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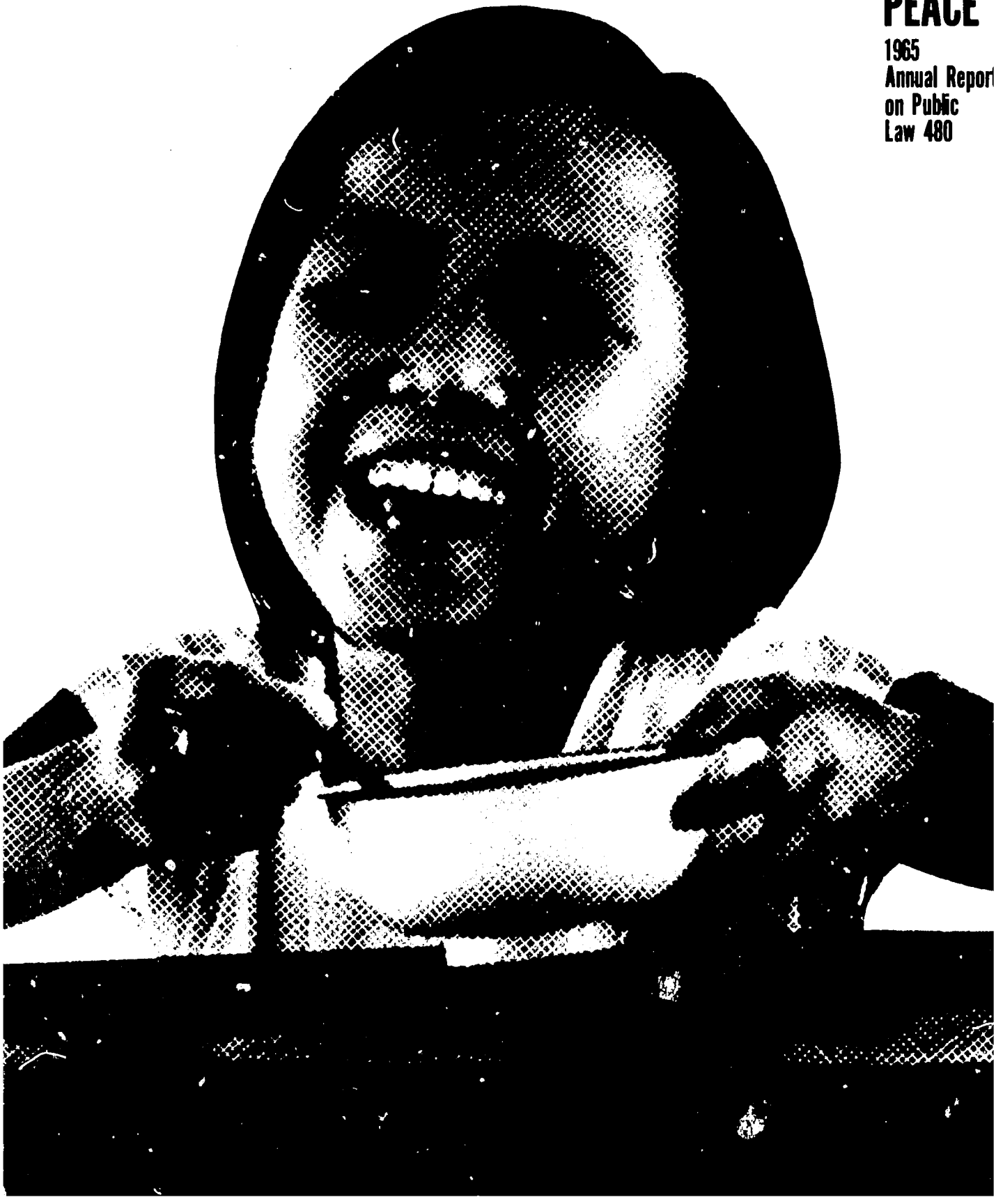
FOOD FOR PEACE

1965
Annual Report
on Public
Law 480



THE WHITE HOUSE

To the Congress of the United States:

The United States in 1965 shipped $1.4 billion of food and fiber overseas under our Food for Peace program. This brings to $14.6 billion our food aid effort since the enactment of Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Food for Peace moved into its second decade continuing food aid programs that had proved so beneficial in the past, initiating imaginative new approaches to spur self-help, and facing an array of difficult challenges. The increasing pressure of world population growth was the most disturbing indicator in a year otherwise highlighted with promise in the war against hunger and malnutrition. Population growth of 2 percent a year—increasing to 3 percent in some of the underdeveloped countries—made it difficult to increase per capita food consumption. There was more food grown in 1965 than in 1964. But there were 64 million more mouths to feed.

In simplest terms, the task of bringing food and population into balance—while maintaining progress in health, education, and economic growth—is the most critical challenge many countries are facing today. It will probably remain their most urgent challenge in the immediate years ahead. The world's capacity to respond will dramatically affect the course which individuals and nations choose in confronting their problems and their neighbors in coming generations.

This is a world problem. The stakes are too large, the issues too complicated and too interbound with custom and commerce, to leave the entire solution to those countries that have supplied, or received, the most food assistance during the postwar era. The experience, the ideas, the skills, and the resources of every nation that would avoid calamity must be significantly brought to bear on the problem.

The United States Congress recognizes the moral and practical implications of hunger and malnutrition. Over the years its members have taken the lead in developing programs to prevent famine and to improve diets. The basic instrument Congress has used for this effort has been Public Law 480—the authorizing legislation for the Food for Peace program.

It is not easy to measure the achievements of a program with such multiple objectives as Food for Peace—aiding the needy, assisting economic development, supporting U.S. foreign policy, increasing trade, bolstering American agriculture. Yet as we look back on more than a decade of effort, the accomplishments are remarkable by any test.

Hundreds of millions of people have directly benefited from American foods. The lives which otherwise might have been lost—the grief which otherwise might have occurred—could have dwarfed the total casualties of all the wars during the period. I tend to think historians of future generations may well look back on this expression of America's compassion as a milestone in man's concern for his fellow man.

Food for Peace, however, is aimed at more than individual survival—and individual growth. It is directed toward national survival—and national growth. P.L. 480 has been an important resource in the growth process. With the day-to-day difficulties which countries face, we sometimes fail to recognize how far many of the nations we have aided have come in their development effort. An analysis of Food for Peace programing—which constitutes more than a third of our total economic assistance effort—is a good yardstick to measure such achievement. Frequently a country's development is directly reflected in its graduation from being a recipient of heavily subsidized food aid.

Consider, for example, the countries receiving our food and fiber for local currency in the first full year of operation a decade ago. There were 27 of them in mid-1956. Today, more than half have reached a point of economic development where they no longer require such aid. This group which had graduated from Title I programs, last year purchased more than $2 billion in agricultural commodities through commercial channels. This is more than triple their combined dollar purchase of a decade ago. Even excluding Britain, France and West Germany—today's big dollar customers who purchased only small amounts under P.L. 480 and left the program early—the gains are still impressive. Dollar sales of U.S. farm products to the other Title I graduates were well over a billion dollars last year—more than four times the amount in 1956.

Growing economic strength is also evident in that group of 13 countries receiving Title I food a decade ago which continued to buy U.S. farm commodities for local currency in FY 1965. They still face economic difficulties, but together these nations have more than doubled their dollar agricultural purchases from the United States over the ten-year period.

Global generalizations are difficult. But the broad pattern clearly shows substantial progress.

Indeed, the problems today are in many ways more serious than those facing the Congress when it enacted this law. The critical food shortage in India, though aggravated by drought, should be read as a warning that a crisis in food and population trends is already at the world's doorstep. The Food for Freedom legislation which I have proposed to Congress faces up to these problems. It takes into account the experience and lessons of P.L. 480, along with the changing conditions in food needs and supplies. It recognizes that the program will be judged in the long run by its success in encouraging self-help programs and attitudes in the recipient countries.

We have progressed a great deal during the past decade. We now know that food assistance can:

- make an important contribution to economic development
- serve the highest objectives of U.S. foreign policy
- help American agriculture
- strengthen the habit of international cooperation
- help to dispel Malthusian fears which have historically haunted mankind.

By any standards, this nation can be proud of its Food for Peace program. It gives me pleasure to submit to the Congress the annual report on the 1965 activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 30, 1966.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Food for Peace Annual Report

With the transfer of the Food for Peace Office from the White House to the State Department in 1965, I am privileged to submit this Annual Report, prepared by the Director of Food for Peace, on activities carried out under Public Law 480 during the calendar year 1965. I recommend that it be transmitted to the Congress in conformance with Section 108 of the act.

GEORGE W. BALL
Acting Secretary

JUNE 1, 1966

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83RD CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1965.

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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.

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Primitive farming methods hold food production down in many nations with soaring population rates. Food for Peace helps tide countries over while they strive to improve their own agriculture.

Increasing need dominated the world food scene in 1965. Population continued to expand faster than food production in many developing countries. World food production continued to lag behind world population growth.

Severe drought conditions plagued India, Pakistan, and parts of Africa, creating new crises in those areas. In Vietnam, the United States faced special problems of emergency feeding of refugees as well as massive food aid programs in support of economic stabilization in a counterinsurgency environment.

At the same time, 1965 was a year of encouraging advances in man's quest for freedom from hunger. Food aid gained increasing recognition as a vital factor in economic development. The importance of nutrition was better reflected in programming. The establishment of a permanent World Food Program of the United Nations provided a good beginning toward the creation of a truly multilateral approach to world food problems. U.S. agricultural markets overseas were expanded. Sales for dollars and other hard currencies increased as world markets for food and fiber set new records.

The Food for Peace program continued to serve the United States both as a flexible instrument of foreign policy and as a humanitarian institution without parallel in modern history.

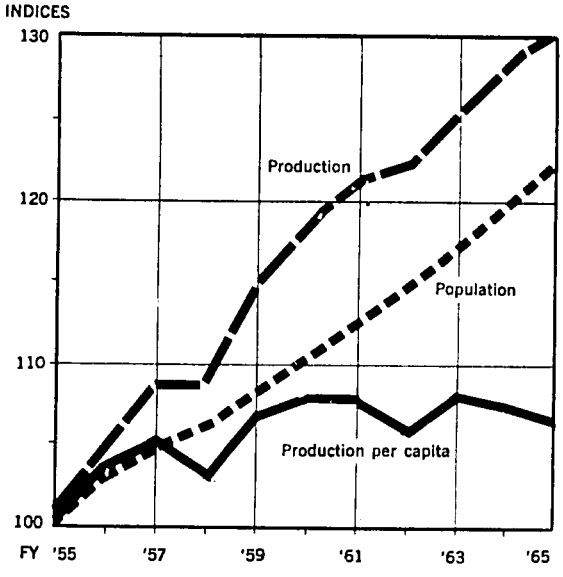
This program is carried out under Public Law 480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954), as amended.

During more than a decade of operation, the original Act has been extensively amended to meet changing conditions. Today, Food for Peace is operated under four titles.

Title I, which was the heart of the original enactment, provides for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to friendly countries with payment in the currency of the recipient country.

The State of Food and Agriculture 1965

World production of agricultural, fishery and forest products



Title II authorizes donations of farm products held in stock by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for famine and disaster relief, community development, school feeding, and other economic development purposes overseas.

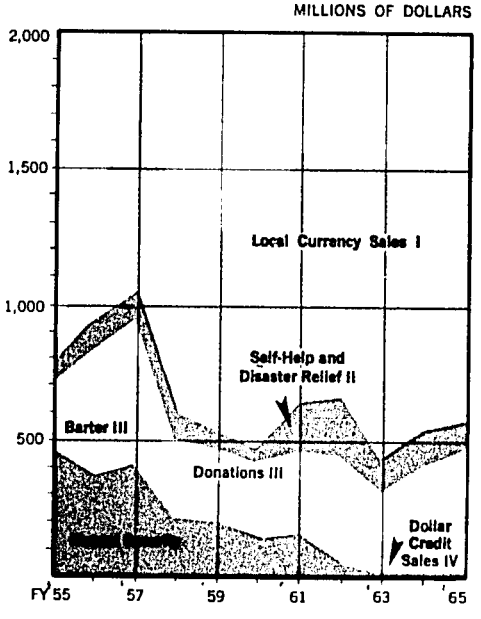
Title III provides for the disposition of CCC-owned surplus commodities to carry out two separate programs. They may be used for domestic donation programs administered by appropriate federal, state, and local government agencies or by recognized voluntary non-profit charitable and relief organizations and for foreign donations to needy peoples through American voluntary agencies and international organizations. The use of such commodities is also authorized for barter to obtain certain strategic materials and for off-shore procurement of goods and services.

Title IV provides for sales of commodities on credit for dollars. The dollar credit is repayable over an extended period. Interest rates are relatively modest. This enables developing countries which have reached an appropriate stage in the evolution of their economies to become dollar customers of the United States, while at the same time preserving their national capital and manpower resources for further advances.

In calendar year 1965, total exports of U.S. farm products amounted to more than $6.2 billion. Normal commercial exports increased while exports under Public Law 480 were lower—$1.4 billion compared to $1.7 billion in 1964. New agreements under all titles in 1965 totaled about $1.5 billion compared with $2.7 billion in 1964. This brought the total programmed CCC cost [1] to $24.4 billion since the beginning of operations under the Act in July 1954.

Congressional authorizations under titles I and II of the Act are limited by law to specific programming periods. A history of such authorizations appears in table I.

Government Financed Shipments–by Program



Title I Sales for Foreign Currency

During the year, 19 title I agreements or amendments to agreements were signed calling for the sale of commodities bearing an export market value of about $318 million.[2] Actual exports of title I commodities in 1965 were about $866 million compared with $1,224 million in the previous year.

Shipments continued to 19 countries under agreements signed prior to January 1, 1965.

[1] As used in this report, the Commodity Credit Corporation's Cost (CCC cost) reflects costs incurred by the Corporation to be reimbursed under Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended. This cost is explained under "Accounting for Title I Costs."

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

TABLE I.—Authorizations: Titles I and II, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 [1]

Public Law and Congress Nos.	Effective	Program period	Authorization [2]	
			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	[3] 1,500	200
128, 85th	Aug. 13, 1957	July 1, 1957–June 30, 1958	1,000	300
931, 85th	Sept. 6, 1958	July 1, 1958–Dec. 31, 1959	2,250	
341, 86th	Sept. 21, 1959	Jan. 1, 1960–Dec. 31, 1961	3,000	600
28, 87th	May 4, 1961	Through Dec. 31, 1961	2,000	
128, 87th	Aug. 8, 1961	Jan. 1, 1962–Dec. 31, 1964	[4] 4,500	[5] 900
638, 88th	Oct. 8, 1964	Jan. 1, 1965–Dec. 31, 1966	[6] 2,700	[7] 800
Total			18,450	3,100

[1] Authorizations under title III and title IV of the Act are not limited by law as to funds or programming periods.
[2] 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.
[3] Public Law 540, 84th Congress, approved May 28, 1956.
[4] Maximum of $2.5 billion during any one calendar year.
[5] $300 million each calendar year, plus carryover.
[6] Plus carryover of uncommitted amounts from prior authorizations. Maximum of $2.5 billion during any one calendar year.
[7] $400 million each calendar year, plus carryover.

Since the beginning of the title I program, 433 agreements, or supplements to agreements, have been signed with 52 countries. The export market value of commodities in these agreements (including ocean transportation) totals slightly over $10.9 billion. The total CCC cost, which is a measure of the real investment made by the United States, is $15.1 billion.

An amendment to Public Law 480 signed October 8, 1964 included a provision eliminating local currency financing of ocean transportation in U.S. flag vessels. Now only the differential between U.S. and foreign flag rates is paid by CCC where commodities are required to be transported in U.S. flag vessels. Recipient countries are now required to pay out of their own dollar resources that part of the cost on U.S. flag vessels which is equivalent to the foreign flag rate.

In 1964, ocean transportation charges were approximately 9 percent of total estimated CCC costs; in 1965, as a result of the new policy this declined to about 7 percent, a dollar outlay savings to the U.S. Government of almost $10 million. The year 1965 was a year of transition from the old to the new financing arrangements. As the older agreements are closed out in future years, these dollar savings will increase.

Commodity shipments under title I also declined in 1965 to 11.2 million metric tons from the record high of 14.7 million metric tons reached in the previous year.

Foreign Currency Uses

Title I export operations result in the generation of foreign currencies deposited to the account of the United States. Public Law 480 authorizes the use of these currencies for a wide variety of activities including the payment of U.S. obligations abroad, the development of markets for U.S. products, grants for economic development, loans to private enterprise and to foreign governments, various educational, scientific and public information projects, and goods and services contributing to the common defense.

Planned uses for the foreign currencies generated by title I sales followed about the same pattern in 1965 as in the previous year. Loans to foreign governments for economic development continue to be the largest item (62 percent of planned uses in 1965 agreements). For the first time since the beginning of the program no funds were earmarked in agreements to make grants for economic development.

In 10 countries the Treasury Department has determined that U.S. holdings of foreign currencies are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal year 1966. Ceylon, Guinea, and Tunisia were added to the previous year's list which included Burma, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

U.S. Government agencies making use of foreign currencies remained substantially the same; however, this year for the first time the Smithsonian Institution joined the list of users of foreign currency for educational and cultural projects abroad.

These tideland reclamation workers get part of their wages in U.S. food. Self-help development projects like this directly benefit 12.5 million people in 49 countries.

Foreign Grant and Donation Programs–Titles II and III

The Agency for International Development (AID) acting under the authority of titles II and III of Public Law 480, carries out many food-for-development and food-for-disaster relief activities overseas. In addition, the United States, acting under the authority contained in title II, is supporting the World Food Program (WFP).

Program Highlights in 1965

More than 1.2 million tons of food having a CCC value, including ocean transportation, of $301.8 million were supplied under title II (including WFP).

More than 216,000 tons of commodities having a CCC value of $34.5 million were supplied under the U.S. pledge to WFP.

More than 2.7 billion pounds of commodities valued at $208 million were supplied under 218 programs conducted overseas by 15 U.S. voluntary agencies and 2 intergovernmental organizations under title III.

This food reached 93 million people in 116 countries under both titles II and III, including:

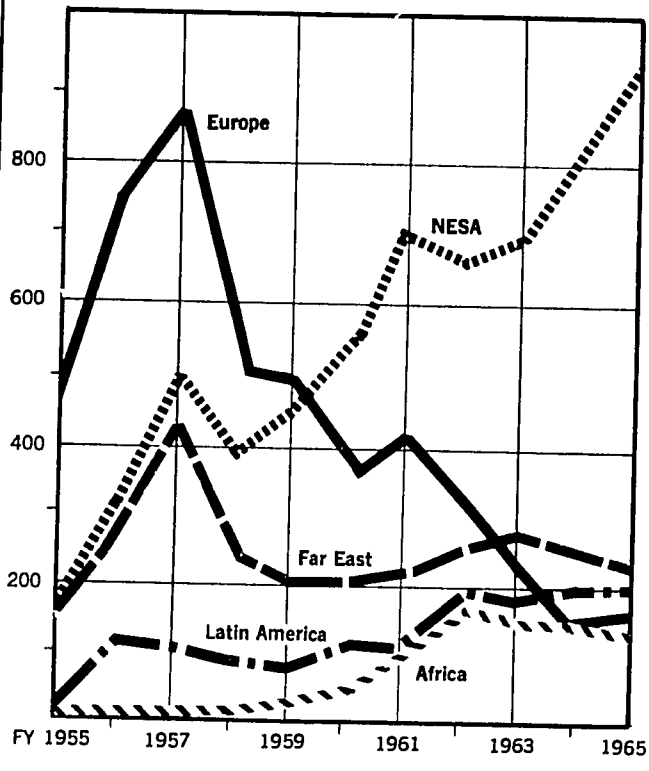
- 40.5 million school children in 91 countries
- 4.6 million pre-school age children
- 10.0 million victims of disasters
- 2.3 million refugees
- 2.5 million workers employed on title II food-for-work projects in 49 countries; reaching an estimated 12.5 million people.

Great emphasis is now being placed in the Food for Peace program on enhancing the nutritional quality of donation shipments. Approximately $2.5 million of AID appropriated funds were authorized to fortify nonfat dry milk with vitamins A and D; to fortify U.S. processed flour and cornmeal with calcium; and to pay

Right: These youngsters in Madras, India, are among 70 million children in more than 100 countries who each day receive food donated by the people of the United States of America.

Government Financed Shipments by Region

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



the cost of adding vitamins and minerals to blended grains, oilseed, and milk foods. Thus the program which for years has been principally concerned with combating hunger alone, is now geared to the elimination of the debilitating effects of vitamin and mineral deficiencies.

In a major new development, use of foreign currencies was authorized under title II, section 203 to increase the effectiveness of donation programs. Ten projects totaling $889,000 equivalent were approved in Israel and India for projects in child feeding, food storage and distribution, education, and health.

In support of Food for Peace activities, AID maintained 45 full-time Food for Peace officers and assistants in 25 countries and an acting Food for Peace officer in all missions and diplomatic posts in countries and territories receiving Food for Peace commodities.

From their own resources U.S. voluntary agencies maintained 800 U.S. citizens overseas as field representatives and employed 6,700 local personnel. It is estimated that over a million volunteers helped with food utilization activities.

Barter Operations Under Title III

Barter contracts entered into during 1965 totaled $172 million, an increase of 26 percent over 1964. This brings to nearly $2 billion the export market value of agricultural commodities under all contracts since the program began. There were no significant shifts in materials, commodities, supplies, or services obtained by barter. Strategic materials for the supplemental stockpile were about 4 percent of the dollar value of the total while Department of Defense supply requirements utilized 65 percent, the balance being divided between supplies for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Agency for International Development.

Title IV Long-Term Dollar Credit Sales

Title IV transactions under government-to-government agreements and under agreements with private trade entities accounted for a larger share of total Public Law 480 operations. In 1965, 17 new government-to-government agreements were signed, involving $226 million in commodities at CCC cost. This is 18 percent of new programming under all titles in 1965, compared to 8 percent in 1964, representing a significant shift toward dollar sales.

Particularly to be noted under title IV operations is the growth of export programs under agreements with private trade entities in recipient countries. In 1965, the first full year of implementation, this activity approached the $50 million level.

In addition to the increase in new agreements, shipments under title IV continued to increase in volume. In 1965, over 9 percent of all Public Law 480 shipments (at export market value) were made under this title, double the share in 1964.

Dollar repayments began to rise more rapidly in 1965. The U.S. recovered $21.4 million in principal and $5.4 million in interest, more than five times the 1964 payments.

Sales of title IV commodities to consumers in the recipient countries generate local currencies which

recipient governments can apply to economic development. The improvement of inland transportation in Iran, the expansion of swine production in the Ryukyus, and a cattle improvement project in Peru were among the projects which demonstrated that these revenues not only raise the standard of living in developing countries, but also stimulate economic activity and lead to a pattern of production that will help developing countries become customers for other U.S. products.

Safeguards

A program of the magnitude of Food for Peace requires effective safeguards. Public Law 480 requires that shipments of commodities made under its authority are not transshipped or diverted, that they are used within the recipient country, that normal U.S. commercial marketings and world patterns of trade are not upset, that suitable deposits of local currency are made to the credit of the United States when called for in the agreement, and that proceeds of the sale of food and fiber are applied as specified in the agreements.

During the development of sales agreements, quantities of commodities are determined only after careful analysis of the effect of proposed programs on normal commercial marketings of the United States and friendly countries. Factors considered include historical commercial trade, stocks, production, consumption, and import requirements.

When circumstances dictate, sales agreements specify quantities of certain commodities to be purchased from U.S. sources in the regular commercial market during a given time period. In most instances, global marketing provisions are included which require the purchase of specified quantities of commodities from all free world sources (including the United States).

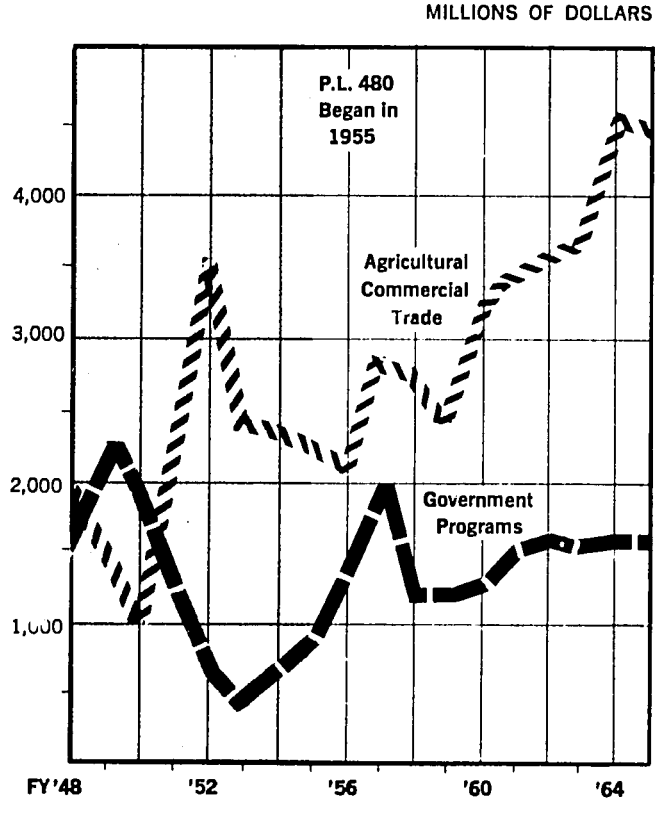
Sales agreements provide that recipient countries are to submit formal assurances to the United States periodically that commodities are not being transshipped or otherwise diverted from intended use and that the import of such commodities is not resulting in an increase of exports of like or similar commodities from the recipient country.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture maintains a worldwide reporting system to insure compliance with the above provisions. In each recipient country, the resident agricultural attache, or other designated officer of the American embassy, is responsible to report on arrivals and proper disposition of shipments using a newly developed automatic data processing system. The attache or designated officer also reports compliance with usual marketing provisions of the agreements and checks exports to determine the level of shipment of like or similar commodities from the country. He determines the status of local currency deposits and conducts independent verification of the disposition of Food for Peace commodities.

Relation of Public Law 480 Exports to Total Exports

United States agricultural exports in 1965 totaled $6.23 billion at export market value compared to $6.35 billion the previous year. The commercial sales of

Relationship to Commercial Agricultural Exports



$4.78 billion in 1965 represent a 4.3 percent increase over the $4.58 billion in 1964. Public Law 480 shipments declined from $1.74 billion to $1.42 billion.

Public Law 480 shipments were below the three previous years, but were above the 1955–62 average of $1.22 billion. Food for Peace shipments in 1965 were 23 percent of total agricultural exports, the lowest percentage since the beginning of the program.

Table II provides detailed overall market value information by program and by calendar year. The comparison of United States commercial exports of major commodities with Public Law 480 shipments is shown in table III.

Benefits to the United States

Food for Peace benefits all—including the United States.

In 1965, Public Law 480-generated foreign currencies continued to be used to pay embassy operating costs and other overseas expenses of the Government, conserving dollars and strengthening the U.S. balance of payments position. In the last ten years, over $2.7 billion in such foreign currencies have been disbursed in place of dollar payments that would, in almost all cases, otherwise have been made. In 1965, a benefit of $311 million resulted from these foreign currency uses.

TABLE II.—Export market value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, calendar years 1955–65

Program	1955 through 1962	1963	1964	1965	1955 through 1965
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Public Law 480:					
Title I	6,052	1,156	1,224	866	9,298
Title II	851	174	116	94	1,235
Title III:					
Barter	1,553	74	123	182	[1] 1,932
Donations	1,261	169	183	160	[1] 1,773
Title IV	43	51	98	123	315
Total	9,760	1,624	1,744	1,425	14,553
Mutual Security (AID) [2]	1,861	11	23	25	1,920
Commercial sales [3]	22,954	3,949	4,581	4,779	36,263
Total exports	34,575	5,584	6,348	6,229	52,736
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports	28	29	27	23	28

[1] The addition of 27 million shipments under the barter program in July-December 1954 brings the total of shipments under this program since the beginning of Public Law 480 to $1,954 million. The addition of $20 million shipments under the donations program in July-December 1954 brings the total of shipments under this program since the beginning of Public Law 480 to $1,793 million.

[2] Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans (1964 and 1965). Public Laws 87–195, 665 and 165.

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

TABLE III.—Major commodity exports under Public Law 480 compared with total U.S. exports in the calendar year 1965

Program	Wheat [1]	Corn [2]	Milled rice	Cotton	Edible vegetable oils [3]
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million cwt.	Thousand bales	Million pounds
Public Law 480:					
Title I	360	11	12	404	466
Title II	23	4	----------	----------	31
Title III:					
Barter	29	10	----------	381	216
Donations	22	10	----------	----------	204
Title IV	45	13	1	83	73
Total	479	48	13	868	990
Mutual Security (AID) [4]	(5)	1	(5)	----------	24
Commercial sales [6]	241	560	21	2,927	3,571
Total exports	720	609	34	3,795	4,585
Total Public Law 480 exports as percent of total exports	67	8	38	23	22

[1] Wheat and wheat equivalent of flour.
[2] Corn and corn equivalent of cornmeal.
[3] Includes edible vegetable oils and oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts.
[4] Expenditures for economic aid under commodity and development loan programs, Public Law 87-195.
[5] Less than 500,000 units.
[6] Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of short- and medium-term credit export payments, and sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices.

Operations under Public Law 480 have assisted in reducing warehouse stocks, thereby reducing costs to the American taxpayer of storing and servicing food surpluses.

The almost $110 million equivalent spent on agricultural market development overseas has contributed significantly to the expansion of regular commercial export markets for U.S. farm products—markets that have grown from $2.7 billion in 1954 to almost $4.8 billion in 1965. During this period, regular overseas commercial markets for U.S. rice, wheat, soybeans, and cotton have tripled, and for feedgrains and poultry have increased five-fold.

A prime objective of Food for Peace is to move from aid to trade. Experience has shown that as countries progress economically, they can shift from purchases with local currency to long-term dollar credit purchases, eventually completing the transition from food aid to commercial trade. A number of countries, once large recipients of U.S. food aid, are now major cash buyers of American farm products. Other nations, once heavily dependent upon local currency purchases under title I to meet food imports from the United States, have progressed to long-term dollar credit purchases under title IV.

The transition of nations from aid to trade is important to the United States in increasing dollar markets and strengthening our balance of payments. But it is also an important measure of the success of our foreign policy goal of helping friendly countries move toward self-reliance and economic independence.

TITLE I
SALES FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

Since the beginning of P.L. 480, 155 million tons of American agricultural abundance have been sent overseas in a worldwide effort to battle hunger and malnutrition, promote economic development, and build markets for U.S. farm products. About two-thirds of this tonnage has been sold for local currencies under provisions of title I of P.L. 480.

The development and implementation of title I agreements is the concern of a number of executive departments and agencies. These various offices are represented on the Interagency Staff Committee which is under the chairmanship of the representative of the Department of Agriculture. This committee considers specific programs for foreign currency sales as well as clearing other Public Law 480 programs.

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 possible 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 the foreign policy of the United States.

Primary responsibility for the title I programming 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 programming and the commodities and countries to be included in agreements after advising with other government agencies. It is also responsible for coordinating the development of agreements, for implementing the sales provisions of signed agreements, and for other aspects of the program not specifically delegated to other agencies.

The *Department of State* is responsible for all functions with respect to foreign policy and for consultations with friendly exporting countries. The Director of Food for Peace, as a special assistant to the Secretary of State and chairman of an interagency policy committee, has specific responsibility for program coordination and preparation of the annual report of the President.

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 Secretary of State. AID represents State/AID on the Interagency Staff Committee.

The *Bureau of the Budget* makes allocations and apportionments of foreign currencies.

The *Treasury Department* is responsible for the purchase, custody, deposit, transfer, and sale of the currencies received.

Other departments and agencies concerned with specific phases of title I programs and with the uses of foreign currencies appear in table VI.

Agreements Signed

Nineteen title I agreements, or amendments to agreements, were entered into with 13 countries during 1965. Total export market value of commodity shipments in the agreements is approximately $318 million. The commodity composition and value is shown in table IV.

Included for the first time are agreements with Afghanistan and Mali.

A total of 433 agreements, or amendments to agreements, with an export market value of $10.9 billion, have been entered into with 52 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 and value of title I agreements signed in 1965

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
		Thousand	Million dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and wheat flour	Bu	[1] 146,213	228.3	339.8
Feed grains	do	[2] 11,416	14.5	14.5
Rice	Cwt	6,754	38.7	57.3
Cotton	Bales	47.1	6.0	12.6
Tobacco	Lbs	2,756	2.8	2.8
Fats and oils	do	72,627	9.6	9.6
Dairy products	do	72,964	17.9	19.1
Total commodities			317.8	455.7
Differential (ocean transportation)				[3] 30.1
Total, including differential				485.8

[1] Wheat and wheat flour equivalent.

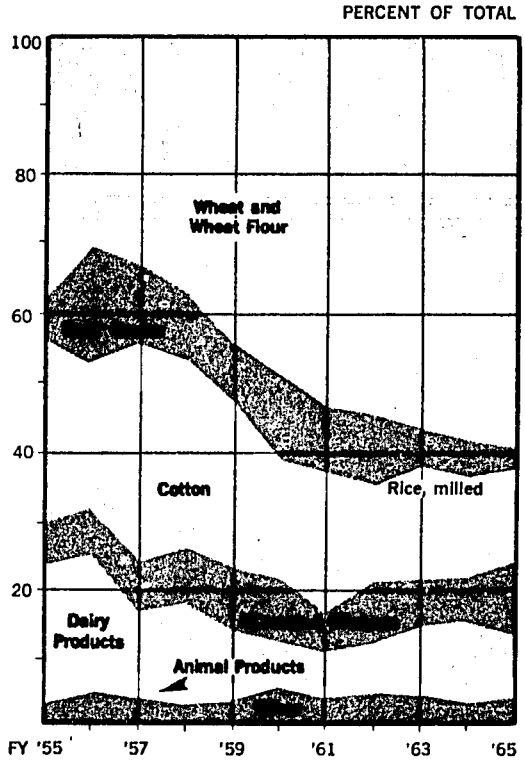
[2]

	Bushels (thousands)
Barley	1,147
Corn	2,386
Grain sorghum	7,883
Total	11,416

[3] Differential estimated only on purchase authorizations issued against agreements.

The United States shipped 6.2 million metric tons of grain to India under title I in 1965. Most of the Food for Peace grain sold to India for Indian currency is in turn sold to the consumer in a "fair price shop." This helps to assure fair distribution when food is in short supply and to discourage hoarding.

Shipments–by Commodity



Shipments

Shipments of commodities under title I agreements declined from the record 14.7 million metric tons in 1964 to 11.2 million metric tons in 1965. This brings the cumulative total shipments under title I to over 106 million metric tons since the beginning of the program.

The export market value of title I shipments is estimated at $866 million for 1965, bringing the total from the beginning of the program to approximately $9.3 billion. The export market value of commodities programmed under all agreements signed through December 31, 1965, is $9.6 billion (excluding ocean transportation costs). The difference between programming and shipments, about one-half billion dollars, reflects the lag between the signing of the agreement and the shipping of the commodities.

Wheat remains the major commodity exported under title I. Shipments of wheat and flour during 1965 amounted to the equivalent of about 360 million bushels, a drop of some 20 percent from the previous year. Corn declined from over 30 million bushels to less than 11 million; fats and oils from over a billion pounds in 1964 to less than 60 percent of that figure in 1965.

Accounting for Title I Cost

The estimated Commodity Credit Corporation cost of financing the export of surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, under agreements signed through December 31, 1965, is $13.3 billion. This includes the export value of shipments from commercial stocks; the acquisition cost of CCC-owned commodities (based on domestic support prices); cost of storage, processing, and inland transportation; and other costs of financing shipment. In addition, ocean transporation costs financed by CCC for commodities required to be shipped in privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels are approximately $1.2 billion. The total estimated cumulative cost is $14.5 billion.

The U.S. Government is receiving foreign currencies in payment for the export market value of these commodities. Where commodities are still being shipped pursuant to agreements signed prior to January 1, 1965 and where such commodities are required to be shipped in privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels, the recipient governments are also paying the United State in local currencies for that portion of the ocean transpor

TABLE V.—Commodity composition of all title I agreements signed, July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1965

Commodity	Unit	Approximate quantity	Export market value	Estimated CCC cost
		Thousand	Million dollars	Million dollars
Wheat and wheat flour	Bu	[1] 3,308,521	5,597.2	8,513.6
Feed grains	do	[2] 457,557	552.2	662.8
Rice	Cwt	103,996	610.5	1,026.9
Cotton	Bales	9,298	1,309.7	1,868.7
Cotton linters	do	7	.3	.3
Tobacco	Lbs	435,552	315.7	316.7
Dairy products	do	711,389	138.0	192.1
Fats and oils	do	8,173,704	1,037.0	1,042.0
Poultry	do	37,581	11.3	11.3
Meat	do	150,270	52.0	52.0
Fruit and vegetables	do	196,945	18.0	18.0
Dried edible beans, peas, and lentils	Cwt	1,098	6.6	6.6
Seeds	Lbs	10	.4	.4
Total commodities			9,648.9	13,711.4
Ocean transportation (agreements through 12/31/64) [3]			1,187.4	1,187.4
Differential transportation (agreements after 1/1/65) [3]			30.1	30.1
Total, including ocean transportation and differential			10,866.4	14,928.9

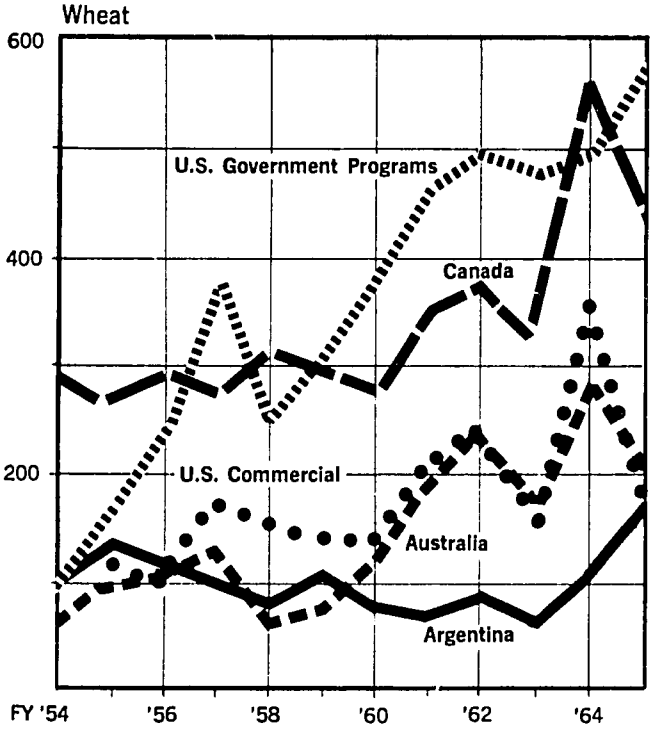
[1] Wheat and wheat flour equivalent.

	Bushels (thousands)
[2] Barley	150,327
Corn	224,451
Grain sorghums	71,235
Oats	6,807
Rye	4,737
Total	457,557

[3] Public Law 88-638, Oct. 8, 1964, provided that, under agreements signed after Dec. 31, 1964, ocean freight charges would be financed by CCC only to the extent that they were higher (than they would be otherwise) because of a requirement that shipments be made in United States flag vessels.

The Relationship to Other Exporting Countries

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS



tation charges equivalent to the foreign-flag rate. For shipments required to be made in U.S.-flag vessels under agreements signed on or after January 1, 1965, the foreign countries finance in dollars the freight costs equivalent to the foreign-flag rate.

Since the beginning of the program, the export market value of all commodities is estimated to be $10.5 billion, which is $3.9 billion less than the estimated cost to CCC.

The actual cost of financing title I exports from July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1965, was $14.3 billion—$13.1 billion program costs, $972 million ocean transportation costs (including $460 million ocean freig' t differential), and $247 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1965, CCC has been reimbursed by appropriations in the amount of $12.9 billion. Additional reimbursements through the sale of foreign currencies used by other government agencies and foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161 totaled $1.3 billion and $86 million, respectively.

Use and Administration of Foreign Currencies

Title I sales agreements include the terms for the deposit and use of foreign currency. Section 104 of Public Law 480 provides a wide variety of uses. (See table VI.) Each agreement specifies the percentages of the 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 recipient government deposits to the account of the U.S. Disbursing Officer an amount of its own currency equivalent to the dollar amount due. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations concerning the deposit, custody, and sale of the currencies.

Title I sales proceeds earmarked for U.S. uses are generally available to U.S. Government agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government obligations overseas, for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel, and, where possible, for sale to U.S. citizens

The Relationship to Other Exporting Countries

MILLION POUNDS

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Butter—Cheese—Non-fat dry milk

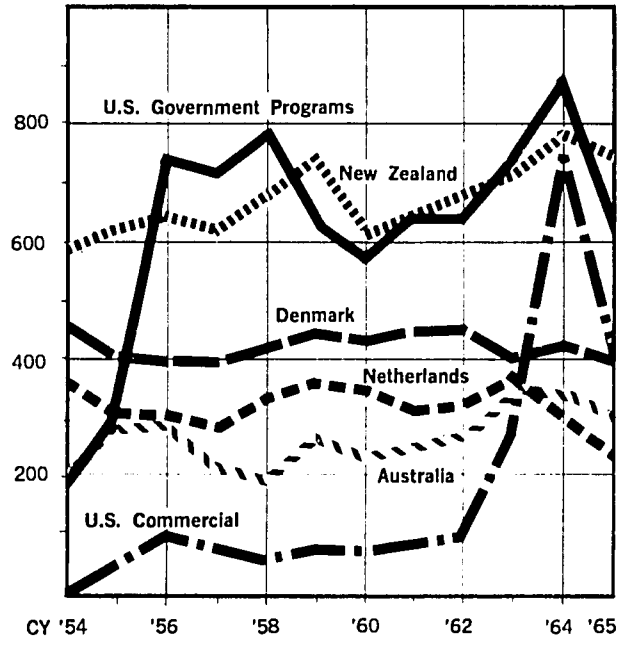


TABLE VI.—Agencies responsible for administering the expenditure of foreign currencies under Public Law 480

Authority	Currency use	Responsible agency [1]
Sec. 104:		
(a)	Agricultural market development	Department of Agriculture.
(b)	Supplemental stockpile	Office of Emergency Planning.
(c)	Common defense	Departments of Defense and State (AID).
(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, Smithsonian Institution, 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.	Library of Congress.
(o)	American educational institutions	Department of State.
(p)	Workshops and chairs in American studies	Do.
(q)	Purchase of nonfood items for emergency uses	Department of State (AID).
(r)	Audio-visual materials	Department of State and U.S. Information Agency.
(s)	Sales for dollars to U.S. tourists	Treasury Department.
(t)	Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens for travel and other purposes.	Do.

[1] Assigned by Executive order.

for travel and other purposes. 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 both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs" for purposes authorized by sections 104 (a), (b), (d), (f), and (h) through (r) of Public Law 480 and by other laws. In addition, sales of currencies to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes may be undertaken under sections 104 (s) and (t).

The Treasury Department has determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for the fiscal year 1966.

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. 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 these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the foreign currencies when needed, the appropriation is charged with the dollar value, and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Executive Order No. 11036, dated July 11, 1962, provides in part 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."

Loans and grants to the purchasing country committed in the sales agreement under sections 104(c) and (g) of

the Act (country uses) are available without charge to appropriations under the terms of the law. Economic development grants under section 104(e) may be subject to appropriation; however, the President is authorized to waive this requirement. In Executive Order No. 11036, the President has further delegated this authority to the Secretary of State. Title I agreements reached in 1965 set aside no currencies for foreign development grants.

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

Table VI shows agencies responsible for each foreign currency use program.

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 the period covered by this report, the standard for determining deposit rates was section 101(f) of Public Law 480, which requires that the U.S. 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 in the respective countries, and which are not less favorable than the highest of exchange rates obtainable by any other nation.

Balance of Payments Benefit

Whenever the United States is able to use foreign currency holdings for disbursements that would otherwise be dollar transactions, a benefit to the national balance of payments position is realized.

Most of the overseas activities of U.S. Government agencies listed in table VI fall into this category. Millions of dollars in direct benefits, and many long-range indirect ones, accrue in the operation of military and economic aid, support of market development projects, in U.S. overseas construction programs, in the wide variety of U.S.-sponsored scientific, cultural and educational projects, and in sales of foreign currencies to U.S. organizations and citizens.

Table VII shows the total of such benefits for each year during the preceding decade.

TABLE VII.—Balance of payments benefit derived from the use of foreign currency acquired without purchase for dollars, fiscal years 1956–1965 (in millions of dollar equivalents)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Foreign currency used under appropriations for U.S. programs [1]	240.9	258.6	270.5	240.6	208.3	240.1	242.1	287.0	321.8	341.3
Foreign currency used not requiring appropriations for U.S. programs	.6	21.5	25.6	33.5	37.2	20.0	15.5	3.9	11.7	11.9
Total foreign currency used for U.S. programs	241.5	280.1	296.1	274.1	245.5	260.1	257.6	290.9	333.5	353.1
Less currency used under special foreign currency appropriations	-------	-------	-------	-------	.5	21.4	3 5	36.5	34.8	41.4
Balance of payments benefit derived from foreign currency usage [2]	241.5	280.1	296.1	274.1	245.0	238.7	220.0	254.4	[3] 298.0	[4] 311.7

[1] Includes sales of foreign currency to U.S. personnel.
[2] This assumes that programs other than those authorized by special foreign currency appropriations would have been carried on at the same level had there been no U.S. foreign currency holdings.
[3] Includes $73.3 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 88–257.
[4] Includes $97.4 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 89–299.

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

Agreements	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1965	Collections through June 30, 1965 [1]		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1965 [3 4]
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds [2]	
	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent
Afghanistan	1.0			.1
Argentina	30.5	30.5	.2	20.0
Australia				1.0
Austria	40.1	40.1		41.5
Belgium				3.9
Bolivia	30.8	23.1	.6	11.9
Brazil	546.0	488.4	3.0	242.7
Burma	48.4	45.8	5.0	21.7
Canada				.6
Ceylon	26.6	26.6	.6	13.7
Chile	87.6	68.0	5.6	55.2
China (Taiwan)	207.7	188.2	2.3	156.2
Colombia	85.4	62.8	7.3	53.3
Congo	82.6	54.5		28.0
Costa Rica				(5)
Cyprus	2.1	2.1		1.0
Denmark				1.1
Ecuador	11.5	11.5	.4	11.4
El Salvador				(5)
Ethiopia	.9	.8		.7
Finland	43.0	43.0	2.1	34.7
France	35.7	35.7	3.4	38.0
Germany	1.2	1.2		13.9
Ghana				.5
Greece	127.8	127.8	11.1	122.7
Guatemala				.3
Guinea	31.8	22.3		1.2
Honduras				(5)
Hong Kong				3.5
Iceland	16.4	15.6	.6	15.0
India	3,032.4	2,481.9	75.9	1,750.8
Indonesia	292.3	292.3	1.7	70.2
Iran	62.4	57.8	1.7	48.7
Ireland				(5)
Israel	300.5	274.5	33.3	231.7
Italy	144.2	144.2	2.7	148.6
Ivory Coast	3.8	3.1		1.2
Jamaica				.1
Japan	146.3	146.3		154.1
Jordan	3.0			(5)
Kenya				.3
Korea	495.7	440.0	.7	410.0
Lebanon				2.3
Liberia				(5)
Luxembourg				(5)
Malaysia				1.8
Mali	.6			

(*Continued*—)

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

Agreements	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1965	Collections through June 30, 1965 [1]		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1965 [3 4]
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds [2]	
	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent	Mil. dol. equivalent
Mexico	25.2	25.2	5.5	31.5
Morocco	37.5	20.3	1.3	19.5
Nepal			.1	1.0
Netherlands	.2	.3		6.5
Nicaragua				(5)
Nigeria				.7
Norway				1.0
Pakistan	1,038.3	876.5	26.0	772.4
Panama				.2
Paraguay	16.5	16.0	.5	8.7
Peru	41.5	40.0	2.1	31.6
Philippines	58.6	44.5	.4	31.3
Poland	519.6	519.6		17.6
Portugal	7.1	7.1		7.8
Senegal	2.7	2.7		.7
Sierra Leone				.2
Singapore				(5)
South Africa				.3
Spain	488.0	488.0	14.7	413.6
Sudan	23.8	19.6	(5)	5.6
Sweden				1.9
Switzerland				10.7
Syrian Arab Republic	34.9	34.9	.3	18.6
Thailand	4.3	4.3	.3	5.8
Tunisia	51.9	41.2	.5	24.3
Turkey	525.3	464.8	18.8	402.8
United Arab Republic	804.2	719.7	26.7	474.3
United Kingdom	48.5	48.5		49.5
Uruguay	36.1	36.2	2.5	20.7
Venezuela				.7
Vietnam	196.2	129.8	(5)	113.3
Yugoslavia	605.7	619.8	27.5	376.5
Total	10,504.4	9,287.1	285.4	6,562.9

[1] Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

[2] Public Law 480, 104 (e) and (g) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of 104(d) commodities.

[3] Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursements under secs. 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 month in which transfers were made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in the accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under secs. 104 (a) through (r) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of quarter market rates.

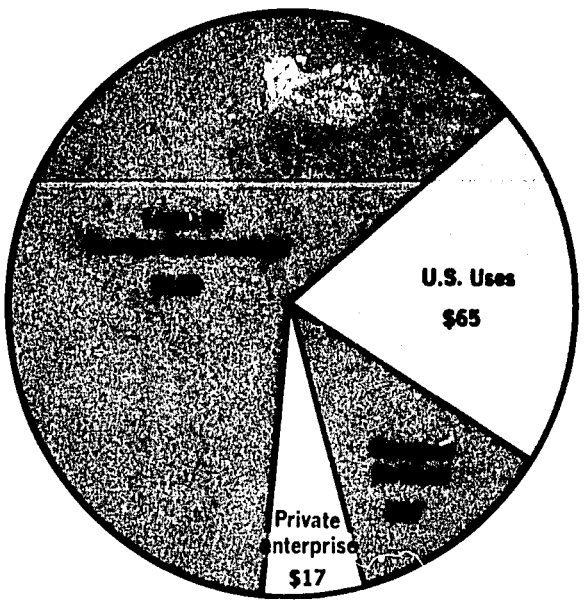
[4] Disbursements were made in some countries with which there were no title I agreements. In other countries, disbursements exceeded collections of foreign currencies. This is the result of conversions of currencies under sec. 104(a) of Public Law 480. This section requires that sales agreements shall provide that not less than 2% of the foreign currency proceeds shall be convertible for use for market development in countries offering a reasonable potential of becoming dollar customers.

[5] Less than $50,000.

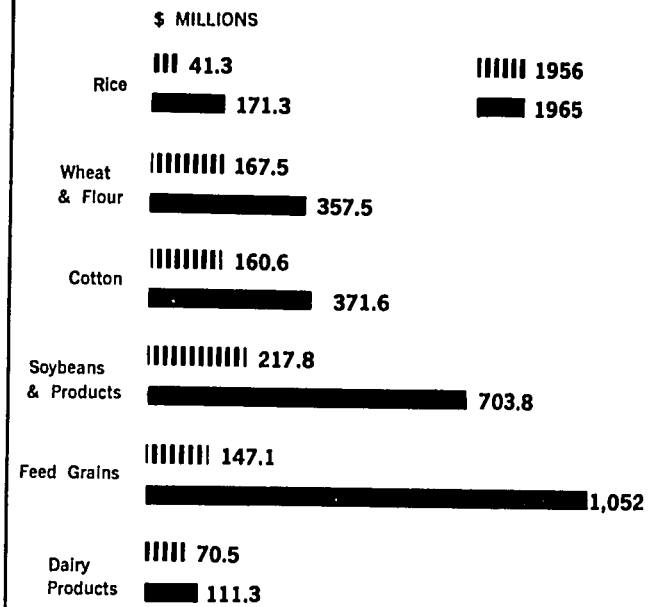
Local Currency –Planned Uses

TOTAL–$318

CALENDAR YEAR 1965
IN MILLIONS



Commercial Exports During Impact Years of Market Development Program



Food for Peace-generated local currencie supported 18 USDA-sponsored trade fairs in 8 countries in 1965. Many o these fairs featured U.S. beef and poultry, such as this demonstration at th Salon de l'Alimentation in Brussels. Since the beginning of the program in 1955, 170 exhibits have been shown in 35 countries.

Status and Uses of Foreign Currency

By June 30, 1965, the United States had entered into agreements with recipients of title I shipments calling for the deposit of approximately $10.5 billion in the foreign currencies of 51 countries. Collections amounted to about $9.6 billion on the same date. Over $6.5 billion of this had been disbursed by U.S. Government agencies.

Table VIII shows the detailed status of these currencies by country.

Under agreements entered into during 1965, the dollar equivalent of planned foreign currency uses for the purposes specified in section 104 of the Act are shown in table IX.

Agricultural Market Development

Under section 104(a) up to five percent of the foreign currencies generated by title I sales may be used to maintain or expand present agricultural export markets or to develop new markets. Since the beginning of the program, expenditures of Public Law 480 funds for market development have totaled $65.8 million. Cooperating private trade and agricultural groups have expended about $43.5 million of their own funds, making a total of $109.3 million available for agricultural foreign market development through December 31, 1965.

The present cooperative market development program began in 1955. Since then dollar exports of U.S. agricultural commodities and products have increased from $2.0 billion to about $4.8 billion. Activities under the market development program have contributed to this significant gain.

There are four major types of market development programs now active:

- Cooperative programs with trade and agricultural groups
- Trade fairs and trade centers
- Marketing research
- Utilization research

Cooperative Programs with Trade and Agriculture Groups

The major part of the program for development of agricultural markets abroad is handled through cooperative projects of Government and industry. Approved U.S. trade and agricultural groups (cooperators) conduct market development work, directly or in cooperation with foreign trade and agricultural groups, and contribute funds, personnel, services, supplies, and equipment. The Government provides foreign currencies and general guidance, including assistance overseas by the Agricultural Attache Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In a few cases, when an appropriate trade group is unavailable, or when market analyses or problems cut across commodity lines, projects are carried out directly by the Government.

Considerable emphasis was given in 1965 to reappraisal of commodity promotions. USDA reviewed and reworked plans in order to increase the effectiveness of market development operations. Some projects were dropped and expenditures for others were reduced. The number of active projects and expenditures was therefore somewhat less than in 1964.

The projects cover a wide range of activities, including marketing research, merchandising clinics, technical assistance, exhibits, food processing training schools, promotional contests, demonstrations, tours by foreign groups to U.S. agricultural industries, advertising campaigns, and survey teams of commodity representatives.

Commercial market advances in 1965 commodity programs

Cotton.—Sales of cotton goods in the Netherlands increased significantly as a result of a pilot consumer advertising and merchandising program of Cotton Council International, launched after more than a year's preliminary market research and planning. Other cotton-producing countries made plans to join forces with the United States in an international promotional program to regain markets lost to man-made fibers.

Feed Grains.—Exports of feed grains reached a record high of about $100 million per month. This was partly the result of educational and promotional activities by the U.S. Feed Grains Council over the past five years. Corn and grain sorghums accounted for most of the increase.

Soybeans.—Activities of the Soybean Council of America and American Soybean Association helped bring about continued export gains for soybeans and soybean products. West Germany bought 1.4 million tons, making it the world's largest purchaser of U.S. soybeans. Soybean oil exports to Spain were over 230 million pounds, another high mark in sales of soya products to that country. Exports of soybean meal are also increasing to meet the needs of expanding livestock industries abroad.

Wheat.—Educational and promotional activities by Wheat Associates contributed to the expanding market for wheat in Japan, now the largest dollar customer for

TABLE IX.—Planned uses of foreign currency under agreements signed during 1965 [1]

	Thousand dollar equivalent	Percent of total
Common defense (sec. 104(c))	37,380	11.8
Grants for economic development (sec. 104(e))		
Loans to private enterprise (sec. 104(e))	17,174	[3] 5.4
Loans to foreign governments (sec. 104(g))	198,361	62.4
U.S. uses [2]	65,011	20.4
Total	[4] 317,926	100.0

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

[2] Included are uses specified under subsec. 104 (a), (b), (f), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r), (s), (t), and sometimes (c) and (d) insofar as specified in agreements.

[3] Amounts set aside under sec. 104(c) are relatively small, but generally in excess of the demand for such loans.

[4] This amount differs slightly from the figure appearing in table IV due to rounding-off differences.

U.S. wheat. New markets were opened in Japan for U.S. hard red spring and durum wheats.

Rice.—Regular commercial export sales of rice increased almost 24 percent in 1965, a new record. This expansion was aided by promotions of the Rice Council for Market Development.

Turkeys.—Promotions by the Institute of American Poultry Industries helped increase turkey exports. West Germany with purchases of 27 million pounds became the major market for U.S. turkeys, accounting for over half of total exports of that product. Sales to Italy were around 6 million pounds, about 10 times the volume in 1962.

Fruits.—Exports of fresh and processed fruits were aided by the efforts of market development cooperators. Sales of prunes to countries overseas were up 33 percent, while exports of canned peaches, fresh lemons, and raisins increased about 10 percent over the previous year.

Livestock and Meats.—Market development programs of cooperators assisted in export gains for livestock and meat products. Exports of beef and dairy breeding cattle reached an all time high. The first major export of choice-grade U.S. carcass beef was made to the European market. In the last five years the United States had doubled its exports of beef and veal.

Five new cooperators entered the program during the year: California Walnut Control Board, National Pecan Council of America, Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, American International Charolais Association, and American Polled Hereford Association. Forty-four cooperators* are now engaged in market development projects in 71 countries.

*American Angus Association
American Brahman Breeders' Association
American Guernsey Cattle Club
American Hereford Association
American International Charolais Association
American Jersey Cattle Club
American Meat Institute

U.S. strawberries score a hit in Europe. Market development activities sponsored by the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and financed by Food for Peace sales and private U.S. trade groups, have helped raise commercial exports of American farm products from $2 billion in 1955 to $4.8 billion in 1965.

American Polled Hereford Association
American Seed Trade Association
American Soybean Association
Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association
Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc.
California-Arizona Citrus League
California Cling Peach Advisory Board
California Date Administrative Committee
California Prune Advisory Board
California Raisin Advisory Board
California Walnut Control Board
Cotton Council International
Dairy Society International
Dried Fruit Association of California
Florida Citrus Commission
Great Plains Wheat, Inc.
Holstein-Friesian Association of America
International Angus Breeders' Association, Inc.
Institute of American Poultry Industries
Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association, Inc.
Millers' National Federation
National Canners Association
National Dry Bean Council
National Renderers Association
Northwest Horticultural Council
Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc.
Rice Council for Market Development
Santa Gertrudis Breeders International
Soybean Council of America, Inc.
Tanners' Council of America, Inc.
The Cranberry Institute
The National Pecan Council of America
Tobacco Associates, Inc.
U. S. Feed Grains Council
Virginia Dark-Fired and Sun-Cured Tobacco Export Association, Inc.
Western Wheat Associates, U.S.A., Inc.

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

Calendar year	Number of projects [2]	Expenditures		
		USDA	Cooperator	Total
		Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
1955–62	684	33,828	23,283	57,111
1963	101	10,610	6,813	17,423
1964	88	11,658	7,100	18,758
1965	64	9,656	[3] 6,348	[3] 16,004
Total	937	65,752	[3] 43,544	[3] 109,296

[1] Projects using 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 expenditures.
[2] Covers agreements signed with the Foreign Agricultural Service for new cooperator, trade fair, and other Department of Agriculture projects and amendments to previous projects that authorize additional market development funds.
[3] Estimates.

Trade Fair and Trade Center Activities

During 1965, the Department of Agriculture sponsored 18 agricultural trade promotional exhibits in 8 countries. Between the beginning of the program in 1955 and December 31, 1965, 170 exhibits were shown in 35 countries at international trade fairs, trade centers, and other special events.

Two new approaches emerged in 1965: the use of "in-store promotions" abroad where U.S. agricultural products are displayed and sold within chain stores; and the "trade area", a space set aside within an exhibit to which only tradesmen are admitted, giving U.S. participants a better opportunity to make contacts with importers and distributors.

During the year, market profile surveys were started in Hong Kong and Stockholm. The results will establish the market potential for U.S. commodities in these developing metropolitan trade areas and will serve as guides for future market development programs. An additional survey is under consideration for the Manila area.

In cooperation with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture continued market development exhibits at trade centers in 1965 as follows:

London, England.—February 23–March 5 featuring U.S. fruits and vegetables; a leather show (September 27–30) and a variety meats conference.

Tokyo, Japan.—March 8–19, U.S. processed foods; August 16–27, U.S. seeds (including a seminar).

Milan, Italy.—April 14–25, U.S. livestock, feed, and poultry products; a three-day livestock feeding seminar was also conducted during the exhibit.

During the year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, working in some cases with trade groups, participated in 13 trade promotion exhibits, as follows:

Berlin, Germany.—The Berlin International Green Week, January 29–February 7, promoted U.S. meat and meat products. Secretary Freeman presided at the opening ceremonies. The show featured "Charger," the U.S. National Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus steer sent by USDA to the exhibit.

Blackpool, England.—The U.S. exhibit at the 5th Northern Hotel and Catering Exhibition, February 22–27, was in cooperation with trade associations representing: Lard, soya, California raisins, California prunes, poultry, rice, and cranberries. The California Raisin Advisory Board conducted a retail sale of raisin bread. A famous American chef showed how U.S. commodities on display could be used by the British hotel and catering trade.

London, England.—The U.S. exhibit at the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, March 2–27, demonstrated the availability, quality, and uses of U.S. agricultural products to consumers in the U.K. This exhibit featured rice,

A British housewife samples American snack at Ideal Home Exhibition in London. Other American farm products featured in this USDA/U.S. private trade association-sponsored market promotion exhibit included: beef, poultry, rice, soy flour and oil, cranberries, raisins, and honey.

poultry, beef, cranberries, prunes, raisins, soy flour and oil, and honey.

The feature attraction was U.S. beef. Consumers in the sales and display area were entertained by a three-screen, full-color slide presentation of the American beef story—from western range to dinner table.

Paris, France.—This exhibit, jointly sponsored with the Philadelphia Food Distribution Center at the International Agricultural Show, March 5–14, demonstrated advanced food marketing in the United States through major city food distribution centers and displayed fresh fruits and about 100 kinds of American packaged foods.

Verona, Italy.—In the U.S. exhibit at the 67th International Agricultural and Livestock Fair, March 14–22, USDA displayed, for the first time in Italy, American feeder cattle and calves and feed ingredients. This was the seventh time USDA has participated in this yearly event.

Tokyo, Japan (Chiba Province).—The U.S. exhibit at the International Livestock Exhibition, April 10–May 10, was presented in cooperation with the U.S. Feed Grains Council, National Renderers Association, American Meat Institute, and U.S. Soybean Association. U.S. feedstuffs and animal breeding stock of varieties and types suitable for export to the Japanese market were shown.

Milan, Italy.—The U.S. exhibit at the 43rd International Samples Fair, April 14–25, featured poultry. The Tanners Council of America displayed leather goods in Italy for the first time. Information on availability of feeder cattle and calves was also presented.

Madrid, Spain.—The U.S. exhibit at the 6th Feria del Campo, May 21–June 21, was the largest staged during 1965 by USDA. Primary emphasis was placed on U.S. beef. The exhibit featured a restaurant "Steakhouse USA", where American steak dinners were sold, and a snack-bar dispensing hamburgers and roastbeef sandwiches.

Luxembourg, Luxembourg.—U.S. participation in the 17th International Fair, May 27–June 6, was designed to expand markets for U.S. rice, poultry, and canned cling peaches. The exhibit was attended by many French, German, and Belgian consumers and businessmen.

Manchester, England.—The U.S. exhibit at the Food Cookery and Catering Exhibition, September 7–18, featured packaged, processed, and frozen foods. The exhibit was designed to increase sales to the catering trade and to interest importers in new lines of U.S. food products.

Cremona, Italy.—U.S. participation in the 20th International Fair of Dairy Cattle, September 10–19, promoted the sale, in Italy, of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Cologne, Germany.—The U.S. exhibit at the ANUGA

International Food Show, September 25–October 3, featured the first "trade area" where U.S. exporters met with foreign tradesmen in an atmosphere conducive to the exchange of ideas on trade possibilities. The "trade area" was highly successful and will be included in future fairs. Some of the commodities featured were variety meats; fresh, dried, and canned fruits; poultry; dried beans; rice; and soya products.

Brussels, Belgium.—The U.S. exhibit at the 36th Salon de l'Alimentation, October 30–November 14, also featured a "trade area" and an American-style restaurant "Steakhouse USA", similar to that in Madrid, and a snack-bar where fair visitors could purchase an American hamburger, roastbeef sandwich, or a poultry snack. Another "first" for trade fairs was a display of fresh fruits and vegetables flown in from California and shown by Trans-World and Pan American Airlines.

Marketing Research

The Department of Agriculture has continued its program of grants to foreign scientific institutions for research under section 104(a) leading to improved marketability and quality of farm products. During 1965, 11 new grants, equivalent to $545,189 were made to institutions in Germany, India, Israel, Japan, and the Netherlands for research on: (1) the genetic quality of seed of West German forage crop varieties produced in the United States, (2) maintaining the germination of seeds over long periods, (3) biological and environmental factors in the maturity of grass seeds, (4) studies of a mold that grows on stored seeds, with special reference to the role of a toxin produced by the mold, (5) protein nutrition and fat metabolism in rhesus monkeys, (6) iodine requirements and stores in humans, (7) changes in tissue during fatty acid deficiency in rodents, (8) maturation and ripening of avocado fruits, (9) tag marking seed in order to determine adulteration before marketing, (10) toxic substances in rice as a result of invasion and growth of molds, and (11) determination of insect attractant constituents of rice, wheat, and dairy products.

Since the beginning of the program, 50 grants for marketing research under section 104(a) have been made and supported with the equivalent of $2,080,536. Forty-one of these are still active. The following are examples of progress to date:

Instrument for Homogenizing and Orienting Cotton Fibers.—An instrument developed in France in preliminary tests, gives good opening, blending, and parallelization without noticeable fiber breakage.

Causes of "Canary Yellow" Coloration in Wool Determined.—Wool buyers discount off-colored wool 6 to 12 percent. "Canary Yellow" is considered a serious defect since it is difficult to obtain pure shades, pastel shades, and bright hues with yellow colored wools. Studies in India show that the pigments of "Canary Yellow" are mainly in the suint (dried perspiration) and that they enter the wool fiber when the grease content is low. This new information may lead to preventive methods.

Simple Test for Determining Safety of Fumigated Feed.—Free ethylene dibromide in inadequately aerated feeds affects egg production in poultry and sperm production in cattle. Investigators in Israel developed a method of using a halogen leak detector to determine whether or not fumigated feed has been sufficiently aerated to be free of harmful amounts of ethylene dibromide. The equipment is simple and the method quick enough for use in the field. This will be useful to commercial dealers and users of fumigated feeds.

Determination of Time at which Pastas Become Infested by Insects.—Retailers and wholesalers have claimed insects get into pastas during processing. Manufacturers maintain that infestation occurs after the product is made. Research in Italy showed that insect eggs in wheat do not survive the milling and manufacturing processes. These findings demonstrate that control measures must be applied after manufacture.

Utilization Research

Awards of grants and contracts continue to be made to foreign scientific institutions for commodity research aimed at expanded markets for U.S. farm crops. This USDA program emphasizes fundamental chemical and physical research needed to provide a basis for technological developments. It is an extension of the Department's domestic program in this field.

During the reporting period, 34 new grants, for periods up to five years and totaling about $1.7 million equivalent, were made to institutions in Finland, France, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The research is designed to contribute to increased use of cereal grains, cotton, vegetable oils, animal products, and other commodities. Seven other grants, totaling more than $350,000 equivalent, have been negotiated and offered to foreign institutions. The formality of institutional concurrence is all that remains in these cases.

Since the inception of the program, 238 grants and contracts in 21 countries, valued at about $15 million equivalent, have been made. One hundred seventy-six of these are still active.

The following examples illustrate some of the objectives and accomplishments of this work:

Cereal Grains.—Italian scientists have obtained new information providing a more exact picture of the molecular surface of starch. This information is needed for applied studies on the chemical and physical modification of starch.

Indian scientists have found that certain sorghum varieties contain up to 25 percent protein. Sorghum breeders in the United States will find this information helpful in increasing the protein level and feed value of domestic grain sorghums.

Cotton.—Present-day cotton processing systems, based on mechanical principles now 200 years old, are nearing the limits of speed and operating efficiency. Further improvement in cotton processing must come through entirely new approaches. Swedish investigators are working on a study of the aerodynamic forces acting on cotton fibers moving in an airstream. Basic data are being accumulated on factors that affect the separation and parallelization of the fibers as they are transported in the fluid medium. This is a prerequisite to the engineering development of possible new and unorthodox systems for processing cotton.

Wool.—Knowledge of the protein structure of wool can be used in the development of processes to modify wool, to meet the competition of synthetic fibers. A grant to French scientists has uncovered an enzyme which separates two different kinds of cells in the cortex of a wool fiber. Proteins of the cells may now be put into solution without damaging important sections as was the case with more severe techniques.

Fats and Oils.—Research in England has developed metal primers based on chemical interaction between modified linseed oil and metal surfaces. Tests have shown the new primers to be uniquely suited to protect steel during storage before welding. Five U.S. public service patent applications have been filed on this and related discoveries.

In Spain, tests conducted on habitual consumers of olive oil showed that they were unable to distinguish between olive oil and soybean oil, when used in the preparation of their usual meals. Improvements in the frying quality of soybean oil could increase its acceptability in Spain, and perhaps in the whole Mediterranean area. A taste panel has been trained for more critical tests of frying quality.

In the production of paint vehicles from tung oil, heat treatment is required. Research in India has made progress in identifying reactions and reaction products during heating. Catalysts for improving heat treatment procedures are being developed which will be useful in improving surface coatings containing tung oil.

Dairy Products.—French investigators have been studying the influence of environmental conditions on the clotting of casein by rennet, one of the major factors in the basic cheesemaking process. They report inhibition of rennet activity is noted when the salt concentration is increased. The specificity of the rennet reaction is also influenced by acidity and calcium concentration. This is expected to be useful in solving problems of mechanized cheesemaking.

Enzymes in Foods.—Brazilian biochemists are obtaining new information on so-called proteolytic enzymes, used in food preparation for many centuries. Many of these enzymes occur naturally in animal products and influence their composition, taste, stability, and overall quality; others are intentionally added in food manufacturing for a variety of purposes, including meat tenderizing, flavor enhancement, and cheese ripening. The Brazilian workers have systematically degraded one of these enzymes, trypsin, into smaller fragments and have isolated the active ingredient. Determination of the structure of this sub-unit is under way and is expected to clarify the structural requirements for activity. Commercial producers of enzyme preparations need this information to develop products of optimal activity.

Meat.—Recent research at a Finnish institution is bringing new scientific understanding to the manufacture of fermented meat products, especially the European type of dry sausage. Progress has been made in correlating chemical changes in meat fats and proteins with the development of flavor during the ripening stage. The flavor compounds involved are isolated and identified to determine the desirability of their presence in the final product. Investigators are studying the acceleration of flavor compound formation by the use of specific bacterial starter cultures. This will improve the quality of dry sausage and lead to an increase in consumer demand.

Poultry Products.—Eggs contain an enzyme, lysozyme, which acts as a natural preservative. During the past year, a number of its properties have been determined by a French research team, giving additional clues to the location of its "active center." These results are important in the study of the relationship between chemical structure and biological activity.

Sugar Crops.—Recently completed research in Japan has provided new information on the presence and identity of a number of minute nitrogenous components in sugarcane molasses. These materials are of significance in the use of molasses in animal feeds and in the fermentation process which yields alcohol and yeasts, two major outlets for this commodity.

Information has been obtained by Israeli scientists on the synthesis and breakdown of sucrose in sugar beets. This furnishes the basis for work aimed at saving the tens of millions of dollars' worth of sugar lost during storage of factory beets before processing.

Fruits.—Under a grant in India, results are being obtained that show a relationship between compounds causing characteristic color in fruits and tannins, a source of astringency. Compounds related to color apparently link together to form longer chains of tannin polymers which, it is thought, causes an astringent taste reaction. These results will be used in developing better fruit products.

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): Local currencies are set aside in title I agreements for the procurement of military equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense, including internal security. Such funds are administered by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development and are not subject to agency appropriation. They are usually made available as grants.

In Korea and Vietnam, from 80 to 90 percent of the sales proceeds under title I agreements have been earmarked for section 104(c) use.

The value of foreign currencies transferred to agency accounts by the Department of Treasury for common defense uses was $801.9 million equivalent as of June 30, 1965. Of this amount, the equivalent of $756.0 million had been disbursed by DOD and AID.

Purchase of Goods for Other Friendly Countries

Section 104(d): Under this authority, goods and services for the Agency for International Development program in Nepal are purchased in India using rupees. During calendar year 1965 the equivalent of $12.3 million in rupees was allocated for this purpose.

Cumulative transfers to agencies for the purposes of this section were $77.7 million as of June 30, 1965.

Grants for Economic Development

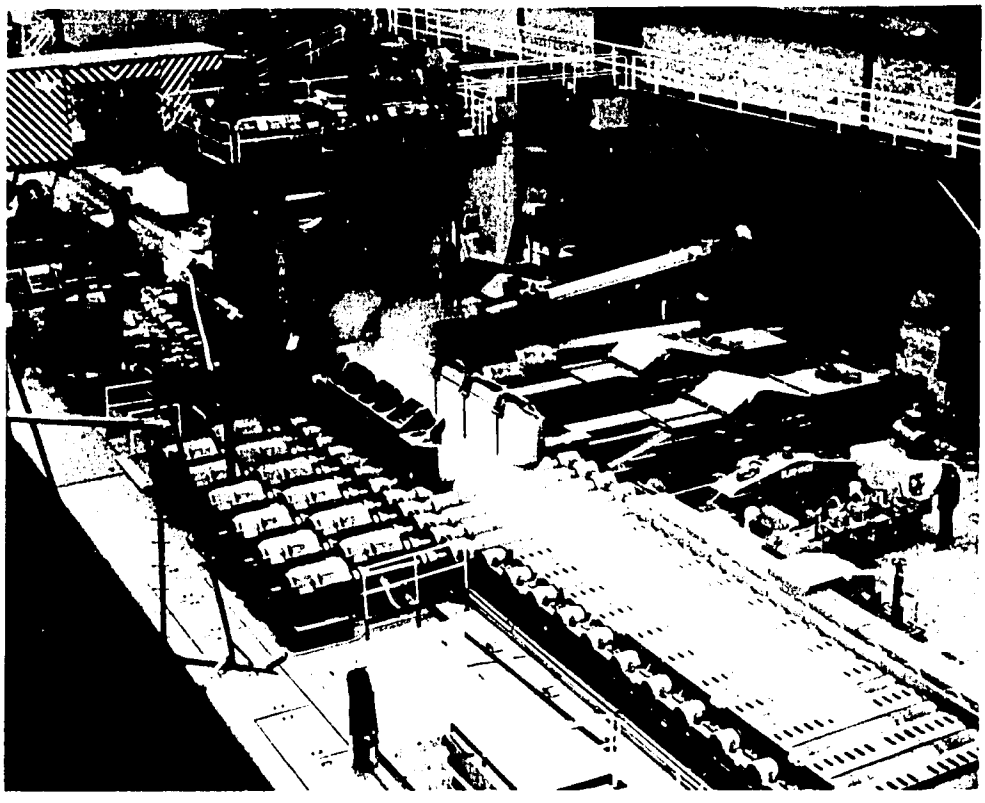
Section 104(e): There were no funds provided for economic development grants in title I agreements signed during 1965. Grant funds generated by previous agreements continue to be used. As of June 30, 1965, the local currency equivalent of $1,203.4 million had been disbursed since the program began in 1954. Of this amount $329.6 million equivalent was disbursed during fiscal year 1965.

Following restoration of civil order in the Congolese city of Albertville, grants of P.L. 480 local currencies were utilized in the U.N. team effort to repair damage and reestablish economic life in the area.

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

Area and country	July 1, 1964–June 30, 1965, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1965									
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Labor	Health and sanitation	Education	Public administration	Community development	General and miscellaneous
	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	329.6	1,203.4	287.9	56.5	104.1	56.1	173.3	288.2	3.9	193.3	[1] 39.9
Near East and South Asia	290.1	1,021.3	241.8	50.1	34.4	54.5	167.8	277.2	1.0	187.0	[1] 7.3
Ceylon	(1)	2.3		(1)	.4	.4	.5	1.1	(1)		
Greece		7.4								7.4	
India	163.6	542.2	48.6	35.3	23.5	53.8	158.7	220.9			1.3
Israel	8.1	24.4	10.4	7.7	1.2		.4	4.7			
Pakistan	110.6	432.5	178.0	7.1	8.7	.3	7.2	50.5	1.0	179.6	(1)
Turkey		2.1	2.1								
U.A.R. (Egypt)	7.8	10.4	2.7	(1)	.6		1.0	(1)			6.0
Latin America	11.4	30.1	4.4	1.0	.2	(1)	5.2	4.9	1.0	1.9	11.5
Brazil	11.4	30.0	4.4	1.0	.2	(1)	5.2	4.9	1.0	1.8	11.5
Peru	(1)	.1								.1	(1)
Far East	1.0	11.8	3.2		.1		.3	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.6
Burma	.1	1.9			.1			1.8			
Indonesia	.1	6.9	3.2				.3	.6	1.9		1.0
Japan		.6									.6
Philippines	.8	2.4								2.4	
Africa	5.8	27.4	2.5			1.6		3.7			19.5
Congo	4.3	19.5									19.5
Sudan	.7	.7						.7			
Tunisia	.8	7.2	2.5			1.6		3.0			
Europe	21.3	112.8	36.0	5.4	69.4						2.0
Yugoslavia	21.3	112.8	36.0	5.4	69.4						2.0

[1] Less than the equivalent of $50,000.



Cooley loans of local currencies help finance private enterprise projects such as this industrial complex in southern Turkey. In 1965, 38 loans to private business firms were approved. Since the start of the Cooley loan program, 356 loans in 25 countries have been approved in the dollar equivalent of nearly $300 million.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Section 104(e) provides that title I sales proceeds be made available to the maximum usable extent for loans to (1) U.S. firms or their branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates for business development and trade expansion in the foreign country; or (2) either U.S. firms or firms of that country for expanding markets for, and consumption of, U.S. agricultural products abroad.

The law prohibits loans if they would finance the production of commodities which would compete with U.S. sales, here or abroad. Loans are repayable in the foreign currency of the host country. Interest rates are similar to those charged for comparable loans in the foreign country.

As of December 31, 1965, $156.2 million were available for loan. During the reporting period, AID approved 38 loans in 13 countries in an amount of foreign currencies equivalent to approximately $35 million. Since the beginning of the Cooley loan program, 356 loans have been made to private business firms in 25 countries in the dollar equivalent of $298.7 million.

These loans were made for such varied activities as the production of cement in Bolivia, wire ropes in Colombia, chemicals and tractor parts in India, paper board in Israel, livestock vitamins in Korea, food products in Pakistan, jute products in Peru, poultry in the Philippines, steel in Turkey, and the establishment of a small business investment company in Tunisia.

As of December 31, 1965, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of Bolivia, China (Taiwan), Congo (Leopoldville), Cyprus, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iran, Israel, Ivory Coast, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ceylon, Greece, and the UAR (Egypt).

Approved foreign currency loans to private enterprise appear in tables XII and XIII.

Payment of U.S. Obligations

Sales agreements signed during 1965 provided that foreign currencies equivalent to $65 million be made available for payment of U.S. obligations under section 104(f) and for other U.S. uses under section 104 (a), (b), (d), (f), and (h) through (r).

U.S. agencies requiring foreign currencies for the payment of U.S. obligations abroad under any of these sections purchase them with appropriated dollars from the Treasury through the U.S. disbursing officers in the embassies. The dollars derived from these sales are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Through June 30, 1965, the Bureau of the Budget allocated to Treasury for sale, for any purpose, the currency equivalent of $2,042 million calculated at import collection rates. Of this amount approximately $1,293 million was sold, and the CCC was reimbursed to the extent of $1,103 million. Currency that cost $1,293 million was sold for $1,103 million because the actual market rate at which it was sold was generally lower than the import collection rate. Transactions under the military family housing programs are not included in these calculations.

TABLE XII.—Foreign currencies set aside for sec. 104(e) loans to private business firms in agreements signed in 1965

Country	Percentage of proceeds in each agreement	Amount
		Thousand dollar equivalent
Africa:		
Mali	15	87
Morocco	10	945
Tunisia	10	1,469
Near East and South Asia: India	5	10,262
Far East and Pacific: Philippines	10	1,257
Latin America:		
Bolivia	5	191
Chile	15	2,963
Total		17,174

TABLE XIII.—Section 104(e) loans to private business firms approved in 1965

Country	Number of loans	Amount
		(U.S. $ equiv.)
Bolivia	2	1,125,000
China (Taiwan)	2	341,000
Colombia	3	395,000
Finland	2	1,320,000
Greece	1	250,000
India	10	18,421,000
Israel	4	1,446,333
Korea	2	160,619
Pakistan	4	2,026,500
Peru	2	629,370
Philippines	2	630,000
Tunisia	1	60,000
Turkey	3	8,623,000
Total	38	35,427,822

U.S. Information Agency Programs

Since July 1, 1962, all local currency costs of U.S. Information Agency programs in excess currency countries have been funded under Special Foreign Currency Program appropriations. Agency expenditures are made from section 104(f) funds in most cases, although excess currencies generated from sources other than Public Law 480 are made available under the special appropriation without distinction. In certain cases it has been possible to identify and delete from this report expenditures funded from sources other than Public Law 480. Except for these special cases, all overseas operating costs expended in local currencies for Agency programs in excess and former excess currency countries have now been merged in this report under section 104(f). Agency expenditures in Brazil are also reported in this manner.

During the reporting period, a small amount of foreign currencies in non-excess currency countries was spent under sections 104 (i) and (j) as authorized prior to July 1, 1962. These are reported below under the appropriate sections.

The U.S. Information Agency programs in the excess currency countries cover in varying degrees the full range of agency operations under the U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (Smith-Mundt Act) and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (Fulbright-Hays Act). Activities include—

(1) Production and placement on local stations of radio and television programs.

(2) Publication and distribution of magazines, pamphlets, leaflets, and posters.

(3) Production and distribution of motion pictures.

(4) Operation of libraries and reading rooms.

(5) Lecture and discussion programs.

(6) Musical performances.

(7) English language instruction.

(8) Exhibit programs.

(9) Translation, publication, and distribution of books.

(10) Support to binational organizations.

(11) Adaptation and placement locally of Agency produced publications, press materials, films, and radio and television programs.

(12) Large-scale exhibits in certain International Trade Fairs.

(13) Reshowing in East Europe of exhibits originally circulated in the Soviet Union under the East-West Cultural Exchange Agreement.

Excess foreign currencies are also used to pay local employee salaries and benefits; certain Foreign Service allowances to American employees; rental and maintenance of office, residential, warehouse, and garage space; and administrative expenses.

The Agency's program in India, one of the largest, is financed to a great extent through excess foreign currencies. The Agency operates eight posts and two reading rooms. Annual library attendance exceeds 1.5 million. Four periodicals are produced in India. One of them, the *American Reporter*, is produced biweekly in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Malayalam, and Gujarati and has a total circulation of over 370,000. Nearly 7 million people annually attend film showings in India. Another 12 million are reached through placement of films in commercial theaters. There is a large cultural program in India, including tours by groups of Americans to universities and seminars on all aspects of American culture. The largest book program in the world is in India. In the last completed fiscal year, Agency posts published 493 editions of American books

in translation in a total of 2.5 million copies. In collaboration with the Indian Ministry of Education, the posts supported the publication of 156 editions of American college textbooks in over 500,000 copies. During the reporting period, the equivalent of $6.3 million was expended in India on these programs.

The U.S. exhibition at the 34th International Trade Fair at Poznan, Poland, held in June 1965, was financed largely through excess foreign currency. The U.S. theme was "Electricity in the Home, on the Farm, and in the Factory". It portrayed American scientific and technological development through a variety of modern appliances in the home; food processing and packaging machinery and quality control instruments in the factory; and automated egg production and cattle feeding on the farm. An exhibit honoring distinguished Polish-Americans was included to demonstrate historical and current ties between the two peoples. A total of 442,000 fairgoers visited the U.S. pavilion. Local expenses for U.S. participation required $197,969 of Polish zlotys.

In 1965 the equivalent of $12.5 million was expended for all Agency programs under this authority. The cumulative total is $45.6 million (dollar equivalent) as shown in table XIV.

The U.S. Information Agency uses Food for Peace local currencies in India to present the United States of America through books, magazines, films, radio, lectures, exhibits, and concerts. More than 1½ million readers visit USIA libraries in India every year.

"Electricity in the Home, on the Farm and in the Factory" was the theme of the U.S. exhibit at the 1965 International Trade Fair at Poznan, Poland. 442,000 fair-goers visited the exhibit, which was largely financed through P.L. 480-generated Polish currency.

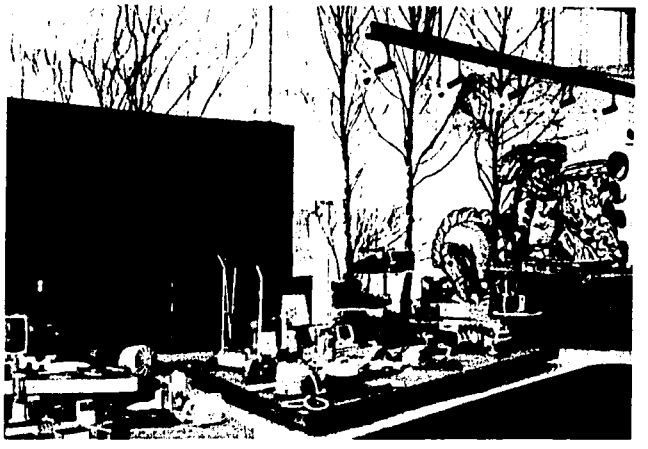


TABLE XIV.—Section 104(f): U.S. Information Agency Program Expenditures [1]

Country	Calendar year 1965	Cumulative through 1965
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Brazil [2]	585	777
Burma	733	2,425
Ceylon	69	69
Guinea	38	38
India	6,309	22,912
Indonesia [3]	93	1,763
Israel	994	2,109
Nepal [4]	84	361
Pakistan	1,700	7,248
Poland	440	1,194
Syrian Arab Republic [3]	13	327
Tunisia	50	50
United Arab Republic	1,244	4,434
Yugoslavia	194	1,939
Total	12,546	45,646

[1] Also includes some expenditures formerly reported under secs. 104 (i), (j), (r), and (m).
[2] Agency permitted to fund all local program costs with U.S.-owned cruzeiros in fiscal year 1966 by special appropriation language.
[3] No longer classified an excess currency country.
[4] Indian rupees spent in Nepal.

Military Family Housing

Public Law 765, 83rd Congress, as amended, authorized the use of up to $250 million worth of foreign currencies or barter commodities for the construction, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military family housing and related facilities. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is to be reimbursed from Department of Defense appropriations to the extent the housing is occupied.

Public Law 88-174, approved November 7, 1963 provided that the CCC be reimbursed from Department of Defense appropriations an amount not to exceed $6 million a year until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I and the French housing (barter) program has been liquidated. As of December 31, 1965, CCC had received approximately $44.7 million in such reimbursements.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1965, $98.0 million (excludes $50 million barter housing in France) equivalent in foreign currencies received from sales under the title I program had been transferred to the Department of Defense and disbursements of these title I currencies totaled $87.5 million.

Loans to Foreign Governments

Foreign currencies set aside in agreements to finance economic development under section 104(g) of title I comprise the largest country use portion of such funds.

The total value of currencies earmarked for this purpose since the beginning of the program through December 31, 1965 was $4,860 million. Of this amount, the equivalent of $198 million was set aside during 1965.

Specific projects to be financed by proceeds of the loan are worked out jointly by U.S. AID missions and host governments. The loan agreement is usually negotiated simultaneously with the sales agreement and is signed by representatives of AID and the foreign government in Washington. While currency allocations are provided for in agreements, they do not become available until after commodities have actually been purchased and shipped.

Loan agreements and amendments to agreements having an equivalent value of approximately $194 million were signed with 13 countries during 1965. Two countries—Brazil and Turkey—are reported here in some detail as examples of activities financed with local currency loans.

Brazil.—Brazil's Food for Peace Program is the largest in Latin America. Loans and grants generated from Public Law 480, title I sales totaled 124.4 billion Brazilian cruzeiros as of March 1965. Because of the volatile exchange rate it is difficult to state the current dollar equivalent precisely. Valued at the current exchange rate of 550 cruzeiros to the U.S. dollar, these loans and grants amount to about one-quarter of a billion dollars.

These funds have been used for a variety of economic development purposes such as: (1) infrastructure development in the fields of transportation, power, national water supply, and sewage; (2) agricultural development in production, marketing, education, and agrarian reform; (3) human resources in the fields of elementary and basic education, higher education, malaria eradication, urban development, and community health; (4) development research and planning, including economic development planning and natural resource surveys; and (5) private enterprise.

Much of the program is concentrated in nine states—Alagoas, Bahia, Ceara, Maranhao, Minas Gerais, Paraiba, Pernambuco, Piaui, and Rio Grande do Norte—of Northeast Brazil, the most underdeveloped parts of the country.

The Minas Gerais agricultural development program is representative of these concentrated regional efforts. Here two agricultural development projects are helping to coordinate the efforts of government agricultural agencies to stimulate food production. In this program, the Alliance for Progress works with the Department of Agriculture of Minas Gerais, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, the State Agricultural University, and the State Extension Service.

The first project, activated in January 1964, is increasing livestock production through improvement of pasture and forages. AID, through the Alliance for Progress, provided the equivalent of $261,000 in cruzeiros for this project. The state government has provided tractors, other vehicles, and technicians at the cost of 40,000,000 cruzeiros (approximately $73,000).

Demonstration planting of improved varieties of forage on 650 private farms and government experimental plots covers a total of 4,300 acres scattered throughout the state. From these plots farmers obtain seed or stolons for more extensive plantings, together with an understanding of more productive methods of cultivation. The project has already indicated that the livestock carrying capacity of the land can be doubled in many areas.

The second project inaugurated in January 1965 is improving poultry and egg production and marketing, consumer education, farm storage, and feed manufacturing and distribution. The cooperating Brazilian agencies are providing office space, vehicles, and operating personnel. AID has allocated $322,000 in cruzeiros for this project.

The water supply and sewage system of Brazil is receiving developmental attention. A goal of the Alliance for Progress is to provide 70 percent of the population of Brazil with public water supplies by 1970.

To assist in correcting inadequacies of service, organization, and personnel training, AID in May 1964, as part of the Alliance for Progress, entered into an agreement with the government of Brazil to provide funds for seminars on the administration and management of municipal affairs to be attended by mayors and councilmen.

Brazilian municipalities frequently lack the tax documentation necessary to develop public utility financing. In May 1965, AID entered into a revised agreement to provide technical assistance for reorganization and proper administration of municipal water and sewer departments, and provide a cruzeiro grant to the Brazilian Institute for Municipal Administration with which to solve the tax administration problem. The Institute plans to set up a revolving fund to make loans to selected municipalities for the development of tax maps and current tax rolls.

Through several other agreements, funds have either been obligated or released for development of water supply and sewage systems.

Turkey (Bursa Industrial District).—The purpose of the Bursa Industrial District program is to attract industry into this formerly rural area of northwest Turkey by

One of the largest and most important uses of local currencies from title I sales are loans for economic development. In Brazil, one such loan has been used to eradicate malaria—part of Brazil's effort to develop her human resources in such fields as health, education, agriculture, and industry. Loans of local currencies for economic development have gone to 36 countries since the program began.

providing water, streets, electricity, sewage, and other necessary factors for the construction of manufacturing plants. When the District is completed, the villages will benefit from the new skills to be learned in the factories. The program will also make for more stable employment opportunities.

The development of the industrial area was made possible by loans totaling 13.5 million Turkish lira from Public Law 480, 104(g) funds. The development of the area was made possible through cooperation between the Ministry of Finance, the U.S. AID mission, the Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry Commodity Exchange of Turkey, and the Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The District has been planned to create industrial space, complete with all infrastructural requirements, developed according to modern design concepts, and to establish a district management organization to furnish common services more efficiently and economically than could be done by individual firms.

Progress has been rapid. Over half the 600 acres comprising the industrial district are now available for use and the infrastructure is scheduled for final completion in 1966. One industry, synthetic fiber, has already moved into the area and is now in operation. It is estimated that the district will eventually accommodate 75 to 120 industries.

The benefits of this program will spread beyond Bursa. The AID mission in Ankara feels that the district will influence the development of industry throughout Turkey by (1) helping to develop an understanding of the usefulness of industrial districts as a practical tool in the economic and industrial development of Turkey, (2) providing experience and knowledge in the planning and financing of industrial districts, and (3) providing counsel and advice, for a fee, to any municipal entity desiring to establish a similar industrial area. So far 12 communities have shown interest.

Table XV shows a summary of economic development loans under section 104(g).

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

Area and country	July 1, 1964–June 30, 1965, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1965								
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Health and sanitation	Education	Public administration	Community development	General and miscellaneous
	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	580.3	3,130.4	318.2	1,614.2	236.5	39.2	41.5	3.3	26.3	851.3
Near East and South Asia	445.9	2,029.6	79.2	1,088.8	80.6	32.5	3.3	3.1	9.4	732.8
Ceylon	.1	4.9	3.4	.5	.5	(1)	--------	--------	--------	.5
Cyprus	(1)	(1)	(1)	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Greece	--------	49.4	6.0	10.3	19.4	--------	.3	--------	2.0	11.6
India	236.4	1,000.0	9.3	840.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	150.7
Iran	—.5	18.6	2.1	1.4	11.0	--------	--------	--------	4.1	--------
Israel	32.4	167.5	36.6	91.1	6.7	4.6	1.7	3.1	--------	23.7
Pakistan	29.1	218.1	15.6	111.7	40.4	26.3	--------	--------	3.3	20.8
Syrian Arab Republic	4.9	7.0	(1)	--------	1.8	--------	1.3	--------	--------	3.9
Turkey	28.9	144.8	6.2	11.4	.8	1.6	--------	--------	--------	124.7
United Arab Republic	114.6	419.3	--------	22.4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	396.9

(*Continued*—)

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

Area and country	July 1, 1964–June 30, 1965, all fields	Cumulative through June 30, 1965								
		All fields	Food and agriculture	Industry and mining	Transportation	Health and sanitation	Education	Public administration	Community development	General and miscellaneous
	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.
Latin America	40.9	302.7	55.8	121.1	58.1	3.9	9.0	.2	7.8	46.9
Argentina	.1	9.8								9.8
Bolivia	.6	7.8	2.0	5.6						.1
Brazil	37.1	164.3	7.6	104.6	33.0		8.9		3.0	7.3
Chile	.7	41.5	16.0	1.9	17.4	2.3			3.8	.1
Colombia		29.4								29.4
Ecuador	.1	6.8	3.8	1.6	1.0	.2	.1		(1)	.1
Mexico	.1	10.8	10.3			.4				.1
Paraguay	.1	4.4	1.1		2.8	.4		.2		
Peru	1.8	15.4	12.7	.2	1.2	.3			1.0	
Uruguay	.3	12.5	2.3	7.3	2.7	.3				
Far East and Pacific	9.1	169.1	49.3	95.2	14.5	2.0				8.3
Burma	(1)	8.4	5.9	.5		2.0				
China (Taiwan)	6.7	18.9	5.4	3.8	3.2					6.5
Indonesia	.2	27.4	2.0	14.2	11.3					
Japan		105.5	28.8	76.7						.1
Philippines	2.2	7.2	7.2							
Thailand		1.7								1.7
Africa	15.0	27.1	15.5	.3	4.6		2.7		3.9	
Ivory Coast	.1	.1	.1							
Morocco	13.3	13.3	4.1		4.0		2.7		2.5	
Tunisia	1.6	13.7	11.3	.3	.6		(1)		1.4	
Europe	69.4	601.9	118.4	308.8	78.7	.8	26.5		5.2	63.3
Austria		25.5		25.5						
Finland		18.7		18.7						
Iceland	.5	10.5	.4	9.5						.5
Italy		92.5	16.0				13.7			62.8
Portugal		3.4		3.4						
Spain	11.8	199.2	72.5	89.9	34.4		2.4			
Yugoslavia	57.1	252.1	29.5	161.8	44.3	.8	10.4		5.2	

[1] Less than the equivalent of $50,000.

Financial Summary of AID Programs

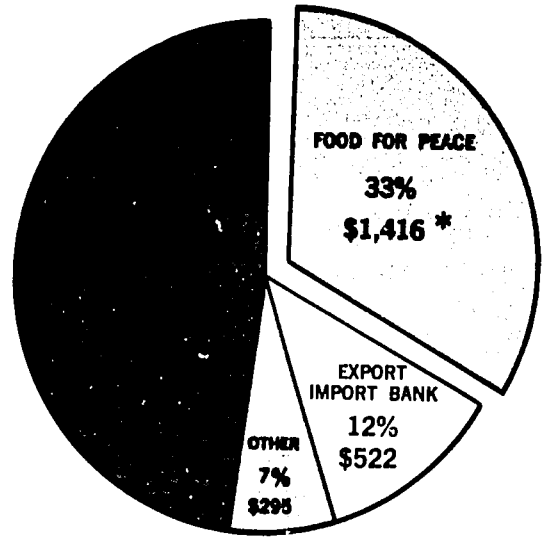
Table XVI shows the cumulative financial status of programs administered by AID financed by title I currencies authorized under section 104 of title I. Included are loans for economic development under 104(g), grants for the same purpose under 104(e), loans to private enterprise under section 104(e), that portion of section 104(c) grants for the common defense administered by AID, and section 104(d) funds used for procurement of goods and services for friendly third countries.

The value of local currencies transferred to AID and made available for disbursement as of June 30, 1965 was about $6.9 billion. The dollar equivalent of actual disbursements was $5.3 billion. This included $3.1 billion for section 104(g) economic development loans. Since the beginning of the Cooley loan program in fiscal year 1957 the equivalent of $472.4 million has been made available for loans to private enterprise under section 104(e). Of this amount, about $187.3 million had been disbursed, leaving a balance of approximately $285.1 million.

The column "rate and adjustment losses" in table XVI reflects losses caused by variations in exchange rates which occurred after local currencies were deposited. While the actual amount of local currency on deposit does not vary, its value in terms of dollar equivalent does change as exchange rates fluctuate. While there have been some small gains, the net loss on June 30, 1965 was the equivalent of $400.3 million.

U.S. Government Economic Assistance Effort
TOTAL–$4,261

FISCAL YEAR 1965
IN MILLIONS



*Does not include $196 million for U.S. and military uses.

TABLE XVI.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through June 30, 1965 [1]

Area 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	6,851.8	400.3	5,278.2	1,173.4
Near East and South Asia	4,144.6	12.8	3,354.9	776.9
Ceylon	19.5	(2)	7.2	12.2
Cyprus	1.6	(2)	(2)	1.5
Greece	84.0	(2)	69.5	14.5
India	2,109.0	−3.7	1,603.5	500.3
Iran	37.6	−.1	31.2	6.4
Israel	246.5	12.6	213.6	20.2
Nepal	31.7	−.1	37.2	3.6
Pakistan	712.6	−.1	678.4	34.2
Syrian Arab Republic	20.9	2.4	7.0	11.5
Turkey	296.3	(2)	276.5	19.9
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	584.9	1.7	430.7	152.5

(Continued—)

TABLE XVI.—Programs administered by AID under title I, sec. 104, cumulative through June 30, 1965 [1]—Continued

Area and country	Transfers to AID	Rate and adjustment losses	Withdrawals	Cash balance
	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.	Mil. dol. equiv.
Latin America	599.1	164.9	352.4	81.8
Argentina	18.2	8.5	9.8	----------
Bolivia	18.9	(2)	7.8	11.2
Brazil	384.4	137.8	191.6	54.9
Chile	52.2	9.7	42.2	.3
Colombia	41.8	5.3	36.2	.3
Ecuador	7.9	(2)	7.9	.1
Mexico	17.6	(2)	17.6	----------
Paraguay	12.1	.1	5.2	6.8
Peru	27.1	.6	18.3	8.2
Uruguay	18.9	3.0	15.9	(2)
Far East and Pacific	1,011.1	152.0	770.0	88.9
Burma	23.9	−.3	10.3	13.9
China (Taiwan)	139.3	−.2	115.4	24.1
Indonesia	233.9	145.7	59.8	28.4
Japan	114.8	----------	114.8	(2)
Korea	365.0	6.3	354.5	4.2
Philippines	28.5	.4	16.7	11.4
Thailand	1.7	(2)	1.7	----------
Vietnam	104.0	.1	96.8	7.1
Africa	113.5	5.1	61.6	46.8
Congo	34.5	3.0	26.2	5.3
Ethiopia	.6	(2)	----------	.6
Guinea	16.5	.2	----------	16.2
Ivory Coast	2.0	----------	.1	1.9
Morocco	15.3	(2)	13.3	2.0
Senegal	1.5	----------	----------	1.5
Sudan	11.7	(2)	1.2	10.5
Tunisia	31.5	1.8	20.9	8.8
Europe	983.5	65.5	739.2	178.8
Austria	25.5	−.1	25.5	----------
Finland	30.9	5.7	23.0	2.1
France	10.7	.2	10.6	----------
Iceland	11.2	.5	10.5	.2
Italy	102.0	−.1	102.2	----------
Portugal	3.4	----------	3.4	----------
Spain	236.0	33.7	199.2	3.1
Yugoslavia	563.9	25.6	364.9	173.4

[1] Includes programs under secs. 104(d), 104(e), 104(g), and portions of 104(c) administered by the Agency for International Development.

[2] Less than $50,000.

International Educational Exchange

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 sections 104(h) and 104(j) of Public Law 480 for use of funds to finance international exchange programs authorized formerly by Public Law 584, 79th Congress, and now by Public Law 87–256.

Binational Foundation and Commission Programs

Table XVII shows funds obligated during 1965 together with total funds obligated under current and prior legislation since the initiation of section 104(h) programs.

Exchange of Persons

Under Public Law 85–931, the Department of State in 1965 obligated section 104(h) funds for educational and cultural exchanges authorized under Public Law 87–256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act). These funds pro-

President Johnson greets foreign students at the White House. Food For Peace local currencies help pay travel and expenses of students under Fulbright program and other international educational exchange plans. Under the P.L. 480-assisted Fulbright program, 12,721 U.S. students have studied overseas and 29,159 foreign students have studied in the United States.

TABLE XVII.—Sec. 104(h) funds obligated to fund Binational Foundation and Commission programs of international educational exchange

Country	Amount obligated	
	Calendar year 1965	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Afghanistan	48	86
Austria	----------	418
Argentina	----------	841
Brazil	----------	1,044
Burma	----------	100
Ceylon	59	611
Chile	----------	1,399
China	----------	1,134
Colombia	----------	941
Ecuador	----------	480
Ethiopia	----------	----------
Finland	70	1,501
France	----------	3,728
Ghana	----------	60
Iceland	----------	75
India	1,212	6,692
Iran	----------	1,132
Israel	113	564
Japan	----------	4,040
Korea	----------	526
Nepal	88	387
Pakistan	366	3,420
Paraguay	----------	202
Peru	267	1,677
Philippines	----------	726
Portugal	----------	361
Spain	192	1,966
Sweden	----------	308
Thailand	----------	800
Turkey	420	2,462
United Arab Republic	423	2,836
Uruguay	----------	357
Yugoslavia	71	71
Total	3,329	40,945

vided international travel for American and foreign grantees and maintenance of U.S. grantees abroad. Table XVIII summarizes these obligations under current and prior legislation since the beginning of the program and for the reporting period.

American Sponsored Schools

The Department of State, pursuant to Public Law 87–256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act) obligated funds during 1965 for aid to American-sponsored schools. This aid was provided for the following purposes: (1) teachers' salaries and travel, (2) educational materials, (3) scholarships, (4) construction, and (5) equipment. The purpose of the program is to increase mutual understanding and

Classroom equipment, teacher salaries, and scholarships for American-sponsored schools abroad are supported by local currencies from Food for Peace sales.

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

Country	Amount obligated	
	Calendar year 1965	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Afghanistan	7	55
Brazil	----------	48
Burma	----------	62
Ceylon	29	90
Chile	----------	3
Colombia	----------	47
Ecuador	----------	3
India	237	1,377
Indonesia	[1] (—4)	149
Iran	----------	85
Israel	11	92
Mexico	143	761
Nepal	6	12
Pakistan	7	353
Paraguay	----------	1
Peru	100	354
Poland	115	562
Spain	----------	45
Syrian Arab Republic	----------	50
Turkey	149	431
United Arab Republic	47	380
Uruguay	1	58
Vietnam	95	281
Yugoslavia	16	392
Total	959	5,691

[1] Decrease in obligations for prior year.

to demonstrate methods and practices used in the United States.

Assistance for one or more of these purposes was provided to the following schools:

American Graded School
Sao Paulo, Brazil

American International School
New Delhi, India

American International School
Tel Aviv, Israel

American School
Guadalajara, Mexico

American School Foundation
Monterrey, Mexico

American School
Puebla, Mexico

American Society School
Dacca, Pakistan

American Society School
Lahore, Pakistan

International School of Belgrade
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

American International School
Calcutta, India

Lincoln School
Katmandu, Nepal

American School
Durango, Mexico

American School Foundation
Mexico, D.F.

American School
Pachuca, Mexico

American School
Torreon, Mexico

American Society School
Karachi, Pakistan

Cairo American College
United Arab Republic

The amount of foreign currencies in dollar equivalent made available under current and prior legislation for each country in which these schools are located is shown in table XIX.

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

Country	Calendar year 1965		July 1, 1954–Dec. 31, 1965	
	Number of schools	Grants-in-aid executed	Number of schools	Grants-in-aid executed
		Thousand dollar equivalent		Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria	1	2	1	502
Brazil	1	11	2	576
Burma	--------	----------	2	206
Colombia	--------	----------	5	1,556
Ecuador	--------	----------	2	267
France	--------	----------	2	714
Greece	--------	----------	5	1,053
India	3	64	3	1,594
Israel	1	46	1	367
Italy	--------	----------	2	1,000
Indonesia	--------	----------	1	----------
Japan	--------	----------	1	500
Mexico	7	138	7	743
Morocco [1]	--------	----------	1	420
Pakistan	3	66	3	1,367
Peru	--------	----------	2	334
Philippines	--------	----------	1	523
Poland	--------	----------	1	99
Spain	--------	----------	1	200
Turkey	--------	----------	2	2,531
United Arab Republic	1	363	1	1,968
Uruguay	--------	----------	1	138
Yugoslavia	1	30	1	135
Total	18	720	48	16,793

[1] By conversion of French francs and Spanish pesetas.

Translation, Publication and Distribution of Books and Periodicals

Section 104(i): The U.S. Information Agency's book and periodical programs in the excess and former excess currency countries and in Brazil have been incorporated under section 104(f) in this report. Some translation, publication, and distribution of American books took place in the non-excess currency countries as authorized prior to July 1, 1962.

During the reporting period the equivalent of $102,000 was expended in eight non-excess currency countries making a cumulative total since the beginning of the program in 1959 of $2.6 million in 13 non-excess currency countries.

TABLE XX.—Translation, publication, and distribution of books and periodicals, sec. 104(i)

Country [1]	Expenditures	
	Calendar year 1965	Cumulative through 1965
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria		75
Colombia	14	88
Finland		724
France		214
Greece	8	158
Iran		141
Italy	3	455
Korea	14	178
Peru	17	54
Spain	5	62
Thailand	16	71
Turkey	25	141
Vietnam		197
Total	102	2,558

[1] Excludes excess and former excess currency countries and Brazil. Data for these countries have been incorporated under sec. 104(f).

Binational and Community Centers

Section 104(j): The U.S. Information Agency's binational and community center assistance programs in the excess and former excess currency countries and in Brazil have been incorporated under section 104(f) in this report. Some assistance was rendered to overseas binational and community centers in the non-excess currency countries during 1965. Funding for such projects was authorized prior to July 1, 1962.

Funds expended during the reporting period under 104(j) totaled the equivalent of $305,000 in the non-excess currency countries. The cumulative total since the beginning of the program in 1959 is $3.6 million.

Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Section 104(k) provides for programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries, and for translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications. Funds for such work must be specifically appropriated by the Congress. Appropriations for fiscal year 1966 provided $10.4 million for purchases of foreign currencies to be used for section 104(k) activities. Of this amount, $8.0 million was appropriated for overseas research programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the fields of medicine, welfare, education, and vocational rehabilitation; $2.0 million for development by the Department of Agriculture of research programs in foreign scientific institutions; $0.1 million was appropriated to the Department of Agriculture and transferred to the National Science Foundation for translation and

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

Country [1]	Expenditures	
	Calendar year 1965	Cumulative through December 1965
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Austria		40
Colombia	2	445
Ecuador		93
Greece		502
Iran	−1	251
Italy		156
Mexico		400
Peru		115
Spain	2	300
Thailand		278
Turkey	302	805
Uruguay		44
Vietnam		198
Total	305	3,627

[1] Excludes excess and former excess currency countries and Brazil. Data for these countries have been incorporated under sec. 104(f).

Some 800 medical, educational, cultural, and scientific research projects overseas were made possible in 1965 by P.L. 480 local currencies. Research into nutritional needs of infants and preschool children received high attention.

related programs; and $0.3 million for programs of the Department of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for biological and technological research. The Department of State also uses currencies for purposes equivalent to section 104(k) as authorized in the Fulbright-Hays Act and for other activities in this area.

Agricultural Research

The programs of the Department of Agriculture included under section 104(k) are:

Farm research, including crops research and plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, animal disease and parasites, soil and water conservation, and agricultural engineering.

Marketing research, including 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 better forest products, information on the protection of forests from fire, disease and insects, and methods for increasing the growth of managed forests.

Human nutrition research, including food composition, experimental nutrition, human metabolism and food quality research.

Agricultural economics research, including farm and market economics and foreign trade analysis.

Illustrative examples of research accomplishments in these programs now under way are:

New Drug Plants.—Chemical screening of certain species of plants is being conducted in Colombia to select potential new drug crops for the U.S.

Evaluation of East-European and Asian Fruit Species.—In Poland a large collection of East-European and Asian fruit varieties and species is being critically evaluated as possible breeding material for introduction into the United States. The characteristics being observed are disease resistance, cold hardiness, increased vigor, and better quality. Results are already encouraging as a result of work done with winter-hardy species of peaches, cherries, and pears. These and further findings will prove valuable to U.S. horticulturists.

Disease Resistance in Oats.—The department began a research project in Israel to collect and screen the wild relatives of the commercial oats for resistance to oat crown rust and oat stem rust. Seed of resistant materials are sent to the USDA and are used in the domestic breeding program to increase the resistance of domestic oat varieties.

Sugarcane Breeding.—In cooperation with sugarcane breeders in India, research is under way to produce

hybrid material resistant to diseases, insects, drought, and cold, and having improved sugar content and maturity characteristics. Promising strains of cane developed in the U.S. are being sent to India and crossed with wild types. True seed of superior crosses of special interest to U.S. sugarcane breeders are being sent back to USDA for use in domestic breeding programs.

Parasites, Predators, and Pathogens of the European Corn Borer.—A variety of parasites of this pest of corn have been received in the United States from India and subjected to preliminary study. A few have been released for field trials. A species of wasp appears to have promise and is being intensively studied.

Induced Sterility of Males of the Mediterranean Fruitfly.—New methods of combating the Mediterranean fruitfly by induced sterility are being studied in Egypt. This pest of fruit has invaded the United States on several occasions and large sums of money have been spent to eradicate it. Field trials of sterile male releases are under way to determine the effect of this procedure in suppressing populations of Medflies. Researchers are making significant progress toward a biological means of combating this pest.

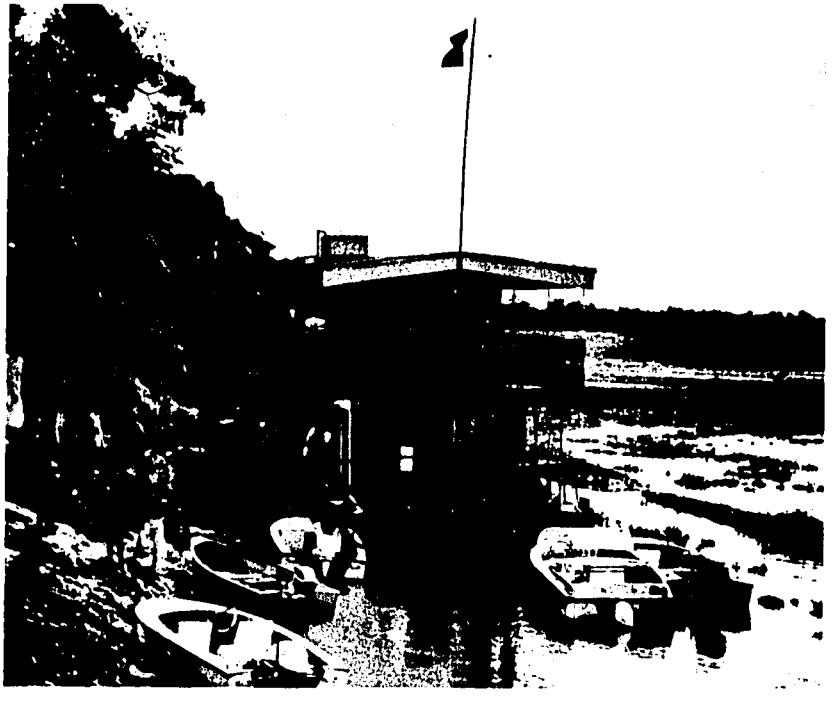
A Study of the Hostplant-Vector and Hostplant-Virus Relationships of the Rough Dwarf Virus Disease of Corn.—The maize rough dwarf virus and its insect carriers have been found, by research workers in Israel, to have a much wider distribution than was previously suspected. In addition to the Mediterranean zone, they have been found in Central France, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria. The disease represents a potential hazard to North American corn production.

American hybrid maize varieties have been found to be more susceptible than Old World types to this virus. There has been some indication that barley, in addition to maize, may be susceptible to the same virus. If this is correct, then maize rough dwarf virus research will eventually prove to be of even greater significance.

Growth of Trees in Swamps Related to Spacing of Drainage Ditches.—Finnish scientists have found that drainage ditches greatly increase the growth of trees in swampy regions. Optimum depth and spacing is under further study. There are millions of acres of swamp forests in the United States in the northeast, the lake states, and Alaska. The results of this Finnish study will help American forest managers to increase yield at a minimum cost.

Resin Production.—The factors which control the production of resin in pines are not understood. Findings by Spanish scientists provide a lead for investigating the basis for resin production, thus enabling American scientists attempting to stimulate resin production to make further research gains.

Bark Beetle Attractant Identified.—Bark beetles of



Foods from the farms of America provided funds to support this floating hospital in East Pakistan, specializing in research into the prevention and eradication of cholera.

various species kill millions of board feet of timber in the United States annually. Finnish scientists working on a Forest Service-sponsored project have isolated a chemical in pine trees, alpha terpineol, which attracts beetles. Synthetic terpineol was found to attract the beetles also. After an initial attack, there is evidence that emanations from the beetles attract other beetles. Finding of the initial attractant provides a basis for trapping this particular beetle and preventing or controlling outbreak.

Biological Control of Shoot Moth.—The European shoot moth damages thousands of acres of pine plantations in the United States. Polish scientists have located a few parasites which hold down the population of the shoot moth. One of these may be suitable for introduction to the United States. U.S. foresters now have some hope for biological control and for avoiding the expensive and hazardous use of DDT and other pesticides.

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

Country	Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1965		July 1, 1959–Dec. 31, 1965	
	Number of grants	Amount	Number of grants	Amount
		Dollar equivalent		Dollar equivalent
Brazil			15	796,400
Ceylon			1	19,965
Chile			4	164,219
Colombia			8	648,555
Finland	2	50,608	30	1,287,968
Greece			3	202,821
India	21	1,087,274	117	7,422,578
Israel	25	2,263,077	97	6,625,155
Italy			8	400,519
Korea			5	122,629
Pakistan	4	417,692	19	1,197,264
Peru			3	258,373
Philippines			3	48,639
Poland	7	280,020	65	2,729,383
Spain	1	59,289	25	1,559,871
Taiwan	1	27,655	8	150,387
Turkey	2	27,641	12	397,078
United Arab Republic	2	139,392	9	666,235
United Kingdom			2	300,710
Uruguay			8	821,823
Yugoslavia	2	114,262	5	234,535
Total	67	4,487,910	447	26,055,107

This research into the improvement of bee strains is one of 67 projects sponsored in 1965 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with grants of P. L. 480 local currencies.

New Grants.—During the past year, 67 grants for projects in the fields of farm forestry, marketing, and human nutrition research were made to institutions in 10 countries. These grants of foreign currencies valued at $4,487,910 bring to $26,055,107 the cumulative value of 447 grants in 21 countries, as shown in table XXII.

Educational and Cultural Activities

Section 104(k): The Department of State during 1965 obligated the equivalent of $1,172,649 for assistance in the following projects:

India ($497,056) to assist: (1) the University Religious Conference, in its cultural program "Project India"; (2) Syracuse University in its public service fellowship program and its work-study programs in overseas administration; (3) the American Institute of Indian Studies to carry out an educational development project.

Israel ($148,550) to assist: (1) Americans to perform

research, to conduct or attend seminars, and to lecture at the Jerusalem School of Archeology of the Hebrew-Union College; (2) Jacob Hiatt Institute in Israel to carry out a case study of an emerging nation; (3) the Israel Torah Research Institute for translating the works of Maimonides; (4) the University of Wisconsin to conduct a seminar in the Lands of the Bible; (5) the American Association for Middle East Studies for a seminar on social and political developments; (6) the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education to prepare college administrators in the promotion of international understanding.

Pakistan ($132,225) to assist: (1) the University Religious Conference in its cultural exchange program "Project Pakistan"; (2) Syracuse University to provide an integrated work-study program in overseas administration.

Poland ($50,285) to assist: (1) Stanford University in Polish Studies in Warsaw; (2) the University of Pennsylvania to conduct research study in social values influencing local political responsibility.

United Arab Republic ($311,012) to assist: (1) the University of Southern California to carry out a project on international public administration internship; (2) the University of Texas to provide for the development of the teaching of English language and linguistics; (3) the American University in Cairo to prepare and conduct an advanced seminar on the literature of Egypt; (4) Portland State College to operate a summer institute in Arabic studies in Cairo; (5) the American Research Center in Egypt in its project "American Studies on the History and Culture of Egypt"; (6) the Student Project for Amity Among Nations (SPAN), a program designed to promote international understanding and friendship.

Yugoslavia ($19,021) to assist: the University of Pennsylvania to conduct research study in social values influencing local political responsibility.

Other projects include.—(1) assistance to the Experiment in International Living, for a privately sponsored cultural exchange program in India, Israel, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic; (2) support to Farmers and World Affairs, for a "farmers-to-farmers" program in India, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic; (3) assistance to the National 4 H-Club Foundation of America to develop a private farm youth exchange program in India, Israel, Nepal, and Turkey.

Since the beginning of the program in 1961 through December 31, 1965, a total local currency equivalent of $12,563,681 has been obligated for projects in Ceylon, India, Israel, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Fisheries Research Programs

Under the authority of Section 104(k) the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Department of Interior, undertakes fisheries research projects in cooperation with institutions in foreign countries. The Bureau obligated $153,996 during 1965. A total of $802,871 has been obligated since the beginning of the fisheries research program in 1962 primarily for cooperative projects in Israel, India, and Poland.

Biological

The Hebrew University at Jerusalem is working on three research contracts designed to assist in the development of practical fish farming techniques.

The edible fish *tilapia* reproduces at an astronomical rate and tends to overpopulate its environment. The result is a stunted fish, in most cases unsuitable for marketing. Research at Hebrew University has developed an effective method for sterilizing juvenile fish using various sex hormones. The sterile fry are then stocked in quantities required to achieve optimum growth, resulting in a marketable product. The contractor has assigned to the U.S. Government a patent application for the sterilization process.

Hebrew University is also developing methods for the control of fish parasites. These methods are already being applied commercially and have increased the income of fish farmers.

The University's work on fish genetics is having immediate practical results. The Israeli Fish Breeders Union has divided the country into five regions in a program to improve carp breeding. Teams of geneticists advise each region on optimum strains and breeding techniques. Greatly improved production has already been noted.

The Sea Fisheries Research Station at Haifa, Israel, has three research contracts dealing with life history studies of tuna and other species and environmental factors affecting their survival and growth.

Four universities in India have research contracts in the field of fish physiology, including glandular functions and body response to changing environmental factors (physical and chemical). This basic work leads to improved production once the mechanism of response is understood.

Technological

Technological studies are under way in Israel which will provide the U.S. fishing industry with the techniques to reduce the rate of fish muscle breakdown, and thereby improve the keeping quality of commercial catches.

Hebrew University is working on determination of

changes occurring in the fats and proteins of fish tissue in storage and how they may be controlled.

Oxidation of fish muscle is an important cause of undesirable flavor and odor in the product and Hebrew University is also working on this problem.

Tel Aviv University in Israel is doing basic research into the causes and mechanism of the breakdown of protein molecules, the so-called proteolytic activities, which also lead to degradation of the finished product.

Fisheries research extends also into capital equipment testing and utilization areas. Work is under way at the Sea Fisheries Institute, Gdynia, Poland, on cost, earnings, product quality, automation compatibility, and other efficiency parameters of various trawler, freezer trawler, and factory ship configurations. An amendment to this contract was negotiated in 1965 which puts the institute into utilization research as well. The object is to determine what quantities of fish meal of known specifications should be added to chicken and swine rations to obtain an optimum ratio between food consumption and weight gain.

Health, Education, and Welfare

Under section 104(k), the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare conducts programs, in collaboration with institutions of other countries, in vocational rehabilitation, educational research, social welfare and maternal and child health, and medical and health-related research. Obligations under this authority appear in table XXIII.

Vocational Rehabilitation

The international rehabilitation research program is designed to stimulate other countries to research and demonstration activities in this field. This leads to the solution of particular national problems within each country, and contributes to the accumulation of a fund of shared experience and knowledge.

This program was allocated $2 million for fiscal year 1966. During 1965, 25 cooperative projects were approved, bringing to 82 the number of active projects.

The work undertaken covers a wide spectrum of studies from general rehabilitation of persons with disease, congential conditions, and accidents to more complex sociological and economic studies.

The following are a few examples of the wide variety of projects:

Prosthetics.—Study of the use of low cost local materials for production of artificial limbs and braces. (Brazil, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia)

General Rehabilitation.—Study of rehabilitation of persons disabled with heart disease, leprosy, cerebral palsy, stroke, tuberculosis, mental disorders, burns, and other disabling conditions. (India, United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia)

Blindness.—Studies on early detection, study of the preparation of blind persons to operate textile mill machinery, data processing equipment, as well as experiments in vocational agriculture and village craft level activities. (India, Israel, Syria, United Arab Republic)

Education

Overseas programs comprise cooperative research projects, comparative education studies, and education for world understanding. An appropriation of $1 million was made in 1966 to continue this work.

In India, 9 cooperative research projects are underway on such subjects as secondary school development, identification of gifted children, and mathematics teaching. Israel has 23 projects, among them the teaching of English as a foreign language and new approaches to physics and technology.

In the field of comparative education, projects are operating in Burma, India, Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia. These consist primarily of the abstraction and

translation of educational materials for use by U.S. specialities.

Education for world understanding is a program of seminars and study abroad, financed by grants and designed to improve foreign language teaching and area studies programs. In 1965, U.S. high school teachers and university professors attended such sessions in India, Pakistan, Poland, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic.

Social Welfare and Maternal and Child Health

Many of the problems that beset our society are common to other parts of the world, among them illnesses of the newborn, congenital defects, chronic dependency, and other physical and social handicaps. Funds are made available under section 104(k) for research projects to increase the worldwide pool of knowledge in this area.

Since the beginning of the program approximately $1.5 million equivalent has been obligated in foreign currencies to fund 36 projects in 7 countries.

The following are examples of work undertaken:

Phenylketonuria (PKU).—This condition of the newborn causes mental retardation if untreated. Research is going forward on detection techniques in Israel, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Studies will be carried further at a Seminar on Inborn Errors of Metabolism to be held in Yugoslavia in June 1966.

Toxemia of Pregnancy.—This condition is under study in Israel and Poland and is to be integrated with later studies on infant mortality.

Problems of the Aged.—This social welfare research is under way in Israel and Poland.

Chronic Dependency.—Two projects in Israel provide new clues for providing social services.

Juvenile Delinquency.—Comparative experiments such as one underway in Egypt contribute to an understanding of problems in the United States.

Medical and Health Research

In fiscal year 1966, $5 million was appropriated to purchase Public Law 480-generated foreign currencies for cooperative research in community, environmental, and personal health problems and for the translation and dissemination of scientific literature. This brings to $25.5 million the amount spent for this activity since the beginning of the program in 1960.

Community Health.—Under agreements reached in 1965, new research projects were begun in the United Arab Republic (dental care for children), Israel (mental retardation and dental services among others), and Poland (immunology of tuberculosis, studies of trichinosis, encephalitis, staph infections, and food poisoning).

The Department plans on extending work in India (oral cancer, rheumatic fever, and family planning) and in Israel (kidney diseases, insecticides, and water pollution) as soon as new agreements are negotiated.

Environmental Health.—In addition to the ongoing projects in Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia, new research began in 1965 into physiological effects of desert climates (Israel), various drugs and their effect on the body and respiratory-tract diseases of cotton industry workers (Yugoslavia).

Health Statistics.—The areas of the most rapid population growth have the least information on the dimensions of their problem. To remedy this, the National Center for Health Statistics is supporting projects in Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, and India to develop improved ways of measuring population change, and birth fertility and death rates.

Other studies relating to health statistics are being made in Yugoslavia (medical care utilization and impact studies in recently urbanized populations) and Poland (chronic respiratory disease related to air pollution).

National Institutes of Health.—These programs support biomedical research of mutual interest to the participating foreign country and to the United States.

To indicate the scope and nature of the program of the National Institutes of Health, the following are some typical examples of cooperative research projects:

Brazil.—Studies on schistosomiasis (a blood and tissue disease caused by a parasitic worm in the blood vessels of man).

Burma.—The role of nutrition and metabolism in the origin and development of human diseases.

United Arab Republic.—Anemia in infants and children; blood studies on adults with various liver diseases; evaluating various countermeasures and treatments for schistosomiasis; interrelationships of ticks and diseases of man and animals; studies of typhus.

India.—Nutritional deficiencies in southern India; development of potential anticancer agents; metabolic studies of vitamin A; viruses and carriers in the Indian environment.

Israel.—A wide variety of studies in molecular biology; an electrophysiological study of the central nervous system under stress; epidemiology of multiple sclerosis; congenital malformation studies; schizophrenic-schizoid psychopathology in the child.

Pakistan.—Relationship of malnutrition to diabetes, anemia, and infectious diseases; prevention and eradication of cholera; malaria control.

Poland.—Clinical and laboratory characteristics of muscle diseases; functional organization of the brain; biology of brain tumors; fat and protein assimilation in infancy.

Yugoslavia.—Incidence of high blood pressure and heart disease in newly industrialized populations.

National Library of Medicine.—This institution serves as the principal resource for the international exchange of biomedical information. Presently the library is conducting programs in Yugoslavia, Poland, Israel, and

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

Period	Country	Office of Education	Vocational Rehabilitation Administration	Welfare Administration	Public Health Service	Total by country
		Dollar equiv.	Dollar equiv.	Dollar equiv.	Dollar equiv.	Dollar equiv.
Calendar year 1965	Brazil	----------	----------	----------	−785	−785
	Burma	−495	23,100	45	4,725	27,375
	India	48,778	641,600	8,318	454,833	1,153,529
	Israel	49,348	436,000	110,629	1,416,286	2,012,263
	Pakistan	7,909	563,600	−3,655	950,321	1,518,175
	Poland	1,848	264,500	1,123	377,409	644,880
	Syria	----------	4,000	----------	----------	4,000
	United Arab Republic	11,689	620,400	3,881	576,408	1,212,378
	Yugoslavia	20,568	197,800	790	304,909	524,067
Total		139,645	2,751,000	121,131	4,084,106	7,095,882
Cumulative July 1, 1961 through Dec. 31, 1965.	Brazil	----------	20,000	----------	64,398	84,398
	Burma	15,904	62,800	3,216	488,201	570,121
	Colombia	1,698	----------	----------	----------	1,698
	India	227,216	2,582,700	140,721	3,368,281	6,318,918
	Indonesia	10,860	----------	----------	----------	10,860
	Israel	417,851	1,992,100	615,692	5,054,005	8,079,648
	Pakistan	7,909	1,177,800	135,209	2,978,507	4,299,425
	Poland	5,600	623,800	385,987	2,192,949	3,208,336
	Syria	----------	105,600	----------	----------	105,600
	United Arab Republic	12,707	763,600	186,682	2,000,666	2,963,655
	Yugoslavia	20,917	599,800	57,721	1,238,112	1,916,550
Total		720,662	7,928,200	1,525,228	17,385,119	27,559,209

India. Activities include the preparation of abstracts, bibliographies, dictionaries, translations, histories of medicine, and critical reviews. Such publications as the *Drug Digests*, which makes available to U.S. researchers the most important foreign language papers in the field, are making a contribution to the U.S. scientific community far out of proportion to costs.

Science Information Programs

Science information programs conducted under section 104(k) are coordinated on behalf of 10 U.S. Government agencies by the National Science Foundation. The programs have developed markedly. U.S. Government scientists and 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 programs 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, preparation of critical review papers, compilation of bibliographies, translation of Ph. D. theses on a selected basis, and preparation of guides to foreign scientific institutions and information systems.

The diversity of these programs is shown in table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV.—Summary of science information programs, sec. 104(k) cumulative, 1959 through Dec. 31, 1965

Agency	Journals		Books	Selected articles	Abstracts
	Volumes	Issues			
Atomic Energy Commission	28	167	18	2	----------
Federal Communications Commission	----------	----------	1	----------	----------
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	----------	----------	40	----------	----------
National Science Foundation	4	----------	18	4	16,514
Smithsonian Institution	10	----------	45	11	----------
Department of Agriculture:					
Consumer and Marketing Service	----------	----------	1	35	----------
Agricultural Research Service	5	34	51	259	2,000
Cooperative State Experimental Service	----------	----------	4	1	----------
Forest Service	----------	----------	24	303	----------
Soil Conservation Service	----------	----------	25	114	----------
Department of Commerce:					
Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information	1	2	36	12	----------
Coast and Geodetic Survey	4	----------	----------	----------	----------
National Bureau of Standards	6	52	14	9	----------
Patent Office [1]	----------	----------	2	----------	----------
Weather Bureau	1	----------	21	34	600
Department of Health, Education and Welfare:					
National Library of Medicine	93	255	25	26	10,260
Office of Education	2	8	----------	----------	8,700
Department of Interior:					
Bonneville Power Authority	----------	----------	2	----------	----------
Bureau of Mines	5	20	30	80	----------
Bureau of Reclamation	----------	----------	27	68	270
Commercial Fisheries	----------	----------	22	106	----------
Geological Survey	11	42	11	8	----------
Office of Geography	----------	----------	1	6	----------
Sport Fisheries	1	2	22	22	----------
Department of the Treasury:					
Coast Guard	----------	----------	1	----------	----------
Total	171	582	441	1,100	38,344

[1] Also 16,350 patents.

In 1965, the National Science Foundation began exploring possibilities for the establishment of similar science information programs in other excess foreign currency countries, particularly India, Pakistan, and United Arab Republic.

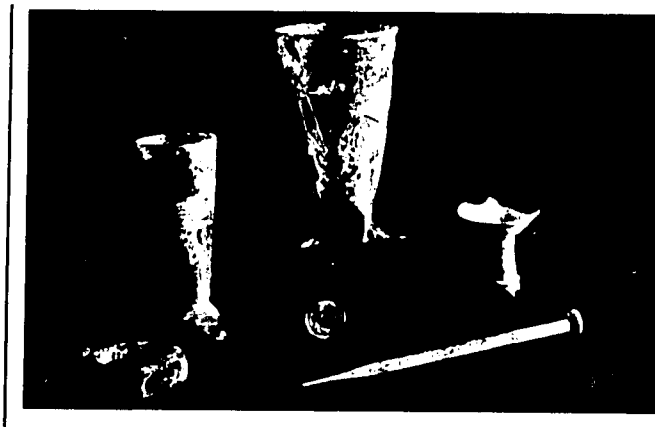
During 1965, the Foundation allocated the equivalent of $940,000 and an additional $781,000 was transferred from other agencies as shown in table XXIV.

Smithsonian Program

The Smithsonian Institution obtained for the first time in 1965 authority to use Public Law 480 excess currencies under section 104(k). The Institution was allocated $1.3 million support to American institutions of higher learning concerned with archeological excavation and research. The Department of State requested that the Smithsonian assume responsibility for this program because of its special competence in archeology. Universities or museums apply to the Smithsonian for foreign currency grants to cover the field costs of archeological surveys, excavations, or research in the 10 designated excess currency countries: Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

TABLE XXV.—Science information program, sec. 104(k), calendar year 1965, Apr. 24, 1959, through Dec. 31, 1965

Agency	Country	Obligations	
		Calendar year 1965	Cumulative from Apr. 24, 1959–Dec. 31, 1965
		Dollar equivalent	Dollar equivalent
National Science Foundation.	Israel	625,000	4,002,978
	Poland	125,000	1,673,000
	Yugoslavia	190,000	1,013,000
National Library of Medicine.	Israel	106,000	516,380
	Poland	383,000	1,628,500
	Yugoslavia	88,000	290,500
Office of Education	Israel	5,000	5,000
	Poland	22,000	46,000
	Yugoslavia	17,000	35,000
Department of Agriculture.	Israel	100,000	200,000
	Poland	----------	----------
	Yugoslavia	----------	----------
Department of Commerce.	Israel	10,000	10,000
	Poland	----------	----------
	Yugoslavia	----------	----------
Department of the Interior.	Israel	40,000	40,000
	Poland	5,000	5,000
	Yugoslavia	5,000	5,000
Total	----------	1,721,000	9,470,358



Supported by P.L. 480 local currencies, a joint University of Missouri-Corning Museum of Glass archeological team in 1965 uncovered these items while digging to explore ancient glass manufacturing techniques at Jelemie, Israel.

As of December 31, 1965, the Smithsonian had awarded grants totaling $861,181 equivalent in foreign currencies. These grants were awarded for American institutions' research in Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic.

The Smithsonian considers proposals for a wide variety of projects in archeology and related fields. Project proposals range from paleontological or stratigraphic investigations concerning the origins of man to studies in art history which have bearing on the social or cultural history of ancient civilizations. Proposals for the study of contemporary peoples are also considered wherever these can contribute to greater understanding of man's past.

In keeping with the Smithsonian's tradition of support for neglected areas of research, this program seeks to use its grant resources for projects in those excess currency countries where little or no archeological investigation has been carried out by American institutions.

Among the interesting research being carried out under this program are the recording of the hieroglyphics in the temple of the Pharaoh Ramses III at Karnak, Egypt, the recovery of prehistoric materials from the area to be flooded by the Aswan high dam, and the x-raying of the second pyramid at Giza, Egypt, to discover secret chambers. Excavation in Israel includes the Philistine city of Ashdod.

In 1965 for the first time, the Smithsonian Institution received authority to use P.L. 480 local currencies to sponsor archeological research by American universities and museums. Nine universities are involved in this excavation of an ancient Pharaoh's temple along the Nile delta in Egypt.

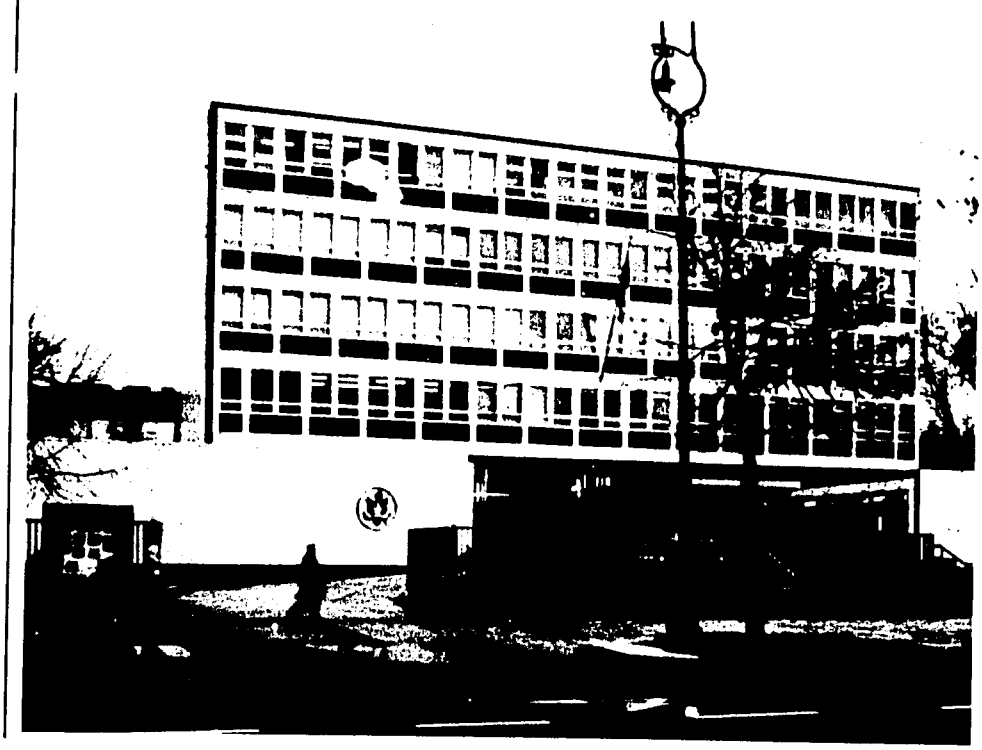
Buildings for the U.S. Government

Under the authority of section 104(1), the Department of State acquires land and buildings, and constructs, operates, and maintains buildings and other facilities for use in the conduct of diplomatic and consular affairs and of related U.S. Government activities. Obligations for these purposes during 1965 totaled $3.9 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program total $25.6 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1966. Currencies are available for this program only in countries where the supply is excess to normal U.S. Government requirements for two or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Funds from this source have paid the major portion of the cost of sites and buildings worth about $20,000,000. This includes construction of office buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Karachi, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Karachi, New Delhi, and Tel Aviv. An office building in Madras, 13 houses in Tel Aviv, and an ambassador's residence and a staff apartment building in Warsaw are currently under construction.

Cumulative obligations under this program, by major type of activity, are shown in table XXVI. Obligations in 1965 and cumulative obligations by country from the inception of the program are shown in table XXVII.



Polish currencies derived from the sale of P.L. 480 commodities helped to finance the modern, new U.S. Embassy in Warsaw. The State Department in 1965 obligated $3.9 million in local currencies to purchase land and to construct and to maintain official working and living facilities overseas.

TABLE XXVI.—U.S. Government buildings program, by activity and fiscal year, under sec. 104(l)

Activity	Obligations by fiscal year						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 first half	Total
	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.	Thous. dol.
Real property acquisition	1,725	1,160	1,815	1,922	130	175	6,927
Construction	1,798	2,235	520	152	2,130	66	6,901
Operation and maintenance	588	1,091	423	580	1,307	1,252	5,241
Total	4,111	4,486	2,758	2,654	3,567	1,493	19,069

TABLE XXVII.—U.S. Government buildings program, by country, under sec. 104(l)

Country	Obligated		Unobligated	Appropriated fiscal years 1961–66
	Calendar year 1965	Cumulative July 1, 1960-Dec. 31, 1965		
Brazil		$565,894		$565,894
Burma	$215,813	783,508		783,508
Ceylon	10,295	10,295	$189,705	200,000
Colombia	3,081	380,487	3,771	384,258
Greece		328,009		328,009
Guinea			500,000	500,000
India	1,210,174	4,443,126	2,686,614	7,129,740
Indonesia		142,637		142,637
Israel	1,440,502	3,176,981	277,176	3,454,157
Nepal	16,029	718,887	190,339	909,226
Pakistan	28,800	2,058,578	777,903	2,836,481
Peru		72,149		72,149
Poland	1,043,586	2,724,383	819,345	3,543,728
Syrian Arab Republic		216,278		216,278
Tunisia	33,000	33,000	132,000	165,000
Turkey		397,000		397,000
United Arab Republic	179,623	2,334,141	709,584	3,043,725
Uruguay	6,166	23,402	29,149	52,551
Vietnam		12,000		12,000
Yugoslavia	117,301	648,245	220,414	868,659
Total	3,945,124	19,069,000	6,536,000	25,605,000

International Fairs and Exhibitions

International fairs and exhibitions formerly under section 104(m) have been incorporated under section 104(f) since funds are made available under a special foreign currency program appropriation.

Acquisition, Indexing, and Dissemination of Foreign Publications

Under authority of section 104(n), the Library of Congress uses excess foreign currencies to acquire publications abroad for shipment to U.S. libraries. The Congress authorized the equivalent of $1.7 million to be used for this purpose during fiscal 1966.

The Library of Congress offices in Cairo, Dacca, Djakarta, Karachi, New Delhi, and Tel Aviv shipped an estimated 1.5 million publications to U.S. libraries during 1965, bringing to five million the number of publications shipped since the beginning of this program in 1961.

Obligations under this authority appear in table XXVIII.

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).

The Library of Congress uses Food for Peace local currencies to buy foreign publications abroad for distribution to libraries in the United States. More than 1.5 million foreign publications reached American libraries under this program in 1965—including these carefully packaged books on the first leg of a long journey from Karachi, Pakistan.

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

Country	Obligations	
	Calendar year 1965	Cumulative October 1961 through Dec. 31, 1965
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Burma	----------	7
India	749	2,482
Indonesia	123	203
Israel	213	358
Pakistan	94	401
United Arab Republic	167	680
Total	1,346	4,131

Chairs and Workshops in American Studies

The Department of State during 1965 obligated $156,725 equivalent in foreign currencies under section 104(p):

Israel (*$18,000*).—New York University, to sponsor and administer a professional workshop to provide an opportunity for American college teachers of Hebrew, Biblical, and Middle Eastern studies to study further "The Land of the Bible".

Poland (*$45,082*).—New York University, for a summer seminar in public law and administration; the Center for International Management Studies of the National Board of YMCA's, to assist in a people-to-people program at the leadership level; University of Kansas, for a workshop in American drama for students and faculty members in Poland.

Yugoslavia (*$93,643*).—Western Michigan University and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, to support summer seminars in Yugoslavia; Indiana University Foundation for assistance to the universities of Zagreb, Sarajevo, and Zadar for lectureships in American language and literature; Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, for a conference with Yugoslav University professors; and, Indiana University, for summer seminars in Yugoslavia on "American Concept of Folklore" and "American Concept of Nationalism and its Historical Development".

Since the beginning of the program in fiscal 1961 through December 31, 1965, a total equivalent of $1,885,790 has been obligated for projects in Austria, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, United Arab Republic, Viet-Nam, and Yugoslavia.

Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

Section 104(q) 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. On July 12, 1965, the Department of State acting under this authority obligated the equivalent of $1,993,000 to meet relief needs in East Pakistan arising from severe storms and floods. This marked the first use of this authority since 1961 when $140,000 had been allocated for emergency relief needs in Burma.

Audiovisual Informational and Educational Materials

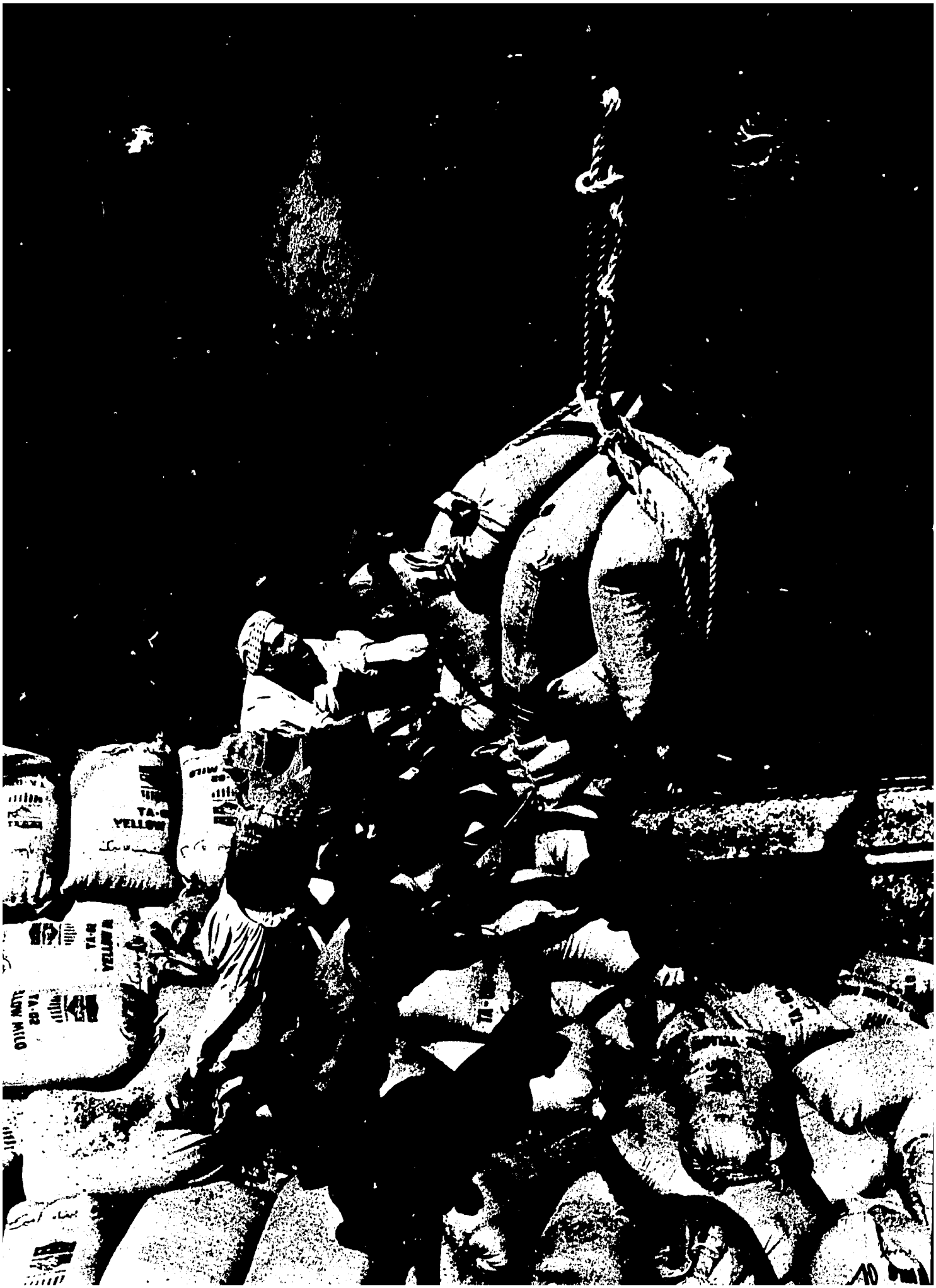
The U.S. Information Agency's programs under section 104(r) have been incorporated under section 104(f).

Sales for Dollars to U.S. Citizens for Travel and/or Other Purposes

Section 104(s) of Public Law 480 authorizes the sale of foreign currencies for dollars to American tourists. Section 104(t) further authorizes sales of excess currencies acquired under various programs, including Public Law 480, to U.S. citizens "for travel or other purposes". Provision for currency uses under both sections is included in all title I agreements and amendments.

In most countries the U.S. Government is able to use its holdings of foreign currency for official purposes within a reasonable period of time. Sales of these currencies to U.S. citizens would not benefit the U.S. balance of payments since it would then be necessary to buy these currencies abroad with dollars to meet U.S. official expenses. However, where currencies are held in excess of anticipated U.S. Government needs as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, arrangements are made to sell excess currencies to U.S. citizens, if possible. Such sales to tourists are being made in Israel, India, and the United Arab Republic. Through December 31, 1965, $177,995 had been received from the sale of Israeli pounds, $20,754 from the sale of Indian rupees, and $152,713 from the sale of Egyptian pounds to tourists under section 104(s).

The United States has additional agreements with Israel and India to make sales to U.S. citizens for other purposes. Currencies must be used within the country. The term "U.S. citizen" as used in section 104(t) is construed as embracing private persons and legal entities, whether profitmaking business or nonprofit voluntary organizations. Through December 31, 1965, $1,324,198 had been received from the sale of Indian rupees to U.S. citizens under section 104(t).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FOREIGN DONATIONS PROGRAMS

American farm products are donated under titles II and III of P.L. 480 for many purposes, including child feeding, disaster relief, and self-help programs that provide food for work. Food for Peace donations reached an estimated 93 million people in 1965.

Title II Donations

Foreign donation programs are carried out under several authorities of Public Law 480 designed to make maximum effective use of food in meeting human need and in promoting economic and community development (title II, sections 201, 202, and 203; and title III, section 302).

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes the use of stocks held by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for disaster relief, community development, school feeding, and other economic development purposes. Under current title II legislation, programs up to $400 million annually plus carryover from previous years' authorizations, may be approved during each calendar year through December 31, 1966.

Section 201 authorizes commodity donations to either friendly countries, or to friendly people without regard to the friendliness of their government, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements.

Under this authority, in 1965, the United States provided food assistance to victims of various disasters, such as a volcanic eruption in the Philippines, a cyclone in Pakistan, an earthquake in El Salvador, droughts in Chile, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Mali, and the Somali Republic, floods in Korea, and civil strife in Iraq and the Dominican Republic.

Over 6 million people received assistance in the form of more than 356,000 tons of food with a CCC value of $71 million. See table XXIX for details of programs undertaken in 1965.

Section 202 authorizes commodity donations through programs conducted by friendly governments, voluntary relief agencies, or intergovernmental organizations to promote economic and community development.

Under this authority, 10.1 million persons received 874,000 tons of commodities with a CCC value of $174 million during 1965. Food is being used as a direct self-help incentive for part payment of wages on projects such as land clearing; construction of schools, roads, dams, irrigation and drainage facilities; reforestation; soil and water conservation; and installation of sanitary facilities. Food is also being provided to farmers and their families while they are bringing new land into production or changing existing land use. Colonists are being grubstaked, and juvenile delinquency and teen-age unemployment combated through work camps. In Bolivia, workers and farmers are constructing schools, roads, irrigation canals, sewage systems, sanitary units, and water supply systems. In northeast Brazil more than 5,000 workers are building access roads, small dams, community and recreation buildings, and doing general clean-up and repair work. In Korea, works projects are being expanded to employ more than 250,000 workers in land reclamation and farm improvement, farmland rearrangement, reforestation, feeder road construction, and flood control. Although most U.S. child feeding programs continue to be carried out through voluntary agencies, government-to-government programs were approved during the year to extend child feeding in Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Chile, Costa Rica, and Peru. See table XXIX for details of programs authorized in 1965.

Food for Peace is the incentive for scores of self-help projects in the Philippines. Perhaps the most unusual is that carried out by students at Mindanao State University. They foil cattle rustlers by clearing campus fields of tall weeds and underbrush so rustlers cannot hide livestock by day and spirit the animals away by night.

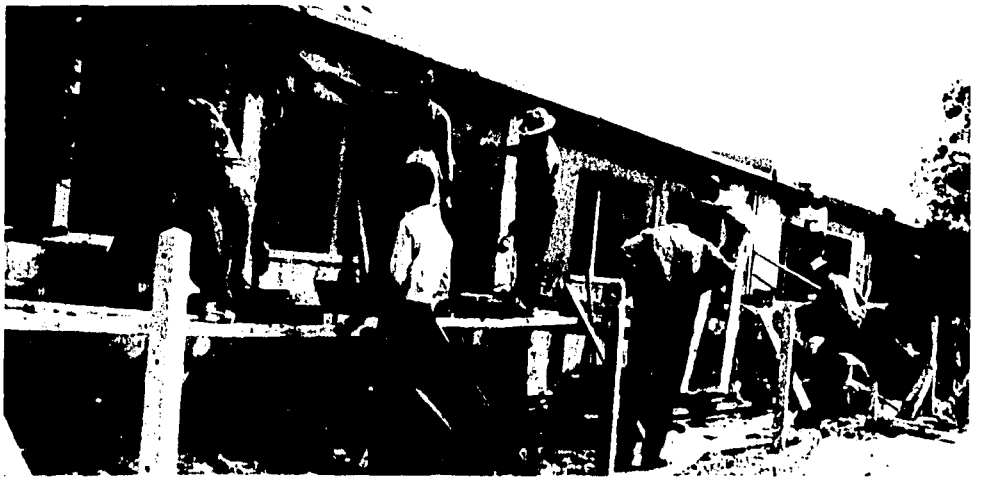
Section 203 authorizes the payment of ocean freight costs on shipment of foods donated under title II and title III. Beginning January 1, 1965, this section also provides authority to make grants of up to $7.5 million per year of local currencies accruing under title I in order to assure more effective use of foods made available under titles II and III.

Under this new authority, grants of $899,000 in local currencies were made during 1965 to support nine voluntary agency sponsored projects in India and one in Israel.

The grants will make possible such things as expanded child feeding in Bombay, Mysore, and Calcutta; education programs throughout India to teach recipients more efficient food use; and promotion of self-sufficiency for Tibetan refugees by providing fruit tree seedlings to colonists. A description of the projects appears in table XXIX.

When devastating floods hit the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, the Brazilian Government and the U.S. AID Mission were able to stave off hunger by flying in emergency Food for Peace rations.

Dike construction in Korea. Self-help food for work projects are being expanded to employ 250,000 Korean workers.



Half the salary of these school construction workers in Morocco is paid in cash by their government. The other half is food, mainly wheat and wheat flour, provided under Food for Peace.

Jobless villagers in Ecuador receive U.S. foods for their work in community development throughout the Sierras. Administered in cooperation with the Andean Mission Program of the U.N. International Labor Organization, the project employs 40,000 workers on construction of houses, canals, reservoirs, sanitary units, schools, and rural workshops.

TABLE XXIX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1965

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 201			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Refugee						
Central African Republic—Sudan and Congo (Leopoldville) refugees—CRS—Food for 9-month period for 3,000 Congolese and 300 Sudanese fleeing from internal conflict in their homeland. Expected to become self-supporting after this period.	Jan. 25, 1965	Flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, cornmeal, vegetable oil, dry beans, milk.	74	19	22	3,600
Nepal—Tibetan refugee—ICRC.—Food requirements of Tibetan refugees and needy Nepalese in area through January 1966.	July 17, 1964	Milk	45	18	20	2,000
	Jan. 15, 1965	Bulgur, vegetable oil, and wheat.	347	92	123	Same
UNRWA—Palestine refugee.—Food requirements for the fiscal year 1966 shipments for program.	Mar. 29, 1965	Flour, vegetable oil.	87,321	12,460	18,937	1,000,000
World Food Program—Tanzania—Rwanda refugee	May 11, 1965	Vegetable oil, corn, grain sorghums.	194	24	34	8,000
Total, refugee			87,981	12,613	19,136	1,013,600
Disaster						
Bolivia—Emergency feeding of miners.—Dislocation and distress of 7,000 miners and families due to reduced wages during rehabilitation of Comibol miners, FFP foods to be distributed for 1-month period when miners come for chest X-rays, tuberculin tests, and vaccination under the occupational health and TB eradication project being carried out by the GOB in cooperation with USAID/Bolivia.	Sept. 24, 1965	Flour, rolled wheat, vegetable oil, milk.	102	32	39	42,000
Chile—Drought relief.—10-month program for free distribution of food to drought victims and/or payment in kind to victims employed on work relief projects in affected area.	Mar. 10, 1965	Flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, cornmeal, butter oil, vegetable oil.	3,000	497	679	30,000
Dominican Republic—Civil strife.—Stocks of food and feed in dangerously low supply due to civil disturbances in April 1965. Commodities supplied for free distribution and/or sale; proceeds used for relief rehabilitation.	June 21, 1965, as amended July 6, 1965.	Flour, bulgur, corn, vegetable oil, milk, dry beans.	16,327	3,007	3,869	200,000

El Salvador—Earthquake relief.—Complete destruction of or damage to housing of about 90,000 people in and around San Salvador caused by severe earthquake in May. Foods requested for 40,000 people to be distributed free and/or used as compensation for work contributed on relief projects in stricken area.	Aug. 6, 1965	Flour, bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, milk.	4,005	720	960	40,000
Ethiopia—Famine relief.—Prolonged drought has caused serious grain shortage, particularly acute in Wolla Province where a number of deaths has been reported. Grains requested for free distribution to some 1.5 million people suffering from critical malnutrition.	Dec. 8, 1965	Bulgur, grain sorghums.	50,000	6,850	8,920	1,500,000
Iraq—Internal strife.—CARE—Relief feeding, for a minimum of 9 months, of Iraqi Kurds in northern provinces made needy by 3 years of civil disturbances.	Aug. 13, 1964, as amended Sept. 17, 1964.	Milk	210	89	116	200,000
Kenya—Famine relief.—Failure of subsistence crops due to unabated drought has left many people facing starvation. Adding to their distress, dairy cattle have not only stopped giving milk but many have died from lack of water. Food stuffs requested for distribution through April 1966.	July 28, 1965, as amended Nov. 9, 1965.	Corn, milk, vegetable oil.	22,102	3,267	4,390	260,000
Korea—Drought/flood relief.—Food requirements to support relief and rehabilitation program in drought and flood damaged areas from August to December 1965. Projects to employ 171,955 workers.	Aug. 20, 1965	Wheat, flour	72,250	7,607	13,400	859,775
Mali—Drought/flood relief.—Extended adverse weather conditions have caused the worst grain shortage in many years. Since most urgent need is in area where lack of food rather than purchasing power is dominant factor, grains may be supplied to GOM (1) for sale—proceeds used for economic development projects, or (2) for free distribution to those unable to purchase.	June 9, 1965, as amended Nov. 30, 1965.	Grain sorghums	5,000	580	866	50,000
Pakistan—Cyclone relief.—Food assistance for victims of cyclone and tidal "bore" which struck in May 1965. Reportedly the worst storm since 1926, it caused complete destruction of buildings, homes, and personal property.	June 17, 1965	Wheat, milk	64,440	6,768	12,744	1,300,000
Philippines—Volcanic eruption.—Assistance to victims of volcanic eruption at Lake Taal Sept. 28, 1965, in line with the President's communique of Oct. 6, 1964, stating his government's intention to "donate 25,000 tons of grain available under FFP programs for disaster relief."	Oct. 8, 1965	Corn	200	14	22	20,000
Rwanda—Drought/insect infestation.—Since acute food shortage rather than purchasing power is dominant factor foodstuffs may be supplied to GOR (1) for sale—proceeds used for economic development projects, or (2) for free distribution for those unable to purchase.	Nov. 13, 1965	Flour, vegetable oil, milk.	6,100	1,573	2,005	35,000
Somali Republic—Drought relief.—Requirements until end of July 1965 for people made needy by prolonged drought. Free distribution of 5,250 tons, balance to be sold for economic development and other uses.	Feb. 5, 1965	Wheat, grain sorghums.	18,156	1,957	2,608	700,000

(*Continued*—)

TABLE XXIX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1965—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
SECTION 201—Continued						
Disaster—Continued						
World Food Program—Emergency feeding for victims of drought in Bechuanaland, and flood and storm in Chile.	----------	Corn, cornmeal, vegetable oil, milk.	6,242	1,069	1,318	205,000
Total, disaster	----------	----------	268,134	34,030	51,936	5,441,775
Total, sec. 201	----------	----------	356,115	46,643	71,072	6,330,375
SECTION 202						
Economic Development						
Afghanistan—Economic development.—Wheat requirements for fiscal year 1965–66 in continuing support of economic development projects mutually agreed on by the 2 governments, including a wheat/seed multiplication and distribution program aimed at self-sufficiency in wheat production in 7 years.	Oct. 22, 1965	Wheat	150,000	16,500	30,300	800,000
Algeria—Reforestation—CWS.—Current phase of program includes planting of 60,000 saplings now in nurseries employing 40,000 workers—food requirements through June 30, 1965, for workers and dependents.	Feb. 9, 1965	Wheat	6,000	525	994	240,000
	Feb. 26, 1965	Wheat, vegetable oil.	10,685	1,453	2,390	8,200
Bolivia—Self-help community development and/or civic action.—Payment in kind of wages to workers or campesinos and daily supplemental ration for conscriptees assigned to work on construction of schools, roads, irrigation canals, sewage systems, water supply, sanitary units, etc.	Aug. 28, 1964	Flour, bulgur, vegetable oil.	1,200	198	281	n.a.
Brazil—Urban community development—Guanabara.—Program, complementing a low-cost housing program, will focus on (1) a community bakery cooperative; (2) an institute for trade skills; and (3) supervised low-interest loans to participants (5,000 workers and families).—1-year program.	Nov. 6, 1964	Flour, milk, vegetable oil.	1,320	187	278	30,000
——— Self-help community development—Para.—1-year pilot program employing 800 workers in construction of access roads, boardwalks, sewage system, water supply, community and recreation buildings, etc. Young adult literacy classes also planned as part of program.	Mar. 10, 1965	Flour, bulgur, corn meal, milk.	413	102	113	4,800

——— Voluntary organization works program in NE.—Commodities requested for (1) payment in kind of wages to an average of 2,900 workers employed for periods of 4–6 months on projects in (a) popular housing, (b) small public works construction, and (c) agricultural improvement, and (2) "grubstake" for 150 families until they harvest their first crops in colonization project. Implementation of projects to be undertaken by eligible voluntary organizations.	July 24, 1964	Flour, bulgur, corn meal, vegetable oil, milk.	1,009	205	309	21,350
——— Workfront program Bahia, Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte program.—Sponsored by State governments in cooperation with SUDENE (Superintendency of Econ. Dev. of Northeast) to extend over 1-year period and employ 36,140 workers on (1) construction of small dams, (2) construction and repair of rural roads, (3) construction and improvement of airstrips, and (4) community improvement projects.	Jan. 25, 1965 as amended Aug. 20, 1965.	Flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, corn, corn meal, veg. oil, milk.	17,291	3,908	5,059	252,980
——— Highway improvement—Para.—One-year pilot program to employ 5,000 unskilled laborers in three areas: (1) street improvement in City of Belem, (2) improvement of feeder highways in Bragantina area, and (3) forest clearing of 110 kilometers of sector of proposed Belcan Highway. FFP foods to supplement cash wages of worker and improve nutritional intake of worker and dependents.	May 12, 1965	Flour, bulgur, corn meal, veg. oil, milk.	5,304	989	1,328	35,000
——— New programs in series planned to (a) demonstrate value of balanced rations, (b) improve quality and increase production of poultry, and livestock products, (c) purchase equipment and facilities for cooperatives, and (d) provide funds for loans to selected participants.	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
——— Poultry & livestock production & marketing—Minas Gerais.—Three-year programs.	Apr. 14, 1965	Gr. sorghums	6,000	537	729	n.a.
——— Poultry & swine production & marketing—Pernambuco.—Three-year program.	Apr. 27, 1965	Corn	12,000	1,044	1,428	n.a.
British Guiana—Self-help community improvement—CDF.—One-year pilot program under guidance and training of CDF in which foods will be utilized as payment in kind of wages to 4,000 workers. Projects to include construction of roads, bridges, dams, canals, water systems, health centers, and workshops for training in various fields in carpentry, food processing, etc.	Sept. 28, 1965	Flour, bulgur, veg. oil, milk.	484	90	123	24,000
China, Republic of—Economic development works program.—Third and last phase of 2-year program employing 48,824 workers on reforestation, road construction, soil and water conservation, and land clearing.	Jan. 22, 1965	Wheat, veg. oil	32,516	3,704	6,497	195,296

(*Continued*—)

TABLE XXIX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1965—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 202—Continued			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Economic Development—Continued						
Ecuador—Community development—CARE.—Extended Andean Mission project employing 40,000 workers on construction of houses, canals, reservoirs, sanitary units, schools, rural workshops, and a training program for community leaders.	July 30, 1964	Milk	100	33	53	240,000
Ethiopia—Work relief.—Extension for 12-18 months of program begun in 1962 to permit (a) construction of an additional six dams and (b) construction of new or improvement of existing feeder roads. The 2,000 workers to be employed represents a reduction from prior years due to shift of emphasis from reforestation to small dam construction.	Aug. 27, 1965	Gr. sorghums	2,500	232	350	10,000
Guinea—Expanded poultry production.—Feedgrains needed to develop balanced rations for expanding stocks on six farms. Program supporting the GOG's Seven-Year Plan to increase food production, basic need being for animal protein food.	June 11, 1965	Corn, gr. sorghums.	200	18	27	n.a.
Iran—Road construction—CARE.—Extension of pilot project begun in 1963, employing 3,000 workers daily on rotation basis, eventually completing 1,200 kilometers of roads; employing 7,500 workers.	Dec. 16, 1964	Flour, milk, veg. oil.	4,205	772	1,074	30,000
Jamaica—Dairy improvement & expansion.—Part of a 5-year development program supported by the Ministry of Agriculture & Lands, GOJ. Feedgrains requested for 3-year period to be mixed with local feeds and supplements into balanced rations for milking cows and growing heifers.	May 14, 1965	Corn	4,100	370	541	n.a.
Korea—Economic development works project.—Expanded program involves (a) a land reclamation and a farm improvement project, (b) a farmland rearrangement, a reforestation, and an upland development project, (c) a feeder road construction and a flood control project, (d) a comprehensive development pilot project; employs 251,168 workers.	May 15, 1965	Flour, wheat	135,900	12,260	19,300	1,255,840
——— Self-help land reclamation—Kangwon-Do Province.—Project to convert 200 chungho of forest and upland to more productive and cultivable land for resettlement of 102 needy families who will become owners. The 350 workers selected from relief rolls will also construct low-cost houses, public wells, drainage and sanitary facilities, roads, and soil conservation structures.	July 14, 1965	Flour	610	72	111	1,750

——— Hog & feed grain production—Cheju Island—CRS.—Due to slow start the initial program, approved Jan. 25, 1963 on 5-year basis reclaiming 20,000 acres of land, has been extended through 1969 and the goal of arable land to be reclaimed reduced to 12,500 acres. Original goal of increase of hog and feedgrain production appears attainable.	Aug. 10, 1965	Corn	16,000	1,440	2,000	n.a.
Morocco—National promotion program.—Interim aid through May 1965 on food-for-work program operating since 1961 to counter extensive unemployment and promote economic development primarily in rural areas. Interim aid required to supplement stocks being rapidly depleted in this peak period of employment (60,000 workers).	Jan. 29, 1965	Wheat	20,000	1,835	3,535	280,000
——— Requirements for program for balance of calendar year 1965 based on an average of 56,000 workers and the first quarter of calendar year 1966.	Apr. 6, 1965	Wheat	55,000	6,230	10,710	Same
Peru—Road construction—Dept. of Cusco.—Program employing 450 workers designed to connect isolated areas with existing roads and railways thereby decreasing marketing time; increase agricultural production; open for colonization and development isolated rich tropical lands.	June 22, 1965	Flour, bulgur, veg. oil, milk.	368	77	110	2,250
——— Reforestation—CRS/CARITAS.—Second phase of program begun in 1963, continuing projects in two departments and adding four additional departments. This phase to employ 1,500 workers, who will receive daily rations for himself and his dependents as payment-in-kind.	July 9, 1965	Flour, bulgur, corn meal, veg. oil.	397	75	100	7,500
Tunisia—Labor intensive development.—Continuing support through January 1965 of development projects employing 210,000 workers.	Jan. 21, 1965	Wheat	73,000	6,500	13,800	1,260,000
Turkey—Economic development.—Two projects in initial 2-year pilot program involving 14,000 hectares of land with approximately 6,200 inhabitants, as follows:						
——— Ayancik watershed development.—Project aimed at conservation of forests and farmlands, and lessening of soil erosion. FFP foods needed as subsistence for farmers and families, and feed for livestock while lands are being changed over to more productive uses.	Oct. 1, 1965	Wheat, corn	1,839	200	294	6,200
——— Forestry training.—Foods to be used as rations in (1) forestry training schools, where guards and rangers are trained and (2) forest work camps, where young farmers are trained in farming techniques, fruit tree culture, sanitation, and handicrafts, etc.	Oct. 1, 1965	Wheat, bulgar, corn.	555	69	104	Same
Vietnam—Cooperative development & livestock improvement.—Extension of program for third increment for 12-month period January–December 1965, to support farm cooperatives, improve livestock production and soil fertility. (Damaged wheat supplied under food assistance program, to be utilized as livestock feed.)	Feb. 5, 1965	Corn, wheat	43,000	4,542	5,918	12,000

(*Continued*—)

TABLE XXIX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1965—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 202—Continued						
Economic Development—Continued			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
World Food Program—Includes economic development in 36 countries covering community development, industrial improvement, agricultural production, permanent settlement of refugees, etc.	----------	Wheat, flour, bulgur, corn, corn meal, grain sorghums, milk, veg. oil.	206,217	21,206	32,069	1,026,675
Total, economic development	----------	----------	808,238	85,373	139,925	5,743,841
Child Feeding						
Bolivia—School feeding.—Pilot program providing (1) complete lunch for 250 children in an elementary school in La Paz, (2) school breakfast for 10,000 children in 16 Ministry of Education elementary schools in La Paz, (3) school breakfast for 1,200 rural elementary pupils in Santiago de Llallagua district.	Apr. 21, 1965	Flour, bulgur, butter oil.	189	80	100	11,450
Brazil—Expanded school lunch.—Each of following covers first 2 years of an anticipated 8-year program to supplement the nationwide milk distribution program currently reaching approximately 3,000,000 schoolchildren:						
——— States of Sergipe, Mato Grosso, Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, and Brazilia.	Mar. 10, 1965	Flour, rolled wheat, bulgur, vegetable oil, cornmeal.	4,848	1,185	1,464	(110,000)
——— States of Santa Catarina, Maranhao, and territories of Rondonia and Roraima.	June 5, 1965	Same	1,520	354	442	(38,500)
——— School milk distribution.—Milk requirements for U.S. assistance in continuation and expansion of the GOB's school milk distribution program. The milk requested will serve approximately 2.7 million schoolchildren for period of 2 years. Of this number 0.5 to 1.5 million will also participate in expanded school lunch programs.	June 18, 1965	Milk	36,400	18,070	22,620	2,700,000

British Guiana—School feeding, maternal child health.—Title II foods requested for continuation of program formerly carried out under title III. Program to serve 161,000 schoolchildren, directed by the Ministry of Education; and approximately 12,800 pregnant women and nursing mothers and 27,700 infants and preschool children under the maternal, child/health components directed by the Ministry of Health and the Georgetown Town Council.	Oct. 7, 1965	Flour, rolled wheat, cornmeal, vegetable oil, milk.	2,546	756	948	201,500
Chile—Child feeding.—1-year program to assist GOC in extending its current maternal-child milk distribution to cover the most needy preschool children, age 2–6 years.	Mar. 9, 1965	Milk	4,300	2,000	2,590	300,000
Costa Rica—School feeding—CARE.—Continuation of currently operating school lunch program for 9-month period beginning in March 1965, to improve quantity and quality of food.	Jan. 12, 1965	Butter oil, milk	1,118	694	884	240,000
Peru—National child feeding.—Phase IV of program. Plans to provide at least 1 hot meal a day to 725,000 primary school children and milk daily to 53,000 mothers and infants.	May 11, 1965	Wheat, flour, bulgur, rolled wheat, vegetable oil, cornmeal, milk.	11,191	2,950	3,754	778,000
World Food Program—School feeding programs in Basutoland, Brazil, Morocco, and Togo.		Flour, bulgur, wheat vegetable oil, milk, cornmeal.	3,237	825	1,100	139,100
Total, child feeding			65,349	26,914	33,902	4,370,050
Total, sec. 202			873,587	112,287	173,827	10,113,891
Total, secs. 201 and 202			1,229,702	158,930	244,899	16,444,266
SECTION 203						
Ocean freight: Title III foreign donations				55,956	55,956	
Purchase title I currencies:						
Israel—Enlarging and improving facilities at Hadassah Medical Center (Hadassah)—Israeli pounds—1,005,000.	Oct. 5, 1965			335	335	
India—Purchase of milk delivery trucks for Bombay (CARE)—rupees—860,000.	Nov. 16, 1965			185	185	
——— Construction of food storage depot in State of Mysore (CARE)—rupees—385,000.	Nov. 16, 1965			82	82	
——— Purchase of equipment for constructing irrigation wells in State of Andhra Pradesh (CRS)—rupees—17,000.	Nov. 16, 1965			4	4	

(*Continued*—)

TABLE XXIX.—Title II programs, authorized calendar year 1965—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 203—Continued			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Purchase title I currencies—Continued						
——— Purchase of milk delivery trucks for Calcutta (CARE)—rupees—841,398.	Dec. 16, 1965			177	177	
——— Purchase of measuring cups (CARE)—rupees—247,500.	Dec. 16, 1965			52	52	
——— Printing aluminum foil milk bottle tops (CARE)—rupees—45,090.	Dec. 16, 1965			9	9	
——— Printing school lunch instruction manual (CARE)—rupees—115,500.	Dec. 16, 1965			24	24	
——— Printing educational posters (CARE, CRS, CWS/LWR)—rupees—31,680.	Dec. 16, 1965			7	7	
——— Purchase of fruit trees (seedlings) for Tibetan colony in Bylakuppe (CRS)—rupees—114,476.	Dec. 16, 1965			24	24	
Total, sec. 203				899	899	
Grand total, calendar year 1965			1,229,702	215,785	301,754	16,444,260

n.a. = not available.

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. The program is financed by voluntary contributions of U.N. and FAO member countries in the form of commodities, services, and cash. During the initial 3-year period of operation (1963–65), the program operated on an experimental basis with a budget of $94 million, of which the United States pledged $40 million in commodities and $10 million in ocean freight and cash. The U.S. Government contributes commodities and ocean freight services to the program under the authority of title II. Cash contributions are provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Fifty-four countries provided commodities or cash to the experimental WFP.

The World Food Program uses food in multilateral economic development, child feeding, and emergency programs. During 1965, the final year of the experimental period, the United States contributed $34.5 million in commodities to the program. These were used in 37 countries. Details of the U.S. contribution are found in table XXX.

In December 1965, both the UN General Assembly and the Food and Agriculture Organization reviewed WFP's accomplishments during the 3-year pilot period and determined that its life would be extended "on a regular and continuing basis" with a goal for the three years, 1966–68, of $275 million. For the first 3-year period of this extension the United States has pledged up to $92 million in commodities, $32 million in services, including transportation, and $6 million cash, based on a matching formula under which the United States will provide up to 50 percent of commodity aid and 40 percent of cash and services.

P.L. 480 foods are part of the U.S. contribution to the World Food Program, administered by the United Nations and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization. The U.S. encourages other donors to contribute by offering P.L. 480 commodities on a matching basis.

TABLE XXX.—U.S. contributions to title II, World Food Program, calendar year 1965

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 201						
Refugee			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Tanzania—Rwanda refugee.—Assistance required to relieve serious food shortage due to poor plantings and adverse weather conditions.	May 11, 1965	Corn, veg. oil, gr. sorghums.	194	24	34	8,000
Total, refugee			194	24	34	8,000
Disaster						
Bechuanaland—Drought relief.—Emergency feeding of victims of prolonged drought—worst in 30 years—for six-month period.	June [illegible], 1965 as amended Aug. 23, 1965 and Nov. 16, 1965	Corn meal, veg. oil, milk, corn.	6,222	996	1,229	105,000
Chile—Flood/storm relief.—Emergency feeding of victims of flood and storm disaster.	Dec. 14, 1965	Veg. oil	163	73	89	100,000
Total, disaster			6,385	1,069	1,318	205,000
Total, section 201			6,579	1,093	1,352	213,000
SECTION 202						
Economic Development						
Burundi—(Rwanda) Refugee settlement and feeding.—Plan to close temporary camps and develop settlements for refugees and others without regular means of subsistence—Food provided so that settlers can devote time to construction of houses, etc.	Apr. 21, 1965	Bulgur, corn, gr. sorghums, veg. oil, milk.	5,294	718	1,004	25,000
Cambodia/Laos/Thailand—Lower Mekong Basin Dev.—Project to develop water resources for increased irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, and flood control, while improving diet of workers and helping to control food price inflation in area:	Mar. 27, 1965					

Cambodia—Employing 3,000 workers	----------	Flour, veg. oil	3,455	395	616	18,000
Laos—Employing 542 workers	----------	Flour, corn, grain sorghums, vegetable oil.	509	52	78	2,710
Thailand—Employing 1,775 workers	----------	Flour, vegetable oil.	893	119	177	8,875
Chile—Community development.—Two-year program to rehabilitate 145,000 hectares of very poor land and systematize its tenure. Food for 1,800 families and feed for 21,000 animals.	May 5, 1965	Wheat, corn, vegetable oil.	11,795	866	1,462	10,000
———Training centers for skilled laborers.—Three part program: (1) teaching of a profession to young adults without qualifications, (2) instruction in new skills, and (3) proficiency courses for workers already engaged in specific trades.	June 5, 1965	Flour, corn meal, vegatable oil, milk.	309	54	73	8,500
———Community improvement in Arica.—Partial diet for 18 months for participants working on a voluntary basis for improvement of their own housing and community facilities, as well as agricultural, livestock, and forestry projects.	June 16, 1965	Flour, corn meal, vegetable oil, milk.	584	105	141	3,300
China, Republic of—Land reclamation.—Food for 3,450 retired servicemen and families reclaiming 2,500 hectares of wasteland in 13 cooperative farms.	June 10, 1964 as amended June 23, 1965.	Vegetable oil	38	21	25	13,800
———Reforestation.—Program to employ 2,000 workers in replacing uneconomical forests with newly planted trees which are expected to yield higher economic benefits. 15-month program.	Jan. 7, 1965	Wheat, vegetable oil.	2,841	326	570	8,000
Colombia—Promotion of small industry for production of animal feed.—Grain to be used in three small factories for production of feed for poultry, rabbits, and pigs. Feed to be sold at cost by the cooperatives to small farmers, income derived therefrom placed in revolving fund for issue of credit to participants in project.	Sept. 13, 1965	Corn, grain sorghums.	4,000	384	554	n.a.
Colombia—Improvement of public and communal service.—Food requirements for 18-month program of self-help housing for low-income families; employing 10,000 workers, project aims at accomplishment of communal improvements such as parks, gardens, children's playgrounds, as well as work on streets, roads, social and health centers.	Nov. 22, 1965	Flour, corn, veg. oil, milk.	9,072	1,239	1,788	70,000
Costa Rica—Rural water supply.—Project to supply drinking water by gravity flow to 113 rural communities—1,767 workers to be employed for a 17-month period.	Jan. 26, 1965	Flour, corn, veg. oil, milk.	1,053	140	202	8,835
Ecuador—Afforestation in the highlands.—Program for afforestation of 3,000 hectares of land to employ 1,090 workers for 8-month period. Aims: (1) control of soil erosion, (2) production of fuel, and (3) provision of work for agricultural laborers.	Sept. 13, 1965	Flour, bulgur, corn, veg. oil, milk.	488	95	125	5,450

(*Continued*—)

TABLE XXX.—U.S. contributions to title II, World Food Program, calendar year 1965—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 202—Continued			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Economic Development—Continued						
Ecuador—Agrarian reform and colonization.—Program aims: (1) to help settlers in their process of spontaneous colonization, (2) to assist other groups to whom new plots of land will be allocated thru agr. reform, and (3) to facilitate training activities. Foods requested for 18-month period of assistance to the Ten-Year Plan for economic and social development of Ecuador (1964–1973).	Nov. 30, 1965	Wheat, flour, corn, corn meal, gr. sorghums, veg. oil, milk.	2,827	353	500	21,675
Ghana—Volta River agr. resettlement.—One-year extension of program begun in calendar year 1963 to resettle farmers displaced by construction of Aksombo Dam. Additional assistance requested for part of the settlers not yet self-supporting.	Dec. 17, 1963 as amended Dec. 9, 1965.	Corn, veg. oil	3,792	492	665	50,000
Guinea—Feeding in technical schools.—Two-year program to transform 28 secondary schools into technical schools with a model farm and food processing plant attached to each.	Sept. 18, 1964 as amended Oct. 16, 1964.	Flour, milk, veg. oil.	1,256	153	241	21,600
India—Construction and renovation of irrigation facilities in Uttar Pradesh.—Food for 4,000 farmers and dependents working on small reservoirs and dikes for 9-months during the off-season.	Aug. 17, 1964	Wheat	1,800	163	346	20,000
——— Rural works program in Madhya Pradesh.—2-year project employing 5,000 unskilled workers in soil conservation and irrigation and other works directly contributing to agricultural production.	Jan. 5, 1965	Wheat	900	96	174	25,000
——— Improved production of pork and pork products—W. Bengal.—Feedgrains to be mixed with locally available ingredients, balanced feed sold to breeders, funds used for continuation of project.	Jan. 5, 1965	Corn, grain sorghums.	3,830	349	472	n.a.
——— Improvement of cattle feeding Andrah Pradesh.—Program for providing compounded balanced feed for cattle by mixing feedgrains with locally available ingredients with view to improving milk production.	Jan. 7, 1965	Corn, grain sorghums.	2,650	251	336	n.a.
——— Poultry feeding.—Poultry industry in jeopardy due to feed-shortage brought about by drought and floods. Feedgrains to be mixed with locally available supplemental feedstuffs and sold to farmers. Proceeds to be used for expansion of the industry.	Apr. 22, 1965	Corn	20,000	1,560	2,380	n.a.

Indonesia—Rehabilitation after volcanic eruptions.—Reclamation of 34,700 hectares of agricultural land, developing forestry, improving and repairing irrigation and road systems; employing about 34,720 workers in fiscal year 1965, and 13,400 in fiscal year 1966 as work completed.	Dec. 7, 1964, as amended Feb. 9, 1965.	Corn	10,795	832	1,255	173,600
Iraq—Urban improvement in Arbil.—Removal of slum area, ground leveling, drainage improvement, and planting of public park, employing 2,000 workers.	Feb. 26, 1964, as amended Mar. 10, 1965.	Flour, veg. oil.	1,838	230	358	10,000
Jamaica—Construction of and training in youth camps.—Food for substantial part of daily diet of the 1,100 volunteers living in the camps (including 100 ex-trainees in the village) over period of 1½ years. Unemployed youth 15 to 20 years of age to be trained in basic skills for agriculture and other trades.	May 7, 1965	Flour, cornmeal, veg. oil, milk.	447	65	93	1,100
Jordan—Improvement of nutrition in educational establishments.—Food assistance to improve the diet of the following: (1) 350 students in secondary school hostels, (2) 800 boarders in teacher training colleges and 150 students, (3) 425 students of agricultural and technical vocational schools and mid-day meals to additional 125 students, (4) 515 girls in day schools, and (5) 250 women in rural women's centers.	Oct. 26, 1964.	Flour, veg. oil.	148	27	38	2,615
Korea—Road construction, Cheju Island.—Construction of about 167 km. of roads on the island, 7,000 farmers each contributing 150 days of work during seasonal unemployment.	Oct. 7, 1964, as amended Nov. 11, 1964.	Wheat, flour, cornmeal.	3,937	414	646	35,000
Laos—Resettlement of displaced persons	May 14, 1965	Milk, veg. oil	23	12	15	1,000
Malawi—Multipurpose development in rural areas.—Three types of projects: (a) construction of 93 miles of low-cost roads, employing 1,200 workers, (2) construction of low-cost homes, employing 1,350 workers, and (3) Malawi Service Volunteers pilot project, employing 400 workers without dependents.	Apr. 8, 1965	Flour, corn, veg. oil.	668	80	115	13,150
Mali—Rural community development.—Five types of projects: (a) erection of seasonal agricultural schools, (b) improvement and expansion of rice cultivation, (c) soil conservation in dry farming areas, (d) establishment of village orchards, and (e) improvement of cattle raising—food for 4,987 workers and dependents, plus 1,000 students.	Apr. 14, 1965	Flour, corn, grain sorghums, veg. oil.	4,567	380	536	25,935
———Literacy campaign.—Food assistance for 9 months for 2,250 local leaders and their families and 90,000 trainees to intensify and accelerate the present literacy campaign.	Apr. 14, 1965	Corn, veg. oil.	2,187	252	348	99,000
Malta—Development of pig breeding industry.—Modernization of pig-breeding industry in order to supply quality pigs to bacon factory. Grain supplies over 15-month period to be sold to farmers. proceeds used to finance (1) cost of locally available materials, and later the construction of piggery units, and (2) subsidy to farmers who supply baconers to factories.	Dec. 10, 1965	Grain sorghums	5,150	543	785	n.a.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE XXX.—U.S. contributions to title II, World Food Program, calendar year 1965—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 202—Continued			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Economic Development—Continued						
Morocco—Literacy campaign.—Food to supply partial diet for 17,000 teachers (and their families) responsible for teaching Arabic reading and writing to people in rural regions of 9 provinces.	June 12, 1964	Veg. oil	308	148	178	85,000
Peru—Land settlement in San Lorenzo.—Food for 506 farmers and families who will settle in area the first two years, and feed for their livestock.	Oct. 23, 1964	Flour, gr. sorghums, veg. oil, milk	5,243	503	746	2,530
——— Construction of approach roads and other community development works.—Aim of program to bring isolated and neglected highland villages into stream of national life, to increase their production, and provide them with minimum welfare services. 3,825 voluntary laborers living in the villages to work on roads, schools, sanitary facilities, etc.	May 10, 1965	Wheat, flour, veg. oil, milk	5,576	966	1,409	19,125
Philippines—Livestock and poultry feeding.—Corn to be mixed with other ingredients, balanced feed mixture to livestock and poultry at stock farms and breeding stations.	Dec. 9, 1964	Corn	4,000	332	460	n.a.
——— Food assistance to Mindanao State University.—Students on scholarships to receive food through university centers as three cooked meals a day, working students as payment-in-kind for work done in the university—money saved by university used to increase their scholarship fund.	Dec. 14, 1965	Flour, bulgur, veg. oil, milk	36	10	15	725
Rwanda—Resettlement.—Partial diet over 2-year period for 5,300 peasant families in overpopulated areas to be resettled in thinly populated areas where there is unused land available for cultivation.	Dec. 2, 1965	Corn meal, veg. oil.	320	100	118	21,200
Saudi Arabia—Promotion of nomadic animal husbandry.—Introduction of better grazing practices and grassland management—feedgrains required as pastures depleted by series of dry years.	Feb. 9, 1965	Corn, grain sorghums.	8,100	528	786	n.a.
Senegal—Development of food industries.—Over 90% of sorghums to be sold to finance campaign for commercially prepared couscous and a demonstration for improved harvesting and storage of ground nuts; balance of sorghums to be used for preparation of a special food, supplemented by milk, for weaning and preschool feeding.	June 17, 1964, as amended June 18, 1964,	Grain sorghums, milk.	4,110	340	526	n.a.

Sudan—Afforestation-Bahr El Ghazal Province.—Two-year project to relieve shortage of timber for construction and fuel by annual plantings, on 500 to 1,000 acres, of teak species. Food used as part-payment of wages to 300 workers.	Jan. 29, 1965	Wheat, veg. oil	440	64	108	1,800
Syria—Rural community development.—Part payment of wages to 4,000 workers employed for 20-month period on projects to provide drinking water, sewage system, and refuse collection.	Oct. 5, 1964	Flour, milk, veg. oil.	1,096	152	229	20,000
Tanzania—Resettlement of farmers.—Food required to supply full diet until settlers in new areas become self-supporting.	May 19, 1964, as amended.	Bulgur, gr. sorghums, veg. oil.	1,427	143	243	3,200
——— Permanent settlement of Mozambique refugees.—Foods requested for 18-month period during resettlement of 10,000 political refugees, who will be allotted land and taught improved methods of farming.	Dec. 15, 1965	Corn, gr. sorghums, milk, veg. oil.	1,822	292	385	10,000
Tunisia—Promotion of poultry production and sheep husbandry.—Corn to be mixed with other ingredients at the State-owned mixing plant, producing high quality feed to be sold to poultry and sheep raisers on credit.	Feb. 25, 1965	Corn	21,500	1,582	2,270	n.a.
——— Training centers for handicrafts.—Food assistance for period of 2 years for 3,100 trainees in program to improve production techniques and sale of handicrafts (copper products, carpets, laces, and wool products).	Dec. 14, 1965	Flour, veg. oil, milk.	287	69	92	3,100
Turkey—Farmer training camps.—Two-year program providing 3-months training to each of 8,000 farmers selected to attend work-training camps. Soil conservation work to be done while learning new agricultural techniques. Food supplied to participants and families.	July 7, 1964	Wheat, milk, veg. oil.	2,447	320	574	40,000
——— Expansion of Karabuk iron and steel works.—Food assistance for 2 years for 3,000 workers and dependents, scarcity caused by heavy influx of labor from overpopulated farming area along Black Sea coast.	Aug. 5, 1964 as amended Mar. 17, 1965.	Wheat, milk, veg. oil.	3,485	446	811	15,000
——— Expansion and improvement of cement production.—Employing 1,100 unskilled laborers for 2 years on expansion of 2 plants, conversion of 4 and construction of 1 new plant—Basic diet for worker and family.	Sept. 10, 1964	Wheat, milk, veg. oil.	2,092	235	446	5,500
——— Development of Zonguldak coal basin.—Two-year program employing 2,000 workers in cutting 56 kilometers of galleries to new seams. Supplemental diet for worker and family.	Sept. 10, 1964	Wheat, milk, veg. oil.	3,470	415	737	10,000
——— Watershed protection and flood control.—Two-year project on Havran Creek—Supplemental diet for 600 workers and families. Construction of walls for bank protection, dams, bench terraces, ponds, and vegetative and masonry channel lining.	Sept. 10, 1964	Wheat, corn	4,950	423	662	3,000
——— Assistance to papercraft and pulp factory.—Two-year program to improve diet and thereby increase productivity of 1,400 workers by better balanced meals in canteens. Food also given to workers to take home to families.	Sept. 17, 1964 as amended Jan. 15, 1965.	Wheat, milk, veg. oil.	2,591	318	555	7,000

(*Continued*—)

TABLE XXX.—U.S. contributions to title II, World Food Program, calendar year 1965—Continued

Country and program description	Approval date	Kind of commodities	Total	Export market value including ocean transportation	CCC cost including ocean transportation	Number of recipients
SECTION 202—Continued			Metric tons	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	
Economic Development—Continued						
Turkey—Mineral prospecting and exploring.—Two-year program aimed at cutting down on imports of raw materials used in manufacture of phosphate fertilizer. Food for 1,000 workers in 25–27 camps, 350 without families and 650 with dependents.	Sept. 17, 1964, as amended Mar. 24, 1965.	Veg. oil, wheat	800	73	145	3,600
——— Expansion of nitrogen industry.—Two-year program to expand fertilizer plant at Kutahya. Foods to provide basic diet for 1,200 unskilled workers (and families) employed in land levelling, pipe laying, and installation of machines and equipment.	Sept. 17, 1964	Flour, milk, veg. oil.	2,793	310	596	4,800
——— National malaria eradication.—Foods to supply partial diet for 1-year period for (1) low-salaried workers engaged in spraying—approximately 941, (2) 5,759 lower paid staff members and supervisory staff, and (3) 1,450 voluntary collaborators.	Dec. 7, 1965	Wheat, veg oil, milk.	1,225	168	283	8,150
Uganda—Resettlement of refugees.—Food assistance for permanent settlement of refugees until they become self-supporting. About 33,000 to be fed—18,000 from Rwanda, 5,000 from Sudan, 7,000 from Congo, plus 3,000 to cover continuing influx.	Nov. 30, 1965	Corn, grain sorghums, veg. oil, milk.	4,320	684	927	33,000
United Arab Republic—Resettlement of Nubians.—Supplemental food for Nubians who had to leave their homes and land because of inundation caused by construction of Aswan Dam; being resettled in 33 villages. Feed grains to be used for poultry and livestock.	Jan. 27, 1965	Flour, corn, gr. sorghums, veg. oil, milk.	12,660	1,386	2,035	38,500
Upper Volta—Strengthening and enlarging operations of marketing board and to stabilize the price of cereals.—Grains to be sold in seasonal period when supplies of domestic corn and sorghums are scarce. Proceeds placed in revolving fund and used exclusively for future operations of the board.	July 23, 1965	Corn, grain sorghums.	3,000	299	430	n.a.
Vietnam—Assistance in development of the Lower Mekong Basin.—Three proposed projects: (1) improvement of navigation in the Mekong Delta—employing 1,100 workers for 12 months in dredging and survey operations using food as part payment of wages (6,600 recipients including families); (2) support of pilot experimental farm in Eak-Mat—supplying 200 families (1,200 recipients) with food for 1 year; (3) support of pilot experimental farm in My-Phuoc—supplying food for 300 recipients (farmers, workers, and families) for 6 months.	May 29, 1965	Flour, veg. oil	638	95	138	8,100

Zambia—Training and maintenance of Central African refugees.—Assistance for (1) feeding at reception centers and in transit, (2) subsistence to refugees receiving training and education to enable them to become self-sufficient.	Jan. 13, 1965	Flour, cornmeal, veg. oil.	335	39	47	1,200
Total, economic development			206,217	21,206	32,069	1,025,675
Child Feeding						
Basutoland—Maternal/child feeding.—Supplemental food to be distributed to (1) 15,000 mothers who will receive ante- and post-natal care and education in nutrition, (2) 87,000 children in 490 schools, and (3) 100 workers engaged in construction of a road in an area where some of the school and one ante-natal clinic have no link with rest of territory.	May 19, 1965	Veg. oil, milk	1,223	606	748	102,100
Brazil—School feeding—Bahia-Bom Jesus Da Lapa District.—Pilot program expected to increase enrollment which is now only 30 to 50 percent of potential in area, planned with view toward extension and integration with the national school lunch program.	Aug. 5, 1964 as amended Aug. 3, 1965.	Wheat, bulgur	1,020	130	207	17,000
Morocco—School feeding.—Pilot program to improve diet of school children through canteen feeding, part of 3-year plan to extend education to all school-age children in country.	Aug. 13, 1964	Flour	840	70	123	10,000
Togo—School feeding.—Two-year program to establish 15 school canteens in 5 pilot villages, to enrich diet of school children, improve ways of using food and increase school attendance. Begun in 1964, the program was amended to substitute cornmeal for part of unshipped corn.	Feb. 17, 1964 as amended Aug. 16, 1965.	Cornmeal	154	19	22	10,000
Total, child feeding			3,237	825	1,100	139,100
Total, section 202			209,454	22,031	33,169	1,165,775
Grand total, World Food Program, calendar year 1965			216,033	23,124	34,521	1,378,775

FOREIGN DONATIONS PROGRAMS

These empty bowls—which could spell hunger and despair—here spell satisfaction and health for school children who have enjoyed a simple but nutritious Food for Peace lunch. Under title III of P.L. 480, over 3 billion pounds of U.S. farm commodities were donated through voluntary U.S. and international agencies during 1965.

Title III Donations

Section 302 of title III of Public Law 480 authorizes donations of available surplus foods to registered U.S. voluntary relief agencies and to intergovernmental organizations for use in the assistance of needy persons and in nonprofit school lunch programs in friendly countries abroad. Donated foods are made available only after the requirements of domestic food assistance programs have been met.

A summary of all activities of voluntary agencies under title III may be found in table XXXI. The other participating agencies, with less extensive programs, not listed by name in the table are:

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

TABLE XXXI.—Number of recipients in title III voluntary agency foreign donations programs under sec. 302—as of Dec. 31, 1965

Category	CARE	Catholic Relief Service	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
Schools	26,926,100	5,912,406	1,382,925	299,940	221,220	164,830	34,907,321
Institutions	621,930	1,708,640	354,560	----------	76,920	89,171	2,851,221
Family individuals	2,816,530	8,558,972	675,424	----------	227,343	336,502	12,614,771
Family workers	225,864	210,190	86,650	----------	28,750	62,190	613,644
Refugees	1,690	358,264	57,720	----------	37,630	266,550	721,854
Summer camps	1,514,150	723,380	60,500	----------	1,500	8,560	2,308,090
Maternal/child care	1,288,043	1,768,563	340,732	1,521,391	20,860	92,799	5,032,388
Health cases	56,070	1,490,147	292,661	----------	22,020	150,348	2,011,246
Feeding centers	154,273	967,459	387,040	----------	65,960	81,300	1,656,032
Total recipients	33,604,650	21,698,021	3,638,112	1,821,331	702,203	1,252,250	62,716,567

TABLE XXXII.—Commodities shipped for foreign relief through nonprofit voluntary and intergovernmental organizations, calendar year 1965

Commodity	Europe	Africa	Near East and South Asia	Far East and Pacific	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost [1]
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million dollars
Beans	----------	3.1	3.0	2.6	7.1	15.8	1.1
Bulgur	----------	36.8	78.7	87.0	72.1	274.6	14.6
Butter oil	2.4	----------	1.3	.1	1.1	4.9	3.8
Corn	----------	.5	----------	1.5	10.9	12.9	.3
Cornmeal	15.5	48.4	65.6	99.8	75.5	304.8	11.3
Flour	181.1	137.3	224.4	135.7	149.7	828.2	38.7
Grain sorghums	----------	4.8	----------	----------	----------	4.8	.08
Nonfat dry milk	51.0	24.1	134.5	51.4	120.7	381.7	58.5
Vegetable oil	48.8	24.9	29.9	24.3	76.7	204.6	38.1
Wheat	49.0	----------	48.2	.1	----------	97.3	3.3
Wheat, rolled	1.5	12.3	26.6	23.7	19.3	83.4	4.3
Total	349.3	292.2	612.2	426.2	533.1	2,213.0	[2] 174.08

[1] Acquisition cost only.
[2] Estimated export market value, $160 million.

During 1965, 2.4 billion pounds of food, with a CCC value of $175 million, were donated under this authority. This brought to $2,908 million the CCC cost of commodities donated under this authority since the beginning of the program.

From their own resources, the voluntary agencies are maintaining staffs of 800 U.S. citizens overseas as field representatives and employ 6,700 local personnel. Last year the services of these organizations reached 63 million people.

The commodities donated and their costs are listed in tables XXXII and XXXIII.

General Explanation of Operations

Foreign donation programs are operated (1) by foreign recipient governments under bilateral agreements with the United States (title II); (2) on a multilateral basis by such governments through the World Food Program (WFP) (title II); and, (3) under the direction of U.S. registered voluntary agencies such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Service (title II or III).

Close collaboration is carried out with foreign governments, U.S. registered voluntary agencies, and international organizations such as FAO, United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF).

The U.S. Government provides commodities such as wheat, flour, bulgur, corn, cornmeal, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil and pays the costs of ocean transportation or, in the case of landlocked countries, transportation to the point of entry.

The recipient government pays for the costs of handling, warehousing, internal transportation, preparation, and serving (where appropriate). It also often provides equipment and contributes funds for the purchase of other foods, fuel, and processing. It pays the salaries of local administrators, cooks, teachers, and other personnel.

The U.S. voluntary agencies supervise or assist in the supervision of the program, train local personnel, and contribute funds for the purchase of equipment, supplemental foods, and other necessary supplies. Such contributions are made possible by cash contributions to the voluntary agencies from citizens of the United States and other countries.

The Agency for International Development (AID) is responsible for overall supervision of Food for Peace operations under titles II and III to assure effective use of food resources in recipient countries. In each of the countries or territories in which title II or III programs are conducted, an AID Food for Peace officer or a member of the U.S. AID mission or the U.S. diplomatic mission provides direct supervision of operations. In addition AID auditors from Washington and mission comptroller staffs periodically audit title II and III programs to determine that programs are being operated in accordance with agreements, U.S. Government regulations, and accepted practices. Voluntary agency staffs and foreign government personnel also make periodic observations and checks of the programs.

In practice, the "cooperating sponsor" (foreign government, international organization, or U.S. registered voluntary agency) develops a program and submits a request for the necessary food, based on utilization criteria. The U.S. Government representative reviews and evaluates the request and submits it to Washington with a recommendation. Following analysis in AID/Washington, the program is reviewed by an Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) consisting of members of various interested U.S. Government agencies. Following approval of a program, the commodities are made available to the "cooperating sponsor."

Program Highlights in 1965

A number of significant trends in the use of donated food were accelerated during the past year. There was a further swing away from chronic relief and toward self-help and community and economic development activities. Efforts were continued to have local governments assume greater responsibility for conducting programs. Emergency relief procedures were further streamlined to provide prompt and timely responses to requests for assistance. Programs reaching children received increased attention, and new stress was laid on the goal of combating malnutrition, particularly in pre-school children.

Above: U.S. voluntary agencies are involved increasingly in supporting self-help activities abroad. CARE, working with the Iranian Government, supervises the distribution of P.L. 480 commodities on this food for work road construction project in southern Iran. Plans call for the completion of 1,200 kilometers of roads, employing over 3,000 workers daily on a rotation basis.

Below: U.S. Army helicopters join in bringing emergency food supplies to isolated typhoon victims on Taiwan. More than 10 million disaster victims, in 37 countries, received Food for Peace relief in 1965—usually within hours after disaster struck.

Self-Help Activities

Self-help projects supported by donations of U.S. farm commodities are becoming an increasingly important force in economic development. In 1965, 53 new food-for-work projects were undertaken under title II, bringing to 179 the number of such economic and community development efforts in operation in 65 countries.

In extending Public Law 480 in 1964, Congress directed that assistance through voluntary agencies under the title III foreign donation program "shall, insofar as practicable, be directed toward community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the cause of the need for such assistance."

In response to this mandate, the voluntary agencies have accelerated the trend away from chronic relief to self-help activities on the part of needy people. By the end of the year, almost a million people were benefiting from activities such as construction of schools and roads, reclamation of tidal lands, erection of flood embankments, well digging, vocational training, water development, village sanitation, and clearing land for new agricultural settlements.

Foreign Government Responsibilities

Foreign governments have assumed increasingly greater responsibility for supervising and financing the costs of programs involving Food for Peace commodities. For example, agreement was reached this year for the Government of Korea to assume responsibility for the supervision of work projects and a school lunch program initiated and supervised for a number of years by private voluntary agencies. The Korean Government has more than doubled the amount of funds budgeted for this purpose.

Disaster Relief

Food assistance to disaster victims is provided by voluntary agencies under title III and in direct government-to-government programs under title II. Assistance is normally provided within hours after disaster strikes. Voluntary agencies on-the-scene can initiate immediate food distribution. Government programs are

normally approved by a prompt cable exchange which authorizes borrowing from any local available stocks prior to the arrival of food shipments.

During 1965 relief was provided to victims of floods, tidal waves, droughts, earthquakes, civil strife, and insurgency; 10.0 million people were helped in connection with 47 disasters in 37 countries. (See tables XXIX and XXXIII.)

School Lunch and Child Feeding Programs

School lunch and child feeding programs are undertaken under both titles II and III. During 1965, progress continued in expanding and improving child feeding programs and in firmly establishing them as permanent local government programs. In Mexico, for example, after several years of mutual sharing of program costs, arrangements were made this year for the Mexican Government to replace Food for Peace donations with its own food contributions, marking the complete takeover of responsibility for a program reaching 2 million children. In Peru and Brazil, government school lunch budgets for personnel training and logistics costs were again increased so as to reach additional children.

Child feeding programs vary greatly in different countries. In some areas, children receive only a daily ration of reconstituted nonfat dry milk; in other areas, a complete, well balanced, and varied hot meal is served. An open-air bamboo roof-covered area may serve as a kitchen or a tiled floor and modern equipment may be found. There may be local programs, serving a handful of schools in a given area, or a program may be carried out on a national scale. Mothers often take turns preparing and serving the food and in many places the children participate on an ability-to-pay basis, either by paying a small fee or by bringing food items to contribute to the common pool.

On an increasing scale, Peace Corps volunteers help to organize communities to administer their own programs. Regional and local workshops train workers in administration, in food preparation, and in nutrition education. Mobile units tour remote areas, giving demonstrations in food preparation and teaching sanitation practices and elementary nutrition. Booklets, pamphlets, posters, and other materials written in the simplest level of the local language are widely distributed. School gardens are promoted as a source of supplementary nutritious foods and as an aid to nutrition education.

Programs now reach about 40 million school children and about ten million pre-school age children and pregnant and nursing mothers. For details of donations for school lunch and child feeding see tables XXIX and XXXI.

Combating Malnutrition

During 1965, initial steps were taken as part of a U.S. program to combat malnutrition and undernutrition, especially in younger children.

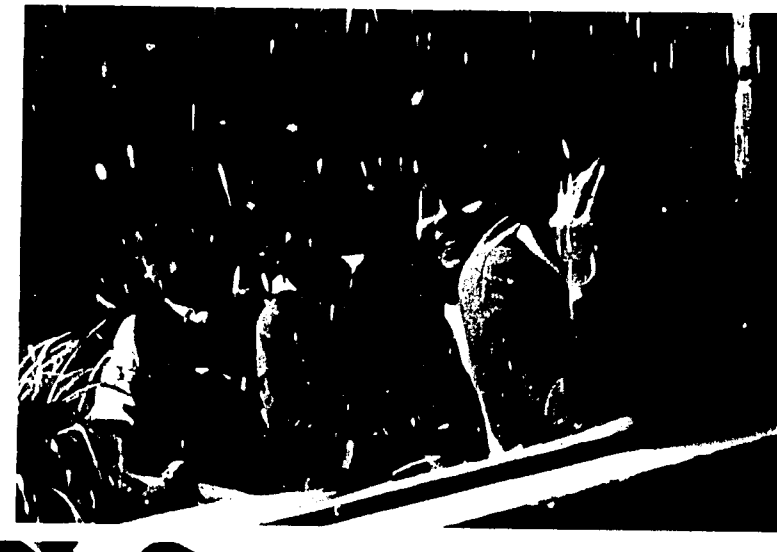
Undernutrition, caused by not having enough food to eat, leads to lack of energy, susceptibility to disease, and, in its most virulent form, to outright starvation. Malnutrition, caused by lack of balance in the diet, may bring about permanent physical and possible mental retardation. It is a major factor in mortality and morbidity and robs nations of future human resources so requisite for economic development.

One major step has been the fortification with vitamins A and D of nonfat dry milk for overseas donation programs. This new effort is designed to prevent thousands of children from becoming blind and suffering other disabilities due to diseases brought on by vitamin deficiency.

Arrangements are also in process to step up the vitamin and mineral fortification of processed cereals.

Pilot programs are underway to test high-protein food formulations which may later be added to the titles II and III donations programs. AID is also supporting the local manufacturing and marketing of formulated foods developed from indigenous sources.

Escuela Kennedy was the first school in Colombia built with Alliance for Progress assistance. Dedicated by the late President Kennedy, the school lacked lunchroom facilities until 1965 when private American industry took the lead and donated a fully equipped cafeteria. Named in honor of U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, the cafeteria serves hot meals to 2,400 children daily.



Anxious children see final touches being added to their new cafeteria.

Mothers volunteer for kitchen duty at Cafeteria Freeman in Bogotá, Colombia.

These Chilean students are among 16 million children in Latin America whose daily diet is supplemented by food provided under the Food for Peace program. Attendance and performance at school have improved markedly.

TABLE XXXIII.—Participating voluntary agencies, commodities, and value of title III assistance in disaster relief, calendar year 1965

Country	Incident	Agencies	Commodities	Estimated market value
Algeria	Earthquake	Catholic Relief; Church World Service.	Wheat flour	$2,500
Burundi	Famine epidemic	Church World Service	Nonfat dry milk	2,125
Mauritania	do	Catholic Relief	Bulgur	10,406
Somalia	do	do	Milk, flour	43,520
Tunisia	Floods	American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Catholic Relief.	Wheat flour, bulgur, wheat, cornmeal, beans, milk.	12,830
Yugoslavia	do	CARE; Church World Service	Nonfat dry milk, flour, vegetable oil.	85,911
Chile	Earthquake	Catholic Relief; CARE	Not reported	76,340
Dominican Republic	Civil strife	CARE; Catholic Relief; Church World Service; Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service.	Milk, beans, bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, wheat flour, corn.	2,384,000
El Salvador	Earthquake	Catholic Relief	Nonfat dry milk, cornmeal, wheat flour, bulgur, wheat.	34,000
Ceylon	Cyclone	CARE	Nonfat dry milk, wheat flour	26,876
Greece	Earthquake	CARE; Church World Service	Wheat flour	10,200
Jordan	Flood	CARE; Catholic Relief; Mennonite Central Committee.	Wheat flour, milk, bulgur, beans, cheese, vegetable oil.	4,227
Fiji Islands	Typhoon flood	Catholic Relief	Not reported	5,211
Philippines	Fire	Catholic Relief; Church World Service; Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service.	do	11,000
Do	Volcano	Catholic Relief; Church World Service; CARE.	Nonfat dry milk, wheat, bulgur, beans, cornmeal, vegetable oil, wheat flour.	15,068
Morocco	Floods	Catholic Relief; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.	Wheat flour, vegetable oil	48,300
Togo	Mass accident	Catholic Relief	Wheat flour, beans, nonfat dry milk, cornmeal.	1,600
Bahamas	Hurricane	CARE	Not reported	1,560
Bolivia	Flood	Catholic Relief	Wheat flour, bulgur, nonfat dry milk, beans, vegetable oil.	292
Brazil	Floods	Catholic Relief; Church World Service; Lutheran World Relief.	Nonfat dry milk, bulgur, cornmeal, vegetable oil, wheat flour.	523,800
Chile	do	Catholic Relief; Church World Service; CARE; Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service.	Nonfat dry milk, wheat flour, vegetable oil, cornmeal, wheat.	566,660
Ecuador	do	Catholic Relief; CARE	Nonfat dry milk, wheat flour, bulgur, vegetable oil, cornmeal.	6,500
Honduras	Drought	Catholic Relief	Corn	131,000
Korea	Floods	Catholic Relief; CARE; Church World Service; Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service.	Wheat	234,000

At a refugee camp in South Vietnam, civilians displaced from their homes by war distribute corn provided under the Food for Peace program. The Agency for International Development and U.S. voluntary organizations organized the donation of American food to Vietnamese refugees.

Refugees

Continuing strife in Viet-Nam and unsettled conditions in a number of other countries have resulted in the uprooting of additional thousands of innocent people during 1965.

In some areas, unrepatriated refugees—victims of natural and man-made calamities—are still unable to be rehabilitated.

In response to these needs, the U.S. contributed Food for Peace commodities to 1.7 million refugees around the world during 1965. This was accomplished through the voluntary agencies under title III and through governments or international agencies under title II. Often, programs were carried out in cooperation with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees.

In Viet-Nam, over 145,000 refugees were helped, and food assistance is being stepped up as the number of refugees increases. In India, 67,000 Tibetan refugees of Communist aggression are being helped, and in Hong Kong, over 131,000 refugees from Communist China are being assisted.

In the Middle East, the U.S. is providing annually 87,000 tons of wheat flour and vegetable oil for the Palestine Refugee program of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

About 78,000 refugees from tribal warfare and internal political strife are being given food assistance in the Congo, Dahomey, Senegal, and Tanzania.

The delivery and distribution of U.S. Food for Peace commodities are carried out in many remote areas in spite of difficult problems of topography and war dangers.

Support of Farmer-Owned Cooperatives

In response to the congressional mandate contained in an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Food for Peace commodities are used whenever feasible to develop and strengthen farmer-owned cooperatives abroad.

This is most often accomplished through grants of feed grain to organized cooperatives for sale to members involved in livestock or poultry production.

Feed grain sales are usually made on a credit basis with payment being made when livestock or poultry products are sold. Sales proceeds are used to purchase feed supplements and pay costs of program operation. Net proceeds, after payment of all authorized costs, revert to the cooperative as capital funds.

The following are examples of such programs:

Vietnam.—U.S. feed grains have been donated through the National Federation of Cooperatives of Vietnam to support a pig and poultry production program. The program has increased production of hogs and poultry both for local consumption and consumption in the Saigon area. Feeder pigs are being purchased by the National Cooperative from farmers in the Delta region and after vaccination and quarantine are sold to farmers north of Saigon. Both pigs and feed grain are sold on credit terms with payment being made to the Cooperatives when the hogs are sold for slaughter. AID and Vietnamese technicians provide assistance to beginning farmers in management, feeding and marketing. The net proceeds received by the National Federation of Cooperatives are distributed to local cooperatives for equipment and services which assist members in poultry and hog production.

Brazil.—A grant of grain sorghum was made to the Farmers Cooperative in the State of Ceara for sale on credit terms to 3,600 members engaged in dairy production. A staff of 5 dairy and veterinary technicians was hired to provide assistance to members. A disease control program and artificial insemination program have been started. The Farmers Cooperative built a pasteurization plant financed by a loan from the Agricultural Bank and is already processing 2,000 gallons of milk per day.

Other Programs.—During 1965 U.S. donated feed grains were being used in cooperative livestock programs in Korea, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Vietnam, Jamaica, and Brazil.

DOMESTIC DONATIONS PROGRAMS

Title III authorizes two donation programs: Section 302 amended and broadened the authority contained in section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 for donations of surplus food for domestic distribution to eligible recipients and outlets, and for distribution to needy persons overseas through nonprofit American voluntary relief agencies and intergovernmental organizations. Foreign donations have been discussed above.

During 1965, domestic donations of dry beans, bulgur, butter, cheese, corn meal, corn grits, flour, nonfat dry milk, rice, and rolled wheat totaled 1,032.4 million pounds, valued at $98 million. The domestic beneficiaries included about 20.4 million school children as compared

to 18.9 million in the previous year. These foods were also made available to children in child-care centers and in Project Headstart operations. Over 1.3 million needy persons in charitable institutions, many of whom are aged, as well as some 5.8 million needy persons in family units participated in the program.

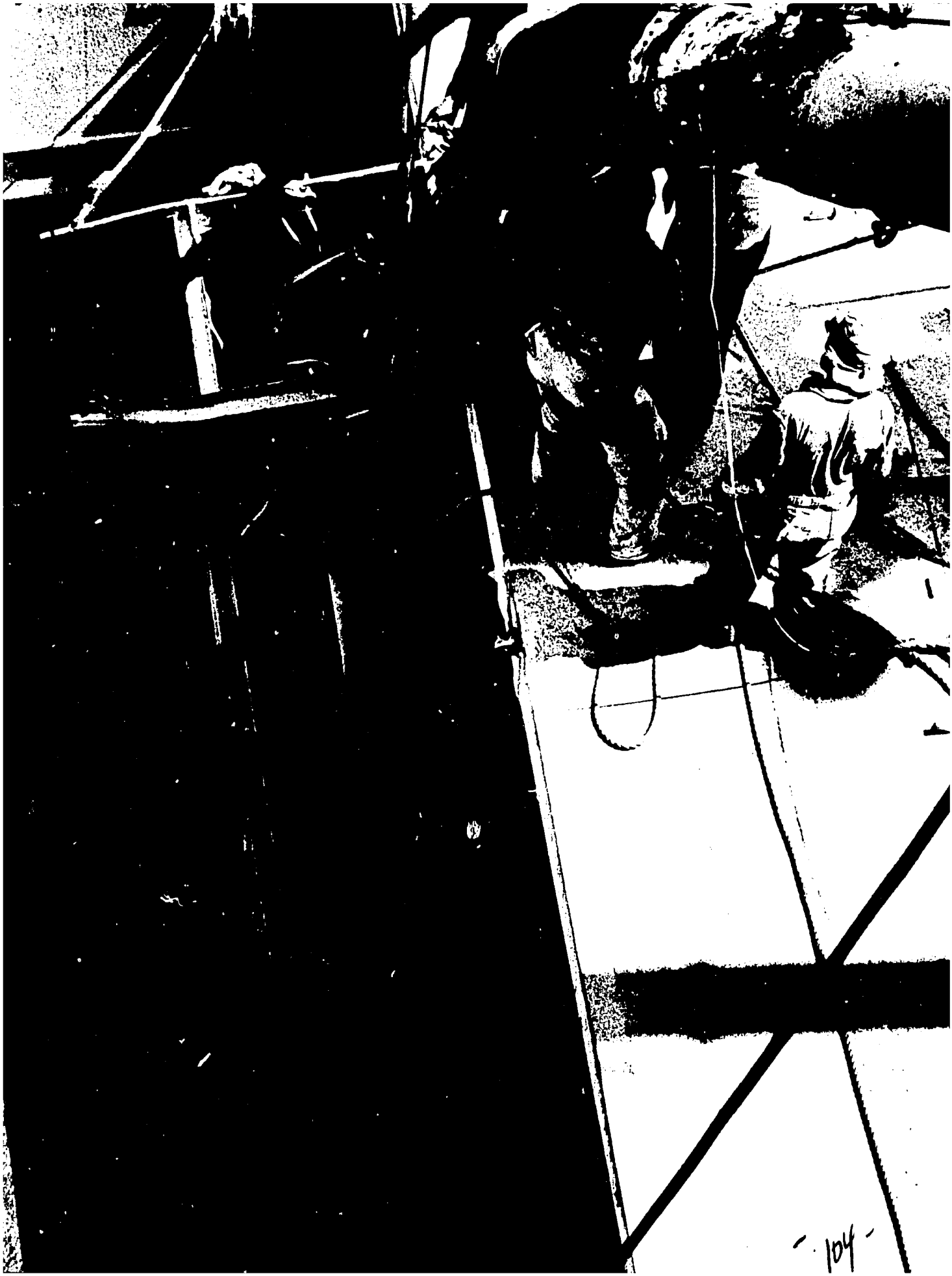
Those geographical areas now under jurisdiction or administration of the United States, such as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, are authorized by Public Law 85–931 to receive Federal donations of surplus foods on the same basis as any State or possession of the United States.

Table XXXIV shows a breakdown of the commodities furnished under this program.

TABLE XXXIV.—Quantities and cost of sec. 416 donations, domestic and foreign, July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1965

Commodity	Domestic donations		Foreign donations		Total	
	Quantity	Cost [1]	Quantity	Cost [1]	Quantity	Cost [1]
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Beans, dry	576,331	46,197	263,208	20,856	839,539	67,053
Bulgur	12,251	863	1,018,578	155,364	1,030,829	156,227
Butter	878,137	540,560	227,344	152,641	1,105,481	693,201
Butter oil			299,168	243,114	299,168	243,114
Cheese	720,928	284,140	616,549	266,979	1,337,477	551,119
Corn	6,946	261	492,392	18,407	499,338	18,668
Cornmeal	1,443,081	59,785	3,237,699	282,833	4,680,780	342,618
Flour	3,934,396	227,555	9,339,513	562,674	13,273,909	790,229
Ghee			9,402	7,771	9,402	7,771
Grain sorghums			6,147	110	6,147	110
Grits, corn	10,780	407			10,780	407
Milk, nonfat dry	1,239,301	213,604	5,213,910	903,266	6,453,211	1,116,870
Rice	1,078,746	119,139	736,062	90,156	1,814,808	209,295
Shortening	52,562	10,097	260,330	49,967	312,892	60,064
Vegetable oils			483,668	88,766	483,668	88,766
Wheat	22,240	1,101	1,235,806	55,230	1,258,046	56,331
Wheat, rolled	269,072	18,956	170,939	9,383	440,011	28,339
Total	10,244,771	1,522,665	23,610,715	2,907,517	33,855,486	4,430,182

[1] Estimated CCC cost.



BARTER OPERATIONS

Title III of Public Law 480 and the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act both contain authority to barter agricultural commodities for goods and services procured abroad by U.S. Government agencies and for foreign-produced strategic materials for stockpiling.

Barter contracts between the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture and private U.S. firms provide for the acquisition and export by U.S. firms of agricultural commodities and for the delivery in return to the U.S. Government of materials, goods, or services. These contracts provide that the agricultural commodities may be exported only to certain eligible foreign countries; that such commodities may not be transshipped or re-exported; that barter contractors must provide financial coverage in cash or letters of credit for agricultural commodities acquired before strategic materials or goods or services are delivered and that at least 50 percent of the ocean-shipping carrying strategic materials imported into the United States and items delivered abroad for U.S. Government agencies must be on privately-owned U.S.-flag vessels.

Before 1963, barter transactions were used primarily to acquire foreign-produced strategic materials for Government stockpiles. Because many of the Government's emergency stockpile needs had been met, the barter program was reviewed in 1962 by the Executive Stockpile Committee. This group recommended a shift in emphasis toward use of the program in meeting the overseas procurement needs of Government agencies. From 1963, the barter program has emphasized the use of U.S. agricultural commodities to procure materials, goods and services for U.S. Government agencies which in turn reimburse CCC in dollars for the value of such procurements.

Consistent with the recommendations of the Executive Stockpile Committee, which were approved by the President, barter procurement to meet the needs of Government agencies increased to a new high of $163.9 million in 1965, more than $50 million above the 1964 level. Procurements for the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development, which have major offshore purchase programs, are conducted under procedures developed jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the procuring agencies.

In 1965, barter procurements for the Department of Defense were valued at $112.1 million. Among the various supplies and services procured for Department of Defense overseas installations in Europe and Asia were PX supplies, lockers, base maintenance services, lumber, and transportation and stevedoring services.

Procurements for AID in 1965 were valued at $51.8 million. They included cement, petroleum products, fertilizer, and sugar. Much of this material was delivered to Vietnam. Most items procured for AID under barter transactions are those for which the United States is a consistent net importer.

Barter procurements for federal agencies have contributed substantially to improvement of the U.S. balance of payments position by using agricultural exports for purchases which otherwise would have resulted in overseas expenditures of dollars.

Under policies in effect since 1963, barter for strategic materials may be done only to fill unmet stockpile objec-

Grain being loaded at the port of Baltimore for shipment overseas as part of a P.L. 480 barter transaction. U.S. farm products were shipped to 63 countries during 1965 under barter provisions of P.L. 480. Barter transactions are used primarily to meet the overseas procurement needs of the U.S. Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development.

TABLE XXXV.—Summary of barter contracting in specified periods

Purpose	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1964	Calendar year 1965	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1965
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Stockpile materials:[1]			
Strategic	151.5	----------	151.5
Supplemental	1,376.1	6.9	1,383.0
Total stockpile	1,527.6	6.9	1,534.5
Supply:[2]			
Agency for International Development	60.2	51.8	112.0
Atomic Energy Commission	16.5	----------	16.5
Department of Defense	204.7	112.1	316.8
Total supply	281.4	163.9	445.3
Grand total	1,809.0	170.8	1,979.8

[1] Barter contracts providing for the acquisition of strategic materials for transfer to strategic and supplemental stockpiles. The figure for contracts for acquisition of materials for the strategic stockpile has been adjusted to reflect transfers of material valued at $258.6 million to the supplemental stockpile.

[2] Barter contracts providing for acquisition of strategic and other materials, equipment and services for other Government agencies. Adjustments have been made to reflect transfers to supplemental stockpile of $8.8 million originally acquired for AEC and $4.1 million originally acquired for Defense.

tives, unless the acquisition is more advantageous than acquiring additional foreign currencies, or will further international economic or foreign policy interests of the United States or enables conversion of an existing Government dollar contract to a barter basis. During 1965, barter contracts valued at $6.9 million were signed providing for the exchange of agricultural commodities for strategic materials.

Barter contracts during 1965 totaled $170.8 million, bringing the cumulative value of barter contracts since July 1954 to approximately $2 billion. Contracts negotiated in 1964 totaled $128.4 million.

Agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts totaled $182.3 million in 1965 as compared with $122.9 million in 1964.

Under the barter program, 125 countries and areas have received agricultural commodities during the period July 1, 1954 to December 31, 1965. The value of these commodities, based on export market prices, was approximately $1,954.4 million. The amount received by each country and area is shown in appendix table 27.

Materials delivered to CCC and reimbursements made to CCC for goods and services procured for the Department of Defense, the Agency for International Development, and other U.S. agencies totaled $150.8 million in 1965 as compared to $103.9 million in 1964. Cumulative value for the period July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1965 is $1,812.3 million, of which $1,500.8 million represents deliveries of materials and $311.5 million represents reimbursements credited to CCC for procurements for other agencies.

A total of approximately $1.4 billion in strategic materials has been transferred to the supplemental stockpile. CCC receives reimbursement for these transfers by appropriation as provided for in section 206 of Public Law 540, 84th Congress. Materials in CCC's inventories, as well as subsequent deliveries of materials under existing contracts, will be transferred to the supplemental stockpile or other Government agencies with reimbursement to CCC.

Details pertaining to barter shipments appear in tables XXXV, XXXVI, and XXXVII. Differences between barter contract amounts shown in table XXXV and the value of materials, equipment, and services in table XXXVI in most instances are caused by the time lag between contracting and delivery.

TABLE XXXVI.—Value of materials, equipment, and services received in specified periods [1]

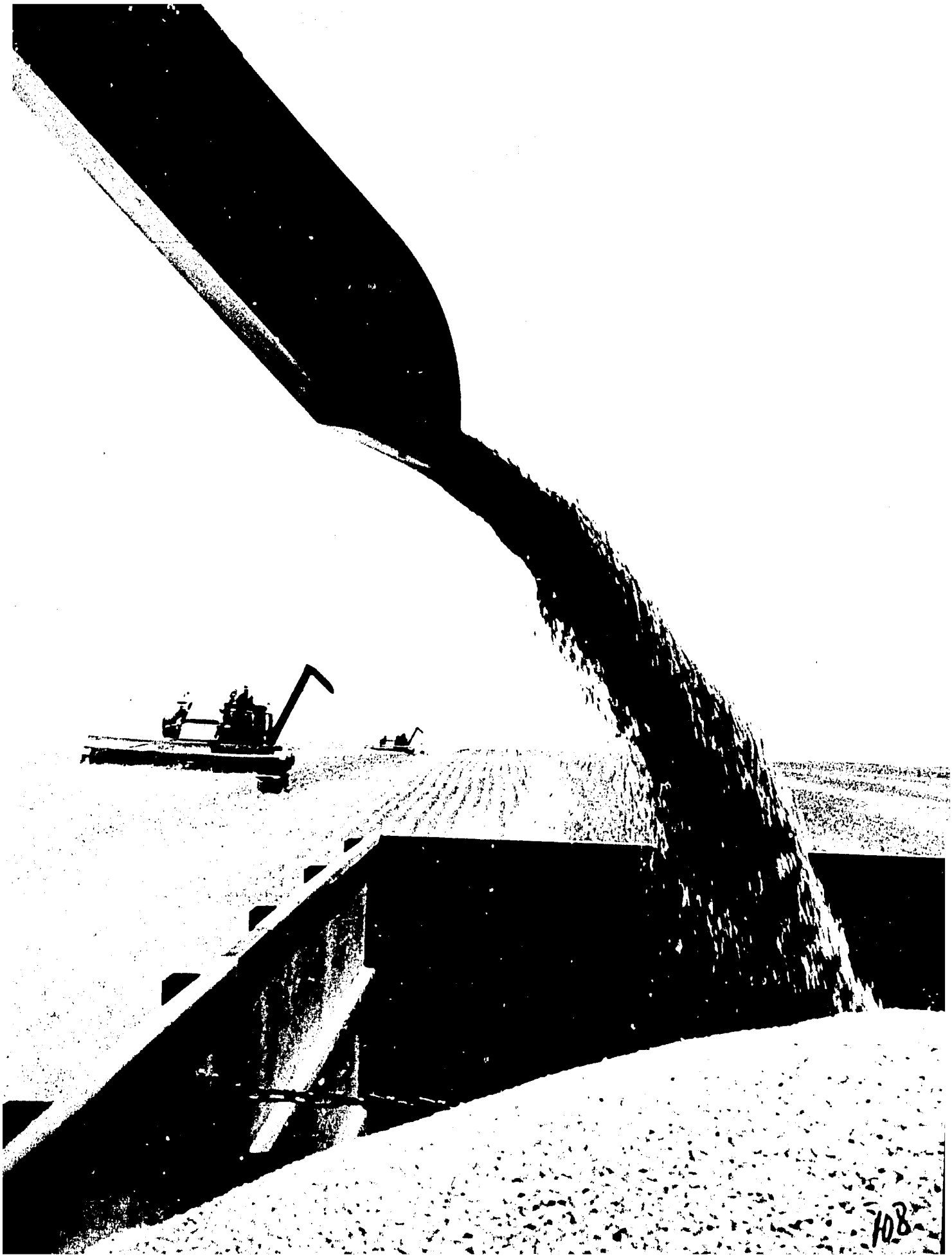
Purpose	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1964	Calendar year 1965	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1965
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Stockpile materials:			
Strategic	[1]51.5	----------	151.5
Supplemental [2]	1,325.8	23.5	1,349.3
Total stockpile	1,477.3	23.5	1,500.8
Supply: [3]			
Agency for International Development	48.9	25.7	74.6
Atomic Energy Commission	9.2	----------	9.2
Department of Defense	126.1	101.6	227.7
Total supply	184.2	127.3	311.5
Grand total	1,661.5	150.8	1,812.3

[1] The table shows the value of strategic materials delivered to CCC by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for Department of Defense, Agency for International Development, and the Atomic Energy Commission.
[2] Materials transferred or to be transferred to the supplemental stockpile as provided by sec. 206 of the Agricultural Act of 1956.
[3] Strategic and other materials, goods, equipment, and services for other Government agencies.

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

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1964	Calendar Year 1965	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1965
		1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units
Wheat [1]	Bu	378,428	28,617	407,045
Corn	do	249,739	10,324	260,063
Barley	do	94,653	843	95,496
Oats	do	41,961	----------	41,961
Grain sorghums	Cwt	74,865	2,461	77,326
Soybean oil	Lb	42,604	133,449	176,053
Cottonseed oil	do	34,731	82,568	117,299
Cotton	Bale	2,483	381	2,864
Dry milk	Lb	178,218	381	178,599
Butter	do	32,934	10	32,944
Tobacco	do	192,472	54,335	246,807
Cigarettes	No	----------	238,931	238,931
Other [2]	MT	792	----------	792
Total quantity	do	24,282	1,380	25,662
		Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Total value	----------	1,772.1	182.3	1,954.4

[1] Includes 17.6 million bu. shipped as wheat flour during the years 1957–1964 and 0.128 million bu. in 1965.
[2] Includes rye, soybeans, rice, wool, cheese, flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed meal, and peanuts.



TITLE IV
LONG-TERM DOLLAR CREDIT SALES

The volume of U.S. farm products sent overseas under the long-term dollar credit provisions of title IV continued to increase. The 1.7 million tons of commodities shipped in 1965 nearly totaled the combined tonnage shipped during the first 3½ years of title IV operations.

Title IV, Public Law 480, provides for the sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities on a long-term dollar credit basis under two separate programs—by agreement between the United States and recipient governments, and by agreement between the United States and private trade entities in foreign countries. Delivery periods may be up to 10 years. Dollar repayment for the commodities may cover up to a 20-year period.

Major objectives of this program are to stimulate and increase the sale of surplus 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

Eighteen title IV agreements or amendments to agreements were signed with the governments of 11 countries during 1965.[1] These agreements and amendments provided for financing the sale and export of commodities having an export market value of approx-

[1] In addition to the 10 countries shown in appendix table 28, an amendment was signed with Greece on April 27, 1965, providing for an increase in financing on a previous agreement reached in 1964.

imately $170 million, including applicable ocean transportation costs, with eventual payment in dollars. The agreements involve approximately 61.0 million bushels of wheat, 6.4 million bushels of feed grains and 143,600 bales of cotton, plus important amounts of other surplus agricultural commodities. (Appendix tables 31 and 34.)

From the signing of the first title IV agreement on August 21, 1961 through December 31, 1965, a total of 65 agreements and amendments have been signed with the governments of 23 countries. These provided for financing exports of surplus agricultural commodities having a market value of approximately $539 million, including ocean transportation costs [2] and representing a total CCC commitment of about $698 million.

To protect regular cash export markets during the supply periods covered by the agreements and amendments signed, the purchasing countries are required to maintain normal commercial imports from the United States and other free world sources. Under the agreements and amendments entered into during 1965, these commitments to make commercial imports totaled more than 433,000 metric tons of wheat, 8,600 metric tons of feed grains, 349,000 bales of cotton, 29,500 metric tons of edible vegetable oils, 43,000 metric tons of rice, and 3,763 metric tons of tobacco.

Shipments under title IV are continuing to increase in volume, totaling about 1.7 million metric tons in 1965. This was approximately equal to the cumulative quantity of all such previous title IV exports. The market value of the 1965 shipments was about $123 million, bringing to $315 million the value of all title IV shipments through December 31, 1965.

Dollar repayments to the United States from government-to-government agreements began in 1963 and amounted to approximately $2.3 million in principal and interest in that year. Repayments in 1964 totaled $5.5 million, and in 1965 were $26.8 million ($21.4 million principal and $5.4 million interest). As of December 31, 1965, therefore, cumulative dollar repayments under title IV government-to-government sales agreements totaled $34.6 million (26.7 million principal and $7.9 million interest).

In addition to pursuing the objective of maximizing immediate dollar sales of U.S. agricultural commodities, title IV programs are designed to develop future foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and to assist in the economic and social development of friendly nations through extension of credit.

With these objectives in mind, and to assure that the purchasing government's use of the credit is coordinated with other U.S. development and assistance programs in the country, the recipient country and the United States negotiate an understanding regarding the purposes for which the government of the purchasing country shall use the local currencies which become available to it from the local sale of the title IV commodities.

The negotiation of title IV agreements may also include mutual understandings relating to the importing country's use of the commodities or conditions affecting their sale and distribution. In negotiating the initial title IV, Public Law 480, agreement with the Government of Iran, for example, mutual agreement was reached concerning reductions of inland rail freight rates so as to facilitate the use of imported corn for livestock feeding. Iran subsequently reduced the freight rate on corn and other feed grains to the same rate applicable to wheat and eliminated the commercial profit tax on imported corn. These actions eliminated major costs barriers to the use of imported feed grains for livestock feeding. This is a first step toward development of a greatly enlarged domestic dairy and livestock industry in Iran and creates a potential commercial market for U.S. feed grains.

The agreement with the Ryukyu Islands is another example of the way in which title IV sales proceeds are used to assist economic development of the country and develop potential markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. Here, also, more livestock output is needed to meet local demand. Some of the title IV-financed projects reach the farm level in the form of loans to individual livestock producers. Producer loans made thus far total 82, primarily for hog production. Title IV sales proceeds are also being used to finance construction of facilities for marketing, slaughtering, and processing livestock and livestock products and for importing, processing, and distributing grain. These projects will build

[2] At least 50 percent of the volume of each commodity procured under title IV is required to be shipped on U.S.-flag vessels. The cost of shipping on U.S. vessels is financed under title IV agreements and dollar repayment is made by the recipient country of that portion of the costs equivalent to the foreign flag rate.

a solid food and agriculture base for economic development while at the same time facilitating future U.S. commercial exports of grains and other agricultural commodities to the Ryukyu Islands.

In Ecuador, the sales proceeds from title IV commodities are helping to finance colonization cooperatives and community development, land reform and legalization of land holdings, development of rural settlements, and technical training.

The Peruvian Government is using part of the title IV sales proceeds to finance a colonization project in northern Peru.

In the Republic of China, title IV sales proceeds have been made available for loans to various private industrial development projects.

In Iraq, title IV funds have been made available for housing loans, road improvement, control of crop diseases and pests, drilling and maintenance of wells, tourism development, and loans to agricultural cooperatives.

The Government of Kenya is using sales proceeds to finance expansion of classrooms and other secondary technical school and college facilities. Additional funds will be used for financing range management training and demonstration programs, housing, and other social development projects.

Private Trade Sales Agreements

Five title IV private trade agreements totaling $45.7 million in export market value (including applicable ocean transportation costs) were signed during 1965. Under these agreements the United States will export more than 23.9 million bushels of feed grains, 2.0 million bushels of wheat, 8.6 million pounds of vegetable oils, and 22 million pounds of tallow, to private trade entities in Iran, Spain, and the Republic of China. Of the $45.7 million to be financed, 82 percent will be repaid in equal annual installments over a period of 10 years or less. The interest rates average slightly over 4 percent per annum.

The largest of the five title IV agreements signed in 1965 is with the Spanish Cooperative for Commercialization of Farm Products (COES). Over the 3-year supply period covered by the agreement, COES will import, distribute, and sell 600,000 tons of U.S. feed grains to its livestock producing members. COES will use the proceeds to finance the building of 5 feed grain port, storage, and handling facilities; 4 feed-processing plants; 7 livestock-fattening centers; 10 slaughterhouses; 4 refrigerated meat distribution facilities; 10 livestock demonstration farms; and the purchase of vehicles for marketing feed grains, mixed feeds, and meats. These facilities will in turn earn revenue that will be used in repaying dollars to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In addition to the 600,000 tons of U.S. feed grains to be imported under credit terms, COES has agreed to make regular commercial imports during the next three years of at least 321,000 tons of U.S. feed grains, plus an additional 134,000 tons of feed grains from free world sources, including the United States. COES plans to make substantial imports of U.S. soybean meal and other feed ingredients, live cattle, and equipment needed in carrying out its livestock production and marketing program.

The title IV private trade agreement with the Iranian Bank of Development and Rural Cooperatives (Bank Omran) requires that the Iranian currency proceeds from the sale of 46,000 metric tons of wheat be used to expand the Bank's supervised agricultural credit and cooperative services to more than 11,000 subsistence level farmers. These farmers, most of whom are producing truck crops and dairy and livestock products, will now get production credit on reasonable terms through their local cooperatives. These additional credit and cooperative service facilities will lead to an increased use of feed grains on the part of the livestock producers. In combination with the reduction in feed grain import taxes and inland freight rates discussed above, this should facilitate development of a commercial market for U.S. feed grains in Iran, while increasing local living standards as well.

The flexibility of the private trade program is demonstrated by the agreement with the Taiwan Development Corporation of Taipei. This firm will use the proceeds from the sale of $3 million worth of U.S. corn and inedible tallow to finance the construction of an apartment complex in the suburbs of Taipei to house approximately 1,000 Taiwan families. This will help to alleviate the acute housing shortage in that rapidly growing capital city.

TABLE XXXVIII.—Countries having title I programs in fiscal year 1956 and not in fiscal year 1965

Country	Title I program fiscal year 1956	Title I imports fiscal year 1956	Commercial imports fiscal year 1956	Other imports [1] fiscal year 1956	Percent commercial	Title IV imports fiscal year 1965	Commercial imports fiscal year 1965	Other imports [1] fiscal year 1965	Percent commercial
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	
Argentina	31.1	20.1	1.2	----------	6	----------	4.8	6.9	41
Austria	28.5	15.0	7.0	13.0	20	----------	11.0	----------	100
Burma	21.7	----------	----------	.2	0	----------	3.9	3.9	50
Chile	39.6	4.0	11.8	.1	74	12.7	6.3	10.1	22
Ecuador	4.0	2.4	3.4	.1	58	1.3	7.6	2.0	69
Finland	22.3	6.8	5.2	2.0	37	----------	14.8	3.4	81
France	.7	.9	21.4	59.7	26	----------	145.7	----------	100
Germany	1.2	.9	192.0	77.2	71	----------	403.3	2.7	99
Italy	50.0	14.3	29.0	71.1	25	----------	237.6	5.6	98
Japan	150.8	83.1	189.9	98.7	51	----------	749.5	----------	100
Portugal	7.1	.6	7.0	4.5	57	5.3	6.5	7.7	33
Spain	117.5	59.0	11.6	54.9	9	----------	121.4	5.8	95
Thailand	2.0	1.9	6.2	----------	76	----------	15.9	.1	99
United Kingdom	27.2	26.9	244.5	123.3	62	----------	414.5	2.2	100
Total	503.7	235.9	730.2	504.8	----------	19.3	2,142.8	50.4	----------

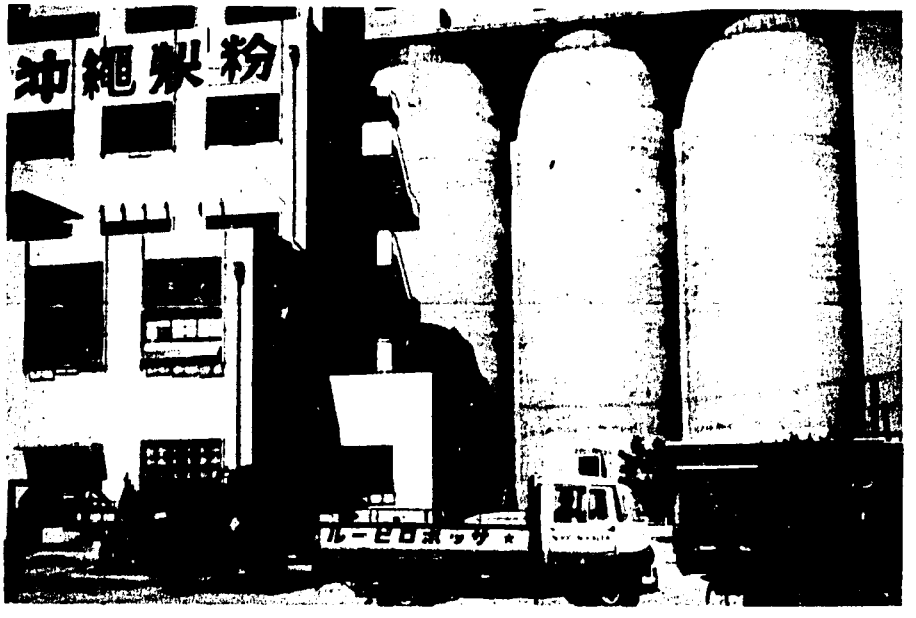
[1] Other imports include title II and III donations, title III barter, economic aid, CCC credit sales, and Export-Import Bank loans.

TABLE XXXIX.—Countries in title I in fiscal year 1956 and fiscal year 1965

Country	Title I program fiscal year 1956	Title I imports fiscal year 1956	Commercial imports fiscal year 1956	Other imports fiscal year 1956 [1]	Percent commercial	Title I imports fiscal year 1965	Title IV imports fiscal year 1965	Commercial imports fiscal year 1965	Other imports fiscal year 1965 [1]	Percent commercial
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.		Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	
Brazil	41.9	27.8	9.8	2.7	24	75.5	--------	11.4	20.1	11
Colombia	16.9	10.3	19.9	2.2	61	3.6	--------	7.8	11.7	34
Greece	20.5	13.0	3.4	38.6	6	6.2	13.2	11.8	6.2	32
Indonesia	96.7	.7	5.0	7.0	39	1.5	--------	2.7	6.5	25
Iran	12.5	3.6	.6	.7	11	12.2	4.5	26.4	.9	60
Israel	40.9	20.4	9.5	.5	31	22.2	--------	41.7	10.8	56
Korea	58.8	15.5	4.0	30.0	8	58.5	--------	20.4	19.5	21
Pakistan	46.3	4.5	--------	45.6	--------	162.3	--------	1.8	4.3	1
Paraguay	3.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	2.3	--------	.3	.2	10
Peru	13.5	5.7	9.1	1.5	56	1.7	--------	23.5	7.9	71
Turkey	44.5	9.4	1.3	17.7	4	33.4	--------	.4	5.0	1
United Arab Republic	19.6	17.1	14.1	24.1	26	101.3	--------	20.1	14.6	15
Yugoslavia	123.1	61.5	2.3	36.5	2	2.7	96.1	--------	9.1	--------
Total	538.2	189.5	79.0	207.1		483.4	113.8	168.3	116.8	

[1] Other imports include title II and III donations, title III barter, economic aid, CCC credits sales, and Export-Import Bank loans.

Countries buying commodities for title IV dollar credits had repaid the U.S. $34.6 million through 1965. The local currencies which countries acquire when they sell title IV food and fiber to their own citizens is used for economic development projects agreeable to the U.S.—such as this grain elevator in the Ryukyu Islands.



1956 RECIPIENTS: Ten Years Later

From the beginning of Public Law 480 through December 31, 1965, 506 sales agreements have been signed with 60 countries. Under sales and donation programs combined, 150 million tons of farm commodities, having a total export market value of $14.6 billion, have been supplied to over six score countries.

The first complete fiscal year of Public Law 480 operations was fiscal year 1956. By the end of that fiscal year, title I sales programs were underway with 27 countries. In seeking ways to measure the effectiveness of Public Law 480, the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act, one yardstick is the degree to which commercial marketing has replaced concessional imports. Even restricting consideration to imports from the United States, it is interesting to review the current picture of those countries who were recipients in 1956.

Fourteen of the 27 countries were no longer receiving title I food aid in 1965 (see Table XXXVIII). All but two were receiving virtually 100 percent of their agricultural imports from the United States on full commercial terms. Together, these 14 had tripled their combined commercial purchases of U.S. food and fiber. In 1956, seven of these countries purchased 50 percent or more of their U.S. agricultural imports on a commercial sales basis. In 1965, eleven of them did. Some among this group of 14 had become food aid donor nations.

Even if one excludes France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, who in 1956 were at the end of U.S. supported postwar reconstruction, and whose current commercial purchases are very large, the remaining countries bought commercially almost $1.2 billion in U.S. agricultural products in 1965. This was over four times their commercial purchases in 1956.

The remaining 13 of the original 27 recipients were still receiving title I food aid a decade later (see Table XXXIX). Nevertheless, their combined commercial purchases from the United States had more than doubled during the period, rising from $79 million in 1956 to $168 million in 1965. Of these 13, three countries had made the transition to title IV purchases for dollars by December 31, 1965, and were still receiving title I shipments only as a result of agreements signed prior to 1965; an additional four countries will begin to buy under title IV during 1966.

A wide range of problems confronts that group of countries still buying U.S. farm commodities under title I. Some are making encouraging, even surprising progress. Others have not yet mastered basic problems of capital formation, manpower training, and agricultural technology. Many still face difficulties in breaking away from antiquated systems of cultivation, land tenure, and marketing. Some are under relentless pressure from population increases.

Despite these and other difficulties, most of the continuing title I recipients have succeeded in expanding food production fast enough to keep pace with population growth.

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Summary of 1965 Amendments Affecting Public Law 480

1. Public Law 89–171, 79 Stat. 653, approved September 6, 1965, amended section 102 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide that: It is the sense of the Congress, that assistance under this or any other Act to any foreign country which hereafter permits, or fails to take adequate measures to prevent, the damage or destruction by mob action of United States property within such country, should be terminated and should not be resumed until the President determines that appropriate measures have been taken by such country to prevent a recurrence thereof (22 U.S.C. 2151).

2. Public Law 89–171, 79 Stat. 653, approved September 6, 1965, provides: (1) That no sale under title I shall be made to the United Arab Republic unless the President determines that such sale is essential to the national interest of the United States, (2) That no such sale shall be based on the requirements of the United Arab Republic for more than one fiscal year, and (3) That the President shall keep the Foreign Relations Committee and the Appropriations Committee of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives fully and currently informed with respect to sales made to the United Arab Republic under title I of this Act (7 U.S.C. 1701–1709).

3. Public Law 89–106, 79 Stat. 431, approved August 4, 1965, provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may release such amounts of the funds set aside for market development under section 104(a) as he determines not to be needed, within a reasonable period of time, for such purpose.

4. Section 709 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 provides that "The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to use funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase sufficient supplies of dairy products at market prices to meet the requirements of any programs for the schools (other than fluid milk in the case of schools), domestic relief distribution, community action, foreign distribution, and such other programs as are authorized by law, when there are insufficient stocks of dairy products in the hands of Commodity Credit Corporation available for these purposes."

TABLE 1.—Public Law 480 commitments [1] to export U.S. farm commodities, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965

[In millions of dollars] [2]

Fiscal year	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Total all titles
	Sales for local currencies	Disaster relief and other assistance [3]	Foreign donations	Barter	Long-term dollar sales	
1955	354.6	107.8	197.2	124.6	----------	784.2
1956	670.4	101.0	302.5	298.4	----------	1,372.3
1957	1,034.2	131.2	253.7	400.5	----------	1,819.6
1958	727.5	109.5	272.5	99.8	----------	1,209.3
1959	830.1	77.8	209.8	132.3	----------	1,250.0
1960	1,003.3	85.6	148.9	149.2	----------	1,387.0
1961	[4] 1,885.1	270.8	208.2	143.9	----------	2,508.0
1962	1,563.5	210.3	224.5	198.4	34.0	2,230.7
1963	1,201.5	306.7	277.3	60.1	79.3	1,924.9
1964	611.2	275.9	334.6	112.2	116.2	1,450.1
1965	682.2	232.0	207.5	130.0	210.5	1,463.0
1966 (1st half)	272.9	154.2	67.4	105.0	143.6	741.1
Total	10,836.3	2,062.8	[5] 2,704.1	1,954.4	583.6	18,140.2

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

[2] 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.

[3] Includes child feeding, economic development, and World Food Program.

[4] Includes financing for last 3 years of 4-year India agreement signed May 4, 1960.

[5] Figures include authorized ocean freight costs on title III foreign donations through fiscal 1961.

TABLE 2.—Public Law 480 exports, quantities of commodities, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965

Commodity	Unit	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Total Public Law 480
				Barter	Foreign donations		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Grains and products:							
Wheat and wheat equivalent	Bu	3,003,662	236,248	407,045	254,927	48,611	3,950,493
Wheat	do	2,978,236	167,634	360,855	20,682	92,515	3,619,922
Wheat flour	Lb	10,216,063	2,807,041	776,366	9,364,093	92,603	23,256,166
Bulgur	do	13,020	229,780	----------	1,025,557	330	1,268,687
Rolled wheat	do	----------	10,816	----------	170,939	----------	181,755
Feed grains	Bu	442,088	68,255	548,085	8,972	19,282	1,086,682
Corn	do	218,195	42,310	260,063	8,862	13,740	543,170
Barley	do	149,890	15,926	95,496	----------	996	262,308
Grain sorghums	do	62,459	10,019	136,298	110	883	209,769
Oats	do	6,807	----------	41,961	----------	----------	48,768
Rye	do	4,737	----------	14,267	----------	----------	19,004
Mixed feed grains	do	----------	----------	----------	----------	3,663	3,663

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 2.—Public Law 480 exports, quantities of commodities, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Title I	Title II	Title III		Title IV	Total Public Law 480
				Barter	Foreign donations		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Grains and products—Continued							
Rye flour	Lb		1,102				1,102
Cornmeal [1]	do		173,871		3,248,903		3,422,774
Rice	Cwt	103,266	4,754	4,444	7,361	2,862	122,687
Fats and oils:							
Lard	Lb	207,094				2,526	209,620
Tallow	do	1,085,674				100,521	1,186,195
Soybean oil	do	5,110,495	9,232	176,053	358,967	231,156	5,885,903
Cottonseed oil	do	1,534,848	41,436	117,299	180,410	2,594	1,876,587
Linseed oil	do	7,492		8,083			15,575
Vegetable oil, other	do		146,847		204,379		351,226
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts	do			9,169			9,169
Soybeans	Bu			5,932		3,316	9,248
Flaxseed	do			897			897
Oilseed meal	Lb			2,403		54,776	57,179
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed).	do	284,835				4,700	289,535
Milk (nonfat dry)	do	272.046	438,870	178,599	5,220,825	6,699	6,117,039
Milk (whole)	do	22,694					22,694
Milk (dry, modified)	do	55					55
Cheese	do	21,473	66,687	9,836	616,549		714,545
Butter	do	33,672	34,937	32,944	227,344		328,897
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.	do	15,954	12,900		309,544	3,820	342,218
Other dairy products	do	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef	do	119,883					119,883
Pork products	do	19,991					19,991
Poultry	do	35,982					35,982
Dried eggs	do	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Fresh and dried fruit	do	110,804					110,804
Canned fruits and juices	do	34,996					34,996
Dry edible beans	Cwt	710	755	566	2,632	292	4,955
Potatoes	Lb	50,822					50,822
Peas	Cwt	149					149
Lentils	do	24					24
Other:							
Cotton (including linters)	Bales	9,156	100	2,864		455	12,575
Wool	Lb			11,976			11,976
Fabric	do	450					450
Tobacco	do	433,985		246,807		10,343	691,135
Cigarettes	No			238,931			238,931
Seeds	Cwt	10					10
Total quantity: Thousand metric tons.		107,515	8,047	25,662	10,738	3,476	155,438

[1] Corn equivalent is 5,501,000 bushels for title II and 102,816,000 bushels for title III.

TABLE 3.—Title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1965

Country	Date signed	Estimated market value	Estimated CCC cost
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Turkey (amendment)	Jan. 22, 1965		
Tunisia	Feb. 17, 1965	14,690	17,300
India (amendment)	Apr. 21, 1965		
Morocco	Apr. 23, 1965	6,100	8,000
Philippines	do	12,570	19,150
Congo (amendment)	Apr. 29, 1965		650
Bolivia	May 12, 1965	3,830	6,730
Afghanistan	May 22, 1965	1,000	1,000
Vietnam	May 26, 1965	6,860	8,730
Israel (amendment)	May 27, 1965		
Do	June 22, 1965		
Vietnam (amendment)	July 9, 1965	7,090	10,730
Mali	July 14, 1965	580	990
Congo	July 19, 1965	12,100	21,060
India (amendment)	July 26, 1965	58,800	94,140
Chile	July 27, 1965	19,750	24,630
Vietnam (amendment)	Aug. 16, 1965	3,100	3,100
Guinea (amendment)	Sept. 19, 1965		650
Vietnam (amendment)	Sept. 23, 1965	12,530	16,440
Congo (amendment)	Sept. 28, 1965		940
India (amendment)	Sept. 29, 1965	29,650	43,340
Morocco (amendment)	Oct. 8, 1965	3,350	3,350
Vietnam (amendment)	Oct. 14, 1965	3,000	3,000
India (amendment)	Nov. 4, 1965	29,210	43,070
Do	Dec. 10, 1965	87,560	124,590
Vietnam (amendment)	Dec. 20, 1965	6,160	6,320
Total		317,930	[1] 457,910
Differential			[2] 30,120
Total including differential			488,030

[1] Difference between CCC cost on tables 3 and 6 is the result of reprograming agreements on Congo and Guinea.
[2] Differential estimated only on purchase authorizations issued against agreements.

TABLE 4.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation [1]	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Europe:												
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	--------	11.3	14.4	--------	--------	2.6	41.1	2.1	43.2	56.5
France	--------	--------	--------	23.0	12.6	--------	--------	--------	35.6	.1	35.7	47.3
Germany	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1.2	1.2	--------	1.2	1.2
Iceland	4.1	5.3	.3	.9	3.2	--------	.9	1.3	16.0	1.2	17.2	19.9
Italy	1.5	4.8	--------	76.9	20.4	--------	36.4	(2)	140.0	4.6	144.6	184.3
Netherlands	--------	--------	--------	.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	.2	--------	.2	.3
Poland	250.6	65.9	2.9	124.9	6.7	3.3	44.5	--------	498.8	39.0	537.8	750.9
Portugal	6.3	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6.3	.9	7.2	13.5
Spain	[3] 18.2	40.3	--------	[4] 119.5	24.8	--------	247.1	19.1	469.0	23.7	492.7	555.5
United Kingdom	--------	--------	--------	--------	38.0	--------	--------	10.1	48.1	.4	48.5	48.5
Yugoslavia	396.4	--------	--------	90.9	--------	.5	81.2	3.7	572.7	66.2	638.9	921.2
Total	694.5	134.3	3.2	457.1	124.9	3.8	412.5	38.2	1,868.5	141.5	2,010.0	2,659.2
Africa:												
Congo	18.6	4.2	13.1	3.9	9.4	12.0	--------	5.1	66.3	6.8	73.1	92.1
Dahomey	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------
Ethiopia	--------	--------	--------	.8	--------	--------	--------	--------	.8	.1	.9	1.3
Guinea	6.8	.1	16.2	1.0	--------	1.9	3.4	(2)	29.4	3.0	32.4	46.2
Ivory Coast	--------	--------	2.5	--------	--------	--------	1.0	--------	3.5	.3	3.8	5.0
Morocco	19.6	--------	--------	.8	.2	--------	6.0	--------	26.6	3.2	29.8	37.6
Senegal	--------	.5	3.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3.6	.4	4.0	5.8
Sudan	19.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	19.9	4.4	24.3	32.5
Tunisia	20.3	4.5	--------	1.0	--------	--------	9.4	(2)	35.2	4.0	39.2	52.0
Total	85.2	9.3	34.9	7.5	9.6	13.9	19.8	5.1	185.3	22.2	207.5	272.5

Near East and South Asia:												
Burma	--------	--------	--------	39.9	2.7	2.0	(2)	.1	44.7	1.8	46.5	62.9
Ceylon	13.4	--------	11.7	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	25.1	3.8	28.9	42.5
Cyprus	1.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1.9	.4	2.3	3.0
Greece	35.8	52.1	--------	--------	--------	4.4	26.5	--------	118.8	14.0	132.8	166.9
India	1,890.1	51.8	217.4	270.1	13.7	8.0	29.8	.1	2,481.0	461.7	2,942.7	4,119.2
Indonesia	19.6	--------	138.5	96.6	19.9	--------	--------	--------	274.6	23.7	298.3	464.2
Iran	52.7	--------	--------	--------	--------	.8	1.3	--------	54.8	12.3	67.1	93.3
Israel	96.3	100.0	4.4	5.5	1.7	20.6	35.5	15.4	279.4	29.9	309.3	403.6
Jordan	2.5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	2.5	.5	3.0	4.2
Pakistan	617.5	2.4	78.4	[5] 47.5	16.1	14.4	160.2	.3	936.8	138.0	1,074.8	1,453.4
Syrian Arab Republic	26.4	4.6	1.5	--------	.2	--------	--------	--------	32.7	5.2	37.9	54.7
Thailand	--------	--------	--------	--------	3.9	.2	--------	--------	4.1	.2	4.3	4.4
Turkey	290.5	22.9	3.5	--------	--------	2.2	169.5	6.6	495.2	52.8	548.0	755.9
United Arab Republic	531.9	56.1	5.3	--------	47.7	2.7	72.2	13.0	728.9	95.8	824.7	1,138.1
Total	3,578.6	289.9	460.7	459.6	105.9	55.3	495.0	35.5	5,480.5	840.1	6,320.6	8,766.3
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan)	110.8	1.5	--------	52.3	14.3	1.6	10.6	--------	191.1	18.0	209.1	290.6
Japan	47.9	13.3	13 7	52.5	7.6	--------	--------	--------	135.0	13.5	148.5	201.6
Korea	191.0	50.5	24.2	168.0	6.6	.3	7.6	8.0	456.2	43.4	499.6	692.8
Philippines	--------	--------	15.7	25.8	--------	1.7	.4	(2)	43.6	3.6	47.2	63.9
Vietnam	24.5	--------	8.9	44.5	30.1	39.4	--------	--------	147.4	11.7	159.1	206.4
Total	374.2	65.3	62.5	343.1	58.6	43.0	18.6	8.0	973.3	90.2	1,063.5	1,455.3
Latin America:												
Argentina	--------	--------	.3	--------	--------	--------	29.6	--------	29.9	.8	30.7	35.9
Bolivia	21.7	--------	.3	2.8	--------	.6	.3	--------	25.7	3.2	28.9	42.6
Brazil	482.9	1.4	--------	--------	.7	2.6	12.7	1.1	501.4	63.3	564.7	812.2
Chile	28.7	1.4	--------	13.7	1.9	--------	18.5	.4	64.6	5.2	69.8	93.7
Colombia	46.1	4.3	--------	11.9	2.1	.3	11.6	--------	76.3	9.2	85.5	112.9
Ecuador	3.0	--------	--------	1.1	1.7	--------	5.0	--------	10.8	.8	11.6	13.8
Mexico	--------	24.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	24.6	1.0	25.6	41.2
Paraguay	14.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	.4	.5	--------	15.1	3.0	18.1	25.1

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 4.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation [1]	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Latin America—Continued												
Peru	25.8	--------	9.9	--------	--------	.2	3.3	--------	39.2	3.4	42.6	63.0
Uruguay	14.0	7.2	--------	7.2	7.5	--------	--------	--------	35.9	3.5	39.4	49,4
Total	636.4	38.9	10.5	36.7	13.9	4.1	81.5	1.5	823.5	93.4	916.9	1.289.8
Grand total	5,368.9	[6] 537.7	571.8	1,304.0	312.9	[7] 120.1	[8] 1,027.4	[9] 88.3	9,331.1	1,187.4	10,518.5	14,443.1

[1] Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

[2] $50,000 or less.

[3] $4.4 million of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing of Swiss goods in Spain.

[4] Includes $0.3 million, cotton linters; $6.6 million, extra-long staple.

[5] Includes $16 million extra-long staple.

[6]

	Mil. dol.
Corn	293. 6
Oats	5. 3
Barley	162. 2
Grain sorghums	70. 7
Rye	5. 9
Total	537. 7

[7]

	Mil. dol.
Canned milk	1. 4
Anhydrous milk fat	1. 8
Condensed milk	41. 4
Dry whole milk	11. 1
Nonfat dry milk	26. 2
Evaporated milk	6. 6
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee	25. 6
Cheese	5. 9
Whey	. 1
Total	120. 1

[8]

Cottonseed/soybean oil	901. 8
Linseed oil	1. 1
Lard	29. 2
Tallow and/or grease	95. 3
Total	1, 027. 4

[9]

	Mil. dol.
Fruit:	
Austria, Burma, Congo, Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia	16. 6
Seeds:	
Chile	. 4
Potatoes:	
Spain	1. 4
Poultry:	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, United Arab Republic, Congo	11. 0
Beef:	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, United Arab Republic	42. 0
Pork:	
Korea, Spain	10. 0
Beans and Peas, Lentils:	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Congo, United Arab Republic, Brazil	6. 6
Eggs:	
Pakistan	. 3
Total	88. 3

TABLE 5.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation [1]	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Europe:												
Iceland		1.4	.1				.2		1.7	.4	2.1	2.1
Poland	31.9		1.4	10.5	2.6		10.6		57.0	3.9	60.9	83.2
Yugoslavia	16.2								16.2	2.0	18.2	26.3
Total	48.1	1.4	1.5	10.5	2.6		10.8		74.9	6.3	81.2	111.6
Africa:												
Congo	7.3	.3	5.1	3.8	6.8	2.6		1.1	27.0	2.8	29.8	40.0
Dahomey												
Guinea	3.8		5.0	.5		1.5	2.4	(2)	13.2	1.4	14.6	19.6
Ivory Coast			2.5				1.0		3.5	.3	3.8	5.0
Morocco	6.9								6.9	.9	7.8	8.8
Senegal			3.1						3.1	.3	3.4	5.2
Sudan	11.1								11.1	2.5	13.6	17.7
Tunisia		.2		1.0			1.6	(2)	2.8	.2	3.0	3.8
Total	29.1	.5	15.7	5.3	6.8	4.1	5.0	1.1	67.6	8.4	76.0	100.1
Near East and South Asia:												
Greece							6.3		6.3	.4	6.7	6.7
India	270.6	12.6	41.1	45.0			28.8		398.1	85.3	483.4	600.7
Iran	9.6								9.6	1.9	11.5	12.6
Israel		13.7	.4		.2			1.5	15.8	2.3	18.1	18.4
Jordan	2.5								2.5	.5	3.0	4.2
United Arab Republic		5.5				2.3		10.3	18.1	1.9	20.0	22.4
Total	282.7	31.8	41.5	45.0	.2	2.3	35.1	11.8	450.4	92.3	542.7	665.0

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 5.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation [1]	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan)	14.8			11.6	1.3				27.7	3.1	30.8	47.5
Korea	48.0	4.0		55.5			1.5		109.0	10.6	119.6	192.3
Philippines			9.9						9.9	1.5	11.4	16.5
Vietnam	10.4		3.1	20.7	11.7	20.6			66.5	5.1	71.6	97.2
Total	73.2	4.0	13.0	87.8	13.0	20.6	1.5		213.1	20.3	233.4	353.5
Latin America:												
Bolivia	6.3			.8					7.1	.9	8.0	11.7
Brazil	70.5	.8				.7	8.7	1.1	81.8	11.3	93.1	127.3
Colombia	15.3	1.6			.5		2.1		19.5	3.3	22.8	29.8
Paraguay	2.6								2.6	.5	3.1	3.5
Peru	3.0		3.3				1.5		7.8	.8	8.6	9.4
Total	97.7	2.4	3.3	.8	.5	.7	12.3	1.1	118.8	16.8	135.6	181.7
Grand total	530.8	[3] 40.1	75.0	149.4	23.1	[4] 27.7	[5] 64.7	[6] 14.0	924.8	144.1	1,068.9	1,411.9

[1] Includes only ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

[2] Less than $50,000.

[3]

	Mil. dol.
Corn	24.0
Barley	4.1
Grain sorghums	12.0
Total	40.1

[4]

	Mil. dol.
Anhydrous milk fat	0.5
Condensed milk	20.0
Dry whole milk	2.6
Evaporated milk	0.4
Butter	2.0
Cheese	1.0
Nonfat dry milk	0.6
Canned milk	0.6
Total	27.7

[5]

	Mil. dol.
Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	46.9
Tallow	14.8
Lard	3.0
Total	64.7

[6]

Beans	0.2
Beef	11.0
Poultry	1.8
Peas	0.8
Lentils	0.2
Total	14.0

TABLE 6.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1965

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Other	Total		
									Market value	Differential	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Europe											
Africa:											
Congo	4.4		4.2	3.5					12.1		21.1
Mali	.6								.6		1.0
Morocco	6.1						3.3		9.4	.4	11.4
Tunisia	6.1	2.1		1.2			5.3		14.7	.7	17.3
Total	17.2	2.	4.2	4.7			8.6		36.8	1.1	50.8
Near East and South Asia:											
Afghanistan							1.0		1.0		1.0
India	195.7	9.5							205.2	28.2	305.1
Total	195.7	9.5					1.0		206.2	28.2	306.1
Far East and Pacific:											
Philippines			12.6						12.6	.2	19.2
Vietnam	.8		21.9		.8	15.2			38.7	.1	48.3
Total	.8		34.5		.8	15.2			51.3	.3	67.4
Latin America:											
Bolivia	2.5			1.3					3.8		6.7
Chile	12.1	2.9			2.0	2.7			19.7	.5	24.6
Total	14.6	2.9		1.3	2.0	2.7			23.5	.5	31.3
Grand total	228.3	[1] 14.5	38.7	6.0	2.8	[2] 17.9	[3] 9.6		317.8	[4] 30.1	455.6

See footnotes on next page.

(*Continued*—)

	Mil. dol.
[1] Barley	1.5
Corn	3.5
Grain sorghums	9.5
Total	14.5

	Mil. dol.
[2] Butter oil	1.3
Nonfat dry milk	1.7
Condensed milk	14.4
Anhydrous milk fat	0.5
Total	17.9

[3] All cottonseed oil/soybean oil.
[4] Differential estimated only on purchase authorizations issued against agreement.

TABLE 7.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964

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.
Europe:												
Austria	4,055	11,605	--------	63.7	7,425	----------	19,449	--------	--------	1,299	----------	--------
Finland	5,881	1,458	--------	72.3	26,256	----------	----------	--------	--------	18,728	----------	--------
France	----------	----------	--------	163.1	19,632	----------	----------	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------
Germany	----------	----------	--------	--------	--------	----------	----------	4,542	--------	----------	----------	--------
Iceland	2,056	3,338	40	5.5	3,618	----------	5,685	--------	--------	12,925	----------	--------
Italy	896	3,703	--------	508.7	25,848	----------	253,891	30	--------	----------	----------	--------
Netherlands	----------	----------	--------	1.8	--------	----------	----------	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------
Poland	151,865	58,853	465	389.8	8,870	40,685	428,665	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------
Portugal	3,879	----------	--------	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------
Spain	[1] 10,783	34,703	--------	[2] 763.8	32,331	----------	1,819,615	1,631	181	50,822	58,786	--------
United Kingdom	----------	----------	--------	--------	52,905	----------	----------	--------	--------	88,944	----------	--------
Yugoslavia	233,240	----------	--------	656.6	--------	5,441	670,624	--------	221	21,581	----------	--------
Total	412,655	113,660	505	3,125.3	176,885	46,126	3,197,929	6,203	402	194,299	58,786	--------
Africa:												
Congo	9,283	2,833	2,275	30.7	14,095	34,687	----------	13,441	154	309	----------	--------
Dahomey	----------	----------	44	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------
Ethiopia	----------	----------	--------	7.0	--------	----------	----------	--------	--------	----------	----------	--------
Guinea	2,849	66	2,765	8.6	--------	6,744	27,017	110	217	----------	----------	--------

Ivory Coast			449				16,000					
Morocco	11,118			5.9	460		57,483					
Senegal		381	522									
Sudan	10,980											
Tunisia	11,815	4,019		7.2			92,861	37				
Total	46,045	7,299	6,055	59.4	14,555	41,431	193,361	13,588	371	309		
Near East and South Asia:												
Burma				280.9	3,798	10,917	99			808		
Ceylon	9,192		1,985									
Cyprus	1,085											
Greece	21,803	42,821				36,691	186,068					
India	1,119,590	40,580	38,187	1,893.2	13,014	79,024	243,349			820		
Indonesia	12,611		23,514	743.3	31,412							
Iran	29,338					1,630	8,813					
Israel	56,535	85,565	788	33.0	2,453	130,285	311,174		127	709	34,693	
Jordan	1,470											
Pakistan	364,765	1,741	13,433	[3] 248.9	17,197	64,311	1,308,375	[4] 500				
Syrian Arab Republic	16,582	4,180	256		223							
Thailand					5,439	818						
Turkey	159,682	19,552	561			8,596	1,162,266	6,833			14,607	
United Arab Republic	327,248	41,835	905		70,687	10,778	674,092	10,683	25		27,[illegible]	
Total	2,119,901	236,274	79,629	3,199.3	144,223	343,050	3,894,236	18,016	152	2,337	76,443	
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan)	66,083	1,211		446.0	17,204	4,503	126,237					
Japan	30,979	11,094	2,142	319.4	9,791							
Korea	112,852	46,351	3,030	1,355.7	8,486	1,210	99,796				15,041	
Philippines			2,599	179.4		15,424	4,663		2			
Vietnam	14 000		1,466	326.4	47,368	172,912						
Total	223,914	58,656	9,237	2,026.9	82,849	194,049	230,696		2		15,041	
Latin America:												
Argentina			60				208,716					
Bolivia	13,556		61	21.3		1,392	2,121					
Brazil	273,043	742			312	9,044	92,561		171			
Chile	17,572	1,160		89.6	1,649		122,361					10
Colombia	23,933	3,150		71.5	2,355	1,643	92,966					

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 7.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964—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.
Latin America—Continued												
Ecuador	1,578			7.1	2,106		33,272					
Mexico		18,995										
Paraguay	8,090					917	3,521					
Peru	14,590		1,695			773	29,337					
Uruguay	7,431	6,205		51.4	7,862							
Total	359,793	30,252	1,816	240.9	14,284	13,769	584,855		171			10
Grand total	3,162,308	[5] 446,141	97,242	9,251.8	432,796	[6] 638,425	[7] 8,101,077	37,807	[8] 1,098	[9] 196,945	[10] 150,270	10

[1] Includes 2,598 bushels of wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain.

[2] Includes 7,000 bales cotton linters and 21,100 bales extra-long staple.

[3] Includes 39,800 bales extra-long staple.

[4] Includes 226,000 lbs. of eggs.

	Thous. bu.
[5] Corn	222,065
Barley	149,180
Oats	6,807
Grain	63,352
Rye	4,737
Total	446,141

	Thous. lbs.
[6] Anhydrous milk fat	2,509
Condensed milk	182,054
Dried whole milk	20,581
Nonfat dry milk	287,813
Evaporated milk	52,314
Butter, butter oil and/or ghee	59,629
Cheese	22,705
Whey	2,001
Dry modified milk	55
Canned milk	8,764
Total	638,425

[7] Cottonseed oil and/or soybean oil	6,693,909
Lard	210,669
Tallow and/or grease	1,189,007
Linseed oil	7,492
Total	8,101,077

	Thous. cwt.
[8] Beans	710
Peas	149
Lentils	239
Total	1,098

[9] All fruit except Spain which is potatoes.

	Thous. lbs.
[10] Israel, frozen beef	34,693
Korea, canned pork	15,041
Spain:	
Canned hams	2,403
Fat backs	2,547
Frozen beef and variety meats	53,836
Turkey, frozen beef	14,607
UAR, frozen beef	27,143
Total	150,270

TABLE 8.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Meat	Lentils
	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
Europe:											
Iceland	----------	726	6	----------	----------	----------	1,591	----------	----------	----------	----------
Poland	18,202	----------	238	84.7	3,467	----------	108,170	----------	----------	----------	----------
Yugoslavia	8,834	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	27,036	726	244	84.7	3,467	----------	109,761	----------	----------	----------	----------
Africa:											
Congo	3,806	236	924	30.0	10,016	6,397	----------	2,646	24	----------	----------
Dahomey	----------	----------	44	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Guinea	1,057	----------	882	4.4	----------	4,826	18,742	110	----------	----------	217
Ivory Coast	----------	----------	449	----------	----------	----------	16,000	----------	----------	----------	----------
Morocco	3,674	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Senegal	----------	----------	522	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Sudan	5,785	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Tunisia	----------	154	----------	7.2	----------	----------	17,377	37	----------	----------	----------
Total	14,322	390	2,821	41.5	10,016	11,223	52,119	2,793	24	----------	217
Near East and South Asia:											
Greece	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	55,642	----------	----------	----------	----------
India	159,306	9,416	7,388	286.1	----------	----------	236,691	----------	----------	----------	----------
Iran	4,885	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Israel	----------	11,003	70	----------	274	----------	----------	----------	----------	3,571	----------
Jordan	1,470	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
United Arab Republic	----------	3,752	----------	----------	----------	6,752	----------	2,610	----------	27,143	----------
Total	165,661	24,17[illegible]	7,458	286.1	274	6,752	292,333	1,610	----------	30,714	----------

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 8.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964—Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Poultry	Dry edible beans	Meat	Lentils
	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
Far East and Pacific:											
China (Taiwan)	9,388			101.7	1,411						
Korea	27,999	3,478		466.8			18,462				
Philippines			1,671								
Vietnam	6,324		551	152.8	18,192	86,172					
Total	43,711	3,478	2,222	721.3	19,603	86,172	18,462				
Latin America:											
Bolivia	3,881			6.1							
Brazil	33,069	373				5,511	68,846		171		
Colombia	7,470	984			551		24,251				
Paraguay	1,411										
Peru	1,391		558				13,003				
Total	47,222	1,357	558	6.1	551	5,511	106,100		171		
Grand total	297,952	[1] 30,122	13,303	1,139.8	33,911	[2] 109,658	[3] 578,775	4,403	195	30,714	217

[1]

	Thous. bu.
Corn	16, 036
Barley	3, 550
Grain sorghums	9, 552
Corn/grain sorghums	984
Total	30, 122

[2]

	Thous. lbs.
Anhydrous milk fat	1, 062
Condensed milk	82, 915
Dry whole milk	4, 569
Evaporated milk	2, 834
Butter	5, 950
Cheese	3, 309
Nonfat dry milk	6, 483
Canned milk	2, 536
Total	109, 658

[3]

	Thous. lbs.
Cottonseed/soybean oil	397, 017
Tallow	156, 758
Lard	25, 000
Total	578, 775

TABLE 9.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1965

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.
Europe												
Africa:												
Congo	3,020		794	27.5								
Mali	368											
Morocco	3,760						25,913					
Tunisia	3,307	1,565		9.5			40,100					
Total	10,455	1,565	794	37.0			66,013					
Near East and South Asia:												
Afghanistan							6,614					
India	126,170	7,883										
Total	126,170	7,883					6,614					
Far East and Pacific:												
Philippines			2,205									
Vietnam	483		3,755		1,213	61,941						
Total	483		5,960		1,213	61,941						
Latin America:												
Bolivia	1,756			10.1								
Chile	7,349	1,968			1,543	11,023						
Total	9,105	1,968		10.1	1,543	11,023						
Grand total	146,213	[1] 11,416	6,754	47.1	2,756	[2] 72,964	[3] 72,627					

See footnotes on next page.

	Thous. bu.
[1] Barley	1,147
Corn	2,386
Grain sorghums	7,883
Total	11,416

	Thous. lbs.
[2] Butter oil	2,205
Nonfat dry milk	10,818
Condensed milk	59,172
Anhydrous milk fat	769
Total	72,964

[3] All cottonseed oil/soybean oil.

TABLE 10.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964 [1]

[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 [2]
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Europe:						
Austria	40,096				25,453	14,643
Finland	42,976			4,337	24,132	14,507
France	35,697			6,889		28,808
Germany	1,196					1,196
Iceland	16,418		198		12,320	3,900
Italy	144,194			3,647	92,769	47,778
Netherlands	254					254
Poland	519,588					519,588
Portugal	7,082				3,400	3,682
Spain	488,028	9,910			237,277	240,841
United Kingdom	48,540	38,205				10,335
Yugoslavia	605,701		185,613		371,047	49,041
Total	1,949,770	48,115	185,811	14,873	766,398	934,573
Africa:						
Congo	70,525	3,442	35,033	3,978	19,439	8,633
Ethiopia	843			168	464	211
Guinea	31,850			3,478	20,726	7,646
Ivory Coast	3,800			570	1,900	1,330
Morocco	28,133			2,758	17,899	7,476
Senegal	2,667			492	975	1,200
Sudan	23,011		4,429	3,451	8,053	7,078
Tunisia	37,215		7,151	4,947	19,699	5,418
Dahomey						
Total	198,044	3,442	46,613	19,842	89,155	38,992
Near East and South Asia:						
Burma	48,412		7,900		19,385	21,127
Ceylon	26,637		4,856	4,806	10,188	6,787
Cyprus	2,096			524	1,048	524
Greece	127,814	11,032	12,121	10,812	49,794	44,055
India	2,827,187		788,175	200,608	1,482,574	355,890
Indonesia	292,307	30,670	24,057	6,486	157,507	73,587
Iran	62,392	5,900		4,437	31,454	20,601
Israel	300,512		31,970	42,230	184,014	42,298
Jordan	3,000		750			2,250
Pakistan	1,038,295	79,260	552,115	51,163	255,618	100,139
Thailand	4,302				1,753	2,549

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued—*)

TABLE 10.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1964 [1]—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 [2]
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Near East and South Asia—Con.						
Turkey	525,314	100,894	2,222	68,555	194,100	159,543
Syrian Arab Republic	34,900	----------	----------	13	20,826	14,061
United Arab Republic	804,190	----------	24,140	76,699	576,377	126,974
Total	6,097,358	227,756	1,448,306	466,333	2,984,578	970,385
Far East and Pacific:						
China (Taiwan)	207,745	110,404	----------	13,927	34,409	49,005
Japan	146,277	17,192	600	----------	105,538	22,947
Korea	495,692	418,593	----------	7,176	----------	69,923
Philippines	46,040	7,618	2,918	7,862	11,632	16,010
Vietnam	157,474	132,719	----------	5,552	----------	19,203
Total	1,053,228	686,526	3,518	34,517	151,579	177,088
Latin America:						
Argentina	30,525	----------	----------	----------	18,199	12,326
Bolivia	26,967	----------	----------	3,108	19,054	4,805
Brazil	546,032	----------	119,894	----------	326,680	99,458
Chile	67,954	----------	----------	712	51,317	15,925
Colombia	85,450	----------	----------	15,250	45,216	24,984
Ecuador	11,527	----------	----------	1,200	7,226	3,101
Mexico	25,185	----------	----------	6,296	11,389	7,500
Paraguay	16,499	----------	3,312	1,894	7,420	3,873
Peru	41,489	----------	157	4,534	22,961	13,837
Uruguay	36,151	----------	----------	9,038	15,211	11,902
Total	887,779	----------	123,363	42,032	524,673	197,711
Grand total	[3] 10,186,179	965,839	1,807,611	577,597	4,516,383	2,318,749
Percent of total	100.0	9.5	17.7	5.7	44.3	22.8

[1] Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amont 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 reflect collection on inactive agreements and programmed amounts on active agreements.

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

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

TABLE 11.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964 [1]

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 [2]
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
Europe:						
Iceland	1,840	----------	----------	----------	1,380	460
Poland	60,900	----------	----------	----------	----------	60,900
Yugoslavia	18,200	----------	----------	----------	15,470	2,730
Total	80,940	----------	----------	----------	16,850	64,090
Africa:						
Congo	30,110	3,442	----------	3,135	19,016	4,517
Guinea	14,610	----------	----------	1,461	9,641	3,508
Ivory Coast	3,800	----------	----------	570	1,900	1,330
Morocco	7,800	----------	----------	780	4,680	2,340
Senegal	3,400	----------	----------	510	1,700	1,190
Sudan	13,240	----------	1,986	1,986	4,634	4,634
Tunisia	2,969	----------	----------	594	2,078	297
Total	75,929	3,442	1,986	9,036	43,649	17,816
Near East and South Asia:						
Greece	6,700	----------	----------	871	3,015	2,814
India	472,900	----------	----------	4,980	380,630	47,290
Iran	11,500	----------	----------	1,150	4,600	5,750
Israel	17,400	----------	----------	2,610	11,310	3,480
Jordan	3,000	----------	750	----------	----------	2,250
United Arab Republic	21,600	----------	----------	1,080	18,360	2,160
Total	533,100	----------	750	50,691	417,915	63,744
Far East and Pacific:						
China (Taiwan)	30,750	19,085	----------	927	3,050	7,688
Korea	120,700	100,345	----------	450	----------	19,905
Philippines	11,400	----------	----------	1,710	3,990	5,700
Vietnam	72,090	64,881	----------	----------	----------	7,209
Total	234,940	184,311	----------	3,087	7,040	40,502
Latin America:						
Bolivia	8,170	----------	----------	817	5,719	1,634
Brazil	93,100	----------	18,620	----------	55,860	18,620
Colombia	22,870	----------	----------	5,718	9,148	8,004

[1] See footnote 1 on table 10.
[2] See footnote 2 on table 10.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 11.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1964 [1]—Con.

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 [2]
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
Latin America—Continued						
Paraguay	3,000	----------	----------	600	1,500	900
Peru	8,690	----------	----------	869	4,779	3,042
Total	[3] 135,830	----------	18,620	8,004	77,006	32,200
Grand total	1,060,739	187,753	21,356	70,818	562,460	218,352
Uses as percent of total	100.0	17.7	2.0	6.7	53.0	20.6

[1] See footnote 1 on table 10.
[2] See footnote 2 on table 10.
[3] See footnote 3 on table 10.

TABLE 12.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1965 [1]

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

Area and country	Total amount in agreements (market value)	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 [2]
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
Africa:						
Congo	12,100	----------	----------	----------	10,285	1,815
Mali	580	----------	----------	87	290	203
Morocco	9,450	----------	----------	945	6,615	1,890
Tunisia	14,686	----------	----------	1,469	10,280	2,937
Total	36,816	----------	----------	2,501	27,470	6,845
Near East and South Asia:						
Afghanistan	1,000	----------	----------	----------	650	350
India	205,220	----------	----------	10,262	153,914	41,044
Vietnam	38,740	34,866	----------	----------	----------	3,874
Total	244,960	34,866	----------	10,262	154,564	45,268
Far East and Pacific:						
Philippines	12,570	2,514	----------	1,257	3,771	5,028
Total	12,570	2,514	----------	1,257	3,771	5,028

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 12.—Uses of foreign currency as provided in title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed in calendar year 1965 [1]—Con.

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

Area and country	Total amount in agreements (market value)	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 [2]
	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.	Thous. dol. equiv.
Latin America:						
Bolivia	3,830	----------	----------	191	2,681	958
Chile	19,750	----------	----------	2,963	9,875	6,912
Total	23,580	----------	----------	3,154	12,556	7,870
Grand total	317,926	37,380	----------	17,174	198,361	65,011
Uses as percent of total	100.0	11.8	----------	5.4	62.4	20.4

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

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

TABLE 13.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, as of June 30, 1965

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
	Million dollar equivalent	Million dollar equivalent
104(c), common defense	801.9	756.0
104(c), procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries	2.9	2.9
104(e), grants for economic development	1,566.8	1,199.7
104(e), loans to private enterprise	472.4	187.3
104(g), loans to foreign governments	4,024.2	3,136.2
Total U.S. uses	1,912.8	1,280.8
Total	8,781.0	6,562.9
U.S. uses:		
Treasury:		
104(f), payment of U.S. obligations	1,071.3	873.7
104(s), sales for dollars to U.S. tourists	.2	.2
104(t), sales for dollars to U.S. citizens for travel and other purposes	1.1	1.1

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 13.—Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, as of June 30, 1965—Continued

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
	Million dollar equivalent	Million dollar equivalent
U.S. uses—Continued		
Agriculture: 104(a), agriculture market development; 104(k), scientific activities; and 104(m), trade fairs	282.2	78.8
Commerce: 104(a), agricultural market development: 104(k), scientific activities; and 104(m), trade fairs	3.9	7.4
Agency for International Development: 104(d), purchase of goods for other countries	77.7	66.7
Defense: Military family housing	98.0	87.5
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	243.1	89.0
104(l), buildings for U.S. Government	22.1	14.0
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	65.2	42.5
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(h) and 104(k), scientific activities	34.2	12.9
Interior: 104(k), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	1.2	.4
National Science Foundation: 104(k), scientific activities	7.1	4.1
Smithsonian Institution: 104(k), scientific activities	.8	----------
Library of Congress: 104(n), acquisition, indexing, and dissemination of foreign publications	4.7	2.5
Total U.S. uses	1,912.8	1,280.8

TABLE 14.—Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by calendar years 1964 and 1965 and cumulative from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1965. Quantity and estimated market value [1]

Commodity	Unit	Calendar year 1964		Calendar year 1965		Total 1955–1965	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Grains:							
Wheat	Bu	429,451	771,945	339,419	564,686	2,978,236	5,020,549
Wheat flour	Lb	1,849,110	71,535	908,721	32,454	10,216,063	357,680
Bulgur	do	----------	----------	----------	----------	13,020	435
Corn	Bu	30,245	42,286	10,732	15,524	218,195	291,301
Barley	do	5,506	6,317	1,954	2,466	149,890	162,071
Oats	do	----------	----------	----------	----------	6,807	5,315
Grain sorghums	do	----------	----------	9,113	11,147	62,459	68,461
Rye	do	----------	----------	----------	----------	4,737	5,878

See footnote at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 14.—Title I, Public Law 480, shipments by calendar years 1964 and 1965 and cumulative from beginning of program through Dec. 31, 1965. Quantity and estimated market value [1]—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Calendar year 1964		Calendar year 1965		Total 1955–1965	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Fats and oils:							
Cottonseed oil	Lb	260,267	30,463	77,312	11,180	1,534,848	223,872
Soybean oil	do	506,677	57,228	388,358	51,031	5,110,495	649,424
Linseed oil	do					7,492	1,112
Lard	do	22,114	2,665			207,094	28,591
Tallow	do	264,978	21,132	121,941	12,320	1,085,674	86,856
Dairy products:							
Nonfat dry milk	do	24,429	2,629	17,231	2,240	272,046	23,931
Dry whole milk	do	2,799	622	3,996	2,223	22,694	11,116
Dry modified milk	do					55	40
Evaporated milk	do	1,036	576	2,244	392	71,751	9,779
Condensed milk	do	61,180	13,020	65,608	15,380	213,084	47,976
Cheese	do	1,808	314	220	78	21,473	5,231
Butter	do	1,800	632	1,190	393	33,672	13,468
Butter oil	do			908	398	2,538	1,224
Ghee	do	3,849	1,662			12,289	6,242
Whey	do					2,001	130
Anhydrous milk fat	do			330	183	1,127	660
Meat and poultry:							
Beef	do	14,859	5,333	11,772	3,369	119,883	36,781
Canned pork products	do					19,991	9,953
Poultry	do	6,123	1,607	88	26	35,982	10,225
Dried eggs	do					4	5
Fruits and vegetables:							
Canned fruits and juices	do					34,996	4,917
Fresh fruit	do					65,908	4,772
Dried fruit	do					44,896	6,920
Potatoes	do					50,822	1,392
Other:							
Cotton	Bale	795	101,927	404	54,904	9,149	1,289,499
Cotton linters	do					7	256
Tobacco	Lb	38,208	23,730	29,438	19,410	433,985	307,207
Peas	Cwt	149	759			149	759
Dry edible beans	do	49	370			710	5,274
Seeds	do					10	394
Rice	do	12,028	67,229	11,871	66,529	103,266	598,413
Fabric	Lb					450	142
Lentils	Cwt	22	200	2	19	24	219
Total value			1,224,187		866,352		9,298,470
Total quantity: Thousand metric tons		14,702.00		11,153.77		107,514.80	

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

TABLE 15.—Title I, Public Law 480, amount programed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965

Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments [1]	Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments [1]
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Afghanistan	1,000	278	Jordan	2,500	----------
Argentina	29,875	29,875	Korea	456,164	446,376
Austria	39,502	39,502	Mali	580	----------
Bolivia	29,458	28,565	Mexico	24,644	24,644
Brazil	501,375	468,409	Morocco	36,053	36,053
Burma	44,736	44,736	Netherlands	247	247
Ceylon	25,092	25,092	Pakistan	936,791	889,741
Chile	84,324	69,589	Paraguay	15,103	14,737
China (Taiwan)	191,103	182,765	Peru	39,179	38,389
Colombia	76,268	61,043	Philippines	56,157	51,718
Congo	78,355	65,931	Poland	499,377	497,141
Cyprus	1,897	1,897	Portugal	6,282	6,282
Ecuador	10,843	10,843	Senegal	3,633	3,130
Ethiopia	808	808	Spain	468,983	467,045
Finland	41,182	41,182	Sudan	19,860	17,748
France	35,558	35,558	Syrian Arab Republic	7,785	7,730
Germany	1,197	1,197	Thailand	4,116	4,116
Greece	118,769	117,227	Tunisia	49,931	47,791
Guinea	29,447	25,537	Turkey	495,210	449,879
Iceland	15,978	15,960	United Arab Republic (Egypt)	728,896	715,823
India	2,686,265	2,584,331	United Kingdom	48,094	48,094
Indonesia	274,578	273,823	Uruguay	35,907	34,279
Iran	54,763	53,168	Vietnam	186,157	167,033
Israel	279,437	277,151	United Arab Republic (Syria)	24,915	24,915
Italy	139,993	139,993	Yugoslavia	572,669	572,258
Ivory Coast	3,450	2,813			
Japan	135,028	135,028	Total	9,649,604	9,298,470

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

TABLE 16.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total)	189,986	86,726	55,506	29,504	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	91,546	20,192	55,506	2,353	3,686		9,809
Spain	3,761				3,761		
Yugoslavia	47,206	47,206					
Africa (total)	469,109	227,503	18,192	28,505		194,909	
Algeria	91,234	72,518				18,716	
Burundi	347			347			
Central African Republic	35			22		13	
Congo	16,695	16,695					
Dahomey	1,462	531				931	
Ethiopia	19,312	17,041				2,271	
Ghana	605	605					
Guinea	1,767	1,740				27	
Kenya	13,133	13,133					
Libya	27,457	27,457					
Malagasy Republic	29	29					
Mali	866	866					
Mauritania	104	104					
Morocco	111,404	18,536		10,054		82,814	
Niger	138		138				
Ruanda-Urundi	2,619	2,619					
Rwanda	2,005	2,005					
Somali Republic	6,626	6,498				128	
Sudan	10	10					
Tanzania	13,766	12,793		893		80	
Togo	1,435	1,352		83			
Tunisia	157,700	32,971	18,054	16,746		89,929	
Uganda	360			360			
Near East and South Asia (total)	568,629	367,752	1,492	101,406	1,424	96,555	
Afghanistan	111,296	20,084				91,212	
Ceylon	9,289	9,289					
Cyprus	14,991	14,991					
Greece (Crete)	3,526	3,526					
India	17,560	14,339		466	1,424	1,331	
Iran	33,584	29,970				3,614	
Iraq	4,071	4,071					

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 16.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Near East and South Asia—Continued							
Israel	1,492		1,492				
Jordan	56,736	56,736					
Lebanon	16,795	16,795					
Nepal	5,392	5,029		363			
Pakistan	106,090	106,090					
Syrian Arab Republic	27,396	27,396					
Turkey	25,425	25,027				398	
United Arab Republic	24,348	24,348					
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees)	100,577			100,577			
Yemen	10,061	10,061					
Far East and Pacific (total)	222,540	82,632	43,932	1,160	3,198	91,618	
Cambodia	2,343	2,343					
China, Republic of	28,746	3,997	7,185		321	17,243	
Hong Kong	3,857				957	2,900	
Indonesia	248					248	
Japan	36,992	245	36,747				
Korea	83,076	28,102			1,898	53,076	
Laos	839	839					
Philippines	1,070	22				1,048	
Ryukyu Islands	8,349	8,349					
Vietnam	57,020	38,735		1,160	22	17,103	
Latin America (total)	160,440	51,478	81,684			27,278	
Bolivia	19,093	17,475	100			1,518	
Brazil	85,110	5,018	63,491			16,601	
British Honduras	273	273					
British Guiana	1,071		948			123	
Chile	3,417	679	2,590			148	
Colombia	11					11	
Costa Rica	3,687	1,879	1,808				
Dominican Republic	6,858	3,869				2,989	
Ecuador	810	192				618	
El Salvador	1,159	960				199	
Guatemala	3,238	3,238					
Haiti	3,476	3,476					
Honduras	211	211					
Jamaica	582	41				541	
Mexico	3,353	216				3,137	
Peru	28,018	13,931	12,747			1,341	
St. Lucia	52					52	
Uruguay	20	20					

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 16.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
World Food Program (total)	61,449	7,087	2,569	401		51,392	
Afghanistan	748		748				
Basutoland	748		748				
Bechuanaland	1,229	1,229					
Bolivia	1,440					1,440	
Brazil	207		207				
Burundi	1,321					1,321	
Cambodia	616					616	
Chad	1,060		100			960	
Chile	1,765	89				1,676	
China, Republic of	2,387					2,387	
Colombia	2,731		389			2,342	
Congo (Brazzaville)	242			31		211	
Costa Rica	202					202	
Dahomey	215					215	
Ecuador	625					625	
Ghana	1,657					1,657	
Greece	195					195	
Guinea	241					241	
India	6,078					6,078	
Indonesia	2,696	1,441				1,255	
Iran	281	281					
Iraq	731					731	
Jamaica	548					548	
Jordan	1,653					1,653	
Korea	1,013					1,013	
Laos	93					93	
Lebanon	662					662	
Malawi	115					115	
Mali	884					884	
Malta	785					785	
Mauritania	205		205				
Morocco	4,140	3,839	123			178	
Peru	2,155					2,155	
Philippines	475					475	
Rwanda	118					118	
Sarawak	32	32					
Saudi Arabia	786					786	
Senegal	839					839	
Sudan	1,834					1,834	
Surinam	88					88	
Syria	2,134					2,134	
Tanzania	1,190			215		975	
Thailand	177					177	
Togo	49		49				
Trinidad and Tobago	176	176					
Tunisia	2,362					2,362	
Turkey	7,711					7,711	

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 16.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
World Food Program—Continued							
Uganda	1,082			155		927	
United Arab Republic	2,060					2,060	
Upper Volta	430					430	
Vietnam	138					138	
Zambia	100					100	
Christmas holiday	16,688						16,688
Other	[2] 9,554				9,554		
Total	1,698,395	823,178	203,375	160,976	22,617	461,752	26,497
Percent of total	100.0	48.5	12.0	9.5	1.3	27.2	1.5
Ocean freight: title III foreign food donations	363,423						363,423
Purchase title I currencies	899						899
Grand total	2,062,717	823,178	203,375	160,976	22,617	461,752	390,819

[1] Includes commodities at CCC cost and ocean transportation financed under title II, Public Law 480.
[2] Includes emergency supplies of nonfat dry milk supplied to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, fiscal year 1960.

TABLE 17.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Europe (total)	189,986	4,809	185,177	82,806	35,226	14,818	1,592	41,564	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	91,546	1,637	89,909	32,708	4,728	10,306	1,155	37,326		3,686
Spain	3,761		3,761							3,761
Yugoslavia	47,206	155	47,051	45,434		1,432		101	84	
Africa (total)	469,109	56,615	412,494	306,188	60,020	23,433	928	15,003	6,922	
Algeria	91,234	10,572	80,662	61,618		16,746	461	1,837		
Burundi	347	185	162	34	58	41		29		
Central African Republic	35	7	28	8	1	4	3	12		
Congo	16,695	2,415	14,280	5,421	1,181	820	158	4,301	2,399	
Dahomey	1,462	303	1,159	450	321			44	344	
Ethiopia	19,312	4,061	15,251	9,414	5,837					
Ghana	605		605		605					
Guinea	1,767	169	1,598	346	21				1,231	
Kenya	13,133	1,915	11,218	61	7,666	1,355	17	2,119		
Libya	27,457	2,336	25,121	16,890	8,231					
Malagasy Republic	29	3	26						26	
Mali	866	305	561		561					
Mauritania	104	18	86	17	13		1	55		
Morocco	111,404	12,220	99,184	87,641	10,208	265	70	192	808	
Niger	138	34	104	23	3	52		26		
Ruanda-Urundi	2,619	1,275	1,344	423	299	108		514		
Rwanda	2,005	700	1,305	700		550		55		
Somali Republic	6,626	1,896	4,730	489	4,089	152				

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 17.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
Africa—Continued										
Sudan	10	1	9					9		
Tanzania	13,766	2,231	11,535	122	10,341	44	35	993		
Togo	1,435	533	902		662	221	19			
Tunisia	157,700	15,380	142,320	122,531	9,619	3,075	164	4,817	2,114	
Uganda	360	56	304		304					
Near East and South Asia (total)	568,629	87,135	481,494	382,868	43,105	18,530	92	9,769	22,656	4,474
Afghanistan	111,296	21,984	89,312	89,312						
Ceylon	9,289	1,123	8,166	4,821						
Cyprus	14,991	1,733	13,258	12,357	901				3,345	
Greece	3,526	249	3,277	3,277						
India	17,560	2,527	15,033	7,057	2,000			2,310	3,666	
Iran	33,584	7,973	25,611	19,177	5,587	706		141		
Iraq	4,071	910	3,161	2,970			75	116		
Israel	1,492	142	1,350	100		500		750		
Jordan	56,736	7,625	49,111	41,577	7,534					
Lebanon	16,795	1,282	15,513	14,750	763					
Nepal	5,392	977	4,415	4,250	73	36	17	39		
Pakistan	106,090	10,169	95,921	66,262	850	7,109		2,545	14,681	4,474
Syrian Arab Republic	27,396	4,846	22,550	18,082	4,468					
Turkey	25,425	1,600	23,825	16,194	181	3,542		3,867	41	
United Arab Republic	24,348	3,600	20,748		20,748					
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees)	100,577	18,703	81,874	74,314		6,637			923	
Yemen	10,061	1,692	8,369	8,368				1		
Far East and Pacific (total)	222,540	32,225	190,315	124,860	28,064	10,372	90	10,386	13,305	3,238
Cambodia	2,343		2,343						2,343	

China, Republic of	28,746	3,782	24,964	19,190	----------	2,627	----------	1,402	1,448	297
Hong Kong	3,857	616	3,241	----------	2,400	----------	----------	----------	786	55
Indonesia	248	78	170	----------	110	60	----------	----------	----------	----------
Japan	36,992	35	35,957	28,946	----------	----------	----------	8,011	----------	----------
Korea	83,076	14,385	68,691	56,570	9,255	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,866
Laos	839	----------	839	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	839	----------
Philippines	1,070	179	891	114	261	83	----------	433	----------	----------
Ryukyu Islands	8,349	955	7,394	----------	606	----------	----------	----------	6,788	----------
Vietnam	57,020	12,195	44,825	20,040	15,432	7,602	90	540	1,101	20
Latin America (total)	160,440	20,765	139,675	33,372	23,653	16,504	3,733	55,045	4,840	2,528
Bolivia	19,093	579	18,514	10,889	2	1,447	14	610	3,024	2,528
Brazil	85,110	12,968	72,142	9,834	8,251	9,579	1,684	42,794	----------	----------
British Guiana	1,071	130	941	177	53	48	----------	663	----------	----------
British Honduras	273	----------	273	22	25	106	46	44	30	----------
Chile	3,417	390	3,027	418	60	215	----------	2,334	----------	----------
Colombia	11	1	10	4	1	3	----------	2	----------	----------
Costa Rica	3,687	596	3,091	----------	1,246	926	51	812	56	----------
Dominican Republic	6,858	1,415	5,443	1,018	1,926	881	491	1,127	----------	----------
Ecuador	810	121	689	260	237	109	----------	83	----------	----------
El Salvador	1,159	192	967	386	140	190	----------	251	----------	----------
Guatemala	3,238	----------	3,238	----------	3,238	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Haiti	3,476	67	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43	1,636	----------
Honduras	211	----------	211	----------	59	----------	70	----------	82	----------
Jamaica	582	119	463	11	452	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Mexico	3,353	662	2,691	1,453	1,009	56	----------	173	----------	----------
Peru	28,019	3,508	24,511	8,691	6,783	2,764	167	6,106	----------	----------
St. Lucia	52	14	38	----------	38	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Uruguay	20	3	17	2	----------	----------	----------	3	12	----------
World Food Program (total)	61,449	8,268	53,181	22,289	20,713	6,139	----------	4,040	----------	----------
Afghanistan	748	125	623	375	----------	200	----------	48	----------	----------
Basutoland	748	75	673	----------	----------	240	----------	433	----------	----------
Bechuanaland	1,229	105	1,124	----------	578	239	----------	307	----------	----------
Bolivia	1,440	153	1,287	991	----------	296	----------	----------	----------	----------
Brazil	207	50	157	157	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Burundi	1,321	112	1,209	200	607	151	----------	251	----------	----------
Cambodia	616	45	571	480	----------	91	----------	----------	----------	----------

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 17.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities						
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Rice	Raw cotton
World Food Program—Continued										
Chad	1,060	60	1,000	1,000						
Chile	1,765	61	1,704	416	1,059	186		43		
China, Republic of	2,387	478	1,909	1,663		246				
Colombia	2,731	217	2,514	370	965	374		805		
Congo (Brazzaville)	242	18	224	112	21	66		25		
Costa Rica	202	10	192	44	60	33		55		
Dahomey	215	40	175		175					
Ecuador	625	110	515	145	214	58		98		
Ghana	1,657	298	1,359	72	729	558				
Greece	195	25	170	70	100					
Guinea	241	14	227	168		21		38		
India	6,078	970	5,108	460	4,648					
Indonesia	2,696	708	1,988		1,570	150		268		
Iran	281	65	216	216						
Iraq	731	88	643	552	31	60				
Jamaica	548	69	479	114	46	196		123		
Jordan	1,653	262	1,391	296	1,038	57				
Korea	1,013	165	848	785	63					
Laos	93	10	83	38	24	14		7		
Lebanon	662	75	587	542	45					
Malawi	115	13	102	14	56	32				
Mali	884	103	781	35	626	120				
Malta	785	260	525		525					
Mauritania	205	40	165	119	3	43				
Morocco	4,140	258	3,882	3,712		170				
Peru	2,155	320	1,835	888	346	278		323		
Philippines	475	63	412	4	400	4		4		
Rwanda	118	20	98		20	78				
Sarawak	32	7	25			25				
Saudi Arabia	786		786		786					
Senegal	839	173	666		619			47		

Sudan	1,834	237	1,597	1,436	25	127	----------	9	----------	----------
Surinam	88	11	77	43	----------	34	----------	----------	----------	----------
Syria	2,134	380	1,754	546	750	355	----------	103	----------	----------
Tanzania	1,190	197	993	308	438	177	----------	70	----------	----------
Thailand	177	14	163	119	----------	44	----------	----------	----------	----------
Togo	49	11	38	----------	32	6	----------	----------	----------	----------
Trinidad and Tobago	176	12	164	119	4	23	----------	18	----------	----------
Tunisia	2,362	140	2,222	29	2,150	12	----------	31	----------	----------
Turkey	7,711	1,116	6,595	4,557	605	1,026	----------	407	----------	----------
Uganda	1,082	190	892	----------	495	149	----------	248	----------	----------
United Arab Republic	2,060	125	1,935	993	500	163	----------	279	----------	----------
Upper Volta	430	125	305	----------	305	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Vietnam	138	25	113	81	----------	32	----------	----------	----------	----------
Zambia	100	20	80	20	55	5	----------	----------	----------	----------
Christmas holiday	16,688	----------	16,688	2,306	----------	5,973	1,005	4,206	3,198	----------
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations (total)	9,554	----------	9,554	----------	----------	----------	----------	9,554	----------	----------
Total [3]	1,698,395	209,817	1,488,578	954,689	210,781	95,769	7,440	149,567	51,651	18,681
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations	363,423	363,423	----------							
Purchase title I currencies	899	899	----------							
Grand total (CCC cost) [3]	2,062,717	574,139	1,488,578							
Total, title II (estimated market value) [4]	1,051,384	209,817	841,567	467,798	134,900	79,488	5,729	115,167	----------	----------

[1] Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.
[2] Includes butter and butter oil.
[3] Excludes approximately $22 million ocean freight for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 financed under the Mutual Security Act.
[4] Calculated on the ratio of current market prices to CCC cost.

TABLE 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1964

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Africa (total)	16,846	2,622	14,224	9,119	2,650	944	132	1,379
Algeria	7,524	919	6,605	5,569	----------	636	----------	400
Central African Republic	14	4	10	----------	----------	----------	----------	10
Ethiopia	392	120	272	----------	272	----------	----------	----------
Kenya	257	49	208	61	51	45	17	34
Morocco	4,850	1,040	3,810	1,660	2,150	----------	----------	----------
Tanganyika	574	130	444	123	177	31	35	78
Tunisia	3,235	360	2,875	1,706	----------	232	80	857
Near East and South Asia (total)	75,558	15,337	60,221	56,053	2,000	1,722	75	371
Afghanistan	42,053	8,753	33,300	33,300	----------	----------	----------	----------
India	9,023	1,695	7,328	4,957	2,000	----------	----------	371
Iraq	3,955	910	3,045	2,970	----------	----------	75	----------
Nepal	1,396	484	912	900	----------	12	----------	----------
UNRWA	18,818	3,430	15,388	13,678	----------	1,710	----------	----------
Yemen	313	65	248	248	----------	----------	----------	----------
Far East and Pacific (total)	38,177	7,164	31,013	20,013	4,725	4,435	----------	1,840
China, Republic of	7,185	1,100	6,085	4,150	----------	635	----------	1,300
Korea	12,600	2,950	9,650	7,250	2,400	----------	----------	----------
Philippines	310	85	225	----------	225	----------	----------	----------
Vietnam	18,082	3,029	15,053	8,613	2,100	3,800	----------	540
Latin America (total)	23,108	4,573	18,535	5,234	4,258	6,422	469	2,152
Bolivia	898	160	738	473	----------	113	----------	152
Brazil	15,114	3,010	12,104	2,657	3,270	5,587	283	307
Chile	148	25	123	70	7	22	----------	24
Costa Rica	133	25	108	----------	----------	----------	----------	108
Dominican Republic	104	45	59	26	6	8	19	----------
Ecuador	517	81	436	160	207	65	----------	4
El Salvador	199	32	167	58	16	40	----------	53
Mexico	2,287	500	1,787	1,128	659	----------	----------	----------
Peru	3,708	695	3,013	662	93	587	167	1,504

TABLE 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1964—Continued

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
World Food Program (total)	17,666	3,044	14,622	7,618	4,322	2,119	----------	563
Afghanistan	748	125	623	375	----------	200	----------	48
Bolivia	1,207	120	1,087	861	----------	226	----------	----------
Burundi	317	45	272	----------	272	----------	----------	----------
Chad	1,060	60	1,000	1,000	----------	----------	----------	----------
China, Republic of	1,792	419	1,373	1,214	----------	159	----------	----------
Colombia	389	42	347	----------	----------	62	----------	285
Congo (Brazzaville)	242	18	224	112	21	66	----------	25
Dahomey	215	40	175	----------	175	----------	----------	----------
Greece	195	25	170	70	100	----------	----------	----------
India	2,370	530	1,840	----------	1,840	----------	----------	----------
Iran	281	65	216	216	----------	----------	----------	----------
Iraq	373	50	323	292	31	----------	----------	----------
Jamaica	455	54	401	67	39	185	----------	110
Jordan	1,615	255	1,360	279	1,038	43	----------	----------
Korea	367	75	292	292	----------	----------	----------	----------
Lebanon	662	75	587	542	45	----------	----------	----------
Mauritania	205	40	165	119	3	43	----------	----------
Senegal	313	63	250	----------	240	----------	----------	10
Sudan	352	57	295	151	25	110	----------	9
Surinam	88	11	77	43	----------	34	----------	----------
Syria	915	110	805	400	----------	329	----------	76
Tanganyika	343	67	276	140	106	30	----------	----------
Togo	27	6	21	----------	15	6	----------	----------
Turkey	2,902	637	2,265	1,435	227	603	----------	----------
Uganda	155	40	115	----------	115	----------	----------	----------
United Arab Republic	25	2	23	----------	----------	23	----------	----------
Zambia	53	13	40	10	30	----------	----------	----------
Total	171,355	32,740	138,615	98,037	17,955	15,642	676	6,305
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations	47,182	47,182	----------					
Grand total (CCC cost)	218,537	79,922	138,615					
Total, title II (estimated market value)	104,011	32,740	71,271	43,751	11,520	11,709	636	3,655

[1] Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.
[2] Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1965

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Africa (total)	50,617	8,000	42,617	34,541	5,374	1,707	3	992
Algeria	3,384	375	3,009	2,629	----------	380	----------	----------
Central African Republic	22	4	18	8	1	4	3	2
Ethiopia	9,270	1,995	7,275	6,000	1,275	----------	----------	----------
Guinea	27	6	21	----------	21	----------	----------	----------
Kenya	4,390	670	3,720	----------	2,012	773	----------	935
Mali	866	305	561	----------	561	----------	----------	----------
Morocco	14,245	1,625	12,620	12,620	----------	----------	----------	----------
Rwanda	2,005	700	1,305	700	----------	550	----------	55
Somali Republic	2,608	820	1,788	284	1,504	----------	----------	----------
Tunisia	13,800	1,500	12,300	12,300	----------	----------	----------	----------
Near East and South Asia (total)	63,712	12,818	50,894	47,922	181	1,756	----------	1,035
Afghanistan	30,300	6,600	23,700	23,700	----------	----------	----------	----------
Iran	1,074	215	859	526	----------	223	----------	110
Iraq	116	----------	116	----------	----------	----------	----------	116
Nepal	143	53	90	58	----------	15	----------	17
Pakistan	12,744	2,250	10,494	9,702	----------	----------	----------	792
Turkey	398	100	298	117	181	----------	----------	----------
UNRWA	18,937	3,600	15,337	13,819	----------	1,518	----------	----------
Far East and Pacific (total)	47,248	9,650	37,598	31,135	5,653	810	----------	----------
China, Republic of	6,497	875	5,622	4,812	----------	810	----------	----------
Korea	34,811	7,025	27,786	26,186	1,600	----------	----------	----------
Philippines	22	----------	22	----------	22	----------	----------	----------
Vietnam	5,918	1,750	4,168	137	4,031	----------	----------	----------
Latin America (total)	48,801	7,363	41,438	5,362	4,273	4,177	472	27,154
Bolivia	420	87	333	194	----------	131	----------	8
Brazil	33,770	4,927	28,843	3,106	2,376	1,996	----------	21,365
British Guiana	1,071	130	941	177	53	48	----------	663
Chile	3,269	365	2,904	348	53	193	----------	2,310
Costa Rica	884	75	809	----------	----------	507	----------	302
Dominican Republic	3,869	810	3,059	262	1,090	608	472	627
Ecuador	53	8	45	----------	----------	----------	----------	45
El Salvador	960	160	800	328	124	150	----------	198

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1965—Continued

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Latin America—Continued								
Jamaica	541	110	431	----------	431	----------	----------	----------
Peru	3,964	691	3,273	947	146	544	----------	1,636
World Food Program (total)	34,521	3,608	30,913	9,548	14,600	3,449	----------	3,316
Basutoland	748	75	673	----------	----------	240	----------	433
Bechuanaland	1,229	105	1,124	----------	578	239	----------	307
Brazil	207	50	157	157	----------	----------	----------	----------
Burundi	1,004	67	937	200	335	151	----------	251
Cambodia	616	45	571	480	----------	91	----------	----------
Chile	1,765	61	1,704	416	1,059	186	----------	43
China, Republic of	595	59	536	449	----------	87	----------	----------
Colombia	2,342	175	2,167	370	965	312	----------	520
Costa Rica	202	10	192	44	60	33	----------	55
Ecuador	625	110	515	145	214	58	----------	98
Ghana	665	125	540	----------	382	158	----------	----------
Guinea	241	14	227	168	----------	21	----------	38
India	3,708	440	3,268	460	2,808	----------	----------	----------
Indonesia	1,255	----------	1,255	----------	980	150	----------	125
Iraq	358	38	320	260	----------	60	----------	----------
Jamaica	93	15	78	48	7	10	----------	13
Jordan	38	7	31	17	----------	14	----------	----------
Korea	646	90	556	493	63	----------	----------	----------
Laos	93	10	83	38	24	14	----------	7
Malawi	115	13	102	14	56	32	----------	----------
Mali	884	103	781	35	626	120	----------	----------
Malta	785	260	525	----------	525	----------	----------	----------
Morocco	301	8	293	123	----------	170	----------	----------
Peru	2,155	320	1,835	888	346	278	----------	323
Philippines	475	63	412	4	400	4	----------	4
Rwanda	118	20	98	----------	20	78	----------	----------
Saudi Arabia	786	----------	786	----------	786	----------	----------	----------
Senegal	526	110	416	----------	379	----------	----------	37
Sudan	108	20	88	71	----------	17	----------	----------
Syria	229	30	199	146	----------	26	----------	27
Tanzania	662	97	565	168	232	95	----------	70
Thailand	177	14	163	119	----------	44	----------	----------
Togo	22	5	17	----------	17	----------	----------	----------
Tunisia	2,362	140	2,222	29	2,150	12	----------	31
Turkey	4,809	479	4,330	3,122	378	423	----------	407
Uganda	927	150	777	----------	380	149	----------	248

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by area and country, calendar year 1965—Continued

[CCC cost]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
World Food Program—Continued								
United Arab Republic	2,035	123	1,912	993	500	140	----------	279
Upper Volta	430	125	305	----------	305	----------	----------	----------
Vietnam	138	25	113	81	----------	32	----------	----------
Zambia	47	7	40	10	25	5	----------	----------
Total	244,899	41,439	203,460	128,508	30,081	11,899	475	32,497
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations	55,956	55,956	----------					
Purchase title I currencies	899	899	----------					
Grand total (CCC cost)	301,754	98,294	203,460					
Total, title II (estimated market value)	158,930	41,439	117,491	62,810	19,388	9,902	365	25,026

[1] Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.
[2] Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964

[CCC cost]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 201	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Refugees (total)	20,281	3,773	16,508	13,832	398	1,789	35	454
India	466	95	371					371
Nepal	56	29	27	15		12		
Tanganyika	574	130	444	123	177	31	35	78
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees)	18,818	3,430	15,388	13,678		1,710		
World Food Program	367	89	278	16	221	36		5
Disaster (total)	35,797	6,616	29,181	19,268	4,385	4,691	92	745
Bolivia	8	3	5	3		1		1
Brazil	1,437	200	1,237	155	67	845		170
Ecuador	912	25	167		167			
India	8,557	1,600	6,957	4,957	2,000			
Iraq	3,955	910	3,045	2,970			75	
Kenya	257	49	208	61	51	45	17	34
Morocco	1,375	215	1,160	1,160				
Nepal	1,340	455	885	885				
Vietnam	18,082	3,029	15,053	8,613	2,100	3,800		540
Yemen	313	65	248	248				
World Food Program	281	65	216	216				
Total, section 201	56,078	10,389	45,689	33,100	4,783	6,480	127	1,199
Section 202								
Economic development (total)	91,741	18,564	73,177	55,937	12,881	3,225	19	1,115
Afghanistan	42,053	8,753	33,300	33,300				
Algeria	7,524	919	6,605	3,569		636		400
Bolivia	890	157	733	470		112		151
Brazil	4,916	1,312	3,604	286	2,978	203		137
Central African Republic	14	4	10					10
Chile	148	25	123	70	7	22		24
Dominican Republic	104	45	59	26	6	8	19	
Ecuador	325	56	269	160	40	65		4
El Salvador	199	32	167	58	16	40		53
Ethiopia	392	120	272		272			
Korea	12,600	2,950	9,650	7,250	2,400			
Mexico	2,287	500	1,787	1,128	659			
Morocco	3,475	825	2,650	500	2,150			

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964—Continued

[CCC cost]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation [1]	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [2]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 202—Continued	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Economic development—Continued								
Peru	955	110	845	322	45	367	----------	111
Philippines	310	85	225	----------	225	----------	----------	----------
World Food Program	15,549	2,671	12,878	6,798	4,083	1,772	----------	225
Child feeding (total)	23,536	3,787	19,749	9,000	291	5,937	530	3,991
Brazil	8,761	1,498	7,263	2,216	225	4,539	283	----------
China, Republic of	7,185	1,100	6,085	4,150	----------	635	----------	1,300
Costa Rica	133	25	108	----------	----------	----------	----------	108
Peru	2,753	585	2,168	340	48	220	167	1,393
Tunisia	3,235	360	2,875	1,706	----------	232	80	857
World Food Program	1,469	219	1,250	588	18	311	----------	333
Total, section 202	115,277	22,351	92,926	64,937	13,172	9,162	549	5,106
Total	171,355	32,740	138,615	98,037	17,955	15,642	676	6,305
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations	47,182	47,182	----------					
Grand total	218,537	79,922	138,615					

[1] Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.
[2] Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [1]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 201	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Refugees (total)	141,212	129,875	5,593	4,330	200	1,214
India	1,019	----------	----------	----------	----------	1,019
Nepal	186	156	----------	30	----------	----------
Tanganyika	3,846	761	2,638	60	200	187
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees)	132,983	128,808	----------	4,175	----------	----------
World Food Program	3,178	150	2,955	65	----------	8
Disaster (total)	160,811	98,294	51,726	8,547	540	1,704
Bolivia	44	40	----------	1	----------	3
Brazil	3,637	1,370	1,417	425	----------	425
Ecuador	2,000	----------	2,000	----------	----------	----------
India	55,000	30,000	25,000	----------	----------	----------
Iraq	20,364	19,924	----------	----------	440	----------
Kenya	1,088	322	509	81	100	76
Morocco	8,409	8,409	----------	----------	----------	----------
Nepal	5,000	5,000	----------	----------	----------	----------
Vietnam	62,269	30,229	22,800	8,040	----------	1,200
Yemen	1,500	1,500	----------	----------	----------	----------
World Food Program	1,500	1,500	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total, section 201	302,023	228,169	57,319	12,877	740	2,918
Section 202						
Economic development (total)	526,039	371,662	148,220	3,673	94	2,390
Afghanistan	200,000	200,000	----------	----------	----------	----------
Algeria	37,454	35,172	----------	1,415	----------	867
Bolivia	4,744	4,197	----------	210	----------	337
Brazil	33,324	2,449	30,405	163	----------	307
Central African Republic	23	----------	----------	----------	----------	23
Chile	783	577	123	40	----------	43
Dominican Republic	591	346	133	18	94	------
Ecuador	1,820	1,008	697	105	----------	10
El Salvador	925	475	282	72	----------	96
Ethiopia	3,300	----------	3,300	----------	----------	----------
Korea	110,636	68,969	41,667	----------	----------	----------
Mexico	16,555	9,962	6,593	----------	----------	----------
Morocco	26,000	3,000	23,000	----------	----------	----------
Peru	3,142	1,988	758	153	----------	243
Philippines	2,400	----------	2,400	----------	----------	----------
World Food Program	84,342	43,519	38,862	1,497	----------	464

See footnote at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1964—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils [1]	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 202—Continued	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Child feeding (total)	78,984	54,420	4,893	7,536	2,900	9,235
Brazil	27,126	16,800	3,745	4,961	1,620	----------
China, Republic of	23,713	19,681	----------	1,152	----------	2,880
Costa Rica	300	----------	----------	----------	----------	300
Peru	9,858	3,782	940	553	823	3,760
Tunisia	12,773	10,336	----------	422	457	1,558
World Food Program	5,214	3,821	208	448	----------	737
Total, section 202	605,023	426,082	153,113	11,209	2,994	11,625
Grand total	907,046	654,251	210,432	24,086	3,734	14,543

[1] Includes butter and butter oil.

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1965

[CCC cost]

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 (total)	19,136	3,664	15,472	13,885	20	1,545	3	19
Central African Republic	22	4	18	8	1	4	3	2
Nepal	143	53	90	58		15		17
UNRWA	18,937	3,600	15,337	13,819		1,518		
World Food Program	34	7	27		19	8		
Disaster (total)	51,936	10,514	41,422	28,333	6,964	2,615	472	3,038
Bolivia	39	9	30	9		13		8
Chile	679	85	594	348	53	193		
Dominican Republic	3,869	810	3,059	262	1,090	608	472	627
El Salvador	960	160	800	328	124	150		198
Ethiopia	8,920	1,900	7,020	6,000	1,020			
Iraq	116		116					116
Kenya	4,390	670	3,720		2,012	773		935
Korea	13,400	2,700	10,700	10,700				
Mali	866	305	561		561			
Pakistan	12,744	2,250	10,494	9,702				792
Philippines	22		22		22			
Rwanda	2,005	700	1,305	700		550		55
Somali Republic	2,608	820	1,788	284	1,504			
World Food Program	1,318	105	1.213		578	328		307
Total, section 201	71,072	14,178	56,894	42,218	6,984	4,160	475	3,057
Section 202								
Economic development (total)	139,925	22,981	116,944	84,307	22,822	5,665		4,150
Afghanistan	30,300	6,600	23,700	23,700				
Algeria	3,384	375	3,009	2,629		380		
Bolivia	281	63	218	169		49		
Brazil	9,244	1,907	7,337	2,404	2,308	1,280		1,345
British Guiana	123	20	103	57		20		26
China, Republic of	6,497	875	5,622	4,812		810		
Ecuador	53	8	45					45
Ethiopia	350	95	255		255			
Guinea	27	6	21		21			

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, value of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1965—Continued

[CCC cost]

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 202—Continued	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Economic development—Continued								
Iran	1,074	215	859	526	----------	223	----------	110
Jamaica	541	110	431	----------	431	----------	----------	----------
Korea	21,411	4,325	17,086	15,486	1,600	----------	----------	----------
Morocco	14,245	1,625	12,620	12,620	----------	----------	----------	----------
Peru	210	41	169	82	9	30	----------	48
Tunisia	13,800	1,500	12,300	12,300	----------	----------	----------	----------
Turkey	398	100	298	117	181	----------	----------	----------
Vietnam	5,918	1,750	4,168	137	4,031	----------	----------	----------
World Food Program	32,069	3,366	28,703	9,268	13,986	2,873	----------	2,576
Child feeding (total)	33,902	4,280	29,622	1,983	275	2,074	----------	25,290
Bolivia	100	15	85	16	----------	69	----------	----------
Brazil	24,526	3,020	21,506	702	68	716	----------	20,020
British Guiana	948	110	838	120	53	28	----------	637
Chile	2,590	280	2,310	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,310
Costa Rica	884	75	809	----------	----------	507	----------	302
Peru	3,754	650	3,104	865	137	514	----------	1,588
World Food Program	1,100	130	970	280	17	240	----------	433
Total, section 202	173,827	27,261	146,566	86,290	23,097	7,739	----------	29,440
Total	244,899	41,439	203,460	128,508	30,081	11,899	475	32,497
Ocean freight: title III foreign donations	55,956	55,956						
Purchase title I currencies	899	899						
Grand total	301,754	98,294	203,460					
(Export market value)	158,930	41,439	117,491	62,810	19,388	9,902	365	25,026

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1965

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 201	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Refugees (total)	120,599	116,731	186	3,619	13	50
Central African Republic	87	56	6	7	13	5
Nepal	428	356		27		45
UNRWA	119,890	116,319		3,571		
World Food Program	194		180	14		
Disaster (total)	294,349	210,393	71,505	4,666	2,258	5,517
Bolivia	119	81		24		14
Chile	3,958	2,888	800	270		
Dominican Republic	16,891	2,380	10,000	1,105	2,268	1,138
El Salvador	5,361	2,856	1,875	270		360
Ethiopia	55,977	45,977	10,000			
Iraq	210					210
Kenya	22,102		19,000	1,402		1,700
Korea	84,111	84,111				
Mali	5,000		5,000			
Pakistan	64,440	63,000				1,440
Philippines	200		200			
Rwanda	8,044	6,944		1,000		100
Somali Republic	18,156	2,156	16,000			
World Food Program	9,780		8,630	595		555
Total, section 201	414,948	327,124	71,691	8,285	2,281	5,567
Section 202						
Economic development (total)	846,206	596,507	231,714	10,317		7,668
Afghanistan	150,000	150,000				
Algeria	16,685	16,000		685		
Bolivia	1,589	1,499		90		
Brazil	49,447	18,038	26,620	2,325		2,464
British Guiana	616	532		36		48
China, Republic of	32,516	31,044		1,472		
Ecuador	100					100
Ethiopia	2,500		2,500			
Guinea	200		200			
Iran	5,605	5,000		405		200
Jamaica	4,100		4,100			
Korea	168,303	152,303	16,000			
Morocco	75,000	75,000				
Peru	1,126	852	133	54		87

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480, transfer authorizations issued, quantities of commodities by purpose and country, calendar year 1965—Continued

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Dry beans	Milk and milk products
Section 202—Continued	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Economic development—Continued						
Tunisia	73,000	73,000	----------	----------	----------	----------
Turkey	2,415	759	1,656	----------	----------	----------
Vietnam	43,000	775	42,225	----------	----------	----------
World Food Program	220,004	71,705	138,280	5,250	----------	4,769
Child feeding (total)	70,363	16,955	4,302	2,715	----------	46,391
Bolivia	246	211	----------	35	----------	----------
Brazil	44,103	5,545	1,157	1,001	----------	36,400
British Guiana	3,076	1,063	805	50	----------	1,158
Chile	4,300	----------	----------	----------	----------	4,300
Costa Rica	1,118	----------	----------	260	----------	858
Peru	13,777	7,873	2,083	934	----------	2,887
World Food Program	3,743	2,263	257	435	----------	788
Total, section 202	916,569	613,462	236,016	13,032	----------	54,059
Grand Total	1,331,517	940,586	307,707	21,713	2,281	59,626

TABLE 24.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments fiscal years 1955–65

Area and country	1955–62		1963		1964		1965		July–December 1965	
	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]
	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	5,008,840	713,98,	457,056	50,150	382,960	51,122	326,680	25,987	117,416	11,495
Austria	86,403	22,670								
Belgium	586	194								
England	293	123								
Finland	3,200	2,160								
France	24,708	10,391	523	93	341	51	349	41		
Germany	404,937	97,117	1,052	217						
Italy	2,101,491	217,926	154,042	10,048	129,121	10,261	108,103	5,881	34,338	2,210
Malta	17,914	3,879	1,684	345			2,671	295	1,753	216
Netherlands	4	(2)								
Poland	203,767	18,429	66,617	7,978	73,858	15,026	53,207	4,086	22,630	2,765
Portugal	232,179	28,726	55,162	7,249	32,697	5,365	44,834	4,134	17,139	1,371
Spain	715,406	150,353	56,915	9,533	44,236	6,870	56,926	6,630	23,704	3,124
Trieste	45,700	5,843	4,379	369	2,211	267	3,029	197	977	62
Yugoslavia	1,172,252	156,176	116,682	14,318	100,496	13,282	57,561	4,723	16,875	1,747
Africa (total)	665,446	58,980	405,783	37,358	591,131	52,316	557,849	31,421	130,238	8,344
Algeria	104,208	8,280	125,557	14,037	288,388	23,083	246,080	11,227	4,079	198
Basutoland	344	58	515	86	560	87	590	90		
Belgian Congo	890	165								
Burundi			4,965	878	4,269	518	35	5	27	4
Cameroons, French	4,026	334	278	17	27	4	18	3	10	2
Canary Islands	480	18								
Central African Republic			52	9	31	5	184	15	46	7
Chad	176	30	346	58	205	32	80	12	28	4
Congo	20,154	2,153	35,669	3,363	26,493	2,761	21,297	1,353	17,545	1,074
Dahomey	18,111	1,316	4,377	279	5,216	336	5,051	243	159	11
Ethiopia	10,278	1,223	7,799	864	3,425	222	4,107	292	1,649	132
French Equatorial Africa	80	6								
French West Africa	1,180	239								
Gabon	238	35	104	17	72	11	20	3	15	2
Gambia	1,723	315	242	40	100	16	74	11	1,407	149

See footnotes at end of table

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 24.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments fiscal years 1955–65—Continued

Area and country	1955–62		1963		1964		1965		July–December 1965	
	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]
	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars
Africa—Continued										
Ghana	17,731	2,334	6,298	595	8,314	1,154	8,784	845	3,540	371
Guinea							42	11	25	4
Ivory Coast	87	15	56	9	396	61	101	16	57	9
Kenya	4,254	802	1,250	196	3,219	373	3,952	340	5,676	369
Liberia	10,937	1,023	2,138	178	2,647	404	2,581	206	1,580	135
Libya	69,375	7,203			8,983	576				
Malagasy Republic	474	71	5,471	479	4,900	568	10,992	924	6,519	528
Malawi							189	29	188	29
Mali							101	16	64	10
Mauritania	1,203	204	60	10	3,963	490	45	7	58	9
Morocco, French	316,078	25,355	148,295	11,526	157,140	15,052	157,645	9,416	37,883	2,145
Niger	26	5								
Nigeria	3,358	458	3,030	289	6,145	611	12,046	1,046	2,997	234
Nyasaland, Malawi	163	31	71	12						
Ruanda-Urundi	23,025	1,592								
Rwanda			32	5			952	65	900	92
St. Helena	326	60					11	2	29	4
Senegal	3,973	428	8,553	632	10,480	714	16,339	803	14,906	549
Seychelles	137	23	121	20	60	9	237	28	255	28
Sierra Leone	5,569	499	6,756	542	6,678	1,022	7,902	775	4,683	572
Somalia	682	97	40	7	23	4	3,062	196	2,254	124
Somaliland, British	12	2								
Somaliland, French	1,530	150	760	69	928	199	662	45	835	47
Sudan	310	55			172	27	80	12	130	20
Swaziland	75	13	84	14	47	7	112	17	169	26
Tanzania	5,263	497	3,813	313	17,384	1,262	13,947	1,039	8,698	666
Togo	12,474	865	1,665	205	3,161	573	1,950	171	1,869	141
Tunisia	22,658	2,482	28,820	1,971	20,142	1,456	33,917	1,876	7,346	396
Uganda	2,321	402	709	119	1,190	185	300	46	305	47
Upper Volta	1,442	129	7,819	512	6,332	488	4,364	236	4,307	206
Zanzibar	75	13	40	7	41	6				

Near East and South Asia (total)	3,524,310	483,353	738,425	62,303	688,094	68,528	660,568	55,093	256,230	17,556
Aden	393	69	13	2	130	20	101	15	63	10
Afghanistan	9,395	1,064	406	68	513	111	1,076	166	556	86
Ceylon	278,589	25,695	62,393	4,290	50,409	3,261	60,864	3,891	14,677	1,038
Cyprus	100	17	1,303	154	2,864	425	51	8	704	51
Egypt	901,210	102,076	265,835	19,618	95,382	8,945	138,142	8,812	61,569	4,084
Gaza	30,890	4,101	13,824	1,364	5,393	563	6,300	453	816	128
Goa	1,349	601	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Greece	783,272	105,625	105,933	8,053	102,002	8,724	48,134	3,462	12,861	1,134
India	957,675	163,292	139,992	13,576	225,785	24,495	283,742	27,768	93,757	5,560
Iran	82,167	9,471	35,383	3,399	65,660	5,766	2,128	243	15,376	1,195
Iraq	13,445	2,441	450	75	8,586	1,360	5,141	337	315	48
Israel	81,852	11,337	9,106	833	5,083	450	7,454	517	2,812	172
Jordan	119,103	12,107	26,935	1,927	12,760	1,024	16,060	908	10,960	676
Lebanon	15,501	1,941	846	142	624	97	261	40	469	72
Mauritius	875	151	302	51	325	50	453	69	285	44
Pakistan	185,970	34,760	37,790	3,794	58,441	6,999	58,069	4,996	17,091	1,317
Syria	6,186	1,127	995	167	777	121	2,399	232	3,176	323
Turkey	56,338	7,478	36,919	4,790	53,344	6,115	29,745	3,145	20,724	1,615
Yemen	----	----	----	----	16	2	448	31	19	3
Far East and Pacific (total)	3,449,872	372,878	573,631	45,786	538,740	44,654	493,957	31,892	191,849	13,104
British Solomon Islands	73	7	396	33	809	130	1,226	121	583	46
Burma	13,444	2,442	2,662	446	1,677	260	1,596	245	475	73
Cambodia	244	47	61	10	28	4	39	6	13	2
China (Taiwan)	569,185	61,454	123,930	7,901	120,298	8,470	64,501	4,192	21,081	1,412
Fiji	----	----	----	----	77	14	77	11	39	5
Hong Kong	283,817	29,247	32,130	2,702	29,513	2,194	31,221	2,445	4,019	415
Indonesia	47,806	7,919	21,638	3,497	26,712	3,462	23,076	1,647	7,224	718
Japan	185,771	24,334	8,608	896	500	78	----	----	----	----
Java	60	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Korea	1,244,657	123,978	187,505	10,137	188,118	10,223	169,522	8,600	65,178	3,553
Laos	4,008	426	2,854	473	6,927	1,703	4,662	255	1,597	115
Macao	23,495	1,955	5,779	447	9,287	1,182	8,087	643	1,470	99
Malaysia	----	----	----	----	----	----	11,489	910	6,663	523
Malaya (Malaya States)	18,601	2,616	6,049	1,394	4,977	785	----	----	----	----
New Guinea, Netherlands	1,234	215	310	52	----	----	----	----	----	----
North Borneo	1,159	207	309	53	1,643	218	----	----	----	----
Philippines	313,851	40,340	88,706	9,847	76,737	10,346	76,846	6,017	38,200	3,378
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa)	108,437	10,482	23,843	1,954	33,084	2,583	34,925	2,283	11,849	788
Sarawak	5,330	966	1,679	158	2,135	241	----	----	----	----

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 24.—Title III, Public Law 480, foreign donations, shipments fiscal years 1955–65—Continued

Area and country	1955–62		1963		1964		1965		July–December 1965	
	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]	Pounds	Cost [1]
	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars	Thousands	Thousand dollars
Far East and Pacific—Continued										
Singapore	8,416	889	2,236	321	3,314	420	158	29	179	12
Thailand	3,033	535	749	125	557	87	716	110	689	105
Tonga Islands	----------	----------	----------	----------	164	13	609	49	2,088	148
Vietnam	617,251	64,808	64,187	5,340	32,183	2,241	65,207	4,329	30,502	1,712
Latin America (total)	1,577,254	188,147	[3] 728,677	[3] 81,740	837,848	117,984	684,190	63,136	195,103	16,894
Antigua	2,476	441	234	39	78	12	138	21	85	13
Bahama Islands	905	292	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Bolivia	36,790	7,108	23,629	3,678	27,023	5,063	6,103	519	3,841	277
Brazil	193,063	28,234	113,160	15,558	124,114	25,915	164,566	18,273	50,868	4,728
British Guiana	3,600	685	348	58	1,704	259	4,554	435	288	20
British Honduras	7,293	928	3 229	267	2,670	403	2,051	154	711	56
Chile	431,772	49,077	52,394	5,481	84,842	9,627	136,053	10,361	15,268	1,826
Colombia	276,281	35,033	116,491	11,485	85,700	12,980	64,581	6,751	22,000	2,323
Costa Rica	2,532	834	230	92	2,581	407	6,186	453	2,732	179
Cuba	8,657	676	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Dominica	3,707	530	571	67	395	88	623	60	266	31
Dominican Republic	15,987	826	57,065	6,265	54,705	8,164	44,898	3,435	23,981	1,679
Ecuador	46,563	4,933	19,332	2,288	36,885	4,106	17,138	1,922	3,019	232
El Salvador	9,421	1,363	21,165	[illegible],565	20,042	3,455	18,501	2,094	6,457	354
French Guiana	482	93	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
French West Indies	514	74	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Grenada	1,449	226	613	78	519	69	363	32	288	27
Guadeloupe	1,647	214	491	45	715	78	802	56	294	20
Guatemala	20,982	2,551	8,465	984	23,738	3,020	10,071	1,068	1,583	101
Haiti	58,598	6,063	9,471	932	25,821	2,210	9,677	699	5,897	394
Honduras	14,896	2,797	3,333	311	4,701	707	5,419	437	6,349	234
Jamaica	45,482	5,452	17,069	2,007	19,524	3,815	15,797	1,410	8,403	732
Martinique	1,679	238	448	52	525	64	763	31	6	1
Mexico	181,417	12,708	179,501	14,432	207,210	17,976	77,296	5,062	1,324	57
Montserrat	627	115	133	22	54	8	69	11	58	9

Nicaragua	10,226	830	12,639	1,412	11,855	1,947	12,972	1,187	4,893	372
Panama	23,095	6,010	5,498	746	6,156	782	5,677	604	1,752	203
Paraguay	36,680	3,684	9,362	916	10,796	1,655	3,130	271	1,680	136
Peru	115,737	12,924	20,071	3,835	23,789	3,652	16,824	2,470	5,679	658
St. Kitts	2,105	389	171	29	255	40	278	43	147	22
St. Lucia	480	88	491	82	170	26	268	41	176	27
St. Vincent	1,525	281	247	41	174	27	187	29	100	15
Surinam	2,993	546	557	93	854	133	617	95	462	71
Trinidad and Tobago	2,377	432	210	35	73	11	435	67	399	61
Turks and Caicos Islands	209	23	83	8	43	7	37	6	29	4
Uruguay	8,815	855	5,000	585	8,264	1,017	7,864	661	2,555	253
Venezuela	5,937	546	12,869	1,175	51,873	10,261	50,252	4,378	23,513	1,779
Virgin Islands	255	48	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total [4]	14,225,722	1,817,345	2,903,572	277,337	3,038,773	334,604	2,723,244	207,529	890,836	67,393
Number of countries	131	124	112	112	111	111	112	112	110	110

[1] Estimated CCC cost.
[2] Less than $500.
[3] Includes 34,107,000 pounds, costing $6,077,000 made available to American National Red Cross in connection with Cuban prisoner exchange.
[4] Cumulative 10-year total: 20.17 billion pounds, $2.43 billion cost.

TABLE 25.—Title III, value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, calendar year 1965 and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1965, through Dec. 31, 1965	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Europe (total)	33,038	391,500
Austria	145	6,171
Belgium	1,391	27,441
Denmark	1	2,561
Finland	654	1,823
France	1,166	95,734
Germany, West	----------	55,864
Italy	209	28,443
Luxembourg	13	75
Netherlands	6,209	25,178
Norway	----------	13,863
Spain	8,555	19,191
Sweden	----------	5,551
Trieste	----------	584
United Kingdom	1,174	71,104
Yugoslavia	13,521	37,917
Africa (total)	6,338	433,516
Algeria	----------	1,490
Angola	----------	125
Bechuanaland	----------	884
Congo (Léopoldville)	----------	25,299
Ghana	----------	20,220
Libya	3,026	3,026
Malagasy Republic	----------	3,404
Malawi	----------	34
Morocco	----------	14,502
Mozambique	----------	21,783
Nigeria	----------	552
Rhodesia	----------	34,503
Senegal	313	313
South Africa, Republic of	2,999	179,845
Tanzania	----------	152
Uganda	----------	44
Unspecified countries [2]	----------	127,340
Near East and South Asia (total)	16,393	204,520
Ceylon	----------	303
Greece	----------	10,252
India	12,477	92,860
Near East and South Asia—Continued		
Iraq	----------	1,277
Israel	----------	275
Pakistan	1	1,943
Saudi Arabia	2,744	6,168
Turkey	1,171	91,442
Far East and Pacific (total)	18,343	190,177
Australia	----------	33,334
China (Taiwan)	12,017	14,789
Indonesia	78	640
Japan	1,813	94,079
Korea	1,339	7,460
Malaysia	160	160
New Caledonia	----------	3,418
Philippines	406	28,305
Singapore	23	23
Tasmania	----------	524
Thailand	2,507	7,445
North America (total)	6,771	162,981
Canada	6,771	150,490
United States [3]	----------	12,491
Latin America (total)	8,065	350,764
Argentina	----------	8,824
Bolivia	----------	1,923
Brazil	568	85,405
British Guiana	----------	19,244
Chile	----------	8,047
Colombia	724	2,071
Cuba	----------	952
Dominican Republic	----------	1,165
Haiti	----------	6,351
Jamaica	6,765	94,593
Mexico	8	70,778
Netherlands Antilles	----------	1,539
Peru	----------	18,448

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 25.—Title III, value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, calendar year 1965 and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1965 through Dec. 31, 1965	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1965	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1965 through Dec. 31, 1965	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1965
	Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent		Thous. dol. equivalent	Thous. dol. equivalent
Latin America—Continued			Unspecified source [4]	61,861	78,841
Surinam		30,931			
Venezuela		493			
			Grand total	150,809	1,812,299

[1] The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for the Department of Defense, the Agency for International Development, and the Atomic Energy Commission.
[2] Materials (mainly industrial diamonds) from unspecified African countries.
[3] Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development.
[4] Includes some shipments from friendly foreign countries under arrangements which permit more than one source of supply.

TABLE 26.—Title III, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]

Country and area	Supply materials [2]	Stockpile materials [3]
Europe:		
Austria	Dairy products, LUMBER	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), diamond (stones).
Belgium	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, MATERIALS AND/OR SERVICES, sugar (refined), CONVERSIONS AND MODIFICATION OF HELICOPTERS, REPAIR, WAREHOUSING AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES, WALL LOCKERS.	Cadmium, cobalt metal, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, lead, SELENIUM, waterfowl feathers and down, and zinc.
Denmark	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, dairy products, food, and industrial products.	
Finland	PROCUREMENT OF NEWSPRINT.	Copper billets.
France	Aircraft maintenance, French housing, lumber, SUGAR (REFINED), FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS (UREA).	Aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), chromium metal (exothermic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West	Caribbean cable, material and equipment, fertilizer, lumber.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive crude), aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), bismuth, cadmium, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, fluorspar, lead, selenium, zinc.
Italy	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, dairy products, fertilizer, various supplies or services.	Cadmium, ferrochrome, fluorspar, mercury, and zinc.
Luxembourg	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE.	

TABLE 26.—Title III, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

Country and area	Supply materials [2]	Stockpile materials [3]
Europe—Continued		
Netherlands	Barge movement, dairy products, port handling and transportation costs for solid fuel, COAL HANDLING AND DISTRIBUTION SERVICES, STEVEDORING AND OTHER SERVICES.	Chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, and zinc.
Norway		Ferrochrome, ferromanganese, and zinc.
Spain	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, food and industrial products, COMMUNICATION AND OTHER SERVICES, MATERIALS AND/OR SERVICES.	Fluorspar, lead, and mercury.
Sweden	Lumber	Ferrochrome, lead, and selenium.
Trieste	Fertilizer.	
United Kingdom	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, MICROWAVE SYSTEM AND RELATED EQUIPMENT, SERVICES AND REPAIRS, MOTOR VEHICLES, PABX telephone equipment installation.	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, CELESTITE, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bort), diamond (stones), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, and tin (pig).
Yugoslavia	FOOD AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, MATERIALS AND/OR SERVICES,	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochrome, ferromanganese, lead, and zinc.
Africa:		
Algeria	Crude oil and petroleum.	
Angola		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Bechuanaland		Asbestos (chrysotile), maganese ore (metallurgical).
Congo, Léopoldville		Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, diamond (bort), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin (pig), and zinc.
Ghana		Diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Libya	Crude oil and petroleum.	
Malagasy Republic		Beryllium (coppermaster alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, zinc, beryllium metal billets.
Nigeria		Columbite ore.
Rhodesia		Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chrome ore (metallurgical), cobalt metal, copper, ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, mica, zinc.

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 26.—Title III, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

Country and area	Supply materials [2]	Stockpile materials [3]
Africa—Continued		
Senegal	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
South Africa, Republic of	Uranium oxide in concentrates	Antimony, ASBESTOS (AMOSITE), asbestos (chrysotile), ASBESTOS (CROCIDOLITE), beryl ore, beryllium metal billets, beryllium (copper master alloy), chromite (chemical), diamond (stones), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, fluorspar, lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), palladium, platinum, rare earths, thorium nitrate, manganese ore (metallurgical).
Tanzania		Mica.
Uganda		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Unspecified countries		Beryl ore, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), mica.
Near East and South Asia:		
Ceylon		Graphite.
Greece	Base maintenance	Manganese ore (battery grade).
India	Jute products	Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon, FERROMANGANESE, MANGANESE METAL (ELECTROLYTIC), manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, thorium nitrate.
Israel		Diamond (stones).
Iraq	Crude oil and petroleum.	
Pakistan	JUTE PRODUCTS	Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Saudi Arabia	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
Turkey	BASE MAINTENANCE	Boron minerals, chromium metal (electrolytic), chrome ore (metallurgical), FERROCHROME, ferrochrome-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia		Asbestos (crocidolite), lead, rutile, zinc, beryllium metal billets.
China (Taiwan)	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE, CEMENT, SUGAR (RAW CANE), NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER (UREA), CLINKER.	Waterfowl feathers and down.
Indonesia	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
Japan	Fertilizer, silk (raw), yarn (cotton), zirconium, sponge, aircraft maintenance, SLAB ZINC.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochrome, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), selenium, silk (raw), silk bisu and/or keba, lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea	Ordnance procurement, silk (raw), CEMENT.	Tungsten carbide powder.
Malaysia	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
New Caledonia		Ferrochrome.
Philippines	Abaca, STEVEDORING AND OTHER SERVICES.	Chromium metal (electrolytic), chrome (refractory), ferrochrome, ferrochrome-silicon.
Singapore	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM.	
Tasmania		Lead.
Thailand	Aircraft maintenance, CEMENT, SUGAR (RAW CANE).	Tin.

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 26.—Title III, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts by country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

Country and area	Supply materials [2]	Stockpile materials [3]
North America:		
Canada	Fertilizer, AIRCRAFT AND AIRCRAFT PARTS.	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		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), mica, beryllium metal billets.
Bolivia		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil	Sugar (raw cane)	Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), diamond (stones), FERROMANGANESE, manganese ore (metallurgical), MICA, quartz crystals, beryllium metal billets.
British Guiana		Bauxite.
Chile		Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia	FERTILIZER, NITROGENOUS (UREA).	Platinum.
Cuba		Chromite (refractory), ferrochrome-silicon.
Dominican Republic	Sugar (raw cane).	
Haiti		Bauxite.
Jamaica		BAUXITE.
Mexico		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, CELESTITE, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Netherlands Antilles	Crude oil and petroleum.	
Peru		Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam		Bauxite.
Venezuela		Diamond (stones).
Unspecified sources	CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM, MATERIALS AND/OR SERVICES, VARIOUS NON-FOOD ITEMS FOR RESALE, PROCUREMENT OF NEWSPRINT, STEVEDORING AND OTHER SERVICES.	Beryllium metal billets.

[1] Materials listed in caps were received during calendar year 1965.
[2] Materials, goods, equipment and services required for other Government agencies.
[3] Materials acquired for the national and supplemental stockpiles.

TABLE 27.—Title III, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, calendar year 1965 and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1965 through Dec. 31, 1965	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1965
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Europe (total)	39,481	1,124,498
Austria		59,000
Azores	401	662
Belgium		118,758
Denmark		10,620
Finland	3,774	11,226
France		63,453
Germany, West	4,539	153,840
Iceland	13	15
Ireland	2,080	49,374
Italy	31	35,814
Luxembourg		1,828
Malta		624
Netherlands	1,502	145,413
Norway		29,027
Poland	1,643	25,365
Portugal	6,084	14,393
Spain	1,296	44,849
Sweden	1,730	16,249
Switzerland		3,459
Trieste		1,371
United Kingdom [2]	11,545	311,039
Yugoslavia	4,843	28,119
Africa (total)	17,554	76,503
Algeria		1,771
Angola	30	49
Cameroon		58
Canary Islands	4,164	19,684
Cape Verde Islands		36
Congo (Léopoldville)	179	3,322
Ethiopia	784	1,098
Ghana	183	4,857
Kenya	718	718
Liberia		291
Libya		256
Madeira		160
Morocco	9,034	13,336
Mozambique		4,627
Nigeria		2,963
Republic of South Africa		13,315
Rhodesia and Malawi		466
Rwanda and Burundi		91
Sao Tome		46
Africa—Continued		
Senegal	1,259	5,782
Sierra Leone	33	113
Somaliland		183
Sudan	934	1,715
Togo		82
Tunisia	236	1,484
Near East and South Asia (total)	36,234	194,028
Afghanistan	8	8
Aden		128
Bahrein		22
Ceylon		1,315
Cyprus	1	1,807
Greece	3,884	16,000
India	12,530	58,875
Iran		777
Iraq	161	3,601
Israel	11,344	59,756
Jordan	40	1,744
Kuwait		148
Lebanon		4,621
Mauritius		15
Pakistan		56
Qatar		10
Saudi Arabia		802
Syrian Arab Republic	219	7,471
Turkey		17,585
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	8,047	19,287
Far East and Pacific (total)	32,727	310,984
Australia	1,042	9,460
Burma		3,745
Cambodia		38
China (Taiwan)	7,779	22,723
Goa		54
Guam		56
Hong Kong	645	15,559
Indonesia		7,684
Japan	10,732	204,641
Korea	5,777	13,723
Laos		74

See footnotes at end of table.

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 27.—Title III, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts by destination, calendar year 1965 and July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]—Continued

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1965, through Dec. 31, 1965	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1965
	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
Fast East and Pacific—Con.		
Malaysia	287	1,355
New Zealand	----------	271
Philippines	6,247	25,934
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa)	117	941
Singapore	79	108
Thailand	----------	4,536
Vietnam	22	82
North America (total)	----------	3,823
Canada	----------	3,684
Greenland	----------	36
St. Pierre/Miquelon	----------	103
Latin America (total)	56,283	244,559
Antigua	----------	28
Argentina	5,066	5,077
Bahamas	----------	42
Bermuda	----------	70
Bolivia	342	8,680
Brazil	15,950	83,061
British Guiana	86	106
British Honduras	----------	64
British West Indies	----------	21
Canal Zone	----------	144
Latin America—Continued		
Chile	5,252	9,698
Colombia	10,055	31,783
Costa Rica	2	1,003
Cuba	----------	5,526
Dominican Republic	1,190	3,891
Equador	678	711
El Salvador	----------	831
Guatemala	1,622	6,435
Haiti	1,447	7,992
Honduras	448	966
Jamaica	1,317	3,301
Mexico	5,513	25,172
Netherlands Antilles	----------	37
Nicaragua	169	790
Panama	467	642
Paraguay	----------	8
Peru	6,173	44,386
Surinam	2	15
Trinidad	----------	111
Uruguay	258	1,819
Venezuela	246	2,072
Virgin Islands	----------	77
Other [3]	----------	13
Grand total	182,279	1,954,408

[1] Commodity values at export market prices.
[2] Includes data for other British Commonwealth countries for contracts entered into prior to July 1957.
[3] Includes small amounts to Barbados, British West Africa, Masqat and Oman, Portuguese Guinea, and Puerto Rico.

TABLE 28.—Title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1965

Country	Date signed	Estimated market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Sierra Leone	Jan. 29, 1965	1,123	1,799
Kenya (amendment)	Feb. 15, 1965	3,684	3,684
Yugoslavia	Mar. 16, 1965	53,439	64,818
Dominican Republic	Mar. 18, 1965	4,063	5,876
Ivory Coast	Apr. 5, 1965	4,007	5,921
Iran (amendment)	Apr. 28, 1965	7,531	9,315
Greece	Apr. 27, 1965	300	300
Sierra Leone (amendment)	May 5, 1965	684	1,052
Ecuador	June 25, 1965	3,930	4,498
Yugoslavia	July 16, 1965	20,569	22,613
Ethiopia	Aug. 17, 1965	5,560	10,700
Bolivia	Aug. 17, 1965	622	1,007
Kenya	Sept. 1, 1965	4,198	4,198
Iran	Oct. 13, 1965	7,230	10,385
Yugoslavia	Nov. 22, 1965	45,889	70,971
Kenya	Dec. 1, 1965	3,352	3,352
Ethiopia	Dec. 14, 1965	798	1,100
Ryukyu Islands	Dec. 23, 1965	3,466	4,538
Total		170,445	226,127
		Private trade	
Iran (Persigas)	Dec. 31, 1964	750	984
Iran (Bank Omram)	Dec. 31, 1964	3,000	3,937
Spain (COES)	Sept. 14, 1965	37,000	37,000
Canary Islands (Hernandez Co.)	Nov. 4, 1965	1,724	1,778
China (Taiwan Development Corp.)	Nov. 15, 1965	3,178	3,178
Total		45,652	46,877

TABLE 29.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1965

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation [1]	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:												
Iceland	1.2	--------	--------	--------	1.0	--------	--------	--------	2.2	.4	2.6	3.2
Portugal	21.5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	21.5	2.4	23.9	31.5
Yugoslavia	139.9	--------	--------	55.0	--------	--------	21.5	2.2	218.6	20.8	239.4	310.1
Total	162.6	--------	--------	55.0	1.0	--------	21.5	2.2	242.3	23.6	265.9	344.8
Africa:												
Ethiopia	.7	--------	--------	6.7	--------	--------	--------	--------	7.4	.4	7.8	14.0
Kenya	.1	9.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9.1	2.2	11.3	11.3
Liberia	.1	.2	1.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	1.9	.2	2.1	2.7
Ivory Coast	--------	--------	3.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3.6	.4	4.0	5.9
Sierra Leone	.2	--------	.6	.7	.1	--------	.1	--------	1.7	.1	1.8	2.8
Total	1.1	9.2	5.8	7.4	.1	--------	.1	--------	23.7	3.3	27.0	36.7
Near East and South Asia:												
Greece	5.6	18.8	--------	--------	--------	--------	7.2	--------	31.6	4.5	36.1	36.9
Iran	11.9	3.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	15.1	4.0	19.1	24.0
Iraq	9.7	--------	--------	--------	2.5	--------	--------	.3	12.5	2.1	14.6	19.3
Syrian Arab Republic	--------	--------	--------	--------	.4	--------	--------	--------	.4	--------	.4	.4
Total	27.2	22.0	--------	--------	2.9	--------	7.2	.3	59.6	10.6	70.2	80.6

Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan)	15.3	1.6	-------	23.0	1.6	.2	15.6	-------	57.3	5.8	63.1	93.9
Ryukyu Islands	1.3	2.4	6.8	2.2	2.6	-------	6.0	-------	21.3	3.3	24.6	29.3
Total	16.6	4.0	6.8	25.2	4.2	.2	21.6	-------	78.6	9.1	87.7	123.2
Latin America:												
Bolivia	2.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	.9	.5	-------	4.1	.5	4.6	5.9
Chile	20.7	.6	-------	6.0	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.2	37.5	3.3	40.8	55.0
Colombia	2.1	-------	-------	-------	1.1	-------	3.0	-------	6.2	.7	6.9	8.1
Dominican Republic	1.0	.6	14.6	-------	6.0	-------	-------	-------	22.2	1.9	24.1	30.6
Ecuador	2.7	-------	.6	-------	2.2	-------	2.5	-------	8.0	.8	8.8	10.1
El Salvador	.6	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	.6	-------	.6	1.0
Paraguay	-------	.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	.1	-------	.1	.1
Peru	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1.8	-------	1.8	-------	1.8	1.8
Total	29.8	1.3	15.2	6.0	12.6	2.8	10.6	2.2	80.5	7.2	87.7	112.6
Grand total	237.3	[2] 36.5	27.8	93.6	20.8	[3] 3.0	[4] 61.0	[5] 4.7	484.7	53.8	538.5	697.9

[1] Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

	Mil. dol.
[2] Barley	1.9
Corn	33.0
Grain sorghums	1.3
Mixed livestock feed	0.3
Total	36.5
[3] Nonfat dry milk	0.5
Anhydrous milk fat and/or butter fat	1.6
Condensed milk	0.7
Evaporated milk	0.2
Total	3.0
[4] Lard	0.3
Tallow	12.0
Cottonseed and/or soybean oil	37.6
Soybeans	9.0
Soybean meal	2.1
Total	61.0
[5] Beef	2.2
Beans	2.2
Seeds	.....
Poultry	.3
Total	4.7

TABLE 30.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation [1]	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:												
Iceland	1.2	--------	--------	--------	1.0	--------	--------	--------	2.2	0.4	2.6	3.2
Portugal	9.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9.6	1.1	10.7	11.6
Yugoslavia	51.8	--------	--------	15.2	--------	--------	10.7	2.2	79.4	7.7	87.1	110.4
Total	62.6	--------	--------	15.2	1.0	--------	10.7	2.2	91.2	9.2	100.4	125.2
Africa:												
Kenya	.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	.1	--------	.1	.1
Total	.1	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	.1	--------	.1	.1
Near East and South Asia:												
Greece	5.6	18.8	--------	--------	--------	--------	7.2	--------	31.6	4.5	36.1	36.9
Iran	--------	3.2	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3.2	1.1	4.3	4.3
Total	5.6	22.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	7.2	--------	34.8	5.6	40.4	41.2
Far East and Pacific:												
China (Taiwan)	15.3	1.6	--------	23.0	1.6	0.2	7.0	--------	48.7	5.0	53.7	84.5
Total	15.3	1.6	--------	23.0	1.6	.2	7.0	--------	48.7	5.0	53.7	84.5

Latin America:												
Bolivia	.9	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	.9	.1	1.0	1.4
Chile	9.8	.6	-------	2.6	1.8	.8	1.4	2.2	19.2	1.7	20.9	26.4
Ecuador	.9	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	.9	.2	1.1	1.5
Total	11.6	.6	-------	2.6	1.8	.8	1.4	2.2	21.0	2.0	23.0	29.3
Grand total	95.2	[2] 24.2	-------	40.8	4.4	[3] 1.0	[4] 26.3	[5] 4.4	195.8	21.8	217.6	280.3

[1] Includes ocean transportation to be financed by CCC.

	Mil. dol.
[2] Corn	21.7
Barley	1.8
Grain sorghums	.7
Total	24.2

	Mil. dol.
[3] Butter/anhydrous milk fat	.9
Dry whole milk	.1
Dry modified milk	neg.
Dairy products	neg.
Total	1.0

	Mil. dol.
[4] Cottonseed and/or soybean oil	17.1
Tallow	9.2
Total	26.3
[5] Beans	2.2
Beef	2.2
Total	4.4

TABLE 31.—Dollar value of commodities programed under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1965

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Other	Total			
									Market value	Ocean transportation	Market value including ocean transportation	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation
Government-to-government	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:												
Yugoslavia	88.1	--------	--------	12.8	--------	--------	7.1	--------	108.0	11.9	119.9	158.4
Total	88.1	--------	--------	12.8	--------	--------	7.1	--------	108.0	11.9	119.9	158.4
Africa:												
Ethiopia	.7	--------	--------	5.4	--------	--------	--------	--------	6.1	.3	6.4	11.8
Ivory Coast	--------	--------	3.6	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3.6	.4	4.0	5.9
Kenya	--------	9.0	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9.0	2.2	11.2	11.2
Sierra Leone	.2	--------	.6	.7	.1	--------	.1	--------	1.7	.1	1.8	2.8
Total	.9	9.0	4.2	6.1	.1	--------	.1	--------	20.4	3.0	23.4	31.7
Near East and South Asia:												
Iran	11.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	11.9	2.9	14.8	19.7
Total	11.9	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	11.9	2.9	14.8	19.7
Far East and Pacific:												
Ryukyu Islands	.5	.5	--------	.8	.3	--------	.9	--------	3.0	.5	3.5	4.5
Total	.5	.5	--------	.8	.3	--------	.9	--------	3.0	.5	3.5	4.5

Latin America:												
Bolivia	.5	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	.5	.1	.6	1.0
Dominican Republic	1.0	--------	2.7	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3.7	.4	4.1	5.9
Ecuador	.7	--------	.6	--------	1.0	--------	1.3	--------	3.6	.3	3.9	4.5
Total	2.2	--------	3.3	--------	1.0	--------	1.3	--------	7.8	.8	8.6	11.4
Total, government-to-government	103.6	9.5	7.5	19.7	1.4	--------	9.4	--------	151.1	19.1	170.2	225.7
Private trade:												
Canary Islands	--------	.7	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	.7	.1	.8	1.8
China (Taiwan)	--------	.4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	[1] 2.3	2.7	.4	3.1	3.2
Iran	3.4	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3.4	.4	3.8	4.9
Spain	--------	32.3	--------	--------	--------	--------	.9	--------	33.2	4.7	37.9	37.0
Total, private trade	3.4	33.4	--------	--------	--------	--------	.9	2.3	40.0	5.6	45.6	46.9
Grand total	107.0	42.9	7.5	19.7	1.4	--------	10.3	2.3	191.1	24.7	215.8	272.6

[1] Tallow.

TABLE 32.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1965

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oils and oil seeds	Meat and 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.
Europe:										
Iceland	731	----------	7	----------	990	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Portugal	12,578	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Yugoslavia	85,922	----------	----------	414	----------	----------	248,182	----------	266	----------
Total	99,231	----------	7	414	990	----------	248,182	----------	266	----------
Africa:										
Ethiopia	367	----------	----------	49	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Ivory Coast	----------	----------	661	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Kenya	25	6,105	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Liberia	27	67	220	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Sierra Leone	105	10	118	5	166	----------	419	----------	----------	----------
Total	524	6,182	999	54	166	----------	419	----------	----------	----------
Near East and South Asia:										
Greece	2,939	13,007	----------	----------	----------	----------	51,918	----------	----------	----------
Iran	7,402	2,019	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Iraq	5,591	----------	----------	----------	2,956	----------	----------	992	----------	----------
Syrian Arab Republic	----------	----------	----------	----------	453	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	15,932	15,026	----------	----------	3,409	----------	51,918	992	----------	----------
Far East and Pacific:										
China (Taiwan)	8,267	1,177	----------	200	1,884	683	259,730	----------	----------	----------
Ryukyu Islands	740	2,067	1,017	17	3,968	----------	119,711	----------	----------	----------
Total	9,007	3,244	1,017	217	5,852	683	379,441	----------	----------	----------

Latin America:										
Bolivia	1,612					4,470	4,362			
Chile	12,640	473		42	2,503	10,615	25,407	[1] 6,615		
Colombia	1,119				1,100		27,003			
Dominican Republic	551	394	2,249		6,000					
Ecuador	1,504		110		2,384		22,209			
El Salvador	367									
Paraguay		13								
Peru							17,673			
Total	17,793	880	2,359	42	11,987	15,085	96,654	6,615		
Grand total	142,487	[2] 25,332	4,382	727	22,404	[3] 15,768	[4] 776,614	7,607	266	

[1] Beef.

	Thous. bu.
[2] Barley	1, 557
Corn	22, 641
Grain sorghums	1, 054
Mixed livestock feeds	80
Total	25, 332

	Thous. lbs.
[3] Nonfat dry milk	6, 612
Anhydrous milk fat/butterfat	4, 139
Condensed milk	2, 897
Evaporated milk	1, 573
Dry whole milk	231
Dry modified milk	22
Dairy products	294
Total	15, 768

	Thous. lbs.
[4] Lard	2, 843
Cottonseed/soybean oil	391, 231
Tallow	140, 225
Soybeans	187, 540
Soybean meal	54, 775
Total	776, 614

TABLE 33.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1964

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Fats and oils	Meat	Dry edible beans
	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.
Europe:									
Iceland	731	----------	7	----------	990	----------	----------	----------	----------
Portugal	5,396	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Yugoslavia	30,807	----------	----------	117	----------	----------	112,173	----------	202
Total	36,934	----------	7	117	990	----------	112,173	----------	202
Africa:									
Kenya	25	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	25	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Near East and South Asia:									
Greece	2,939	13,007	----------	----------	----------	----------	51,918	----------	----------
Iran	----------	2,019	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	2,939	15,026	----------	----------	----------	----------	51,918	----------	----------
Far East and Pacific:									
China (Taiwan)	8,267	1,177	----------	200	1,884	683	72,337	----------	----------
Total	8,267	1,177	----------	200	1,884	683	72,337	----------	----------
Latin America:									
Bolivia	504	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Chile	6,025	473	----------	18	1,368	1,925	12,199	6,615	----------
Ecuador	486	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	7,015	473	----------	18	1,368	1,925	12,199	6,615	----------
Grand total	55,180	[1] 16,676	7	335	4,242	[2] 2,608	[3] 248,627	[4] 6,615	202

	Thous. bu.
[1] Corn	14,533
Barley	1,557
Grain sorghums	586
Total	16,676

	Thous. lbs.
[2] Butter/anhydrous milk fat	2,061
Dry whole milk	231
Dry modified milk	22
Dairy products	294
Total	2,608

	Thous. lbs.
[3] Cottonseed/soybean oil	149,514
Tallow	99,113
Total	248,627
[4] Beef	6,615

TABLE 34.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1965

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oil and oil seeds	Meat and poultry	Dry edible beans	Hay and pasture seeds
Government-to-government	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.
Europe:										
Yugoslavia	55,115			92.0			55,116			
Total	55,115			92.0			55,116			
Africa:										
Ethiopia	367			40.0						
Ivory Coast			661							
Kenya		6,105								
Sierra Leone	105	10	118	5.0	166		419			
Total	472	6,115	779	45.0	166		419			
Near East and South Asia:										
Iran	7,402									
Total	7,402									
Far East and Pacific:										
Ryukyu Islands	294	315		6.6	661		6,614			
Total	294	315		6.6	661		6,614			

(*Continued*—)

TABLE 34.—Approximate quantities of commodities under title IV, Public Law 480, agreements signed calendar year 1965—Continued

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed and feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Dairy products	Oil and oil seeds	Meat and 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.
Government-to-government—Continued										
Latin America:										
Bolivia	338	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Dominican Republic	551	----------	448	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Ecuador	454	----------	110	----------	1,103	----------	9,337	----------	----------	----------
Total	1,343	----------	558	----------	1,103	----------	9,337	----------	----------	----------
Total, government-to-government	64,626	6,430	1,337	143.6	1,930	----------	71,486	----------	----------	----------
Private trade:										
Canary Islands	----------	396	----------	----------	----------	----------	8,598	----------	----------	----------
China (Taiwan)	----------	297	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	22,046	----------	----------
Iran	2,026	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Spain	----------	23,260	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total, private trade	2,026	23,953	----------	----------	----------	----------	8,598	22,046	----------	----------
Grand total	66,652	30,383	1,337	143.6	1,930	----------	80,084	22,046	----------	----------

TABLE 35.—Title IV, Public Law 480, shipments by calendar years 1964 and 1965 and cumulative from beginning of program through December 30, 1965. Quantity and estimated market value [1] [2]

Commodity	Unit	Calendar year 1964		Calendar year 1965		Total 1955–1965	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Total
		Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars	Thousand units	Thousand dollars
Grains:							
Wheat	Bu	31,514	53,429	44,429	72,412	92,515	154,157
Wheat flour	Lb	35,082	1,321	28,594	1,017	92,603	3,448
Bulgur	Lb					330	15
Soybeans	Bu					3,316	8,661
Grain sorghums	Bu			883	1,050	883	1,074
Corn	Bu	1,133	1,788	12,528	18,034	13,740	19,926
Barley	Bu			996	1,178	996	1,178
Mixed feed	Lb					3,663	164
Oil and oil products:							
Soybean oil	Lb	99,009	9,379	72,994	7,864	231,156	23,749
Cottonseed oil	Lb	2,204	200			2,594	255
Lard	Lb					2,526	294
Tallow	Lb	23,706	1,985	39,880	4,023	100,521	8,354
Dairy products:							
Condensed milk	Lb					2,969	666
Evaporated milk	Lb					1,731	217
Anhydrous milk fat	Lb	1,742	722			3,820	1,458
Nonfat dry milk	Lb	86	46			6,699	456
Poultry	Lb			198	60	198	60
Other:							
Cotton	Bale	134	17,598	83	9,937	455	59,499
Tobacco	Lb	4,057	4,281	2,931	2,771	10,343	10,470
Rice	Cwt	1,013	5,750	943	4,870	2,862	16,511
Oilseed meal	Lb					54,776	2,056
Pea beans	Cwt	228	1,667			292	2,165
Total value			98,166		[2] 123,216		[2] 314,833
Total quantity: thousand metric tons		1,047.66		[2] 1,692.01		[2] 3,475.65	

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

[2] Shipments under Government-to-Government agreement only. Does not include 49,968 metric tons of wheat or wheat equivalent, with an estimated export value of $2.9 million shipped under private trade agreements.

TABLE 36.—Title IV, Public Law 480, amount programed under agreements signed and estimated market value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1965 [1]

Country	Amount programed (export market value excluding ocean transportation)	Estimated market value of shipments [1]
	Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Bolivia	4,106	3,869
Chile	37,586	31,067
China (Taiwan)	57,317	21,723
Colombia	6,180	5,155
Dominican Republic	22,200	10,988
Ecuador	8,052	4,907
El Salvador	648	648
Ethiopia	7,401	1,347
Greece	31,553	13,314
Iceland	2,240	2,092
Iran	15,054	9,936
Iraq	12,540	10,386
Ivory Coast	3,638	976
Kenya	9,082	5,049
Liberia	1,902	623
Paraguay	150	----------
Peru	1,765	1,765
Portugal	21,534	21,534
Ryukyu Islands	21,251	6,721
Sierra Leone	1,667	225
Syrian Arab Republic	383	383
Yugoslavia	218,546	162,125
Total	484,795	314,833

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

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED ON UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83d CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, OUTLINING OPERATIONS UNDER THE ACT DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1965.

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