

**FOOD
FOR
PEACE**

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CONFERENCE
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THE WHITE HOUSE

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the report for 1968 on the Food for Peace Program under Public Law 480—a program which over the years has helped provide better diets for millions of people in more than 100 nations. In addition to its primary humanitarian aspects, Food for Peace contributes significantly to the maintenance of export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and to the U.S. balance of payments position.

While this is my first official report on the program as President, I have been closely associated with it since its beginning. This great humanitarian effort began in 1954 during the Presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower. As Vice President at the time, I was keenly interested in the program and have followed its development and accomplishments ever since.

It is evident that the battle against hunger must continue, both in the United States and in the world at large, through programs such as Food for Peace. The present Administration eagerly accepts this challenge and dedicates itself to dealing effectively with the problems of hunger and malnutrition at home and abroad.

Richard Nixon

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 22, 1969.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER
PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, DURING
THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1968**

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**AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954,
AS AMENDED**
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. The Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to expand international trade; to develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; to use the abundant agricultural productivity of the United States to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries, with particular emphasis on assistance to those countries that are determined to improve their own agricultural production; and to promote in other ways the foreign policy of the United States."



SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

The United States took another step during 1968 toward its long-range goal of using its agricultural abundance to help people in less developed countries become self-sustaining.

Partly because grain harvests were appreciably increased in India, Pakistan, and other major recipient countries the volume of assistance decreased in 1968 under the Public Law 480 food aid program, popularly known as Food for Peace. Also reflected in this decrease was the advancement in agricultural development by the less developed countries.

The \$1,178 million worth of agricultural commodities exported as sales or donations under Public Law 480 programs in 1968 compares with \$1,237 million in 1967 and \$1,306 million in 1966.

In addition to progress from self-help efforts, agriculture in the less developed nations generally was given a big assist by the weather. The excellent grain harvests in the two populous Asian nations above resulted from unusually generous and timely rainfall as well as improved agricultural practices.

As a result, India needed 4.3 million metric tons of Public Law 480 grain during 1968 compared with 5.7 million in 1967. Pakistan received 1.0 million metric tons of grain this 12-month period compared with 1.6 million the previous calendar year.

But world food problems remain. Population growth continues as a formidable problem in many developing countries. In these nations new mouths are devouring food as fast as their improving agricultural systems can produce it. The U.S. Government is working with the local governments in combating this problem of rapidly expanding population, by providing assistance, if requested, to nations which are undertaking voluntary population control programs.

Food for Peace is playing a major role in the continuing world war on hunger and malnutrition. This child is one of the millions to benefit from the 196 million metric tons of agricultural commodities exported to food-deficient countries since the beginning of Public Law 480.

Another concern for world agriculture is the perennial one of weather uncertainty. Drought can and does erase years of hard-won agricultural gains. South Korea, one of drought's recent victims, accounted for 17 percent of commodities programed during 1968.

In addition to drought, other countries have problems requiring U.S. aid. India, even with her bumper grain harvest, continues to require considerable food assistance, accounting for about 23 percent of the total value of commodities programed in 1968. Indonesia, in the process of recovering from years of turmoil, accounted for 19 percent.

The nearly 10.4 million metric tons of agricultural commodities shipped during 1968 brought the cumulative total of shipments under concessional sales programs since 1954 to about 147.5 million metric tons. The total market value of these shipments is now \$12.6 billion, with \$924 million worth shipped in 1968.

Wheat has accounted for more than two-thirds of Public Law 480 sales. The 7.8 million metric tons of wheat or flour shipped in 1968 brought to 116.5 million metric tons the amount exported since the beginning of the program.

Although the number of concessional sales agreements rose slightly (45) in 1968 from 1967 (39), the total export market value of \$740 million was well below the previous year's total of \$1.2 billion.

Transition to Dollar Sales

There was continued success in the effort to phase out all local currency sales by the end of 1971, and to sell agricultural commodities for dollars only. Concessional sales for U.S. dollars in 1968 accounted for 64 percent of the total, compared with 25 percent the previous year.

Each of the 25 countries which entered into sales agreements this year, with the exception of Vietnam, contracted to pay for the commodities at least partially in U.S. dollars. Eighteen of the 25 signed on solely dollar credit terms.

Self-Help Programs

The year 1968 was the second in which Public Law 480 recipient countries were required to sub-

scribe to and carry out specific self-help programs designed to assist them in achieving agricultural development. By direction of the Congress in 1966, these countries must set aside for agricultural development at least 20 percent of foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 agreements.

Self-help measures have the primary aim of increasing agricultural output and/or making the most efficient use of this production. Agreements signed during 1968 contained self-help programs in the areas of agricultural research, increased use of better seed varieties, fertilizers, and other inputs, improved grain handling, storage, and marketing facilities, insect and rodent control, irrigation, crop price support, farm credit, statistical recording and analysis, and construction of farm-to-market roads and port facilities.

Public Law 480 legislation during 1968 established voluntary population control programs as one of the self-help measures to be considered in entering into sales agreements. The law requires that not less than 5 percent of local currencies received under title I programs be made available for voluntary population control programs, if requested by the importing countries.

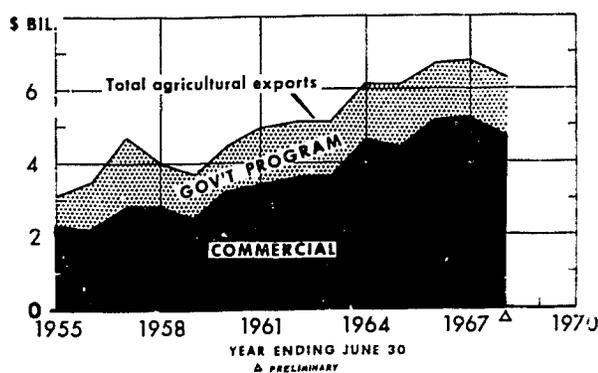
Donations Spur Development

Funds available for carrying out the donations program under title II of the law are being directed also toward helping the recipient countries work toward agricultural development. More and more of the donations are being put into community and other self-help projects.

Government-to-government food-for-work programs were authorized this year in 11 countries. These programs reached a total of 5.5 million persons while employing 1.1 million workers.

Voluntary agencies are now more than 50 percent of the way to their goal of shifting from dole feeding to food-for-work activities by the end of 1970. These food-for-work projects have included efforts to increase agricultural, livestock, and poultry production, the building of rural roads, flood control and irrigation activities, land reclamation, and reforestation.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: COMMERCIAL AND UNDER GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS



Food for Peace in the Total Export Picture

For the third consecutive year Food for Peace shipments accounted for 19 percent of all U.S. agricultural exports. Program shipments were \$1.2 billion of the \$6.2 billion worth of all U.S. farm exports.

Total U.S. agricultural exports were \$6.4 billion in 1967 after a record \$6.9 billion in 1966. Public Law 480 exports were \$1.2 billion in 1967 and \$1.3 billion in 1966.

Food for Peace exports contribute importantly to the U.S. balance of payments position. Credits extended under the dollar credit sales provision of the law are to be repaid in U.S. dollars. Also, some of the local currencies derived from foreign currency sales of agricultural products abroad are used instead of dollars by U.S. agencies in meeting overseas expenditures.

Foreign Currency Uses

Foreign currencies to be paid to the United States for 1968 sales agreements total \$262.6 million in U.S. dollar equivalent. Of this amount, 16.9 percent is specified for payment of U.S. obligations and for carrying out programs of U.S. Government agencies. The local currencies will be spent in the respective countries for such U.S. costs as upkeep of our Embassies and construction of civilian and military housing and installations.

The remainder of the local currencies have the following allocations: 32.6 percent as grants for common defense; 4.3 percent, loans to private enterprise; 34.7 percent, loans for economic development; 1.9 percent, economic development grants; 8.9 percent, grants for maternal welfare, child health, and nutrition programs, and voluntary activities related to the problem of population growth; 0.7 percent, carrying out programs for the control of animal and plant pests.

Agricultural Export Market Development

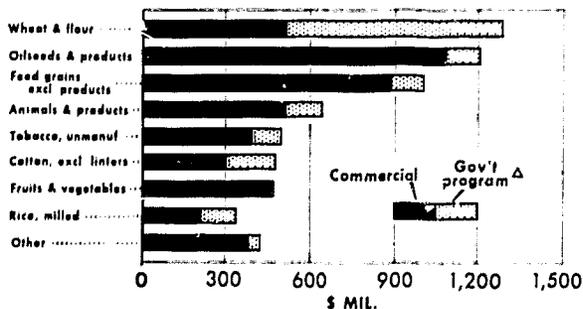
Public Law 480 funds totaling \$104.2 million have been spent on foreign market development activities. At the same time, private U.S. agricultural trade and producer associations together with overseas organizations have spent about \$80.9 million of their own funds promoting U.S. agricultural commodities overseas.

In calendar year 1968, expenditures for agricultural export market development totaled an estimated \$28.5 million—roughly \$13.7 million in Government funds and \$14.8 million by private U.S. and third-party cooperators.

Market development projects cover a wide range of activities including participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibits, the sponsoring of trade mission tours by foreign buyers to the United States, and the carrying out of publicity and advertising campaigns.

During 1968, under the market development program 17 exhibits in 10 countries were held to promote the sale of processed foods, and 5 exhibits in

U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, BY COMMODITY GROUP, 1968*



* YEAR ENDING JUNE 30. Δ GOVERNMENT-FINANCED PROGRAMS P. 87-88 AND P. 87-88

4 countries were held for the promotion of U.S. feed-grains and livestock. This brings the total number of exhibits since the beginning of the program in 1955 to 235 in 43 countries.

A total of 22 point-of-purchase promotions for U.S. processed food were held in 10 countries during 1968. The cooperating firms held special sales in some 11,204 retail outlets. Four agricultural exhibits were conducted at the U.S. trade centers in London, Tokyo, and Milan.

Marketing Research

During 1968, the Department of Agriculture made 5 grants for a total of \$260,894, dollar equivalent, for research to improve marketability, quality, processing, and storing of agricultural products. These included 3 to India for studies on various insects which damage stored grains, a major problem there and in all countries.

To date, 63 grants for a total of \$2,985,018, dollar equivalent, have been made for research in this field. Of these, 30 projects are still underway.

Utilization Research

Sixteen new grants, for periods up to 5 years and totaling about \$955,000, dollar equivalent, were made to scientific institutions in India, Israel, and Poland for commodity research aimed at expanded markets for U.S. farm crops. The research is designed to contribute to increased use of cereal grains, cotton, vegetable oils, oilseed protein products, fruits and vegetables, animal products, and other commodities.

Since the program began, 287 grants and contracts in 21 countries, valued at about \$18 million, have been made. Of these, 134 are still active.

Educational and Cultural Programs

The estimated title I foreign currency expenditure for educational and cultural programs in 1968 is \$14,695,000. The cumulative expenditure of these currencies for this purpose since first authorized in 1954 is \$115,600,000.

These foreign currencies are used for financing educational and cultural activities administered by the Department of State, including educational and cultural exchanges and American-sponsored schools abroad.

Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Several agencies participate in programs of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries. These programs are financed by foreign currencies, and include the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications.

The participating agencies are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the National Science Foundation, and the Smithsonian Institution.

Medical Health-Related Research.—The Special International Research Program (SIRP) of the Public Health Service is administered by HEW's Office of International Health, a staff office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs. The program is directed toward the development of techniques for the prevention and treatment of serious disease problems with resulting improvement of health, social, and economic conditions within the host country.

During 1968, SIRP was active in 9 countries and a total of \$13,390,000 in Public Law 480 funds was obligated, bringing the cumulative total since the program's beginning July 1, 1961 to \$45,370,838.

During 1968, HEW became increasingly involved in two of the major world problems—nutrition and population. Special attention was given to a long term project in India whose goal is developing protein-rich food supplements based upon locally-available protein sources to prevent the serious malnutrition found among children in India and other developing nations. Several products have been developed, including an infant weaning formula, and are now available for purchase at moderate cost.

Two new projects in family planning were initiated during the year and intensive programing activity has taken place in the development of

others. One area of concentration is the evaluation of studies of systems delivering family-planning services.

Buildings for U.S. Government

The Department of State uses Food for Peace funds under appropriation to acquire land and buildings and construct buildings and other facilities for use in the conduct of diplomatic and consular affairs and of related U.S. Government activities. The Department also uses funds appropriated under this authority to maintain and operate these facilities.

Obligations for these purposes during calendar year 1968 totaled \$3.5 million. Appropriation for the buildings program total \$39.9 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1969.

Dissemination of Foreign Publications

The law authorizes the Library of Congress to acquire, index, and disseminate foreign publications through the establishment of offices in countries where excess currencies are available for that purpose. In 1968, comprehensive sets of publications from one or more of 8 foreign countries were distributed to 43 American libraries in those countries. In addition, sets of selected English-language publications were distributed from 6 foreign nations to more than 300 libraries throughout the 50 States and Puerto Rico. Nearly 2 million pieces were distributed in 1968 bringing the total for the 7-year-old program to 10.4 million pieces.

Common Defense

Foreign currencies acquired under the program are used to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense, including internal security. These funds are administered by the Department of Defense and AID and are usually made available as grants.

From the inception of the program July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1968, the Department of the Treasury had transferred the foreign currency equivalent of \$1.2 billion to accounts for common defense uses.

In calendar year 1968, a total of \$85.6 million equivalent was allocated to such uses in agreements signed with Korea (\$53.7 million in won equivalent) and Vietnam (\$31.9 million in piaster equivalent).

Loans to Private Enterprise

The law provides that sales proceeds be made available to the maximum 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 facilities to increase the consumption and utilization of U.S. agricultural products.

During 1968, AID authorized 21 foreign currency loans in 8 countries, with a value of \$45.5 million. Since the beginning of the loan program, 385 loans have been approved for private business firms in 30 countries. The total value of loans approved is the dollar equivalent of \$364.4 million.

Loans for Economic Development

In agreements signed during 1968, \$91.1 million of the foreign currency generated under title I was allocated for loans for economic development, bringing the total since the beginning of the program to \$5.7 billion equivalent. Specific projects to be financed by the proceeds of the loans are worked out jointly by the Agency for International Development and the host governments.

In India, for fiscal year 1968, loans of \$328.9 million in rupee equivalent from current and prior years' local currency sales supported economic development projects in irrigation, forest and soil conservation, flood control, and production in the priority sector of agriculture, as well as projects of urban redevelopment, slum clearance, malaria eradication, and scientific and technical education. Similar projects were underway in Guinea, Morocco, and Tunisia.

Family Planning

Proceeds derived from the sale of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 have provided

the Agency for International Development with an important source of financing to help meet local costs of population/family planning programs in the developing countries.

As of July 29, 1968, Congress has required that not less than 5 percent of the total sales proceeds received each year shall, if requested by the foreign country, be used for voluntary programs to control population growth.

In keeping with the emphasis given to population/family planning programs in fiscal year 1968, more than \$50 million in U.S. owned local currencies was made available to help finance the local costs of these programs. In the same year AID's dollar assistance totaled \$34.7 million, an increase of \$30 million over the previous year. U.S. owned local currencies are being used for population/family planning projects in Ceylon, Ghana, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Sales of Foreign Currencies to Private American Citizens

Foreign currencies owned by the United States and determined by the Treasury to be in excess of U.S. needs may be sold to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations for travel and other purposes. Sales of this type in 1968 amounted to \$4.8 million, up from \$3.7 million in 1967. Total sales since the inauguration of the program in 1963 reached \$12.3 million.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the foreign currencies of the following 11 countries held by the United States are in excess of normal U.S. requirements: Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, U.A.R. (Egypt), and Yugoslavia.

Donations

During 1968, almost 2 million metric tons of commodities were included in donations projects under title II of Public Law 480. The commodities had a Commodity Credit Corporation value (including the cost of ocean transportation) of \$368 million, bringing the program total to \$5.96 billion.

The Agency for International Development, responsible for supervision of the foreign donations

programs, has been making a vigorous attack on malnutrition. Child feeding programs have a high priority in the AID projects. There are more than 50 million children in 105 countries currently benefiting from the food donated for school lunch and maternal/child feeding programs. Here, too, AID is encouraging the recipient nations to assume increasing responsibility for operation with the hope the program will become permanent.

Title II food granted to foreign governments for disaster victims in 1968 has a CCC value of approximately \$99.6 million, including transportation. While food was the main item required, the United States also provided urgently needed tents, blankets, medicine, cloth, and other supplies.

Of 53 natural disasters in 1968, Public Law 480 food commodities were provided in approximately half. Title II food grants went to victims of 6 drought/famine situations in Latin America and 2 in Africa, including those caught up in the Nigerian civil strife. Another large recipient of Public Law 480 food during 1968 was East Pakistan for the relief of flood victims during July and October. Urgently needed medicines, tents, blankets, and other supplies were rushed to Iran, which suffered a devastating earthquake September 1.

World Food Program

The U.S. Government, under the authority of title II, contributes commodities and ocean freight services to the World Food Program, the international food aid organization established in 1962 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Cash support is given through AID. Member countries support the program with food and cash.

More than 300 economic development projects in 75 countries at a cost of \$455 million have been approved since the World Food Program began operations. In addition, emergency operations have been undertaken at a total cost of \$60 million in World Food Program resources.

Food Aid Convention

The Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, which came into force July 1,

1968, brings about a situation for which the United States has been working for many years—other nations are joining us in a food aid effort on a large scale. The 4.5 million tons of food grains provided by the convention represents an annual value of about \$300 million. So far 4.2 million tons have been subscribed by 17 grain exporting and importing countries. The U.S. currently makes its contribution directly to recipient countries under title II of Public Law 480.

Barter

The current barter program depends upon authorizations contained in the Commodity Credit

Corporation Charter Act and in title III, Public Law 480. In arranging the Public Law 480 barter, the Commodity Credit Corporation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture contracts with private U.S. firms to accept for export agricultural commodities from its inventories and to furnish in exchange foreign-produced strategic and other materials.

A total of 123 countries and areas have received agricultural commodities under barter contracts for strategic and other materials since July 1954. The value of these commodities, based on export market prices, is about \$1.7 billion.

Beginning in this report, certain barter activity authorized chiefly by the CCC Charter Act is reported separately from Public Law 480 barter activity (for details, see section on title III, Barter).



TITLE I SALES PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. In order to carry out the policies and accomplish the objectives set forth in section 2 of this Act, the President is authorized to negotiate and carry out agreements with friendly countries to provide for the sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms or for foreign currencies.

Since January 1, 1967, all concessional sales, whether for foreign currencies or for dollars on credit terms, have been conducted under title I of Public Law 480. This arrangement, effected by the 1966 legislation, requires a progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars on credit terms. The Act specifies that this transition be completed by the end of 1971. The new emphasis of the Act links the food aid program with self-help efforts of participating countries, thus providing the means to accelerate their own agricultural development, and simultaneously expediting the transition from food aid to commercial trade. Prior to 1967, dollar credit sales were conducted under title IV of Public Law 480.

With the exception of private trade agreements, which are negotiated directly with the private trade entity (PTE) in a foreign country, all sales agreements are negotiated with foreign governments. Government-to-government agreements may provide for one or more of the following methods of financing: (1) Sales for dollars on long-term credit terms; (2) sales for foreign currencies on credit terms which permit conversion to dollars; and (3) sales for foreign currencies paid on delivery of the commodities. Private trade agreements are limited to dollar credit financing.

Government-to-government long-term credit sales are made in two ways. Dollar credit sales can be made under terms that permit payment over a pe-

In 1968 wheat output in India rose 48 percent due, most importantly, to improved weather, new high-yield wheat varieties, and intensified self-help activities by the Indian Government. Since 1967 the Food For Peace program has had the additional, longer-term purpose of helping developing countries realize sustained economic growth. Each PL 480 sales agreement includes specific self-help measures agreed upon by both the governments of the recipient country and the United States.

riod of up to 20 years, with a maximum 2-year grace period. The minimum interest rates are 2 percent during the grace period and 3 percent thereafter. However, if these terms will impose severe financial hardship on a participating country, convertible local currency credit agreements can provide for credit sales to be paid in foreign currencies, under terms that permit conversion of the currencies to dollars at agreed-upon rates of exchange. In such cases, financing can be made available for up to 40 years, with a 10-year maximum grace period. Minimum interest rates during the grace period and the payment period are the same as those for dollar payments.

In the case of private trade dollar credit sales agreements, the payment period within the twenty year maximum authorized in the legislation is determined on the basis of the cash flow and financing needs of the specific project to be financed out of proceeds from sales of the agricultural commodities supplied under the agreement. In accordance with the legislation, the interest rate is set at the cost of funds to the U.S. Treasury for a comparable maturity, and the private trade entity is required to pay 5 percent of the purchase price of the commodity at time of each delivery.

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) finances the sale and exportation of agricultural commodities both from private stocks and from its own stocks. Actual sales are made by private U.S. businesses to foreign importers, Government agencies, or private trade entities.

Section 401 of the Act provides that commodities included in sales agreements under title I must be determined to be "available" by the Secretary of Agriculture. Before commodities can be made available for title I sales programs consideration must be given to U.S. productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, adequate carryover, stocks, and anticipated commercial exports for dollars.

The 1968 Legislation

Public Law 90-436, approved by the President on July 29, 1968, extended the titles I and II programs through calendar year 1970, and continued

the annual \$1.9 billion authorization, plus carryover amounts from prior authorizations.

A number of new amendments were added to the existing legislation with the primary aim of improving the U.S. balance of payments position. One such change revised the proviso at the end of section 103(b). It provides that except where it is determined it would be inconsistent with the objectives of the Act, credit sales agreements shall provide for payments in dollars or foreign currencies of amounts determined to be required for (1) U.S. agency uses described in subsections 104(a) and (b); (2) common defense, subsection 104(c); (3) loans to private enterprise, subsection 104(e); and (4) nutritional and family planning programs, subsection 104(h). These payments, called currency use payments, are due upon delivery of agricultural commodities, and may be considered as advance payment of the earliest installments. Currency use payments are not required from countries in which the United States owns excess amounts of local currency.

A second new provision (section 103(o)) requires that the United States obtain a fair share of any increase in commercial purchases of agricultural commodities by the purchasing country. This amendment intends that, consistent with U.S. obligations under international agreements, the United States should benefit equitably from the expansion of commercial markets in those countries now receiving U.S. food on concessional terms, as their respective economies improve.

Two amendments permit convertibility of up to 50 percent of the foreign currencies received, both to be sold for dollars to U.S. importers who deal with the participating countries, and to be sold to purchasing country and U.S. contractors for payments of wages earned in the development of public works in the purchasing country. These two amendments, sections 103(p) and 103(q), are intended to assist in improving the U.S. balance of payments position within the framework of U.S. obligations and those of recipient countries under international agreements, without impairing the objectives of Public Law 480.

Another new condition contained in the legislation provides that the U.S. Government will not finance the sales and export of agricultural commodities for any exporter who is engaging in, or in the six months immediately preceding the application for financing has engaged in any sales, trade,

or commerce, directly or through an affiliate, with North Vietnam. Applications for financing must be accompanied by a statement listing pertinent data, and a certification that the exporter is not now trading and has not traded in the preceding six-month period with North Vietnam either directly or indirectly.

New provisions of the 1968 legislation not directly related to title I sales are discussed under appropriate chapters of this report. A summary of all 1968 amendments to Public Law 480 appears in the appendix of this report.

Development of Sales Agreements

Each sales agreement under title I begins with a request for commodities. This request may be submitted to an American Embassy by a foreign government or private trade entity, or it may be submitted to the U.S. Government by a foreign government's Embassy in Washington. The agricultural attaché, other appropriate U.S. Embassy officials, and host government officials develop supporting evidence of need in excess of likely domestic production and normal commercial imports. They consider such factors as consumption patterns, exports of similar commodities, and supply position of the participating country.

After review by U.S. Embassy officials, the request and recommendations are forwarded to Washington. The Department of Agriculture analyzes the submission and develops a program which provides for sale and financing of specified requested commodities, establishes suitable levels of required commercial imports from the United States and countries friendly to the United States, proposes self-help measures to be undertaken by the requesting government, specifies uses of currencies to be generated by the proposed sale, and incorporates all other necessary details.

The Department of Agriculture submits proposed programs to the Interagency Staff Committee on Public Law 480. This committee includes representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury, Defense, Commerce, and State (which includes

the Agency for International Development), and the Bureau of the Budget. The committee, which is chaired by the Department of Agriculture, considers factors bearing on the proposed program, such as (1) the country's needs, economic status, and foreign exchange position; (2) the possible impact of a title I program on U.S. dollar sales and other export programs; (3) the effect of such a program on export markets of other friendly supplying countries; and (4) the relationship of the proposal to the foreign aid program and the foreign policy of the United States.

Negotiating instructions are prepared, cleared with interested agencies, and transmitted to the appropriate U.S. Embassy. The Ambassador or his designees, usually including the agricultural attaché, meet with officials of the host government and negotiate the terms of a sales agreement. They contact Washington for clarification and supplementary instructions as needed.

Private trade entity agreements generally follow the same procedure, but are negotiated in Washington by officials of the Department of Agriculture and the requesting organization.

Sales Agreements Signed in 1968

During calendar year 1968, 45 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with a total export market value of about \$740 million. These agreements were entered into with 25 countries determined under section 103(d) to be friendly to the United States at the time the agreements were signed. Thirty-six percent of the sales (\$263 million) were programed for foreign currencies, and 64 percent (\$477 million) for long-term credit. About 42 percent (\$201 million) of the long-term credit total represents dollar credit arrangements, with about 58 percent (\$276 million) in payments to be made under convertible local currency credit.

This compares with 39 agreements signed in 1967 with 22 countries with a value of \$1,222 million, of which 75 percent (\$912 million) constituted foreign currency sales, and 25 percent (\$310 million) represented long-term credit sales. In 1967 the long-

term credit sales divided evenly between sales for dollars and sales for local currencies convertible to dollars. Record grain crops in India and Pakistan were largely responsible for the decrease in value of agreements signed in 1968.

India accounted for about 23 percent of the total value of commodities programed in 1968, with Indonesia and Korea next in order among participating countries, at 19 and 17 percent, respectively. Wheat and wheat products accounted for more than two-thirds the market value of the commodities in the agreements, followed by rice, vegetable oil, and grain sorghums.

Shipments

The export market value of title I shipments is estimated at \$924 million for 1968, bringing the total from the beginning of the program to \$12.6 billion. The export market value of commodities programed under all agreements signed through December 31, 1968 (excluding ocean transportation costs) is \$13.1 billion. The difference between programing and shipments reflects the lag between the signing of agreements and the shipping of commodities.

Nearly 10.4 million metric tons of commodities were shipped during calendar year 1968 under title I agreements. This brings the cumulative total shipments under concessional sales programs to approximately 147.5 million metric tons.

Wheat continues to be by far the major commodity exported under title I. Shipments of wheat and wheat flour equivalent during 1968 amounted to 7.8 million metric tons. Shipments of wheat and wheat flour since the beginning of the program total 116.5 million metric tons. Large quantities of rice, grain sorghum, fats and oils, and cotton were also shipped under title I during 1968. All shipments are checked for quality by the Department of Agriculture.

Private Trade Sales

Three private trade agreements totaling \$18.2 million in export market value (including applicable ocean transportation costs) were signed during calendar year 1968. Under these agreements United States suppliers will export to private trade entities in Korea and Iran about 60,000 metric tons of feed grains (corn and/or grain sorghums), 60,000 metric tons of vegetable oil (soybean or cottonseed oil), and

All means of transport are employed to assure timely arrival and proper distribution of Food For Peace commodities. In 1968 shipments under PL 480 sales agreements were valued at \$924 million, bringing the total from the beginning of the program to almost \$13 billion.



1,100 metric tons of inedible tallow. Five percent of the purchase price of each commodity shipment must be paid on delivery. Payment periods for the three agreements range from 6 to 15 years, at 5½ percent annual interest. Of the \$18.2 million to be financed, about \$15.6 million, or 85.7 percent, will be repaid in 10 years or less.

Since the first Public Law 480 Private Trade Agreement was signed on December 31, 1964, the Commodity Credit Corporation has entered into 13 agreements with 12 private trade entities in 6 foreign countries. These agreements provide financing over a period of years for the export for dollars of commodities valued at more than \$81.8 million, including \$5.7 million of applicable ocean transportation. Through December 31, 1968 the export market value of commodities actually exported under these agreements was more than \$17.3 million. During that period the private trade entities purchased and imported 152,185 metric tons of corn, 57,980 metric tons of wheat, 23,450 metric tons of inedible tallow, and 12,830 metric tons of soybean oil. Dollar returns to CCC through December 31, 1968 amounted to \$2.0 million, of which \$1.3 million represented payment on principal, and \$634,305 was interest.

Private trade entity agreements carry out both the immediate objective of enlarging dollar sales of U.S. agricultural commodities, and the long-term objective of developing future commercial markets for those commodities. For example, on November 2, 1967 a private trade agreement with the firm Productos Alimenticios Agropecuarios, S.A. of Guatemala City, Guatemala, under which 20.8 million pounds (9,430 metric tons) of inedible tallow valued at over \$1.0 million were exported to Guatemala during calendar year 1968, illustrates the objectives of immediate expansion of dollar sales of agricultural commodities and development of a longer range commercial market for such commodities.

During calendar years 1961-66, Guatemala's commercial tallow imports, practically all from the United States, averaged around 16.8 million pounds per year (7,620 metric tons). The private trade agreement required maintenance of Guatemala's commercial tallow imports from the United States at not less than 37 million pounds during the two years 1967 and 1968. Around 51 million pounds (23,135 metric tons) were actually imported on a

commercial basis in 1967 and 1968, or about 14 million pounds more than the minimum quantity required under the agreement. The 72-million-pound total quantity imported on a commercial basis and under the agreement in these two most recent calendar years, or an annual average of 36 million pounds, constitutes a doubling in the average annual import rate and is a significant contribution to U.S. foreign agricultural trade and balance of payments objectives. The tallow processing and meat products manufacturing facilities financed out of the sales proceeds will expand the availability and consumption of reasonably priced cooking fat and meat products and thereby assist in alleviating fat and protein deficiencies in the Guatemalan diet. It is expected that use of locally produced tallow for edible purposes made possible by the new tallow processing facilities will necessitate increased commercial imports of inedible tallow from the United States to meet Guatemala's and Central America's expanding requirements for tallow needed in the manufacture of soap, poultry and livestock feed, and other industrial uses.

Legislative Requirements in Agreements

Transition to Dollar Sales

Section 103(b) of the Act requires that steps be taken to insure a progressive transition from sales for foreign currencies to sales for dollars and that the transition be completed by December 31, 1971. This section also provides that, to the extent that transition to sales for dollars is not possible, transition may be made to sales for convertible foreign currencies on credit terms.

The transition to long-term credit sales is almost two-thirds complete, in terms of total program value. In addition, of the 25 countries participating during 1968, only one (Vietnam) had no dollar payment requirement, 6 (Ghana, India, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia) signed agreements providing for payment partially in foreign currencies and partially in dollar credit, and 18 signed agreements providing for payment only on dollar credit terms.

Most countries having programs under dollar credit arrangements continued to have similar arrangements. The proportion of the dollar credit in agreements with Morocco, Tunisia and Israel was increased. During 1968, Morocco went from 50 percent local currency and 50 percent dollar credit to 50 percent convertible local currency and 50 percent dollar credit. Tunisia was moved from 50 percent local currency and 50 percent dollar credit to 40 percent local currency and 60 percent dollar credit. Israel went from 50 percent local currency and 50 percent dollar credit to 100 percent dollar credit.

Safeguards

As in the past, the Public Law 480 agreements required that shipments of commodities not be transhipped or diverted, that they be used in the recipient country, that normal U.S. commercial marketing and world patterns of trade not be upset, that suitable deposits of local currency or dollar payments be made to the credit of the United States when called for in the agreement, and that proceeds of the sale of food and fiber be applied as specified in the agreements. In keeping with section 103(h) of the Act, all sales agreements providing for payment in foreign currencies concluded in 1968 provided the highest of exchange rates legally obtainable in the importing country.

Initial Payment and Currency Use Payment

Another provision of Public Law 480 applicable to sales agreements entered into since January 1, 1967 stipulates that "Whenever practicable [the President shall] require upon delivery that no less than 5 per centum of the purchase price of any agricultural commodities sold under title I of this Act be payable in dollars or in the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted into dollars." This provision was made effective for 15 of the 25 countries with which agreements were signed in 1968. Initial payment was waived for Ceylon and Indonesia, as it was determined not practicable to require the initial payment due to their financial condition. Agreements with Ghana, India, Korea, Pakistan, and Vietnam provided for convertibility to dollars of portions of local currencies earned. Pro-

vision was made for currency use payments under long-term credit agreements in the cases of Afghanistan, Congo, and Somalia.

Identification and Publicity

The Act provides in section 103(1) that commitments must be obtained from purchasing countries that will insure, insofar as practicable, that food commodities sold for foreign currencies are marked or identified at point of distribution or sale as being provided on a concessional basis to the recipient government through the generosity of the people of the United States. In addition, commitments must be obtained from purchasing countries to publicize widely to their people, by public media and other means, that commodities are being provided on a concessional basis through the friendship of the American people as Food for Peace. As a matter of policy it is also required, insofar as practicable, that identification and publicity be given to the other types of title I sales.

Since most of the title I commodities are shipped in bulk and are either processed before sale to consumers or mixed with similar commodities imported commercially or produced domestically, there generally is no practicable method available to identify U.S. commodities at point of distribution. Where practicable, in the case of India for example, identification tags have been attached to bags of PL 480 foodgrains. The tags read "Grain from U.S. under Food for Peace Program." Additionally, there is a minimum requirement that publicity be given at the time of signing of the sales agreement. In most cases, understandings reached with recipient governments provide for publicity at the time of signing of agreements and during the time of commodity arrivals, with emphasis on the first and last arrivals under a particular agreement. The publicity is carried out through mass media in receiving countries, including newspapers, radio and television.

Uses of Foreign Currencies

Of the total market value of \$740 million in agreements signed in 1968, a total of \$262.6 million is to be paid to the United States in foreign currencies. The sales agreements specify the particular

uses for which currencies accruing under each agreement are to be available. During 1968 the use provided for these foreign currencies in percentage terms averaged: 16.9 percent for payment of United States obligations and for carrying out programs of U.S. government agencies; 32.6 percent as grants to procure equipment, materials, facilities and services for the common defense; 4.3 percent for loans to private enterprise; 34.7 percent for loans to promote multilateral trade and agricultural and other economic development; 1.9 percent for economic development grants; 8.9 percent for grants for maternal welfare, child health and nutrition programs, and voluntary activities related to the problem of population growth; and 0.7 percent for carrying out programs for the control of rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal or plant pests. Various federal agencies are responsible for the administration and use of foreign currencies generated by title I sales and made available under section 104. This section is discussed in a separate chapter of this report.

Accounting for Title I Costs

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Foreign Currencies

The gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from

July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1968, totaled \$17,037 million—\$15,650 million commodity and other costs, \$1,140 million ocean transportation costs (including \$624 million ocean freight differential), and \$247 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1968, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to \$15,090 million and reimbursements through the sale of foreign currencies used by other government agencies and foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161, 84th Congress, totaled \$1,857 million and \$90 million respectively.

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Dollars on Credit Terms

The gross cost to CCC of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1968, totaled \$1,403 million—\$1,269 million commodity and other costs, \$130 million ocean transportation costs (including \$62 million ocean freight differential), and \$4 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1968, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of \$175 million, and by appropriations in the amount of \$1,228 million.



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TITLE II FOREIGN DONATIONS

SEC. 201. The President is authorized to determine requirements and furnish agricultural commodities, on behalf of the people of the United States of America, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements; to combat malnutrition, especially in children; to promote economic and community development in friendly developing areas; and for needy persons and non-profit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States. The Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available to the President such agricultural commodities determined to be available under section 401 as he may request.

Title II assistance is being channeled increasingly into community and other self-help projects. The purpose of this redirection of effort is to alleviate the causes which lead to such need.

Through people-to-people assistance, title II programs are carrying out the intent of title IX of the Foreign Assistance Act (utilization of democratic institutions in development).

Donated commodities are distributed through 3 types of cooperating sponsors—friendly governments, U.S. voluntary agencies, and international agencies. Insofar as practicable, all commodities furnished for these programs are clearly identified, by appropriate markings on each package or container in the language of the recipients, as being furnished by the people of the United States of America.

In addition to acquisition cost, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) may pay the costs for enrichment, preservation, and fortification of the commodities as well as the costs of packaging, processing, transportation, handling and ocean freight.

Under Food For Peace the United States has donated \$6 billion worth of agricultural products since the beginning of the program in 1954. Child feeding programs are currently reaching more than 50 million children in 105 countries.

In July, the President signed legislation which extends title II authority until December 31, 1970. The legislation authorizes title II donations up to \$600 million annually, plus carryover from previous years' authorizations for each of the 2 years covered by this legislation. Of this amount up to \$7.5 million may be used each year to purchase foreign currencies accruing under title I to meet selected costs designed to insure more effective use of the donated food. During 1968, programs of assistance were undertaken under the title II authority which included almost 2 million metric tons of commodities with a CCC value including ocean transportation of \$368 million. This brought to \$5.96 billion the CCC cost of commodities and ocean transportation donations authorized since the beginning of the program in 1954.

General Explanation of Operations

Foreign donation programs are operated by foreign recipient governments under bilateral agreements with the United States; on a multilateral basis by such governments through the World Food Program (WFP); and under the direction of U.S. voluntary agencies registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Service, and international organizations such as the 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, CSM (a corn-soya-milk blend), WSB (a wheat-soya blend), 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 operations of the foreign donation programs to ensure effective use of food resources in recipient countries. In each of the countries or territories in which these programs are conducted, an AID Food for Peace officer or a member of the U.S. AID mission or the U.S. diplomatic mission monitors operations. In addition, AID auditors from Washington and mission controller staffs periodically conduct audits to determine that programs are being operated in accordance with agreements, U.S. Government regulations, and accepted practices. A highlight of 1968 was adoption of a new policy of self-audits by the voluntary agencies. This system is functioning very well, and continues to improve with experience.

In practice the cooperating sponsor (foreign government, international organization, or U.S. registered voluntary agency) develops a program and submits to the U.S. mission 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 submitted for approval to the Interagency Staff Committee on Public Law 480. On approval, the commodities are made available to the cooperating sponsor.

Program Emphasis in 1968

In passing the "Food for Peace Act of 1966", which became effective January 1, 1967, Congress added combating malnutrition as a purpose of the Act and gave increased emphasis to the principle of self-help on the part of recipient countries. Strong efforts are continuing to increase the effective use of food as a resource to help developing countries gain ground in the food and population race and to help speed up social and economic progress.



(Above, left) Since 1965, the United States has been involved in programs to fight malnutrition and undernutrition particularly for younger children. Many of the foods provided under Public Law 480 have been enriched and fortified with vitamins and minerals. At the same time, industry and government working together have developed new high-protein, low-cost foods such as CSM (a corn-soya-milk blend) and WSB (a wheat-soya blend). (above, right) Over 250 million pounds of milk were supplied under the donations phase of the Food For Peace program during 1968. Since the beginning of the program the United States has donated 7.6 billion pounds of milk for use in programs for the needy throughout the world. (left) Fifteen American and International voluntary relief agencies are involved in reaching hungry children in over 100 countries. The United States has contributed to their efforts by donating 14 million tons of foodstuffs under the Food For Peace program.

Child Feeding

More than 50 million children currently benefit from the food donated for school lunch and maternal/child feeding programs in 105 countries. Here the emphasis is not only upgrading of diets by whatever means is best, including the use of blended foods, but also encouraging both the firm establishment of the school lunch as a part of local culture and gradually increasing assumption of local responsibility and financing.

The following are illustrative of the programs for which title II commodities were authorized in 1968:

Brazil.—A milk distribution program is reaching more than 5.5 million children with more than one million receiving a complete hot meal in addition to the milk. The Brazilian Government is increasing its contribution each year so that eventually the Brazilians will continue the program without U.S. help.

The U.S. continued its support of a maternal/child feeding program in the State of Guanabara by authorizing 2,100 tons of commodities for delivery over a two-year period. The program began in 1964 on a pilot basis with the distribution of a pre-packaged food supplement to under-privileged children from 1 to 6 years of age, and pregnant and nursing mothers. The food supplement known as "EUBRA" (EU for U.S.A. and BRA for Brazil) consists of title II bulgur, nonfat dry milk and butter oil. The grinding, mixing, and packaging in plastic bags is carried out under the auspices of the State government. It is estimated that approximately 30,000 mothers and children will receive a 3-kilo bag each month.

Peru.—Continued assistance in support of the National Primary School Feeding Program was authorized under title II to provide about 11,400 metric tons of commodities for the 1969 school year. In addition, assistance is being given to a pilot project in applied nutrition for pregnant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The school feeding program will provide a full breakfast or lunch to an estimated 750,000 primary school students, representing an increase of 25,000 over the number of students reached in the 1968 school year. An estimated 960 pregnant and nursing mothers and 600 pre-school children will participate in the applied nutrition project.

As in previous years, the School Feeding program will be under the direction and supervision of the

Ministry of Public Health's Division of Child Feeding.

The applied nutrition project, involving approximately 70 metric tons of title II commodities will be administered by a special task force from the Ministry of Health. Future title II support for the project will be determined on the basis of AID's evaluation after the proposed one year of operation.

Community support at the individual school level continues to be a significant and important contribution to the effectiveness of the program. Parents and other community leaders continue to provide volunteer services in the preparation and serving of the breakfast or lunches. In many instances the communities provide vegetables and meats which complement the title II commodities. During the past year increased emphasis has been given to establishing school gardens. Seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides are purchased from funds derived through the sale of the empty title II containers. Poultry projects have also been established along with the school gardens. Where these projects have been undertaken, the schools are including garden vegetables and poultry in the meals for which title II commodities are provided.

India.—As part of the emphasis on improved nutrition in child feeding programs, the United States authorized a grant of 1,000 tons of full fat soy flour to the Government of India for use in a demonstration and study project for the development, processing, packaging, and distribution of a balanced high protein food for use by pre-school children.

The Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., UNICEF, and AID are cooperating in the venture. Kaira Cooperative is supplying land, buildings, services of management, and working capital; UNICEF has agreed to furnish the required foreign exchange to procure and ship the necessary machinery and equipment; UNICEF will also provide 400 tons of nonfat dry milk which will be repaid from future production of the high protein food for distribution to the originally intended milk recipients; in addition to the soy flour, AID is providing a grant of 2 million rupees (\$267,000 equivalent) to cover educational costs for the use of the commodity; and AID is also contributing one metric ton of soybean seed for development of a bean production program to furnish future needs of the project. It is planned to produce 7,000 tons

of low-cost high protein food during the first year's trial and testing period. Based upon satisfactory experience gained in the first phase, annual production will be increased to 3,000 tons and then, as required, up to 6,000 tons.

Korea.—An interim approval of 24,640 tons of commodities was given to continue the Government of Korea's school feeding program through the end of the current school year. An exhaustive review is underway aimed at strengthening the program and improving its administration. One of the steps being taken to improve the diet is a standardization of the school lunch formula between urban and rural areas. Another positive step toward strengthening the program has been the opening of 17 demonstration schools in which new kitchens have been built and new equipment installed. These schools are serving hot soup to each student, in addition to bread prepared from title II commodities, for which a small fee is charged on an experimental basis. It was expected that 20 more kitchens would be installed by the end of fiscal year 1968, with 100 more scheduled for fiscal year 1969 and 100 for fiscal year 1970.

Continued support was also authorized for child feeding programs conducted for 340,000 children in Tunisia and for 211,340 recipients in Jamaica. This is in addition to the ongoing government-to-government programs in various other countries and to the numerous maternal/child feeding programs conducted by the voluntary agencies throughout the world which are currently benefiting 39,746,000 mothers and children.

Food-for-Work Programs

Food-for-work programs have been conducted on a government-to-government basis for many years. During the past year new or continuing programs were approved for operation in 11 countries, employing 1.1 million people, and reaching a total of 5.5 million recipients.

The voluntary agencies have now passed the halfway mark in their goal to complete the shift from dole feeding to food-for-work activities by the end of 1970. In 1968, the numbers of food recipients benefiting from voluntary agency community work projects totaled 4.2 million, compared with 3.7 million in 1967.

The following are examples of the many benefits which can—and under good management do—accrue from these programs:

Brazil.—The United States continued its support of an ongoing feedgrain program to increase poultry and livestock production. The grant in 1968 of 2,000 metric tons of U.S. corn combined with a like amount of Brazilian corn will generate funds to construct silos needed for grain storage, purchase equipment for the milk processing plant, and provide funds for loans to members to assist them in expanding feed and livestock production.

The United States assistance to the Government of Brazil in support of a Work Fronts Program in 5 states in the Northeast was initially undertaken in 1965, although delivery of commodities to actual project sites didn't begin until March 1966. Despite some problems at the outset, the U.S. AID mission reports significant and positive results in all 5 states. Reported physical accomplishments include improvement and repair of some 46,000 kilometers of roads; construction of 366 dams; construction of 170 school rooms, 268 low-cost houses, and 155 public buildings; 342,241 square meters of street paving; 149 cesspools; 2 health centers; 37 shallow wells; and 9,810 meters of sewage systems. The cost of materials and equipment, transportation of title II commodities, cash wages to state government personnel and to workers on the projects, administration, and warehousing are financed through Brazilian federal, state and local sources. In 1968, the United States donated 5,900 metric tons of commodities to the program.

Dominican Republic.—Approximately 2,000 tons of title II food with an estimated CCC cost (including ocean transportation) of almost \$392,000 were authorized for an agricultural development program designed to increase agricultural production and help alleviate social and economic problems in rural areas of the Dominican Republic. Under this program, the Government will distribute state-owned land for development to unemployed, underemployed and/or landless people. During the initial year of operation it is expected that approximately 2,330 families, with an average of 8 persons per family will be assisted with the food commodities.

The recipients are required to maintain minimum levels of output or achievement as a requisite for



continued U.S. food assistance. The colonists are also required to contribute a minimum of 20 hours of labor per month toward projects of benefit to the whole community such as road construction, irrigation, and drainage structures.

El Salvador.—Approximately 600 metric tons of commodities were donated to continue a food-for-work program to stimulate participation of unemployed and underemployed rural families in agrarian reforms and self-help programs and provide necessary rural infra-structure. Since the inception of the program in 1964, the Government of El Salvador has sold parcels of suitable government-owned lands to small farmers with amortization over a period of 20 years. Approximately 1,042 workers (6,250 recipients) are receiving the title II commodities being used as incentives for participation in such projects as road construction, maintenance and repair, school construction, soil conservation, tree planting, land clearing, and irrigation.

Chile.—About 3,600 metric tons of commodities were authorized to support a one-year economic and community development program in 10 provinces. The program established 3 categories of work activities: (1) construction, repair, and maintenance of rural roads; (2) reforestation; (3) community improvement including repair, improvement and/or construction of local streets, water and sewage systems, schools, houses, health centers, and other small public buildings. It is estimated that 1,045,000 man-days of work will be required during the one-year period with approximately 7,374 workers employed on an average of 142 days.

Guyana.—The United States extended its support to Guyana's economic and community development program by authorizing approximately 3,000 metric tons of commodities for a 1-year extension. Substantial benefits have accrued from the pilot program undertaken in 1965. The title II food-

Land irrigation is one of the scores of self-help projects for which Public Law 480-donated foods are used as partial payment of wages. Food-For-Work projects such as land clearing; construction of schools, roads and dams; reforestation, and soil and water conservation are in operation in 11 countries with the food reaching over 5 million people.

assisted projects include: construction of community centers and/or village halls; improved drainage systems in 20 villages; 5 airstrips suitable for landing Twin Otter aircraft; fencing to protect 7 cooperative farms from animal destruction; bridges, dams, and various other community services. Similar activities are planned during the 1-year extension. It is estimated that 900,000 man-days of work will be required, with approximately 10,000 workers each putting in 90 days of work.

Indonesia.—An estimated 66,800 workers will be employed on five new projects as a part of multi-purpose flood control and irrigation activities being undertaken throughout Indonesia. Based on an average of 6 members per family, approximately 201,280 persons will benefit directly from the title II food distributed. Overall improvements as a result of these self-help activities will ultimately benefit up to 1.4 million persons.

Korea.—A request was approved to provide Korea 3,500 metric tons of flour for the third increment of a continuing self-help land reclamation and resettlement project in Hwasung. This program, which got underway in September 1966, was planned originally as a 4-year project for the resettlement of some 1,470 needy families. The program continues under the joint responsibility of the Seventh Day Adventists (SDA), the Hwasung Farm Association, and the Government of Korea, with the SDA overseeing the project and exercising control over the receipt, storage, and distribution of the title II flour which is used as part payment for work performed.

A grant of 124,000 tons of wheat was authorized to the Government of Korea to continue the socio-economic developmental activities begun in 1964 and which have proven successful as a means of establishing people on land, increasing farm family income, improving health through better diets, and providing added incentive for self-help. To date about 548,000 farm families have participated, of which 125,000 have been settled on newly reclaimed land. The balance have benefited from improved farmland and the resulting increased family income.

The program in 1968 involved, at intervals, some 600,000 families on a rotating basis in food-for-work projects such as bench terracing, paddy rearrangement, fishery development, reforestation, tideland reclamation, road construction, and other types of local improvement.

Malaysia.—A new agricultural development program, designed to encourage resettlement of needy people, increase productivity and improve the well-being of rural inhabitants received U.S. support in the form of 12,040 metric tons of donated commodities under title II. Approximately 83,465 recipients will benefit from the food.

The States concerned will contribute approximately the equivalent of \$16.6 million in survey costs for access roads, fencing materials, planting materials, and fertilizers to develop approximately 125,000 acres of varied crops, including oil palm, rubber, rice, coconut, and vegetables. Managerial and technical support is provided by each State agricultural department. Malay rural incomes are about \$120 per capita per year and in many rural areas dietary deficiencies are creating serious problems of malnutrition. With a relatively small donation of title II commodities these projects will be considerably advanced.

The 16,693 farmers in these programs will work 6 days a week in land clearing, contouring, planting, and weeding. After development is completed the farmers will be given title to their farms, which will consist of about 10 acres.

These families are selected on the basis of need and are assisted by the States with free planting material, fertilizer, surveying services, and managerial support for the entire development period. It is during this critical period that the families need this "grubstake" food assistance.

Peru.—U.S. assistance under title II to Peru's Reforestation Program began in 1963 as a pilot program. Since then some 8 million eucalyptus trees have been planted on 4,482 hectares of land.

In 1968, the United States contributed about 2,100 metric tons of food commodities to support the third phase of the 10-year program. The immediate and long-term objectives of the program are (1) to provide gainful employment and increased food consumption to families whose living conditions are sub-standard and (2) to put into production non-productive areas owned by indigenous communities. It is estimated that more than 100,000 hectares of land not now in agricultural use can be put into agricultural production by 1975.

Other projects in Tunisia, Peru, Brazil, Kenya, and Korea received continued support from the United States in the form of title II commodities.

Emergency and Refugee Relief

Title II food granted to foreign governments for disaster victims in 1968 had a CCC value of approximately \$99.6 million, including transportation. While food was the main item required, the United States also provided urgently needed tents, blankets, medicine, cloth, and other supplies.

As in the past, the voluntary agencies were very effective in providing on-the-spot assistance from existing Public Law 480 food stocks and aiding in its distribution. They also drew from their own resources non-government food, blankets, tents, clothing, and other supplies.

In the first 6 months of 1968, there were 33 foreign disasters in 30 countries in which U.S. assistance was provided. There were 1.8 million victims in need of shelter and/or food and other supplies as a result of these disasters. In 16 of these, Public Law 480 food commodities were provided through WFP/FAO, and government-to-government grants and diversions by the U.S. voluntary agencies.

Reports for the last half of 1968 indicate 20 additional disasters for a 1968 calendar year total of 53. Food grants or diversions under title II went to victims of 6 drought/famine situations in Latin America and 2 in Africa, including those caught up in the Nigerian civil strife. The United States Government approved food grants for Nigeria through CRS, CWS, and UNICEF of over 70,000 tons with a CCC value of \$15.7 million. The International Committee of the Red Cross received U.S. cash donations totaling \$5.9 million for its Nigerian relief operations, and \$1.1 million in other cash allotments brought the total U.S. contribution to Nigeria in food, supplies, and cash to a total of \$22.7 million as of the end of 1968. Another large recipient of Public Law 480 food during the last half of 1968 was East Pakistan for the relief of flood victims during July and October.

In addition to food, the U.S. Government and U.S. voluntary agencies provided urgently needed tents, blankets, medicines, cloth and other supplies for many of the 1968 disasters. For example, the devastating earthquake that struck Iran on September 1, 1968, leaving over 10,000 persons dead, resulted in delivery of 2,000 tents and winter shells air-lifted from the United States at a cost to AID of \$482,500.

Other disaster victims who received aid from the United States were: displaced persons in the Middle

East; flood victims in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Niger, Ghana, Bolivia, Brazil, Nicaragua, Indonesia, India, and Nepal; earthquake victims in Sicily, Peru, Greece, Iran, Yugoslavia, and the Philippines; cyclone and hurricane victims in Malagasy, Mauritius, Colombia, Pakistan, Burma, and Western Samoa. Victims of less frequent disasters such as epidemics, landslides, volcano eruptions, fires, and civil strife also received immediate relief aid from the United States.

Chile.—In July, the President of Chile declared a national state of emergency because of the worsening drought situation. According to conservative estimates, over 300,000 sheep and 25,000 head of cattle and calves died. To help meet the emergency food needs of an estimated 3,450 families, the United States authorized 1,086 metric tons of commodities for delivery over a 5-month period. The food will be distributed free to needy persons as a result of the drought or as payment-in-kind of wages to victims employed on work projects designed to alleviate the present drought problems or lessen the impact of future ones.

Korea.—A serious drought struck several provinces in southern Korea. In the drought stricken provinces rice production was expected to decrease by more than 11 percent with a 23 percent reduction in other fall grains compared to last year. Almost 3 million persons were affected by the drought, and the Korean Government requested U.S. assistance in meeting the total needs. Approximately 160,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour were authorized in 1968 to meet the requirements of about 1.2 million needy people (197,000 families)—half of which would be engaged in food-for-work projects.

Nigeria.—Emergency relief was provided in the form of commodities to needy victims of the civil conflict in Nigeria who are suffering from grave nutritional lacks and in danger of actual starvation. The priority recipients are children (approximately 1 million) but other victims of the conflict are eligible determined on the basis of need and transport-distribution means available at the time of receipt of the commodities.

Pakistan.—Reportedly the worst flood in 20 years struck East Pakistan with an estimated 7.5 million people affected, 360,000 houses damaged, and serious damage to crops with estimates ranging from 10 to 80 percent. The United States provided 20,000 tons of wheat to help meet immediate food needs.



Direct emergency assistance under title II was also provided to Peru, India, Indonesia, and the Dominican Republic.

Refugees

The United States also contributed commodities to over 3.7 million refugees around the world during 1968, including 1.5 million war-displaced persons in Vietnam. Delivery and distribution were carried out in many remote areas in spite of difficult problems of topography and war dangers. Refugee programs are supported by government-to-government agreements and voluntary and inter-governmental agencies.

UNRWA.—In the Middle East, approximately one million Palestine refugees were helped through U.S. support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency. Following the House Appropriations Committee recommendation in 1960, the U.S. cash contribution to UNRWA has been reduced by supplying agricultural commodities under title II.

Chapatties, a staple in the Pakistani diet, being made from Food For Peace wheat. Following the worst flood to strike East Pakistan in some 20 years, the United States provided 20,000 tons of wheat as a part of its obligation under the Food Aid Convention to help meet immediate food needs.

In 1968, a grant of 95,000 tons of flour and 4,685 tons of vegetable oil was approved for distribution to refugees and other displaced persons in the area in need of assistance. The estimated \$8.9 million market value of these commodities is considered as part of any pledge by the U.S. for ongoing support of UNRWA.

Laos.—Almost 4,000 metric tons of cornmeal, bulgur, and vegetable oil were approved to continue supplementary food assistance for approximately 72,500 persons fleeing from areas controlled by unfriendly forces and to meet extraordinary food needs of disaster victims. This donated food is being used to the extent possible as part payment-in-kind for work performed in the rehabilitation and relocation self-help process. Activities include the building of homes and schools, replacement of bridges washed out by heavy rains, and the establishment of water systems.

Vietnam.—Country-wide requirements for programs sponsored jointly by the Government of Vietnam and the American voluntary agencies were combined in 1966 under one coordinated effort with common use of vessels, warehousing, and related facilities. This has proved most advantageous in coping with problems inherent in food distribution within a war-torn country. In 1968, 159,000 metric tons of commodities were authorized for continuing support in meeting extraordinary food needs of an estimated 3,457,700 Vietnamese whose means of livelihood are directly or indirectly affected adversely by the war.

Jordan.—The United States responded to a joint worldwide appeal issued by the Secretary General of the UN and the Director General of the FAO, for donations to feed 200,000 needy new refugees and displaced persons now located in Jordan as a result of the Mid-East emergency. The U.S. Government informed FAO/UN that it would respond to the joint appeal with a special title II contribution which will be charged neither as a donation

to UNRWA nor as a part of a pledge to the World Food Program (WFP). Approximately 14,685 metric tons of flour and vegetable oil were authorized to the WFP with the understanding that WFP, in turn, would consign the commodities to the Government of Jordan for distribution by UNRWA.

Purchase of Title I Currencies

Section 204 of title II, in part, authorizes: "an amount not exceeding \$7,500,000 annually to purchase foreign currencies accruing under title I . . . to meet costs designed to assure that commodities made available . . . are used to carry out effectively the purpose for which such commodities are made available or to promote community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the cause of the need for such assistance"

During 1968 approximately \$4.2 million, in local currency equivalent, were used to help finance certain costs on a variety of title II commodity supported activities. The primary uses of funds were for:

- Purchase of materials for construction of school kitchens and commodity warehouses.
- Purchase of vehicles for transporting commodities and processed foods.
- Printing and distribution of nutrition education[al] material.
- Support for land reclamation, farmland improvement and irrigation facilities.
- Construction of ponds, wells, and drainage canals.
- Partial support for refugee resettlement.

The value of the use of section 204 as a development and humanitarian resource must be calculated in terms of the long-range contribution it makes to the individual, the family, the community, and areas participating in these projects.

Following are only a few examples of the use being made of the currencies authorized under this section:

- *Tibetan Refugee Rehabilitation.*—In cooperation with the Common Project of the European Refugee Campaign and Catholic Relief Services, the equivalent of \$2 million in local currencies has been made available to assist in

resettlement of 27,000 refugees in permanent, viable agricultural settlements in India. The primary purpose is to provide individuals an opportunity to participate in activities which will eventually free them from dependence upon external assistance.

- *Dhulia District Self-Help Development Project, India.*—To accelerate farmland improvement on 2,500 acres of arable land, and to assist 6,000 (30,000 individuals) farm families to free themselves from dependency upon relief feeding, \$757,092 in local currency equivalent was made available to support construction of 500 irrigation wells and related equipment. The primary objective is to provide for second and third crops. A secondary objective is to establish a local entity as an effective, permanent development organization. Further, with the farmers repaying the full value of development on individual farms, a revolving fund has been established which provides a continuing resource for additional development activities in the District.
- *Farm Development Project, Bulsar District, State of Gujarat, India.*—CARE provides title II food assistance to the Tata Agricultural and Rural Training Center for the Blind of Gujarat. To assist the Center in its rehabilitation program \$32,261, in local currency equivalent, was authorized to purchase a farm tractor and related equipment to reclaim 300 acres of land; procure seeds, fertilizer, and insecticides for one crop year; and to construct necessary storage warehouses for produce. The increased production, part of which may be moved into the commercial market, will free the Center from dependence on title II commodities no later than June 1970.
- *Support of School Lunch Program—Tunisia.*—The equivalent of \$99,440 in dinars was authorized for the purchase of 15 trucks and 15 delivery vans by CARE, CRS, and AJDC, to transport title II foodstuffs from warehouses to schools, including flour to bakeries and bread to schools. The expanded school lunch program in Tunisia involved an addition of some 2,000 feeding outlets. Although increased support was given by the Tunisians, the expansion of regional and local

transport facilities lagged and the program was hampered in making timely and adequate food deliveries to schools. It is estimated that because of the improved transport resulting from the project the food will reach some 150,000 children.

These projects are illustrative of the 32 projects undertaken during 1968 by voluntary agencies, principally CARE and CRS, which are being assisted by the title I currencies made available under the section 204 authority.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP), the international food aid organization established in 1962 by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), is now in its seventh year of operation. The WFP provides food and feed at the request of governments to help carry out economic and social development projects, and to meet emergency needs.

By December 31, 1968, a total of 321 economic development projects in 75 countries had been approved since the program began operations at a total cost to WFP of \$455 million. Following is a breakdown of projects by regions: Africa, 82 projects in 29 countries; Asia, 78 projects in 15 countries; Near East, North Africa, and Europe, 117 projects in 15 countries; and Latin America and the Caribbean, 44 projects in 16 countries. In addition, 74 emergency operations have been undertaken in 49 countries at a total cost of \$60 million in WFP resources.

FAO member countries support the program by voluntary contributions of commodities, services, and cash. The U.S. Government contributes commodities and ocean freight services to the program under the authority of title II, and cash support through the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The United States pledged in January 1968 to contribute for the 1969-70 period up to \$100 million. The pledge is on a matching basis, with not

more than 50 percent of the commodities (up to \$70 million) to come from the United States, plus ocean transportation for these donations estimated at \$27 million and up to \$3 million cash for necessary administrative costs of the program.

The Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement

The International Grains Arrangement, which came into force on July 1, 1968, consists of two parts—a Wheat Trade Convention and a Food Aid Convention.

The Food Aid Convention is a significant step forward in the war on hunger. Never before have other nations joined with the United States in a food aid effort on this scale. The 4.5 million ton program provided by the convention represents an annual value of about \$300 million. This is the first time that food aid provisions have been included in an international commodity agreement.

So far 4.2 million tons have been subscribed by 17 grain exporting and importing countries. The United States agreed to contribute 42 percent of the total. Other donors include Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Argentina. Contributions can be in the form of wheat, coarse grains suitable for human consumption, or cash to purchase grain. Food aid under this program is supplied as outright gifts. The local currency derived from any part sold commercially will, as a rule, not be available for use by the contributing countries.

Contributing countries may make their contributions directly to developing countries or they may channel part or all of their contributions through an international organization such as the World Food Program. The United States is making its contribution directly to the recipient countries under title II of Public Law 480.



TITLE III BARTER

SEC. 303. The Secretary shall . . . barter or exchange agricultural commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation for . . . strategic materials . . .

In the period 1954 through 1962, most barters were confined to exchanges of CCC-owned commodities for strategic materials for stockpiling. By 1962, however, changes in planning for wartime emergencies had reduced stockpile needs to the point where, in most cases, existing stockpile inventories exceeded minimum needs. Also, CCC inventories of surplus agricultural commodities had become a less pressing problem. In the latter part of 1962 the President approved recommendations of his Executive Stockpile Committee to reshape the barter program so that it could be used to offset part of the dollar drain caused by U.S. Government agencies' spending abroad for materials, goods, and services which circumstances require them to purchase in foreign countries.

To accomplish this new objective, the Public Law 480 barter authority proved to be inadequate and it became necessary to rely upon the broader authority contained in the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, e.g., to permit barter contractors to export free market stocks of commodities. Starting in 1963, Public Law 480 barters were curtailed, and barters for the overseas needs of U.S. Government agencies, mainly depending upon CCC Charter Act authority, were increased.

Bartered agricultural commodities are sold abroad where total exports will be increased. These sales are made on a commercial basis, and the proceeds offset disbursements of dollars to cover the cost of goods and services provided to government agencies needing them. In turn, the government

Wheat has been the major commodity bartered under contracts with private U.S. firms in exchange for supplies and services required by U.S. government agencies. The American farmer has provided over 138 million metric tons of wheat and wheat flour for the Food For Peace program since its inception.

agencies receiving foreign goods and services procured through barter contracts pay CCC for them. This, of course, represents a balance of payments savings to the United States.

Previous Public Law 480 reports ascribed all barter activity after July 1, 1954, to the barter provisions of Public Law 480. However, beginning January 1, 1963, an increasing number of barter arrangements could not have been undertaken were it not for the CCC Charter Act. Therefore, this and subsequent Public Law 480 reports will exclude current barter activity relying principally on the CCC Charter Act authority. Statistical tables will include under Public Law 480 all barter contracting and agricultural exports prior to 1963, but will exclude (or reflect as exports outside government-financed

programs) barter contracting and exports after December 31, 1962, under Charter Act authority.

Reports on barter activities under both Public Law 480 and the CCC Charter Act are issued periodically by the Department of Agriculture's Office of Barter and Stockpiling.

General Explanation of Operations

In arranging for the exchange of agricultural commodities for strategic materials for the supplemental stockpile as authorized in title III, the Com-

A lone farmer plants seedling stalks of "miracle" rice. Increased yields over native varieties are giving new hope to the people of Southeast Asia. In past years barter contracts have supplied some of the much needed fertilizer for these paddies.



40

modity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture enters into barter contracts with private U.S. business firms. These firms accept CCC-owned commodities for export and, in exchange, deliver strategic materials from foreign sources. The 1968 extension of Public Law 480 included an amendment limiting barter for stockpile materials to bilateral exchanges.

Among the major provisions of such barter contracts are requirements that (1) agricultural commodities be exported to designated countries; (2) proof of export to and import into the designated countries be submitted by the contractor; (3) barter commodities not be reexported; (4) financial coverage in cash or letters of credit be provided if agricultural commodities are acquired before materials are delivered; (5) materials delivered meet prescribed specifications; and (6) where ocean transportation is necessary for delivery of materials, at least 50 percent be shipped on privately owned U.S. flag vessels, if they are available at fair and reasonable rates.

Program Activity in 1968

Reflecting the shift in emphasis to transactions contributing to the balance-of-payments by procuring supplies and services needed by U.S. Government agencies, no barter contracts for delivery of strategic materials for stockpiling were signed during 1968. Deliveries of strategic materials under existing contracts totaled \$6.5 million and transfers to the supplemental stockpile (of materials delivered in 1968 and prior years) totaled \$16.7 million.

In 1968, agricultural commodities valued at \$2.8 million were exported under barter contracts for strategic materials signed in prior years. A total of 123 countries and areas have received agricultural commodities under barter contracts for strategic and other materials since July 1954. The value of these commodities, based on export market prices, is approximately \$1,710.1 million. The value received by each country and area is shown in table 28.

Details pertaining to barter activities under title III appear in tables 27 through 31.

SELF-HELP

SEC. 109. (a) Before entering into agreements with developing countries for the sale of United States agricultural commodities . . . the President shall consider the extent to which the recipient country is undertaking wherever practicable self-help measures to increase per capita production and improve the means for storage and distribution of agricultural commodities. . . .

Food for Peace means, to many, the sharing of America's agricultural abundance with hungry people abroad. But today, the Food for Peace program—Public Law 480—has the additional, longer-term purpose of helping these developing countries realize sustained economic growth.

The principle of "self-help" became an integral part of Public Law 480 in 1966. The legislation included nine self-help activities focusing on land use, infrastructure, research, education, public investment, and policy. The most recent amendment to Public Law 480, passed in 1968, added to this list voluntary programs to control population growth.

In order to enhance support for these activities, the legislation required that not less than 20 percent of the foreign currencies generated by the agreements should be allocated for the self-help measures. The law further specified that each agreement ". . . shall provide for termination of such agreement whenever the President finds that such program is not being adequately developed."

This self-help legislation has had a substantial influence on the agricultural progress of many less developed countries. In Pakistan and India, for example, self-help agreements have been instrumental in enhancing dramatic increases in wheat and rice production—capitalizing on the availability of new high-yielding varieties and on favorable

This billboard urges the practice of family planning in Pakistan. A 1968 amendment to Public Law 480 established voluntary population control programs as one of the self-help measures to be considered when entering into sales agreements. Local currencies received under sales programs may be made available for this purpose if requested by the importing country.

weather. Some have enthusiastically coined the term, "green revolution," to describe these developments. In many countries the agreements have encouraged higher agricultural budgets, improvements in the availability of production inputs, the establishment of price incentives for farmers, and needed improvements in marketing.

As the country statements below indicate, despite the many notable achievements, progress has been uneven and perhaps even disappointing in a number of countries. Agricultural development calls for many ingredients; if any one is missing or inadequate, success may be only temporary or remain a hope. Inability to give financial support to agriculture, to develop research and credit institutions, to provide farmers with price incentives, to develop a managerial capability, or to ensure a supply of fertilizer, may thwart the achievement and sustenance of a genuine agricultural revolution. U.S. economic assistance, in the form of loans, technical cooperation, and research, is seeking to solve these problems.

The record, highlighted below in individual country reports, is a challenging one, not only because it is somewhat uneven but also because it reveals the complex task ahead. Agriculture in some countries has not yet responded. In others, production has begun to "take off", but new and more critical problems have often emerged: How to store and distribute the new abundance, how to ensure price stability? These problems call for a sophistication in the implementation of policies and programs by each country. They present a challenge to the United States Government as it works with the developing country to determine what combination of self-help measures are more appropriate at each new rung on the development ladder.

Self-help, far from diminishing in importance, becomes more critical at intermediate stages of development, for the gains made yesterday must be sustained while new problems are faced. It is not easy to get agriculture moving, but the process now benefits from the past experience of a great many countries. In contrast to production efforts, guidelines are limited for translating increased agricultural production into general economic growth. In these efforts, marketing problems come to the forefront since the marketing systems include vital links of the agricultural sectors to the other segments of the economies. These problems, however, are ex-

tremely vexing and in many respects more difficult than achieving production breakthrough. But nonetheless, the challenge is clearly in the best interest of U.S. agriculture because poor countries are poor customers of U.S. farm products.

Thus, as the self-help legislation enters its third year, its implementation will involve the increasingly complex tasks of taking into account progress in reaching earlier self-help commitments, as well as how to cope with new agricultural development problems.

Country Statements

Country reports summarized in the following pages highlight accomplishments and difficulties encountered in the past year.

Afghanistan

Agricultural self-help is particularly important to Afghanistan. Because the country is land-locked and has limited transportation facilities, increased local food production is essential.

Afghanistan has only recently pursued an intensive effort to develop its agriculture. New emphasis was placed on an accelerated wheat improvement program in 1967, a key part of the first self-help agreement signed in July 1967.

The program paid off in 1968, when bumper grain crops were obtained. The wheat crop increased from 2.6 million metric tons in 1967 to 3.1 million in 1968. Total output of wheat, rice and corn increased from about 4 to 5 million tons.

The increase in production was due to stepped-up self-help efforts by Afghanistan, and to favorable weather. The most important self-help activity has been the accelerated wheat production program. The quantities of improved wheat seed and fertilizer used in this program have expanded as indicated in the table on page 45.

The seed and fertilizer available in 1968/69 would plant 250,000 acres. If progress continues at this rate, Afghanistan will meet its goal of being self-sufficient in wheat by 1972.

[In tons]

Crop year	Improved wheat seed	Fertilizer
1966/67-----	70	2,400
1967/68-----	7,000	17,000
1968/69 (projected)-----	14,000	27,000

As a corollary to the wheat program, the Government has intensified its efforts in adaptive research. Studies conducted in 1967 and 1968 provided—in some cases for the first time—needed agronomic information on optimum planting dates and depth, fertilization rates, etc. Variety trials were conducted and outstanding varieties identified.

To stimulate growers to increase wheat production, the self-help agreements provided for an incentive price policy. Under the program, the Government purchased wheat whenever the free market price dropped below what was considered an incentive level (35 Afs. per seer).

Of more general significance, one self-help provision called for the Government to increase the number of students enrolled in agriculture at Kabul University. This was accomplished when enrollment more than doubled, from 128 in 1966/67 to 289 in 1967/68. In addition, land was obtained for a university experiment farm, enabling staff members to greatly step-up their research efforts.

A research program was initiated to increase production of sunflower for oilseed. This will be a priority project where oilseed crushing facilities already exist or are being installed.

Two other provisions in the July 1968 agreement—encouragement of private distribution of fertilizer and improvement of administration of agricultural development—have not yet been well reported.

Bolivia

Bolivia continues to make progress in agricultural development, even though continually faced with insufficient funds, a lack of trained personnel, and the fact that the great majority of her popula-

tion live in the Andes Mountains at altitudes averaging 12,000 feet.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Government in general are giving more attention to agricultural and rural development. The 1968 budget of the Ministry of Agriculture was more than double that of 1967. The equivalent of \$1.5 million in local currency has been scheduled for the Agricultural Bank and the Credit Union for use in making loans to farmers and cooperatives for the production, marketing, and storage of priority crops. Another \$1 million equivalent in local currency will be used to strengthen food commodity and marketing programs.

Wheat production is a long-term problem. Total output dropped steadily from 68,000 tons in 1960 to 37,000 in 1967. Good progress is reported on recent efforts to increase the production of wheat, however. Bolivia now produces 25 percent of the wheat consumed in the country. Through multiplication of new improved Mexican wheat varieties and increased use of fertilizer, Bolivia hopes to be 50 percent self-sufficient in wheat by 1975. There are over 600 fertilizer demonstrations now underway, and the National Petroleum Agency is considering plans to build a complete fertilizer manufacturing facility.

Bolivia has undertaken a 3-year, \$1 million program to combat livestock diseases and parasites. This program is expected to contribute greatly to the goal of increasing per capita protein consumption. Beef cattle were built up from 423,000 head in 1962 to 550,000 in 1967. In addition, progress continues on programs to commercialize sheep and wool production.

Bolivia's rural community development program has contributed to a number of improvements. Some 700 projects were completed in 1968, with each community contributing an average of 69 percent of project costs. The projects include: 122 schools; 39 potable water systems; 7 health centers; 7 irrigation projects; 4 roads and bridges; 60 sheep dips; 141 agricultural demonstrations; 115 literacy, home improvement and health centers; and 65 newly-organized agricultural cooperatives.

The Ministry of Agriculture has initiated a project to improve the collection, analysis, and publication of agricultural statistics.

Brazil

Brazil, in the past few years, has been increasing emphasis on agricultural and rural development.

Allocation of Federal funds by the Brazilian Government to agriculture in 1968 represented a 60 percent increase over the 1966 allocation and a 36 percent increase over 1967.

The agricultural credit program is making dramatic growth. Legislation is now being implemented which requires commercial banks to use at least 10 percent of certain deposits for agricultural credit. As a result of this legislation, over 88 percent of the banking system of Brazil, with some 7,000 agencies, is involved in making rural loans. The total capital available for loans in 1968 is now more than double, in real terms, the capital available in 1964.

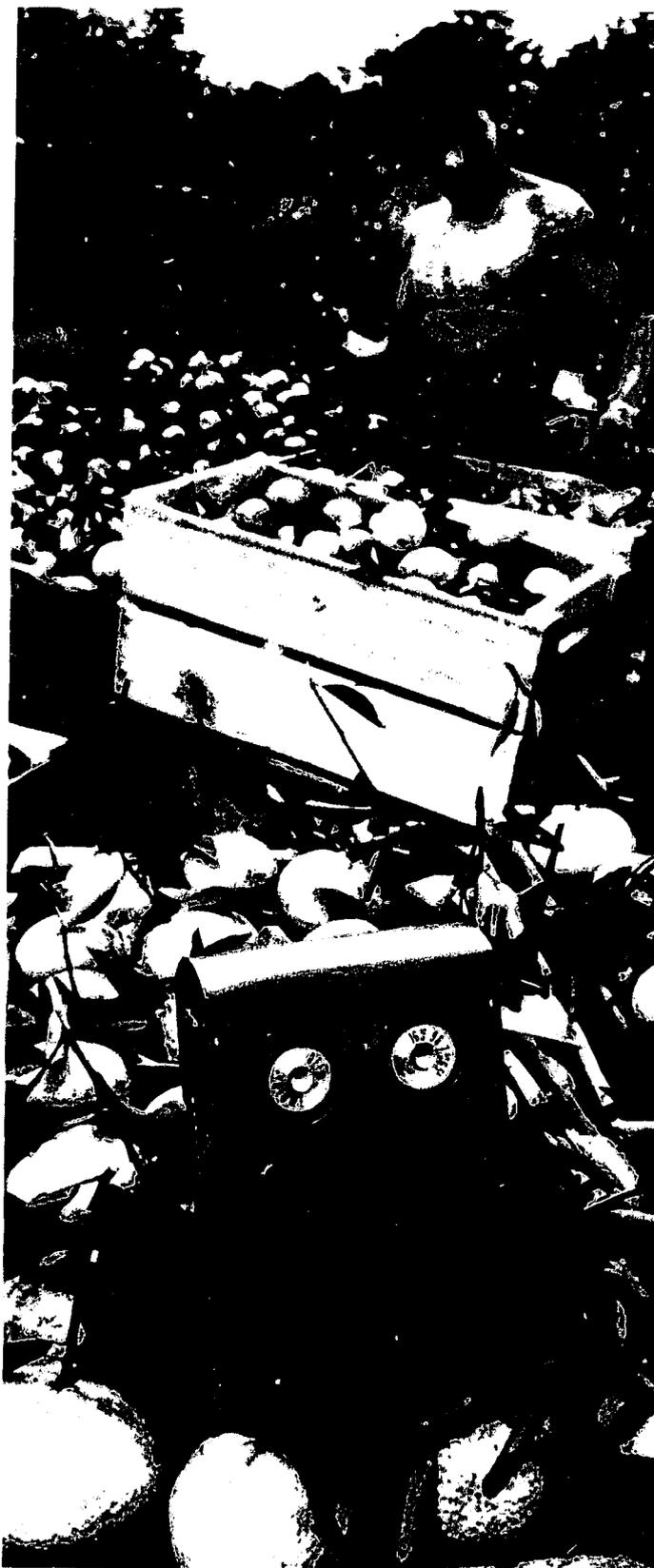
An estimated 40 percent of all farmers now have access to credit. This increase is expected to result in nearly 500,000 additional rural loans over the 1,028,717 loans made in 1967. The value of loans made by the National Bank for Cooperatives increased about 40 percent in 1968 over 1967. A special loan program was initiated in 1968 for cooperatives in the Northeast area of Brazil.

The minimum price and stabilization program has been improved. Minimum support prices are announced 60 days before the planting season and may be adjusted upward prior to harvest. Minimum prices are now established for various areas in each State. These area prices are more meaningful to the farmers than the previous port prices.

The Brazilian Storage Agency now has completed plans to improve its storage sites and is planning to transfer title of some sites to cooperatives. This indicates a trend toward private warehousing rather than governmental operation of warehouses as in the past.

The Farm Market News Service, inaugurated in 1966 to serve three cities (Belo Horizonte, Rio de

Daily radio reports from Brazil's Market Information Service keep the farmers informed of where and when their produce is needed. The Farm Market News Service was inaugurated in 1966 and is making a major contribution in developing Brazil's agricultural economy. All of the cruzeiros generated under the PL 480 sales agreement with Brazil are being used in the agricultural sector.



Janeiro, and Sao Paulo), was extended to two additional cities (Porto Alegre in Rio Grande do Sul and Curitiba) in 1968. The present network in 5 States is making a major contribution in developing the agricultural economy. Training of Brazilians to operate this Service continues. Twenty-three participants have received training in the U.S. in "Market News" since this system has been in operation.

Training in distribution, storage and marketing facilities is continuing at the State University of Minas Gerais. A modern wholesale center began operations in Recife, Pernambuco during 1968. Plans for the construction of a new wholesale market at Salvador, Bahia are nearly complete and studies are underway for a wholesale center at Fortaleza, Ceara.

Ceylon

Per capita food production in Ceylon reached a record high in 1968, increasing 12 percent over 1967 and 26 percent over 1957-59. Much of the increase was due to continued increase in rice production: the 1967/68 crop was 20-percent higher than in 1966/67.

Both self-help agreements with Ceylon stressed increased rice production. The ambitious production targets for 1967 and 1968 were exceeded. The target formerly set for 1970 has been moved up to 1969. Part of the reason for this striking performance has been improved weather, but increased and improved inputs also played a substantial role—especially the increased use of fertilizer on rice, called for in both agreements. Actual use increased from 50,000 tons in 1967 to 83,000 tons in 1968 (slightly less than the target of 89,000 tons, due to bad weather). In 1969 an additional 35,000 tons are expected to be applied to rice.

As part of the rice self-help program, acreage planted to high-yielding new varieties expanded significantly and the Government rice support and purchase price was raised. Efforts were also made to improve water management, but progress in this area was less than for other self-help measures.

In general, the Government—in line with other self-help projects—has become involved in several studies aimed at improving agriculture. At the Government's request, FAO undertook a pre-

liminary study of diversification to lessen Ceylon's dependence on unprofitable export crops. As a result of this review, Ceylon asked the U.N. Special Fund for a comprehensive study of alternate crops. Also, Ceylon has started a comprehensive study of manpower requirements in agriculture, with special emphasis on personnel needs in vocational schools and universities.

Almost all local currencies accumulated will be used for agriculture or agriculture-related activities, with more than 20 percent utilized for self-help measures.

Chile

The achievement of Chile's goal of a 5.8 percent growth in agricultural production has not been possible because of a disastrous drought. Also, Chile has been unable to maintain real agricultural prices, particularly the price of wheat, at the 1966 level. However, progress has been made in providing advance price announcements to permit better planning by farmers.

Regulations were published in June 1968 providing criteria for determining how efficiently a farm is being used. This will encourage confidence among farmers in the new land reform law.

The Government of Chile has increased the priority of agriculture in the allocation of public investment; agriculture's share of the total investment budget increased to 13 percent in 1968. Agriculture is scheduled to receive 878 million escudos in Chile's Investment Budget for 1969, compared to 660 million for 1968. This represents an increase of 33 percent, compared with a general price increase of 28 percent.

An overall agricultural credit program has been developed which provides for reorganization of the agricultural credit system. It is presently being discussed by the various agencies affected. The National Agricultural Credit Council, composed of the State Bank, the Production Development Corporation, the Agrarian Reform Corporation and the Agricultural Development Institute, has been created to coordinate their respective agricultural credit policies. The total number of loans provided by the four agencies above increased from 85,000 in 1964 to 200,000 in 1967, with special provisions to favor efficient producers.

The Government of Chile has continued to announce agricultural prices before planting times to permit the farmer to decide the most suitable production program. However, real prices for agricultural commodities have declined somewhat from the 1966 levels, which were the highest ever recorded.

Consumption of fertilizer has sharply increased following the 20 percent price reduction which went into effect in November 1967.

Chile has made substantial progress in reorganizing the various public agricultural agencies and centralizing control of agricultural and livestock development policy under the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with the Agrarian Reform Law of June 1967. A series of monthly meetings chaired by the Minister and Sub-Secretary of Agriculture have demonstrated the increased administrative control by the Ministry over the other agricultural agencies.

Collection, computation, and analysis of agricultural statistics has been strengthened as a result of a recent agreement which brings the system under the supervision of the Director of Statistics and Census.

Colombia

A comprehensive agricultural sector study which will serve as the basis for the continuing process of planning and policy formulation is well underway. Meanwhile, the government completed, in October 1968, a series of action-oriented analyses of key problem areas. In late 1968, the President ordered the reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture and other agricultural agencies. This concentrates policy in the Ministry but at the same time gives the various sector agencies a voice in agricultural policy through membership on the agricultural policy council. The capability of the Ministry's Planning Office is being strengthened by addition of carefully selected personnel. During the last quarter of 1968, several special commissions created by the Minister have completed and presented specific programs of action to increase the use of improved seed, fertilizer, pesticides and credit during 1969.

Public investment in agriculture continues to rise, the 1968 level being estimated at 19 percent in real terms over 1967.

The Planning Office of the Ministry of Agriculture has initiated discussions with the various groups engaged in collecting statistical data with the objective of coordinating and improving agricultural production and producer price data. In addition, prompt dissemination of wholesale price information for agricultural products by radio and/or newspapers is under study.

Congo

1968 was officially called "The Year of Agriculture" in the Republic of the Congo. The problem facing the Congo was to regain earlier food production levels after the recent civil disturbances, which left the country dependent on imports for a large part of its food needs.

The agricultural recovery program has succeeded in increasing coffee, rice, palm oil, and rubber production. Restoration of security in the rural areas may have had as much to do with these positive developments as monetary reform or the agricultural campaign. Increased price incentives coupled with security in rural areas contributed to a 20 percent increase in palm oil, rubber and coffee exports between 1967 and 1968.

Use of Public Law 480 currencies to repair roads, bridges and ferries in rural areas continued this past year. As of November 1, 1968, \$15.4 million worth of local currencies had been generated by the March 15 and December 11, 1967 agreements, and \$10.1 million worth was obligated for self-help projects: 64 percent for roads and bridges, 9 percent for food production projects, and 23 percent for universities and vocational agricultural institutions. Improvement in the rural transportation network is noticeable although lack of transportation still impedes production and marketing of crops.

Support to agricultural education also continues. Last year 250 students were enrolled in the agricultural school at Lovanium University and nearly 200 in Lubumbashi. A total of \$420,000 in Public Law 480 currencies have been allocated to Lovanium University. The student body has outgrown existing facilities. Construction of a new building to house the Agriculture Department and science courses began in November 1968.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is placing emphasis on improving the effectiveness of several institutions. About 90 percent of Public Law 480 sales proceeds are being used or have been planned for use in agricultural programs. A severe drought in 1968 prevented achievement of production goals.

Operating budgets for the Agricultural Secretariat, the Irrigation and Water Authority, the Agrarian Reform Institute and the Cooperative Institute were increased at the rate of \$3 million per year beginning in August and September 1968, and have since continued at the increased levels.

The Agricultural Bank continues to make improvements. A primary effort has been directed to improving collections. Under the managed credit program, collections are now averaging about 90 percent of the funds loaned.

The Agricultural Bank has also carried out price stabilization programs for rice, corn and beans during 1968, thereby providing incentives for producing these basic food crops. A law has been drafted which would eliminate taxes on agricultural inputs. The industrial incentives law was approved in early 1968 and provides tax incentives for certain types of agricultural enterprises—primarily agro/industries. Efforts to build needed storage facilities have suffered seriously from construction difficulties.

A marketing law which would enable the Agricultural Secretariat to establish and enforce a system of grades and standards for basic food crops has been drafted for presentation to the Congress. The Secretariat of Agriculture plans to establish a specific office for this purpose when personnel now being trained become available.

The Dominican Republic has initiated a program to place the operation and maintenance of irrigation systems on a self-financing basis. From July through November 1968, collections increased to \$176,361, compared with \$31,035 for the same period in 1967. INDRI, the Irrigation Authority, has carried out a major educational program on the need to pay collection charges in order to provide funds to maintain canals. An investment program, involving \$3.2 million of Public Law 480 counterpart pesos, has been started. A major part of the program involves installation of gates and measuring devices which will facilitate equitable distribution of water and collection of payments.

University level agricultural education was started in September with a program which indicates promising results. The "Instituto Superior de Agricultura," in conjunction with the Catholic "Universidad de Madre y Maestro," is adding a three-year university level program to train personnel for the agricultural sector (extension agents, farm managers and agricultural teachers). Approximately \$400,000 in Public Law 480 counterpart pesos is being allotted to related construction.

Ghana

Ghanaian agricultural production stagnated from 1963 to early 1966, but with new leadership in the Ministry of Agriculture since 1966, the prospects for significant gains in agricultural development have greatly improved.

The Government has made progress in improving the availability, distribution and use of agricultural inputs. It plans to increase fertilizer use in 1969 by 30 percent. The Government has established distribution centers all over the country. Because of the high initial costs required to equip them, the Government will encourage commercial firms to stock the fertilizer. Fertilizer demonstration trials are being conducted on farms throughout the country, and fertilizers are now on Open General License. The Government also reports that distribution of corn, rice and groundnut seeds is up 25 percent.

In 1968, the Government announced price supports for rice and corn, two staple foods. The Government did not have to implement its price support programs, because market prices for these cereals were higher than support prices. The Government now plans to adjust the support prices to bring them more into line with costs of production, but actual implementation may fall short if the Government is unable to upgrade managerial personnel.

An 18-month study of the agricultural sector began in January 1969 under an AID-financed contract with a U.S. firm.

The Government also established, as requested, a Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to coordinate agricultural as well as other research in the country.

Over 50 percent of the local currencies generated by the agreement and available for economic devel-

opment were used for agricultural extension, vocational agricultural training, feeder roads, and agricultural credit.

Guinea

Due to a severely limited budget, 1968 was not a year of progress for Guinea's agriculture. With only one percent of the Government's budget going to agriculture, programs to improve production, land development, and education were stymied. The production of export crops continues to decline; food imports are increasing.

To overcome this difficult situation, the Government is seeking an increase in foreign exchange earnings by emphasizing its bauxite development project at Boke. It is hoped that higher earnings will result from this project and that these earnings will permit larger imports of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizer and pesticides, to help Guinea get its agriculture moving.

Guyana

Guyana is undertaking the modernization of its agriculture through the expansion of adaptive research and extension; storage processing and distribution of basic food crops; and land development, including water control in farming areas.

The Government has allocated U.S. \$25,000 to begin a supervised credit program to help small farmers plant improved rice seed. Seven extension technicians have been appointed to the program and ten more are being trained.

Three agricultural engineers have been assigned to work on soil and water conservation problems in support of an agricultural resettlement program for some 600 families.

A major program is underway to modernize the rice industry, with the help of a \$12.9 million AID development loan. Storage facilities are being improved and new equipment is being purchased to rehabilitate existing rice mills.

Iceland

The self-help agreement had two main provisions: (1) To increase production of livestock

feed through intensive cultivation, and (2) to improve facilities for storage and distribution of agricultural commodities, particularly for dairy products and meat.

The Government has encouraged both efforts through increased appropriations. Government expenditures for all efforts to increase production of hay and pasture increased 25 percent from 1967 to 1968. Improvements in local feed milling have continued. Bulk milk handling systems are being encouraged and slaughterhouses are being improved through the assistance of the Agricultural Productivity Fund.

None of the local currencies are being used for agriculture. They have been allocated to general development projects and diversification of the Icelandic economy to lessen its dependence upon the fishing industry.

India

India's food situation as recently as the mid-1960's was discouraging. A combination of poor weather, inadequate government investment and effort in agriculture, and other factors, led to a decrease in per capita food supplies from the late 1950's. Food production per person dropped 12 percent from 1957-59 to 1966. The outlook was not promising.

In 1967, however, the situation began to improve, and continued to do so in 1968. Per capita food production jumped 14 percent in 1967, and another two percent in 1968. Wheat output rose 48 percent in 1968 while the 1967/68 rice crop was up 35 percent. There were many reasons for this turnaround, but perhaps the most important were improved weather and intensified self-help activities by the Indian Government.

New high-yielding varieties of seeds, in combination with other inputs, proved to be a key factor in expanded grain output in 1968. Ambitious targets for areas to be planted to new seeds were set for 1967/68, and 1968/69. The target was achieved in 1967/68 when 15 million acres were reported planted. The goal of 21 million acres for 1968/69 is expected to be met, and possibly exceeded. These are, by any measure, outstanding performances.

One of the greatest needs of Indian agriculture has been for increased fertilizer. These needs

can be met from imports and domestic production. India's fertilizer imports—in large part funded through AID loans—generally met increased targets in 1967/68 and are expected to nearly meet 1968/69 goals. The situation with respect to increased domestic production has been spotty. In 1967/68, domestic production of nitrogen was considerably below target, but phosphate production exceeded goals. In 1968/69, nitrogen production is expected to more nearly meet goals, but phosphate production may not increase because of present ample supplies. In the past, Government-owned nitrogen plants have not produced as much as they could, and Government slowness to approve licenses for private foreign investors has discouraged new applications. Despite these deficiencies, however, overall fertilizer supplies by late 1968 had increased to the point where they were reportedly generally adequate to meet demand.

Increased use of new fertilizers and new varieties brings with it more need for improved crop protection. Dense growths of new strains of crops are especially prone to insect and disease attack. While crop protection was expanded in India in 1967/68, the actual coverage of 90 million acres fell short of the goal of 125 million acres. The goal for 1968/69 is 135 million acres. Reports are incomplete concerning the "effectiveness" of protection on the acreage covered in 1967/68.

Increased agricultural output depends heavily on irrigation. India has emphasized expanding minor irrigation—as opposed to large dam projects—through the added use of pumps, tubewells, etc. In 1967/68 India planned to irrigate an additional 3 million acres in this way. It appears (though it is not certain from the reporting) that this goal was met; in any case, some 248,000 pumps, and 1,000 state and 47,000 private tubewells were installed. The goal for 1968/69 calls for an additional 3.6 million acres to be added in the same way. The results are not all in yet, but it appears that the program is going well especially with respect to private tubewells.

The Price Incentives program involves several interrelated activities, most particularly price supports, a purchase program, and establishment of buffer stocks. The goal as outlined in the self-help agreements was to set an incentive price for grains—one that would encourage production—and buy

grain whenever prices fell below that level. These purchases would in turn form the basis of a buffer stock which could be used to help meet emergency food needs.

These activities were carried out. Despite a record crop, the Government purchased all wheat offered during the 1967/68 season at announced procurement prices. At the same time the build-up of buffer stocks exceeded that of previous years, but it does not appear that the target level was met—in part because rice procurements and grain imports were below intended levels. Altogether, however, it appears that the Indian Government did an excellent job. If its performance could be flawed in terms of the self-help provisions, it might be in the failure to announce certain prices in advance.

Increased production clearly calls for increased storage capacity; this point became clear during the abundant grain harvest of 1967/68 when existing storage space proved to be completely inadequate. The February 1967 self-help agreement listed a goal of 1.3 million tons of new commodity storage. The reporting on this point is incomplete, but it seems quite clear that this goal was not met. The construction program for the Food Department and the Food Corporation of India evidently came much closer to target than did that for the Central and State Warehouse Corporation. No information was reported for States and Cooperative Societies.

In addition to providing added storage space, it is essential that storage losses due to insect, disease, or rodent damage be reduced. India has initiated a broad-scale program in this area, including establishment of an Indian Grain Storage Institute and initiation of a "Save Grain Campaign." Improved storage techniques have been designed for farm use. While certain phases of the program are having growing pains, a good start appears to have been made. Much, however, remains to be done.

All of these self-help activities require capital. The initial self-help agreement with India called for an increase of Rs. 1 billion (\$133 million) in credit for farmers in 1967/68. It is not clear whether this goal was fully reached, but total credit supplies of Rs. 4.78 billion were reported for 1967/68. The Government has been encouraging commercial banks to increase their participation in rural areas and an Agricultural Finance Corporation has been established.

Indonesia

1968 was a year of substantial agricultural progress for Indonesia. Rice production, aided by exceptional weather and government efforts, increased from 8.9 to 10.2 million tons. More rice put into storage during the peak April-June harvest season has prevented recurrence of the rice shortage which brought price rises in early 1968. More important for the long run, Indonesia is accelerating her efforts to improve production through use of more fertilizer and pesticides, high-yielding rice varieties, and agricultural extension.

Rice is by far Indonesia's main crop, covering one-third of the total cropland area and ranking as the main food staple. Efforts to improve the country's food situation are thus directly tied to increasing rice production. Public Law 480 self-help agreements call for expansion of the BIMAS (mass guidance) rice intensification program; the target for the 1968/69 wet season crop is 950,000 hectares, double what was realized in 1968. This includes distribution of fertilizer to farmers, and pesticide treatment. Also, 380,000 of these hectares are under the BIMAS-BARU program, the high-priority part of BIMAS, which calls for planting high-yielding rice varieties IR-5 and IR-8.

In addition, there is the INMAS program, for farmers who have "graduated" from BIMAS. This is targeted at 860,000 hectares in the 1968/69 wet season, compared to 525,000 in 1967/68. Sufficient fertilizer supplies are available for both programs, the Indonesian Government reports.

Self-help efforts are also being made to improve seed multiplication, farm credit, rice milling, storage, provision of rural water pumps, training of extension workers, and farm to market roads. By doing this, Indonesia seeks to further increase rice production to 10.5 million tons.

Indonesia's production success has helped create serious farm price problems, however. Her rice procurement agency (BUL) increased purchases within Indonesia to about 600,000 tons, and imported a like amount. The aim was to increase the amount of rice in storage so that distribution requirements could be met while avoiding a new rice shortage between November 1968 and March 1969—when little new rice production normally enters the market. By late 1968, rice stocks were about 500,000 tons—a level consistent with BUL targets,

and three times that of a year earlier. Wheat flour and bulgur were also imported to reduce pressure on rice supplies by providing an alternative food.

Then the dry-season harvest late in 1968 was exceptionally high. In general, BUL had made its purchases within Indonesia according to the "Farmer Formula" as provided for in self-help agreements. This formula is designed to relate the rice price to that of fertilizer to make fertilizer use profitable to the farmer. Though BUL made limited purchases from this exceptionally large dry season crop, rice prices fell 20 percent below the farmer formula during the last two months of 1968.

Steps were being taken to strengthen farm prices as the major April-June harvest approached. Field rice production personnel were informing farmers of the Government's commitment to apply the Farmer Formula to its 1969 purchases. The possibility of a broader price support scheme—with the Government intervening to maintain minimum prices even after its stocks were sufficient—was under discussion. However, if production gains continue, the problem of the price paid to the farmer could be difficult to solve, and this situation clouds an otherwise much improved self-help performance.

Israel

Food production in 1968 was up 5 percent. This growth was slower than that of 1967, however, as drought reduced wheat production.

Israel also reported steps to improve storage. Grain storage increased by 5 percent to 525,000 tons, and cold storage expanded by 30 percent to 648,000 cubic meters between January 1967 and April 1968.

Manpower at the Volcani Institute for agricultural research grew to 1,264, with work carried out on such subjects as crop varieties, soil and water use, livestock, food technology, forestry and fruit and vegetable storage. Part of this research is financed by Israeli currency generated by the food assistance program.

Jordan

Although the self-help agreement with Jordan was in effect for only part of 1968, several signifi-

cant moves were undertaken. Perhaps the most significant was the start of a wheat-improvement project. An advisory board was established, demonstration plots set up, field days and training seminars held, fertilizer distributed, and machinery purchased. Support of the wheat project has been "outstanding".

A second self-help project called for improved erosion control. Several watershed management improvement projects, to be financed with Public Law 480 local currency, are now under consideration. In addition, the Jordanian Government—in line with another self-help project—is moving towards a coordinated national program in soil and water conservation.

Studies are also underway on (1) how to give more Government support to local farmer cooperatives, and (2) how to improve agricultural research and on-the-farm education.

Korea

Korea's agricultural progress ranks high among Asian countries. Agricultural production has grown 4 percent per year since 1960. Yields for rice are close to those of Japan, and well above those of tropical Asia. Fertilizer use per acre compares favorably with that in the United States.

However, due primarily to drought in major producing areas, rice production declined from 3.9 million tons in 1966 to 3.6 million in 1967 and an estimated 3.2 million in 1968. Korea is now importing close to 20 percent of her grain needs, and her target of net grain self-sufficiency by 1971 looks increasingly difficult to attain. Total 1968 grain production is estimated at 6,521,000 tons, compared to the 1971 target of 9,053,000.

The Republic of Korea accomplished substantial expansion of credit activities in 1968. The passage of a farm mortgage law, which will make additional credit available to farmers, was notable. As of November 30, a total of 4,316 million won (\$15 million) in production credit had been extended, including 1,796 million won for fertilizer, 332 million for pesticides and insecticides, 125 million for seeds, and 412 million for equipment. Some 9,200 million won in medium- and long-term credit was also provided, as of November 30; the target was 10 33 million. However, it is not known how much

of the increase in this or short-term credit was for marketing purposes, as provided for in the agreement.

Korea reports a total 1968 agricultural budget of 620 million won, a substantial increase over 1967. The program stresses an increase in the "unit productivity (yield) of food crops." Emphasis is placed on research for seed production.

Three important institutional changes include the establishment of: (1) an Agricultural Economics Research Institute; (2) an Agricultural Outlook Service; and (3) an Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation. The Research Institute and Outlook Service were set up in response to the need for expanded economic information for production and marketing. The Corporation has responsibility for encouraging domestic and foreign private investment in agribusiness; 18 major projects are now underway.

Progress was also made in developing a comprehensive land and water policy. Water resources are being surveyed and a land and water use policy is now being developed. The recent droughts have spurred interest in this area.

Significant achievements were reported in the Korean family planning program, although distribution of birth control devices declined somewhat in 1968.

Liberia

No significant increases in Liberian food production have occurred in recent years. Food imports, especially of rice, the staple food, have been rising. Rice imports in 1968 increased to 44,734 metric tons, representing a capital outflow of about \$7 million. Almost all was for long grain parboiled rice imported from the U.S.

Since agricultural development was not progressing at the rate predicted in the early 1960's, in late 1967 the President called for a "Crash Agricultural Program." A four-year program costing \$4.4 million was prepared by the Department of Agriculture but never approved.

Budget support for this and other agricultural programs has been relatively low. The Department of Agriculture was allocated less than \$1 million in 1968 out of a total national operating budget of over \$55 million—4 percent less than in 1967. This

is in contrast to a 10-percent projected increase in total government expenditures. Department of Agriculture programs are also hampered by a lack of organization and advance planning.

Rice production was given priority in the "Crash Agricultural Program". Several approaches have been tried. The Government has encouraged private concessionaries to experiment with swamp and mechanized upland rice production. The Government itself was producing swamp rice in four rice zones. In mid-1968, however, the Government decided to limit its activities to experiments and to concentrate on providing extension and marketing services to encourage small and large private farmers to increase their production. This decision was based, in part, on the recommendations of a USDA/AID rice production and marketing team. The Government is now considering adopting a second team recommendation—to increase the price of rice to producers and improve rice marketing.

Reasonable progress is also being made in constructing and maintaining rural roads in areas with high agricultural potential. The absence of a road network and market centers has been a major obstacle to increasing agricultural production.

Morocco

Morocco is a major wheat consumer and has been heavily dependent on Public Law 480. Imports have averaged 270,000 tons per year. Recognizing the seriousness of their annual wheat gap, the Moroccan Government began a major program in the fall of 1956 to get small and medium dryland farmers to try new wheat varieties, fertilizers and improved farm practices. By 1972, they hope to cover 600,000 hectares (almost 1.5 million acres) and increase wheat production by 600,000 tons.

In 1967/68 this program expanded to 345,000 hectares; 110,000 farmers received \$12,400,000 in credit through local cooperatives. 1967/68 results were good, due in part to excellent weather. Average yields increased 6 quintals per hectare. The increase in production attributable to good seed and fertilizer (200,000 tons) is equal to 75 percent of the normal wheat gap in recent years. Consequently, the Government plans to expand the program on schedule to 400,000 hectares during the 1968/69 crop year.

As a result of the bumper crop, farmers' earnings from cereal production increased. However, the net increase in earnings was less than expected because prices were lower due to the good crop and because farmers had to repay debts incurred during the two previous seasons when drought conditions prevailed.

This bumper crop also highlighted some future problems: (1) an increased financial burden for the Government, which maintains a guaranteed minimum price for cereals; (2) inadequate storage facilities at certain points during peak harvest; and (3) a strain in transport and bagging facilities.

The Moroccans are taking steps to improve their crop research capabilities with assistance from AID, the Ford Foundation, and the International Corn and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico (CIMMYT). Under this program new high-yielding Mexican wheat varieties will be introduced and the successful ones multiplied and incorporated into the cereals program. In the fall of 1968, 500 tons were imported and planted. If weather is favorable Morocco could have enough seed of the new high-yielding varieties to plant 300,000 hectares in the fall of 1971. At the same time, the Moroccans are being helped to improve and expand their plant breeding and wheat research capabilities.

Although the value of livestock and livestock products is equal to the value of all other agricultural products, Morocco is unable to supply its rising requirements for animal products. Dry climate, harsh winters, depleted rangelands and numerous diseases take heavy tolls, in some years as high as 50 percent of the total animal production. Annual meat losses actually exceed consumption.

Since there are few meat imports, prices are rising and per capita meat consumption is declining. Recognizing the importance of this problem, the Government included a major range management and animal nutrition program in their new Five-Year Plan. The program, based on an AID study, is supported with U.S. technicians. The general objective of the project, begun this year, is to increase production of livestock products by 50 percent over a 7-year period by improving selected rangeland areas and providing supplemental feeding. Morocco has also enlisted the assistance of U.S. private industry in developing its livestock industry.

Almost 60 percent of the local currencies gener-

ated by Public Law 480 agreements and available for economic development purposes in 1968 were allocated to agricultural programs related to self-help measures.

Pakistan

Pakistan's commitment to agricultural development paid off in 1968 with substantial gains in food-grain production and less dependence on imports. Wheat production increased 45 percent from the previous year, and was up 55 percent from the 1960-64 average. Rice production was up 15 percent from the year before. Corn production increased by 25 percent.

These gains were due to a combination of factors, including improved weather, as well as increased use of improved seeds and other inputs. Among the most important steps taken by the Government were efforts to increase supplies of improved seeds, pesticides and irrigation. The seed program focused on sharply expanded acreages of Mexican-type wheats and improved rice varieties from the International Rice Research Institute. Crop protection programs in East and West Pakistan expanded from 6.2 million acres in 1966/67 to 10.2 1967/68 and 13.8 million in 1968/69. Irrigation targets for 1968/69 in East Pakistan call for doubling the number of pumps and the total irrigated area.

In accordance with self-help provisions, the Government has encouraged domestic and foreign private investment in the production and distribution of fertilizer. An Esso urea plant with a capacity of 173,000 tons began production in December 1968. Two separate ventures, involving two U.S. companies with Pakistani partners, each having a capacity of 340,000 tons of urea, are about to begin. Another U.S. company is negotiating a pesticides plant in East Pakistan and is considering a phosphate fertilizer venture in the West. A fourth U.S. firm has initiated discussions over a rodenticide plant in West Pakistan. Distribution of fertilizers is largely being turned over to private organizations in West Pakistan and the first steps have been taken to place pesticides distribution into private hands. In both cases, the use of these inputs is expected to increase as a result. Fertilizer sales increased to 291,000 nutrient tons in FY 1968, reflecting an increase

of 52 percent over the previous year. Stocks were fully utilized and adequate; credit was available.

The self-help agreement of May 1967 called for (a) improved quality of agricultural research, education, and extension and (b) possible additional increases in budgetary allocations. The Government has reported that a number of steps have been taken to strengthen the work in each of these areas. The budgets for these areas have moved as follows:

	<i>Million rupees</i>
1965/66 (actual).....	20.85
1966/67 (actual).....	37.70
1967/68 (estimated actual).....	28.62
1968/69 (estimated).....	53.73

The Government is aware of the importance of improved research to the use of the new seed varieties and programs are being formulated which will strengthen research.

The Government carried out the self-help provisions calling for establishment of incentive prices. Crops covered under this program were wheat, rice, and corn.

Improved marketing has also received increased attention. At least three steps have been taken in line with self-help provisions: (1) the Government strengthened those agencies concerned with market surveys, market intelligence, and grading; (2) a market research group was created in the Provincial Directorates of Agricultural Marketing; and (3) the program to regulate the operations of produce markets and warehouses was expanded.

Progress in other self-help areas has been less clearly reported. The May 1967 agreement stated that serious attention would be given to substantially increasing the amount of credit allocated under the Third Plan; it is not clear what progress was made in 1968 (credit, in any case, has evidently not been a serious problem yet). The May 1968 agreement stated that before June 30, 1968 the Government would insure adequate facilities to store 850,000 tons of foodgrains; although much storage capacity was leased (and a pilot storage project established) it is not known whether this specific target was met. The May 1968 agreement also made reference to buffer stock accumulations; while no specific report was made on this point, it is understood that a study is underway and that goals will be established.

Altogether, however, there is no question about

Pakistan's excellent overall self-help performance in agriculture.

Paraguay

The Ministry of Agriculture budget was increased by 35 percent in 1968, exceeding the self-help goal by 10 percent. This increased support has been enhanced by the passage of four new tax laws in 1968 meaning nearly 3 million dollars each year in additional revenues plus a 16 percent increase in collection of ordinary revenues.

Responding to Government initiation of producer incentives, wheat production tripled in 1968 to 22,000 metric tons. Duty exemption on imported machinery and equipment, provision of liberal credit, fertilizer, and improved seed were the major incentive components.

Formation of a silo and storage Commission marked an important beginning toward organizing to improve storage, warehousing and handling of agricultural products. Eventual construction and operation of a series of silos and warehouses constitutes the main thrust of the program.

Paraguay is preparing for participation in the 1970 World Agricultural Census as a major first step in improving its agricultural statistics. Funds generated by Public Law 480, matched by the Government of Paraguay, will pay for this endeavor.

Study of a revised law under which agricultural cooperatives can be effectively organized and developed has been completed by Paraguayan officials.

Sierra Leone

Increases in the production and marketing of palm oil, cocoa, and coffee contributed to a more optimistic trend in the Sierra Leone economy toward the end of 1968. In spite of a rather restricted budget for agricultural development, the Government continues to stress the need to expand and diversify agricultural production by growing more cash crops.

Agricultural policy also emphasizes increasing food production. The Government has given priority to increasing rice production since rice imports alone have taken up to 16 percent of foreign ex-

change earnings. Of the million acres of cultivated land in Sierra Leone, about 750,000 are devoted to rice production. Government programs to increase rice production involve the development of upland areas, inland swamps, and reclaimed tidal swamps. These programs are coupled with the increased use of fertilizers, improved seeds (including IR-8), and mechanical cultivation. In 1968, rice acreage increased, yields were good, and as a result, the Government now estimates that it can halve its 1968 level of rice imports in 1969.

In order to improve agricultural planning, the Government began, with FAO assistance, a 2-year project to prepare an integrated development plan for agriculture. Government funds as well as Public Law 480 monies are being used to support this project.

Njala University College opened in 1964, assisted by AID through a contract with the University of Illinois. It provides the only high level agricultural training in the country. It also administers the Government Rice Research Station.

Somali Republic

No Public Law 480 shipments were received during 1968.

Taiwan

To meet self-help requirements under the Public Law 480 agreement, Taiwan expanded its Vanguard Program (Overseas Technical Assistance) in 1968, and gave top priority to increased food production in developing countries. At the end of the year, Taiwan had 23 missions consisting of 560 agricultural technicians assigned abroad under the program. In addition, the Government continued to train foreign agricultural specialists in Taiwan. Since 1962, Taiwan trained 407 technicians mainly from Africa. In 1968, 54 trainees were enrolled in the program.

Essentially, Taiwan contributes the equivalent of one dollar of its own resources for every three dollars in commodities received from the U.S. The Government pays the full cost of technical assistance programs in countries which have not been

approved for U.S. support, and also provides technical services.

The Vanguard program has been highly successful in getting developing countries to increase food production. For example, in Sierra Leone, the Taiwan team continued their demonstration and training of farmers at eight centers in the country. The team also joined the host country extension staff in working among farmers they have trained on the latter's fields—at Mange alone some 200 acres of rice were cultivated by farmers in this extension program. Multiplication of new varieties released by the Rice Research Station of Njala University College, and IR-8 from the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines, was done by Taiwanese farmers, on the Peace Corps Swamp Development Project. Vegetable production improved late in the year through the combined efforts of the Taiwan Team and local Extension Staff.

The Ivory Coast reports that the SATMACI-Taiwanese program of rice extension also has been successful in increasing yields over the last several years to a point where dependence on outside sources has been substantially reduced.

Tunisia

Wheat is the staple food in Tunisia, with over half of the calorie intake in Tunisia coming from this crop, yet Tunisia has had to import substantial amounts on concessional terms under the Public Law 480 program. During the second half of 1967, the Government began a major program to increase wheat production.

Forty-five tons of high-yielding disease-resistant Mexican wheat varieties were imported from Mexico and planted in late 1967 on 32 demonstration farms. Results were outstanding. Average yields of the better Mexican varieties were 50 percent higher than identically-farmed local control varieties. Based on the results of these trials 500 tons of five different varieties were imported and planted for seed in the fall of 1968 on 5,000 hectares. It is expected that by 1972/73 improved wheat varieties will be planted on at least 300,000 hectares, or almost 20 percent of the land suitable for cereal production.

AID, the Ford Foundation, and the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement in Mexico are contributing technical personnel, training, and commodities to a regional wheat program—including Morocco and Tunisia—designed to increase wheat production through applied research, training and extension. Preliminary trials show clearly that important increases will result from the new Mexican varieties when combined with expanded use of fertilizers, better land preparation, weed control, and improved seeding methods.

Livestock production represents one-fifth of total agricultural output; yet quality is low due to poor feeding, diseases, and parasites. The goal of the Government livestock program—which includes artificial insemination, disease control and feeding—is to increase livestock production one-third by 1973.

Irrigation looms large in Tunisia's development program in terms of the resources devoted to it and the number of projects underway. Numerous projects are now under construction or being planned, and the Tunisians are receiving help from various foreign donors to develop these projects. In 1964, the irrigated area was about 78,800 hectares out of a total arable area of 4.5 million hectares. Several new irrigation projects will be operational in 1968/69. All on-going irrigation projects will add 30,000 hectares to the original area by the end of 1969.

The Tunisians, with AID help, are at the same time making progress in developing underground water for irrigation. The large well-drilling program is continuing to add groundwater for irrigation, principally in central and southern Tunisia. Increased attention is being given to training farmers how best to use the water. Work is also continuing on range management and soil erosion in the Oued Marguellil Watershed, with the assistance of a USDA team, financed by AID.

In 1968, 60 percent of the local currency available for economic development purposes was allocated to agriculture.

Uruguay

Important progress has been made by Uruguay in implementing self-help measures. Budgetary allocations to agriculture increased. The Govern-

ment enacted four important laws dealing with seed, water and soil conservation, fertilizer, and forestry. Legislation was also approved to replace current export taxes on farm products with a farm-land productivity tax. Approximately 75 percent of local currency generated by Public Law 480 is allocated to agricultural projects.

Agricultural budgets are to increase by 55 percent in 1969 over 1968 levels. Expenditures are to increase from 1,915 million pesos (about \$7,640,000) to 2,970 million pesos (about \$11,880,000). However, important as these increases are to agricultural development, they are offset to a considerable extent by continued inflation of 40-70 percent per year.

Four important laws were passed by the legislature and promulgated (seed, water and soil conservation, fertilizer, and forestry). Bills on cooperatives and tenancy are under study.

The seed law provides standards of seed certification and incentives for use of certified seed. The water and soil conservation law creates conservation districts, encourages adoption of better soil and water conservation practices under the threat of tax penalties, and provides credit for groups of farmers collaborating in the program.

The fertilizer law establishes a legal base for a control system of the quality of fertilizer as well as tax exemptions for importing fertilizer components.

Legislation was also passed in an annual supplemental budget establishing an agricultural productivity tax on land to replace agricultural export taxes, which are to be eliminated over a 3-year period. Initially, all land holders with over 200 hectares will be required to pay the productivity tax. Eventually, it will be extended to smaller properties.

A price stabilization program is being established to increase agricultural production. Price supports have been announced for wheat, but the program is not yet functioning satisfactorily.

The Bank of the Republic loaned 4,504,000,000 pesos (about \$18,000,000) during the first nine months of 1968 to increase agricultural production. An additional disbursement of 1,749,200,000 pesos (about \$6,997,000) is planned for the balance of the year.

Vietnam

Despite the war, Vietnam has made substantial progress in implementing self-help measures.

In rice production, Vietnam's most important crop, the Government succeeded in initiating a rice production program. Harvests from late 1967 plantings of IR-8 seed, plus additional seed imports from the Philippines, were used to launch an accelerated planting program in 1968. Seed was packaged with proper amounts of fertilizer and pesticides in kit form and sold to farmers throughout the country. The Government helped plant a second crop of this seed in 1968, bringing the total planted in 1968 to 44,000 hectares, and has scheduled planting of 200,000 hectares to IR-8 "miracle seed" in 1969.

To insure that farmers gain the knowledge required to properly grow the short-season, high-yielding IR-8 rice variety, the Government opened a National Rice Production Training Center in April 1968. A series of 10- to 15-day courses was designed to train extension workers who would be going into the fields to help farmers. Already 265 graduates are forming a network of Vietnamese advisors to help achieve 1969 rice production targets.

The Government raised the wholesale price of imported U.S. rice in late 1968 to increase domestic rice prices and pass higher prices back to farmers with the result of increasing prosperity in rural areas.

Ancillary programs supporting the major thrust in rice production involved more use of pesticides and fertilizers. Government efforts sparked an increase of over 100 percent in pesticide distribution during 1968. Fertilizer distribution reached 250,000 tons as compared to 215,000 tons in 1967 and 190,000 in 1966.

Another self-help measure was the increased Government sponsorship of credit to farmers. Loans made to farmers during the first nine months of 1968 totaled 3.5 billion piasters (\$29 million), more than twice the total for all of 1967 and nine times more than the amount made available to farmers in 1966.

Efforts were made to decrease rice storage losses. Modern warehouse facilities were leased in some areas and new warehouses built in others. Contracts

have been issued for fumigation and rodent control. However, in late 1968, Saigon stocks reached exceptionally high levels, exacerbating storage problems. Steps are now being taken to reduce their size by shipping additional stocks to rice-deficit areas up the coast from Saigon.

Vietnam started to increase protein production in 1968, encouraging development of a domestic feed industry and production of chickens and hogs. In previous years, livestock production has been paced by availability of rice bran for feed. As rice harvests declined, efforts to increase pork production were restricted.

In late 1967, the first major mixed feed mill was established in Saigon. Although not yet operating at full capacity, feed production moved from 1,000 tons a month at the beginning of 1968 to 3,500 tons a month at the end of the year. Two more mills with 1,200 tons per month capacity are currently under construction, and 50 small mills with a total of 6,000 tons per month capacity are underway.

In late 1967, the Government requested that U.S. corn be provided under title I, and an agreement for 60,000 tons was reached. The Vietnamese Government subsidized initial sales of title I corn to private firms, but later in 1968 raised the price to its landed (import) cost. Responsibility for the corn import program in 1969 will be shifted from the Government to the commercial sector. Demand for corn during 1968 moved from 1,500 tons per month to 5,000 tons and is expected to reach 9,000 tons in 1969. As responsibility for the corn program shifts

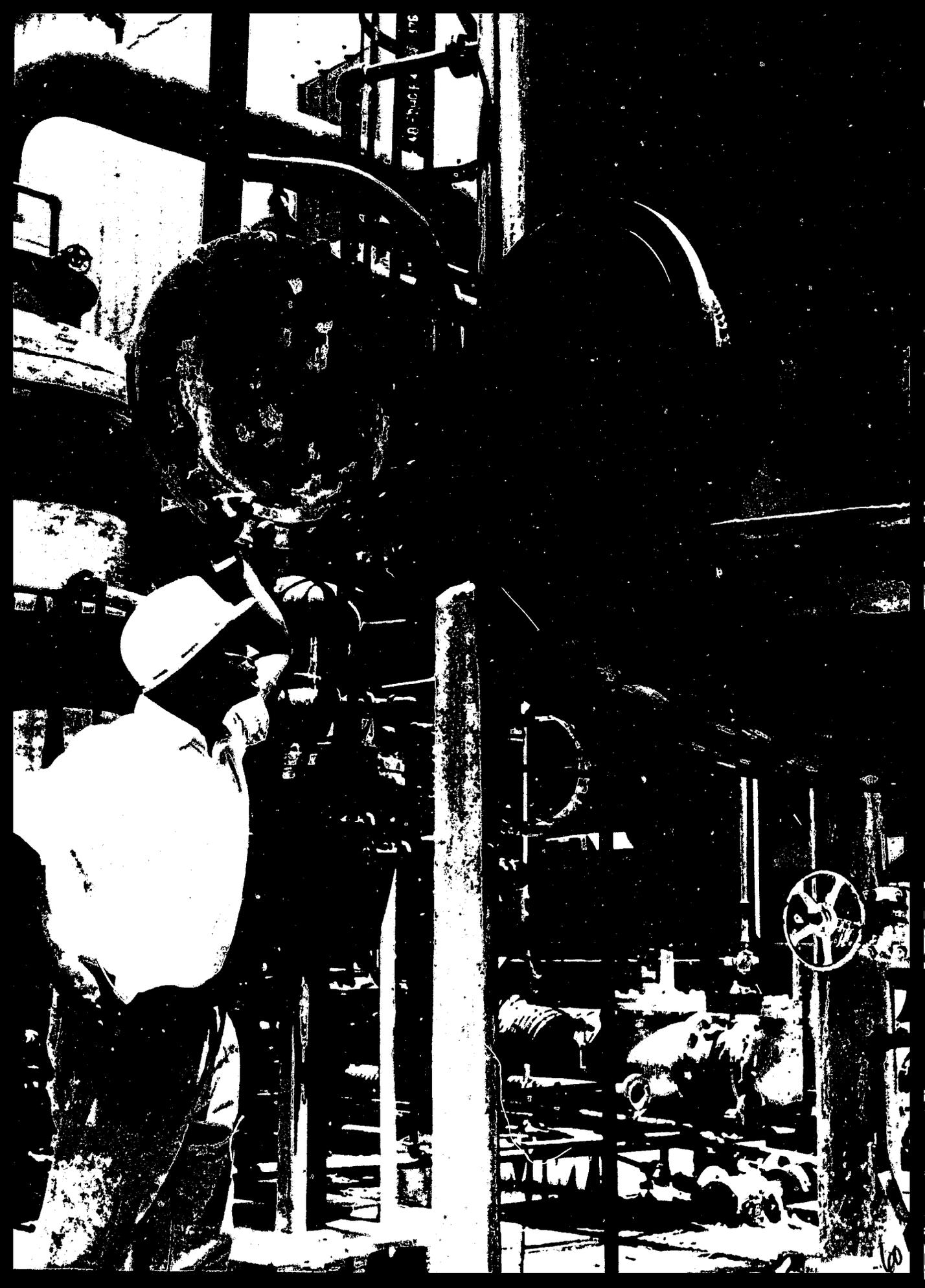
in 1969 to the private sector, it is expected that storage and distribution of grain will improve.

The Government of Vietnam has encouraged the private sector to increase imports of day-old chicks for broilers. The number increased from 80,000 in July 1968 to over 200,000 per week in November and December.

The Government also assisted animal production by markedly increasing vaccine production at the National Institute of Bacteriology. Production advanced from 277,000 to 1,700,000 doses per month. Equally important were Government efforts to improve distribution of vaccines to remote rural areas. Prior to 1968, vaccine was distributed primarily to a limited area surrounding Saigon. By November 1968, a Regional Vaccine Bank had been established and refrigeration facilities provided to almost every secure province.

Other programs instituted by the Government to support animal production concern farmer credit and farmer training. The Agricultural Development Bank in 1968 extended double the credit level it achieved in 1967, and the Government livestock station increased its number of trainees by 50 percent during 1968.

The Government continued in 1968 to maintain an unrestricted price for hogs and deleted cumbersome requirements for health certification in marketing hogs. Other practices that are continued include a 16-percent import duty on feed additives, a 6-percent feed marketing tax, and a 6-percent hog marketing tax.



USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, the President may use or enter into agreements with foreign countries or international organizations to use the foreign currencies, including principal and interest from loan repayments, which accrue in connection with sales for foreign currencies under this title for one or more of the following purposes. . . .

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 is realized.

The following section describes programs of military and economic aid, support of market development projects, U.S. overseas construction projects, scientific, cultural, and educational programs, and sales of foreign currencies to U.S. organizations and citizens.

Title I sales agreements for foreign currencies include the terms for the deposit and use of foreign currency. Section 104 of Public Law 480 provides a wide variety of uses. Each agreement specifies the percentages of the total proceeds to be used for grants and loans to the purchasing government under sections 104 (c), (f), (h) and (k); for loans to private business firm under section 104 (e); and for U.S. uses authorized by section 104 of the Act. Details are shown in Appendix Tables 13 and 14.

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

Food for Peace-generated local currencies may be used for payment of U.S. obligations; programs of military and economic aid; support of market development projects; scientific, cultural, and educational programs; and for sales to U.S. organizations and citizens. Since the beginning of PL 480, government agencies have spent close to \$10 billion for these purposes. Almost 50 percent of this amount has been loaned to foreign governments for economic development projects such as the Coromandel Fertilizer Project at Visakhapatnam, India.

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 for travel and other purposes. The dollars received are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In countries where the supply of U.S.-owned currencies is in excess of our requirements as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, "U.S. use" proceeds are available for use under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs" for purposes authorized by section 104 (a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other laws. In addition, under section 104(j) currencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes.

The Treasury Department has determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), and Yugoslavia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1969 and 1970.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs 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 agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value; and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In all cases agencies must await the crediting of currencies to their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 17 shows agencies responsible for each foreign currency use program.

The penultimate proviso of section 104 requires that after December 31, 1964, at least 20 percent of the currencies of each agreement must be set aside for uses subject to appropriation unless the President waives this requirement. The final proviso of section 104, however, permits a lower percentage

to be set aside for such uses without waiver in the case of excess currency countries. In 1968 agreements signed with India, Pakistan, and Tunisia, all excess currency countries, provided for 7 percent, 12 percent, and 8 percent set-asides respectively for uses subject to appropriation.

Payment of U.S. Obligations

Sales agreements signed during 1968 provided that foreign currencies equivalent to \$45 million be made available for payment of U.S. obligations under section 104(a) and for other "U.S. uses" under section 104 of the Act.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1968, CCC was reimbursed to the extent of \$1.6 billion from this source.

Agricultural Export Market Development

Dollar exports of American farm products grew from \$2.1 billion in 1955—the first full year of the joint government-industry foreign market development program—to a record \$5.5 billion level in calendar year 1966 and stood at \$5.0 billion in 1968. Much of this expansion can be attributed to an intensive world-wide cooperative effort on the part of Government and numerous private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups. As a result, the agricultural sector of the American economy has consistently enjoyed a favorable balance of exports over imports, thereby helping to offset drains elsewhere in the U.S. balance of payments position.

Foreign market development activities have been conducted through the use of foreign currencies generated by title I sales of U.S. agricultural products. As provided for under section 104(b)(1) of Public Law 480 as amended, not less than 5 percent of these currencies may be used to maintain, expand, or develop foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.

Since the beginning of the program in 1954, Public Law 480 funds totaling \$104.2 million have

been spent on foreign market development activities. At the same time, private U.S. agricultural trade and producer associations together with third-party cooperators have spent about \$80.9 million of their own funds promoting U.S. agricultural commodities overseas.

In calendar year 1968, expenditures for agricultural export market development totaled an estimated \$28.5 million—roughly \$13.7 million in Government funds and \$14.8 million in funds from private U.S. and third-party cooperators. Government expenditures—in addition to cooperator projects—also include trade fair, trade center, and in-store promotion activity; marketing research; and market development operating expenses at the American Embassies overseas.

Basic approaches aimed at achieving the goal of agricultural export expansion include the following:

1. Cooperative Government-Industry Programs.
2. International Trade Fairs and Trade Centers.
3. Marketing Research.
4. Utilization Research.

Cooperative Government-Industry Programs

The major effort of the agricultural export market development program is through cooperation between Government and private industry.

In 1968, there were some 40 private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups ("cooperators") working with USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service under continuing market development project agreements. In addition to these 40 (listed below), about 30 other trade associations frequently participate in the program under short-term contracts or in multi-commodity projects. Virtually all U.S. food and agricultural products moving in foreign trade are represented in the "cooperator" market development program. Promotional activities reach into some 70 countries around the globe.

Private industry—represented by the cooperator—provides personnel, technical services, supplies, equipment, and dollar funds. In some cases, a cooperator may engage the services of a foreign trade group—the third-party cooperator—for assistance.

Government, represented by the Foreign Agricultural Service, provides foreign currencies and

general administrative guidance, including assistance overseas by the Agricultural Attache Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Cooperator projects cover a wide range of activities, including publicity and advertising campaigns, seminars and technical assistance to broaden usage of American agricultural products, trade fairs, exhibits and demonstrations, and trade mission tours by foreign buyers to the United States.

The cooperator program keeps American agriculture "export-conscious"—a paramount reason why U.S. agricultural trade so regularly shows a favorable export balance.

Highlights of 1968 Programs

Orange Juice.—Export-minded Florida citrus processors saw U.S. exports of citrus juice (single strength equivalent, to selected European countries) move from 2.6 million gallons in 1966/67 to 6.2 million gallons in 1967/68 and they were aiming at 12 million gallons for 1968/69. This remarkable growth follows a major brand promotional effort in the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, West Germany, Belgium, and France.

Soybeans.—Already a big dollar earner, exports of soybeans and soybean products continue to gain in numerous markets around the world—Tunisia, Spain, Venezuela, Portugal, Japan, and elsewhere. Persistent campaigns providing technical assistance to oil processors and, in Japan, direct consumer advertising turned latent demand into sales.

Rice.—The U.S. share of the United Kingdom rice market climbed from 37 percent in 1966 to 59 percent in 1967 after promotional campaigns set forth to identify "U.S. Rice" as such. British housewives began to recognize and look for "American Rice" on their grocers' shelves.

Wheat.—An extensive program of education, public relations, and sales promotion restored the quality image of U.S. wheat in Western Europe. The price differential between U.S. and similar quality Canadian wheats was all but removed.

Beef.—Switzerland's largest restaurant chain began offering imported U.S. choice grade beef on their menus and expected to move about 5 tons each month. Japan emerged as a promising potential outlet for top grade U.S. beef. Both gains are

the result of intensive market development activities.

Cattle.—U.S. breed associations spurred sales of American breeding cattle to Venezuela, Peru, Chile, Portugal, and Mexico. Personal visits by marketing teams, cattle judges, classifiers, and purchasing teams to the U.S. succeeded in bringing buyers and sellers together with successful results.

Cotton.—In Sweden, cotton shirts made a sharp comeback—doubling their share of a market which had been virtually taken over by shirts made of man-made fibers. One of Britain's largest retailers committed itself to selling three times the previous year's level of cotton products following a highly successful cotton promotion campaign in its 240 stores.

New Programs.—Two new cooperators joined the market development program in 1968. The American Textile Manufacturers Institute will concentrate on less developed areas—primarily Africa—through market survey and textile promotion projects. The Concord Grape Council will promote U.S. grape juice, jams, and jellies throughout Western Europe.

The following list of continuing market development cooperators illustrates the broad interest in the Government's export expansion program on the part of U.S. private industry.

List of U.S. Market Development Cooperators, 1968

Cotton

Cotton Council International
International Institute for Cotton
American Textile Manufacturers Institute

Dairy and Poultry

Institute of American Poultry Industries
Dairy Society International

Fats and Oils

Soybean Council of America, Inc.
American Soybean Association
National Peanut Council

Forest Products

American Plywood Association

Fruits and Vegetables

California-Arizona Citrus League
California Cling Peach Advisory Board
California Prune Advisory Board

California Raisin Advisory Board
The Cranberry Institute
Concord Grape Council
Dried Fruit Association of California
Florida Citrus Commission
Florida Fresh Produce Exchange
National Cannery Association
Northwest Horticultural Council

Grain and Feed

American Seed Trade Association
Great Plains Wheat, Inc.
Millers' National Federation
National Dry Bean Council
Pacific Northwest Pea Growers and Dealers Association, Inc.
Rice Council for Market Development
U.S. Feed Grains Council
Western Wheat Associates, U.S.A., Inc.

Livestock and Meat

American Angus Association
American Brahman Breeders' Association
American Hereford Association
American International Charolais Association
Holstein-Friesian Association of America
National Renderers Association
Santa Gertrudis Breeders International
Tanner's Council of America, Inc.

Tobacco

Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc.
Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association, Inc.
Tobacco Associates, Inc.
Virginia Dark-Fired and Sun-Cured Tobacco Export Association, Inc.

International Trade Fair- Trade Center Activities

During 1968, 17 exhibits in 10 countries were held to promote the sale of processed foods, and 5 exhibits in 4 countries were held for the promotion of U.S. feedgrains and livestock. This brings the total number of exhibits since the beginning of the program in 1955 to 235 in 43 countries.

A total of 22 point-of-purchase promotions for U.S. processed food were held in 10 countries during 1968. The cooperating firms held special sales in some 11,204 retail outlets. Locations by country were as follows: United Kingdom, 4; Japan, 4; Germany, 4; Sweden, 3; France, 2; and one each in Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Ivory Coast, and the Philippines.

Summary of section 104(b)(1) export market development projects for specified periods ¹

Calendar year	Number of projects	Expenditures		
		USDA	Cooperator	Total
		Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent	Thousand dollar equivalent
1955-62.....	684	33,774	23,283	57,057
1963.....	101	10,610	6,813	17,423
1964.....	88	9,736	7,100	16,836
1965.....	70	9,412	7,307	16,719
1966.....	81	12,770	² 8,501	21,271
1967.....	80	14,132	² 13,127	27,259
1968.....	92	³ 13,735	² 14,805	³ 28,540
Total.....	1,196	³ 104,169	² 80,936	³ 185,105

¹ Projects using in part foreign currencies made available under section 104(b)(1), as amended, excluding utilization research. Based upon operating records and subject to adjustment upon final accounting of expenditures. 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.

² Includes funds contributed by International Institute for Cotton member countries and cooperating groups as follows: 1966—\$313,000; 1967—\$3,700,000; 1968—\$5,600,000.

³ Estimate.

Trade Center Activities

Four exhibits were held at the three Trade Centers staffed by USDA personnel.

U.S. Trade Center Milan.—A catering exhibit was held during January 20-27 in which 29 firms participated. Trans World Airlines furnished a chef to lecture and demonstrate the advantage of using U.S. processed food in the institutional field.

U.S. Trade Center London.—A fresh fruit and vegetable exhibit was held March 6-14, and attended by 500 United Kingdom produce dealers. Examples of produce sold during the show were Texas Bermuda-type onions, Texas garlic, Chinese cabbage, and Kinnow citrus fruit.

At the Southwest Food Show, November 18-22, 1968, products featured were from the U.S. Southwest and West, and included many kinds of fresh

vegetables, with the shipment to London handled by U.S. international airlines. Reported floor sales of U.S. produce and other food products were more than \$150,000.

U.S. Trade Center Tokyo.—Due to the large USDA solo exhibit in Tokyo in April, the usual Spring Trade Center show was not held. Instead, a series of instore promotions involving several of Japan's larger cities was carried out during the solo effort and handled through the Trade Center facilities.

The "Everyday Nutrition in America" Exhibit and Seminar was held September 24 through October 4, 1968. U.S. foods and their nutritional values were the subjects of seminars presented by three U.S. experts on food nutrition and institutional food management. U.S. beef was featured for the first time in the Far East. This promotion resulted in many new commercial orders for U.S. beef to be shipped to Japan. The U.S. beef trade is optimistic about future sales.

Trade Fair Activities

London, United Kingdom.—Seven FAS cooperators, 18 British agents for U.S. foods, and 8 U.S. firms participated at the Hotelympia Catering Exhibit, January 9 through 18. A colorful demonstration of new U.S. catering food packs was featured on a 30-minute program telecast throughout the British Isles on January 11.

Berlin, Germany.—The Foreign Agricultural Service again gave financial support to a U.S. Food Exhibit at the International Green Week, January 26-February 4. Management of the show was the responsibility of USIA/USIS.

Verona, Italy.—A livestock and feedgrains exhibit at the 70th International Agricultural Exhibition, March 10-17, featured high quality purebred Holstein and Angus breeding animals. Virginia swine and rabbits from several U.S. areas were also shown.

Tokyo, Japan.—The Tokyo Solo Exhibit, April 5-21, largest ever sponsored by the USDA in the Far East, was combined with an extensive instore promotion involving several of Japan's larger food chains.

Results indicated that both events were highly



successful and productive. Total attendance exceeded 2 million, and combined sales, exclusive of those subject to negotiation, exceeded expectations (2 million dollars).

In addition to actual sales, current and projected, the promotional events should result in an incalculable amount of good will through free publicity offered by the Japanese media. Japanese TV stations produced a 25-minute film of the fair and broadcast it three times to an audience of over 12 million. U.S. coverage was even better. Over 200 TV stations received films of the Tokyo events. About 75 radio interviews were also conducted at the fair and have been given broad distribution in the United States.

Mexico City, Mexico.—The Mexican National Livestock Show held in Mexico City, April 18–28, 1968, is an important biennial livestock promotion. The United States was represented by the Foreign Agricultural Service and 10 U.S. breed associations. The central feature was the gift of a prize bull to

International trade fairs are of major importance to the development and expansion of United States agricultural markets overseas. In 1968 the U.S. Department of Agriculture held trade shows in the Caribbean area for the first time. Fifty-four American food companies and their overseas representatives participated in this show held in Bridgetown, Barbados.

the President of Mexico by the President of the United States.

Madrid, Spain.—In an exhibit at the 7th Feria del Campo, May 22–June 23, FAS cooperated with 5 U.S. livestock breed associations, the U.S. Feed Grains Council, the National Renderers Association, and the Soybean Council of America in mounting a livestock and feedgrains exhibit. Breeds represented were Hereford, Angus, Polled Herefords, Santa Gertrudis, and Holstein Friesian. There were also displays of U.S. feedgrains, soybeans, inedible tallow, and other livestock feed ingredients.

Santarem, Portugal.—A livestock exhibit held at the 5th Feria Nacional, June 2–16, featured Holstein Friesian and Hereford breeding stock as well as feedgrains and soybean meal for livestock feed. Over 100,000 Portuguese consumers and livestock producers attended on opening day.

Belfast, Ireland.—USDA's first food exhibit in Northern Ireland was held at the Ideal Home Exhibition, August 28–September 14. Thirty varieties of honey, fresh popped American popcorn, and bread made from U.S. wheat flour and California raisins created much interest. Precooked U.S. canned poultry was introduced into this area for the first time.

Stockholm, Sweden.—More than 134,000 Swedish consumers and food tradespeople visited the U.S. food exhibit at the St. Eriks-Massan Fair in Stockholm, September 4–15, 1968.

Trade interest was extremely good. Major interest was in U.S. chilled beef, precooked poultry, fresh produce, cake mixes, and chilled roll and biscuit dough.

Swedish agents are expected to sell several million dollars worth of U.S. products displayed at the exhibit during the next 12 months. This would be a substantial increase over sales during the previous year.

Seoul, Korea.—USDA's first exhibit in Korea was presented September 9–October 20 at the Korean International Trade Fair. Attending were Tokyo-based representatives of the U.S. Feed Grains Council, Wheat Associates, USA, American Soybean Association, and National Renderers Association. Typical American food samples were doughnuts, hot dogs, toast, and pancakes.

Cremona, Italy.—U.S. participation in the 23d International Fair (September 13–22) of Dairy Cattle was designed to promote the sale of registered Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle to Italy.

Munich, Germany.—IKOFA (International Exhibition of Fine Foods and Provisions) is held biennially in Munich. The exhibit held September 21–29 sponsored by the Foreign Agricultural Service was one of 35 national pavilions. The overall attendance was reported at 270,000 as compared with 263,000 in 1966, and 241,000 in 1964. Displays included foods featured by five States: Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Illinois. U.S. agricultural commodities exhibited were: Michigan navy beans, poultry, soybean oil, honey, and fresh fruits and vegetables. There were 20 commercial firms represented by German agents.

Beirut, Lebanon.—USDA's first food exhibit in Lebanon was held at the Hotel Phoenicia on October 14–18, and featured poultry, rice, and canned foods of all kinds.

Paris, France.—American foods exhibited at the SIAL Third International Food Products Exhibition in Paris, October 27–November 4, 1968 included long grain rice, Florida citrus juice and grapefruit, honey, and institutional cuts of beef. A total of 89 U.S. firms displayed 91 processed food products. Most of these firms were represented by French agents.

Caribbean Area.—Three trade-only shows were held in USDA's first effort in this area. The first in Bridgetown, Barbados, October 28–29, was followed by shows in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, October 31–November 1, and Willemstad, Curacao, November 4–5. Fifty-four American food companies and their overseas representatives participated in Barbados, 45 in Trinidad, and 55 in Curacao. A total of \$35,385 in spot sales were made during the 6 days of the 3 exhibits with projected sales of \$645,000 within the next 12 months. A total of 38 local agents were signed up to handle American foods in these areas.

Bangkok, Thailand.—The U.S. Food Exhibit at the Thailand International Trade Fair, December 12–29, was a joint venture by the U.S. Information Agency, U.S. Department of Commerce, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. In the FAS area, 24 American food companies and their overseas representatives participated; four cooperators also displayed U.S. meat, poultry, wheat, and feedgrains.

Agricultural Marketing and Utilization Research

Agricultural marketing and utilization research financed under section 104(b) (1) is aimed at increasing the volume and quality of American agricultural exports by solving technical problems and discovering new ways in which American products may be used.

Marketing Research

During 1968, the Department of Agriculture made 5 grants for a total of \$260,894, dollar equivalent, for research to improve marketability, quality, processing, and storing of agricultural products. One grant in Poland was for a study of tenderness in canned meats. A grant was made to Israel for research on the effect on animals of halogenated hydrocarbon fumigants, as used in treating grains. Three grants in India were for studies on various insects which damage stored grains.

To date, 63 grants for a total of \$2,985,018, dollar equivalent, have been made for research in this field. Of these, 30 projects are still underway. Examples of progress are:

Wheat Varieties Resist Grain Insects.—Losses of stored wheat due to insect damage are estimated to be as high as 35 percent in some parts of the world. Added to this loss of grain is the cost of control and of extra milling charges for the infested grain. Indian scientists are looking for varieties which resist attack. Of about 700 varieties of wheat tested, 18 showed resistance to the rice weevil and 6 showed resistance to both the rice weevil and lesser grain borers. The research may lead to procedures

which will avoid the cost of control and the danger of pesticide residues.

Inert Gases for Meat Aging.—Premium priced meat has ordinarily been aged for 26–30 days at 33°–34° F. to promote tenderness. This aging process is costly in that it ties up cold storage space for such a long period. Finnish investigators found that meat could be aged in 3–5 days at 50°–60° F. if the storage atmosphere contained 10–15 percent carbon dioxide. This gas inhibited microbial growth at the increased temperature. The tenderness level was equal to that of meat stored at the colder temperatures for the long period. This Finnish procedure should result in decreased costs with no loss in quality.

Invisible Marking of Seeds.—To insure that high-priced seed certified for varietal purity has not been adulterated or substituted for, seeds are sometimes invisibly marked. Israeli scientists tested a large number of chemicals which could be used for this purpose and found methods which could be used effectively for many kinds of seeds. Thus it will be possible to mark the seed so that the marking cannot be detected visibly but can be by laboratory methods. The procedures developed can be of practical use in checking seed identity.

Cooking Quality of Rice.—The acceptability of rice in world markets is influenced by the cooking quality. Spanish scientists found that cooking quality was related to the composition of the outer layer of the rice kernel. They discovered that the rice kernel had definite layers of different compositions. They then developed simple methods for determining and predicting cooking quality. This research should help in maintaining this acceptability factor of rice.

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, 16 new grants, for

periods of up to 5 years and totaling about \$955,000 dollar equivalent, were made to institutions in India, Israel, and Poland. The research is designed to contribute to increased use of cereal grains, cotton, vegetable oils, oilseed protein products, fruits and vegetables, animal products, and other commodities. Two other grants, totaling more than \$88,000, 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, 287 grants and contracts in 21 countries, valued at about \$18 million, have been made. One hundred thirty-four of these are still active.

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

Cereal Grains.—Several types of starch dextrans utilized as adhesives are produced commercially by heating corn starch in the dry state, usually with a small amount of acid catalyst. Corn starch dextrin adhesives have a limited range of properties. However, Indian scientists have found that when corn starch is heated with karaya gum in the presence of acid catalyst, a co-dextrin is formed which contains portions of both parent polymers that are chemically combined, not merely physically mixed. These findings show the possibility of a rapid, economical process for altering the properties of corn starch dextrin for specific end uses.

Modern mechanized and automated baking procedures impose exacting requirements on wheat flour performance. The transformation of wheat flour into light, leavened bakery products is a complex phenomenon which is being investigated by Swiss scientists who have found that wheat pentosans may play a significant role in oxidative improvement of flours. This basic information is needed to develop improved methods for controlling the characteristics of flour from winter wheats and thus increase export markets for U.S. wheats.

Cotton.—Factors that influence the formation of fiber hooks during the processing of cotton were investigated in India. The presence of hooked fiber ends prevents the affected fibers from making their maximum contribution to the strength and uniformity of cotton yarns. The formation of hooks was found to occur primarily at the point of transfer of the fibers from the cylinder to the doffer in the cotton card. The pattern of hooking in the card

web was affected mainly by cylinder and doffer speeds. Better understanding of the mechanism of fiber hook formation will permit development of improved cotton carding methods, particularly for relatively immature, fine-fibered "discount" cottons.

Fiber-length distribution is an important consideration in assessing the processing characteristics of a cotton. Investigators in Poland have studied the mathematical and theoretical aspects of the relationship between fiber-length distribution in cotton specimens before and after sample preparation. Models for fiber breakage and related basic mathematical expressions were developed. Verification through studies of existing data on extensively studied cottons suggested that taper is important in fiber breakage in phases of textile processing through carding. In post-carding phases, fiber breakage more nearly fits the model of a cylindrical fiber.

Vegetable Oils.—The conservation of water supplies in many water-short areas is a matter of growing concern. A major source of loss, particularly in dry climates, is evaporation from the surface of water impounded in lakes or reservoirs. Ether derivatives of the long chain fatty acids of cottonseed oil that are capable of forming extremely thin films on the surface of water have been investigated by Indian scientists for their ability to retard evaporation. A number of these have proven to be effective for this purpose. Ether derivatives of the mixed fatty acids provided more effective barriers to evaporation than purified derivatives of the single component acids.

Oilseed Protein Products.—The Chinese have been making a soybean cheese called sufu for centuries, but a number of questions about its preparation have remained unanswered. Scientists in Taiwan found that the key to making good sufu without a beany flavor is to ferment with a pure culture of the fungus *Actinomucor elegans*. Their methods, which have been tested by Department scientists, yield an excellent product, which is soft, pale yellow, and has a pleasant aroma and taste. If desired, flavors like garlic, wine, or pepper can be readily incorporated.

Soybeans and bananas have been teamed up in a new protein-enriched powder for making beverages designed especially for infant feeding. This resulted from studies in Israel to develop an improved proc-

ess for large-scale extraction of high-grade protein, and to adapt the resulting isolates to promising food systems. Soy protein and bananas complement each other unusually well. The protein serves as a spray-drying aid for banana puree, and the banana is an attractive carrier for the protein. The resulting banana-soy powder makes a beverage that may have greatest potential where milk is unavailable or the supply is insufficient.

Fruits and Vegetables.—One of the most important microorganisms responsible for spoilage in fruit juices (*Byssochlamys fulva*) is under investigation by Austrian scientists. Results to date have shown that a combination of high energy irradiation and heat is much more effective in preventing growth of the spores than is heat alone. These results may lead to improved sterilization methods for fruit juices which will reduce losses occasioned by spoilage without damaging the flavor of the products.

Swedish scientists have contributed significant advances in our understanding of metal-enzyme catalysis systems. Fundamental observation on carbonic anhydrase have already been applied by U.S. scientists to their studies of carbon dioxide absorption in the presence of leguminous foods. New insights on the plant enzyme phenoloxidase may contribute to the solution of the problem of enzymatic darkening of vegetables and fruits.

Dairy Products.—In Public Law 480-supported research in Finland, feeding trials demonstrated that protein-poor feeds, when supplemented with adequate amounts of urea, can be successfully utilized for milk production. It can also be shown that hemicellulose, a waste product of the wood industry, can replace up to 30 percent of the total feed of cows when sufficient urea is included in the diet. Studies on various constituents of the milk and blood of test cows and cows on normal feed are continuing.

Powdered milk was found to be more suitable for infants suffering from milk intolerance than pasteurized milk by research being conducted in Israel. Anti-milk antibodies in pregnant women or in newborn babies were very low or undetectable. An immune response to milk developed in almost all normal infants in a milk diet. The reaction starts a short time after exposure to milk and reaches its peak 2 to 3 months later. These studies provide basic information needed for the development of

ways to eliminate or inactivate allergens in milk.

Animal Fats.—French workers have shown that fatty acids and their derivatives can be chlorinated by anodic electrolysis of aqueous sodium chloride, by electric discharge (sparking) in carbon tetrachloride solution, and by photochlorination. The latter method is the best, giving derivatives containing up to one chlorine atom per carbon atom. These compounds are glasses which show strong film forming characteristics. The glasses are also chemically reactive, giving a highly unsaturated material on treatment with strong alkali, and reacting rapidly with ethanolamine to give water-soluble products. Attempts to increase the amount of chlorine in the molecule led to polymeric materials, white powders which were insoluble in most solvents.

Educational and Cultural Programs

Foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 sales are used for financing educational and cultural activities administered by the Department of State. Authority for such use is contained in Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, and in Public Law 480, title I, section 104(b) (2). Educational and cultural activities which are substantially financed with these U.S.-owned foreign currencies include:

- Educational and cultural exchanges.
- American-sponsored schools abroad.
- Chairs in American studies in foreign universities.
- Workshops in American studies.
- Educational development activities abroad.

The estimated title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency expenditure for educational and cultural programs (State) in calendar year 1968 is \$14,695,000. The cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is \$115,600,000.

The legislation passed in 1968 broadened subsection 104(b) (2) by including an amendment providing for use of not less than 2 percent of foreign currencies in programs authorized by several acts in addition to the Mutual Educational and Cultural

Exchange Act of 1961. These were: the National Defense Education Act, the International Education Act of 1966, the Higher Education Act of 1965, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, and the Public Broadcasting Act of 1967.

Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Several agencies participate in activities using foreign currencies provided in specific appropriations under section 104(b) (3). These activities are programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries and include the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications. The participating agencies are the Department of Agriculture, for development of research programs in foreign scientific institutions; the Department of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, for biological and technological research; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the fields of medicine, welfare, education, and vocational rehabilitation; the National Science Foundation, for translation and related programs; and the Smithsonian Institution for research in the natural sciences and cultural history.

Agricultural Research

Research programs of the Department of Agriculture included under section 104(b) (3) are:

Farm.—Including crop research and plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, animal disease and parasites, soil and water conservation, and agricultural engineering.

Marketing.—Including improvement of quality and acceptability of U.S. agricultural products in foreign markets, and improvement in handling and storage of agricultural products.

Forestry.—Including research toward 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.—Including food composition,

experimental nutrition, human metabolism, and food quality research.

Agricultural Economics.—Including farm and market economics and foreign trade analysis.

Examples of research accomplishments in these programs are:

Horse Sickness Vaccine.—Turkish veterinarians developed seven strains of vaccine for the prevention of the disease caused by the horse sickness virus. On the basis of their research, it appears they have developed practical methods for the prevention of this disease.

Yellow Wilt of Sugar Beets.—Yellow wilt, caused by a virus, is potentially the most destructive disease of sugar beets. At present, it occurs only in Argentina and Chile but is a threat to other sugar beet producing areas where conditions are similar. Chilean pathologists described the symptoms of the disease and determined the vectors, primarily leafhoppers, against which insecticides were found to be very effective. Information derived from this study will be extremely important should the disease be accidentally introduced into U.S. sugar beet areas.

Lodging of Wheat.—Research in Israel has shown how the root system of wheat affects the tendency to lodge. Lodging, bending, or breaking of the wheat straw results in substantial losses of wheat yields. In this study, the Israeli scientists showed how characteristics of the root system could be used to select wheat varieties which were more resistant to lodging. This information can be used by U.S. wheat breeders in developing more resistant varieties.

Oat Genetics Clarified.—Colombian plant geneticists have determined that the action of certain genes in oats was related to light intensity. This means that tests for inheritance of resistance to stem rusts in oats will have to be done under conditions of controlled light intensity. Otherwise, results might vary from one test to another, leading to conclusions which are not borne out in practice.

New Source of Steroids.—Increasing use of steroidal compounds, like cortisone, for medicinal purposes makes it important to find new natural sources. Indian scientists discovered that species of *Solanum* were good sources of one of the desirable compounds. They determined that the fruit contained the highest concentration and the concentration varied from place to place.

Parasites of Fruit Insect Pests.—Entomologists

in Pakistan collected parasites and predators of scale insects, fruit flies, and mites and some results of their research are already being used in California. The Pakistanis determined the pest-parasite relationships for a number of host plants. The knowledge of specific control agents will permit U.S. entomologists to introduce natural enemies of fruit insect pests in the United States. From this and other projects, more than 100 shipments of parasites and predators have been sent to the United States for possible biological control uses.

Leafhoppers Identified.—In Pakistan, a study of oriental leafhoppers led to the discovery of several hundred new species. Leafhoppers are important economically because they feed on plants and may be vectors of virus diseases. Knowledge of these Asiatic species will make it easier to prevent their entry into the United States. Further, it will permit evaluation of the potential hazard of those U.S. species which are closely related to those described in Pakistan as harmful.

Machining Tropical Woods.—Indian wood technologists determined the best machining and veneer cutting characteristics for a number of Indian species. Procedures followed those used in the United States, enabling U.S. wood industries to readily apply the information. As supplies of high quality cabinet woods in the United States disappear and tropical woods are imported, this Indian research will provide practical information to the U.S. wood-working industry.

Biological Control Methods Improved.—The species *trichograma*, a parasite of insect eggs, has been used as a means of biological control in the United States. Results have not generally been successful. In this study, Polish scientists studied the biology and host preferences of the parasite. Their results indicate that some U.S. control methods were not the best. Because of the results, future efforts at biological control with this parasite might be more successful.

Indian Thrips Classified.—Entomologists identified and classified the species of thrips occurring in India. These plant-feeding insects are serious pests. The Indians also identified the insects in their larval stages and sent hundreds of specimens of immature and adult insects to the United States. The specimens and identification keys will help U.S. entomologists prevent introduction of the pests.

Improving Wood Fibers.—In a study of the effect of nutrient elements on the growth of pine trees, Brazilian scientists concluded that the common fertilizer components, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium did not greatly influence the size of wood fibers. The implication is that selection and breeding for long, thick fibers may be more effective than to try to improve them through cultural methods. Wood and paper strength are related to fiber dimensions.

Fisheries Research Program

Under the authority of section 104(b)(3) the Department of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries undertakes fisheries research projects in cooperation with institutions in foreign countries. During 1968 research was carried out on 11 projects in Israel, India, and Poland, and a number of scientific papers useful to Bureau scientists were translated in excess foreign currency countries. The Bureau obligated \$88,444 during 1968. A total of \$1,628,761 has been obligated since the beginning of the fisheries research program in 1962.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Major accomplishments of research being carried out in India include the examination of over 10,000 herring-like fishes collected from the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. Methods for identifying the numerous species are being worked out which will enable scientists to follow trends of abundance of individual species in the future.

Other Indian scientists found that the time of spawning of female catfish can be advanced 1 month by exposing them to artificial light. Application of this knowledge by fish culturists will permit greater use of hatchery facilities and increase production.

Israeli researchers gave special attention toward improving present fish farming practices. Following the discovery of the method to spawn mullet in captivity, emphasis was placed on techniques for rearing the young to a size suitable for stocking ponds. Geneticists continued extensive controlled experiments in tanks and ponds to produce faster growing and better quality carp. They report that the growth rate of carp, unlike that of most animal species, does not have a high heritability.

TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

One technological research project was completed in Poland this year. This project, entitled "Effect of Low Levels of Fish Products on the Utilization of Plant Protein in the Nutrition of Growing Chickens and Pigs," was carried out at the Institute of Animal Physiology and Nutrition.

Some of the work associated with this project included sampling of fish meal. This fish meal was chemically analyzed to determine composition and quality of the product. Bioassays were conducted by feeding the meal to chickens and rats. In addition, information was obtained on the seasonal variability of the quality of fish meal produced aboard vessels and the reliability of different methods of assessing its nutritional value.

Pilot experiments on broilers and pigs were carried out, aimed at establishing the lowest levels of fish meal and fish solubles necessary for optimal growth when added to rations composed of different plant feeds. The results of the project can be used by U.S. and foreign feed manufacturers as a guide for developing rations for broilers and pigs.

TRANSLATIONS

The Bureau Translation Program provides translations of foreign fishery and oceanography publications to industry, government, and academic institutions. Demand for such translations is increasing every year and during 1968, 14,100 pages consisting of 900 articles, books, and scientific papers were translated and 11,000 copies distributed. Since the beginning of the program in 1966, 3,800 such items have been translated. Translations are being done primarily in Israel, but also in Poland, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, and India.

Health, Education, and Welfare

Under section 104(b)(3), the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare carries out a variety of research programs, in cooperation with institutions of other countries, in education, medical and health related research, social welfare, maternal and child health, and vocational rehabilitation.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

In 1968, the Office of Education supported two

types of overseas educational programs: Research in Foreign Education, and Foreign Language Training and Area Studies.

Research in Foreign Education.—In 1968 the Office of Education supported a \$219,036 program of education research and development in cooperation with institutions in India (\$55,197) and Israel (\$163,839) in a continuing effort to achieve a broader knowledge and a deeper understanding of problems of critical concern to education in this country and abroad.

Substantial reports of findings on nine previously initiated research projects in India have now been submitted, and will be available to interested scholars and researchers through the OE's Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). These reports include studies in achievement motivation, the identification of talent in secondary schools, and the drop-out problem.

Studies in Israel were primarily in the field of elementary/secondary education, and included such areas as the relationship of vocational education to the world of modern technology, and the learning problems of children from culturally deprived homes. The five substantive final reports received from Israel this year have also been submitted to ERIC for dissemination to the U.S. educational community.

The compilation of periodic annotated bibliographies in English of foreign educational materials from Poland, Yugoslavia, Israel, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Burma continued through the year. The program was expanded to include a multi-country bibliography containing entries from Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, and Algeria. These bibliographies provide a continuing flow of information on foreign education not previously available on a systematic basis and are placed in ERIC for use by American scholars.

Foreign Language Training and Area Studies.—In 1968, the foreign currency equivalent of \$100,000 financed grants to the New York State Department of Education, the University of Wisconsin, and the Maxwell Graduate School of Syracuse University for foreign studies projects in India and Pakistan. The New York State Department of Education received a grant for its Educational Resources Center located in New Delhi. The Center procures and develops educational materials on India for

use by American secondary school systems and higher education institutions and provides liaison for American institutions in arranging programs in India.

Two grants were awarded for 9-month study programs for graduate and undergraduate students. The Maxwell Graduate School sponsored graduate internship programs in India and Pakistan for students specializing in international business administration. The participants will receive language training, participate in seminars with Indian and Pakistani students, scholars, and statesmen, and will carry out supervised work assignments at American public agencies in those countries. Undergraduate study was supported through a grant for the University of Wisconsin's College Year in India program. The participants, who are prospective teachers at a number of American colleges, will receive instruction in Hindi-Urdu and Indian area studies, and will engage in research projects. Approximately 26 educators and students are participating in these projects.

MEDICAL HEALTH-RELATED RESEARCH

The Office of International Health, a staff office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, administers the Special International Research Program (SIRP) of the Public Health Service. The program is directed toward the development of techniques for the prevention and treatment of serious disease problems and the development of mechanisms for the promotion of health with resulting improvement of health, social, and economic conditions within the host country generally.

Projects are conducted on a collaborative basis assuring the mutual interest of the United States and the host country, its institutions, and medical personnel. Benefits from these projects accruing to the host country include the strengthening of institutional and organizational structures capable of dealing effectively with priority health problems; the dissemination of information regarding the latest medical knowledge and techniques; and the demonstration and application of contemporary health practices for the prevention, control, and treatment of disease.

The year 1968 marked an increased involvement in two major world problems—nutrition and popu-

lation. Special attention was given to a long-term project in India whose goal is developing protein-rich food supplements based upon locally-available protein sources to prevent the serious malnutrition found among children in India and other developing nations. Several products have been developed, including an infant weaning formula, and are now available for purchase at moderate cost. Another advance is the development of a process to destroy the highly toxic factor, aflatoxin, produced by a mold which contaminates a wide variety of food-stuffs during storage and which is believed to cause liver damage and to be a cancer-producing substance in animals and man.

Two new projects in family planning were initiated during the year and intensive programing activity has taken place in the development of others. One area of concentration is the evaluation of studies of systems delivering family-planning services.

The first year of operation of a project in cooperation with the Association of American Medical Colleges has been successfully completed. Twenty-seven American medical students divided between Israel and Yugoslavia studied diseases common to some countries but uncommon in the United States. The diseases, however, pose a threat to the United States domestically, to U.S. servicemen overseas, and to other Americans stationed or traveling abroad. Diseases of particular importance are smallpox, cholera, leprosy, malaria, plague, and trachoma. An opportunity is also afforded to learn methods of treatment different from those practiced in the United States. The program is to be extended to India and Pakistan.

Among important biomedical studies being supported, of particular interest is one which is investigating the nature of several diseases which result from the accumulation of fatty substances in various parts of the body. Such diseases are the result of in-born, metabolic errors, and affect new-born infants and young children, and lead to early death or prolonged disability and mental retardation. Two outstanding breakthroughs have been achieved to date. Two of the fatty compounds have been synthesized, something scientists have been attempting for 50 years, and a diagnostic test has been developed so that conditions can be recognized early.

During fiscal year 1968, SIRP was active in 9

countries: Ceylon, Egypt, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. A total of \$13,390,000 in foreign currency equivalent was obligated in 1968, bringing the cumulative total since the program's beginning July 1, 1961, to \$45,370,838.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH

The Division of International Activities of the Social and Rehabilitation Service is the focal point for the development of all SRS international activities, including research and demonstration projects authorized under Public Law 480. The Division administers programs designed to supplement and complement domestic programs and to strengthen relationships with other countries, as well as to further foreign policy goals.

The Special International Research Program contributes to expanding knowledge in the fields of vocational rehabilitation, social services, maternal and child health, and services for crippled children.

For fiscal year 1968, \$5,000,000 was appropriated for the purchase of foreign currencies to support the international rehabilitation research program. Since 1961, 222 projects have been approved in 11 countries. These projects represent grants of \$24,000,000 (dollar equivalent).

Here are examples of some of the projects:

- In Israel, at the Donolo Hospital in Tel Aviv, the value of physical exercise in the rehabilitation of patients with coronary deficiencies is being investigated. Preliminary results indicate prescribed physical exercise under controlled conditions would be helpful toward the patient's recovery.
- A research proposal was approved in Pakistan to study new methods of heart surgery for persons suffering from the complications of rheumatic heart disease.
- Two projects have been approved to study in Yugoslavia the preventive and rehabilitation aspects of respiratory disorders.
- At the Tata Agricultural and Rural Training Center for the Blind at Phansa, India, blind persons are learning to work in various agricultural pursuits.

Programs in the field of social welfare reflect U.S. concern and emphasize research useful for social

policy and planning. This research includes such areas as the delivery of social services to children, older persons, and families; new systems of income maintenance, techniques for reversing juvenile delinquency, social aspects of family planning, day care services, and counseling of families with mentally retarded children. Findings from ongoing or completed projects have led to changes in legislation or enacting of new programs in some of the host countries.

Maternal and child health research in participating countries have been tailored to support U.S. service programs. For example, research projects have been supported to reduce the infant mortality rate and minimize disabilities among newborns attributable to pregnancy complications. Another area of interest has focused on the development of methods for the early detection of handicapping conditions, both physical and mental.

Science Information Programs

Science information programs conducted under section 104(b) (3) are coordinated and administered by the National Science Foundation on behalf of 13 U.S. Government agencies in the following 9 excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, UAR (Egypt), and Yugoslavia. The program in the UAR has been temporarily suspended.

The scope of the programs has been gradually expanded to include not only straight translation activities, but also support for more diversified science information tools, such as the publication of English editions of foreign primary scientific journals, the preparation of abstracts, digests and critical review papers, compilation of annotated bibliographies, and preparation of guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services.

The combined efforts of the overseas science information programs have resulted in the translation and publication of approximately 439,279 pages of foreign scientific literature, 20,850 foreign patents, 45,706 abstracts and digests, 107 volumes (7,192 pages) of annotated bibliographies, and 5 directories (2,612 pages).

In calendar year 1968, the Foundation obligated the dollar equivalent of \$1,000,000 for use in these

programs under contracts signed during the year. An additional sum, amounting to the dollar equivalent of \$684,000, was transferred to the Foundation by other Federal agencies and obligated under contracts in 1968.

Both 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 the countries which publish the results of their scientific and technological research in languages only rarely understood by U.S. scientists. The value of translations was dramatically illustrated by the translation of a Russian report on hail suppression in the Caucasus in 1965 (*Findings of the Caucasus Anti-Hail Expedition* by the Soviet scientist G. K. Sulakvelidze), which made available a blueprint for a specific test in the field of hail suppression. If the Russian model proves to be valid for U.S. hailstorms as well, then it is estimated that at least 5 years of exploratory research could be saved at a cost of at least \$20 million.

Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution received for the fourth year of its Special Foreign Currency Program, an appropriation of \$2.3 million in excess foreign currencies under section 104(b) (3). The Institution was again given authority to award grants to American institutions of higher learning for museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history.

As in previous years, the majority of grants awarded were in archeology, anthropology and in systematic and environmental biology. In addition to these fields, the Smithsonian continued its support begun last year in the areas of museum education programs and research in astrophysics. The Smithsonian believes that important scientific progress has been made under its grants in these foreign currencies declared to be in excess of the needs of the United States.

In archeology, the Smithsonian continues to help test new field methods and technologies in archeological excavations. The Smithsonian also continues to award foreign currency grants for research in systematic and environmental biology. The projects

supported are largely those which contribute to the goals of the International Biological Program. In an era of rapid population growth, the IBP is a particularly relevant and timely international scientific effort aimed at taking a biological inventory of the earth's natural environments, both marine and terrestrial.

Modest grants were provided to contribute to the international efforts of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

Though the Smithsonian awards foreign currency grants only to American institutions, the projects are almost always carried out in collaboration with appropriate host country institutions. Several projects have provided training for American graduate students as well as foreign. Thus the Smithsonian is able, through the use of Public Law 480 funds declared to be excess by the U.S. Treasury, to contribute to the development of science both in America and the host countries, most of which are developing nations.

Through December 31, 1968, the Smithsonian had awarded grants (in dollar equivalents) over a four-year period amounting to \$1,341,392.84 in the biological sciences, \$3,206,812.06 for archeology and anthropology, \$121,025.00 for earth and space, and \$32,775.00 equivalent in History and Art and Museum Programs.

Buildings for U.S. Government

Under the authority of section 104(b)(4), the Department of State acquires land and buildings and constructs buildings and other facilities for use in the conduct of diplomatic and consular affairs and of related U.S. Government activities. The Department also uses funds appropriated under this authority to maintain and operate these facilities. Obligations for these purposes during calendar year 1968 totaled \$3.5 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$39.9 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1969. Currencies are available for this program only in coun-

tries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for two or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Morocco, Nepal, Poland, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia.

Funds from this source have paid the operation and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings worth about \$32,000,000. 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, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. A warehouse, garage, and rehabilitation of the office building in Colombo and an office building in Madras are currently under construction. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Jerusalem, Katmandu, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rawalpindi, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

Military Family Housing

Public Law 765, 83rd Congress, as amended, authorized the use of up to \$250 million in 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 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 until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I of Public Law 480 and the French housing (barter) program had been liquidated, the Department of Defense should use its appropriations to reimburse CCC an amount not to exceed \$6 million a year. As of December 31, 1968, CCC had received approximately \$62.7 million such reimbursements.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1968, the equivalent of \$89.6 million (excluding barter housing in France) in title I foreign currencies has been transferred to the Department of Defense and disbursed.

Acquisition, Indexing, and Dissemination of Foreign Publications

Section 104(b) (5) authorizes the Library of Congress to acquire, index, and disseminate foreign publications through the establishment of offices in countries where excess currencies are available for that purpose. In 1968, comprehensive sets of publications from one or more of the following countries were distributed to 43 American libraries in Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. In addition, sets of selected English-language publications were distributed from Ceylon, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, and the United Arab Republic to over 300 libraries throughout the 50 states and Puerto Rico. Nearly 2 million pieces were distributed in 1968 bringing the total for the seven-year-old program to 10.4 million pieces.

In addition to acquiring and distributing publications, each Public Law 480 office provides preliminary cataloging for this material. This cataloging information serves as the basis for the printed catalog cards distributed by the Library of Congress and is also made available to libraries by each office through periodic Accessions Lists.

In New Delhi the Library's office is also engaged in a microfilming project which includes 83 Indian, 17 Pakistani, 5 Ceylonese, and 4 Nepalese serials, most of them newspapers, in addition to 26 separate official gazettes of the various state and federal governments.

The total foreign currency funds obligated since the inception of the Library's program in October 1961, have amounted to the equivalent of \$8,350,000 which includes the equivalent of \$2,656,000 obligated during 1968.

Common Defense

Section 104(c) authorizes the use of foreign currencies to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense, including internal security. These funds are administered by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development and are usually made available as grants.

As table 16 of the appendix indicates, from the inception of the program July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1968, the Department of the Treasury had transferred the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,194 million to accounts for common defense uses. Of this amount the equivalent of \$1,152 million was disbursed by AID and the Department of Defense.

In calendar year 1968, a total of \$85.6 million equivalent was allocated to section 104(c) uses in agreements signed with Korea (\$53.7 million in won equivalent) and Vietnam (\$31.9 million in piaster equivalent).

In the Republic of Korea, these funds are used by the Korean Government to support its military budget. The allocations have been made in an understanding with the Government of the Republic of Korea for a gradual decline in U.S. assistance for this purpose.

Common defense funds in Vietnam are also used for support of the military budget. The objectives of counterpart allocations vary from year to year. In 1967 the emphasis was on the advisory effort of the Finance Corps, resulting in an increase in the efficiency of the military pay distribution system. The success of Finance Corps' advisory effort led in 1968 to an expansion of the approach to the Quartermaster, Logistics, and to a lesser extent, the Engineering Corps. By allocating funds to cover the cost of commercial consumable goods produced in Vietnam, the dependence of the Vietnamese armed forces on U.S. military grant aid was reduced, and progress was made toward a substantial, stable market for Vietnamese industry.

Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

Section 104(d) of the act provides that during any fiscal year, the equivalent of \$5 million may be used to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than requirements for agricultural commodities. Under this provision \$1,035,658 were approved in India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1968.

In India 2 million rupees (\$263,158) were used to buy 2,000 tents made in India by Tibetan refugees for sheltering Arab refugees in Jordan after a disaster there. Subsequently 1,000 more tents for

these refugees were obtained in Pakistan for 1,050,000 Pakistan rupees (\$220,500).

In Pakistan 1,200,000 Pakistan rupees (\$252,000) were approved for repair of tubewells following a flood disaster in August 1968. Not included in these 1968 totals is \$97,650 worth of 104(d) rupees approved for use by CARE following this same disaster for housing reconstruction. Actual approval did not take place until January 1969 and this will be reported in the next annual report.

During 1968, agreement was reached between AID and the Bureau of the Budget permitting allocation of 104(d) funds in advance of the occurrence of a disaster. After a disaster occurs, the U.S. Ambassadors in Ceylon, Pakistan and India can each now spend up to \$100,000 worth of local 104(d) funds per disaster without prior approval of Washington headquarters. In the past, advance headquarters approvals for use of these funds took up to six weeks and usually contingency fund dollars were used instead for immediately needed locally available relief supplies. This \$300,000 is included in the above total of \$1,035,658 since they were approved in 1968. However, AID missions in these three countries have not reported any expenditures against the obligations and the funds are available for disaster relief in 1969. Additional uses of 104(d) funds for disaster preparedness and relief are being explored.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Section 104(e) provides that title I sales proceeds be made available to the maximum 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 facilities to increase the consumption and utilization of U.S. agricultural products.

Under this provision loans cannot be made to manufacture any product intended to be exported to the United States in competition with U.S. products, and due consideration shall be given to the continued expansion of markets for U.S. agricultural commodities or the products thereof. Loans are repayable in the currency of the host country at interest rates comparable to those charged in that country.

During 1968, AID authorized 21 foreign currency loans in 8 countries, with a value of \$45.5 million. Since the beginning of the loan program, 385 loans have been approved for private business firms in 30 countries. The total value of loans approved is the local currency equivalent of \$364.4 million. This total includes loans made by the Export-Import Bank prior to the transfer of the program to AID.

In 1968, loans were authorized for reinforced concrete pipe production in Colombia, maize and cowpea farming in Ghana, seed production and satellite communications in Morocco, a hotel in Tunisia, petroleum refining and pharmaceuticals production in India, gasoline distribution in Israel, and fertilizer production in Pakistan.

As of December 31, 1968, applications were being accepted for loans in the currencies of Bolivia, Ceylon, Congo (Kinshasa), Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Economic Development

Loans for Economic Development

In agreements signed during 1968, \$91.1 million of the foreign currency generated under title I was allocated for section 104(f) uses—loans for economic development, bringing the total since the beginning of the program to \$5.7 billion equivalent. The Department of the Treasury as of June 30, 1968, had disbursed the foreign currency equivalent of \$4.6 billion from \$5.5 billion equivalent transferred to agency accounts since July 1, 1954.

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

In India, for fiscal year 1968, loans of \$328.9 million in rupee equivalent supported economic development projects in irrigation, forest and soil conservation, flood control, and production in the priority sector of agriculture, as well as projects of

urban redevelopment, slum clearance, malaria eradication, and scientific and technical education.

Agricultural and educational sector projects in Tunisia use most of the funds generated there under title I sales. One million dinars (\$1.9 million) were used in 1968 and \$4.8 million equivalent is programmed for 1969 for the Oued Nabaana Dam and distribution system which is providing a storage reservoir, a diversion structure, and a water distribution system to irrigate 13,000 acres of important wheat land. Other acreage will be drained and developed.

Infrastructure necessary to the development of Guinea's high-grade bauxite deposits near Boke will be financed by a \$21 million equivalent loan. It supplements a \$64.5 million foreign-exchange loan from the World Bank—one of the largest the Bank has ever made to an African country—to finance an 85-mile railroad, a deep-water harbor, piers, harbor buildings, a shipping channel, power generating and distributing equipment, water supply facilities, radio and telephone communications systems, and petroleum storage installations. The project steers Guinea's economic development in a new direction in cooperation with foreign investment capital. The company to construct the infrastructure and operate the mine is 49 percent owned by the Republic of Guinea and 51 percent by a group of private aluminum companies, predominantly American. Total capital expenditures by the government of Guinea and the consortium will be over \$180 million in 1969 through 1972. The project is expected to make a significant contribution to the economy and provide badly needed foreign exchange for Guinea, a country with considerable economic potential.

In Morocco, to cover local costs for the lower Moulouya project which has received U.S. Development Loan support since 1960, \$3.1 million equivalent was loaned in 1968, and \$7.4 million is planned for 1969. The loans will fund procurement and installation of electrical equipment in the Mechra-Klila Dam, construction of secondary canals and drainage, as well as studies, preparation, and development of land.

Economic development loans have also assisted the Moroccan agricultural sector with \$2.8 million equivalent for fertilizer in the new distribution program, Operation Engrais, and \$1.4 million equivalent to purchase corn for forage centers in range

management areas, and to construct forage distribution centers for three livestock production projects.

Under the terms of the final proviso of section 104, local currency loans may be made in excess currency countries with interest rates at less than the cost of funds to the Treasury for comparable obligations without a Presidential consultation with the Public Law 480 advisory committee which is required for non-excess currency countries. Last year, loans bearing interest at 2 percent to 3½ percent during the grace period were made to India, Guinea, Pakistan, and Tunisia.

Grants for Economic Development

Since 1954, the equivalent of \$1,781 million had been transferred to the Agency for International Development accounts by June 30, 1968. Of this amount, \$1,603 million equivalent had been disbursed as economic development grants.

One 1968 grant of \$2.7 million in rupee equivalent helped finance the Government of India's program of accelerated grain storage construction necessitated by a shortage of adequate warehouse space following the record 100 million metric tons 1968 grain harvest. The grant made possible construction of rodent-proof warehouses in grain producing states, in addition to other storage space being built under government programs. The facilities are designed for long term storage. Other grants to India provided funds for construction at five schools and hospitals sponsored by U.S. charitable organizations and provided funds to encourage the production of U.S. science textbooks in India.

A total of \$4.9 million equivalent allocated to 104(f) grant uses in 1968 was included in an agreement with Pakistan.

Grants in Pakistan continue to assist the Rural Works Program in East and West Pakistan. The key to this program—which includes such projects as land reclamation, water transport, salinity control, and the building of roads, schools, and other community buildings—is the emphasis on the participation and initiative of community governments in planning and developing projects, as well as in their implementation. Another grant to Pakistan will support a rural credit guarantee and rediscount fund which will back loans to farmers.

In other areas grants supported the implementation of a project to increase the production of wheat in North Africa by facilitating the introduction of high yielding seed varieties and supported agricultural and nutrition development activities at certain schools in Israel.

Purchase of Goods for Other Friendly Countries

Under section 104(g) local currencies generated by title I sales in one country can be spent by U.S. agencies for programs in other friendly countries.

The equivalent of \$4.9 million was spent by the Agency for International Development in fiscal year 1968 under previous authorizations for this section. Between 1954 and June 30, 1968, a total of \$108.5 million equivalent was transferred to the AID account by the Treasury Department, and a total of \$86.7 million equivalent was disbursed.

Since 1961, the Republic of China has conducted programs in 23 developing countries and during 1968, assistance continued in 18, mainly in Africa, but also in Asia and Latin America. The programs usually provide technical services and advice. By demonstrating and expanding the use of modern agricultural methods, they contribute to the expansion of food production, especially rice. Under the December 1967 agreement with the Republic of China, 50 percent of the local currency generated is being used to support this program. In fiscal year 1968 the equivalent of \$9.6 million was available to purchase goods and services for other friendly countries.

A total of \$7.8 million equivalent in excess Indian rupees was allocated for assistance to Nepal in calendar year 1968. A portion of the grant supported the Agricultural Supply Corporation, which serves the Government of Nepal as procuring agent for necessary imported agricultural supplies, especially fertilizer. The corporation also purchases improved seeds and farm equipment locally available. The commodities are then demonstrated and sold to farmers. Since its establishment in 1966, the ASC has increased procurement and sale of fertilizer sixfold. It has the strong support of the Government of Nepal which allocates scarce foreign

exchange for the purchase abroad of all needed fertilizer. Other projects in Nepal receiving Indian grant rupees included the construction of small air fields in inaccessible areas for helicopters and other short take-off and landing aircraft, teacher education, and power development. In addition, \$40,000 equivalent in excess Pakistan rupees was allocated to pay for the training of Nepalese students in Pakistan.

Family Planning

Proceeds derived from the sale of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 have provided the Agency for International Development with an important source of financing to help meet local costs of population/family planning programs in the developing countries.

The authority provided under section 104(h) permits the allocation of local currency at the request of the foreign country for activities related to the problems of population growth where participation is voluntary. A modification of this amendment, approved July 29, 1968, states that not less than 5 percent of the total sales proceeds received each year shall, if requested by the foreign country, be used for voluntary programs to control population growth. Additionally, subsection 109(a)(10) adds family planning to the measures which the President must consider before entering into an agreement for the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities. He is required to weigh the extent to which the recipient country, wherever practical, is "carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth."

In keeping with the emphasis given to population/family planning programs in fiscal year 1968, more than \$50 million in U.S. owned local currencies was made available to help finance the local costs of population/family planning programs. In the same year the Agency for International Development's dollar assistance totaled \$34.7 million, an increase of \$30 million over the previous year.

In India, the local currency equivalent of \$38 million was programmed for use in India's family planning program. Of this amount more than half will be used to help finance the Indian manufacture of 6,000 family planning vehicles. A \$2.7 mil-

lion loan will help provide the foreign components for these vehicles. In Pakistan \$4.5 million in Public Law 480 local currencies was obligated for the family planning program.

U.S. owned local currencies are also being used for population/family planning projects in Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, and Turkey. These local currencies are being used to train family planning administrators, medical, and paramedical personnel; to increase the availability of contraceptives through subsidized distribution; to produce informational materials; to extend services through mobile units and new clinics; to carry out local research and studies in the motivational and medical aspects of family planning; and to develop new techniques for measuring populations and evaluating programs and services.

New or supplementary Public Law 480 agreements signed in calendar year 1968 earmarked sales proceeds under section 104(h) for family planning programs in Ghana, India, Pakistan, and Tunisia.

Sales of U.S.-Owned Foreign Currencies To Private American Citizens

Sales of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to private American citizens in 1968 amounted to \$4.8 million, up from \$3.7 million in 1967. Total sales since the inauguration of the program in 1963 reached \$12.3 million.

Section 104(j) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966 authorizes sales of currencies determined to be excess by the U.S. Treasury. These sales can be made to United States citizens and non-profit organizations for travel and other purposes.

In most areas of the world, including all of Western Europe and Latin America, the U.S. Government uses its holdings of foreign currency for official purposes within a relatively short 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, arrangements are made, if possible, to sell excess currencies to U.S. citizens.

In 8 of the countries where our balances are large, arrangements have been negotiated under which limited amounts are available for sale to Americans to cover their expenditures in these respective countries. Foreign currency sales to American citizens were made in Morocco for the first time in 1968. Other countries are Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, the U.A.R. (Egypt), and Tunisia.

In 7 of the 8 countries American tourists and businessmen can purchase their local currency requirements through the U.S. embassies and consulates. Sales are made at the official rate of exchange, and there are no commercial bank fees. The lone exception to this procedure is Tunisia, where, because of local regulations, the Tunisian Central Bank makes the actual conversions and charges a small fee. American buyers must specifically request that they be sold dinars from the U.S. Government's account. Payments in all countries may be made in U.S. currency, personal checks drawn on an American bank, or U.S. travelers checks.

In order to stimulate sales to the traveling public, the Treasury Department has prepared a brochure which lists the addresses of U.S. diplomatic missions making these sales, as well as their selling hours. The brochure is available at all U.S. passport offices and has also been made available to travel agencies and international air and shipping lines for distribution to passengers. In addition, a State Department brochure, "You and Your Passport", also available at passport offices throughout the country, calls travelers' attention to the availability of currencies.

Pest Control and Farmer-to-Farmer Programs

Local currencies were not expended in 1968 for purposes specified in sections 104 (i) and (k) of the Act. Section 104(i) provides for the use of foreign currencies to fund programs carried out under title IV, section 406, the "farmer-to-farmer" program. However, foreign currencies have not yet been used for authorities provided by section 406.

Section 104(k) of the Act was added to Public Law 480 by Public Law 90-436 approved July 29, 1968. Subsequent to that approval, one agreement

was signed (with India) with local currency terms providing for use of currencies for pest control programs. Because that agreement was not concluded until late in December 1968, pest control programs were not initiated during the reporting period.

Special Excess Currency Provisions

Under section 104 of Public Law 480, as amended, certain appropriations and other restrictions on the use of currencies generated under the Act do not apply in the case of any nation where the foreign currencies owned by the United States and available for use by it are determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be in excess of our normal requirements for expenditure in such nations for 2 fiscal years following the year in which the determination is made.

The Secretary of the Treasury determined on April 23, 1968, that the foreign currencies of 11 countries were in excess of the normal requirements of the departments and agencies of the United States for expenditures in such countries for 2 fiscal

years following the year in which the determination was made. The 11 excess currency countries were Burma, Ceylon, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, U.A.R. (Egypt) and Yugoslavia.

The final proviso of section 104 also calls for a report on currency use. Uses of these foreign currencies in the 11 countries for fiscal year 1968 by U.S. agencies under regular dollar appropriations and special foreign currency appropriations and estimates of such uses for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 are as shown below:

The types of activities carried out under these appropriations have been described in this annual report. Details of agency funding levels for the continuation of these activities along similar lines have been presented in the *Appendix to the Budget of the United States Government Fiscal Year 1970*.

Uses of excess currencies under sections 104 (c) through (j) both from new agreements and from the repayment of principal and interest on loans have been described earlier in this annual report. Funding levels for sections 104 (c) through (h) activities for fiscal years 1969 and 1970 are also presented in the Budget Appendix.

Expenditures of excess foreign currencies under regular and special foreign currency appropriations

[Million dollar equivalent]

Country	Fiscal year 1968 (Actual)		Fiscal year 1969 (Estimate)		Fiscal year 1970 (Estimate)	
	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Special
Burma.....	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Ceylon.....	.2	1.3	.2	.8	.4	1.3
Guinea.....	.2	(¹)	.2	.1	.1	.4
India.....	13.3	16.6	12.4	15.7	11.5	19.8
Israel.....	17.5	11.4	15.5	9.5	17.5	5.3
Morocco.....	8.2	.2	8.2	.6	8.1	1.6
Pakistan.....	11.3	4.7	8.4	8.9	3.6	9.5
Poland.....	5.9	4.7	3.9	6.6	2.2	6.3
Tunisia.....	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.0
United Arab Republic.....	2.5	.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.6
Yugoslavia.....	4.3	8.3	4.2	10.8	4.4	9.4
Total.....	65.4	49.8	56.7	56.5	52.3	58.8

¹ Less than \$50,000.

APPENDIXES

**I. Self-Help Measures Included in 1968 Government-to-Government
Title I Sales Agreements**

II. Summary of 1968 Legislation Extending and Amending Public Law 480

III. Program and Shipment Tables

**SELF-HELP MEASURES
INCLUDED IN 1968
GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT
TITLE I SALES AGREEMENTS**

Following are the self-help provisions included in the government-to-government title I sales agreements signed from January 1 through December 31, 1968. Where more than one agreement was signed, the supplementary agreement incorporates, by reference, the self-help provisions of the previous agreement and includes any additional self-help measures agreed upon.

Afghanistan

July 2, 1968 (First Supplement to July 19, 1967 Agreement)

Afghanistan is undertaking to improve its production, storage and distribution of agricultural commodities by according high priority to the self-help measures outlined in the July 19, 1967 Agreement; and aims to increase the budgetary and manpower resources devoted to the achievement of these objectives.

In addition to the self-help measures in the July 1967 Agreement, the Royal Government of Afghanistan agreed to:

1. Establish and implement an incentive pricing policy for wheat at levels sufficient to enable farmers to purchase fertilizer, improved seed and other inputs, and adopt improved production practices.
2. Outline, for joint discussion by representatives of both governments no later than December 31, 1968, steps it is prepared to take towards developing the capacity of private importers and traders in Afghanistan for commercial distribution of fertilizer on a scale adequate to the country's requirements.
3. Improve administrative arrangements and personnel management for agricultural development, giving consideration to the recommendations made by the United States Agricultural Review Team.

Bolivia

January 16, 1968

The Government of Bolivia agreed to:

1. Complete reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. Maintain the budget for regular agricultural activities next year at least at the level of this year, even though an overall decrease is likely in the consolidated Government of Bolivia budget for developmental activities.

3. Allocate United States dollar equivalents in local currency proceeds from this agreement with emphasis on the agricultural sector and in the following approximate amounts as follows:

a. \$1.5 million equivalent to the Agricultural Bank and the Credit Union to expand resources available for loans to farmers and cooperatives for producing, marketing and storing priority crops;

b. \$1 million equivalent to strengthen priority food and commodity production and marketing programs for cereals, rice, wools, fruit, potatoes and quinoa, a uniquely high protein high altitude grain;

c. \$1 million equivalent to implement procedures as recommended by the Comité Interamericano de Desarrollo Agrícola—University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center and recently incorporated into law to complete the distribution by 1971 of clear land titles to campesinos still without title under the Agrarian Reform Program of 1952;

d. \$1 million equivalent for Rural and Urban School Development including teacher training, curriculum development and school construction on the basis of a study by Ohio State University to upgrade education in Bolivia;

e. \$1.5 million for the Government of Bolivia's contribution to the financing of major penetration roads in accordance with Agency for International Development commitments to support the Inter-American Development Bank-financed colonization program;

f. \$1 million equivalent to the Central Savings and Loan System to assist in meeting the critical housing deficit in urban and rural areas.

4. Develop substantive programs to encourage improved livestock breeds and veterinary services.

5. Identify additional priority commodities through an agricultural sector survey soon to be undertaken.

6. Increase its support of a rural community development program initiated in 1965 to promote democratic participation and self-help by campesinos to improve the social environment and political effectiveness of the rural areas.

7. Strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

8. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the Act.

January 16, 1968 (COMIBOL)

In addition to the self-help measures described in the above agreement, Bolivia is undertaking the following:

1. Execution by the Corporacion Minera de Bolivia

(COMIBOL) of programs to improve living and working conditions in the mines utilizing COMIBOL's own private resources as well as other resources available to COMIBOL. These programs will include, but are not limited to, better housing, improved health facilities, and improved educational opportunities in the mining areas.

2. Reduction by COMIBOL of the total number of personnel on its payroll by at least the number of employees whose retirement benefits can be financed by funds generated under this agreement. To this end, agreement by COMIBOL to establish a new net ceiling of total permissible employees representing the number of employees on COMIBOL's payroll as of October 6, 1967 (22,721), less the number of employees whose dismissal is financed by the funds made available under this agreement.

3. Expedient application of the terms and conditions of the third phase agreement of the Triangular Plan established by the Memorandum of Understanding of June 9, 1961 between the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Inter-American Development Bank as supplemented, with particular emphasis on exploration, technical assistance, metallurgical development, and cost reduction if recommended by the Triangular Plan partners.

Brazil

May 14, 1968

The Government of Brazil agreed to:

1. Increase the proportion of the Government of Brazil budget allocated to agriculture.

2. Expedite reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture along lines prescribed in the newly enacted Administrative Reform Decree Law to provide better planning and coordination for national agricultural programs.

3. Make all local currency generated from this sales agreement available for use in the agricultural sector, with currencies being used as follows, and with at least matching contributions from other Brazilian resources for these purposes:

a. Approximately 20 percent for loans to cooperatives through the National Bank for improving marketing, grain handling and storage facilities;

b. Approximately 60 percent for medium and long-term "on farm credit" to stimulate the use of inputs such as seeds, lime, fertilizers, and services;

c. Approximately 10 percent for construction of more farm-to-market roads and community self-help improvement projects; and

d. The remainder to be used to support other priority agricultural development programs now under way, including the expansion of institutions for adaptive research and the production of agricultural limestone.

4. Encourage the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to farmers by promoting the private seed industry through reducing government monopoly controls and providing incentives to private industry.

5. Create a more favorable environment for private en-

terprise and investment in agricultural supporting industries, thus enabling more effective use of available managerial, marketing, and technical know-how.

6. Strengthen price incentives to farmers, encouraging them to shift to the production of needed food crops any excessive land resources being used for crops in world surplus such as coffee, cotton, and sugar.

7. Accelerate implementation of the land reform distribution program in the priority zones, and complete cadastral and resource surveys needed to provide an adequate tax base and the information essential for an orderly frontier settlement program.

8. Strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production and utilization of agricultural commodities.

9. Submit semi-annual progress reports on implementation of the above, with reports due on January 31 and July 31.

Ceylon

June 21, 1968

The October 27, 1967 agreement contains specific agricultural self-help provisions being undertaken by the Government of Ceylon within the framework of its 5-year agricultural development program. Ceylon continues to accord high priority to their execution. In further pursuit of these goals, the Government of Ceylon agreed to:

1. Raise paddy production to 61.4 million bushels in 1968, with programs to achieve this goal concentrating on improving yields from existing croplands, particularly those with the highest production potentials.

2. Expand the use of fertilizer for paddy to 89,000 tons for the two 1968 crop seasons.

3. Increase the proportion of rice acreage planted to high-yielding varieties.

4. Increase the utilization and productivity of presently irrigated lands through improved water management and other needed actions.

5. Maintain rice supply and import policies that insure producer prices at incentive levels.

Chile

December 17, 1968 (Amendment to December 29, 1967 Agreement)

Under the terms of this amendment and previous Public Law 480 sales agreements, Chile agreed to undertake self-help measures to improve its agriculture specified in the agreement signed December 29, 1967. The goal of Chile's current 5-year agricultural development plan, reaching to 1971, is to increase overall agricultural production by 5.8 percent annually.

Colombia

May 31, 1968

Colombia agreed to improve its production, storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities by:

1. Exercising its best efforts to develop a comprehensive agricultural plan by October 1, 1968, to include an analysis of existing incentives and disincentives to private investment in agriculture with respect to (a) credit policy, (b) price support policy, (c) tax policy, and (d) tariff policy on agricultural imports.

2. Making specific recommendations designed to (a) remove existing disincentives to private investment in the agricultural sector and (b) provide additional incentives sufficient to substantially increase private investment in the agricultural sector in a relatively short time.

3. Increasing the level of public expenditures for support of agriculture in 1968 by 19 percent over 1967 and, at a minimum, maintaining this 19 percent increase, in real terms, during 1969.

4. Strengthening systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

5. Allocating all local currencies generated through sale of commodities under this agreement to development of the agricultural sector. Specific uses of the funds will be determined during the negotiations on the total counterpart use for 1968 and 1969, with maximum use of private enterprise in the projects.

Congo

August 12, 1968

The Congo agreed to:

1. Continue to give high priority to the self-help provisions of the agreement of March 15, 1967.

2. Strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities, as specified in the agreement signed December 11, 1967.

Dominican Republic

April 1, 1968 (Amended May 10, 1968)

In furtherance of the goals set forth in the Charter of Punta del Este, the Dominican Republic agreed to improve the production, storage, and distribution of agricultural products by:

1. Substantially increasing operating budgets of the Agricultural Secretariat, Irrigation Authority (INDRHI), Agrarian Institute (IAD), and the Cooperative Institute (IDECOOP).

2. Making vigorous efforts to rehabilitate and reorganize the Agricultural Bank, including measures to arrest the decline in its resources available for lending.

3. Considering programs that insure adequate incentives to producers of key food products.

4. Enacting a marketing law and establishing and enforcing a system of grades and standards.

5. Developing a program to place operation and main-

tenance of irrigation systems on a self-financing basis.

6. Implementing a plan to establish a university level agricultural education program.

7. Studying land tenure problems with a view to developing recommendations to improve land tenure patterns.

Ghana

January 3, 1968 (Supplement signed December 10, 1968)

Ghana agreed to undertake the following agricultural self-help measures further extending provisions of the agreement signed on March 3, 1967 to:

1. Implement and support the Agricultural Sector Study, which will provide a long range framework for agricultural development, implementing recommendations as they become available.

2. Take additional measures to improve availability, distribution, and use of such agricultural inputs as fertilizer, insecticides, implements, and seeds. Such measures include open import licensing of agricultural inputs.

3. Investigate and report on the feasibility of price supports for major food crops. If such a program is feasible, support prices should be announced well in advance of the next planting season.

4. Establish an agricultural research council to coordinate research done by all institutions engaging in agricultural research. The council will recommend measures for project approval so that research will be directed toward the practical problems of farmers.

5. Use at least 50 percent of the local currency available for economic development under this agreement for activities related to agriculture, which includes:

- a. Agricultural extension;
- b. Vocational agricultural training;
- c. Feeder (farm-to-market) roads; and
- d. Agricultural credit.

Guyana

September 17, 1968

The Government of Guyana agreed to:

1. Modernize agriculture through the expansion of adaptive research and extension and increasing the means for storage, processing, and distribution of basic food crops and for land development and water control in farming areas.

2. Strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production and marketing of agricultural commodities.

Iceland

May 29, 1968

The Government of Iceland agreed to:

1. Continue intensive cultivation of available land resources to increase the supply of feed for dairy and sheep farming.

2. Further improve facilities for storage and distribution of agricultural commodities, particularly for dairy products and meat.

3. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the Act.

India

December 30, 1967 (Third Supplement to February 20, 1967 Agreement)¹

As stated in previous agreements, the Indian Government, as part of its overall development program, is giving priority to its programs to improve production, storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities, particularly food crops. As a part of these programs, India agreed to take steps in the following areas:

1. Food Pricing and Distribution Policies

a. To assure adequate returns to producers during the current crop year, the Government of India has announced that it will purchase all foodgrains offered at no less than announced procurement price levels, even if procurement targets are exceeded.

b. To help stabilize prices and build reserves for emergencies, the Government of India intends to create adequate buffer stocks as quickly as conditions will allow.

2. Agricultural Targets

In support of its program to increase food production, the Government of India intends to make a further substantial increase in investment in agriculture in 1968/69 over 1967/68, and has established the following general targets for 1968/69:

a. Fertilizer availability—1.7 million nutrient tons of nitrogen (N), 650,000 nutrient tons of phosphate (P₂O₅), and 450,000 nutrient tons of potash (K₂O). Of these, 655,000 nutrient tons of nitrogen and 320,000 nutrient tons of phosphate are to be produced domestically, with the gap between domestic production and target availabilities to be filled by imports, subject to availability of adequate amounts of foreign exchange.

b. Acreage to be placed under high-yielding varieties program:

	<i>Acres (thousands)</i>
Rice	8,500
Wheat	5,000
Maize, bajra and jowar.....	7,500

This would be an increase of 6 million acres over that of 1967/68.

c. Crop protection—135 million acres to be covered. This would be an increase of 10 million acres over that of 1967/68.

d. Irrigation—An increase of 3.6 million acres over 1967/68. In addition the Indian Government is accelerating progress in projects to improve water use techniques.

¹ Self-help provisions of this agreement were not included in the 1967 Annual Report on Public Law 480.

December 23, 1968 (Fourth Supplement to February 20, 1967 Agreement)

1. The Government of India is undertaking an intensive program to construct additional storage in important interior grain-producing areas in order to meet increased needs of procurement and price support operations brought about by the recent rapid increased food grain production potential. The immediate aim of this program is to complete substantial additional storage facilities in such areas prior to July 1, 1969.

2. To further encourage accumulation of buffer stocks and to strengthen producer incentives, India will continue through the 1968-69 crop year its policy of purchasing all grain offered at established procurement prices, even when procurement targets are exceeded.

3. India is devoting increasing attention to minor irrigation, with special emphasis on exploration of new sources of water in areas now insufficiently irrigated and on strengthening soil and water management research, technical assistance, training, and demonstration projects.

4. To get the optimum benefit from major and medium irrigation, India is reviewing the works completed and under construction as well as the design of new works to determine how they can be operated to maximize agricultural production, and is investigating the costs and benefits of modification, if any, needed for the purpose.

5. Recognizing the indispensable contribution of continuing research programs to sustained increases in agricultural output, India is taking steps to strengthen and expand its action-oriented research efforts, and to supply them with the facilities and personnel required.

6. In field of agricultural credit, India is exploring new sources of credit services for cultivators and agro-industries, as well as an increase in effectiveness and magnitude of credit operations by cooperative credit societies. In this connection, the Government of India will encourage support for agricultural credit operations by commercial banks and the Reserve Bank of India, as appropriate.

Indonesia

February 15, 1968 (Third Supplement to September 15, 1967 Agreement)

Indonesia agreed to strengthen and supplement self-help measures in the September 15, 1967 agreement by:

1. Assuring that prices received by farmers for the April-June harvest will be sufficient to encourage and reward the use of fertilizer, pesticides, improved seeds, and other production inputs.

2. Providing adequate financing to Badan Urusan Logistik (BUL), enabling maximum procurement of rice during the major harvest season, and thereby strengthening producer prices and helping meet year-round food distribution requirements.

3. Further expanding the BIMAS project (a government-sponsored extension program) through increased budget and administrative support.

4. Establishing fertilizer and pesticide production and import targets in order to rapidly expand their use.

5. Expanding field testing and adaptive research on high-yielding seed varieties.

August 5, 1968 (Fourth Supplement to September 15, 1967 Agreement)

1. To ensure economic use of rice supplies, Indonesia is permitting rice prices to urban consumers to conform generally with world market levels, as adjusted to Indonesia's rice season. Provision of rice to consumers at less than domestic market prices is being strictly limited. Indonesia will make every effort to assure that net borrowing by BUL from the Central Bank will be no larger at the end of the crop year 1968-69 than at the beginning. In order to avoid subsidizing rice consumption, Indonesia is taking steps to encourage increased consumption of wheat and domestic rice/substitute products.

2. To encourage increased rice production, Indonesia will direct BUL to continue to make rice purchases in all major rice surplus areas at prices which are based at minimum on a "farmer formula" now in use, recalculated when necessary to assure stable farmer purchasing power, and to inform farmers of this policy in advance of fertilizer sales.

3. As part of the overall price stabilization program, Indonesia is insuring that increased rice stockpiles are built to afford sufficient supplies for needed distribution during the scarcity season in 1968-69.

4. In its support of agricultural production and marketing improvements, Indonesia is undertaking to:

(a) Achieve targets established for the 1968-69 wet season crop by expediting distribution of fertilizer and pesticides, and encouraging increased private sector participation in this distribution;

(b) Provide increased budget and administrative support to programs emphasizing multiplication and distribution of high-yielding rice varieties;

(c) Expand production credit facilities to farmers carrying out improved practices; and

(d) Improve market roads, marketing facilities, and storage facilities consistent with the need to expand food production to meet domestic requirements.

In addition, Indonesia is making a maximum effort to eliminate barriers to free movement of rice and other agricultural products within its borders.

5. Indonesia will make available reports on progress in the food production sector semi-annually and reports on rice procurement programs monthly. Indonesian representatives will meet regularly with United States representatives to discuss these programs and reports.

August 16, 1968 (Fifth Supplement to September 15, 1967 Agreement)

To promote increased consumption of wheat and wheat products Indonesia agreed to undertake the following measures:

1. During the period of importation Indonesia intends to insure that all flour is sold at uniform port prices consistent with its price policy objectives.

2. Wheat products are to be sold through normal commercial channels to the maximum extent practicable.

3. Indonesia intends to take necessary measures to insure minimum possible losses due to handling and spoilage.

4. Indonesia agrees to inform the United States monthly regarding arrivals and distribution, and quarterly, beginning October 1, 1968, regarding achievement of objectives of this agreement.

September 5, 1968 (Sixth Supplement to September 15, 1967 Agreement)

Provisions of the three agreements listed above are applicable to this supplementary agreement.

Israeli

March 19, 1968 (First Supplement to August 4, 1967 Agreement; Second Supplement signed August 19, 1968)

As part of a continuing policy of strong efforts to encourage agricultural self-help, Israel agreed to:

(1) Further increase food production through intensive use of existing croplands;

(2) Improve facilities for storage and distribution of food commodities; and

(3) Continue emphasis on adaptive research to develop new high-yielding crop varieties.

Jordan

April 4, 1968

Jordan agreed to undertake the following additional self-help measures to improve its agriculture:

1. Give more government support to local farm cooperatives.

2. Intensify efforts to increase wheat production in semi-arid areas.

3. Emphasize more erosion control measures to protect watershed and drainage areas.

4. Improve agricultural research and on-the-farm education programs.

5. Conduct a coordinated national soil and water conservation program.

Korea

May 10, 1968 (First Supplement to March 25, 1967 Agreement; Second Supplement signed October 23, 1968)

In accordance with its second 5-year Plan, Korea is taking further steps to implement self-help measures described in the March 25, 1967 sales agreement. In particular, it is working to:

1. Speed the development and dissemination of high-yielding seed varieties.

2. Strengthen food marketing through improved grading, storage and transportation facilities, and encourage

maximum participation by private commercial enterprise.

3. Improve the credit system for, and transportation and distribution of, increased supplies of fertilizer, pesticides, and lime in 1968 for use by small farmers.

In addition, Korea is undertaking new measures to:

1. Develop a major program of medium and long-term farm credit in addition to expanding short-term agricultural production credit.

2. Initiate planning to expand commercial credit available to organizations which supply farm inputs and market farm products.

3. Develop a comprehensive land and water use policy, including economic feasibility analyses of alternative land development, irrigation, and conservation projects, with the aim of achieving maximum returns in additional production from investments in these areas.

Morocco

May 2, 1968

Morocco agreed to continue to accord high priority to the execution of the program described in the agreements signed April 20, and October 27, 1967.

Pakistan

May 16, 1968 (Third Supplement to May 11, 1967 Agreement)

Pakistan agreed to continue to give high priority to the self-help measures of the agreements of May 11 and August 3, 1967.

Pakistan will also continue to reevaluate plant protection policies and systems of pesticide application in light of the need for more effective protection of crops against insect-carried diseases, and for expansion of acreage under protective treatment, as specified in the agreement signed December 26, 1967.

In addition, Pakistan is undertaking to:

1. Reevaluate its program to maintain foodgrain storage facilities and take appropriate steps prior to June 30, 1968 to insure the availability of clean, weather-protected and reasonably rodent-proof facilities adequate to store 850,000 metric tons of foodgrains in East and West Pakistan.

2. Maintain incentive prices and insure that buffer stocks accumulated as a result of grain purchased under this agreement will not have the effect of depressing prices received by producers below incentive levels needed to encourage use of fertilizers, pesticides, and other modern inputs.

Sierra Leone

January 23, 1968

The Government of Sierra Leone agreed to:

1. Emphasize food production in the development plan and the government budget.

2. Accelerate the output of trained agriculturists by giving adequate financial support to Njala University College and the Rural Training Institutes.

3. Intensify rice production by encouraging farmers to adopt improved and economically sound practices.

4. Provide for joint review of information on the Government's policy and specific program for increased food production at the time of the next Sierra Leone budget presentation.

5. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the Act.

Somali Republic

March 15, 1968 (Amended November 27, 1968)

The Somali Republic agreed to:

1. Support the Afgoi Agricultural Research and Training Center and other activities to develop new crops and improve crop and livestock production practices, and coordinate research activities with the regional program of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization.

2. Increase financial resources devoted to the Livestock Development Agency and the Agricultural Development Agency to increase production.

3. Establish a credit facility to increase farm credit.

4. Develop grain marketing and storage facilities, and a price stabilization project designed to offer incentives to increase crop production.

5. Cooperate with the Scientific Technical and Research Commission-sponsored regional rinderpest eradication program and increase net supplies and vaccines in some of the remote areas of the country.

6. Support port and road building projects which will increase or facilitate exports of major agricultural products, bananas and livestock.

7. Strengthen systems of collection, computation and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

8. Carry out such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the Act.

Tunisia

May 17, 1968

Tunisia agreed to continue to give high priority to the execution of self-help programs described in the agreement signed March 17, 1967.

In addition, Tunisia agreed to strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities, as specified in the agreement signed November 6, 1967.

December 24, 1968

Tunisia agreed to:

1. Accelerate (a) the wise utilization of water from wells already drilled and (b) surface water projects already under construction.

2. Devote more resources to the control and use of surface water in upper watersheds.

3. Accelerate economic research to evaluate performance of various systems of farm organizations.

4. Continue variety testing programs for wheat, sorghum and forages in order to increase food production.

5. Increase use of fertilizers by Tunisian farmers.

6. Increase funds devoted to credit and other services for individual farm services.

7. Strengthen systems of collection, computation, and analysis of statistics to better measure the availability of agricultural inputs and progress in expanding production of agricultural commodities.

8. Such other measures as may be mutually agreed upon for the purposes specified in section 109(a) of the Act.

Uruguay

January 19, 1968

Within the framework of the Uruguayan "National Economic and Social Development Plan" Uruguay agreed to:

1. Increase actual budgetary support to its agricultural agencies and programs.

2. Press for the passage of the following legislative measures now pending before the Congress: the Seed Law, Forestation Law, Water and Soil Conservation Law, Fertilizer Law, Cooperative Law, and Tenancy Law.

3. Press for legislation that will: (a) replace the current system of export retentions with a land value and/or income tax system and (b) tax exports on a fixed *ad valorem* basis of real export price instead of on the basis of "aforo", or artificially fixed, value.

4. Review present price policy and develop a stable price and incentive program to increase livestock and agricultural production.

5. Conduct studies on export taxation, a proposed agrarian reform law, restructuring of the rural credit system, and marketing, distribution, and storage systems in the public and private sectors, including agricultural cooperatives.

Local currency proceeds from sales of the commodities in the importing country will be used primarily in the field of agriculture, including feeder roads, storage facilities, agricultural credit, port improvement, and rural education.

Agreements signed May 9, 1968 and June 26, 1968 incorporate these provisions by reference.

Vietnam

January 6, 1968 (Third Supplement to March 13, 1967 Agreement), March 11, 1968 (Fourth Supplement to March 13, 1967 Agreement), July 5, 1968, and December 7, 1968

These agreements incorporate the provisions of the agreements signed March 13, September 21, and October 24, 1967.

SUMMARY OF 1968 LEGISLATION EXTENDING AND AMENDING PUBLIC LAW 480

Public Law 90-436, approved on July 29, 1968, amends and extends titles I and II of Public Law 480 for a period of two years, through December 31, 1970. (Titles III and IV do not have expiration periods, and do not require extension.) In addition, the new legislation:

a. Requires that not less than 5 percent of title I local currency be made available for voluntary population control programs, if requested by the importing country (section 104(h)).

b. Establishes voluntary population control programs as one of the self-help measures to be considered in entering into Public Law 480 agreements (section 109(a)(10)).

c. Requires that not less than 2 percent of the local currency received from each country be set aside to finance international educational and cultural exchange activities, and activities of American educational institutions under various education Acts (section 104(b)(2)).

d. Requires that the amounts of foreign currencies needed for operations under subsections 104(a), (b), (c), (e), and (h) be determined under credit sales agreements, and that such sums be paid either in dollars or in foreign currencies at the time of commodity delivery, to be considered as advance payments of the earliest installments under such agreements (section 103(b) proviso).

e. Directs the President to take steps to assure that the United States obtains a fair share of any increase in commercial purchases of agricultural commodities by participating countries (section 103(o)).

f. Requires the convertibility of up to 50 percent of foreign currencies earned for sale to U.S. or participating country contractors to pay wages earned in public improvement projects (section 103(p)).

g. Requires the convertibility of up to 50 percent of foreign currencies earned for sale to U.S. importers who buy materials from the participating country (section 103(q)).

h. Authorizes the use of foreign currencies to the maximum extent practicable in carrying out programs to control rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal and plant pests (section 104(k)).

i. Requires that each barter contract for strategic materials be limited to materials obtained in the country to

which agricultural commodities will be exported, and include arrangements which will prevent resale or transshipment of agricultural commodities to other countries (section 303).

j. Reduces from 21 to 13 the number of members on the joint Congressional-Executive Advisory Committee, provides for four meetings of the Committee during each calendar year, and specifies the rotation of the Chairman-

ship (section 407).

k. Prohibits the financing of any sale by any exporter who, either directly, or through an affiliated company, is engaging in or has engaged in commerce with North Vietnam during the six months preceding the sale. A statement is also required from each supplier as to ownership and control of his company and affiliated companies (section 102 proviso).

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AND
SHIPMENT
TABLES**

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TABLE 1.—Value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968 ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) ³	Total agricultural exports			
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Total government programs	Commercial sales ⁴	Total agricultural exports	Public Law 480 as percent of total
1954 July–December			28	20	22	70	211	281	1,304	1,585	4
1955	263		56	186	262	767	351	1,118	2,081	3,199	24
1956	638		65	187	372	1,262	449	1,711	2,459	4,170	30
1957	760		39	175	244	1,218	318	1,536	2,970	4,506	27
1958	752		43	159	65	1,019	214	233	2,622	3,855	26
1959	731		32	111	175	1,049	158	1,207	2,748	3,955	27
1960	1,014		49	124	117	1,304	157	1,461	3,371	4,832	27
1961	878	1	93	151	181	1,304	179	1,483	3,541	5,024	26
1962	1,007	42	81	175	137	1,445	35	1,480	3,554	5,034	29
1963	1,162	52	99	160	38	1,511	11	1,522	4,062	5,584	27
1964	1,232	97	62	186	35	1,612	23	1,635	4,713	6,348	25
1965	899	152	73	180	5	1,309	26	1,335	4,894	6,229	21
1966	815	239	79	132	41	1,306	47	1,353	5,528	6,881	19
1967	736	201	108	179	13	1,237	33	1,270	5,113	6,383	19
1968	539	385	101	150	3	1,178	⁵ 11	1,189	5,039	6,228	19
July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968	11,426	1,169	1,008	2,278	1,710	17,591	2,223	19,814	53,999	73,813	24

¹ Export market value.

² Annual exports have been adjusted for 1963 and subsequent years by deducting exports under barter contracts which improve the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480. These exports are included in the column headed "Commercial sales."

³ Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans.

⁴ 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, sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and, for 1963 and subsequent years, exports under barter contracts which benefit the balance of payment and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

⁵ Partially estimated.

TABLE 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1967-68¹

[By country of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ³	All
Europe (total).....	1,891.8	309.9	120.4	593.1	1,055.0	3,970.2	974.2	4,944.4	25,699.3	30,643.7
Austria.....	39.5		13.9	15.8	59.0	128.2	14.0	142.2	133.4	275.6
Belgium and Luxembourg ².....	.7			.1	120.3	121.1	1.8	122.9	1,820.4	1,943.3
Czechoslovakia.....			1.3			1.3		1.3	96.5	97.8
Denmark.....					10.6	10.6	3.6	14.2	836.4	850.6
Finland ²	42.0			1.4	7.8	51.2	1.8	53.0	141.1	194.1
France ²	36.0			5.3	63.5	104.8	244.1	348.9	1,255.1	1,604.0
East Germany.....			.5			.5		.5	95.1	95.6
West Germany ²	6.1		3.4	63.6	147.6	220.7	136.0	356.7	4,836.6	5,193.3
Hungary.....			3.7			3.7		3.7	59.2	62.9
Iceland ²	15.1	5.2				20.3	1.5	21.8	22.2	44.0
Ireland.....					43.3	43.3		43.3	278.5	321.8
Italy (including Trieste) ²	141.2		59.7	176.8	35.6	413.3	109.1	522.4	2,119.1	2,641.5
Netherlands ²	1.2				143.3	144.5	11.6	156.1	4,731.0	4,887.1
Norway.....					29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	471.0	501.8
Poland and Danzig.....	498.2			51.2	9.0	558.4	2.4	560.8	307.9	868.7
Portugal.....	6.3	21.5		37.1	9.3	74.2		74.2	167.2	241.4
Spain ⁴	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	980.4	1,792.1

Sweden.....					14.5	14.5		14.5	618.9	633.4
Switzerland ^{3 4}	1.0				3.3	4.3		4.3	772.4	776.7
United Kingdom ⁴	62.2			.1	305.2	367.5	177.5	545.0	5,486.5	6,031.5
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....									238.2	238.2
Yugoslavia ³	575.5	276.1	29.3	124.7	19.5	1,024.9	79.5	1,104.4	171.6	1,276.0
Other Europe.....			5.4	3.7	2.6	11.7		11.7	60.6	72.3
Africa (total).....	302.4	105.9	239.4	201.8	54.9	904.4	76.5	980.9	1,118.6	2,099.5
Algeria.....		11.2	41.1	54.9	1.8	109.0		109.0	130.7	239.7
Angola.....									21.4	21.4
British East Africa and Tanganyika (Tanzania) ⁵				10.0		10.0		10.0	25.2	35.2
British West Africa and Sierra Leone ³		1.5		4.9		6.4		6.4	10.1	16.5
Canary Islands.....		1.3		(¹⁰)	14.0	15.3		15.3	54.4	69.7
Congo (Kinshasa) and Burundi Rwanda.....	78.5	19.8	11.2	18.3	3.1	130.9	2.2	133.1	50.8	183.9
Ethiopia.....	.8	6.0	6.5	2.4	.6	16.3	2.4	18.7	12.1	30.8
Ghana.....	16.5	3.1	1.8	6.0	4.7	32.1	.8	32.9	88.3	121.2
Guinea ⁶	28.3	3.1	.2	(¹⁰)		31.6		31.6	14.2	17.4
Kenya ⁷		11.8	2.3	2.6		16.7		16.7	5.8	22.5
Liberia.....		2.1		2.1	.3	4.5		4.5	71.7	76.2
Libya.....			13.2	5.3		18.5	.2	18.7	21.5	40.2
Morocco.....	66.0	26.5	64.8	59.0	3.7	220.0	53.6	273.6	85.9	359.5
Mozambique.....					4.6	4.6		4.6	9.1	13.7
Nigeria.....				5.2	3.0	8.2		8.2	112.0	120.2
South Africa, Republic of.....			3.8	.7	13.3	17.8		17.8	291.7	309.5
Sudan.....	24.0		.6	.1	.2	24.9		24.9	18.9	43.8
Tunisia.....	81.7	12.0	71.2	11.7	1.4	178.0	6.4	184.4	32.1	216.5
Western Africa (n.e.c.) ⁸.....	.6		7.3	7.5	2.6	18.0	7.0	25.0	45.6	70.6
Zambia, Southern Rhodesia, and Malawi ⁹.....				.1	.5	.6	3.6	4.2	12.9	17.1
Other African countries.....	6.0	7.5	15.4	11.0	1.1	41.0	.3	41.3	32.6	73.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1967-68¹—Continued

[By county of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ²	All
Near East and South Asia (total).....	6,560.2	219.7	226.2	616.2	161.0	7,783.3	318.3	8,101.6	1,739.0	9,840.6
Afghanistan.....	1.0	5.6	30.7	.9	-----	38.2	.5	38.7	1.1	39.8
Bahrain.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14.7	14.7
Ceylon.....	29.6	7.5	5.8	32.1	1.3	76.3	2.2	78.5	24.3	102.8
Greece.....	118.8	25.3	1.4	87.1	11.7	244.3	82.3	326.6	96.4	423.0
India ³	3,662.5	79.7	39.7	258.0	52.9	4,092.8	70.2	4,163.0	251.3	4,414.3
Iran.....	53.3	21.0	13.5	16.3	.8	104.9	2.2	107.1	128.4	235.5
Iraq.....	-----	12.5	2.0	3.0	2.8	20.3	-----	20.3	31.7	52.0
Israel.....	313.3	23.9	.5	11.1	46.7	395.5	86.0	481.5	365.0	846.5
Jordan.....	6.0	1.9	24.7	13.6	1.7	47.9	-----	47.9	65.3	113.2
Kuwait.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	.1	.1	-----	.1	45.7	45.8
Lebanon ³.....	.7	-----	7.8	1.6	4.5	14.6	-----	14.6	137.0	151.6
Pakistan ³	1,117.4	29.2	54.8	37.4	.1	1,238.9	19.2	1,258.1	77.9	1,336.0
Saudi Arabia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	.8	.8	-----	.8	169.9	170.7
Syrian Arab Republic.....	32.6	.4	14.7	1.1	7.3	56.1	-----	56.1	25.4	81.5
Turkey.....	465.4	-----	17.7	35.1	17.6	535.8	41.0	576.8	25.5	602.3
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	757.7	12.7	12.3	116.6	12.3	911.6	10.3	921.9	251.8	1,173.7
Other Near East and South Asia.....	1.9	-----	.6	2.3	.4	5.2	4.4	9.6	27.6	37.2
Far East and Pacific (total).....	1,727.7	151.0	206.9	397.5	262.8	2,745.9	759.5	3,505.4	10,763.3	14,268.7
Australia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.4	8.4	-----	8.4	471.2	479.6
Burma ³	8.2	-----	-----	2.7	-----	10.9	-----	10.9	24.6	35.5

Far Pacific Islands.....									17.3	17.3
Hong Kong ³	13.3		1.6	28.2	14.8	57.9		57.9	505.9	563.8
Indonesia ³	199.7	81.7	2.1	15.7	1.7	300.9	1.4	302.3	66.5	368.8
Japan ³	212.6	.2	22.1	15.9	193.7	444.5	26.1	470.6	7,659.4	8,130.0
Korea, Republic of.....	549.1	.2	82.9	119.9	6.0	758.1	261.6	1,019.7	318.0	1,337.7
Malaysia ¹²	1.3			8.8	1.2	11.3		11.3	130.3	141.6
Nansei and Nanpo Island.....		8.1	4.1	17.4	.8	30.4		30.4	143.2	173.6
New Zealand.....					.3	.3		.3	98.4	98.7
Philippines ³	52.3	10.9	1.8	56.9	15.5	137.4	86.5	223.9	711.8	935.7
Taiwan ³	209.7	49.9	17.3	64.4	15.8	357.1	267.4	624.5	352.2	976.7
Thailand.....	4.1			1.8	4.5	10.4		10.4	180.4	190.8
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....				1.0		1.0		1.0	15.3	16.3
Vietnam.....	477.4		67.3	31.7		576.4	70.6	647.0	33.4	680.4
Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia ^{3 12}			2.6	25.5	.1	28.2	36.9	65.1	19.6	84.7
Other Far East and Pacific ³			5.1	7.6		12.7	9.0	21.7	15.8	37.5
Latin America (total).....	803.0	162.4	89.8	423.1	171.5	1,649.8	90.9	1,740.7	5,535.2	7,275.9
Argentina.....	30.0		12.3		(¹⁰)	42.3	2.0	44.3	34.1	78.4
Bahamas.....				.2	.1	.3		.3	130.8	131.1
Barbados.....				(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)		(¹⁰)	23.3	23.3
Bermuda.....					.1	.1		.1	72.1	72.2
Bolivia.....	34.0	8.8		12.2	7.9	62.9	29.1	92.0	53.4	145.4
Brazil.....	474.2	61.1	39.9	97.8	63.4	736.4	2.0	738.4	272.5	1,010.9
British Guiana.....				1.2	(¹⁰)	1.2		1.2	44.7	45.9
British Honduras.....			.2	1.6	.1	1.9		1.9	23.1	25.0
Canal Zone.....					.1	.1		.1	29.4	29.5
Chile.....	81.8	33.7	3.6	63.3	4.4	186.8	9.5	196.3	150.7	347.0
Colombia.....	60.1	12.9	1.1	61.1	16.6	151.8	5.6	157.4	229.5	386.9
Costa Rica.....			2.0	2.6	1.0	5.6	.2	5.8	78.6	84.4
Cuba.....				.5	5.5	6.0		6.0	843.6	849.6
Dominican Republic.....		21.6	3.4	6.7	1.2	32.9	26.9	59.8	119.7	179.5
Ecuador.....	10.8	6.1	.5	22.4	.3	40.1		40.1	69.8	109.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954–55 through 1967–68¹—Continued
 [By country of destination. In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ²	All
El Salvador.....		.7	.6	19.7	.8	21.8	.6	22.4	73.4	95.8
Guatemala.....		.6	2.0	9.6	4.4	16.6	8.4	25.0	123.3	148.3
Haiti.....			2.4	9.5	6.4	18.3	.1	18.4	95.8	114.2
Honduras.....			.2	4.4	.3	4.9	.4	5.3	57.9	63.2
Jamaica.....			1.8	11.3	2.0	15.1	.1	15.2	174.5	189.7
Leeward and Windward Islands.....				2.5	.1	2.6		2.6	24.1	26.7
Mexico.....	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	941.3	1,019.5
Netherlands Antilles.....					(¹⁰)		(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	130.9	130.9
Nicaragua.....				5.7	.7	6.4	.1	6.5	59.9	66.4
Panama.....				6.3	.2	6.5		6.5	156.1	162.6
Paraguay.....	14.7	4.5		6.1	(¹⁰)	25.3	.1	25.4	.9	26.3
Peru.....	38.3	1.8	17.4	22.1	32.9	112.5	.1	112.6	226.3	338.9
Surinam.....				.6	(¹⁰)	.6		.6	32.6	33.2
Trinidad and Tobago.....			.1	.6	.1	.8	5.7	6.5	115.0	121.5
Uruguay.....	34.5	10.6	.3	3.9	1.4	50.7		50.7	35.7	86.4
Venezuela.....				18.0	1.8	19.8		19.8	1,099.6	1,119.4
Other Latin America.....			.4	.9		1.3		1.3	12.6	13.9
North America (total).....					3.5	3.5		3.5	6,567.2	6,570.7
Canada.....					3.4	3.4		3.4	6,566.9	6,570.3
Other North America.....					.1	.1		.1	.3	.4
Country of destination not reported (total).....			87.7			87.7	4.0	91.7	¹¹ —91.7	
Total, all countries.....	11,285.1	948.9	970.4	2,231.7	1,780.7	17,144.8	2,223.4	19,368.2	51,330.9	70,699.1

¹ Estimated export market value.

² Exports after Dec. 31, 1962 under barter contracts which result in balance of payments benefits, and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480, are shown in column headed "Outside specified Government programs".

³ Under local currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods were exported to agreement countries. Exports of cotton under these triangular arrangements are included in exports to the processing country and excluded from exports to the agreement country.

	Local currency, value (1,000 dollars)	Dollar credit (1,000 dollars)
Agreement country:		
Burma.....	35,867	
Iceland.....	822	
Indonesia.....	74,602	5,574
Pakistan.....	21,000	
Sierra Leone.....		185
Vietnam.....	2,146	
Total.....	134,437	5,759
Processing country:		
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	695	
Finland.....	822	
France.....	423	
West Germany.....	4,897	
Hong Kong.....	13,257	
India.....	9,516	
Italy.....	1,174	
Japan.....	77,529	185
Lebanon.....	741	
Netherlands.....	972	
Pakistan.....	697	
Philippines.....	1,851	
Singapore (included in other).....	1,286	
Switzerland.....	991	
Taiwan (China).....	2,146	5,574
United Kingdom.....	14,150	
Yugoslavia.....	3,290	
Total.....	134,437	5,759

⁴ Wheat valued at \$4,444,000 was sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain. The above value is shown under local currency exports to Switzerland and is not included in the value shown for Spain.

⁵ Included Kenya prior to 1964-65.

⁶ Data for 1964-65 through 1967-68. Included in Western Equatorial Africa during prior years.

⁷ Data for 1964-65 through 1967-68. Included in British East Africa and Tanganyika during prior years.

⁸ Includes Mali, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta, Dahomey, and Congo (Brazzaville) effective Jan. 1, 1964.

⁹ Federation of Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland prior to 1964-65.

¹⁰ Less than \$50,000.

¹¹ The excess of the government program over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

¹² Malaysia includes Federation of Malaya and Singapore, State of British Borneo. Prior to 1958-59 was known as British Malaya.

¹³ Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia (Indochina) prior to Jan. 1, 1958.

TABLE 3.—U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1968

[In millions of dollars]

Commodity	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ¹	All
Wheat.....	360.0	181.0	25.7	6.4	-----	² 1.2	574.3	618.2	1,192.5
Wheat flour.....	7.7	16.7	19.3	16.5	-----	-----	60.2	24.8	85.0
Corn.....	4.0	14.6	4.9	.1	-----	.1	23.7	712.7	736.4
Grain sorghums.....	53.5	10.1	.5	.9	-----	-----	65.0	159.1	³ 224.1
Oats.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(⁴)	(⁴)	4.2	4.2
Cornmeal.....	-----	-----	5.3	6.8	-----	-----	12.1	4.5	16.6
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....	-----	4.3	9.2	12.3	-----	-----	25.8	1.7	⁵ 27.5
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats.....	-----	-----	3.8	2.5	-----	-----	6.3	2.3	³ 8.6
Rice, milled.....	102.2	36.2	-----	-----	-----	4.4	142.8	194.3	337.1
Cotton.....	96.2	16.4	-----	-----	6.0	-----	118.6	356.2	474.8
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	21.4	9.1	-----	-----	.3	.6	31.4	462.2	493.6

Soybean oil.....	56.5	14.5	10.5	21.7	1.3	104.5	12.7	117.2
Vegetable oils (n.e.c.).....					.2	.2	31.7	31.9
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	5.8					5.8	4.3	10.1
Milk, whole dried.....	(4)				.1	.1	2.5	2.6
Milk, nonfat dry.....	1.6		17.1	45.5	(4)	64.2	2.0	66.2
Anhydrous milk fat and butter.....			.2	17.3		17.5	3.3	14.2
Infants' and dietetic foods.....			2.3	20.3	.7	23.3	8.5	*31.8
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	14.4	3.8			2.3	20.5	106.9	127.4
Eggs, in the shell.....					.3	.3	12.1	12.4
Cattle.....					.9	.9	19.2	20.1
Hides and skins.....					1.8	1.8	109.4	111.2
Beans, dry edible.....			.9	1.8		2.7	20.6	23.3
Seeds (except oilseeds).....					.2	.2	28.8	29.0
Essential oils.....					.6	.6	27.0	27.6
Other agricultural exports.....		.4	(4)		2.8	3.2	2,083.9	2,087.1
Total agricultural exports.....	723.3	307.1	99.7	152.1	6.3	17.5	1,306.0	5,006.5
								6,312.5

¹ Exports which improve the balance of payments under barter contracts relying primarily on authority other than Public Law 480 are included in column headed "Outside specified Government programs".

² Includes wheat flour.

³ The value shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghum, oatmeal, groats and rolled oats and infants' and dietetic foods includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations through voluntary agencies. Relief shipments of those commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

⁵ Includes other wheat cereal and rolled wheat for relief.

⁶ The excess of the Government position over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting; as to differences in valuation or classification procedures.

⁷ Blended food product (corn-soya-milk).

TABLE 4.—U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1968

[Thousand units]

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)	Total agricultural exports		
		Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ¹	All
Wheat.....	Bu.	220, 538	105, 109	14, 704	2, 225	-----	² 723	343, 299	357, 027	700, 326
Wheat flour.....	Cwt.	2, 092	4, 372	5, 240	4, 548	-----	-----	16, 252	6, 216	22, 468
Corn.....	Bu.	2, 923	11, 213	3, 403	31	-----	54	17, 624	549, 165	566, 789
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.	40, 592	8, 049	367	576	-----	-----	49, 584	124, 216	³ 173, 800
Oats.....	Bu.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	4	5, 517	5, 521
Cornmeal.....	Cwt.	-----	-----	1, 406	1, 780	-----	-----	3, 186	905	4, 091
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked.....	Lb.	-----	107, 914	229, 052	301, 160	-----	-----	638, 126	⁴ -2, 649	⁵ 635, 477
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats.....	Lb.	-----	-----	54, 150	38, 920	-----	-----	93, 070	30, 069	³ 123, 139
Rice, milled.....	Cwt.	12, 659	4, 434	-----	-----	-----	⁶ 546	17, 639	23, 447	41, 086

Cotton, running bale.....	Bale	802	141			53		996	3,080	4,076
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	22,937	11,257			343	587	35,124	529,678	564,802
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	527,775	139,163	73,077	145,054		8,406	893,475	117,430	1,010,905
Vegetables, oils (n.e.c.).....	Lb.						1,398	1,398	182,254	183,652
Milk, evaporated and condensed.....	Lb.	22,807						22,807	28,916	51,723
Milk, whole dried.....	Lb.	88					234	322	11,500	11,822
Milk, nonfat dry.....	Lb.	10,751		78,658	206,690		6	296,105	33,451	329,556
Anhydrous milk fat and butter.....	Lb.			289	20,029			20,318	⁴ —3,753	16,565
Infants' and dietetic foods.....	Lb.			⁷ 29,347	⁷ 252,680		804	282,831	⁴ —4,776	³ 278,055
Tallow, edible and inedible.....	Lb.	213,555	63,307				27,601	340,463	1,731,593	2,036,056
Eggs, in the shell.....	Doz.						353	353	19,821	20,174
Cattle.....	No.						1	1	52	53
Hides and skins.....	No.						207	207	18,282	18,489
Beans, dry edible.....	Cwt.			108	274			382	1,989	2,371
Seeds (except oilseeds).....	Cwt.						1	1	848	849
Essential oils.....	Lb.				315			315	10,336	10,651

¹ Exports which improve the balance of payments under barter contracts relying primarily on authority other than Public Law 480 are included in column headed "Outside specified Government programs".

² Includes wheat flour.

³ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghum, oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats; and infants' and dietetic foods includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations through voluntary agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.

⁴ The excess of the Government portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

⁵ Includes other wheat cereal and rolled wheat for relief.

⁶ Quantity estimated.

⁷ Blended food product (corn-soya-milk).

TABLE 5.—Gross cost of financing programs carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year ending June 30	Title I		Title II—Donations abroad		Title III	Totals
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Famine and other emergency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile	
1955.....	129.5		86.9	214.5		430.9
1956.....	624.2		93.6	271.2		989.0
1957.....	1,396.4		124.9	234.1	217.3	1,972.7
1958.....	1,144.7		121.4	254.3	83.9	1,604.3
1959.....	1,113.3		97.9	178.7	314.7	1,704.6
1960.....	1,308.0		95.5	130.8	192.4	1,726.7
1961.....	1,557.3		198.6	169.3	200.5	2,125.7
1962.....	1,606.1	29.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	2,262.0
1963.....	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	2,373.8
1964.....	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	2,308.8
1965.....	1,505.8	211.0	147.2	174.6	40.6	2,079.2
1966.....	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	148.3	25.8	1,959.0
1967.....	1,067.8	221.7	335.9	34.2	32.5	1,692.1
1968.....	784.8	350.0	344.6		25.9	1,505.3
1969 (through Dec. 31, 1968).....	135.3	171.1	122.0		1.3	429.7
Total.....	¹ 17,036.6	² 1,402.8	³ 2,676.7	⁴ 2,582.1	⁵ 1,465.6	25,163.8

¹ Represents the gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currency. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs.

² Represents the gross cost to CCC of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs. The export value of commodities financed and ocean transportation costs (except ocean freight differentials) are repayable by the importing country or private trade entity.

³ Represents CCC's investment value in commodities made available for donation abroad under title II of Public Law 480, ocean transportation costs for such donations and for commodities donated through voluntary relief agencies, interest costs, and purchase of foreign currency for use in self-help activities. Also includes gross cost of foreign donations through nonprofit voluntary agencies beginning Jan. 1, 1967.

⁴ Represents CCC's acquisition cost value, plus the cost of any processing and packaging performed after acquisition, for commodities donated through nonprofit voluntary agencies under authority in sec. 416, Agricultural Act of 1949. This authority was repealed by the Food for Peace Act of 1966, Public Law 89-808, and such donations consolidated into new title II of such act, effective Jan. 1, 1967.

⁵ Represents the value at which barter materials were transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

TABLE 6.—Public Law 480, exports—Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968

[In thousands of dollars]

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:						
Wheat.....	6, 073, 070	608, 982	408, 128	62, 726	608, 865	7, 761, 771
Wheat flour.....	405, 365	58, 528	159, 242	490, 999	25, 196	1, 139, 330
Bulgur.....	435	11, 599	30, 408	82, 424	-----	124, 866
Rolled wheat.....	-----	-----	3, 268	20, 586	-----	23, 854
Corn.....	335, 961	63, 982	83, 086	13, 969	312, 544	809, 542
Barley.....	166, 263	1, 885	17, 875	-----	91, 534	277, 557
Grain sorghums.....	287, 447	27, 302	23, 346	2, 824	138, 825	479, 744
Oats.....	5, 315	-----	-----	-----	25, 284	30, 599
Rolled oats.....	-----	-----	5, 613	3, 873	-----	9, 486
Rye.....	5, 878	-----	-----	-----	15, 530	21, 408
Mixed feed grains.....	-----	212	-----	-----	-----	212
Rye flour.....	-----	-----	183	-----	-----	183
Cornmeal.....	99	-----	17, 574	157, 758	-----	175, 431
Rice.....	846, 863	113, 809	29, 695	53, 062	15, 155	1, 058, 584
Fats and oils:						
Lard.....	28, 685	294	-----	-----	-----	28, 979
Tallow.....	118, 993	16, 351	-----	-----	-----	135, 344
Soybean oil.....	783, 327	62, 100	44, 157	134, 581	-----	1, 024, 165
Cottonseed oil.....	239, 352	232	17, 617	45, 706	3, 966	296, 864
Linseed oil.....	1, 112	-----	-----	-----	910	2, 022
Vegetable oil, other.....	-----	-----	1, 493	42, 539	-----	44, 032
Oilseeds and meal:						
Peanuts.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	898	898
Soybeans.....	-----	8, 661	-----	-----	12, 974	21, 635
Flaxseed.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 723	2, 723
Oilseed meal.....	-----	2, 056	-----	-----	50	2, 106
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	99, 534	883	-----	-----	-----	100, 417
Milk (nonfat dry).....	27, 029	653	102, 261	690, 101	9, 084	829, 128
Milk (whole, dry).....	10, 756	27	-----	-----	-----	10, 783
Milk (dry, modified).....	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	40
Cheese.....	5, 718	-----	19, 601	166, 037	2, 812	194, 168
Butter.....	13, 575	-----	16, 133	113, 969	8, 234	151, 911
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	8, 662	1, 578	5, 510	130, 329	-----	146, 079
Other dairy products.....	130	-----	-----	-----	-----	130
Meat and poultry:						
Beef.....	38, 730	-----	-----	-----	-----	38, 730
Pork products.....	9, 953	-----	-----	-----	-----	9, 953
Poultry.....	10, 227	58	-----	-----	-----	10, 285
Dried eggs.....	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 6.—Public Law 480, exports—Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968—Continued

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹	Total Public Law 480
Fruits and vegetables:						
Dried fruit.....	6,920					6,920
Fresh, canned fruits and juices.....	9,694					9,694
Dry edible beans.....	5,617		6,751	19,534	2,526	34,488
Potatoes.....	1,392	430				1,822
Peas.....	776	2,136				2,912
Lentils.....	209					209
Other:						
Blended foods.....			5,212	46,623		51,835
Cotton (including linters).....	1,519,938	158,217	15,267		299,808	1,993,230
Wool.....					7,029	7,029
Fabric.....	3,826		118			3,944
Tobacco.....	362,285	27,196			126,196	515,677
Seeds.....	394					394
Total, thousands of dollars..	11,423,575	1,167,162	1,012,538	2,277,700	1,710,143	17,591,118

¹ Excludes exports after Dec. 31, 1962, made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

TABLE 7.—Public Law 480, exports—Quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968

[In thousands of units]

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:							
Wheat.....	Bu.	3,614,461	363,491	227,083	32,489	351,542	4,589,065
Wheat flour.....	Lb.	11,390,100	1,886,400	4,143,094	11,101,980	788,026	29,309,600
Bulgur.....	Lb.	13,020	285,705	637,184	1,884,096		282,005
Rolled wheat.....	Lb.			75,843	429,030		504,873
Corn.....	Bu.	246,875	45,799	56,942	9,408	238,707	597,731
Barley.....	Bu.	152,817	1,575	15,926		93,007	263,325
Grain sorghums.....	Bu.	235,652	23,061	17,712	2,057	126,102	404,584
Oats.....	Bu.	6,807				41,961	48,768
Rolled oats.....	Lb.			81,033	59,155		140,218
Rye.....	Bu.	4,737				14,265	19,002
Mixed feed grains.....	Lb.		3,943				3,943
Rye flour.....	Lb.			1,100			1,100
Cornmeal.....	Lb.	2,600		478,755	3,962,984		4,444,339
Rice.....	Cwt.	136,087	15,442	4,752	7,361	4,444	168,086

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Public Law 480, exports—Quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968—Con.
[In thousands of units]

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹	Total Public Law 480
Fats and oils:							
Lard.....	Lb.	204, 835	2, 526	-----	-----	-----	207, 361
Tallow.....	Lb.	1, 540, 749	219, 275	-----	-----	-----	1, 760, 024
Soybean oil.....	Lb.	6, 322, 703	599, 422	287, 517	815, 664	-----	8, 025, 306
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	1, 595, 955	1, 490	87, 921	267, 516	34, 731	1, 987, 613
Linseed oil.....	Lb.	7, 491	-----	-----	-----	8, 083	15, 574
Vegetable oil, other.....	Lb.	-----	-----	7, 485	235, 711	-----	243, 196
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts.....	Lb.	-----	-----	-----	-----	9, 169	9, 169
Soybeans.....	Bu.	-----	3, 316	-----	-----	5, 932	9, 248
Flaxseed.....	Bu.	-----	-----	-----	-----	897	897
Oilseed meal.....	Lb.	-----	54, 776	-----	-----	2, 403	57, 179
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	Lb.	455, 313	4, 700	-----	-----	-----	460, 013
Milk (nonfat dry).....	Lb.	293, 309	8, 798	709, 508	5, 966, 292	129, 340	7, 107, 247
Milk (whole dry).....	Lb.	20, 730	48	-----	-----	-----	20, 778
Milk (dry, modified).....	Lb.	55	-----	-----	-----	-----	55
Cheese.....	Lb.	20, 679	-----	66, 688	616, 548	9, 836	713, 751
Butter.....	Lb.	34, 073	-----	36, 415	302, 309	23, 183	395, 980
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	Lb.	16, 951	3, 862	10, 368	309, 617	-----	340, 798
Other dairy products.....	Lb.	2, 001	-----	-----	-----	-----	2, 001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	Lb.	118, 638	-----	-----	-----	-----	118, 638
Pork.....	Lb.	19, 991	-----	-----	-----	-----	19, 991
Poultry.....	Lb.	35, 435	198	-----	-----	-----	35, 633
Dried eggs.....	Lb.	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Dried fruits.....	Lb.	44, 896	-----	-----	-----	-----	44, 896
Fresh canned fruits and juices.....	Lb.	100, 885	-----	-----	-----	-----	100, 885
Dry edible beans.....	Cwt.	710	-----	986	2, 919	566	5, 181
Potatoes.....	Lb.	50, 822	17, 439	-----	-----	-----	68, 261
Peas.....	Cwt.	149	292	-----	-----	-----	441
Lentils.....	Cwt.	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	24
Other:							
Blended foods.....	Lb.	-----	-----	64, 543	566, 514	-----	631, 057
Cotton (including linters).....	Bale	11, 864	1, 318	99	-----	2, 377	15, 658
Wool.....	Lb.	-----	-----	-----	-----	11, 976	11, 976
Fabric.....	Lb.	5, 656	-----	132	-----	-----	5, 788
Tobacco.....	Lb.	498, 691	32, 177	-----	-----	196, 641	727, 509
Cigarettes.....	No.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seeds.....	Cwt.	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
Total, thousand metric tons.....		133, 309	14, 182	11, 739	13, 670	23, 310	196, 210

¹ Excludes exports after Dec. 31, 1962, made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

**TABLE 8.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968
(by country of destination)**

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total		Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	Market value ¹	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation ²								
Europe (total).....	2, 323. 2	3, 101. 6	889. 7	168. 6	3. 2	525. 9	127. 7	443. 3	3. 7	40. 4
Austria.....	42. 1	60. 1	6. 9	15. 7		9. 5	4. 8	2. 4		. 2
Finland.....	43. 0	56. 5	10. 5	2. 3		11. 3	14. 4			2. 6
France.....	35. 7	47. 3				23. 0	12. 6			
Germany.....	1. 2	1. 2								1. 2
Iceland.....	23. 7	27. 5	6. 9	6. 5	. 3	. 9	6. 1	. 9		1. 3
Italy.....	144. 2	184. 3	1. 5	4. 8		76. 9	20. 4	36. 4		(*)
Netherlands.....	. 2	. 3				. 2				
Poland.....	521. 4	749. 2	250. 5	66. 1	2. 9	124. 4	6. 7	44. 4	3. 2	
Portugal.....	29. 7	45. 0	27. 8							
Spain.....	522. 9	590. 9	18. 2	73. 2		118. 8	24. 7	246. 9		19. 2
United Kingdom.....	48. 5	48. 5					38. 0			10. 1
Yugoslavia.....	910. 6	1, 290. 8	567. 4			160. 9		112. 3	. 5	5. 8
Africa (total).....	509. 8	602. 8	213. 9	45. 0	58. 1	51. 3	26. 4	72. 9	13. 5	4. 4
Algeria.....	11. 6	15. 2	11. 2							
Congo.....	117. 5	141. 0	33. 8	4. 3	21. 9	13. 9	19. 9		11. 6	4. 2

EACSO.....	2.7	3.2	2.5							
Ethiopia.....	7.8	11.9	.6			6.5				
Ghana.....	37.8	40.9	4.1	.5	6.5	17.6	4.5	4.0		
Guinea.....	34.1	46.2	6.7	.1	16.0	2.2		4.5	1.9	
Ivory Coast.....	9.0	12.3			7.8			.4		
Kenya.....	12.9	13.9		11.9						
Liberia.....	2.4	2.9	.1	.2	1.9					
Mali.....	.6	.8	.6							
Morocco.....	112.6	131.5	78.9			5.5	.2	24.6		
Senegal.....	3.3	5.1			3.1					
Sierra Leone.....	1.9	2.6	.4		.9	.2	.3			
Somali, Republic of.....	1.1	1.2	.4					.5		
Sudan.....	37.9	36.8	24.0	11.0				.5		
Tunisia.....	116.6	137.3	50.6	17.0		5.4	1.0	38.9		.2
Near East—South Asia (total).....	7,545.8	10,440.8	4,917.3	612.4	322.0	420.7	94.2	651.1	51.1	32.2
Afghanistan.....	15.2	16.4	9.7					3.9		
Ceylon.....	56.5	75.6	37.3	.7	11.7					
Cyprus.....	2.1	2.9	1.9							
Greece.....	154.7	195.6	37.2	73.9				28.5	4.4	
India.....	4,179.2	5,836.8	2,954.2	266.3	217.2	363.7	17.1	102.9	9.0	.1
Iran.....	101.0	142.3	71.5	2.7				16.6	.8	
Iraq.....	14.0	19.8	11.3				1.1			.1
Israel.....	391.7	504.8	117.2	158.8	4.4	5.5	2.2	45.5	20.6	15.4
Jordan.....	9.7	12.5	7.7	1.6						
Pakistan.....	1,285.3	1,735.1	789.4	26.4	78.4	51.5	21.5	229.7	11.5	
Syrian Arab Republic.....	35.3	55.1	26.4	4.6	1.5		.8			
Turkey.....	488.0	695.5	284.8	22.4	3.5			145.9	2.2	6.6
United Arab Republic.....	813.1	1,148.4	568.7	55.0	5.3		51.5	78.1	2.6	10.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 8.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968
(by country of destination)—Continued**

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total		Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	Market value ¹	Estimated CCC cost including ocean trans- portation ²								
Far East—Pacific (total).....	2,314.4	2,932.7	509.2	79.2	600.7	724.3	131.5	45.3	101.5	8.0
Burma.....	45.8	62.3				39.3	2.7		2.0	.1
Indonesia.....	498.0	673.3	49.9		226.1	164.1	19.7			
Japan.....	146.3	201.6	47.9	13.3	13.7	97.5	7.6	2.7		
Korea.....	702.2	897.3	246.2	55.1	63.5	229.1	6.6	11.9	.4	7.9
Philippines.....	73.7	97.3		3.0	23.5	34.1	7.1	.4	1.7	
Ryukyu Islands.....	9.6	13.3	1.5	.6	5.7	.6	.2	.5		
Taiwan.....	285.5	363.0	112.2	3.6		97.2	26.1	29.8	1.7	
Thailand.....	4.3	4.4					3.9		.2	
Vietnam.....	549.0	620.2	51.5	3.6	268.2	62.4	57.6		95.5	
Latin America (total).....	1,130.3	1,567.0	789.1	48.8	22.2	57.4	29.8	102.9	9.0	4.0
Argentina.....	30.4	35.9			.3			29.6		
Bolivia.....	55.3	72.7	42.0		.3	5.3		.7	1.0	
Brazil.....	603.2	872.2	550.4	.6	.6		.7	12.6	2.3	.9
Chile.....	153.3	196.8	68.3	8.5	.5	30.2	9.0	25.6	4.3	.4
Colombia.....	90.6	114.3	47.8	2.6		11.9	5.3	15.2	.3	

Dominican Republic.....	28.9	38.7	5.2	.3	11.2	1.7	3.0	5.9	-----	-----
Ecuador.....	18.5	21.9	5.7	-----	-----	1.1	4.1	6.6	-----	-----
El Salvador.....	.6	1.0	.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guatemala.....	1.1	1.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.1	-----	-----
Guyana.....	1.0	1.0	.2	-----	-----	-----	.2	.4	-----	.1
Mexico.....	25.1	41.2	-----	24.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Paraguay.....	20.8	30.7	18.4	.1	-----	-----	-----	.5	.4	-----
Peru.....	41.9	64.2	25.4	-----	9.9	-----	-----	4.7	.1	-----
Uruguay.....	59.6	74.8	25.1	12.1	-----	7.2	7.5	-----	.6	2.6
Grand Total.....	13,823.5	18,644.9	7,319.2	° 954.0	1,006.2	1,779.6	409.6	° 1,315.5	7 178.8	° 89.0

¹ Includes ocean transportation for which financing is provided in the agreement.

² Includes \$1,470.8 million ocean transportation to be disbursed by CCC.

³ \$50,000 or less.

⁴ \$4.4 million for wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland or for financing of Swiss goods in Spain.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁵ Corn.....	451.6
Barley.....	166.0
Grain Sorghums.....	324.8
Oats.....	5.5
Rye.....	5.9
Mixed Feed.....	.2
Total.....	954.0
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁶ CSO/SBO.....	1,121.9
Tallow.....	152.8
Lard.....	28.9
Linseed oil.....	1.1
Soybeans.....	8.7
Soybean meal.....	2.1
Total.....	1,315.5

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁷ Canned milk.....	1.4
Anhydrous milk fat.....	3.9
Condensed milk.....	91.1
Dry whole milk.....	11.5
Nonfat dry milk.....	33.7
Evaporated milk.....	9.2
Butter oil/ghee.....	22.1
Cheese.....	5.8
Whey.....	.1
Total.....	178.8
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁸ Fruit:	
Austria, Burma, Congo, Finland, Ice-	
land, India, Israel, United King-	
dom, Yugoslavia.....	16.6
Seeds:	
Chile.....	.4
Potatoes:	
Guyana.....	.1

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
Spain.....	1.4
Uruguay.....	2.6
Poultry:	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain,	
United Arab Republic, Congo..	11.2
Beef:	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, United Arab	
Republic.....	38.7
Pork:	
Korea, Spain.....	8.5
Beans and peas, lentils:	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan,	
Congo, United Arab Republic,	
Brazil.....	8.7
Eggs:	
Pakistan.....	.5
Cattle hides.....	.2
Total.....	89.0

Far East—Pacific (total)-----	304.0	309.5	69.2	3.3	117.7	85.9	7.4	2.7	.2	-----
Indonesia-----	139.0	142.4	27.9		55.5	40.9				
Korea-----	124.6	125.8	31.5	3.3	39.2	45.0		2.7		
Ryukyu Islands-----	.5	.5	.5							
Vietnam-----	39.9	40.8	9.3		23.0		7.4		.2	
Latin America (total)-----	104.4	111.5	68.4	7.5	.5	1.7	6.1	6.3	.6	2.7
Bolivia-----	13.1	13.5	10.4							
Brazil-----	34.2	37.1	31.2							
Chile-----	3.0	3.3		2.3	.5					
Colombia-----	13.6	14.7	9.3				3.6			
Dominican Republic-----	16.0	16.5	4.8	.3		1.7	2.3	5.9		
Guyana-----	1.0	1.0	.2				.2	.4		.1
Uruguay-----	23.5	25.4	12.5	4.9					.6	2.6
Grand total-----	739.6	776.2	359.4	* 29.4	118.2	† 103.7	18.3	‡ 60.7	§ 1.8	¶ 2.9†

¹ Includes ocean transportation for which financing is provided in the agreement.

² Includes 81.8 million ocean transportation to be disbursed by CCC.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
³ Corn.....	12.1
Barley.....	1.1
Grain Sorghum.....	16.0
Oats.....	.2
Total.....	29.4

⁴ Includes 9.4 million for grey cloth to Ghana.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁵ Tallow.....	19.5
CSO/SBO.....	41.2
Total.....	60.7

⁶ Nonfat dry milk.

	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
⁷ Potatoes.....	2.7
Cattle hides.....	.2
Total.....	2.9

Ethiopia	356			55.9							
Ghana	2,031	344	827	68.9	5,822	56,706	551				
Guinea	4,329	79	2,658	18.5		37,551	7,156		2		
Ivory Coast			1,318			5,397					
Kenya		8,354									
Liberia	27	67	247								
Mali	394										
Morocco	48,489			42.7	463	248,017					
Senegal			522								
Sierra Leone	319	10	162	1.7	461	4,563					
Somali, Republic of	201										
Sudan	14,559	7,874			440						
Tunisia	29,578	13,614		41.5	1,338	362,869		132		1,764	
Near East—South Asia (total)	2,955,453	488,339	56,726	2,543.5	116,343	5,148,554	331,487	83,080	1,795		
Afghanistan	5,512					28,362					
Ceylon	23,698	409	1,985								
Cyprus	1,085										
Greece	22,575	58,148				185,382	36,691				
India	1,763,246	207,313	38,771	2,257.0	14,946	1,007,466	91,015		935		
Iran	40,637	2,104				158,726	1,630				
Iraq	6,432				1,764			198			
Israel	69,130	138,911	784	33.0	3,287	393,133	134,803	35,199	835		
Jordan	4,644	1,042									
Pakistan	472,641	17,811	13,434	253.5	16,466	1,475,470	51,276	70			
Syrian Arab Republic	16,584	4,180	256		676						
Turkey	170,036	19,024	561			1,172,050	8,596	21,441			
UAR (Egypt)	359,233	39,397	935		79,204	727,925	7,476	26,172	25		

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE 10.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968
(by country of destination)—Continued**

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Meat and poultry	Fruits, vegetables and dry beans	Miscellaneous	Soybeans and soybean meal
	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 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Far East—Pacific (total).....	304,618	67,375	95,569	5,562.2	180,283	495,279	373,356	15,041	810	-----	199,080
Burma.....	-----	-----	-----	505.3	3,799	99	10,917	-----	808	-----	-----
Indonesia.....	29,278	-----	35,190	1,254.9	31,286	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Japan.....	30,978	11,094	2,142	319.4	9,791	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Korea.....	145,990	48,914	16,862	2,192.7	8,486	217,665	1,210	15,041	-----	-----	-----
Philippines.....	-----	1,968	4,224	252.6	8,818	4,663	15,444	-----	2	-----	-----
Ryukyu Islands.....	948	412	1,017	5.7	759	1,101	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,820
Taiwan (China).....	66,309	2,625	-----	850.2	30,132	271,751	4,566	-----	-----	-----	190,260
Thailand.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,439	-----	817	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	31,115	2,362	36,134	381.4	81,773	-----	340,402	-----	-----	-----	-----
Latin America (total).....	455,619	38,587	3,785	382.3	29,272	794,965	40,024	-----	117,015	1,000	-----
Argentina.....	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	208,716	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bolivia.....	25,489	-----	61	40.4	-----	6,341	4,999	-----	-----	-----	-----
Brazil.....	316,943	369	-----	-----	312	88,077	5,693	-----	171	-----	-----
Chile.....	40,727	6,643	66	202.8	7,530	192,721	21,590	-----	-----	1,000	-----
Colombia.....	26,220	2,166	-----	71.4	5,624	123,243	1,643	-----	-----	-----	-----

Dominican Republic.....	2,951	266	1,903	9.0	2,763	59,524					
Ecuador.....	3,005			7.1	4,960	50,817					
El Salvador.....	367										
Guatemala.....						13,668					
Guyana.....	101				220	3,307		6,613			
Mexico.....		18,995									
Paraguay.....	10,566	6				3,521	917				
Peru.....	14,471		1,695			45,030	773	110,231			
Uruguay.....	14,779	10,142		51.6	7,863		4,409				
Grand total.....	4,374,223	1766,399	165,873	12,524.5	545,077	10,650,650	832,322	174,266	314,622	2,764	253,855

	<i>Thous. bu.</i>
¹ Corn.....	319,212
Barley.....	157,251
Grain sorghums.....	278,248
Oats.....	6,876
Rye.....	4,737
Mixed livestock feeds.....	75
Total.....	766,399

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
² Soybean oil.....	6,422,884
Cottonseed oil.....	1,953,051
Tallow.....	2,059,964
Lard.....	207,260
Linseed oil.....	7,491
Total.....	10,650,650

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
³ NFD milk.....	315,726
Condensed milk.....	342,245
Evaporated milk.....	76,097
Dry whole milk.....	20,690
Anhy milk fat/butter oil.....	5,700
Butter.....	34,073
Butter oil.....	2,538
Cheese.....	20,679
Ghec.....	12,528
Dry Modified Milk.....	55
Whey.....	2,001
Total.....	832,322

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁴ Poultry.....	35,637
Pork.....	19,991
Beef.....	118,638
Total.....	174,266

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁵ Dried peas and beans.....	1,175
Dried fruit.....	45,205
Fresh fruit.....	65,597
Canned Fruit.....	34,979
Potatoes.....	167,666
Total.....	314,622

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁶ Hayseeds.....	1,000
Cattle hides.....	1,764
Total.....	2,764

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
⁷ Soybeans.....	199,080
Soybean meal.....	54,775
Total.....	253,855

Far East—Pacific (total).....	40,675	2,362	14,019	557.0	9,259	48,722	1,477		
Indonesia.....	15,245		6,414	223.0					
Korea.....	19,448	2,362	5,401	334.0		48,722			
Ryukyu Islands.....	294								
Vietnam.....	5,688		2,204		9,259		1,477		
Latin America (total).....	39,663	6,171	66	9.0	5,877	62,831	4,409	116,844	
Bolivia.....	5,622								
Brazil.....	18,372								
Chile.....		1,968	66						
Colombia.....	5,511				3,600				
Dominican Republic.....	2,708	266		9.0	2,057	59,524			
Guyana.....	101				220	3,307		6,613	
Uruguay.....	7,349	3,937					4,409	110,231	
Grand total.....	210,086	² 24,163	14,085	615.4	20,638	³ 696,658	⁴ 15,255	116,844	1,764

¹ Includes 44.4 million linear yards grey cloth or approximately 28.0 thousand bales.

	<i>Thous. bu.</i>
² Corn.....	9,930
Barley.....	918
Oats.....	69
Grain sorghums.....	13,246
Total.....	24,163

	<i>Thous. lbs.</i>
³ CSO/SBO.....	395,729
Tallow.....	300,929
Total.....	696,658

⁴ Nonfat dry milk.

TABLE 12.—Title I, Public Law 480—Balance-of-payments benefits derived from the use of foreign currency acquired without purchase with dollars, fiscal year 1955–68

[In millions of dollar equivalents]

	1955–59 ¹	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Foreign currency used under appropriations for U.S. programs ²	266.4	208.3	240.1	242.1	287.0	321.8	341.2	327.3	476.8	437.4
Foreign currency used not requiring appropriations for U.S. programs.....	16.2	37.2	20.0	15.5	3.9	11.7	11.9	13.2	10.1	7.7
Total foreign currency used for U.S. programs.....	282.6	245.5	260.1	257.6	290.9	333.5	353.1	340.5	486.9	445.1
Less: Currency used under special foreign currency appropriations.....	1.2	1.0	21.4	39.3	45.6	29.2	41.4	42.4	53.4	49.2
Balance of payments benefit derived from foreign currency usage ³	281.4	244.5	238.7	218.3	245.3	⁴ 304.3	⁵ 311.7	⁶ 298.1	⁷ 433.5	⁸ 395.9
Public Law 480 generations.....	66.7	109.6	118.3	162.4	161.2	216.9	204.9	146.6	165.7	215.6
Non-Public Law 480 generations.....	214.7	134.9	120.4	55.9	84.1	87.4	106.8	151.5	267.8	180.3

¹ Annual average for 5 years, 1955–59.

² Includes sales of foreign currency to U.S. personnel.

³ 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.

⁴ Includes \$73.3 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 88–257.

⁵ Includes \$97.4 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 88–511.

⁶ Includes \$79.1 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to sec. 508 of Public Law 89–299.

⁷ Includes \$50.8 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to Public Law 89–677 (permanent).

⁸ Includes \$16.2 million resulting from the unfunding of certain accounts pursuant to Public Law 89–677 (permanent).

TABLE 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968 ¹

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total amount in agreements	104(c) Common defense	104(e) Loans to private enterprise	104(f) Loans to foreign governments	104(f) Grants to economic development	104(h) Grants for family welfare	104(k) Animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses ²
Europe (total)	1, 963, 693	9, 910	13, 990	780, 860	187, 774	-----	-----	971, 159
Austria	40, 095	-----	-----	25, 452	-----	-----	-----	14, 643
Finland	42, 976	-----	3, 889	24, 131	-----	-----	-----	14, 956
France	35, 697	-----	6, 454	-----	-----	-----	-----	29, 243
Germany	1, 200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 200
Iceland	16, 295	-----	-----	12, 267	197	-----	-----	3, 831
Italy	144, 194	-----	3, 647	92, 368	-----	-----	-----	48, 179
Netherlands	254	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	254
Poland	519, 534	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	519, 534
Portugal	7, 082	-----	-----	3, 400	-----	-----	-----	3, 682
Spain	488, 028	9, 910	-----	237, 510	-----	-----	-----	240, 608
United Kingdom	48, 540	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48, 540
Yugoslavia	619, 798	-----	-----	385, 732	187, 577	-----	-----	46, 489
Africa (total)	355, 052	3, 896	15, 467	204, 115	48, 555	424	-----	82, 595
Congo	84, 981	3, 896	2, 909	30, 155	37, 084	-----	-----	10, 937
Ethiopia	843	-----	-----	464	-----	-----	-----	379
Ghana	29, 501	-----	3, 314	19, 707	-----	210	-----	6, 270
Guinea	30, 742	-----	1, 200	20, 164	-----	-----	-----	9, 378
Ivory Coast	3, 126	-----	-----	1, 563	-----	-----	-----	1, 563
Mali	580	-----	-----	377	-----	-----	-----	203
Morocco	73, 121	-----	2, 263	49, 891	-----	-----	-----	20, 967
Senegal	3, 292	-----	-----	1, 646	-----	-----	-----	1, 646
Sudan	37, 777	-----	1, 225	20, 395	4, 320	-----	-----	11, 837
Tunisia	91, 089	-----	4, 556	59, 753	7, 151	214	-----	19, 415
Far East—Pacific (total)	1, 985, 265	1, 111, 843	33, 877	220, 960	25, 364	-----	-----	593, 221
Burma	45, 849	-----	-----	17, 950	7, 387	-----	-----	20, 512
China	238, 439	106, 788	12, 765	33, 260	-----	-----	-----	85, 626
Indonesia	291, 894	30, 542	-----	48, 835	14, 459	-----	-----	198, 058
Japan	146, 277	17, 192	-----	105, 538	600	-----	-----	22, 947
Korea	655, 202	532, 946	9, 108	-----	-----	-----	-----	113, 148
Philippines	53, 237	9, 370	6, 592	13, 698	2, 918	-----	-----	20, 659
Thailand	4, 303	-----	-----	1, 679	-----	-----	-----	2, 624
Vietnam	550, 064	415, 005	5, 412	-----	-----	-----	-----	129, 647

² See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968 ¹—Continued

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total amount in agreements	104(c) Common defense	104(e) Loans to private enterprise	104(f) Loans to foreign governments	104(f) Grants to economic development	104(h) Grants for family welfare	104(k) Animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses ²
Near East and South Asia (total).....	7, 100, 227	204, 935	433, 015	3, 883, 798	1, 368, 173	41, 390	1, 910	1, 167, 006
Afghanistan.....	994			646				348
Ceylon.....	31, 480		454	13, 483	4, 903			12, 640
Cyprus.....	2, 096		210	1, 048				838
Greece.....	127, 821	11, 334	17, 028	54, 266				45, 193
India.....	3, 971, 178		264, 451	2, 402, 080	696, 936	32, 600	1, 910	573, 201
Iran.....	61, 083	10, 463	3, 268	26, 095				21, 257
Israel.....	334, 210		32, 008	212, 823	31, 405			57, 974
Jordan.....	5, 883			3, 671				2, 212
Pakistan.....	1, 243, 966	79, 260	51, 220	413, 754	596, 790	8, 790		94, 152
Syrian Arab Republic.....	34, 900			20, 394				14, 506
Turkey.....	487, 921	103, 878	61, 312	167, 904	2, 222			152, 605
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	798, 695		3, 064	567, 634	35, 917			192, 080
Latin America (total).....	851, 264		36, 980	506, 053	114, 850			193, 381
Argentina.....	30, 525			18, 199				12, 326
Bolivia.....	37, 101		2, 410	26, 147				8, 544
Brazil.....	503, 442			301, 127	111, 376			90, 939
Chile.....	85, 201		1, 672	59, 750				23, 779
Colombia.....	66, 222		10, 495	37, 646				18, 081
Ecuador.....	11, 527		1, 200	7, 230				3, 097
Mexico.....	25, 185		6, 762	10, 833				7, 590
Paraguay.....	15, 961		1, 205	7, 154	3, 316			4, 286
Peru.....	39, 949		4, 379	23, 026	158			12, 386
Uruguay.....	36, 151		8, 857	14, 941				12, 353
Grand total.....	12, 255, 501	1, 330, 584	533, 329	5, 595, 786	1, 744, 716	41, 814	1, 910	3, 007, 362
Percent of total.....	100. 0	10. 9	4. 4	45. 7	14. 2	0. 3	negli- gible	24. 5

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 specific percentages of foreign currency proceeds be reserved for payment of U.S. obligations (including obligations entered into pursuant to legislation other than Public Law 480). The combined total shown here includes obligations, where applicable, under subsec. 104 (a), (b), (d), (g), (i), and (j).

**TABLE 14.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed in calendar year 1968
(by country of destination) ¹**

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total amount in agreement	104(c) common defense	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(f) loans to foreign governments	104(f) grants to economic development	104(h) grants for family welfare	104(k) animal or plant pest control	United States uses ²
Africa (total)-----	28,628	-----	2,434	21,011	-----	222	-----	4,961
Ghana-----	12,611	-----	1,892	7,987	-----	210	-----	2,522
Morocco-----	9,651	-----	483	7,238	-----	-----	-----	1,930
Tunisia-----	6,366	-----	59	5,786	-----	12	-----	509
Near East and South Asia-- (total)-----	115,200	-----	6,154	70,122	4,925	23,040	1,910	9,049
India-----	95,500	-----	4,775	63,030	-----	19,100	1,910	6,685
Pakistan-----	19,700	-----	1,379	7,092	4,925	3,940	-----	2,364
Far East—Pacific (total)-----	118,970	85,573	2,837	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,560
Korea-----	79,100	53,677	2,837	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,586
Vietnam-----	39,870	31,896	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,974
Grand total-----	262,798	85,573	11,425	91,133	4,925	23,262	1,910	44,570
Percent of Total-----	100.0	32.6	4.3	34.7	1.9	8.9	.7	16.9

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 specific percentages of foreign currency proceeds be reserved for payment of U.S. obligations (including obligations entered into pursuant to legislation other than Public Law 480). The combined total shown here includes obligations, where applicable, under subsec. 104 (a), (b), (d), (g), (i), and (j).

TABLE 15.—Title I, Status Law 480—Status of foreign currencies as of June 30, 1968

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1968	Collections through June 30, 1968 ¹		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1968 ^{3,4}
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²	
Afghanistan.....	1.0	1.0		0.5
Argentina.....	30.5	30.5	0.4	20.7
Australia.....				1.0
Austria.....	40.1	40.1		41.8
Belgium.....				6.0
Bolivia.....	37.1	36.9	1.6	27.3
Brazil.....	503.4	503.4	7.8	308.8
Burma.....	45.8	45.8	6.3	42.4
Canada.....				.7
Ceylon.....	31.5	31.5	1.7	24.9
Chile.....	85.2	85.2	8.6	69.0
China (Taiwan).....	238.4	212.8	7.6	201.8
Colombia.....	66.2	66.2	11.2	60.8
Congo.....	85.0	85.0	.4	61.4
Costa Rica.....				(⁵)
Cyprus.....	2.1	2.1	(⁵)	2.4
Denmark.....				1.3
Dominican Republic.....				(⁵)
Ecuador.....	11.5	11.5	1.2	12.2
El Salvador.....				(⁵)
Ethiopia.....	.8	.8	(⁵)	1.4
Finland.....	43.0	43.0	4.3	40.5
France.....	35.7	35.7	5.2	45.0
Germany.....	1.2	1.2		16.1
Ghana.....	24.9	15.9	.1	7.0
Greece.....	127.8	127.8	20.9	147.1
Guatemala.....				.3
Guinea.....	30.7	30.7	(⁵)	3.8
Hong Kong.....				4.0
Iceland.....	16.3	16.3	1.6	17.5
India.....	3,875.7	3,824.2	201.6	2,963.0
Indonesia.....	291.9	292.3	3.5	71.4
Iran.....	61.1	61.1	6.0	66.5
Ireland.....				.1
Israel.....	334.2	334.2	64.7	335.9
Italy.....	144.2	144.2	4.2	150.1
Ivory Coast.....	3.1	3.1	(⁵)	2.7
Jamaica.....				.1
Japan.....	146.3	146.3		157.8
Jordan.....	5.9	5.9	.1	3.1
Kenya.....				.3
Korea.....	655.2	576.0	1.1	556.5
Lebanon.....				2.7
Liberia.....				(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 15.—Title I, Public Law 480—Status of foreign currencies as of June 30, 1968—Continued

Country	Agreement amounts through June 30, 1968	Collections through June 30, 1968 ¹		Disbursements by agencies through June 30, 1968 ^{3,4}
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²	
Luxembourg.....				(⁵) 1.8
Malaysia.....				.1
Mali.....	.6	.6		31.7
Mexico.....	25.2	25.2	5.8	41.0
Morocco.....	73.1	62.1	2.3	1.3
Nepal.....			.3	7.9
Netherlands.....	.3	.3		(⁵) 1.1
Nicaragua.....				1.0
Nigeria.....				1,114.2
Norway.....				.2
Pakistan.....	1,242.0	1,194.0	54.9	12.9
Panama.....				39.2
Paraguay.....	16.0	16.0	.9	53.0
Peru.....	40.0	40.0	3.4	44.9
Philippines.....	53.2	53.2	2.2	7.8
Poland.....	519.5	519.5		2.1
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1		.2
Senegal.....	3.3	3.3		(⁵) .7
Sierra Leone.....				428.3
Singapore.....				18.4
South Africa.....				2.3
Spain.....	488.0	488.0	25.3	14.1
Sudan.....	37.8	26.4	.2	25.4
Sweden.....				5.8
Switzerland.....				63.1
Syrian Arab Republic.....	34.9	34.9	1.2	467.9
Thailand.....	4.3	4.3	.3	543.1
Tunisia.....	85.3	81.1	2.5	57.3
Turkey.....	487.9	487.9	52.0	21.1
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	798.7	798.7	59.3	1.2
United Kingdom.....	48.5	48.5		468.9
Uruguay.....	36.2	36.2	2.8	484.3
Venezuela.....				
Vietnam.....	545.5	462.5	.6	
Yugoslavia.....	619.8	619.8	56.7	
Total.....	12,143.0	11,820.3	630.8	9,438.2

¹ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

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

³ Prior to July 1, 1961 disbursements under sections 104(c), (g), and (f) grants were calculated at collection rates; section 104(a) sales at current Treasury selling rates; section 104(f) loans at loan agreement rates; section 104(b)(1), (e) loans, (b)(2), through (b)(5) 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 sections 104(a) through (j) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter market rates.

⁴ Disbursements exceed collections in some countries because of conversions from other currencies.

⁵ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE 16.—Title I, Public Law 480—Status of foreign currencies as of June 30, 1968

[In million dollar equivalents]

Uses as specified in section 104	Transfer to agency accounts	Disbursements by agency
104(c), Common defense.....	1, 194. 1	1, 152. 3
104(e), Procurement and rehabilitation of vehicles for Asian countries.....	2. 9	2. 9
104(e), Loans to private enterprises.....	486. 1	281. 7
104(f), Grants for economic development.....	1, 780. 7	1, 603. 4
104(f), Loans to foreign governments.....	5, 532. 7	4, 575. 6
104(h), Finance programs related to population growth problems.....	17. 7	8. 2
Total United States uses.....	2, 764. 8	1, 814. 5
Total.....	11, 779. 0	9, 438. 6
United States Uses		
Agency for International Development:		
104(d), Emergency relief grants.....	5. 8	5. 0
104(g), Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries.....	108. 5	86. 7
Agriculture: 104(a), Trade fairs; 104(b)(1), Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3), Scientific activities.....	423. 1	136. 9
Commerce: 104(a), Trade fairs; 104(b)(1), Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3), Scientific activities.....	7. 5	10. 6
Defense: 104(a), Military family housing 104(a), other programs.....	98. 0	91. 2
	3. 3	1. 8
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(b)(2), International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3), Scientific activities.....	88. 5	49. 6
Interior: 104(b)(3), Scientific activities.....	1. 7	1. 3
Library of Congress: 104(b)(5), Evaluating foreign publications.....	9. 2	7. 4
National Science Foundation: 104(b)(3), Scientific activities.....	11. 9	7. 7
Smithsonian Institution: 104(b)(3), Scientific activities.....	4. 9	2. 4
State:		
104(a), American-sponsored schools and studies; 104(b)(2), international educational and exchange activities; 104(b)(3), preservation of ancient Nubian monuments, and 104(d), Emergency relief grants.....	336. 1	160. 7
104(b)(4), acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad.....	38. 1	27. 7
Treasury:		
104(a), payment of U.S. obligations.....	1, 523. 1	1, 140. 2
104(j), Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and nonprofit organizations.....	9. 6	9. 6
U.S. Information Agency: 104(a), translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audio-visual materials.....	95. 5	75. 7
Total United States uses.....	2, 764. 8	1, 814. 5

TABLE 17.—Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency under section 104, title I, in 1968 and cumulative ¹

[Thousands of dollars]

Purpose	Responsible agency	1968 obligated/expended	Cumulative obligated/expended
Section 104:			
(a) To pay U.S. obligations.....	Treasury.....	130,500	1,140,200
(b) To carry out programs of U.S. Government agencies to:			
(1) Help develop new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.	Agriculture.....	15,039	125,154
(2) Assist international educational/cultural exchange programs and activities of American educational institutions under various Acts.	State.....	14,695	115,600
	{ Agriculture.....	6,292	42,599
	{ HEW.....	¹ 18,709	¹ 71,000
	{ Interior.....	88	1,629
	{ Smithsonian.....	2,300	4,702
	{ National Science Foundation.	1,684	14,620
(3) Collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific/technological information; and support scientific and medical activities and research.	{ State.....	3,536	31,693
	{ Defense.....		¹ 89,600
(4) Acquire buildings, grounds, and furnishings for U.S. use.	Library of Congress.....	2,656	8,350
(5) Finance various activities pertaining to the evaluation, acquisition, cataloguing, and dissemination of foreign books and periodicals.			
(c) To procure goods and services for common defense....	Defense, AID.....	85,600	¹ 1,152,000
(d) To meet emergency non-food requirements.....	AID.....	1,036	2,980
(e) To lend to private business.....	AID.....	45,500	364,400
(f) To promote multilateral agricultural and economic development.	AID.....	91,100	5,700,000
(g) To purchase goods or services of other friendly countries.	AID.....	14,900	¹ 86,700
(h) To finance programs for maternal welfare, child health and nutrition, and voluntary population control.	AID.....	¹ 50,000	¹ 57,968
(i) To pay foreign costs of the farmer-to-farmer program authorized by section 406 of Public Law 480.	Agriculture.....	(²)	(²)
(j) To sell for dollars to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations	Treasury.....	4,800	12,300
(k) To pay for pest control programs.....	Agriculture.....	(³)	(³)

¹ Figures bearing this footnote reference are for fiscal year 1968, or cumulative through June 30, 1968. All others are for calendar year 1968, or cumulative through Dec. 31, 1968.

² The legislative authority contained in section 406 of the act has not yet been implemented.

³ This use of foreign currencies was added by Public Law 90-436, approved July 29, 1968. Although one agreement signed after that date provided for allocations of currencies for this purpose, specific pest control programs had not been established by the end of 1968.

Malagasy Republic.....	29	3	26							26	
Mali.....	3, 137	1, 046	2, 091		2, 091						
Mauritania.....	105	19	86	17	13		1	55			
Morocco.....	137, 996	16, 059	121, 937	109, 894	10, 708	265	70	192		808	
Niger.....	1, 871	778	1, 093	61	646	133		234	19		
Nigeria.....	6, 927	700	6, 227			1, 138		2, 019	3, 070		
Rwanda.....	2, 005	700	1, 305	700		550		55			
Rwanda-Urundi.....	2, 619	1, 275	1, 344	423	299	108		514			
Senegal.....	4, 470	880	3, 590		3, 590						
Somali Republic.....	6, 302	1, 572	4, 730	489	4, 089	152					
Sudan.....	10	1	9					9			
Tanzania.....	13, 775	2, 180	11, 595	138	10, 358	60	35	1, 004			
Togo.....	1, 202	300	902		662	221	19				
Tunisia.....	176, 471	18, 434	158, 037	135, 827	9, 777	4, 226	181	5, 908	4	2, 114	
Uganda.....	360	56	304		304						
Upper Volta.....	2, 566	1, 001	1, 565		1, 565						
Near East and South Asia (total).....	636, 770	109, 071	527, 699	411, 934	51, 109	23, 557	106	13, 863		22, 656	4, 474
Afghanistan.....	105, 605	22, 026	83, 579	81, 944	1, 635						
Ceylon.....	9, 289	1, 123	8, 166	4, 821						3, 345	
Cyprus.....	14, 853	1, 595	13, 258	12, 357	901						
Greece.....	3, 526	249	3, 277	3, 277							
India.....	44, 648	9, 677	34, 971	14, 885	6, 712	2, 556		7, 152		3, 666	
Iran.....	31, 258	5, 882	25, 376	19, 018	5, 587	660		111			
Iraq.....	4, 968	1, 210	3, 758	3, 373		258	89	38			
Israel.....	825	100	725	25		362		338			
Jordan.....	56, 833	7, 921	48, 912	41, 496	7, 335	81					
Lebanon.....	16, 795	1, 282	15, 513	14, 750	763						
Nepal.....	5, 197	972	4, 225	4, 039	73	48	17	48			
Pakistan.....	102, 950	11, 028	91, 922	60, 818	2, 887	6, 754		2, 308		14, 681	4, 474
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27, 417	4, 867	22, 550	18, 082	4, 468						
Turkey.....	25, 027	1, 500	23, 527	16, 077		3, 542		3, 867		41	
United Arab Republic.....	24, 348	3, 600	20, 748		20, 748						
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	153, 171	34, 348	118, 823	108, 604		9, 296				923	
Yemen.....	10, 060	1, 691	8, 369	8, 368				1			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968 —Continued

[Thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ²	Total commodities	Commodities							
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ³	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Rice	Raw cotton
Far East and Pacific (total).....	499,984	100,102	399,882	243,324	58,386	36,586	969	34,379	9,545	13,305	3,388
Cambodia.....	2,343		2,343							2,343	
China, Republic of.....	32,019	4,406	27,613	20,109		2,681		3,078		1,448	297
Hong Kong.....	3,857	616	3,241		2,400					786	55
Indonesia.....	1,605	495	1,110	627	271	207			5		
Japan.....	36,992	35	36,957	28,946				8,011			
Korea.....	233,791	47,393	186,398	155,355	13,487	788		13,902			2,866
Laos.....	3,559	1,118	2,441	434	802	161		55		839	4,150
Malaysia.....	2,308	725	1,583	1,091	65			168	259		
Philippines.....	6,123	1,334	4,789	808	2,412	1,528		41			
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	955	7,394		606					6,788	
Vietnam.....	169,038	43,025	126,013	35,954	38,343	31,221	969	9,124	9,281	1,101	20
Latin America (total).....	186,055	28,735	157,320	36,281	28,791	17,234	3,999	62,321	1,326	4,840	2,528
Bolivia.....	18,415	537	17,878	10,482	2	1,342	14	486		3,024	2,528
Brazil.....	89,649	17,230	72,419	11,442	12,589	7,750	1,996	38,329	313		
British Honduras.....	273		273	22	25	106	46	44		30	
Chile.....	8,167	1,101	7,066	677	134	316		5,817	122		
Colombia.....	11	1	10	4	1	3		2			
Costa Rica.....	4,127	636	3,491		1,065	926	51	1,393		56	
Dominican Republic.....	5,158	1,071	4,087	581	1,427	748	445	780	106		
Ecuador.....	785	96	689	260	237	109		83			
El Salvador.....	1,127	262	865	289	95	193		250	38		
Guatemala.....	3,238		3,238		3,238						

Guyana.....	1,611	230	1,381	355	106	122		734	64	
Haiti.....	3,476	67	3,409	207	133	180	1,210	43		1636
Honduras.....	534	50	484	102	92	59	70	79		82
Jamaica.....	6,775	1,078	5,697	710	639	1,595		2,580	173	
Mexico.....	2,942	612	2,330	1,092	1,009	56		173		
Peru.....	38,957	5,552	33,405	10,056	7,418	3,729	167	11,525	510	
St. Lucia.....	30	9	21		21					
Uruguay.....	780	203	577	2	560			3		12

World food program (total).....	183,182	34,640	148,542	61,219	53,565	11,945		21,812	1	
Afghanistan.....	3,170	890	2,280	1,390		578		312		
Algeria.....	12,591	1,160	11,431	9,752		889		790		
Barbados.....	159	20	139	78				61		
Botswana (Bechuanaland).....	15,998	3,775	12,223		7,351	1,399		3,473		
Bolivia.....	1,645	203	1,442	1,211		201		30		
Brazil.....	3,829	662	3,167	575	612	495		1,485		
Burundi.....	1,257	219	1,038	148	628	137		125		
Cambodia.....	28	4	24			24				
Central African Republic.....	290	65	225	11	145	62		7		
Chad.....	2,377	257	2,120	2,120						
Chile.....	2,408	216	2,192	749	1,095	187		161		
China, Republic of.....	4,324	704	3,620	2,849		534		237		
Colombia.....	4,863	727	4,136	854	1,057	636		1,589		
Congo (Brazzaville).....	274	45	229	112	30	65		22		
Costa Rica.....	866	135	731	393	60	147		131		
Cyprus.....	1,573	500	1,073	188	742	55		88		
Dahomey.....	565	117	448		448					
Dominican Republic.....	241	75	166		166					
Ecuador.....	1,143	188	955	393	213	136		213		
Gabon.....	193	40	153	114		39				
Ghana.....	3,674	685	2,989	72	2,453	464				
Greece.....	74		74	27	47					
Guinea.....	153	22	131	81		16		34		
Guyana.....	59	13	46	28		8		10		
India.....	49,782	10,274	39,508	11,499	20,221			7,788		
Indonesia.....	3,283	841	2,442	624	1,431	119		268		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, value of commodities by area and country, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968¹—Continued

[Thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Ocean transportation ²	Total commodities	Commodities								
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils ³	Dry beans	Milk and milk products	Blended food	Rice	Raw cotton	
World food program—Continued												
Iran.....	281	65	216	216								
Iraq.....	1,078	172	906	724	28	107			47			
Jamaica.....	980	143	837	185	128	271			253			
Jordan.....	6,707	1,341	5,366	2,518	2,073	514			261			
Korea.....	5,422	1,237	4,185	4,134	51							
Laos.....	34	3	31	9	7	8			7			
Lebanon.....	2,647	458	2,189	2,070	20	45			54			
Lesotho (Basutoland).....	1,693	325	1,368		412	315			640	1		
Liberia.....	97	20	77	37		15			25			
Malawi.....	125	22	103	29	42	32						
Mali.....	1,944	327	1,617	24	1,364	147			82			
Malta.....	1,080	360	720		720							
Mauritania.....	308	62	246	170	6	70						
Mauritius.....	817	260	557		557							
Morocco.....	4,730	600	4,130	3,242	436	181			271			
Nepal.....	566	190	376	152	224							
Nigeria.....	171	65	106		106							
Paraguay.....	104	20	84	40		13			31			
Peru.....	2,215	464	1,751	728	536	255			232			
Philippines.....	1,137	223	914	95	790	9			20			
Rwanda.....	118	20	98		20	78						
Sarawak.....	32	7	25			25						
Senegal.....	694	83	611		584				27			
Somali Republic.....	191	60	131		97	34						
Sudan.....	2,458	261	2,197	1,436	535	111			115			

Surinam.....	94	14	80	47		33					
Syria.....	7,230	1,687	5,543	2,255	1,939	535		814			
Tanzania.....	2,545	520	2,025	250	1,149	303		323			
Thailand.....	42	3	39	27		12					
Togo.....	460	109	351		224	61		66			
Trinidad and Tobago.....	176	12	164	119	4	23		18			
Tunisia.....	4,947	813	4,134	1,330	2,150	279		375			
Turkey.....	9,747	1,535	8,212	5,783	605	1,076		748			
Uganda.....	1,022	150	872		475	149		248			
United Arab Republic.....	5,220	871	4,349	2,070	1,113	901		265			
Upper Volta.....	977	255	722	166	420	88		48			
Vietnam.....	138	25	113	81		32					
Zambia.....	136	21	115	14	51	32		18			
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 ⁵	2,241,995	343,868	1,898,127	1,173,519	295,172	130,893	8,601	205,462	13,998	51,651	18,831
Ocean freight:											
Title II foreign donations.....	519,649	519,649									
Purchase title I currencies.....	7,840	7,840									
Grand total (CCC cost) ⁵	2,769,484	871,357	1,898,127								
Total—Title II Government-to- Government and WFP (Estimated market value) ⁶	1,867,173	343,868	1,523,305	962,286	209,572	116,495	6,623	172,588	12,458	30,990	12,293

¹ Transfer authorizations issued at CCC cost and ocean transportation financed under title II Public Law 480.

² Includes transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

³ Includes butter and butter oil.

⁴ 385,000 meters of cotton cloth.

⁵ Excludes approximately \$22 million ocean freight for fiscal years 1955 and 1956 financed under the Mutual Security Act.

⁶ Calculated on the ratio of current market prices to CCC cost.

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, value of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued calendar year 1968

[Thousands of dollars]

	Total	Ocean transportation and other costs ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Milk and milk products	Blended food
Government to Government								
Africa (total).....	14, 279	2, 725	11, 554	4, 945	31	1, 211	2, 245	3, 122
Kenya.....	146	35	111	30			48	33
Niger.....	327	115	212	38	31	41	83	19
Nigeria.....	6, 927	700	6, 227			1, 138	2, 019	3, 070
Tunisia.....	6, 879	1, 875	5, 004	4, 877		32	95	
Near East and South Asia (total).....	21, 072	6, 525	14, 547	12, 808		1, 739		
India.....	1, 452	525	927	927				
Jordan.....	1, 017	300	717	636		81		
Pakistan.....	2, 560	1, 100	1, 460	1, 460				
UNRWA.....	16, 043	4, 600	11, 443	9, 785		1, 658		
Far East and Pacific (total).....	89, 280	25, 700	63, 580	38, 008	7, 144	7, 587	6, 453	4, 388
Indonesia.....	947	275	672	568		104		
Korea.....	47, 800	13, 700	34, 100	31, 100		230	21, 770	
Malaysia.....	2, 308	725	1, 583	1, 091	65		168	259
Vietnam.....	38, 225	11, 000	27, 225	5, 249	7, 079	7, 253	3, 515	4, 129

Latin America (total)-----	9, 121	1, 993	7, 128	2, 212	556	1, 200	2, 261	899
Brazil-----	708	160	548	245	-----	240	-----	63
Chile-----	934	215	719	329	81	123	64	122
Dominican Republic-----	392	85	307	84	45	72	-----	106
El Salvador-----	162	35	127	31	-----	24	34	38
Guyana-----	541	100	441	244	28	78	31	60
Peru-----	6, 384	1, 398	4, 986	1, 279	402	663	2, 132	510
Total government to government-----	133, 752	36, 943	96, 809	57, 973	7, 731	11, 737	10, 959	8, 409
World Food Program								
Europe (total)-----	295	100	195	-----	195	-----	-----	-----
Malta-----	295	100	195	-----	195	-----	-----	-----
Africa (total)-----	5, 953	1, 516	4, 437	717	2, 949	475	296	-----
Botswana-----	703	240	463	-----	463	-----	-----	-----
Central African Republic-----	61	15	46	11	16	12	7	-----
Dahomey-----	353	80	273	-----	273	-----	-----	-----
Ghana-----	531	110	421	-----	318	103	-----	-----
Lesotho-----	374	125	249	-----	239	10	-----	-----
Liberia-----	97	20	77	37	-----	15	25	-----
Malawi-----	40	9	31	21	-----	10	-----	-----
Mali-----	1, 150	225	925	-----	788	55	82	-----
Mauritius-----	65	20	45	-----	45	-----	-----	-----
Nigeria-----	171	65	106	-----	106	-----	-----	-----
Senegal-----	48	12	36	-----	36	-----	-----	-----
Somali Republic-----	191	60	131	-----	97	34	-----	-----
Tanzania-----	914	195	719	-----	436	101	182	-----
Togo-----	108	25	83	-----	83	-----	-----	-----
Tunisia-----	1, 008	285	723	610	-----	113	-----	-----
Upper Volta-----	139	30	109	38	49	22	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 19.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, value of commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued, calendar year 1968—Continued

	Total	Ocean transportation and other costs ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Milk and milk products	Blended food
Near East and South Asia (total).....	10,689	3,695	6,994	1,963	4,529	206	296	
Afghanistan.....	292	100	192	122		50	20	
Cyprus.....	461	130	331	188		55	88	
India.....	7,122	2,690	4,432	1,088	3,270		74	
Jordan.....	2,270	605	1,665	467	1,035	76	87	
Nepal.....	344	120	224		224			
Turkey.....	200	50	150	98		25	27	
Far East and Pacific (total).....	1,854	590	1,264	1,264				
Indonesia.....	959	335	624	624				
Korea.....	895	255	640	640				

Latin America (total)-----	2, 473	443	2, 030	635	249	275	871	-----
Chile-----	491	110	381	275	-----	-----	106	-----
Colombia-----	685	75	610	-----	-----	105	505	-----
Dominican Republic-----	241	75	166	-----	166	-----	-----	-----
Ecuador-----	544	80	464	259	-----	85	120	-----
Guyana-----	59	13	46	28	-----	8	10	-----
Jamaica-----	453	90	363	73	83	77	130	-----
Total world food program-----	21, 264	6, 344	14, 920	4, 579	7, 922	956	1, 463	-----
Total-----	155, 016	43, 287	111, 729	62, 552	15, 653	12, 693	12, 422	8, 409
Ocean freight-vol. agency-----	59, 398	59, 398	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Purchase title I currencies-----	4, 151	4, 151	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand total (CCC cost)-----	218, 565	106, 836	111, 729	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total (estimated market value)-----	134, 222	43, 287	90, 935	50, 519	11, 182	11, 323	10, 449	7, 426

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

² CCC cost.

TABLE 20.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, value by commodity groups under transfer authorizations issued, calendar year 1968

[By purpose and country, in thousands of dollars]²

Purpose and country	Total	Ocean transportation and other costs ¹	Total commodities	Commodities				
				Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Milk and milk products	Blended food
Refugees (total).....	18,165	5,275	12,890	11,111		1,779		
Jordan.....	1,017	300	717	636		81		
UNRWA.....	16,043	4,600	11,443	9,785		1,658		
World food program.....	1,105	375	730	690		40		
Disaster (total).....	81,389	23,015	58,374	28,032	8,386	8,683	5,953	7,320
Chile.....	216	50	166	69	11	33	18	35
India.....	1,452	525	927	927				
Korea.....	28,270	8,600	19,670	19,670				
Nigeria.....	6,927	700	6,227			1,138	2,019	3,070
Pakistan.....	2,560	1,100	1,460	1,460				
Peru.....	1,613	355	1,258	296	226	249	401	86
Vietnam.....	38,225	11,000	27,225	5,249	7,079	7,253	3,515	4,129
World food program.....	2,126	685	1,441	361	1,070	10		
Total emergency programs.....	99,554	28,290	71,264	39,143	8,386	10,462	5,953	7,320
Economic development (total).....	43,224	12,562	30,662	20,160	7,098	1,448	1,260	696
Brazil.....	708	160	548	245		240		63
Chile.....	718	165	553	260	70	90	46	87
Dominican Republic.....	392	85	307	84	45	72		106

El Salvador.....	162	35	127	31		24	34	38
Guyana.....	541	100	441	244	28	78	31	60
Indonesia.....	947	275	672	568		104		
Kenya.....	146	35	111	30			48	33
Korea.....	13,320	3,925	9,395	9,395				
Malaysia.....	2,308	725	1,583	1,091	65		168	259
Peru.....	405	118	287	145	38	54		50
Tunisia.....	6,326	1,750	4,576	4,576				
World food program.....	17,251	5,189	12,062	3,491	6,852	786	933	
Child feeding (total).....	12,238	2,435	9,803	3,249	169	783	5,209	393
Korea.....	6,210	1,175	5,035	2,035		230	2,770	
Niger.....	327	115	212	38	31	41	83	19
Peru.....	4,366	925	3,441	838	138	360	1,731	374
Tunisia.....	553	125	428	301		32	95	
World food program.....	782	95	687	37		120	530	
Total economic development and child feeding.....	55,462	14,997	40,465	23,409	7,267	2,231	6,469	1,089
Total.....	155,016	43,287	111,729	62,552	15,653	12,693	12,422	8,409
Ocean freight—volume agency.....	59,398	59,398						
Purchase title I currencies.....	4,151	4,151						
Grand total.....	218,565	106,836	111,729					
Total—title II Government-to-Government and WFP (Estimated Market Value).....	134,222	43,287	90,935	50,519	11,182	11,323	10,449	7,462

¹ Including transportation to point of entry for landlocked countries.

² CCC cost.

TABLE 21.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, quantities by commodity groups under transfer authorization issued, calendar year 1968

[By purpose and country—in metric tons]

Purpose and country	Total	Bread grains	Coarse grains	Fats and oils	Milk and milk products	Blended food
Refugees (total).....	153,301	148,278	-----	5,023	-----	-----
Jordan.....	8,501	8,276	-----	225	-----	-----
UNRWA.....	135,719	131,034	-----	4,685	-----	-----
World food program.....	9,081	8,968	-----	113	-----	-----
Disaster (total).....	557,977	362,382	124,408	21,519	10,316	39,352
Chile.....	1,373	843	220	93	31	186
India.....	12,700	12,700	-----	-----	-----	-----
Korea.....	262,525	262,525	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nigeria.....	20,504	-----	-----	500	3,500	16,504
Pakistan.....	20,000	20,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peru.....	9,553	2,982	4,720	694	694	463
Vietnam.....	205,132	58,639	97,999	20,204	6,091	22,199
World food program.....	26,190	4,693	21,469	28	-----	-----
Total emergency programs.....	711,278	510,660	124,408	26,542	10,316	39,352
Economic development (total).....	342,967	266,289	67,489	3,347	2,224	3,618
Brazil.....	3,171	2,674	-----	158	-----	339
Chile.....	4,756	3,250	705	251	79	471
Dominican Republic.....	2,729	1,120	899	203	-----	507
El Salvador.....	668	359	-----	69	60	180
Guyana.....	3,903	3,029	280	216	54	324
Indonesia.....	6,440	6,154	-----	286	-----	-----
Kenya.....	580	343	-----	-----	60	177
Korea.....	128,828	128,828	-----	-----	-----	-----
Malaysia.....	14,029	10,996	1,351	-----	292	1,390
Peru.....	2,949	1,803	756	160	-----	230
Tunisia.....	62,684	62,684	-----	-----	-----	-----
World food program.....	112,230	45,049	63,498	2,004	1,679	-----
Child feeding (total).....	57,802	41,049	3,446	2,161	9,054	2,092
Korea.....	31,923	26,483	-----	640	4,800	-----
Niger.....	1,267	362	559	94	170	82
Peru.....	18,703	9,804	2,887	1,002	3,000	2,010
Tunisia.....	4,172	3,917	-----	90	165	-----
World food program.....	1,737	483	-----	335	919	-----
Total economic development and child Feeding.....	400,769	307,338	70,935	5,508	11,278	5,710
Grand total.....	1,112,047	817,998	195,343	32,050	21,594	45,062

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480 government-to-government and world food programs—Cost of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968¹

[Thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total)-----	189, 985	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)-----	519, 776	235, 131	23, 979	28, 916	-----	231, 750	-----
Algeria-----	83, 870	66, 647	-----	-----	-----	17, 223	-----
Burundi-----	263	-----	-----	263	-----	-----	-----
Central African Republic-----	464	-----	-----	451	-----	13	-----
Chad-----	126	88	-----	-----	-----	38	-----
Congo-----	16, 277	16, 277	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dahomey-----	1, 300	508	-----	-----	-----	792	-----
Ethiopia-----	15, 124	12, 576	-----	-----	-----	2, 548	-----
Ghana-----	605	605	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guinea-----	1, 763	1, 740	-----	-----	-----	23	-----
Kenya-----	12, 682	12, 186	-----	-----	-----	496	-----
Libya-----	27, 457	27, 457	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Malagasy Republic-----	29	29	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mali-----	3, 137	3, 137	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mauritania-----	105	105	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco-----	137, 996	20, 990	-----	10, 054	-----	106, 952	-----
Niger-----	1, 871	1, 176	695	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nigeria-----	6, 927	6, 927	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rwanda-----	2, 005	2, 005	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ruanda-Urundi-----	2, 619	2, 619	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Senegal-----	4, 470	4, 470	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Somali Republic-----	6, 302	6, 187	-----	-----	-----	115	-----
Sudan-----	10	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tanzania-----	13, 775	12, 736	-----	959	-----	80	-----
Togo-----	1, 202	1, 119	-----	83	-----	-----	-----
Tunisia-----	176, 471	32, 971	23, 284	16, 746	-----	103, 470	-----
Uganda-----	360	-----	-----	360	-----	-----	-----
Upper Volta-----	2, 566	2, 566	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Near East—South Asia (total)-----	636, 770	386, 575	825	155, 059	1, 424	92, 887	-----
Afghanistan-----	105, 605	20, 084	-----	-----	-----	85, 521	-----
Ceylon-----	9, 289	9, 289	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cyprus-----	14, 853	14, 853	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Greece (Crete)-----	3, 526	3, 526	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480 government-to-government and world food programs—Cost of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968¹—Continued

[Thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Near East—South Asia—Con.							
India.....	44,648	39,986	-----	466	1,424	2,772	-----
Iran.....	31,258	27,880	-----	-----	-----	3,378	-----
Iraq.....	4,968	3,752	-----	-----	-----	1,216	-----
Israel.....	825	-----	825	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jordan.....	56,833	55,816	-----	1,017	-----	-----	-----
Lebanon.....	16,795	16,795	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nepal.....	5,197	4,792	-----	405	-----	-----	-----
Pakistan.....	102,950	102,950	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Syrian Arab Republic.....	27,417	27,417	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Turkey.....	25,027	25,027	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
United Arab Republic.....	24,348	24,348	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNRWA (Palestine Refugees).....	153,171	-----	-----	153,171	-----	-----	-----
Yemen.....	10,060	10,060	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Far East and Pacific (total).....	499,984	243,803	80,354	1,160	3,198	171,469	-----
Cambodia.....	2,343	2,343	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
China, Republic of.....	32,019	3,997	11,827	-----	321	15,874	-----
Hong Kong.....	3,857	-----	-----	-----	957	2,900	-----
Indonesia.....	1,605	163	-----	-----	-----	1,442	-----
Japan.....	36,992	245	36,747	-----	-----	-----	-----
Korea.....	233,791	73,921	31,780	-----	1,898	126,192	-----
Laos.....	3,559	3,559	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Malaysia.....	2,308	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,308	-----
Philippines.....	6,123	21	-----	-----	-----	6,102	-----
Ryukyu Islands.....	8,349	8,349	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	169,038	151,205	-----	1,160	22	16,651	-----
Latin America (total).....	186,055	53,234	98,047	-----	-----	34,774	-----
Bolivia.....	18,415	17,459	49	-----	-----	907	-----
Brazil.....	89,649	4,958	60,616	-----	-----	24,075	-----
British Honduras.....	273	273	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chile.....	8,167	902	6,547	-----	-----	718	-----
Colombia.....	11	-----	-----	-----	-----	11	-----
Costa Rica.....	4,127	1,677	2,450	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dominican Republic.....	5,158	3,075	-----	-----	-----	2,083	-----
Ecuador.....	785	185	-----	-----	-----	600	-----
El Salvador.....	1,127	572	-----	-----	-----	555	-----
Guatemala.....	3,238	3,238	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guyana.....	1,611	-----	947	-----	-----	664	-----
Haiti.....	3,476	3,476	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Honduras.....	534	211	-----	-----	-----	323	-----
Jamaica.....	6,775	40	6,194	-----	-----	541	-----
Mexico.....	2,942	216	-----	-----	-----	2,726	-----
Peru.....	38,957	16,172	21,244	-----	-----	1,541	-----
St. Lucia.....	30	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	-----
Uruguay.....	780	780	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480 government-to-government and world food programs—Cost of commodities, classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968¹—Continued

[Thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
World food program (total)-----	183, 182	33, 615	15, 010	2, 652	-----	131, 905	-----
Afghanistan-----	3, 170		1, 875			1, 295	
Algeria-----	12, 591	2, 474	109			10, 008	
Barbados-----	159		159				
Bolivia-----	1, 645					1, 645	
Botswana (Bechuanaland)-----	15, 998	4, 742	4, 761			6, 495	
Brazil-----	3, 829		3, 829				
Burundi-----	1, 257	25				1, 232	
Cambodia-----	28					28	
Central African Republic-----	290			229		61	
Chad-----	2, 377		99			2, 278	
Chile-----	2, 408	210				2, 198	
China, Republic of-----	4, 324					4, 324	
Colombia-----	4, 863		1, 238			3, 625	
Congo (Brazzaville)-----	274	12		26		236	
Costa Rica-----	866					866	
Cyprus-----	1, 573					1, 573	
Dahomey-----	565					565	
Dominican Republic-----	241	241					
Ecuador-----	1, 143					1, 143	
Gabon-----	193		193				
Ghana-----	3, 674					3, 674	
Greece-----	74					74	
Guinea-----	153					153	
Guyana-----	59					59	
India-----	49, 782	19, 629				30, 153	
Indonesia-----	3, 283	1, 303		603		1, 377	
Iran-----	281	281					
Iraq-----	1, 078					1, 078	
Jamaica-----	980	71				909	
Jordan-----	6, 707			1, 306		5, 401	
Korea-----	5, 422					5, 422	
Laos-----	34					34	
Lebanon-----	2, 647					2, 647	
Lesotho (Basutoland)-----	1, 693	374	991			328	
Liberia-----	97		97				
Malawi-----	125					125	
Mali-----	1, 944					1, 944	
Malta-----	1, 080					1, 080	
Mauritania-----	308		308				
Mauritius-----	817	65				752	
Morocco-----	4, 730	3, 251	801			678	
Nepal-----	566					566	
Nigeria-----	171	171					
Paraguay-----	104					104	
Peru-----	2, 215	558				1, 657	
Philippines-----	1, 137					1, 137	
Rwanda-----	118					118	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—Title II, Public Law 480 government-to-government and world food programs—Cost of commodities, Classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968¹—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
World food program—Continued							
Sarawak.....	32	32					
Senegal.....	694					694	
Somali Republic.....	191					191	
Sudan.....	2,458					2,458	
Surinam.....	94					94	
Syria.....	7,230					7,230	
Tanzania.....	2,545			391		2,154	
Thailand.....	42					42	
Togo.....	460		142			318	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	176	176					
Tunisia.....	4,947					4,947	
Turkey.....	9,747					9,747	
Uganda.....	1,022			95		927	
United Arab Republic.....	5,220					5,220	
Upper Volta.....	977		408			569	
Vietnam.....	138					138	
Zambia.....	136			2		134	
Christmas Holiday.....	16,688						16,688
Other.....	29,554				9,554		
Total.....	2,241,995	1,039,084	273,721	217,291	22,617	662,785	26,497
Percent of total.....	100	46.3	12.2	9.7	1.0	29.6	1.2
Ocean freight: title III foreign food donations.....	519,649						519,649
Purchase title I currencies.....	7,840						7,840
Grand total.....	2,769,484	1,039,084	273,721	217,291	22,617	662,785	553,986

¹ Transfer authorizations issued 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.

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Europe (total).....	1, 154, 602	600, 277	256, 883	226, 159	11, 305	-----	59, 978
Austria.....	231, 211	25, 000	-----	206, 211	-----	-----	-----
Czechoslovakia.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Germany, Federal Republic.....	12, 687	9, 383	-----	2, 001	1, 303	-----	-----
Germany, Soviet occupied.....	5, 699	5, 699	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hungary.....	62, 408	62, 408	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Italy.....	422, 104	82, 843	256, 883	17, 947	4, 453	-----	59, 978
Spain.....	5, 549	-----	-----	-----	5, 549	-----	-----
Yugoslavia.....	394, 944	394, 944	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Africa (total).....	3, 218, 965	1, 500, 793	95, 797	159, 491	-----	1, 462, 884	-----
Algeria.....	462, 233	367, 499	-----	-----	-----	94, 734	-----
Burundi.....	1, 755	-----	-----	1, 755	-----	-----	-----
Central African Republic.....	2, 314	-----	-----	2, 291	-----	23	-----
Chad.....	735	500	-----	-----	-----	235	-----
Congo.....	93, 052	93, 052	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dahomey.....	10, 794	5, 688	-----	-----	-----	5, 106	-----
Ethiopia.....	105, 557	85, 087	-----	-----	-----	20, 470	-----
Ghana.....	5, 000	5, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guinea.....	9, 365	9, 166	-----	-----	-----	199	-----
Kenya.....	75, 491	73, 637	-----	-----	-----	1, 854	-----
Libya.....	216, 293	216, 293	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Malagasy Republic.....	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mali.....	20, 000	20, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mauritania.....	614	614	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Morocco.....	915, 374	161, 804	-----	54, 603	-----	698, 967	-----
Niger.....	7, 925	6, 000	1, 925	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nigeria.....	20, 504	20, 504	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rwanda.....	8, 044	8, 044	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ruanda-Urundi.....	12, 969	12, 969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Senegal.....	35, 200	35, 200	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Somali Republic.....	44, 013	43, 278	-----	-----	-----	735	-----
Sudan.....	25	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tanzania.....	94, 670	87, 591	-----	6, 629	-----	450	-----
Togo.....	11, 283	10, 544	-----	739	-----	-----	-----
Tunisia.....	1, 047, 905	223, 198	93, 872	90, 724	-----	640, 111	-----
Uganda.....	2, 750	-----	-----	2, 750	-----	-----	-----
Upper Volta.....	15, 000	15, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, quantities of commodities classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968—Continued

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child Feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Near East—South Asia (total).....	4, 231, 388	2, 480, 164	1, 874	1, 242, 235	5, 442	501, 673	-----
Afghanistan.....	583, 123	128, 754	-----	-----	-----	454, 369	-----
Ceylon.....	49, 068	49, 068	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cyprus.....	89, 947	89, 947	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Greece (Crete).....	19, 682	19, 682	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
India.....	286, 580	262, 719	-----	1, 019	5, 442	17, 400	-----
Iran.....	214, 735	191, 780	-----	-----	-----	22, 955	-----
Iraq.....	27, 342	20, 393	-----	-----	-----	6, 949	-----
Israel.....	1, 874	-----	1, 874	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jordan.....	391, 926	383, 425	-----	8, 501	-----	-----	-----
Lebanon.....	105, 937	105, 937	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nepal.....	28, 566	26, 903	-----	1, 663	-----	-----	-----
Pakistan.....	567, 149	567, 149	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Syrian Arab Republic.....	257, 717	257, 717	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Turkey.....	128, 329	128, 329	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
United Arab Republic.....	185, 903	185, 903	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNRWA (Palestine refugees).....	1, 231, 052	-----	-----	1, 231, 052	-----	-----	-----
Yemen.....	62, 458	62, 458	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Far East and Pacific (total).....	3, 182, 683	1, 460, 236	512, 482	7, 377	26, 988	1, 175, 600	-----
Cambodia.....	10, 000	10, 000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
China, Republic of.....	168, 720	22, 447	53, 223	-----	490	92, 560	-----
Hong Kong.....	23, 689	-----	-----	-----	3, 689	20, 000	-----
Indonesia.....	9, 895	729	-----	-----	-----	9, 166	-----
Japan.....	295, 742	2, 510	293, 232	-----	-----	-----	-----
Korea.....	1, 677, 815	604, 151	166, 027	-----	22, 777	884, 860	-----
Laos.....	22, 721	22, 721	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Malaysia.....	14, 029	-----	-----	-----	-----	14, 029	-----
Philippines.....	35, 678	203	-----	-----	-----	35, 475	-----
Ryukyu Islands.....	33, 923	33, 923	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vietnam.....	890, 471	763, 552	-----	7, 377	32	119, 510	-----
Latin America (total).....	862, 283	348, 068	291, 412	-----	-----	222, 803	-----
Bolivia.....	109, 019	104, 429	127	-----	-----	4, 463	-----
Brazil.....	351, 876	23, 172	177, 476	-----	-----	151, 228	-----
British Honduras.....	910	910	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chile.....	20, 647	5, 331	10, 560	-----	-----	4, 756	-----
Colombia.....	53	-----	-----	-----	-----	53	-----
Costa Rica.....	15, 916	12, 908	3, 008	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dominican Republic.....	33, 033	16, 845	-----	-----	-----	16, 188	-----
Ecuador.....	5, 210	2, 000	-----	-----	-----	3, 210	-----
El Salvador.....	6, 131	3, 831	-----	-----	-----	2, 300	-----
Guatemala.....	32, 518	32, 518	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, quantities of commodities classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968—Continued

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child Feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
Latin America—Continued							
Guyana.....	7,551		3,032			4,519	
Haiti.....	17,029	17,029					
Honduras.....	2,781	1,249				1,532	
Jamaica.....	23,709	371	19,238			4,100	
Mexico.....	24,386	2,134				22,252	
Peru.....	206,195	120,253	77,971			7,971	
St. Lucia.....	231					231	
Uruguay.....	5,088	5,088					
World Food Program (total).....	1,161,160	231,869	64,634	21,573		843,084	
Afghanistan.....	13,338		6,844			6,494	
Algeria.....	67,672	19,130	180			48,362	
Barbados.....	875		875				
Bolivia.....	7,288					7,288	
Botswana (Bechuanaland).....	136,064	43,919	22,107			70,038	
Brazil.....	19,159		19,159				
Burundi.....	10,940	198				10,742	
Cambodia.....	55					55	
Central African Republic.....	1,643			1,305		338	
Chad.....	12,880		550			12,330	
Chile.....	18,166	1,529				16,637	
China, Republic of.....	20,664					20,664	
Colombia.....	22,423		2,006			20,417	
Congo (Brazzaville).....	1,675	90		168		1,417	
Costa Rica.....	4,952					4,952	
Cyprus.....	9,754					9,754	
Dahomey.....	4,000					4,000	
Dominican Republic.....	3,457	3,457					
Ecuador.....	6,968					6,968	
Gabon.....	1,197		1,197				
Ghana.....	24,904					24,904	
Greece.....	704					704	
Guinea.....	1,244					1,244	
Guyana.....	383					383	
India.....	298,197	114,923				183,274	
Indonesia.....	26,807	11,353		4,660		10,794	
Iran.....	1,500	1,500					
Iraq.....	6,419					6,419	
Jamaica.....	5,486	1,064				4,422	
Jordan.....	46,965			10,848		36,117	
Korea.....	47,114					47,114	
Laos.....	223					223	
Lebanon.....	14,100					14,100	
Lesotho (Basutoland).....	9,532	5,021	1,602			2,909	
Liberia.....	569		569				
Malawi.....	917					917	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 23.—Title II, Public Law 480—Government-to-government and world food programs, quantities of commodities classified by purpose of programs, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968—Continued

Area and country	Total	Disaster	Child Feeding	Refugees	Voluntary agency	Economic development	Other
World Food Program—Continued							
Mali.....	14, 705					14, 705	
Malta.....	7, 055					7, 055	
Mauritania.....	2, 026		2, 026				
Mauritius.....	5, 150	400				4, 750	
Morocco.....	29, 605	21, 545	3, 965			4, 095	
Nepal.....	3, 495					3, 495	
Nigeria.....	2, 216	2, 216					
Paraguay.....	447					447	
Peru.....	12, 821	4, 000				8, 821	
Philippines.....	8, 813					8, 813	
Rwanda.....	439					439	
Sarawak.....	63	63					
Senegal.....	6, 596					6, 596	
Somali Republic.....	994					994	
Sudan.....	14, 034					14, 034	
Surinam.....	605					605	
Syria.....	43, 679					43, 679	
Tanzania.....	14, 165			2, 720		11, 445	
Thailand.....	406					406	
Togo.....	2, 760		1, 076			1, 684	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1, 461	1, 461					
Tunisia.....	36, 910					36, 910	
Turkey.....	49, 999					49, 999	
Uganda.....	6, 187			1, 867		4, 320	
United Arab Republic.....	40, 052					40, 052	
Upper Volta.....	6, 427		2, 478			3, 949	
Vietnam.....	864					864	
Zambia.....	952			5		947	
Christmas holiday.....	42, 162						42, 162
Other.....	¹ 26, 791				26, 791		
Total.....	13, 880, 034	6, 621, 407	1, 223, 082	1, 656, 835	70, 526	4, 206, 044	102, 140

¹ Includes emergency supplies of nonfat dry milk supplied to U.S. voluntary agencies and intergovernmental organizations, fiscal year 1960.

TABLE 24.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and value of shipments, fiscal year 1967 and 1968, July 1, 1968, through December 1968, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through December 1968

Country	Fiscal year 1967		Fiscal year 1968		July–Dec. 1968		Cumulative July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968	
	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Europe (total).....	150,913	13,587	104,783	15,527	24,873	3,474	6,704,074	892,248
Austria.....							86,403	22,670
Belgium.....							586	194
England.....							293	123
Finland.....							3,200	2,160
France.....							25,921	10,576
Germany.....							405,989	97,334
Italy.....	23,068	1,415					2,592,569	250,331
Malta.....	1,031	99	2,216	296	200	27	28,942	5,327
Netherlands.....							4	(²)
Poland.....	50,940	5,017	59,805	10,350	15,072	2,419	596,560	70,001
Portugal.....	28,364	1,514	26,525	2,170	9,601	1,028	465,997	51,209
Spain.....	23,981	3,247	13,644	2,622			971,527	186,846
Trieste.....								
Yugoslavia.....	23,529	2,295	2,593	89			1,526,083	195,477
Africa (total).....	531,082	31,931	348,307	22,535	125,706	7,082	3,675,392	267,465
Algeria.....	230,666	11,375			22,064	591	1,148,682	73,711
Basutoland (Lesotho).....	6,120	362	3,540	210	2,183	192	15,373	1,147
Belgian Congo.....							890	165
Burundi.....	48	8	759	77	30	7	10,159	1,501
Cameroons.....	163	29	21	5	725	72	5,281	468
Canary Islands.....							480	18
Central African Republic.....	15	3	45	10			378	50
Chad.....	83	15	89	15	66	17	1,203	204
Congo.....	40,856	2,682	54,801	3,345	6,091	359	248,281	18,957

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and value of shipments, fiscal year 1967 and 1968, July 1, 1968, through December 1968, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through December 1968—Continued

Country	Fiscal year 1967		Fiscal year 1968		July-Dec. 1968		Cumulative July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968	
	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Africa—Continued								
Dahomey.....	2, 274	122	1, 851	85	879	58	39, 724	2, 528
Ethiopia.....	6, 608	403	846	100	444	117	38, 803	3, 566
French Equatorial Africa.....							80	6
French West Africa.....							1, 180	239
Gabon.....	20	5	30	7			526	85
Gambia.....	1, 346	106	440	88	542	85	5, 874	812
Ghana.....	11, 089	1, 057	10, 779	955	3, 006	323	73, 748	7, 679
Guinea.....	49	5	30	6	80	21	226	47
Ivory Coast.....	224	41	117	20	114	29	1, 247	215
Kenya.....	5, 670	804	8, 683	665			38, 943	4, 074
Liberia.....	3, 658	381	1, 786	151	817	113	27, 640	2, 729
Libya.....							78, 358	7, 779
Malagasy Republic.....	4, 522	475	34	5			35, 456	3, 294
Malgache Republic.....							180	21
Malawi.....	322	47	111	13	127	17	937	135
Mali.....	190	41	88	7	86	22	529	96
Mauritania.....	648	32					5, 977	752
Morocco.....	90, 859	5, 434	124, 031	6, 184	57, 485	2, 553	1, 172, 372	82, 643
Niger.....							26	5
Nigeria.....	7, 526	661	12, 287	2, 080	17, 567	1, 331	69, 739	7, 098
Nyasaland.....							234	43
Rwanda.....	4, 044	291	7, 404	541	250	10	14, 458	1, 093
Rwanda Urundi.....							23, 025	1, 592
St. Helena.....	43	6	41	7			460	81
Senegal.....	44, 203	1, 705	39, 862	1, 522	39	1	147, 365	6, 742

Seychelles.....	450	46	285	38	152	15	1,964	232
Sierra Leone.....	9,770	892	6,943	730	2,554	246	56,979	5,871
Somalia.....	1,130	129	56	13	67	17	8,633	693
Somaliland, French.....	671	35	251	8			6,167	586
Sudan.....	270	51	152	31	66	17	1,234	222
Swaziland.....	163	25					694	109
Tanzania.....	17,475	1,927	19,997	2,235	946	39	113,882	9,908
Togo.....	3,969	220	1,011	49	802	76	27,273	2,323
Tunisia.....	29,310	2,000	46,600	3,048	4,771	488	204,717	14,346
Uganda.....	955	122	95	8			6,029	954
Upper Volta.....	5,673	395	5,242	277	3,753	266	39,830	2,620
Zanzibar.....							156	26

Near East—South Asia (total).....	754,404	55,624	783,201	55,805	328,783	22,038	8,347,856	862,482
Aden.....	135	26	76	14			997	169
Afghanistan.....					125	29	13,248	1,727
Ceylon.....	32,145	2,724	46,583	1,769	200	8	577,530	44,546
Cyprus.....							5,918	706
Egypt.....	124,782	7,596					1,680,035	156,703
Gaza.....	1,129	191	17,978	1,439	6,435	348	83,294	8,675
Goa.....							1,349	601
Greece.....	9,940	1,673	4,298	675			1,098,275	131,738
India.....	515,715	36,024	601,962	37,436	302,738	19,023	3,455,628	351,091
Iran.....	3,432	522	4,140	307	4	1	226,758	22,227
Iraq.....	350	73	201	35	358	87	58,083	4,531
Israel.....	5,834	423	9,368	542	2,677	190	129,773	14,865
Israel (W/B Jordan).....			25,797	1,039	6,428	414	32,225	1,453
Jordan.....	12,864	904	11,222	772	1,515	156	225,577	19,271
Lebanon.....	903	156	330	59	335	51	10,502	2,595
Mauritius.....	777	120					3,129	503
Nepal.....			30	6			30	6
Pakistan.....	3,379	611	799	182	561	143	373,744	53,565
Southern Yemen.....					169	44	169	44
Syria.....	671	93	209	50	641	82	15,549	2,251
Turkey.....	40,661	4,397	60,208	11,480	6,569	1,455	353,794	45,079
Yemen.....	1,723	91			28	7	2,249	136

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 24.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations through voluntary agencies—Quantities and value of shipments, fiscal year 1967 and 1968, July 1, 1968, through December 1968, and cumulative from July 1, 1954, through December 1968—Continued

Country	Fiscal year 1967		Fiscal year 1968		July-Dec. 1968		Cumulative July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968	
	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹	Quantity	Value ¹
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Far East—Pacific (total)-----	179, 135	14, 159	205, 941	15, 362	60, 795	7, 071	6, 047, 804	621, 796
British Solomon Islands-----	1, 925	119	1, 655	112	143	17	7, 395	622
Burma-----	2, 303	432	576	97	1, 686	370	25, 743	4, 573
Cambodia-----	39	8	6	1	-----	-----	477	85
China (Taiwan)-----	11, 341	990	21, 205	1, 498	-----	-----	950, 449	87, 253
Fiji-----	68	14	36	6	48	12	419	68
Hong Kong-----	8, 335	720	7, 116	409	2, 625	226	410, 802	39, 232
Indonesia-----	25, 647	1, 311	26, 540	1, 599	3, 074	437	229, 857	22, 542
Japan-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	194, 879	25, 308
Java-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	11
Korea-----	48, 835	2, 487	58, 220	2, 823	19, 483	1, 060	2, 125, 442	170, 535
Laos-----	1, 399	134	1, 597	125	303	21	28, 573	3, 493
Macao-----	1, 010	45	2, 646	116	705	35	57, 006	4, 823
Malaysia-----	7, 065	668	10, 843	927	3, 209	344	44, 142	3, 744
Malaya-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	29, 627	4, 795
New Guinea-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1, 544	267
North Borneo-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3, 111	478
Philippine Islands-----	40, 124	4, 501	41, 947	4, 677	21, 104	3, 352	732, 516	140, 331
Ryukyu Islands-----	21, 962	1, 692	25, 352	1, 537	5, 520	462	285, 860	23, 10
Sarawak-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9, 144	1, 365
Singapore-----	1, 121	119	1, 257	178	-----	-----	17, 666	2, 026
Thailand-----	1, 431	257	3, 931	915	1, 120	285	12, 561	2, 474
Tonga Islands-----	2, 916	235	1, 969	155	75	16	9, 594	737
Vietnam-----	3, 614	427	1, 045	187	1, 700	434	870, 937	83, 930
Latin America (total)-----	440, 225	42, 185	428, 695	42, 840	134, 616	14, 204	5, 369, 711	599, 649
Antigua-----	199	34	132	27	112	29	3, 495	623
Bahama Islands-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	921	294

Bolivia.....	8,070	943	4,918	531			116,612	18,641
Brazil.....	132,253	12,281	105,100	10,529	17,707	1,728	1,001,596	129,029
British Guiana (Guyana).....	1,329	123	496	45			13,099	1,690
British Honduras.....	1,098	123	517	61	238	33	18,407	2,075
Chile.....	44,183	3,828	63,475	7,214	15,583	709	889,615	90,988
Colombia.....	50,346	5,174	71,506	8,131	26,299	3,283	744,002	87,735
Costa Rica.....	5,157	474	3,776	392	2,125	237	29,551	3,409
Cuba.....							42,674	6,753
Dominica.....	811	47	163	13	60	19	7,294	914
Dominican Republic.....	45,199	4,330	35,844	3,692	23,156	2,822	342,420	34,909
Ecuador.....	19,513	1,829	17,079	1,282	4,815	471	172,454	17,994
El Salvador.....	15,535	1,654	8,623	493	3,438	490	117,129	13,729
French Guiana.....							482	93
French West Indies.....							514	74
Grenada.....	456	54	238	42	225	26	4,498	585
Guadeloupe.....	766	74	827	89	149	6	5,817	592
Guatemala.....	16,244	1,924	18,014	1,855	6,574	1,026	114,674	13,317
Haiti.....	9,966	694	18,574	1,325	14,858	857	156,946	13,497
Honduras.....	5,472	583	2,909	366	1,707	356	50,270	6,226
Jamaica.....	8,762	855	4,575	312	2,240	289	130,423	15,699
Martinique.....	604	79	449	52	113	7	4,905	551
Mexico.....							646,748	50,235
Montserrat.....	78	12	43	9	46	12	1,127	201
Nicaragua.....	4,485	789	3,078	192	1,742	293	70,236	7,829
Panama.....	4,304	638	2,190	318	1,368	215	52,796	9,781
Paraguay.....	6,669	642	6,322	667	2,787	296	82,280	8,711
Peru.....	18,989	1,845	38,861	2,972	7,852	736	266,658	30,998
St. Kitts.....	282	47	188	37			3,564	629
St. Lucia.....	207	33	264	53			2,212	377
St. Vincent.....	230	40	116	18			2,669	466
Surinam.....							5,829	993
Trinidad and Tobago.....	496	103	77	12	257	67	4,324	789
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	46	7	39	6			494	63
Uruguay.....	6,137	644	6,627	581	220	53	49,017	4,926
Venezuela.....	32,339	2,282	13,675	1,524	945	144	213,704	24,186
Virgin Islands.....							255	48
Grand total.....	2,055,759	157,486	1,870,927	152,069	674,773	53,869	30,144,837	3,243,640
Thousand metric tons.....	932.5		848.6		306.1		13,673.6	

¹ Estimated CCC cost.

² Less than \$500.

TABLE 25.—Title II, Public Law 480, foreign donations—Quantities and value of commodities for foreign relief through non-profit voluntary organizations, calendar year 1968

Commodities	Europe	Africa	Near East and South Asia	Far East and Pacific	Latin America	Total	Estimated CCC cost
	Million pounds						Million dollars
Blended food.....	0.2	5.4	213.8	19.1	33.1	271.6	20.3
Bulgur.....		31.8	145.9	19.8	37.0	234.5	9.8
Butter.....	7.9	1.3	9.1	1.3	5.5	25.1	21.4
Corn.....		.4		1.9	1.4	3.7	(¹)
Cornmeal.....	3.1	83.2	3.5	9.6	44.4	143.8	4.9
Flour.....	39.9	122.0	101.5	79.5	73.7	416.6	15.2
Grain sorghum.....		30.0	.6	2.1		32.7	.7
Nonfat dry milk.....	22.1	29.5	35.0	35.4	82.7	204.7	47.3
Oats, rolled.....	.1	6.5	.6	3.0	14.5	24.7	1.6
Vegetable oil.....	18.4	15.8	45.6	4.6	43.4	127.8	17.9
Wheat.....		22.1	307.8			329.9	8.4
Wheat rolled.....	.9	4.7		3.4	42.0	51.0	2.0
Wheat-soy flour blend; soy flour.....		.2	.8		2.5	3.5	.2
Total.....	92.6	352.9	864.2	179.7	380.2	1,869.6	149.7
Thousands of metric tons.....	42.0	160.1	392.0	81.6	172.5	848.2	

¹ Less than \$50,000.

TABLE 26.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients in fiscal year 1969, voluntary agency foreign donation programs approved as of Dec. 31, 1968

Category	CARE	Catholic Relief Service	Church World Service	UNICEF	Lutheran World Relief	All other agencies	Total
Maternal/child care.....	4,155,306	2,779,508	111,779	1,087,366	39,715	25,944	8,199,618
Schools.....	20,417,005	4,218,103	481,484	252,850	245,740	224,060	25,839,242
Other child feeding.....	1,034,528	820,475	225,697	5,844	57,660	43,246	2,187,450
Economic/community development.....	162,827	3,274,756	554,095	2,500	205,980	122,660	4,322,818
Educational development.....		20,800	31,300		10,600		62,700
Health development.....	13,324	118,588	6,438				138,350
Refugees.....	250	65,950	351,900		12,360	508,550	939,010
Disaster.....	210,217	1,075,025					1,285,242
Institutions.....	173,797	364,670	99,833		30,510	31,399	700,209
Health cases.....	28,800	330,325	36,040	1,600	10,552	11,450	418,767
Other ¹	999,886	799,515	44,450		43,650	23,030	1,910,531
Total recipients.....	27,195,940	13,867,715	1,943,016	1,350,160	656,767	990,339	46,003,937

¹Family individuals and feeding centers.

TABLE 27.—TITLE III, Public Law 430—Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods¹

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1967	Calendar year 1968	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1968
		Thousand units		
Wheat ²	Bu	369, 115	-----	369, 115
Corn.....	Bu	238, 707	-----	238, 707
Grain sorghums.....	Cwt	70, 617	-----	70, 617
Barley.....	Bu	93, 007	-----	93, 007
Oats.....	Bu	41, 961	-----	41, 961
Tobacco.....	Lb	196, 298	343	196, 641
Cotton.....	Bale	2, 354. 8	22. 1	2, 376. 9
Dry milk.....	Lb	129, 340	-----	129, 340
Butter.....	Lb	23, 183	-----	23, 183
Other ³	MT	808. 40	-----	808. 40
Total quantity (thousand metric tons).....		23, 447. 22	5. 17	23, 452. 39
		Million dollars		
Total value.....		1, 707. 3	2. 8	1, 710. 1

¹ Includes adjustments to previously reported exports. Exports after Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts relying on authority other than Public Law 480 have been excluded.

² Includes 17,809 million bushels of wheat acquired from CCC shipped as wheat flour during 1957-66.

³ Includes rye, soybeans, rice, wool, cheese, flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed oil and meal, and peanuts.

TABLE 28.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968, and for calendar year 1968¹

[By country of destination. In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1968, through Dec. 31, 1968	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1968, through Dec. 31, 1968	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968
Europe (total)-----	156	1, 053, 240			
Austria-----		59, 000	South Africa, Republic of-----		13, 315
Azores-----		261	Sudan-----		198
Belgium-----		118, 447	Togo-----		82
Denmark-----		10, 620	Tunisia-----		1, 385
Finland-----	85	7, 776			
France-----		63, 453	Near East-South Asia (total)-----	838	163, 333
Germany, West-----		147, 634	Aden-----		128
Iceland-----		2	Bahrein-----		22
Ireland-----		43, 278	Ceylon-----		1, 315
Italy-----		34, 204	Cyprus-----		1, 806
Luxembourg-----		1, 828	Goa-----		54
Malta-----		624	Greece-----		11, 685
Netherlands-----		143, 298	India-----	660	53, 512
Norway-----		29, 027	Iran-----		758
Poland-----		9, 014	Iraq-----		2, 838
Portugal-----		9, 197	Israel-----	178	46, 823
Spain-----	71	31, 632	Jordan-----		1, 697
Sweden-----		14, 519	Kuwait-----		148
Switzerland-----		3, 318	Lebanon-----		4, 473
Trieste-----		1, 371	Mauritius-----		15
United Kingdom-----		305, 219	Pakistan-----		52
Yugoslavia-----		19, 518	Qatar-----		10
			Saudi Arabia-----		801
Africa (total)-----	46	54, 885	Syrian Arab Republic-----		7, 314
Algeria-----	46	1, 811	Turkey-----		17, 585
Angola-----		19	United Arab Republic (Egypt)-----		12, 297
Burundi/Rwanda-----		91			
Cameroon-----		58	Far East and Pacific (total)-----	1, 670	263, 527
Canary Islands-----		14, 020	Australia-----		8, 418
Cape Verde Islands-----		36	Cambodia-----		38
Congo (Brazzaville)-----		43	Guam-----		56
Congo (Kinshasa)-----		3, 143	Hong Kong-----		14, 809
Ethiopia-----		427	Indonesia-----		1, 712
Ghana-----		4, 674	Japan-----		193, 672
Liberia-----		291	Korea-----	175	5, 967
Libya-----		8	Laos-----		74
Madeira-----		160	Malaysia-----		1, 188
Morocco-----		3, 676	New Zealand-----		271
Mozambique-----		4, 627	Philippines-----	440	15, 745
Nigeria-----		2, 963	Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa)-----		829
Rhodesia-----		466	Singapore-----		192
Sao Tome-----		46	Taiwan-----	1, 055	16, 009
Senegal-----		3, 083	Thailand-----		4, 536
Sierre Leone-----		83	Vietnam-----		11
Somali Republic-----		180			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968, and for calendar year 1968¹—Continued

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1968, through Dec. 31, 1968	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1968, through Dec. 31, 1968	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968
North America (total)-----		3,484			
Canada-----		3,345	El Salvador-----		831
Greenland-----		36	Guatemala-----		4,354
St. Pierre/Miquelon-----		103	Guyana-----		20
			Haiti-----		6,377
			Honduras-----		298
			Jamaica-----		2,037
Latin America (total)-----	132	171,661	Mexico-----		16,659
Antigua-----		28	Netherlands Antilles-----		37
Argentina-----		11	Nicaragua-----		659
Bahamas-----		42	Panama-----	5	180
Bermuda-----		70	Paraguay-----		8
Bolivia-----	10	7,930	Peru-----	108	32,957
Brazil-----		63,446	Surinam-----		13
British Honduras-----		64	Trinidad-Tobago-----		111
British West Indies-----		21	Uruguay-----	9	1,397
Canal Zone-----		144	Venezuela-----		1,821
Chile-----		4,348	Virgin Islands-----		77
Colombia-----		16,619			
Costa Rica-----		1,001	Others ² -----		13
Cuba-----		5,526			
Dominican Republic-----		1,230			
Ecuador-----		345	Grand total-----	2,842	1,710,143

¹ Includes adjustments to previously reported exports. Exports after Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts relying on authority other than Public Law 480 have been excluded. Commodity values at export market prices.

² Includes small amounts to Barbados, British West Africa, Muscat and Oman, Portuguese Guinea, and Puerto Rico.

TABLE 29.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through Dec. 31, 1968, and for calendar year 1968¹

[In millions of dollars]

Type	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1967		Calendar year 1968		Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1968	
	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements
Strategic materials for stockpile: ²						
Strategic stockpile.....	151.5	151.5	-----	-----	151.5	151.5
Supplemental stockpile.....	1,420.0	1,420.2	-----	6.5	1,420.0	1,426.7
Total.....	1,571.5	1,571.7	-----	6.5	1,571.5	1,578.2
Procurements for other Government agencies: ^{2,3}						
AID.....	33.5	33.3	-----	-----	33.5	33.3
AEC.....	4.5	3.2	-----	-----	4.5	3.2
DOD.....	68.5	67.5	-----	-----	68.5	67.5
Total.....	106.5	104.0	-----	-----	106.5	104.0
Grand total ⁵	1,678.0	1,675.7	-----	6.5	1,678.0	1,682.2

¹ The table shows the value of strategic materials delivered to CCC by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for U.S. Government agencies.

² The figures have been adjusted to reflect transfers to the supplemental stockpile of materials valued at: \$258.6 million acquired for the strategic stockpile; \$8.8 million acquired for AEC; and \$4.1 million acquired for Defense.

³ Excludes contracting after Dec. 31, 1962, and reimbursements related to such contracting, which relies primarily on authority other than Public Law 480. Data on all barter program activity is included in periodic reports issued by the Office of Barter and Stockpiling, Foreign Agricultural Service.

⁴ Includes reimbursements of \$15 million received subsequent to Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts entered into prior to that date.

⁵ Contracting totals do not equal delivery and reimbursement totals because the value of the latter, and of the counterpart agricultural exports, varies from contracting figures because of tolerances, premiums and discounts on materials delivered, and contract defaults, etc.

TABLE 30.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968¹

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ²	Stockpile materials ³
Europe:		
Austria.....	-----	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), diamond (stones).
Belgium.....	Supplies and services.....	Cadmium, cobalt metal, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, lead, selenium waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Denmark.....	Supplies and services.....	
Finland.....	-----	Copper billets.
France.....	French housing.....	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), chromium metal (exothermic) diamond dies, ferromanganese, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968 ¹—Continued

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ²	Stockpile materials ³
Europe—Continued		
Germany, West.....	Carribbean cable, fertilizer, supplies and services.	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), bismuth, cadmium, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, fluorspar, lead, selenium, zinc.
Italy.....	Fertilizer.....	Cadmium, ferrochromium, fluorspar, mercury, zinc.
Netherlands.....		Chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Norway.....		Ferrochromium, ferromanganese, zinc.
Spain.....		Fluorspar, lead, mercury.
Sweden.....		Ferrochromium, lead, selenium.
Trieste.....	Fertilizer.	
United Kingdom.....	Fertilizer.....	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bort), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin (pig).
Yugoslavia.....	Supplies and services.....	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Africa:		
Angola.....		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Botswana.....		Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Congo, Kinshasa.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin (pig), zinc.
Ghana.....		Diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Malagasy Republic.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco.....		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria.....		Columbite.
Rhodesia.....		Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (metallurgical), cobalt metal, copper, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, mica, zinc.
South Africa, Republic of.....		Antimony, asbestos (amosite), asbestos (chrysotile), asbestos (crocidolite), beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets chromite (chemical), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, fluorspar, lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, rare earths, thorium nitrate.
Tanzania.....		Mica.
Uganda.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Unspecified African countries.....		Beryl ore, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), mica.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 30.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968¹—Continued

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ²	Stockpile materials ³
Near East and South Asia:		
Ceylon.....		Graphite.
Greece.....		Manganese ore (battery grade).
India.....		Beryl concentrates, beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, ferromanganese, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, thorium nitrate.
Israel.....		Diamond (stones).
Pakistan.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Turkey.....		Boron minerals, chromium metal (electrolytic), chromite (metallurgical), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia.....		Asbestos (crocidolite), beryllium metal billets, lead, rutile, zinc.
Japan.....	Cotton yarn, fertilizer, raw silk, zirconium sponge.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea.....	Ordnance, raw silk.....	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia.....		Ferrochromium.
Philippines.....		Chromite (refractory), chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Taiwan.....		Waterfowl feathers and down.
Thailand.....		Tin (pig).
North America:		
Canada.....		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, 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), beryllium metal billets, mica.
Bolivia.....		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, quartz crystals.
Chile.....		Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia.....		Platinum.
Cuba.....		Chromite (refractory), ferrochromium-silicon.
Guyana.....		Bauxite.
Haiti.....		Bauxite.
Jamaica.....		Bauxite.
Mexico.....		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Peru.....		Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam.....		Bauxite.
Venezuela.....		Diamond (stones).
Unspecified sources.....	Supplies and services.....	Beryllium metal billets.

¹ Materials listed in caps were received during calendar year 1968.

² Materials, goods, equipment, and services procured for U.S. Government agencies under contracts entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1963.

³ Materials acquired for the national and supplemental stockpiles.

TABLE 31.—Title III, Public Law 480—Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1968, and for calendar year 1968 ¹

[By country—In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1968 through Dec. 31, 1968	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1968 through Dec. 31, 1968	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1968
Europe (total)-----	100	318, 585	Far East and Pacific (total)-----	704	169, 697
Austria-----		2, 492	Australia-----	507	34, 365
Belgium-----		24, 012	Japan-----	197	94, 152
Denmark-----		276	Korea-----		5, 983
Finland-----		732	New Caledonia-----		3, 418
France-----	100	91, 637	Philippines-----		27, 252
Germany, West-----		56, 168	Taiwan-----		121
Italy-----		24, 766	Thailand-----		4, 406
Netherlands-----		8, 901			
Norway-----		13, 863	North America (total)-----	120	154, 287
Spain-----		5, 631	Canada-----	120	141, 796
Sweden-----		5, 260	United States ³ -----		12, 491
Trieste-----		584			
United Kingdom-----		67, 073	Latin America (total)-----	897	348, 342
Yugoslavia-----		17, 190	Argentina-----		8, 824
			Bolivia-----		1, 923
Africa (total)-----	30	454, 248	Brazil-----		84, 239
Angola-----		125	Chile-----	897	10, 039
Botswana-----		884	Colombia-----		1, 347
Congo (Kinshasa)-----	30	53, 858	Cuba-----		952
Ghana-----		20, 220	Guyana-----		19, 245
Malagasy Republic-----		3, 404	Haiti-----		6, 350
Malawi-----		34	Jamaica-----		94, 773
Morocco-----		14, 502	Mexico-----		70, 778
Mozambique-----		21, 783	Peru-----		18, 448
Nigeria-----		552	Surinam-----		30, 931
Rhodesia-----		35, 218	Venezuela-----		493
South Africa, Republic of-----		176, 132			
Tanzania-----		152	Unspecified source ⁴ -----		6, 898
Uganda-----		44			
Unspecified African countries ² -----		127, 340			
			Grand total-----	6, 499	1, 682, 171
Near East and South Asia (total)-----	4, 648	230, 114			
Ceylon-----		303			
Greece-----		12, 093			
India-----	4, 186	125, 237			
Israel-----		275			
Pakistan-----		67			
Turkey-----	462	92, 139			