>	<b><sup>7</sup>102.1</b>	<b><sup>8</sup>990.1</b>	<b><sup>9</sup>74.3</b>	<b>8,483.5</b>	<b>1,042.2</b>	<b>9,525.7</b>	<b>13,582.4</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> \$50,000 or less.

<sup>3</sup> \$4.4 million of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$0.3 million, cotton lintens; \$6.6 million, extra-long staple.

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$16 million extra-long staple.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>6</sup> Corn.....	294.1
Oats.....	5.3
Barley.....	153.9
Grain sorghums.....	57.0
Rye.....	5.9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>516.2</b>

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>7</sup> Condensed milk.....	21.3
Dry whole milk.....	8.9
Nonfat dry milk.....	20.8
Evaporated milk.....	10.0
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	35.5
Cheese.....	4.9
Whey.....	.1
Dried eggs.....	.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>102.1</b>

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>8</sup> Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	891.9
Linseed oil.....	1.1
Lard.....	26.7
Tallow and/or grease.....	70.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>990.1</b>

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>9</sup> Fruit:	
Austria, Burma, Congo, Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	16.7
<b>Seeds:</b>	
Chile.....	.4
<b>Potatoes:</b>	
Spain.....	1.4
<b>Poultry:</b>	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, United Arab Republic, Congo, Pakistan.....	9.7
<b>Beef:</b>	
Spain, Israel.....	28.1
<b>Pork:</b>	
Korea, Spain.....	10.0
<b>Beans and peas:</b>	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Congo, United Arab Republic.....	8.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74.3</b>

TABLE 5.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480 agreements, signed Jan. 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars									
<b>Europe :</b>												
Iceland.....	0.6	0.3	0.1		0.5		0.1		1.6	0.3	1.9	2.2
Poland.....			1.5	13.8					15.3	.5	15.8	23.5
Yugoslavia.....	89.6						6.3	0.4	96.3	11.5	107.8	164.4
Total.....	90.2	.3	1.6	13.8	.5		6.4	.4	113.2	12.3	125.5	190.1
<b>Africa :</b>												
Congo.....	3.1	1.1	1.5		.5	3.1		.7	10.0	1.3	11.3	13.2
Guinea.....	3.0		6.2			.1			9.5	1.2	10.7	15.5
Morocco.....	12.7			.8	.3		6.0		19.8	2.2	22.0	30.0
Tunisia.....	9.4	1.9					4.8		16.1	2.5	18.6	23.6
Total.....	28.2	3.0	7.7	.8	.8	3.2	11.0	.7	55.4	7.2	62.6	82.3
<b>Near East and South Asia :</b>												
Burma.....				9.1					9.1	.4	9.5	14.3
Ceylon.....	3.9								3.9	.8	4.7	7.0
Greece.....	1.3	9.5							10.8	1.8	12.6	13.3
India.....		6.4		71.5	2.9	4.5		.1	85.4	5.6	91.0	134.8
Indonesia.....	15.0		56.3	36.3	10.0				117.6	10.3	127.9	183.2
Iran.....	12.4						1.4		13.8	3.3	17.1	24.4
Israel.....	46.9	20.4	1.2		.4	1.8	16.6	.3	87.6	9.1	96.7	126.5
Syrian Arab Republic.....					.2				.2		.2	.2
Turkey.....	51.1	.8							51.9	5.9	57.8	88.0
United Arab Republic.....	325.6	24.0			6.5	.3	53.3	1.5	411.2	61.5	472.7	652.0
Total.....	456.2	61.1	57.5	116.9	20.0	6.6	71.3	1.9	791.5	98.7	890.2	1,243.7

Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan).....	45.1	1.3		7.7			5.8		59.9	7.4	67.3	97.3
Korea.....	47.4	10.4		53.3			3.8		114.9	10.8	125.7	190.0
Vietnam.....	3.5			6.3	2.7	8.1			20.6	1.5	22.1	28.2
Total.....	96.0	11.7		67.3	2.7	8.1	9.6		195.4	19.7	215.1	315.5
Latin America:												
Bolivia.....	13.1		.3	2.0		1.0	1.4		17.8	2.7	20.5	28.1
Brazil.....	91.4								91.4	11.7	103.1	162.7
Paraguay.....	2.9								2.9	.5	3.4	5.3
Uruguay.....					1.9				1.9	.1	2.0	2.0
Total.....	107.4		.3	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.4		114.0	15.0	129.0	198.1
Grand total.....	778.0	<sup>2</sup> 76.1	67.1	200.8	25.9	<sup>3</sup> 18.9	<sup>4</sup> 99.7	<sup>5</sup> 3.0	1,269.5	152.9	1,422.4	2,029.7

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

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>2</sup> Corn.....	60.3
Barley.....	12.8
Grain sorghums.....	3.0
Total.....	76.1

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>3</sup> Condensed milk.....	8.3
Dried whole milk.....	2.8
Nonfat dried milk.....	2.5
Evaporated milk.....	5.0
Butter.....	.2
Cheese.....	.1
Total.....	18.9

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>4</sup> Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil.....	76.6
Lard.....	1.2
Tallow.....	21.9
Total.....	99.7

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
<sup>5</sup> Dried beans.....	0.3
Fruit.....	.6
Poultry.....	2.1
Total.....	3.0

TABLE 6.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total				
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
<b>Europe:</b>													
Iceland.....	0.6	0.6	( <sup>2</sup> )		0.5		0.1			1.8	0.3	2.1	2.3
Poland.....	38.1			7.1	2.6					47.8	3.8	51.6	81.0
Total.....	38.7	.6		7.1	3.1		.1			49.6	4.1	53.7	83.3
<b>Africa:</b>													
Congo.....	6.8	2.9	4.3	.1	1.4	4.1		3.0		22.6	2.8	25.4	30.5
Ethiopia.....				.9						.9		.9	1.4
Guinea.....		.1	5.0		.8	.3	.8			7.0	.6	7.6	10.2
Senegal.....		.5								5	.1	.6	.6
Sudan.....	5.0									5.0	1.0	6.0	8.6
Tunisia.....							3.0			3.0	.2	3.2	3.2
Total.....	11.8	3.5	9.3	1.0	2.2	4.4	3.8	3.0		39.0	4.7	43.7	54.5
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>													
Cyprus.....	1.9									1.9	.3	2.2	3.5
Greece.....	2.6	11.1					.3			14.0	2.0	16.0	17.0
India.....		6.2			2.5					8.7	1.6	10.3	10.3
Indonesia.....				14.9						28.7	1.9	30.6	41.8
Iran.....	5.0						13.8			5.0	1.2	6.2	8.7
Turkey.....	82.5	1.1								148.4	14.0	162.4	216.5
United Arab Republic.....					19.3					19.5	.7	20.2	20.2
Total.....	92.0	18.4		14.9	21.8		78.9	.2		226.2	21.7	247.9	318.0

Far East and Pacific:												
China			15.1	3.7					18.8	.7	19.5	30.4
Korea	20.9	2.4	13.5						36.8	4.5	41.3	60.4
Vietnam	3.7		6.2	2.8	3.0				15.7	1.1	16.8	22.9
Total	24.6	2.4	34.8	6.5	3.0				71.3	6.3	77.6	113.7
Latin America:												
Brazil	82.7								82.7	11.7	94.4	129.2
Paraguay	1.5								1.5	.2	1.7	2.5
Total	84.2								84.2	11.9	96.1	131.7
Grand total	251.3	24.9	9.3	57.8	33.6	7.4	82.8	3.2	470.3	48.7	519.0	701.2

<sup>1</sup> Included only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> Less: \$50,000.

<sup>3</sup> Corn.

Butter	0.2
Cheese	.1
Condensed milk	3.1
Dry whole milk	2.9
Evaporated milk	.7
Nonfat dry milk	.4
Total	7.4

<sup>5</sup> Cottonseed oil and soybean oil

78.3

Tallow

4.5

Total

82.8

<sup>6</sup> Beans

1.2

Poultry

2.0

Total

3.2

TABLE 7.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>Africa:</b>							
Congo.....	806						
Guinea.....			881				
Senegal.....		394					
Tunisia.....							30,864
Total.....	806	394	881				30,864
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>							
Greece.....	1,469	8,189					4,409
India.....		4,330					
Iran.....	2,939						
United Arab Republic.....					24,250		
Total.....	4,408	12,519			24,250		4,409
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>							
Korea.....	9,186	2,296					
Vietnam.....	588				4,409	13,050	
Total.....	9,774	2,296			4,409	13,050	
<b>Latin America:</b>							
Brazil.....	47,767						
Paraguay.....	919						
Total.....	48,686						
Total agreements signed July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963.....	63,674	<sup>1</sup> 15,209	881		28,659	<sup>2</sup> 13,050	<sup>3</sup> 35,273

<sup>1</sup> Barley.....  
 Corn.....  
 Grain sorghums.....

2,296  
 12,519  
 394  
 15,209

<sup>2</sup> Condensed milk.....  
<sup>3</sup> Soybean oil.....  
 Tallow.....

13,050  
 30,864  
 4,409  
 35,273

TABLE 8.- Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
<b>Europe:</b>												
Austria.....	4,055	11,605		63.7	7,425		19,449			1,299		
Finland.....	5,881	1,458		74.5	25,699					18,728		
France.....				163.1	19,268							
Germany.....								4,542				
Iceland.....	2,310	2,488	46	5.5	3,276		4,814			12,237		
Italy.....	896	3,703		508.8	25,848		253,891	30				
Netherlands.....				1.8								
Poland.....	132,500	58,853	231	790.7	5,200	37,106	304,794					
Portugal.....	3,879											
Spain.....	11,305	35,230		276.1	32,749		1,771,678	1,631	181	50,822	58,787	
United Kingdom.....					52,905					88,944		
Yugoslavia.....	223,457			658.1		5,441	658,629		223	22,727		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>384,293</b>	<b>113,337</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>3,026.3</b>	<b>172,370</b>	<b>42,547</b>	<b>3,013,255</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>194,757</b>	<b>58,787</b>	
<b>Africa:</b>												
Congo.....	5,198	2,760	1,190	.9	4,556	32,054		10,805	132	992		
Ethiopia.....				6.0								
Guinea.....	1,323	66	1,983		772	2,094	6,835					
Morocco.....	7,504			5.0	417		55,886					
Senegal.....		394										
Sudan.....	5,168											
Tunisia.....	11,619	3,735					71,101					
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>30,812</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>3,173</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>34,148</b>	<b>133,822</b>	<b>10,805</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>992</b>		

(Continued—)

TABLE 8. Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963 - Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables	Meat	Hay and pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>												
Burma.....				285.2	3,698	10,917	99			808		
Ceylon.....	9,792		1,985									
Cyprus.....	1,102											
Greece.....	21,446	42,600				36,691	133,747					
India.....	994,449	32,964	30,822	1,629.9	13,954	75,492	8,052			882		
Indonesia.....	20,266		23,302	783.9	41,780							
Iran.....	24,597					1,630	17,630					
Israel.....	61,152	72,753	558	33.0	1,903	117,003	290,386		124	709	24,758	
Pakistan.....	339,979	15,274	13,433	265.3	18,843	83,342	1,274,545	1,250	331			
Syrian Arab Republic.....	16,748	4,180	273		250							
Thailand.....					5,439	818						
Turkey.....	175,215	18,393	561			8,596	1,225,034	6,833			14,607	
United Arab Republic.....	326,537	38,516	905		70,370	4,501	789,859	7,752	22			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,991,283</b>	<b>224,680</b>	<b>71,839</b>	<b>2,997.3</b>	<b>156,237</b>	<b>338,990</b>	<b>3,849,584</b>	<b>15,835</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>39,365</b>	
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>												
China (Taiwan).....	56,561	1,205		305.8	14,989	4,720	111,195					
Japan.....	30,979	11,094	2,142	319.3	9,791							
Korea.....	84,419	42,941	3,030	835.5	8,486	1,210	59,164				15,041	
Philippines.....			928	172.2		15,424	4,663		2			
Vietnam.....	8,494		967	171.9	29,431	85,931						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>180,453</b>	<b>55,240</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>1,804.7</b>	<b>62,697</b>	<b>107,285</b>	<b>175,022</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15,041</b>	
<b>Latin America:</b>												
Argentina.....			60				208,716					
Bolivia.....	9,728		110	12.8		3,452	13,327					
Brazil.....	245,282	369			312	3,533	23,715					
Chile.....	18,055	1,358		107.7	2,159		118,270					10
Colombia.....	20,502	3,115		71.5	1,707	2,185	68,715					
Ecuador.....	1,577			7.7	1,968		33,271					
Mexico.....		18,995										
Paraguay.....	6,600					917	3,521					
Peru.....	13,184		1,137			773	16,334					
Uruguay.....	7,430	8,463		84.7	8,477							
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>322,358</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>284.4</b>	<b>14,623</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>485,869</b>					<b>10</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,909,199</b>	<b>432,512</b>	<b>83,663</b>	<b>8,124.6</b>	<b>411,722</b>	<b>533,830</b>	<b>7,657,552</b>	<b>32,843</b>	<b>71,015</b>	<b>198,148</b>	<b>113,193</b>	<b>10</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes 2,598 bushels of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 7,000 bales cotton linters and 21,100 bales extra-long staple.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 51,700 bales extra-long staple.

	<i>Thou. bu.</i>
<sup>4</sup> Corn.....	224,505
Barley.....	141,370
Oats.....	6,807
Grain sorghums.....	55,093
Rye.....	4,737
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>432,512</b>

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
<sup>5</sup> Condensed milk.....	96,983
Dried whole milk.....	17,431
Nonfat dry milk.....	242,209
Evaporated milk.....	70,219
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee.....	85,191
Cheese.....	19,355
Whey.....	2,001
Dried eggs.....	441
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>533,830</b>

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
<sup>6</sup> Cottonseed oil/and or soybean oil.....	6,498,561
Lard.....	180,762
Tallow and/or grease.....	960,737
Linseed oil.....	7,492
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,657,552</b>

	<i>Thous. cwt.</i>
<sup>7</sup> Beans.....	861
Peas.....	154
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,015</b>
<sup>8</sup> All fruit except Spain which is potatoes.....	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,015</b>
<sup>9</sup> Israel, frozen beef.....	<i>Thous. lbs.</i> 24,758
Korea, canned pork.....	15,041
Spain:	
Canned hams.....	2,403
Fat backs.....	2,547
Frozen beef and variety meats.....	53,837
Turkey, frozen beef.....	14,607
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>113,193</b>

TABLE 9.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title 1, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds
Europe:										
Iceland.....	375	252	7		500		732			
Poland.....			231	92.0						
Yugoslavia.....	51,456						64,600			7,275
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51,831</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>500</b>		<b>65,332</b>			<b>7,275</b>
Africa:										
Congo.....	1,740	792	196							
Guinea.....	1,323		1,102			551	1,323			
Morocco.....	7,504			5.0	417		55,886			
Tunisia.....	5,367	1,284					40,237			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>97,446</b>			

(Continued—)

TABLE 9.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962—Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Fruits and vegetables
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds
Near East and South Asia:										
Burma.....				60.0						
Ceylon.....	2,599						66,265			
Greece.....	735	6,811								
India.....		5,009		480.0	2,762	29,762				882
Indonesia.....	10,274		8,603	242.0	13,889					
Iran.....	7,235						8,818			
Israel.....	26,786	16,621	176		265	26,371	151,158		110	
Syrian Arab Republic.....					250					
Turkey.....	29,952	669								
United Arab Republic.....	192,793	19,684			9,921	3,968	602,521	4,630		
Total.....	270,374	48,794	8,779	782.0	27,087	60,101	828,762	4,630	110	882
Far East and Pacific:										
China (Taiwan).....	25,703	1,086		54.4	831	9,070		1,935		992
Korea.....	27,954	8,973		389.9			51,143			
Vietnam.....	2,106			46.5	4,139	34,006				
Total.....	55,763	10,059		490.8	4,970	43,076	51,143	1,935		992
Latin America:										
Bolivia.....	7,623		4	12.8		3,306	10,802			
Brazil.....	52,170									
Paraguay.....	1,676									
Uruguay.....					2,000					
Total.....	61,469		44	12.8	2,000	3,306	10,802			
Grand total.....	455,371	<sup>1</sup> 61,181	10,359	1,382.6	34,974	<sup>2</sup> 107,034	<sup>3</sup> 1,053,485	6,565	110	9,149

	Thous. bu.
<sup>1</sup> Corn.....	48,096
Barley.....	10,387
Grain sorghums.....	2,698
Total.....	61,181

	Thous. lbs.
<sup>2</sup> Condensed milk.....	34,564
Dried whole milk.....	5,290
Nonfat dry milk.....	32,844
Evaporated milk.....	33,616
Butter.....	444
Cheese.....	276
Total.....	107,034

	Thous. lbs.
<sup>3</sup> Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	681,003
Lard.....	9,407
Tallow.....	363,075
Total.....	1,053,485

TABLE 10.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour 1,000 bushels	Feed grains 1,000 bushels	Rice 1,000 cwt.	Cotton 1,000 bales	Tobacco 1,000 pounds	Dairy products 1,000 pounds	Fats and oils 1,000 pounds	Poultry 1,000 pounds	Dry edible beans 1,000 cwt.
<b>Europe:</b>									
Iceland.....	272	367	6		476		882		
Poland.....	22,046			50.0	3,307				
Total.....	22,318	367	6	50.0	3,783		882		
<b>Africa:</b>									
Congo.....	2,459	1,968	661	.9	2,425	12,124		7,716	132
Ethiopia.....				6.0					
Guinea.....		66	881		772	1,543	5,512		
Senegal.....		394							
Sudan.....	2,791								
Tunisia.....							30,864		
Total.....	5,250	2,428	1,542	6.9	3,197	13,667	36,376	7,716	132
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>									
Cyprus.....	1,102								
Greece.....	1,469	8,189					4,409		
India.....		4,330			2,600				
Indonesia.....				110.0			110,231		
Iran.....	2,939								
Turkey.....	47,767	787					562,179		
United Arab Republic.....					26,454				22
Total.....	53,277	13,306		110.0	29,054		676,819		22
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>									
China.....				112.0	3,999				
Korea.....	11,942	2,296		100.0					
Vietnam.....	1,580			44.0	4,409	13,050			
Total.....	13,522	2,296		256.0	8,408	13,050			
<b>Latin America:</b>									
Brazil.....	47,767								
Paraguay.....	919								
Total.....	48,686								
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>143,053</b>	<b>18,397</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>422.9</b>	<b>44,442</b>	<b>26,717</b>	<b>714,077</b>	<b>7,716</b>	<b>154</b>

<sup>1</sup> Corn.  
<sup>2</sup> Butter..... 562  
 Cheese..... 209  
 Condensed milk..... 13,602

Dried whole milk..... 5,345  
 Evaporated milk..... 4,409  
 Nonfat dry milk..... 2,590  
 Total..... 26,717

<sup>3</sup> Cottonseed and/or soybean oil..... 647,938  
 Tallow..... 66,139  
 Total..... 714,077

**TABLE 11.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>**  
**(Amounts are in dollars equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange)**

Area and 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	Other U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
<b>Africa:</b>						
Congo.....	1,500			225	1,050	225
Guinea.....	5,400			1,350	2,754	1,296
Senegal.....	622			93	311	218
Tunisia.....	3,190			630	2,233	319
Total.....	10,712			2,306	6,348	2,058
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>						
Greece.....	16,000	5,000		2,080	2,200	6,720
India.....	7,700			385	6,545	770
Iran.....	6,200			310	4,030	1,860
United Arab Republic.....	18,300			915	15,555	1,830
Total.....	48,200	5,000		3,690	28,330	11,180
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>						
Korea.....	21,600	18,965		475		2,160
Vietnam.....	7,620	6,858				762
Total.....	29,220	25,823		475		2,922
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Brazil.....	94,400		18,880		56,640	18,880
Paraguay.....	1,700		340	255	510	595
Total.....	96,100		19,220	255	57,150	19,475
Total agreements July 1, 1963–Dec. 31, 1963.....	<sup>3</sup> 184,232	30,823	19,220	6,726	91,828	35,635
Use as percent of total.....	100.0	16.7	10.4	3.6	49.8	19.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

**TABLE 12.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>**

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

Area and 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	Other U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
<b>Europe:</b>						
Austria.....	42,940				26,328	16,612
Finland.....	46,535			3,615	25,634	17,286
France.....	35,775			7,824		27,951
Germany.....	1,200					1,200
Iceland.....	15,820		198	567	11,537	3,518
Italy.....	152,900			6,250	100,500	46,150
Netherlands.....	275					275
Poland.....	477,300					477,300
Portugal.....	7,100				3,400	3,700
Spain.....	505,630	9,910			253,480	242,240
United Kingdom.....	48,150					48,150
Yugoslavia.....	624,130		143,092		378,333	102,705
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,957,755</b>	<b>9,910</b>	<b>143,290</b>	<b>18,290</b>	<b>799,212</b>	<b>987,087</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Congo.....	44,216		38,444	225	1,050	4,497
Ethiopia.....	908			182	499	227
Guinea.....	18,270			2,198	11,687	4,385
Morocco.....	21,870			2,130	14,273	5,467
Senegal.....	622			93	311	218
Sudan.....	10,600		2,650	1,590	3,710	2,650
Tunisia.....	36,790		7,700	4,658	18,989	5,534
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>133,276</b>		<b>48,794</b>	<b>11,076</b>	<b>50,428</b>	<b>22,978</b>
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>						
Burma.....	50,200		7,900		31,870	10,430
Ceylon.....	30,800		5,280	5,465	12,720	7,335
Cyprus.....	2,200			550	1,100	550
Greece.....	125,300	10,040	7,470	11,251	55,650	40,889
India.....	2,438,606		788,175	165,777	1,173,688	310,966
Indonesia.....	344,625		25,312	22,616	239,507	57,190
Iran.....	57,171	5,763		3,563	31,833	16,012

(Continued—)

**TABLE 12.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>—Continued**  
 [Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Area and 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	Other U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
<b>Near East and South Asia—Continued</b>						
Israel.....	291,069		32,589	46,891	172,899	38,690
Pakistan.....	1,065,920	79,366	556,841	51,740	276,432	101,541
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37,200			6,550	22,750	7,900
Thailand.....	4,600				2,050	2,550
Turkey.....	548,365	97,750	2,340	69,602	217,249	161,424
United Arab Republic.....	803,140		25,731	78,514	571,217	127,678
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,799,196</b>	<b>192,919</b>	<b>1,451,638</b>	<b>462,519</b>	<b>2,808,965</b>	<b>883,155</b>
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>						
China (Taiwan).....	182,600	95,726		16,775	31,907	38,192
Japan.....	150,800	700	600		108,850	40,650
Korea.....	384,140	326,827		6,799		50,514
Philippines.....	36,150	8,102	3,045	6,438	8,027	10,538
Vietnam.....	88,110	70,077		5,725		12,308
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>841,800</b>	<b>501,432</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>35,737</b>	<b>148,784</b>	<b>152,202</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	64,100			8,250	36,500	19,350
Bolivia.....	24,059			3,057	17,025	3,977
Brazil.....	480,820	2,000	107,697		287,470	83,653
Chile.....	71,900	100		850	56,330	14,620
Colombia.....	70,890	80		11,270	41,180	18,360
Ecuador.....	13,190			1,273	8,785	3,132
Mexico.....	28,200			7,100	13,600	7,500
Paraguay.....	14,900		3,760	1,425	6,510	3,205
Peru.....	37,280	100		3,762	22,723	10,695
Uruguay.....	48,400			12,050	24,300	12,050
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>853,739</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>111,457</b>	<b>49,037</b>	<b>514,423</b>	<b>176,542</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>9,585,766</b>	<b>706,541</b>	<b>1,758,824</b>	<b>576,625</b>	<b>4,321,812</b>	<b>2,221,964</b>
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	7.4	18.3	6.0	45.1	23.2

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>3</sup> (q), (r), (s), and sometimes (c), and (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

<sup>3</sup> Amounts shown in this column may differ from amounts on table II, which reflect purchase authorization transactions.

**Footnotes for Table 13.**

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

**TABLE 13.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1962, through Dec. 31, 1962<sup>1</sup>**

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

Area and 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	Other U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
<b>Europe:</b>						
Iceland.....	1,745				1,309	436
Poland.....	15,800					15,800
Yugoslavia.....	106,600				95,940	10,660
Total.....	124,145				97,249	26,896
<b>Africa:</b>						
Congo.....	11,250		10,125			1,125
Guinea.....	10,670			298	7,811	2,561
Morocco.....	21,870			2,130	14,273	5,467
Tunisia.....	18,300			2,520	13,665	2,115
Total.....	62,090		10,125	4,948	35,749	11,268
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>						
Burma.....	9,500		1,900		5,320	2,280
Ceylon.....	4,700		940	705	1,880	1,175
Greece.....	12,100	5,040		1,591	450	5,019
India.....	91,003			2,978	78,925	9,100
Indonesia.....	127,200			6,360	108,120	12,720
Iran.....	16,700			1,605	10,920	4,175
Israel.....	96,620		19,324	15,884	48,310	13,102
Syrian Arab Republic.....	200			30	130	40
Turkey.....	57,200			9,438	36,322	11,440
United Arab Republic.....	471,000			27,600	388,200	55,200
Total.....	886,223	5,040	22,164	66,191	678,577	114,251
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>						
China (Taiwan).....	67,260	33,630		2,585	18,265	12,780
Korea.....	125,860	110,505		2,769		12,586
Vietnam.....	22,130	19,917				2,213
Total.....	215,250	164,052		5,354	18,265	27,579
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Bolivia.....	20,380			3,057	14,266	3,057
Brazil.....	102,000		20,400		61,200	20,400
Paraguay.....	3,300		660	825	990	825
Uruguay.....	2,000			500	1,000	500
Total.....	127,680		21,060	4,382	77,456	24,782
Grand total.....	\$1,415,388	169,092	53,349	80,875	907,296	204,776
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	11.9	3.8	5.7	64.1	14.5

Footnotes: See page 102.

**TABLE 14.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed Jan. 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>**  
 [Amounts are in dollar equivalents at the deposit rate of exchange]

Area and 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	Other U.S. uses <sup>2</sup>
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
<b>Europe:</b>						
Iceland.....	1,890					
Poland.....	51,600				1,418	472
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,490</b>				<b>1,418</b>	<b>51,600</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Congo.....	25,466		22,619	225		2,622
Ethiopia.....	908			182	499	227
Guinea.....	7,600			1,900	3,876	1,824
Senegal.....	622			93	311	218
Sudan.....	6,000		1,500	900	2,100	1,500
Tunisia.....	3,190			638	2,233	319
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43,786</b>		<b>24,119</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>9,019</b>	<b>6,710</b>
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>						
Cyprus.....	2,200			550	1,100	550
Greece.....	16,000	5,000		2,080	2,200	6,720
India.....	10,300			515	8,755	1,030
Indonesia.....	30,600			1,530	26,010	3,060
Iran.....	6,200			310	4,030	1,860
Turkey.....	162,300			27,591	102,249	32,460
United Arab Republic.....	20,200			1,010	17,170	2,020
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>247,800</b>	<b>5,000</b>		<b>33,586</b>	<b>161,514</b>	<b>47,700</b>
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>						
China.....	19,490	9,745		975	5,067	3,703
Korea.....	4,280	36,244		908		4,128
Vietnam.....	16,830	15,147				1,683
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>77,600</b>	<b>61,136</b>		<b>1,883</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>9,514</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Brazil.....	94,400		18,880		56,640	18,880
Paraguay.....	1,700		340	255	510	595
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>96,100</b>		<b>19,220</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>57,150</b>	<b>19,475</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>518,776</b>	<b>66,136</b>	<b>43,339</b>	<b>39,662</b>	<b>234,168</b>	<b>135,471</b>
Uses as percent of total.....	100.0	12.7	8.4	7.7	45.1	26.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

Table 15.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, as of June 30, 1963

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent
104(c), common defense.....	558.8	518.2
104(c), procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries.....	2.9	2.9
104(e), grants for economic development.....	935.0	524.0
104(e), loans to private enterprise.....	375.8	105.6
104(g), loans to foreign governments.....	2,846.2	2,020.3
U.S. uses:		
Treasury: 104(f), payment of U.S. obligations.....	808.0	589.9
Agriculture: 104(a), agricultural market development; 104(k), scientific activities; and 104(m), trade fairs.....	123.0	47.6
Commerce: 104(a), agricultural market development; 104(k), scientific activities; and 104(m), trade fairs.....	2.1	5.4
Agency for International Development: 104(d), purchase of goods for other countries.....	68.9	46.2
Defense: Military family housing <sup>1</sup> .....	94.0	84.8
State:		
104 (h) and (j), international educational exchange and American-sponsored schools and centers; 104(p), workshops and chairs in American studies; 104(k), preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104(q), emergency relief grants.....	112.7	48.6
104(l), buildings for U.S. Government use.....	12.2	7.6
U.S. Information Agency: 104 (i) and (j), translation of books and periodicals and American-sponsored schools and centers; 104(m), trade fairs; and 104(r), audiovisual materials.....	42.5	23.0
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(h) and 104(k), scientific activities.....	19.2	3.4
Interior: 104(k), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	.6	.1
National Science Foundation: 104(k), scientific activities.....	3.1	2.8
Library of Congress: 104(n), acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications.....	1.0	.8
Total.....	6,006.0	4,031.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes small amounts for other 104(f) uses. Defense also uses currencies for 104(k) scientific activities, approximately \$10,000 through June 30, 1963.

**TABLE 16.—Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by calendar years 1962 and 1963 and cumulative from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1963. Quantity and estimated market value <sup>1</sup>**

Commodity	Unit	Calendar year 1962		Calendar year 1963		Total 1955-63	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
<b>Grains:</b>							
Wheat.....	Bu.....	320,379	546,812	398,680	683,470	2,193,028	3,677,490
Wheat flour.....	Lb.....	1,607,144	55,604	2,099,599	73,960	7,337,913	248,085
Wheat bulgur.....	Lb.....					12,995	433
Corn.....	Bu.....	20,573	25,885	26,076	35,035	176,263	231,585
Barley.....	Bu.....	15,210	16,535	2,531	2,580	141,934	151,033
Oats.....	Bu.....					6,807	5,315
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.....	2,330	2,613	1,573	1,759	53,345	57,184
Rye.....	Bu.....					4,737	5,878
<b>Fats and oils:</b>							
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.....	200,759	27,180	106,000	12,428	1,182,997	179,876
Soybean oil.....	Lb.....	458,970	57,884	520,633	59,922	4,164,265	540,638
Linseed oil.....	Lb.....					7,492	1,112
Lard.....	Lb.....			5,758	599	185,835	26,114
Tallow.....	Lb.....	184,321	15,081	281,549	19,882	672,415	53,293
<b>Dairy products:</b>							
Nonfat dry milk.....	Lb.....	11,016	666	31,839	2,568	226,394	18,683
Dry whole milk.....	Lb.....	2,641	1,060	10,284	5,228	16,066	7,948
Evaporated milk.....	Lb.....	1,723	318	38,150	5,333	68,219	9,277
Condensed milk.....	Lb.....	31,035	6,227	43,815	9,635	83,194	17,661
Anhydrous milk fat.....	Lb.....	8	4			780	468
Cheese.....	Lb.....			576	205	19,446	4,839
Butter.....	Lb.....			1,506	437	30,757	12,448
Butter oil.....	Lb.....					1,630	826
Ghee.....	Lb.....			243	9	8,683	4,589
Whey.....	Lb.....					2,001	130
<b>Meat and poultry:</b>							
Beef.....	Lb.....					93,202	28,079
Canned pork products.....	Lb.....					19,991	9,953
Poultry.....	Lb.....	3,708	1,078	10,414	2,830	29,649	8,623
Dried eggs.....	Lb.....	4	6			4	6
<b>Fruits and vegetables:</b>							
Canned fruits and juices.....	Lb.....	88	25	926	99	34,970	4,927
Fresh fruit.....	Lb.....	4,405	259			64,790	4,597
Dried fruit.....	Lb.....					44,896	6,920
Potatoes.....	Lb.....					50,822	1,392
<b>Other:</b>							
Cotton.....	Bale.....	966	138,470	1,004	130,810	7,940	1,135,984
Cotton linters.....	Bale.....					7	256
Tobacco.....	Lb.....	29,860	21,608	35,246	24,581	366,978	262,611
Dry edible beans.....	Cwt.....	22	355	129	967	639	5,239
Seeds.....	Cwt.....					10	394
Rice.....	Cwt.....	12,722	79,203	13,280	78,959	79,229	466,839
Fabric.....	Lbs.....			450	142	450	142
Total value.....			996,873		1,151,438		7,190,867
Total quantity: Thousand metric tons.....		11,590.41		13,900.27		81,019.23	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

TABLE 17.— Title I, Public Law 480, amount programed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963

Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments <sup>1</sup>	Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments <sup>1</sup>
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Argentina.....	29,875	29,875			
Austria.....	39,502	39,502	Korea.....	347,353	338,728
Bolivia.....	21,061	16,797	Mexico.....	24,644	24,644
Brazil.....	426,697	350,520	Morocco.....	19,750	19,703
Burma.....	47,044	45,833	Netherlands.....	247	247
Ceylon.....	25,723	24,985	Pakistan.....	929,207	627,343
Chile.....	66,122	64,544	Paraguay.....	12,503	10,991
China (Taiwan).....	165,211	143,616	Peru.....	31,419	31,419
Colombia.....	62,466	58,041	Philippines.....	33,687	33,687
Congo.....	39,432	36,297	Poland.....	442,248	439,958
Cyprus.....	1,900	648	Portugal.....	6,282	6,282
Ecuador.....	10,965	10,870	Senegal.....	503	
Ethiopia.....	870	870	Spain.....	470,327	467,046
Finland.....	41,758	41,132	Sudan.....	8,800	8,388
France.....	35,558	35,468	Syrian Arab Republic.....	33,026	32,576
Germany.....	1,197	1,197	Thailand.....	4,116	4,116
Greece.....	112,006	99,758	Tunisia.....	32,499	30,557
Guinea.....	16,490	9,876	Turkey.....	495,542	395,687
Iceland.....	14,625	14,069	United Arab Republic.....	710,915	481,541
India.....	2,088,889	1,701,479	United Kingdom.....	48,094	48,094
Indonesia.....	318,814	257,778	Uruguay.....	43,687	34,119
Iran.....	46,592	40,217	Vietnam.....	81,195	76,898
Israel.....	263,108	223,906	Yugoslavia.....	556,529	556,544
Italy.....	139,993	139,993			
Japan.....	135,028	135,028	Total.....	8,483,499	7,190,867

<sup>1</sup> 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 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954–Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total).....	190,230	86,737	55,743	29,500	8,441		9,809
Austria.....	28,145	2,278		25,867			
Czechoslovakia.....	1,995	1,995					
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365	1,087		1,284	994		
Germany, Soviet Occupied.....	758	758					
Hungary.....	13,210	13,210					
Italy.....	91,779	20,192	55,743	2,349	3,686		9,809
Spain.....	3,761				3,761		
Yugoslavia.....	47,217	47,217					
Africa (total).....	416,924	221,481	14,560	28,241		152,642	
Algeria.....	92,884	84,204				8,680	
Burundi.....	615			615			
Congo.....	17,948	17,948					
Dahomey.....	1,462	531				931	
Ethiopia.....	9,712	8,112				1,600	
Ghana.....	605	605					
Guinea.....	1,740	1,740					
Kenya.....	8,486	8,486					
Libya.....	27,456	27,456					
Malagasy Republic.....	29	29					
Mauritania.....	104	104					
Morocco.....	92,309	17,161		10,054		65,094	
Niger.....	141		141				
Ruanda-Urundi.....	2,619	2,619					
Somali Republic.....	4,018	3,890				128	
Sudan.....	10	10					
Tanganyika.....	13,680	13,234		366		80	
Togo.....	2,481	2,381		100			
Tunisia.....	140,265	32,971	14,419	16,746		76,129	
Uganda.....	360			360			
Near East and South Asia (total).....	452,500	359,529	1,492	64,473	1,424	25,582	
Afghanistan.....	41,756	20,084				21,672	
Ceylon.....	9,289	9,289					
Cyprus.....	14,991	14,991					
Greece (Crete).....	3,526	3,526					
India.....	8,537	5,782			1,424	1,331	
Iran.....	47,908	45,329				2,579	
Israel.....	1,492		1,492				
Jordan.....	59,808	59,808					
Lebanon.....	16,795	16,795					
Nepal.....	3,861	3,689		172			
Pakistan.....	93,346	93,346					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,396	27,396					

(Continued—)

**TABLE 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954–Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>—Continued**  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Turkey.....	25,027	25,027					
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	24,348					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	64,301			64,301			
Yemen.....	10,119	10,119					
<b>Far East and Pacific (total).....</b>	<b>153,253</b>	<b>65,898</b>	<b>36,747</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>46,079</b>	
Cambodia.....	2,343	2,343					
China, Republic of.....	15,421	4,331			321	10,769	
Hong Kong.....	3,857				957	2,900	
Indonesia.....	255					255	
Japan.....	36,992	245	36,747				
Korea.....	38,854	17,300			1,898	19,656	
Laos.....	839	839					
Philippines.....	824					824	
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	8,349					
Vietnam.....	45,519	32,491		1,331	22	11,675	
<b>Latin America (total).....</b>	<b>89,981</b>	<b>43,981</b>	<b>38,108</b>			<b>7,892</b>	
Bolivia.....	17,948	17,428				520	
Brazil.....	37,092	3,961	30,600			2,531	
British Honduras.....	273	273					
Colombia.....	12					12	
Costa Rica.....	2,431	1,181	1,250				
Dominican Republic.....	3,115					3,115	
Ecuador.....	312					312	
Guatemala.....	3,238	3,238					
Haiti.....	3,476	3,476					
Honduras.....	211	211					
Jamaica.....	46	46					
Mexico.....	1,356	216				1,140	
Peru.....	20,399	13,931	6,258			210	
St. Lucia.....	52					52	
Uruguay.....	20	20					
<b>Christmas holiday.....</b>	<b>16,688</b>						<b>16,688</b>
<b>World Food Program.....</b>	<b>9,622</b>	<b>6,394</b>				<b>3,228</b>	
<b>Other.....</b>	<b>2 9,554</b>				<b>9,554</b>		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,338,752</b>	<b>784,020</b>	<b>146,650</b>	<b>123,545</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>235,423</b>	<b>26,497</b>
Percent of total.....	100	58	11	9	2	18	2
Ocean freight: Title III foreign food donations.....	260,285						260,285
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,599,037</b>	<b>784,020</b>	<b>146,650</b>	<b>123,545</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>235,423</b>	<b>286,782</b>

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

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

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1963–Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
				Thousand dollars				
Europe (total).....	92	25	67	67				
Yugoslavia.....	92	25	67	67				
Africa (total).....	37,152	2,420	34,732	22,299	58	12,060		315
Algeria.....	20,255	975	19,380	8,700		10,680		
Dahomey.....	256	45	211	152	55			4
Niger.....	141		141	47	3	60		31
Tunisia.....	16,500	1,500	15,000	13,400		1,320		280
Near East and South Asia (total).....	24,750	4,020	20,730	20,130	600			
Iran.....	3,960	560	3,400	3,400				
Jordan.....	10,905	1,575	9,330	8,730	600			
Pakistan.....	9,250	1,750	7,500	7,500				
Yemen.....	635	135	500	500				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	30,580	5,565	25,015	17,502	6,124	956		433
China, Republic of.....	5,490	640	4,850	4,120		730		
Indonesia.....	255	85	170		110	60		
Korea.....	15,261	1,993	13,268	13,268				
Philippines.....	824	97	727	114	14	166		433
Vietnam.....	8,750	2,750	6,000		6,000			
Latin America (total).....	13,161	1,647	11,514	3,939	1,865	3,163		2,547
Brazil.....	10,948	1,480	9,468	3,772	1,183	2,003		2,510
Colombia.....	12		12	6	1	3		2
Costa Rica.....	720	80	640		640			
Ecuador.....	61	6	55	17	6	23		9
Jamaica.....	46	10	36	13	23			
Peru.....	1,374	71	1,303	131	12	1,134		26
World Food Program (total).....	4,469	680	3,789	1,090	1,858	821		20
Bolivia.....	383	33	350	130		220		
Ghana.....	850		850	200	250	400		
Indonesia.....	1,000	200	800		685	115		
Sudan.....	730	110	620	620				
Syria.....	990	240	750		750			
Tanganyika.....	275	55	220		168	52		
Trinidad and Tobago.....	241	42	199	140	5	34		20
Total.....	110,204	14,357	95,847	65,027	10,505	17,000		3,315
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	36,916	36,916						
Grand total (CCC cost).....	147,120	51,273	95,847					
Total title II (estimated market value).....	54,938	14,357	40,581	25,790	6,168	7,138		1,485

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Commodities							
			Total commodities	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total).....	190,230	4,809	185,421	82,803	35,226	14,818	1,592	41,811	730	8,441
Austria.....	28,145	2,455	25,690	149	25,530			11		
Czechoslovakia.....	1,995		1,995		1,995					
Germany, Federal Republic.....	3,365		3,365	236	686	911		367	171	994
Germany, Soviet Occupied.....	758		758	236	380	81			61	
Hungary.....	13,210	562	12,648	4,043	1,907	2,088	437	3,759	414	
Italy.....	91,779	1,637	90,142	32,694	4,728	10,306	1,155	37,573		3,686
Spain.....	3,761		3,761							3,761
Yugoslavia.....	47,217	155	47,062	45,445		1,432		101	84	
Africa (total).....	416,924	47,030	369,894	270,933	53,024	24,238	796	13,981	6,922	
Algeria.....	92,884	10,420	82,464	61,694		18,593	462	1,715		
Burundi.....	615	185	430	140	90	100		100		
Congo.....	17,948	2,692	15,256	5,421	1,181	820	158	5,277	2,399	
Dahomey.....	1,462	303	1,159	450	321			44	344	
Ethiopia.....	9,712	1,937	7,775	3,414	4,361					
Ghana.....	605		605		605					
Guinea.....	1,740	163	1,577	346					1,231	
Kenya.....	8,486	1,196	7,290		5,603	537		1,150		
Libya.....	27,456	2,335	25,121	16,890	8,231					
Malagasy Republic.....	29	3	26						26	
Mauritania.....	104	18	86	17	13		1	55		
Morocco.....	92,309	9,555	82,754	73,361	8,058	265	70	192	808	
Niger.....	141		141	47	3	60		31		
Rwanda-Urundi.....	2,619	1,275	1,344	423	299	108		514		
Somali Republic.....	4,018	1,076	2,942	205	2,585	152				
Sudan.....	10	1	9					9		
Tanganyika.....	13,680	2,162	11,518		10,566	18		934		
Togo.....	2,481	533	1,948		1,185	742	21			
Tunisia.....	140,265	13,120	127,145	108,525	9,619	2,843	84	3,960	2,114	
Uganda.....	360	56	304		304					
Near East and South Asia (total).....	452,500	60,675	391,825	298,754	42,319	15,233	16	8,373	22,656	4,474
Afghanistan.....	41,756	6,902	34,854	34,854						
Ceylon.....	9,289	1,123	8,166	4,821					3,345	

(Continued—)

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Commodities							
			Total commodities	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Near East and South Asia—Continued										
Cyprus.....	14,991	1,733	13,258	12,357	901					
Greece.....	3,526	249	3,277	3,277						
India.....	8,537	832	7,705	2,100						
Iran.....	47,908	8,605	39,303	31,640	6,980	645		1,939	3,666	
Israel.....	1,492	142	1,350	100		500		38		
Jordan.....	59,808	7,820	51,988	44,454	7,534			750		
Lebanon.....	16,795	1,282	15,513	14,750	763					
Nepal.....	3,861	404	3,457	3,313	75					
Pakistan.....	93,346	7,919	85,427	56,560	850	28	16	25		
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,396	4,846	22,550	18,082	4,468	7,109		1,753	14,681	4,474
Turkey.....	25,027	1,500	23,527	16,077		3,542				
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	3,600	20,748		20,748			3,867	41	
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	64,301	11,824	52,477	48,145		3,409				
Yemen.....	10,119	1,894	8,225	8,224					923	
								1		
Far East and Pacific (total).....	153,253	16,034	137,219	86,361	18,734	6,941	94	8,546	13,305	3,238
Cambodia.....	2,343		2,343							
China, Republic of.....	15,421	1,877	13,544	10,515		1,182			2,343	
Hong Kong.....	3,857	616	3,241		2,400			102	1,448	297
Indonesia.....	255	85	170		110	60			786	55
Japan.....	36,992	35	36,957	28,946						
Korea.....	38,854	4,727	34,127	25,789	5,472			8,011		
Laos.....	839		839							2,866
Philippines.....	824	97	727	114	14	166			839	
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	955	7,394		606			433		
Vietnam.....	45,519	7,642	37,877	20,997	10,132	5,533	94		6,788	
									1,101	20
Latin America (total).....	89,981	9,316	80,665	23,059	14,850	6,126	2,792	26,470	4,840	2,528
Bolivia.....	17,948	328	17,620	10,347	2	1,223	14			
Brazil.....	37,092	5,704	31,388	4,098	2,693	2,025	1,401	482	3,024	2,528
British Honduras.....	273		273	22	25	106	46	21,171		
Colombia.....	12		12	6	1	3		44	30	
Costa Rica.....	2,431	230	2,201		846	428	51	2		
Dominican Republic.....	3,115	585	2,530	730	830	265		820	56	
Ecuador.....	312	33	279	156	31	53		705		
Guatemala.....	3,238		3,238		3,238			39		
Haiti.....	3,476	67	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43	1,636	

Honduras.....	211		211		59		70		82	
Jamaica.....	46	10	36	13	23					
Mexico.....	1,356	200	1,156	375	386	200		195		
Peru.....	20,399	2,142	18,257	7,103	6,545	1,643		2,966		
St. Lucia.....	52	14	38		38					
Uruguay.....	20	3	17	2				3	12	
Christmas holiday.....	16,688		16,688	2,306		5,973	1,005	4,206	3,198	
World Food Program.....	9,622	1,200	8,422	5,090	2,233	914		185		
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total).....	9,554		9,554					9,554		
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 1,338,752	<sup>2</sup> 139,064	1,199,688	769,300	166,386	74,243	6,295	113,126	51,651	18,681
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	260,285	260,285								
Grand total (CCC cost).....	<sup>2</sup> 1,599,037	<sup>2</sup> 399,349	1,199,688							
Total title II (estimated market value) <sup>3</sup> .....	681,147	139,064	542,083	307,222	98,168	41,007	6,295	50,906	26,342	12,143

<sup>1</sup> Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

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

<sup>3</sup> Calculated on the ratio of current market prices to CCC cost.

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, fiscal year 1962<sup>1</sup>

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
	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.
Europe (total).....	4,858	564	4,294	525	3,544			225		
Austria.....	3,957	413	3,544		3,544					
Italy.....	901	151	750	525				225		
Africa (total).....	49,166	8,266	40,900	12,293	21,265	1,727	297	4,358	960	
Algeria.....	5,364	643	4,721	4,294		82	162	183		
Congo.....	4,091	728	3,363	2,262				993	108	
Dahomey.....	1,206	258	948	298	266			40	344	
Ethiopia.....	1,530	281	1,249	782	467					
Kenya.....	6,444	969	5,475		3,788	537		1,150		

(Continued—)

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, fiscal year 1962<sup>1</sup>—Continued

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
	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.
Africa—Continued										
Morocco.....	1,663	171	1,492	1,236		123	30	103		
Rwanda-Urundi.....	2,619	1,275	1,344	423	299	108		514		
Somali Republic.....	2,630	697	1,933		1,798	135				
Tanganyika.....	9,238	1,289	7,949		7,163			786		
Togo.....	2,481	533	1,948		1,185	742	21			
Tunisia.....	11,540	1,366	10,174	2,998	5,995		84	589	508	
Uganda.....	360	56	304		304					
Near East and South Asia (total).....	79,278	12,787	66,491	40,302	23,148	1,340		518	1,183	
Cyprus.....	6,817	900	5,917	5,917						
India.....	3,373	589	2,784	1,083				518	1,183	
Iran.....	8,200	1,800	6,400	4,000	2,400					
Jordan.....	150	29	121	121						
Syrian Arab Republic.....	7,438	1,371	6,067	6,067						
Turkey.....	12,447	1,500	11,347	11,347						
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	3,600	20,748		20,748					
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	16,105	2,998	13,107	11,767		1,340				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	6,985	893	6,092	3,490		257		102	2,188	55
China, Republic of.....	4,401	552	3,849	3,490		257		102		
Hong Kong.....	957	116	841						786	55
Ryukyu Islands.....	334	33	301						301	
Vietnam.....	1,293	192	1,101						1,101	
Latin America (total).....	28,098	4,472	23,626	1,141	1,454	420	1,415	19,196		
Bolivia.....	92	23	69	31	1	8	14	15		
Brazil.....	25,521	4,068	21,453	123	1,308		1,401	18,621		
Ecuador.....	251	27	224	159	25	30		30		
Peru.....	2,227	352	1,875	848	115	382		530		
St. Lucia.....	7	2	5		5					
Total.....	168,385	26,982	141,403	57,751	49,411	3,744	1,712	24,399	4,331	55
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	46,471	46,471								
Grand total.....	214,856	73,453	141,403							

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of Dec. 31, 1963.

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, fiscal year 1963<sup>1</sup>

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Europe (total).....	4,000		4,000	2,160				1,840
Italy.....	4,000		4,000	2,160				1,840
Africa (total).....	131,750	16,544	115,206	94,920	4,061	10,309	376	5,540
Algeria.....	67,265	8,902	58,363	48,700		7,831	300	1,532
Burundi.....	615	185	430	140	90	100		100
Congo.....	6,288	866	5,422	342	720	820	75	3,465
Kenya.....	615	65	550		550			
Mauritania.....	104	18	86	17	13		1	55
Morocco.....	31,000	3,000	28,000	28,000				
Somali Republic.....	1,052	323	729	205	507	17		
Tanganyika.....	2,889	675	2,214		2,181	18		15
Tunisia.....	21,922	2,510	19,412	17,516		1,523		373
Near East and South Asia (total).....	110,714	18,368	92,346	83,183	2,636	4,202	16	2,309
Iran.....	23,768	4,215	19,553	18,870		645		38
Israel.....	1,492	142	1,350	100		500		750
Jordan.....	13,952	2,180	11,772	10,000	1,772			
Nepal.....	172	30	142	63	14	28	16	21
Pakistan.....	35,482	5,272	30,210	26,900	850	960		1,500
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	35,213	6,394	28,819	26,750		2,069		
Yemen.....	635	135	500	500				
Far East and Pacific (total).....	41,671	5,763	35,908	22,354	7,732	5,728	94	
China, Republic of.....	2,603	325	2,278	2,083		195		
Hong Kong.....	2,900	500	2,400		2,400			
Korea.....	1,440	240	1,200		1,200			
Vietnam.....	34,728	4,698	30,030	20,271	4,132	5,533	94	
Latin America (total).....	9,566	1,616	7,950	2,554	1,525	1,035		2,836
Bolivia.....	428	59	369	214	1	78		76
Brazil.....	623	156	467	203	202	22		40
Costa Rica.....	1,499	150	1,349		169	360		820
Dominican Republic.....	3,115	585	2,530	730	830	265		705
Mexico.....	1,140	200	940	375	170	200		195
Peru.....	2,716	454	2,262	1,032	120	110		1,000
St. Lucia.....	45	12	33		33			
World Food Program (total).....	5,153	520	4,633	4,000	375	93		165
Indonesia.....	820	225	595		375	55		165
Morocco.....	4,285	285	4,000	4,000				
Sarawak.....	48	10	38			38		
Total.....	302,854	42,811	260,043	209,171	16,329	21,367	486	12,690

(Continued—)

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, fiscal year 1963 <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations.....	47,375	47,375	-----					
Grand total.....	350,229	90,186	260,043					

<sup>1</sup> Revised as of Dec. 31, 1963.

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations, value of commodities by purpose and country, issued in calendar year 1962

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Section 201								
Refugees.....	20,131	3,705	16,426	14,211	187	1,586	131	311
Italy.....	901	151	750	525	-----	-----	-----	225
Morocco.....	64	6	58	-----	-----	-----	-----	58
Nepal.....	86	14	72	26	6	14	16	10
Tanganyika.....	163	29	134	-----	116	-----	-----	18
Togo.....	100	22	78	-----	35	22	21	-----
Tunisia.....	72	12	60	60	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	18,140	3,400	14,740	13,400	-----	1,340	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	605	71	534	200	30	210	94	-----
Disaster.....	147,361	22,920	124,441	92,187	14,565	8,836	1,864	6,989
Algeria.....	36,046	4,744	31,302	25,194	-----	4,813	462	833
Brazil.....	3,496	818	2,678	123	1,033	-----	1,401	121
Congo.....	5,555	948	4,607	1,142	-----	-----	-----	3,465
Cyprus.....	6,817	900	5,917	5,917	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dahomey.....	531	147	384	159	185	-----	-----	40
Iran.....	9,855	2,095	7,760	4,760	2,400	600	-----	-----
Jordan.....	11,600	1,600	10,000	10,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kenya.....	2,692	394	2,298	-----	1,837	-----	-----	461

(Continued—)

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations, value of commodities by purpose and country, issued in calendar year 1962—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
<b>Disaster—Continued</b>								
Mauritania.....	105	19	86	17	13	-----	1	55
Pakistan.....	34,637	5,147	29,490	26,900	850	240	-----	1,500
Ruanda-Urundi.....	2,619	1,275	1,344	423	299	108	-----	514
Somali Republic.....	2,483	626	1,857	205	1,517	135	-----	-----
Tanganyika.....	2,686	625	2,061	-----	2,061	-----	-----	-----
Togo.....	2,381	511	1,870	-----	1,150	720	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	3,148	408	2,740	-----	2,740	-----	-----	-----
Turkey.....	12,847	1,500	11,347	11,347	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	9,863	1,163	8,700	6,000	480	2,220	-----	-----
<b>Total sec. 201.....</b>	<b>167,492</b>	<b>26,625</b>	<b>140,867</b>	<b>106,398</b>	<b>14,752</b>	<b>10,422</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>7,300</b>
<b>Section 202</b>								
<b>Economic development.....</b>	<b>64,859</b>	<b>7,546</b>	<b>57,313</b>	<b>53,175</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>718</b>
Algeria.....	8,680	1,250	7,430	6,300	-----	500	-----	630
Bolivia.....	89	14	75	34	1	8	14	18
Brazil.....	704	142	562	203	297	22	-----	40
China, Republic of.....	1,245	163	1,082	964	-----	118	-----	-----
Ecuador.....	251	27	224	139	25	30	-----	30
Hong Kong.....	2,900	500	2,400	-----	2,400	-----	-----	-----
India.....	1,331	248	1,083	1,083	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	31,000	3,000	28,000	28,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
St. Lucia.....	7	2	5	-----	5	-----	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	18,652	2,200	16,452	16,452	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Child feeding.....</b>	<b>32,754</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>28,747</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>-----</b>	<b>21,785</b>
Brazil.....	21,700	3,200	18,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	18,500
Italy.....	4,000	-----	4,000	2,160	-----	-----	-----	1,840
Peru.....	2,227	352	1,875	848	115	382	-----	530
Tunisia.....	4,827	455	4,372	1,934	-----	1,523	-----	915
<b>Total sec. 202.....</b>	<b>97,613</b>	<b>11,553</b>	<b>86,060</b>	<b>58,117</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>2,583</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22,503</b>
<b>Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....</b>	<b>50,246</b>	<b>50,246</b>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>315,351</b>	<b>88,424</b>	<b>226,927</b>	<b>164,515</b>	<b>17,595</b>	<b>13,005</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>29,803</b>

TABLE 24—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations, commodities by purpose and country, issued in calendar year 1962

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Section 201						
Refugees.....	147,462	139,265	2,228	4,608	638	723
Italy.....	6,553	6,053				500
Morocco.....	151					151
Nepal.....	375	154	95	23	80	23
Tanganyika.....	1,249		1,200			49
Togo.....	744		600	36	108	
Tunisia.....	408	408				
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	136,143	131,944		4,199		
Vietnam.....	1,839	706	333	350	450	
Disaster.....	758,832	569,683	148,197	15,330	9,911	15,711
Algeria.....	165,986	153,319		8,400	2,394	1,873
Brazil.....	18,385	572	10,000		7,512	301
Congo.....	18,443	10,704				7,739
Cyprus.....	40,075	40,075				
Dahomey.....	5,688	1,517	4,071			100
Iran.....	68,599	47,599	20,000	1,000		
Jordan.....	59,333	59,333				
Kenya.....	17,035		16,036			999
Mauritania.....	614	188	283		5	138
Pakistan.....	163,666	150,000	10,000	400		3,266
Ruanda-Urundi.....	12,969	4,874	6,510	290		1,295
Somali Republic.....	15,640	1,360	13,950	330		
Tanganyika.....	23,150		23,150			
Togo.....	15,867		14,667	1,200		
Tunisia.....	24,730		24,730			
Turkey.....	79,319	79,319				
Vietnam.....	29,333	20,823	4,800	3,710		
Total sec. 201.....	906,294	708,948	150,425	19,938	10,549	16,434
Section 202						
Economic development.....	343,480	317,706	22,847	1,255	71	1,601
Algeria.....	36,250	34,000		850		1,400
Bolivia.....	468	309	27	18	71	43
Brazil.....	3,990	1,443	2,417	37		93
China, Republic of.....	8,300	8,000		300		
Ecuador.....	1,069	601	353	50		65
Hong Kong.....	20,000		20,000			
India.....	8,400	8,400				
Morocco.....	150,000	150,000				

TABLE 24—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations, commodities by purpose and country, issued in calendar year 1962—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Economic development—Continued						
St. Lucia.....	50		50			
Tunisia.....	114,953	114,953				
Child feeding.....						
Brazil.....	40,000					40,000
Italy.....	29,000	25,000				4,000
Peru.....	10,949	6,471	2,333	920		1,225
Tunisia.....	16,660	13,150		760		2,150
Total sec. 202.....	439,489	362,327	25,180	2,935	71	48,976
Grand total.....	1,345,783	1,071,275	175,605	22,873	10,620	65,410

TABLE 25.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
				Thousand dollars				
Section 201								
Refugees (total).....								
Burundi.....	615	185	430	140	90	100		100
Nepal.....	85	15	70	37	8	14		11
Tanganyika.....	203	50	153		120	18		15
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	18,813	3,394	15,419	13,350		2,069		
Disaster (total).....								
Algeria.....	48,158	4,426	43,732	30,200		13,280		252
Brazil.....	465	65	400	72	15	103		210
China, Republic of.....	1,725	225	1,500	1,500				
Congo.....	2,941	341	2,600	220	720	820	75	765
Costa Rica.....	969	160	809		809			
Iran.....	22,930	4,430	18,500	18,500				
Jamaica.....	46	10	36	13	23			
Jordan.....	13,257	2,155	11,102	8,730	2,372			

TABLE 25.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
				Thousand dollars				
<b>Disaster—Continued</b>								
Korea.....	14,375	1,875	12,500	12,500				
Pakistan.....	10,095	1,875	8,220	7,500		720		
Somali Republic.....	691	250	441		441			
Vietnam.....	21,335	2,664	18,671	14,071	1,497	3,103		
World Food Program.....	6,394	762	5,632	4,140	1,065	242		185
Yemen.....	1,270	270	1,000	1,000				
Yugoslavia.....	92	25	67	67				
<b>Total sec. 201.....</b>	<b>164,459</b>	<b>23,177</b>	<b>141,282</b>	<b>112,040</b>	<b>7,160</b>	<b>20,469</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,538</b>
<b>Section 202</b>								
<b>Economic development (total).....</b>	<b>44,392</b>	<b>8,112</b>	<b>36,280</b>	<b>19,235</b>	<b>13,138</b>	<b>2,421</b>		<b>1,486</b>
Bolivia.....	423	59	364	211		79		74
Brazil.....	1,828	480	1,348		1,348			
China, Republic of.....	5,123	577	4,546	3,739		807		
Colombia.....	12		12	6	1	3		2
Dahomey.....	256	45	211	152	55			4
Dominican Republic.....	3,115	585	2,530	730	830	265		705
Ecuador.....	61	6	55	17	6	23		9
Indonesia.....	255	85	170		110	60		
Iran.....	243	50	193	110		45		38
Korea.....	2,326	358	1,968	768	1,200			
Mexico.....	1,140	200	940	375	170	200		195
Peru.....	2	25	185	63	12	84		26
St. Lucia.....	45	12	33		33			
Philippines.....	824	97	727	114	14	166		433
Somali Republic.....	128	45	83		66	17		
Tunisia.....	13,500	1,500	12,000	12,000				
Vietnam.....	11,675	3,550	8,125		8,125			
World Food Program.....	3,228	438	2,790	950	1,168	672		
<b>Child feeding (total).....</b>	<b>18,663</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>16,951</b>	<b>6,347</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>5,300</b>		<b>5,181</b>
Brazil.....	8,900	1,000	7,900	3,700		1,900		2,300
Costa Rica.....	1,250	70	1,180			360		820
Israel.....	1,492	142	1,350	100		500		750
Niger.....	141		141	47	3	60		31
Peru.....	3,880	500	3,380	1,100	120	1,160		1,000
Tunisia.....	3,000		3,000	1,400		1,320		280
<b>Total sec. 202.....</b>	<b>63,055</b>	<b>9,824</b>	<b>53,231</b>	<b>25,582</b>	<b>13,261</b>	<b>7,721</b>		<b>6,667</b>
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations.....	59,316	59,316						
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>286,830</b>	<b>92,317</b>	<b>194,513</b>	<b>137,622</b>	<b>20,421</b>	<b>28,190</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8,205</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

TABLE 26.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Section 201						
Refugees (total).....	142,553	133,495	3,076	5,710		272
Burundi.....	3,312	1,332	1,598	163		219
Nepal.....	410	219	145	23		23
Tanganyika.....	1,393		1,333	30		30
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	137,438	131,944		5,494		
Disaster (total).....	686,271	592,774	71,724	18,343	340	3,090
Algeria.....	205,553	194,953		10,000		560
Brazil.....	1,175	380	250	120		425
China, Republic of.....	9,000	9,000				
Congo.....	13,738	2,083	8,253	1,362	340	1,700
Costa Rica.....	8,000		8,000			
Iran.....	124,753	124,753				
Jamaica.....	371	126	245			
Jordan.....	80,417	56,417	24,000			
Korea.....	75,000	75,000				
Pakistan.....	47,200	46,000		1,200		
Somali Republic.....	4,996		4,996			
Vietnam.....	70,677	50,267	15,130	5,280		
World Food Program.....	38,722	27,086	10,850	381		405
Yemen.....	6,000	6,000				
Yugoslavia.....	669	669				
Total sec. 201.....	828,824	726,269	74,800	24,053	340	3,362
Section 202						
Economic development (total).....	257,352	116,661	135,055	3,173		2,463
Bolivia.....	1,801	1,555		85		161
Brazil.....	11,580		11,580			
China, Republic of.....	25,955	24,800		1,155		
Colombia.....	53	32	15	2		4
Dahomey.....	1,441	617	815			9
Dominican Republic.....	17,082	2,588	12,833	443		1,218
Ecuador.....	216	90	96	10		20
Indonesia.....	1,300		1,200	100		
Iran.....	1,186	1,029		74		83
Korea.....	14,610	2,610	12,000			
Mexico.....	5,994	3,549	1,700	320		425
Peru.....	765	471	200	36		58
Philippines.....	1,420	642	237	56		485
St. Lucia.....	300		300			
Somali Republic.....	735		689	46		
Tunisia.....	72,500	72,500				
Vietnam.....	81,000		81,000			
World Food Program.....	19,414	6,178	12,390	846		

(Continued—)

TABLE 26.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1963—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Child feeding (total).....	44,720	28,934	2,023	3,241	.....	10,522
Brazil.....	18,697	12,733	.....	852	.....	5,112
Costa Rica.....	897	.....	.....	184	.....	713
Israel.....	2,873	348	.....	888	.....	1,637
Niger.....	313	168	51	26	.....	68
Peru.....	12,444	7,451	1,972	654	.....	2,367
Tunisia.....	9,496	8,234	.....	637	.....	625
Total sec. 202.....	302,072	145,595	137,078	6,414	.....	12,985
Grand total.....	1,130,896	871,864	211,878	30,467	340	16,347

TABLE 27.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments, fiscal years 1955-63

Country	1955-60		1961		1962		1963	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars
Europe (total).....	3,735,509	602,776	595,932	52,454	677,399	58,757	457,056	50,150
Austria.....	76,509	21,809	9,691	835	203	26	.....	.....
Belgium.....	586	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England.....	293	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	3,200	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	23,985	10,297	269	31	454	63	523	93
Germany.....	378,741	94,953	16,931	1,438	9,265	726	1,052	217
Italy.....	1,579,765	180,630	238,226	16,945	283,500	20,351	154,042	10,048
Malta.....	14,956	3,643	1,379	106	1,579	130	1,684	345
Netherlands.....	4	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	68,041	6,694	58,104	5,019	77,622	6,716	66,617	7,978
Portugal.....	127,781	18,619	59,095	5,614	45,303	4,493	55,162	7,249
Spain.....	569,023	131,783	64,249	7,781	82,134	10,789	56,915	9,533
Trieste.....	32,955	4,889	7,698	574	5,047	380	4,379	369
Yugoslavia.....	859,670	126,982	140,290	14,111	172,292	15,083	116,682	14,318
Africa (total).....	209,611	24,912	198,224	15,923	257,611	18,115	405,783	37,358
Algeria.....	23,996	2,281	28,547	2,315	51,665	3,684	125,557	14,037
Basutoland.....	.....	.....	178	30	166	28	515	86
Belgian Congo.....	890	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burundi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,965	878
Cameroons, French.....	900	56	1,265	129	1,861	149	278	17
Canary Islands.....	480	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central African Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	9
Chad.....	.....	.....	54	9	122	21	346	58

(Continued—)

TABLE 27.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments, fiscal years 1955-63—Continued

Country	1955-60		1961		1962		1963	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars
Africa—Continued								
Congo.....			5,139	580	15,015	1,573	35,669	3,363
Dahomey.....	1,860	140	12,896	995	3,355	181	4,377	279
Ethiopia.....	3,114	509	1,808	248	5,356	466	7,799	864
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6						
French West Africa.....	1,180	239						
Gabon.....	54	9	164	23	20	3	104	17
Gambia.....	992	190	460	79	271	46	242	40
Ghana.....	3,893	699	8,423	974	5,415	661	6,298	595
Ivory Coast.....					87	15	56	9
Kenya.....	2,716	539	590	101	948	162	1,250	196
Liberia.....	5,500	556	4,602	415	835	52	2,138	178
Libya.....	37,409	5,052	19,088	1,445	12,878	706		
Malagasy Republic.....			60	10	234	40	5,471	479
Malgache Republic.....	180	21						
Mauritania.....	400	67	340	58	463	79	60	10
Morocco.....	103,607	11,852	102,037	7,198	110,434	6,305	148,295	11,526
Niger.....			11	2	15	3		
Nigeria.....	1,257	224	615	81	1,486	153	3,030	289
Nyasaland.....	123	24	40	7			71	12
Ruanda.....							32	5
Ruanda Urundi.....			269	23	22,756	1,569		
St. Helena.....	150	30	97	17	79	13		
Senegal.....					3,973	428	8,553	632
Seychelles.....			60	10	77	13	121	20
Sierra Leone.....	1,530	153	1,365	122	2,674	224	6,756	542
Somalia.....			110	19	572	78	40	7
Somaliland, British.....	12	2						
Somaliland, French.....			445	42	1,085	108	760	69
Sudan.....	209	38			101	17		
Swaziland.....			40	7	35	6	84	14
Tanganyika.....	601	109	350	60	4,312	328	3,813	313
Togo.....	8,338	544	3,142	287	994	34	1,663	205
Tunisia.....	9,186	1,251	5,548	554	7,922	677	28,820	1,971
Uganda.....	952	168	395	68	974	166	709	119
Upper Volta.....			86	15	1,356	114	7,819	512
Zanzibar.....					75	13	40	7
Near East and South Asia (total).....	1,973,287	348,563	740,053	65,779	810,970	69,011	738,425	62,303
Aden.....	283	51	37	5	73	12	13	2
Afghanistan.....	1,595	292	7,044	643	756	129	406	68
Ceylon.....	156,044	16,095	55,181	5,355	67,364	4,245	62,393	4,290
Cyprus.....					100	17	1,303	154
Egypt.....	322,052	59,042	294,788	22,550	284,370	20,484	265,835	19,618
Gaza.....	13,545	2,437	10,551	1,000	6,794	664	13,824	1,364
Goa.....	1,349	601						
Greece.....	545,553	89,092	109,556	7,642	128,163	8,891	105,933	8,053
India.....	606,019	122,093	153,261	18,399	198,395	22,800	139,992	13,576
Iran.....	28,441	4,949	18,230	1,619	35,496	2,903	35,363	3,399

(Continued—)

TABLE 27.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments, fiscal years 1955-63—Continued

Country	1955-60		1961		1962		1963	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars
Near East and South Asia (total)—Con.								
Iraq.....	9,143	1,704	3,625	621	677	116	450	75
Israel.....	54,227	8,792	12,062	1,048	15,563	1,497	9,106	833
Jordan.....	64,404	7,840	38,636	2,926	16,063	1,341	25,935	1,927
Lebanon.....	12,954	1,506	1,234	211	1,313	224	846	142
Mauritius.....	58	11	609	104	208	36	302	51
Pakistan.....	132,814	29,741	24,283	2,446	28,873	2,573	37,790	3,794
Syria.....	4,161	781	1,006	172	1,019	174	995	167
Turkey.....	20,645	3,536	9,950	1,037	25,743	2,905	36,919	4,790
Far East and Pacific (total).....	2,434,022	288,132	532,096	45,835	483,754	38,911	573,631	45,786
British Solomon Islands.....					73	7	396	33
Burma.....	10,435	1,928	1,401	240	1,608	274	2,662	446
Cambodia.....	209	41			35	6	61	10
China (Taiwan).....	359,720	42,309	123,386	10,849	86,079	8,296	123,930	7,901
Hong Kong.....	201,755	21,325	51,813	5,563	30,249	2,359	32,130	2,702
Indonesia.....	29,700	5,187	8,890	1,364	9,216	1,368	21,638	3,497
Japan.....	155,571	21,388	16,845	1,621	13,355	1,325	8,608	896
Java.....	60	11						
Korea.....	912,689	103,255	162,618	10,536	159,350	10,187	187,505	10,137
Laos.....	208	29	2,732	311	1,068	86	2,854	473
Macao.....	8,968	732	8,391	705	6,136	518	5,779	447
Malaya (Malaya States).....	10,570	1,750	4,075	430	3,956	436	6,049	1,394
New Guinea, Netherlands.....	495	89	178	30	561	96	310	52
North Borneo.....	722	133	96	16	341	58	309	53
Philippine Islands.....	180,527	25,973	62,722	6,783	70,602	7,584	88,706	9,847
Ryukyus Islands (Okinawa).....	47,630	5,838	31,042	2,560	29,765	2,084	23,843	1,954
Sarawak.....	4,735	882	127	22	468	62	1,679	158
Singapore.....	3,740	442	2,244	215	2,432	232	2,236	321
Thailand.....	1,865	335	362	62	806	138	749	125
Vietnam.....	504,423	56,485	55,174	4,528	57,654	3,795	64,187	5,340
Latin America (total).....	810,614	120,192	292,273	28,203	474,367	39,752	2 728,677	2 81,740
Antigua.....	1,786	323	397	68	293	50	234	39
Bahama Islands.....	905	292						
Bolivia.....	24,147	5,903	4,243	425	8,400	780	23,629	3,678
Brazil.....	101,304	18,229	28,737	3,217	63,022	6,788	113,160	15,558

(Continued—)

TABLE 27.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments, fiscal years 1955-63—Continued

Country	1955-60		1961		1962		1963	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars	Thou- sands	Thousand dollars
Latin America (total)—Con.								
British Guiana.....	2,297	462	865	148	438	75	348	58
British Honduras.....	3,182	525	1,232	147	2,859	256	3,229	267
Chile.....	267,759	35,370	77,809	7,070	86,204	6,637	52,394	5,481
Colombia.....	134,676	21,028	44,926	4,880	96,679	9,125	116,491	11,485
Costa Rica.....	2,532	834					230	92
Cuba.....	7,829	632	828	44				
Dominica.....	2,174	346	727	89	806	95	571	67
Dominican Republic.....					15,987	826	57,065	6,265
Ecuador.....	17,835	2,155	8,096	919	20,632	1,858	19,332	2,288
El Salvador.....	4,845	1,036	300	51	4,276	276	21,165	2,565
French Guiana.....	482	93						
French West Indies.....	514	74						
Grenada.....	766	147	274	38	409	41	613	78
Guadeloupe.....	759	124	369	34	519	56	491	45
Guatemala.....	9,412	1,478	3,404	422	8,166	651	8,465	984
Haiti.....	36,036	4,180	12,938	1,141	9,624	742	9,471	932
Honduras.....	9,635	2,259	2,467	314	2,794	224	3,333	311
Jamaica.....	27,172	4,112	6,977	508	11,333	832	17,069	2,007
Martinique.....	846	140	313	34	520	64	448	52
Mexico.....	56,837	4,375	41,424	3,190	83,156	5,143	179,501	14,432
Montserrat.....	538	100	35	6	54	9	133	22
Nicaragua.....			2,334	157	7,892	673	12,639	1,412
Panama.....	18,168	5,221	2,306	395	2,621	394	5,498	746
Paraguay.....	14,171	1,582	12,352	1,114	10,157	988	9,362	916
Peru.....	54,444	7,574	34,256	3,177	27,037	2,173	20,071	3,835
St. Kitts.....	1,536	292	340	58	229	39	171	29
St. Lucia.....	480	88					491	82
St. Vincent.....	1,122	212	190	33	213	36	247	41
Surinam.....	1,963	370	671	115	359	61	557	93
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,803	333	448	77	126	22	210	35
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	38	7	66	9	105	7	83	8
Uruguay.....	2,366	247	2,929	323	3,520	285	5,000	585
Venezuela.....					5,937	546	12,869	1,175
Virgin Islands.....	255	48						
Total.....	9,163,043	1,384,575	2,358,578	208,194	2,704,101	224,546	2,903,572	277,337
Number of countries.....	112	112	104	104	110	110	112	112

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 34,107,000 pounds, costing \$6,077,000 made available to American National Red Cross in connection with Cuban prisoner exchange.

TABLE 28.—Title III, value of materials received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963, and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963	Area and country	July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Europe (total).....	9,130	335,590	Far East and Pacific (total).....	654	166,422
Austria.....	809	3,540	Australia.....		32,815
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	411	24,129	China, Taiwan.....		121
Denmark.....	617	743	Japan.....		91,938
Finland.....		732	Korea.....	654	5,948
France.....	1,055	92,918	New Caledonia.....		3,418
Germany, West.....	6	55,072	Philippines.....		27,252
Greece.....		9,401	Tasmania.....		524
Italy.....	135	24,958	Thailand.....		4,406
Netherlands.....	3,271	12,172	North America (total).....	1,264	150,147
Norway.....		13,863	Canada.....	1,264	137,656
Spain.....	185	6,021	United States <sup>1</sup> .....		12,491
Sweden.....	98	5,400	Latin America (total).....	10,477	317,015
Trieste.....		584	Argentina.....		3,606
United Kingdom.....	104	66,496	Bolivia.....		1,923
Yugoslavia.....	2,439	19,561	Brazil.....	7,953	73,329
Africa (total).....	2,840	408,122	British Guiana.....		19,245
Angola.....		125	Chile.....	1,238	7,220
Bechuanaland.....		883	Colombia.....		1,347
Congo (Léopoldville).....		25,299	Cuba.....		952
Ghana.....		20,220	Haiti.....		6,351
Malagasy Republic.....	67	3,404	Mexico.....	508	70,167
Morocco.....		1,502	Peru.....		18,448
Mozambique.....		20,438	Surinam.....		30,931
Nigeria.....		552	Venezuela.....		493
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....		33,195	West Indies Federation <sup>4</sup> .....	778	83,003
South Africa, Republic.....		161,846	Others <sup>5</sup> .....	14,258	30,119
Tanganyika.....	9	139	Grand total.....	38,803	1,557,007
Uganda.....		44			
Unspecified countries <sup>2</sup> .....	2	127,475			
Near East and South Asia (total).....	180	149,592			
Ceylon.....		303			
India.....	180	62,700			
Israel.....		275			
Pakistan.....		66			
Turkey.....		86,248			

<sup>1</sup> Includes partial estimate for December 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Materials (mainly industrial diamonds) from unspecified African countries.

<sup>3</sup> Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development.

<sup>4</sup> Jamaica only.

<sup>5</sup> Includes shipments for which documents listing country of origin have not been processed.

TABLE 28A.—Title III, materials received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Nov. 30, 1963<sup>1</sup>

Country and area	Supply materials <sup>2</sup>	Stockpile materials <sup>3</sup>
Europe:		
Austria.....	LUMBER, DAIRY PRODUCTS...	ALUMINUM OXIDE (ABRASIVE GRAIN), industrial diamonds (stones).
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	MATERIALS AND SERVICES, AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE.	Cadmium, cobalt metal, ferromanganese, lead, industrial diamonds (stones), selenium, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Denmark.....	FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, DAIRY PRODUCTS.	
Finland.....		Copper billets.
France.....	Aircraft maintenance, lumber, French housing.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), chromium metal (exothermic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West.....	Cable material and equipment, fertilizer, LUMBER.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), ALUMINUM OXIDE (ABRASIVE GRAIN), bismuth, cadmium, chromium metal (exothermic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, fluorspar, industrial diamonds (stones), lead, zinc.
Greece.....		Manganese ore (battery grade).
Italy.....	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, DAIRY PRODUCTS, fertilizer.	Cadmium, ferrochrome, fluorspar, mercury, zinc.
Netherlands.....	DAIRY PRODUCTS, PORT HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS FOR SOLID FUEL.	Chromium metal (exothermic), industrial diamonds (stones), palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Norway.....		Ferrochrome, ferromanganese, zinc.
Spain.....	FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.	Fluorspar, lead, mercury.
Sweden.....	LUMBER.....	Ferrochrome, lead.
Trieste.....	Fertilizer.....	
United Kingdom.....		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, CELESTITE, chromium metal (exothermic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, industrial diamonds (bort), industrial diamonds (stones), lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin.
Yugoslavia.....	FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.	ANTIMONY, bismuth, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Africa:		
Angola.....		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Bechuanaland.....		Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Congo, Léopoldville.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, industrial diamonds (bort), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin, zinc.
Ghana.....		Ferromanganese, industrial diamonds (stones), manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Malagasy Republic.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Morocco.....		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, ferrochrome-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria.....		Columbite ore.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....		Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), chromite (metallurgical), cobalt, copper, ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, mica, zinc.
South Africa, Republic of.....		Antimony, ASBESTOS (AMOSITE), ASBESTOS (CROCIDOLITE), asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, CHROMITE (CHEMICAL), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, fluorspar, industrial diamonds (stones), lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, RARE EARTHS, THORIUM NITRATE.

(Continued—)

TABLE 28A—Title III, materials received under barter contract by country, July 1, 1954, through Nov. 30, 1963<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Country and area	Supply materials <sup>2</sup>	Stockpile materials <sup>3</sup>
Africa—Continued		
Tanganyika.....	-----	MICA.
Uganda.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Unspecified countries.....	-----	Beryl ore, industrial diamonds (bort), industrial diamonds (stones), MICA.
Near East and South Asia:		
Ceylon.....	-----	Graphite.
India.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, ferromanganese, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), MICA, thorium nitrate.
Israel.....	-----	Industrial diamonds (stones).
Pakistan.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Turkey.....	-----	Boron minerals, chrome ore (metallurgical), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia.....	-----	Asbestos (crocidolite), lead, rutile, zinc.
China (Taiwan).....	-----	Waterfowl feathers and down.
Japan.....	Fertilizer, raw silk, yarn, zirconium sponge.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or keba lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea.....	Raw silk, ORDNANCE PROCUREMENT.	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia.....	-----	Ferrochrome.
Philippines.....	-----	Chrome metal (electrolytic), chromite (refractory), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon.
Tasmania.....	-----	Lead.
Thailand.....	-----	Tin.
North America:		
Canada.....	Fertilizer.....	Aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), ALUMINUM OXIDE (ABRASIVE GRAIN), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States.....	Fertilizer, soybeans.....	
Latin America:		
Argentina.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, mica.
Bolivia.....	-----	Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil.....	-----	Beryllium (copper master alloy), beryl ore, industrial diamonds (stones), MANGANESE (METALLURGICAL), MICA, quartz crystals.
British Guiana.....	-----	Bauxite.
Chile.....	-----	FERROMANGANESE, iodine, lead.
Colombia.....	-----	Platinum.
Cuba.....	-----	Chromite (refractory), ferrochrome-silicon.
Haiti.....	-----	Bauxite.
Mexico.....	-----	ANTIMONY, bismuth, cadmium, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Peru.....	-----	Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam.....	-----	Bauxite.
Venezuela.....	-----	Industrial diamonds (stones).
West Indies Federation (Jamaica).....	-----	BAUXITE.
UNIDENTIFIED ORIGIN <sup>4</sup> .....	Cable material and equipment, LUMBER, materials and services.	BERYLLIUM BILLETS.

<sup>1</sup> Materials listed in caps were received during the period July–November 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Materials, goods, equipment, and services required for other Government agencies.

<sup>3</sup> Materials acquired for the National and Supplemental Stockpiles.

<sup>4</sup> Anticipated deliveries in December: Abrasive grain aluminum oxide, aircraft maintenance, antimony, asbestos, crocidolite, beryllium billets, dairy products, double wall lockers, food and industrial products, lumber, materials and services, mica, ordnance procurement, port handling and transportation costs for solid fuel, rare earths, retail foods, selenium, and repairs and servicing of motor vehicles.

**TABLE 29.—Title III, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963, and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>**

Area and country	July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963	Area and country	July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963
	Thous. dol. equivalent <sup>2</sup>	Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Europe (total).....	9,457	1,047,069	Near East and South Asia (total).....	900	143,055
Austria.....		58,987	Aden.....		129
Azores.....		261	Bahrein.....		22
Belgium/Luxembourg.....	13	119,987	Ceylon.....		1,315
Denmark.....		10,621	Cyprus.....		1,806
Finland.....	139	5,972	United Arab Republic.....		11,240
France.....		63,453	Greece.....	1	11,630
Germany, West.....	41	143,693	India.....		38,423
Ireland.....	1,059	43,126	Iran.....		759
Italy.....	344	34,367	Iraq.....		2,838
Malta.....		624	Israel.....	821	42,934
Netherlands.....	8	142,626	Jordan.....		1,697
Norway.....		29,027	Kuwait.....		148
Poland.....	3,589	11,263	Lebanon.....	73	4,394
Portugal.....		7,244	Mauritius.....		15
Spain.....	3,851	42,553	Pakistan.....	4	56
Sweden.....		14,519	Qatar.....		10
Switzerland.....		3,318	Saudi Arabia.....		802
Trieste.....		1,371	Syrian Arab Republic.....		7,252
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup> .....	13	294,608	Turkey.....	1	17,585
Yugoslavia.....	400	19,449			
Africa (total).....	4,446	48,262	Far East and Pacific (total).....	2,639	248,261
Algeria.....		1,765	Australia.....		8,418
Angola.....		19	Cambodia.....		38
Cameroun.....		59	China (Taiwan).....	570	8,582
Canary Islands.....	226	12,961	Guam.....	3	56
Cape Verde Islands.....		36	Hong Kong.....		14,281
Congo (Léopoldville).....		2,997	Indonesia.....		1,604
Ethiopia.....		166	Japan.....	101	193,159
French West Africa.....		3,352	Korea.....	554	4,233
Ghana.....		4,674	Laos.....		74
Liberia.....		291	Malaya.....		898
Libya.....		8	New Zealand.....		271
Madeira.....		160	Philippines.....	1,411	11,233
Morocco.....	167	3,181	Portuguese India.....		54
Mozambique.....		4,627	Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....		824
Nigeria.....		2,964	Thailand.....		4,536
Republic of South Africa.....	3,912	8,975	North America (total).....	3	3,487
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....		466	Canada.....		3,345
Rwanda-Burundi.....		91	Greenland.....		35
Sao Tome.....		46	St. Pierre/Miquelon.....	3	107
Sierra Leone.....		80			
Somaliland, French.....		183			
Togo.....		82			
Tunisia.....	141	1,079			

(Continued—)

TABLE 29.—Title III, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963, and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Area and country	July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963	Area and country	July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1963
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Latin America (total).....	15,680	150,129	Latin America—Continued		
Antigua.....		28	Guatemala.....	300	3,394
Argentina.....		11	Haiti.....		6,377
Bahamas.....		43	Honduras.....	58	322
Bermuda.....		70	Mexico.....		19,659
Bolivia.....		7,392	Netherlands Antilles.....		37
Brazil.....	12,398	50,201	Nicaragua.....		621
British Guiana.....		20	Panama.....		175
British Honduras.....		622	Paraguay.....		8
Canal Zone.....		144	Peru.....	1,302	30,130
Chile.....	161	3,510	Surinam.....		13
Colombia.....	1,219	14,201	Uruguay.....		1,246
Costa Rica.....		1,001	Venezuela.....	2	1,821
Cuba.....		5,526	Virgin Islands of the United States.....		77
Dominican Republic.....	240	763	West Indies Federation <sup>3</sup> .....		1,853
Ecuador.....		33	Others <sup>4</sup> .....	12,053	12,074
El Salvador.....		831	Grand total.....	45,178	1,652,337

<sup>1</sup> Commodity values at export market prices. Includes partial estimate for December 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries for contracts entered into prior to July 1957. It is estimated that about 90 percent of the value shown covers shipments to the United Kingdom; the remaining 10 percent covers ship-

ments to other countries of the British Commonwealth including Australia, Canada, and Republic of South Africa.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Jamaica, Trinidad, and unidentified sections.

<sup>4</sup> Includes small quantities to Barbados, British West Africa, Iceland, Muscat and Oman, Portuguese Guinea, Puerto Rico, and Vietnam. Includes estimate for December 1963.

**TABLE 30.—Title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed from beginning of program (as modified by purchase authorization transactions) through Dec. 31, 1963**

Country	Date signed	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		1,000 dollars
El Salvador.....	Aug. 21, 1961	2,800
Venezuela <sup>1</sup> .....	Nov. 11, 1961	
Portugal.....	Nov. 28, 1961	20,380
Peru.....	Mar. 20, 1962	2,000
Liberia.....	Apr. 12, 1962	12,473
Yugoslavia.....	Apr. 21, 1962	14,236
Venezuela.....	May 17, 1962	10,500
Yugoslavia (amendment).....	May 18, 1962	11,569
Venezuela (amendment).....	June 13, 1962	6,000
Subtotal, beginning of program through June 30, 1962.....		79,958
Chile.....	Aug. 8, 1962	28,885
Ethiopia.....	Aug. 13, 1962	2,180
China (Taiwan).....	Aug. 31, 1962	9,348
Yugoslavia.....	Nov. 28, 1962	24,467
Chile.....	Nov. 29, 1962	3,233
Dominican Republic.....	Nov. 30, 1962	6,641
Bolivia.....	Feb. 4, 1963	1,993
Ryukyu Islands.....	Feb. 6, 1963	14,992
Colombia.....	Mar. 27, 1963	8,105
Bolivia (amendment).....	Mar. 29, 1963	1,600
Ecuador.....	Apr. 5, 1963	4,263
Ryukyu Islands (amendment).....	May 1, 1963	9,770
Subtotal, July 1, 1962, through June 30, 1963.....		115,529
Iraq.....	Aug. 27, 1963	8,211
Dominican Republic (amendment).....	Sept. 14, 1963	18,113
Paraguay.....	Sept. 16, 1963	152
Syrian Arab Republic.....	Nov. 18, 1963	400
Bolivia (amendment).....	Nov. 20, 1963	432
Iraq (amendment).....	Dec. 5, 1963	11,354
Syrian Arab Republic (amendment).....	Dec. 28, 1963	2,095
Subtotal, July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963.....		40,757
Total all agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1963.....		236,244

<sup>1</sup> Volded June 1, 1962, and principal provisions thereof incorporated in June 12, 1962, amendment to agreement of May 17, 1962.

TABLE 31.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Tobacco	Other	Total			
						Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Near East and South Asia:									
Iraq.....	9.7			2.5	0.3	12.5	2.3	14.8	19.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....			1.2	.4		1.6	.2	1.8	2.5
Total.....	9.7		1.2	2.9	.3	14.1	2.5	16.6	22.1
Latin America:									
Bolivia.....	.3					.3		.3	.4
Dominican Republic.....		0.6	7.2	6.0		13.8	1.2	15.0	18.1
Paraguay.....		.1				.1		.1	.1
Total.....	.3	.7	7.2	6.0		14.2	1.2	15.4	18.6
Grand total.....	10.0	<sup>2</sup> .7	8.4	8.9	.3	28.3	3.7	32.0	4.07

<sup>1</sup> Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> Corn and mixed feed grains.

TABLE 32.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Europe:												
Portugal.....	11.9								11.9	1.4	13.3	20.4
Yugoslavia.....				27.5			4.1	0.5	32.1	1.4	33.5	50.3
Total.....	11.9			27.5			4.1	.5	44.0	2.8	46.8	70.7
Africa:												
Ethiopia.....				1.3					1.3	.1	1.4	2.2
Liberia.....	.6	0.8	6.4						7.8	.8	8.6	12.5
Total.....	.6	.8	6.4	1.3					9.1	.9	10.0	14.7
Near East and South Asia:												
Iraq.....	9.7				2.5			.3	12.5	2.3	14.8	19.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....			1.2		.4				1.6	.2	1.8	2.5
Total.....	9.7		1.2		2.9			.3	14.1	2.5	16.6	22.1
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan).....							8.5		8.5	.8	9.3	9.3
Ryukyu Islands.....	.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	2.3		5.0		18.2	2.9	21.1	24.8
Total.....	.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	2.3		13.5		26.7	3.7	30.4	34.1

(Continued—)

TABLE 32.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1963—Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Latin America:												
Bolivia.....	1.3		.3			.9	.5		3.0	.3	3.3	4.0
Chile.....	10.9	.5		3.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	.5	19.9	1.1	21.0	32.1
Colombia.....	2.1						3.0		6.2	.7	6.9	8.1
Dominican Republic.....		.6	12.0		6.0				18.6	1.4	20.0	24.7
Ecuador.....	1.1				1.2		1.2		3.5	.3	3.8	4.3
El Salvador.....	1.8								1.8	.2	2.0	2.8
Paraguay.....		.1							.1		.1	.1
Peru.....							1.8		1.8	.2	2.0	2.0
Venezuela <sup>2</sup> .....		5.8		2.7					<sup>1</sup> 13.1	<sup>1</sup> .8	<sup>2</sup> 13.9	<sup>2</sup> 16.5
Total.....	17.2	7.0	12.3	6.2	9.8	2.2	8.2	.5	68.0	5.0	73.0	94.6
Grand total <sup>3</sup> .....	40.2	<sup>4</sup> 9.7	26.7	36.4	15.0	<sup>6</sup> 2.2	<sup>6</sup> 25.8	<sup>7</sup> 1.3	161.9	14.9	176.8	236.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes canceled November 1961, agreement. Includes amendment of June 18, 1962, which provides for increasing total value including ocean transportation by any amount up to \$5 million, 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not necessarily complete for all commodities. See footnote 2.

<sup>4</sup> Corn..... 8.8

Mixed livestock feed..... .9

Total..... 9.7

<sup>5</sup> Nonfat dry milk..... 0.5

Anhydrous milk fat and/or butter fat..... .8

Condensed milk..... .7

Evaporated milk..... .2

Total..... 2.2

<sup>6</sup> Lard..... 0.3

Tallow..... 2.8

Cottonseed and/or soybean oil..... 6.9

Soybeans..... 13.3

Soybean meal..... 2.5

Total..... 25.8

<sup>7</sup> Beans..... 0.5

Seeds..... .5

Poultry..... .3

Total..... 1.3

TABLE 33.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed, calendar year 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation <sup>1</sup>	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Near East and South Asia:												
Iraq.....	9.7				2.5			0.3	12.5	2.3	14.8	19.6
Syrian Arab Republic.....			1.2		.4				1.6	.2	1.8	2.5
Total.....	9.7		1.2		2.9			.3	14.1	2.5	16.6	22.1
Far East and Pacific:												
Ryukyu Islands.....	.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	2.3		5.0		18.2	2.9	21.1	24.8
Total.....	.8	1.9	6.8	1.4	2.3		5.0		18.2	2.9	21.1	24.8
Latin America:												
Bolivia.....	1.3		.3			.9	.5		3.0	.3	3.3	4.0
Colombia.....	2.1				1.1		3.0		6.2	.7	6.9	8.1
Dominican Republic.....		.6	7.2		6.0				13.8	1.2	15.0	18.1
Ecuador.....	1.1				1.2		1.2		3.5	.3	3.8	4.3
Paraguay.....		.1							.1		.1	.1
Total.....	4.5	.7	7.5		8.3	.9	4.7		26.6	2.5	29.1	34.6
Grand total.....	15.0	<sup>2</sup> 2.6	15.5	1.4	13.5	<sup>3</sup> .9	<sup>4</sup> 9.7	.3	58.9	7.9	66.8	81.5

<sup>1</sup> Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.  
<sup>2</sup> Corn and/or grain sorghums.

<sup>3</sup> Condensed milk..... 0.7  
 Evaporated milk..... .2  
 Total..... .9

<sup>4</sup> Lard..... 0.5  
 Tallow..... 1.0  
 Cottonseed and/or soybean oil..... 3.4  
 Soybeans..... 4.8  
 Total..... 9.7

TABLE 34.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1963, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Tobacco	Poultry
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Near East and South Asia:					
Iraq.....	5,511			3,307	992
Syrian Arab Republic.....			220	441	
Total.....	5,511		220	3,748	992
Latin America:					
Bolivia.....	152				
Dominican Republic.....		394	1,102	6,000	
Paraguay.....		13			
Total.....	152	407	1,143	6,000	
Grand total.....	5,663	407	1,363	9,748	992

<sup>1</sup> Corn.....	394
Mixed feed grains.....	13
Total.....	407

TABLE 35.—Approximate quantities of commodities under table IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Hay and pasture seeds
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<b>Europe:</b>										
Portugal.....	7,202									
Yugoslavia.....				200			85,456		66	
Total.....	7,202			200			85,456		66	
<b>Africa:</b>										
Ethiopia.....				9						
Liberia.....	221	354	992							
Total.....	221	354	992	9						
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>										
Iraq.....	5,511				3,307			992		
Syrian Arab Republic.....			220		441					
Total.....	5,511		220		3,748			992		
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>										
China (Taiwan).....							187,393			
Ryukyu Islands.....	441	1,378	992	10	3,307		113,097			
Total.....	441	1,378	992	10	3,307		300,490			
<b>Latin America:</b>										
Bolivia.....	777		41			4,354	4,431			
Chile.....	6,246	394		25	1,455	8,818	13,228			11
Colombia.....	1,102				1,102		26,455			
Dominican Republic.....		394	1,763		6,000					
Ecuador.....	551				1,224		13,228			
El Salvador.....	919									
Paraguay.....		354								
Peru.....							13,779			
Venezuela <sup>1</sup> .....		4,724		18						
Total.....	9,595	5,866	1,804	43	9,781	13,172	71,121			11
Grand total.....	22,970	7,598	4,008	262	16,836	13,172	457,067	992	66	11

<sup>1</sup> Excludes canceled Nov. 11, 1961, agreement.

<sup>2</sup> Corn..... 6,800  
Mixed livestock feeds..... 708

Total..... 7,598

<sup>3</sup> Nonfat dry milk..... 6,614  
Anhydrous milk fat and/or butter fat..... 2,204  
Condensed milk..... 2,899  
Evaporated milk..... 1,455

Total..... 13,172

<sup>4</sup> Lard..... 2,866  
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil..... 55,689  
Tallow..... 35,274  
Soybeans..... 297,624  
Soybean meal..... 65,614

Total..... 457,067

TABLE 36.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed, calendar year 1963

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oil and oil seeds	Poultry
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<b>Near East and South Asia:</b>								
Iraq.....	5,511				3,307			992
Syrian Arab Republic.....			220		441			
Total.....	5,511		220		3,748			992
<b>Far East and Pacific:</b>								
Ryukyu Islands.....	411	1,378	992	10	3,307		113,097	
Total.....	411	1,378	992	10	3,307		113,097	
<b>Latin America:</b>								
Bolivia.....	777		41			4,354	4,431	
Colombia.....	1,102				1,102		26,455	
Dominican Republic.....		394	1,102		6,000			
Ecuador.....	551				1,224		13,228	
Paraguay.....		354						
Total.....	2,430	748	1,143		8,326	4,354	44,114	
Grand total.....	8,382	2,126	2,355	10	15,381	4,354	157,211	992

<sup>1</sup> Corn.....	1,772	<sup>2</sup> Condensed milk.....	2,899	<sup>3</sup> Lard.....	2,866
Mixed feed grains.....	354	Evaporated milk.....	1,455	Cottonseed and/or soybean oil.....	28,682
Total.....	2,126	Total.....	4,354	Tallow.....	15,432
				Soybeans.....	110,231
				Total.....	157,211



**THE NINETEENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83d CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1963.**