TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the annual report for 1971 on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480. During the year, this program has continued its notable success both as an instrument of development assistance and as a means of promoting the growth of U.S. agricultural exports.

In more than 60 countries throughout the world, Public Law 480 concessional sales and donations in 1971 helped to meet critical food import requirements while mobilizing local resources in support of fundamental, long-run development efforts. Major recipients included India, Korea, South Vietnam, and Indonesia. In helping such nations to help themselves, the Public Law 480 program contributed significantly to greater economic progress and welfare as reflected in the expanding Green Revolution and rising levels of family income.

This progress was also reflected in the growing commercial demand for a broad range of U.S. agricultural products. With large commercial purchases and total U.S. agricultural exports at a near record of $7.7 billion in calendar year 1971, Public Law 480 shipments represented less than 13 percent of the total -- a relative decline, and the lowest percentage since the early years of the program. In addition, Public Law 480 continued to return benefits to the United States through the proceeds generated from the concessional credit sales. Partial payment was taken in foreign currencies in countries where we have immediate use for the funds; and at the same time, the volume of dollar repayments from past credit agreements increased considerably. As a result, overall balance of payments benefits from Public Law 480 rose in fiscal year 1971 to more than $328 million.

As the program moves into its nineteenth year, we are continuing to use it as one of our marketing tools for farmers, contributing to both trade expansion and development assistance in all corners of the globe.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 29, 1972

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER

PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED,

DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1

THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1971

BEST AVAILABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC LAW 480

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SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Exports of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 in calendar 1971 were valued at approximately $1 billion--maintaining the level of the previous two years.

Exports under the Title I sales program totalled $680 million, the lowest in some years, partly as the result of work stoppages on the nation's docks during various periods in the latter part of the year. Shipments under the Title II donations programs, however, rose to $291 million, bringing the export total for the program to $970 million. A small volume of agricultural shipments, principally of rice, under AID development loans, brought total shipments under government programs slightly over the $1 billion mark.

The level of Public Law 480 exports was maintained despite several adverse factors, notably the dock strikes and the India-Pakistan war, which disrupted supply lines to countries which have in the past been the largest recipients of U. S. concessional exports.

With total agricultural exports at a near-record $7.7 billion for the calendar year, the Public Law 480 percentage of the total dropped below 13 percent--lowest since the first year of the program in 1955.

This reflected greater agricultural production in several traditional Public Law 480 markets as a result of the Green Revolution, a sharp rise in cash business, and steady growth in commercial-type government programs such as barter and CCC Credit.

The year was marked by continued hardening in payment terms under the Title I sales program. It was the final year in which sales were

made under traditional local currency agreements, although substantial defense grants and certain other local currency uses can be authorized by the President. Most agreements will continue to provide for some payment in local currency which our Government would otherwise have to purchase for dollars to meet U.S. obligations.

In the donation programs under Title II of the Act, a major thrust during the year was on meeting the need of refugees who fled from East Pakistan to India during the civil war, as well as later emergency needs throughout the area. The Title II program provided aid during the year to an estimated 76 million people, more than half of whom were children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

A summary of key program developments immediately follows. These are described in more detail in subsequent chapters of the report.

Sales Programs

During 1971, 66 Title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with participating governments providing for export of commodities with a total export market value of about $875 million. There were agreements with 30 countries, including the first ever entered into with the Khmer Republic (Cambodia). Five of the agreements were signed with private trade entities in Iran and Jamaica.

Countries scheduled to receive largest amounts of commodities in terms of value under 1971 agreements are India, Indonesia, Korea, and Vietnam. India accounts for about 18 percent of the value of commodities programmed, Indonesia for 14½ percent, Korea for 15 percent, and Vietnam for 11 percent. Wheat and wheat products accounted for about 42 percent of the value of commodities in agreements, followed by cotton, rice,

vegetable oils, and feed grains.

Although the Green Revolution has brought about increased cereal production in several countries receiving Public Law 480 assistance, wheat continues to be the major commodity exported under Title I, in both quantity and value. About 4.5 million tons of wheat, wheat flour, and bulgur were shipped in 1971, for a total since 1954 of 128.2 million metric tons. However, as a result of rising domestic grain production, India has indicated that it does not expect to enter into any more concessional sales agreements for wheat.

Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1971 were feed grains, rice, soybean oil, and cotton. Soybean oil exports were considerably impeded by the situation in India and Pakistan, which have been the major concessional purchasers of vegetable oil in recent years.

With the decline of concessional customers such as India, Korea has taken up some of the slack with increasing purchases of wheat, rice, and corn. South Vietnam and Indonesia remain major customers, as well, although Vietnam is nearing a return to self-sufficiency in rice and Indonesia's requirements are trending downward. Israel is another important buyer under the program, particularly of feed grains.

About 6.5 million metric tons of commodities were exported under Title I agreements during the year, for a cumulative shipment total since the program began of 168 million metric tons. The $680 million export market value of these commodities brought the cumulative total to $14.8 billion.

TRANSITION TO DOLLAR SALES

Of the 30 countries with which Title I agreements and amendments were signed, only six had agreements which included local currency financing. These were Cambodia, Taiwan, India, Korea, Pakistan, and Vietnam. The other 24 will pay in either dollars or convertible local currency or both.

Most agreements also call for an initial payment, usually of 5 percent, in either dollars or convertible local currency. In many cases, too, provision is made for a currency use payment, i.e., a payment in local currencies which the U.S. Government needs and would otherwise have to purchase for dollars. Currency use payments ranged from 5 to 35 percent in 1971.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Sales under P.L. 480 provide substantial balance of payments benefits to the United States. Local currency payments and repayments of economic development loans made in previous years are used by many U.S. agencies to defray overseas expenses that would otherwise require dollar expenditures. Total balance of payments benefits in 1971 reached about $328 million.

Only five countries were in arrears on principal and interest payments at the end of fiscal 1971, with arrearages amounting to about $2.2 million. A fiscal highlight of the year was the signing of a debt rescheduling agreement with the Arab Republic of Egypt, eliminating an arrearage which had been accumulating since 1967.

Use of Foreign Currencies

Although new local currency sales have been phased out, substantial

amounts of foreign currency continue to be made available through currency use payments and payments of principal and interest on loans to private enterprises and on economic development loans made with currencies generated under earlier agreements. These currencies are used for a wide variety of U.S. purposes.

EXPORT MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Since the beginning of the Public Law 480 program, foreign currencies totalling about $138 million have been spent on development of dollar markets. Private trade and producer associations, both in this country and abroad, have nearly matched this. Currently the private contribution to joint promotional activities exceeds the Government share.

Virtually all U.S. farm products entering world trade are included under the market development program. Private organizations which participate maintain 35 permanently staffed offices in 17 key countries and carry out promotional programs in more than 70 foreign markets.

There were many market development achievements in 1971. The program was effective in bringing soybean exports to an all-time high approaching $2 billion, and in boosting fiscal year wheat sales to Japan above the 100-million-bushel mark for the first time. A new U.S. poultry product, deboned chicken meat, was successfully introduced in the growing carry-out market in Japan. A pilot program for fresh produce led to establishment of a new market for U.S. watermelons in the United Kingdom. The export incentive program, under which Department assistance is tied directly to sales performance, was expanded and is now offered to all market development cooperators.

A 1971 innovation was the Trade Opportunity Referral System (TORS), a computerized system for referring trade inquiries from foreign buyers to specific suppliers in the United States. The Department cooperated with the Mid-America Agri-Trade Council (MIATCO) in staging a 12-State food exhibit in Japan, at which on-site sales totalled more than $200,000. Twenty-five U.S.-sponsored trade fair exhibits were arranged by USDA, with emphasis on "trade only" shows because of their proven effectiveness in generating increased sales.

MARKETING AND UTILIZATION RESEARCH

During fiscal 1971, the Department of Agriculture made 13 grants for a total of $750,843, dollar equivalent, for marketing research projects in excess currency countries. These dealt primarily with the protection of stored products and the storage and ripening of fruit.

In the product utilization area, the Department issued 11 grants totalling $516,286, dollar equivalent to institutions in India, Israel, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia for research on improved quality and uses cotton, wool, essential oils, and other plant and animal products.

SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL, AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Several agencies are authorized to use foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 to conduct programs of scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation between the United States and other countries, including the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare supports a variety of research, research-related, and training activities in

cooperation with institutions in this and other countries. Approximately $32 million was obligated for such activities in fiscal 1971. These projects serve to add to educational knowledge and foreign language proficiency of prospective teachers; increase knowledge about the prevention, control, and treatment of disease and health problems; contribute to the advancement or rehabilitation; and develop new knowledge about social welfare programs.

The Department of Agriculture made 70 grants for scientific research during the year for a total of $3.6 million, dollar equivalent. The research being conducted through these grants is aimed at problems of farm and forest production and protection, human nutrition, and agricultural economics. Through fiscal 1971, 895 grants for a total of $53.5 million had been made for research in these fields.

The Smithsonian Institution received $2.5 million in excess currencies to award grants for museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history. Grants for research in archeology and anthropology made up about two-thirds of program activity; those for systematic and environmental biology almost one-third. In addition, the Institution made grants amounting to almost 5 percent of the total to support research in astrophysics and earth sciences.

The Library of Congress has since 1962 used Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, pre-catalog, index, and distribute current foreign publications. In 1971, comprehensive sets of English and vernacular publications were acquired for the Library of Congress and 41 other American research libraries. In addition, sets of

selected English language publications from South Asia were distributed to over 300 other libraries in the United States. The 1,350,000 pieces distributed in 1971 brought the total for the 10-year-old program to 14.7 million pieces.

The National Science Foundation coordinates and administers on behalf on 14 Federal agencies science information programs in Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland and Yugoslavia. In fiscal 1971, the equivalent of $4.2 million was obligated under contracts. In 12 years of the existence of these programs the National Science Foundation has received or ordered the translation and publication of 766,000 pages of foreign scientific literature, 25,500 foreign patents, 66,876 abstracts and digests, 174 issues of annotated bibliographies and 8 directories.

In addition, in fiscal 1971, the Foundation inaugurated a new program for the support of scientific research and related activities conducted jointly by U.S. and foreign scientists and scientific institutions. In fiscal 1971, the equivalent of $1.1 million was obligated for grants under the new program.

The Department of State conducts educational and cultural exchange activities financed by Public Law 480 currencies. In fiscal 1971, $10.7 million was used for this purpose. Activities include exchanges of educational personnel, assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad, and cultural presentations abroad of U.S. performing artists and athletes.

The Department of Commerce enters into cooperative projects with foreign government agencies, universities, and other research organizations to supplement its environmental research and service

programs. The equivalent of $384,000 in foreign currencies was used for this purpose in fiscal 1971.

BUILDINGS AND MILITARY HOUSING

During 1971, the Department of State used $5.9 million to construct, maintain and operate buildings and related facilities employed in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs. The total expenditure since inception of the program has reached $40.7 million. In addition, the Department of Defense uses Public Law 480 currencies for the construction of military housing. Currencies equivalent to approximately $90 million have been used for this purpose since the program began.

COMMON DEFENSE

The Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development (AID) administer funds, usually as grants, to enable allied countries to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense. Vietnam used $78 million of such funds in 1971, mostly for military clothing. Korea used approximately $20 million to help offset defense costs which are being transferred from the U.S. military assistance program to the Korean defense budget. Cambodia received a grant of $655,000 to be used for military pay allowances.

EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

Specified amounts of foreign currencies may be used each year for emergency relief for disasters. Such funds were used in 1971 to help with needs arising from floods in India and from the Orissa cyclone and later civil strife in East Pakistan.

LOANS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Approximately $5 million in Public Law 480 currencies was lent to private firms in 1971 under the authority contained in the Act to make such loans to U.S. firms and their affiliates for business development abroad or to U.S. or foreign firms to increase consumption of U.S. agricultural products abroad.

Projects during the past year included the establishment of a feed manufacturing facility, construction of a hotel, and a manufacturing plant to produce nylon. Also, two loans were provided to American branch banks in Korea for re-lending.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Public Law 480 authorizes the lending and, in some cases, the granting of local currency back to the purchasing country to finance economic development. In agreements signed during 1971, $64.5 million of foreign currency was allocated for economic development loans and $51.6 million for grants.

In India, $64.5 million in rupee equivalent was lent to the government in March 1971 to be used for priority development projects in agriculture, highway construction, power, and port development. Sizable grants were made to Pakistan in 1971 to assist with reconstruction following the East Pakistan cyclone and to improve the purchasing power of the population, then suffering from the effect of floods, cyclone, and civil disorder. Because of the India-Pakistan war, only a part of the commodities called for in the year's agreement could be delivered, and the purposes for which the local currency grants were intended could not be achieved.

MISCELLANEOUS CURRENCY USES

Among other uses of foreign currency in 1971 were the following:

*Continued support of family planning programs in India and Ghana.

*Assistance to the Republic of China in its overseas technical assistance program (Vanguard) in Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

*A total of $2.6 million was sold to private American citizens and non-profit organizations for travel and other purposes, thus helping balance of payments.

Currencies determined to be excess for the 1972 and 1973 fiscal years are as follows: Burma, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco (1972 only), Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Yugoslavia.

Self-Help

Under Public Law 480, all recipient countries commit themselves to self-help measures designed to stimulate agricultural development and related programs. These measures take a variety of forms, and many nations are going well beyond their commitments.

Significant accomplishments marked this program in 1971. The Dominican Republic, for example, established a special task force to develop a three-year plan for agricultural development. Ghana continued to move toward its goal of increasing the domestic production of food crops, with major emphasis on the development of a national system of feeder roads. India, Indonesia, and Vietnam continued their programs for expanded grain production. In Africa, Morocco's program is outstanding, with particular progress in livestock production, irrigation, and grain storage.

Donation Programs

During 1971, approximately 2 million metric tons of U.S. agricultural commodities were shipped to more than 100 countries in the form of donations under Title II of P.L. 480 to feed needy people and meet emergencies. Well over half the commodity donations were made available through nonprofit voluntary relief agencies, about 25 percent under government-to-government agreements, and nearly 20 percent through the multinational World Food Program.

Of the 76 million people aided, nearly two-thirds were children and pregnant and nursing mothers. The programs provided food as partial payment of wages to about 11 million workers and their families. Emergency assistance was provided to nearly 15 million victims of national and other disasters and to 3 million refugees.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in 1971. Nonfat dry milk and the formulated foods such as corn-soya-milk (CSM) and wheat-soya blend (WSB) were also important, as well as vegetable oil, corn, and grain sorghum. Shipments were larger to the Near East-South Asia region than to any other geographic area, followed by Latin America, Africa, East Asia, and Europe in that order.

NEW DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

This was the first year of operation for the West Africa Grain Stabilization Program. The United States has entered into special agreements with four countries--Upper Volta, Senegal, Mali and Niger--to provide up to 50,000 metric tons of grain per

country over a 5-year period. The grain is to arrive during the period of critical food shortage in each country and may be sold for local currency at a time when local food supplies are generally scarce and prices high. Proceeds are to be used to develop marketing systems and production incentives to increase production of grain for local consumption.

Other donor nations and international organizations are also providing assistance to the program. Although 1971 was only the first year of operation, interest is being shown by other countries in the region, and prospects are good that the approach will prive valuable to nations of uncertain food supply.

NEW COMMODITIES

Several new foods that combine acceptability and good nutrient value at low cost were developed for the donation program in 1971. These products use cereal grains as a base and are fortified with a protein supplement (usually soy flour) during processing. Products developed in 1971 included soy-fortified bulgur, cornmeal, and rolled oats.

The inclusion of fortified products in the program is made possible by a 1966 amendment to Public Law 480. So well received have these products been that they are now being made available for sale. WSB (wheat-soya blend) is now available under both Title I and the CCC Export Credit Sales Program. A particular virtue of the blended foods is that they provide a large amount of nutrition at relatively low cost. CSM, for example, contains essentially the same food value, pound for pound, as nonfat dry milk, yet its cost

at the U.S. port averages about 8½ cents a pound.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

A growing factor in the world food distribution picture is the World Food Program, a joint undertaking by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, with headquarters in Rome. The United States, one of 75 donor members, makes food contributions to the program under Title II.

Initially, the United States contributed half of the WFP's pledged commodities, but this is in the process of being reduced. In 1971, U.S. shipments to WFP amounted to $53 million, accounting for nearly 20 percent of our total exports under the Title II program.

TITLE I - SALES PROGRAMS

"Sec. 101 . . . 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."

Sales programs under Public Law 480 are carried out under title I of the Act. These sales agreements are negotiated under one or two of the following types of financing:

- Long term credit sales agreements. Long term credit sales agreements are of two types: dollar credit and convertible local currency credit. Under dollar credit agreements the importing country makes a specified down payment in dollars or foreign currency on commodity delivery, if such a payment is provided for in the agreement, and repays the balance in dollars in approximately equal annual installments over a period of up to 20 years. A grace period of up to 2 years may be provided, during which payments are not required. Interest rates during the grace period are a minimum of 2 percent, rising to 3 percent thereafter. All sales agreements negotiated with private trade entities are dollar credit agreements.

Under convertible local currency credit agreements, credit installments are paid in dollars (or in foreign currencies at the option of the United States). Repayments are made for a period of up to 40 years, with a maximum grace period of 10 years. Minimum interest rates are the same as those for dollar credit agreements. A down payment may also be required in this type of agreement.

-Local currency sales agreements. Under this type of agreement the importing country pays in its own currency, on delivery of the commodity, the full commodity value deposited to a U.S. Government account in the importing country. Under the law, sales of agricultural commodities for local currency ended on December 31, 1971. These sales which resulted in large amounts of U.S. -owned currency, were phased out over a period of several years. Public Law 480 sales are now made only on credit terms. This means that except for early payments in local currency requested by the United States for certain purposes, all local currencies (counterpart) generated under Public Law 480 sales are owned by the recipient country.

While the Commodity Credit Corporation finances the sale and export of agricultural commodities, actual sales are made by private U.S. suppliers to foreign importers, government agencies, or private trade entities.

Section 401 of the Act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture must determine that commodities included in sales agreements are available for concessional exports. In determining availability the Secretary must consider U.S. productive capacity, domestic requirements, farm and consumer price levels, adequacy of carryover stocks, and anticipated exports for dollars.

Sales Agreements Signed in 1971

During calendar year 1971, 66 title I sales agreement actions, including both agreements and amendments, were signed with participating governments for a total export market value of about $875.7 million.

These agreements were entered into with 30 countries considered to be friendly to the United States at the time the agreements were signed in accordance with section 103(d) of Public Law 480. In 1971 the first Public Law 480 sales agreement with the Khmer Republic (Cambodia) was signed.

Of the total dollar value of agreements signed, the greatest portion of program value was in convertible local currency credit agreements, which accounted for 56.4 percent of the program. The value of local currency agreements represented 27.1 percent of the program, while dollar credit agreements were 16.5 percent.

These agreements compare with the 36 sales agreements and amendments signed with 21 countries in 1970, for a total export market value of $638.4 million. In 1970 local currency programing represented 38.7 percent of the value of sales agreements, with convertible local currency and dollar credit agreements accounting for 43.7 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively. The proportion of convertible local currency credit financing increased primarily because an agreement was signed with India in 1971, but not in 1970. Also, local currency programing to Korea decreased, while convertible local currency credit financing increased.

In terms of dollar value, the four countries which received the largest amounts of commodities in terms of value during the year were India, Indonesia, Korea, and Vietnam. Quantities programed for India represented about 18 percent ($158.3 million) of the total value of 1971 programing, quantities for Indonesia about 14.5 percent (127.7 million), and for Korea about 14 percent ($124.1 million). Programed quantities to Vietnam represented about 11 percent. Wheat and wheat

products accounted for about 42 percent ($370.6 million) of the value of all commodities in agreements, followed by cotton and cotton products, rice, fats and oils, and feed grains.

No private trade entity agreements were signed in 1970. Five were signed in 1971 with private entities in Iran and Jamaica.

Shipments

Shipments under title I of Public Law 480 in 1971 were an estimated $680 million, raising the total since the inception of the program in 1954 to $14.8 billion. About 6.5 million metric tons of commodities were exported under title I agreements during the year, for a cumulative shipment total of approximately 168 million metric tons.

Wheat continues to be the major commodity exported under title I programs, both in quantity and value. About 4.5 million tons of wheat, wheat flour, and bulgur were shipped in 1971, for a total since 1954 of 128.2 million metric tons. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1971 were feed grains (905,000 metric tons), rice (596,000 metric tons), soybean oil (239,000 metric tons), and cotton (750,000 bales). Exports are routinely checked for quality by the United States Department of Agriculture. Some commodities, such as wheat and rice, are inspected and approved by USDA itself. Other commodities are inspected either by USDA or private inspectors, whichever is mutually acceptable to both buyer and seller. However, any commodity inspected by a private group is also subject to "spot checks" by USDA.

India expected to have completed imports of concessional wheat in 1971. Due to rising domestic grain production, the Government of India has indicated it does not expect to enter into any more concessional

arrangements with the United States or other suppliers for wheat. Shipments to India and Pakistan fell about 25 percent in 1971. This was due not only to India's decreasing wheat needs, but also to the civil strife in Pakistan and to the ensuing shipping and distribution.

Private Trade Sales Agreements

During 1971 the Commodity Credit Corporation entered into new or amended Public Law 480 private trade agreements with a commodity export market value of $56 million plus $7 million to finance required U.S. vessel ocean transportation costs. Commodities actually exported in 1971 included 187,213 metric tons of wheat; 23,774 metric tons of corn; and 374 metric tons of inedible tallow. The export market value of these exports totalled over $14.2 million of which $1.2 million was for ocean transportation costs. Dollar repayments in 1971 to the Commodity Credit Corporation for prior year commodity exports financed under private trade agreements totalled $7,151,023 of which $5,336,277 was principal and $1,814,746 was interest. The Iranian firm with which the first private trade agreement was entered into in 1964 completed its dollar repayment to the Commodity Credit Corporation in December 1971.

Expansion of Iran's meat production to meet increasing consumer demand is the objective of the first loan of proceeds from the sale of soybean oil and wheat exported to Iran under the $45.6 million Public Law 480 private trade agreement with Bank Omran of Tehran. To produce 7,300 metric tons of broilers per year, the company will invest the sales proceeds plus an equal amount of its own funds to purchase commercially substantial quantities of U.S. soybean meal (or an

equivalent quantity of soybeans for processing in Iran), feed grains, and poultry breeding stock. The quantities of soybean oil, wheat, and other grains exported under this agreement constitute additional sales which the United States would not otherwise have made. In addition to facilitating the restoration and maintenance of the U.S. historic share of Iran's vegetable oil market, the private trade agreement negotiations included removal of the import duty on soybeans.

Development and expansion of commercial markets for U.S. agricultural commodities will also result from the 1971 agreement with a Jamaican firm. The proceeds from the sale of about 14,000 metric tons of corn to be exported to Jamaica will be used to finance part of the costs of constructing and equipping Jamaica's first cornmeal plant. It is estimated that improved quality will result in expanded consumption and about 9,000 metric tons of additional corn imports per year.

Legislative Requirements in Agreements

Transition to Dollar Sales

In accordance with section 103(b) of Public Law 480, financing of sales has been progressively shifted from sales for local currency to sales for dollars, or for local currencies convertible to dollars to to the extent transition to dollar credit is not possible. The provisions of section 103(b) specify that the transition to long term credit agreements be completed by December 31, 1971. Although the transition was completed, the law provides that foreign currency needed for certain purposes by the United States can continue to be provided for in credit sales agreements.

Of the 30 countries with which title I agreements and admendments were signed, six had agreements which included local currency financing.

These were Cambodia, Taiwan, India, Korea, Pakistan, and Vietnam, and of these six, agreements with three provided that the total value be financed under local currency arrangements. Agreements with the other three countries were a combination of local currency and convertible local currency credit financing.

Of the remaining 24 countries, eleven signed agreements providing only for convertible local currency credit financing: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Paraguay, the Philippines, Turkey, and Uruguay. Two countries, Morocco, and Tunisia, signed agreements with a combination of convertible local currency and dollar credit financing. Agreements for the remaining eleven countries were all under dollar credit financing arrangements. They were Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Lebanon, Sierra Leone, Spain, and Zaire (the Congo).

Initial Payment and Currency Use Payment

Under section 103(k) an "initial payment" in dollars or "the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted into dollars" is required whenever practicable. Provision is also made for a "currency use payment" under section 103(b) of the Act. That section provides that except where it would be inconsistent with the purposes of the Act, payments in local currency payments be made on commodity delivery under long term credit agreements. These payments are required to enable the U.S. Government to obtain local currencies needed for various purposes, including

payment of U.S. obligation, grants for common defense, loans to private business firms, and voluntary activities related to problems of population growth. They are considered as advance payment of the earliest installments of interest and principal under long term agreements.

Of the 30 countries, the agreements with 18 provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. They were: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Jamaica, Korea, Lebanon, Morocco, Paraguay, Sierre Leone, Turkey, Tunisia, and Zaire. A nineteenth country, Taiwan, signed an agreement which provided for an initial payment of 1 percent.

Of the remaining twelve countries, initial payments were not required, although some form of immediate payment was included in the agreements of six. In the agreement with Afghanistan and the Philippines a currency use payment was required, and in the agreements of Cambodia, India, Pakistan, and Vietnam convertibility of local currencies to hard currencies was required for market development and cultural use purposes. In three countries -- Ceylon, Guinea, and Indonesia-- the requirement for an immediate payment was waived because of their internal economic situation. Currency use payments ranged in size from 5 to 35 percent of commodity values in agreements, and were required in the agreements of thirteen countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, Iceland, Korea, Lebanon, Paraguay, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Zaire.

Safeguards

A number of provisions under section 103 of Public Law 480 incorporate safeguards to insure that sales under the Act do not interfere with the normal commercial marketing of agricultural commodities. As stipulated in the Act, development of title I agreements includes precautions taken to see that commodities purchased do not displace usual commercial markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, nor unduly disrupt normal patterns of commercial trade with countries friendly to the United States.

To implement these provisions usual marketing requirements based on historical import levels are generally incorporated in agreements. Commercial imports may be required from global (i.e., free world) sources, from the United States, or from a combination of both, and must be accomplished within the supply period of the agreement. Provisions are also included in agreements prohibiting resale, diversion, or transshipment of Public Law 480 commodities, except when authorized by the U.S. Government. Reports are submitted quarterly to the Department of Agriculture by the importing governments providing information on fulfillment of usual marketing requirements, and giving assurances of domestic utilization of title I commodities.

Balance of Payments Benefits

Sales agreements under title I of Public Law 480 yield a direct benefit to U.S. balance of payments. Local currency agreements provide a direct generation of foreign currencies, and repayments of local currencies from loans for economic development made under previous title I agreements provide a second source of currencies. These currencies are

used by a number of U.S. agencies to defray overseas expenses, thereby saving dollar expenditures for those activities.

As agencies use these foreign currencies they reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation an equivalent amount from their own dollar appropriations. Program costs recovered by the Commodity Credit Corporation in fiscal year 1971 as a result of the use of foreign currencies by other agencies amounted to $225.5 million. A detailed discussion of the uses of foreign currencies is found in the following chapter.

In addition to benefits derived from foreign currency uses, interest and principal installment payments were received from 37 countries and 11 private trade entities on prior years' credit sales agreements. Such payments in fiscal year 1971 totalled approximately $103.0 million, an increase of $25.9 million over the previous fiscal year. Of the $225.5 million, $15 million was received as repayment in dollars under loans made in foreign currencies. Thus, the total balance of payments benefits for fiscal year 1971 were about $328 million.

Almost all installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1971 have been paid. Only five countries are in arrears on payments which amount to about $2.2 million. Of these five, however, two countries alone account for 95 percent of these arrearages.

In December 1971 the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt signed an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corportation which rescheduled the title I debts of that country. The rescheduling eliminated an arrearage which had been accumulating since diplomatic relations between the United States and the Arab Republic of Egypt were

broken in 1967.

Accounting for Title I Costs

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Foreign Currencies

The gross cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from July 1,1954, through December 31, 1971, totalled $17,904 million -- $16,464 million in commodity and other costs, $1,193 million for ocean transportation costs (including $677 million ocean freight differential), and $247 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1971, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to $15,316 million. Reimbursements through the sale of foreign currencies used by other U.S. Government agencies and foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161, 84th Congress, totalled $2,497 million and $91 million, respectively.

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Dollars on Credit Terms

The gross cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation of financing long term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1971, totalled $3,109 million -- $2,817 million in commodity and other costs, $288 million for ocean transportation costs (including $183 million ocean freight differential), and $4 million in interest costs. Through December 31, 1971, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of $440 million, and by appropriations in the amount of $2,669 million.

Development of Sales Agreements

Each sales agreement under title I begins with a request from a foreign government or private trade entity for commodities. The request is generally submitted to the American Embassy in the host country, and is then transmitted directly to Washington, accompained by recommendations of U.S. Embassy officials. These officials work with the host government to develop supporting evidence of need for commodities in excess of likely domestic production and normal commercial imports. They consider such factors as production and consumption patterns, export of similar commodities, and the supply position of the participating country.

In Washington the request is forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, which analyzes the submission. From that analysis USDA develops a program which provides for suitable commodity quantities, establishes levels of required commercial imports from the United States and friendly countries (usual marketing requirements), and includes self-help measures suitable to the needs of the requesting country. The program proposal also specifies uses of sales proceeds to be generated under the proposed agreement, and incorporates all other necessary details.

The Department of Agriculture submits its proposed program to the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) on Public Law 480. This committee is chaired by the Department of Agriculture and includes Treasury, State/AID, Defense, Commerce, and the Office of Management and Budget representatives. The committee considers factors bearing on the program, such as:

a. The country's need for the commodity, foreign exchange position, and over-all economic status.

b. The possible impact of a title I program on U.S. dollar sales and other export programs, as well as U.S. needs for local currency.

c. The effect of such a program on export markets of friendly supplying countries.

d. The relationship of the proposed program to the foreign aid program and the foreign policy of the United States.

Once committee approval is reached, the proposed long-term credit terms are submitted to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies and consultations with friendly third countries are undertaken. Negotiations are carried on by the Ambassador or his designees with officials of the host government. They communicate with Washington agencies for clarification and supplementary instructions as needed. Private trade entity agreements follow the same procedure but are generally negotiated in Washington by officials of the Department of Agriculture and the requesting organization.

Financing of Sales Agreements

Once a title I sales agreement is negotiated and signed, purchase authorizations are issued by the Department of Agriculture. The purchase authorizations provide for financing of specific commodity sales, and specify conditions under which financing will be made available. Where the applicable sales agreement provides for a relatively small amount of a commodity, a purchase authorization may be issued for the full amount in the agreement. Where agreement amounts are large, authorizations are

generally spaced over the supply period, which is usually either a calendar year or a U.S. Government fiscal year. For private trade entity agreements, purchase authorizations are timed to coincide with the requirements of the private trade entity. During 1971 some 204 purchase authorizations were issued.

Concurrent issuance of a purchase authorization, the importing country or private trade entity generally applies to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a "Letter of Commitment." The Letter of Commitment is a document issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the importing country's designated American bank, promising to reimburse the bank for any payments made to American suppliers for approved sales made under the purchase authorization. When an agreement requires an initial payment, the Letter of Commitment provides financing only for the balance of a purchase authorization's value. For example, when title I sales agreements provide for an initial payment of 5 percent, all purchase authorizations issued under that agreement will indicate CCC financing of 95 percent, and the Commodity Credit Corporation will not issue Letters of Commitment in excess of 95 percent of the value of the authorization. The remainder must be paid by the importing country, usually through letters of credit.

Seven days after issuance of the purchase authorization, contracts may be signed between an importer and U.S. commodity suppliers. All sales contracts are subject to review and approval by the USDA to insure that they meet requirements of purchase authorizations and fall within a prevailing range of market prices. Suppliers then deliver the commodity to vessels specified by the importing country, and obtain documents such

as on-board bills of lading, inspection and weight certificates, USDA Notice of Vessel Approval, etc., which must be presented to the importing country's designated American bank for payment. The bank pays the supplier and forwards the required documents, including commodity title documents, to the "approved applicant," usually a bank located in the importing country. The American bank is reimbursed by CCC through the Federal Reserve Bank, and CCC notifies the American Embassy in the importing country of the disbursement.

USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF
FOREIGN CURRENCIES

"SEC. 104. Not withstanding any other provision of 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: ...."

The foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 are used for a variety of purposes beneficial to the United States and recipient countries. Foreign currencies received under the program remain the largest single source of currencies which accrue to the U.S. Government without being purchased for dollars. New local currency sales have been phased out in accordance with section 103 of the act. The decrease in currency receipts from new local currency sales agreements will be only partially offset by an increase in receipts from the second source of Public Law 480 local currencies: principal and interest in payments on loans to private enterprise and on economic development loans made with currencies generated under earlier agreements.

Title I sales agreements include the terms for the deposit and use of foreign currencies. Section 104 of Public Law 480 provides for 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 under section 104(e); and for U.S. uses authorized by section 104 of the act. Details are shown in appendix tables 13 through 16.

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. These deposited currencies are then allocated to both country and U.S. uses. The Treasury Department establishes and administers regulations concerning the deposit, custody, and sale of the currencies.

Title I sales proceeds earmarked for U.S. uses are generally available to U.S. Government agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government obligations overseas and for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Repayments of local currency loans made under earlier agreements are similarly available for U.S. uses.

In 10 countries the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is in excess of our requirements. In such countries "U.S. use" proceeds are available for use under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "Special Foreign Currency Programs," which are limited to excess currency countries, for purposes authorized by sections 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, with dollar receipts going to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Burma, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1972 and 1973 (Morocco 1972 only).

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Office of Management and 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 available 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 16 shows agencies responsble for each foreign currency use program.

Excess currencies are used for other purposes set forth in section 104 under the terms and conditions of the final provisos of that section. The U.S.-use excess currencies are transferred to appropriate accounts through an allocation by the Director of the Office of

Management and Budget, made at the request of a Government agency, normally A.I.D. The allocations for 1971 are described in subsequent parts of the chapter.

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 provision of section 104, however, permits a lower percentage to be set aside for such uses without waiver in the case of excess currency countries. The agreements with the Governments of India and Pakistan were the only agreements signed during the year which made use of this final proviso. In these agreement seven percent of local currencies generated was set aside for U.S. uses. Described below are programs of economic and military 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.

Payment of U.S. Obligations

Whenever the United States is able to use foreign currency holdings for disbursements that would otherwise be dollar transactions, the U.S. balance of payments is aided.

Sales agreements signed during 1971 provided that foreign currencies equivalent to $42.6 million be made available for payment of U.S. obligation 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, 1971, CCC was reimbursed to the extent of approximately $2.5 billion from this source.

Agricultural Export Market Development

Total exports of American farm products increased in value from $3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955--the first full year of the joint Government-industry foreign market development program--to a record level of $7.8 billion in fiscal year 1971.

Commercial sales have accounted for almost 86 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in recent years. Dollar sales--reaching a record $6.7 billion level in fiscal year 1971--have increased at a much faster pace than Government-assisted agricultural sales since the export market development program began 16 years ago.

This expansion of dollar sales has been sparked by aggressive worldwide market development efforts spearheaded by the Government in cooperation with numerous private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups. The Government contribution to this program has been financed wholly with foreign currencies generated by title I sales of U.S. agricultural products, either used as local currency or converted to hard currencies. Section 104(b)(1) of Public Law 480 provides that 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 export promotion program in fiscal year 1955, Public Law 480 funds totaling about $138 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 (foreign) cooperators have contributed about $120 million toward promoting U.S. agricultural commodities overseas.

In 1971, expenditures for agricultural export market development totaled an estimated $32.7 million--roughly $13.7 million in Government funds and $19.0 million from private U.S. and third-party cooperators. In each of the past 3 years, private contributions have exceeded Government expenditures.

In addition to cooperative projects with industry, Government funds are used to finance trade fair, trade center, and point-of-purchase promotions; marketing research; and market development operating expenses at American Embassies.

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. Export services at state and local levels.
4. Agricultural market research.
5. Agricultural utilization research.

COOPERATIVE GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY PROGRAMS

Joint Government/private industry efforts to expand overseas markets for American farm products were continued in 1971 by the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in cooperation with some 40 U.S. agricultural trade and producer organizations working

under established long-term project agreements. Twenty-seven other such groups cooperate periodically through short-term arrangements. Scores of private U.S. firms have increased export sales of their food and agricultural products either through direct participation in the Department's international food exhibits program or by placing their product lines on display at these events.

Virtually all U.S. farm products entering into world trade are included under the joint program. Activities have reached into well over 100 countries around the globe since the program began 16 years ago. Currently, U.S. market development cooperators maintain 35 permanently staffed offices in 17 key countries from which activities are carried out in more than 70 potential foreign markets for American food and agricultural products. Activities and achievements during 1971 illustrate the diverse nature of the program.

Highlights of 1971 Programs

Soybeans and Soybean Products.--Sales of the number one farm export dollar earner topped all previous records with an export value in fiscal 1971 approaching $2 billion. The increasing volume shipments of beans and meal to countries beginning to expand their own livestock feeding industries accounted for the bulk of the $371 million value gain over the previous year.

Promotional work being carried out with these growing livestock and feed industries by the American Soybean Association in cooperation with the Department has played a major role in stimulating worldwide demand and pushing exports of U.S. soybeans and products to alltime highs.

Wheat.--The Western Wheat Associates' program in Japan, directed at expanding wheat consumption and increasing the U.S. share of market enjoyed success for both goals. In fiscal year 1971 over 100 million bushels, nearly 10 percent of total U.S. wheat production, was sold to Japan for $171 million. Before the program began in 1961 the U.S. share of market was 31 percent. Now, in spite of official Japanese policies aimed at supply diversification, the U.S. market share has nearly doubled reaching 59 percent.

Citrus Juices.--Sales to Western Europe of Florida citrus juices, both chilled and frozen concentrate, have increased each year since the Florida Citrus Commission started its promotional program in the spring of 1966. Promotional costs are shared three ways--by the Commission, by USDA, and by a foreign third-party cooperator. Measured in terms of single strength equivalent, sales to program countries in Western Europe have climbed from 2.6 million gallons in 1966-67, to 6.2 million gallons in 1967-68, to 8.4 million gallons in 1968-69, 11.2 million gallons in 1969-70, and to 14.1 million in 1970-71. Thus sales of citrus juices in 1971 were 26 percent higher than in the previous year, and more than five times the level recorded in the first year of the program.

Americanburgers.--A new U.S. poultry product, deboned chicken meat, was successfully introduced to the rapidly growing carry-out market in Japan. The product consists primarily of meat from the back and neck portions of the chicken combined with soy protein and seasonings. The product was introduced in two Japanese-owned

restaurants. The owner has since organized the "American Burger Chain" with 21 franchised outlets. In 1970 one ton of deboned chicken meat moved into Japan. Currently, the Japanese are importing approximately 20 tons per month.

Fresh Produce.--New directions were taken by the Department in its constant search for ways to develop new and expanded overseas markets and to meet the changing challenges being laid down by competitive-minded exporters and protectionist-minded importers. A pilot program to share the initial risk for international deliveries of fresh produce was tested and resulted in the establishment of a new market in the United Kingdom for U.S. watermelons. Under this program the Department agreed to underwrite transportation costs if the product arrived "out of condition" and costs could not be covered. A container load of melons was shipped to stores in the United Kingdom. Careful handling resulted in a loss well below accepted tolerances and the entire shipment was sold out by the second day.

Thus, a new business relationship was initiated at no expense to USDA. Because of the successful experience with watermelons, trials with other products will be conducted. Expenditures under this program should be small because successful shipments will involve no outlay of funds.

Export Incentive Program.--After a year's successful experience with the Experimental Export Incentive Program, the program was expanded and is now offered to all market development cooperators as a new tool for promoting consumer-pack products. Key points of this program include:

1. Departmental assistance tied directly to sales performance.

2. Only specified promotional activities eligible for reimbursement.

3. Reimbursement formula based on growth in sales and gross sales, weighted in favor of growth in sales.

EXPORT SERVICES AT STATE AND LOCAL LEVEL

TORS.--The Department's newly implemented Trade Opportunity Referral System is designed to facilitate contacts between foreign buyers and U.S. suppliers. The heart of the system embodies computerized listings of 5,835 buyers from 30 countries and 1,234 suppliers from 32 states. Trade inquiries move from foreign firms through embassies, are verified by the Department and forwarded to specific suppliers in the U.S.

MIATCO.--Mid-America Agri-Trade Council, with Departmental assistance, held a first-of-its kind solo exhibit in a foreign country. In April 1971, 43 firms from the 12-state MIATCO area conducted a Mid-America Food Festival at the U.S. Trade Center in Japan. On-site sales totaled over $200,000, and sales for the remainder of 1972 are projected at $1.3 million. A second solo show for MIATCO is scheduled for April 1972 in Tokyo.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS AND TRADE CENTER ACTIVITIES

The Department of Agriculture's International Trade Fairs Program continued emphasis on the smaller "trade only" shows begun earlier because of their proven effectiveness in generating increased sales. In an effort to make all of the overseas promotions organized by the

Department even more productive, a concerted effort was made to identify products with the best potential for future sales in each country where a promotion was planned. This new approach will be continued in the coming year.

During 1971, 25 exhibits were held to promote the sale of U.S. processed food, of which 14 were exclusively for the trade, with three emphasizing institutional size packs. Countries involved were Germany, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, Sweden, Jamaica, Curacao, Barbados, and Zaire. During the same year, 11 exhibits were held in which U.S. feedgrains and livestock were featured. These promotions were held in Italy, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Mexico, and Thailand. It is interesting to note that the Yugoslavia promotion was our first effort in Eastern Europe to promote purebred U.S. dairy cattle and U.S. livestock feed ingredients. Exports of both groups were expected to grow in the coming year. The events held in 1971 bring the total number of exhibits from the beginning of the program in 1955 to a total of 308 in 51 different countries.

Point-of-Purchase promotions continued to be an active part of the overall market development effort. The number of promotional events in this category declined in 1971 since greater emphasis was placed on measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of this type of activity. The program was also introduced into two new countries--Singapore and Saudi Arabia. Japan was the most active country with five formal promotions and several informal ones. Customer attendance was reported to be in excess of 6½ million during the promotions.

Sales of U.S. foods were reportedly over $1 million dollars of which 15 percent were special quota products permitted entry into Japan specifically for the promotion. Other countries in which POP promotions were held included Germany (3), Switzerland (1), the United Kingdom (4), Austria (3), and Sweden(3).

The Trade Relation Specialist (TRS) program initiated about two years ago has greatly assisted the Department in implementing and maximizing the effectiveness of its overseas market development activities. The TRS is a specialist hired under contract locally for his expertise in handling the trade and to provide technical assistance to sellers and buyers visiting or participating in the promotional events. The duties of this specialist include calling on the trade prior to an exhibit and inviting food handlers to the exhibit, attending the exhibit and servicing the attending trade, and following up on trade inquiries after the promotional event closes.

At about the same time the TRS program was initiated, a redeployment of FAS/W staff assignments was made to provide a more intensive market development assistance to Attaches, particularly at posts showing undeveloped trade potential and one-man posts in developed market areas. The job title is Trade Development and Evaluation Officer (TD&E) with area responsibility and assigned to the International Trade Fairs Division.

Experienced promotion officers were assigned prime responsibility for each of the following world regions: (1) EC countries; (2) EFTA countries; (3) Western Hemisphere and (4) the Far East. In addition,

a fifth region, the Middle East and North Africa, was assigned to a Washington-based regional Agricultural Attache. (The first multi-country assignment to be handled from the U.S.) The TD&E Officer is becoming familiar with the trade aspects in his area through periodic visits, discussions with foreign tradesmen, Agricultural Attaches, U.S. exporters, and others. He assists the Attaches in the planning and evaluation of market development activities. The main emphasis of the TD&E Officer is placed on multi-commodity activities sponsored directly by FAS, although they must also be familiar with the entire country-wide promotional activities including those carried out by FAS industry cooperators.

Special Promotional Events

Japan.--For the first time food exhibits were held in secondary market centers such as Nogaya, Takamatsu, Fukuoka, and Hiroshima. This effort was undertaken to broaden distribution of U.S. foods in areas away from Tokyo. Most of the previous promotions have been held in Tokyo. Twenty-two local agents representing U.S. foods in Japan and four commodity cooperators exhibited about 500 different U.S. food items. The four events were attended by over 3,000 Japanese tradesmen. This approach was experimental and from the Agricultural Attache's reports the exhibits were apparently effective in broadening the distribution of U.S. foods. They were also educational and the experience gained will help guide us in staging similar exhibits in other parts of Japan and elsewhere.

The Mohair Council of America under FAS sponsorship also took to the road and held 1-day exhibits in Osaka and Nagoya as well as Tokyo. This was the Council's first promotional effort in Japan. The results were gratifying; a total of 2,300 tradesmen and public officials attended the three events. From all indications, the exhibits stimulated considerable trade interest for using U.S. mohair and mohair tops and Angora goat skins. The value of commercial trade which may result from the promotional events could reach $2 million during the next year or so.

Workshop for the Food Service Trade

A 2-day workshop was conducted in Hong Kong and Singapore. In each market the sessions were directed at the distributors and users trade in the food service industry. The workshop stressed the proper merchandising technique for the agent/seller groups and the economic advantages and convenience of preparation and use of U.S.-type institutional foods for the hotel restaurant personnel. The panel members of the workshop included a U.S. specialist in the field of food distribution and food preparation. Similar type workshops are being contemplated for other areas.

Trade Center Activities

The Department of Agriculture has been cooperating with the Department of Commerce in its overseas U.S. Trade Center program by carrying out market development activities in three of these centers located in Milan, London, and Tokyo. Highlights of the Trade Center

programs were a 6-day exhibit of processed foods in Tokyo sponsored by the Mid-America International Agri-Trade Council (MIATCO) an organization representing the agricultural interest of 12 mid-west states. They are--Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The London Trade Center personnel, in addition to staging a fresh fruit and vegetable exhibit during 1971, also initiated and supervised a series of 'trade-only' shows in promising market areas outside of London proper. In addition, a number of innovative approaches to market development were put into force on a test basis and may become full-time "tools" in the future.

In Italy the market is for U.S. feedgrains, principally corn. The Milan Trade Center staff supervised an exhibit at the U.S. Trade Center that complemented the USFGC efforts in increasing the total use of U.S. feedstuffs. The Milan office also planned and supervised the Department's participation in the important Verona and Cremona agricultural fairs.

AGRICULTURAL MARKET RESEARCH

Under section 104(b)(1), the Department of Agriculture made 13 grants during fiscal year 1971 for a total of $750,843, dollar equivalent. These were distributed among four excess-currency countries in the following fields of research:

Marketing: During fiscal year 1971 the Department of Agriculture issued two grants for a total of $234,557, dollar equivalent. Both grants, one in Israel and one in Poland, deal with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

Since the first grant was issued in May 1960, 79 grants for a total of $4,464,047, dollar equivalent have been made in this field. Examples of progress in this research are:

Storage and ripening of fruit.--Indian scientists studying the storage and ripening of mangos discovered inhibitors that limit the activity of a number of enzymes involved in the ripening process. They found an explanation of the role of fatty acids and B-carotene in activating and inhibiting enzymes during the ripening process, and that chilling injury caused accumulation of tissue minerals which impaired metabolism. These results add considerably to the overall knowledge of the biochemistry of the ripening process in fruit which will lead to better control of ripening and longer storage life for U.S. fruit commodities.

Mites in Stored Products.--Polish scientists, studying the relationship of mite insects to the fungi which commonly occur in dried fruits and medicinal herbs, found that mites can successfully feed on specific fungi. The information from this study is new and valuable to American agriculture. Though it was generally known that mites feed on fungi, this new information regarding some specific mite/fungus relations gives us a better chance to develop more effective preventive and control measures for mites.

AGRICULTURAL UTILIZATION RESEARCH

Grants continue to be issued 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 fiscal year 1971, the Department issued 11 grants totaling $516,286, dollar equivalent, to institutions in India, Israel, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia, for research on improved quality and uses of cotton, wools, essential oils, and other plant and animal products.

Since June of 1958, 321 grants for a total of $18,928,799, dollar equivalent, have been made.

Examples of accomplishments in utilization research are:

Potato storage and reconditioning.--Before processing, potatoes may be held in cold storage and subsequently reconditioned at or slightly below room temperature. During these holding periods, various chemical changes, including changes in sugar contents, can be especially important. At the time of processing, potatoes for industrial use should have sugar levels of 0.5 percent or less. A study of such changes in potato varieties grown in Poland show that the varieties can be broadly categorized into three groups, related to sugar accumulation and decomposition, depending on the responses to storage and conditioning. One group of varieties reacted very much like the popular U.S. variety, Kennebec, in that they accumulated total sugars and total reducing sugars very slowly during cold storage and on reconditioning little sugar decomposition occurred. This study will assist the current program in the Department on improved methods of selecting potatoes for processing.

Dietary sugars regulate cholesterol synthesis.--Further evidence of the importance of dietary carbohydrate in regulating fat and cholesterol metabolism has been obtained from research done in India as part of the Public Law 480 program. The research findings supplement other studies being made by USDA nutritionists. At low dietary sugar levels, characteristic differences were seen in the effects of the sugars on fat metabolism in rats. The differences were mainly due to the stimulation of lipid synthesis in the liver coupled with a lowering of the rate of breakdown of specified lipid constitutents. Blood cholesterol was increased when sucrose was fed, reflecting an increase in liver synthesis of cholesterol. Sucrose was the only sugar to appreciably affect blood cholesterol. Dietary glucose increased cholesterol synthesis in the liver but also its breakdown; with fructose, both synthesis and breakdown were slowed. This is the first demonstration that low levels of glucose, fructose, and sucrose, when fed along with starch, could change the pattern of fat metabolism. If confirmed for human subjects, these findings may mean that some individuals need to be selective in choosing the type of sugar in their diets in order to maintain blood cholesterol in normal ranges.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

The educational and cultural exchange activities administered by the Department of State help promote mutual understanding between peoples of the United States and those of other countries. The programs have become an important and continuing aspect of America's foreign relations.

Foreign currencies generated from Public Law 480 sales are used in financing these activities. 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, subsection (b)(2). Educational and cultural programs substantially financed with these U.S.-owned foreign currencies include:

1. The exchange of persons program involving students, teachers, professors and the visits and interchanges of leaders, and other influential persons; the establishment of area study in other countries, promotion of American studies abroad, and other overseas projects.
2. Assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad.
3. Cultural presentations abroad of performing artists and athletes from the United States.

The estimated title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency expenditure for educational and cultural programs (State) in fiscal year 1971 is $10.7 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is $150.8 million.

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 Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and National Bureau of Standards, for programs of fisheries, atmospheric, and other scientific research; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the field of medicine, welfare, education, and vocational rehabilitation; the National Science Foundation, for translations, scientific research, science education and related programs; and the Smithsonian Institution for research in the natural sciences and cultural history.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Under Section 104(b)(3), the Department of Agriculture made 70 grants during fiscal year 1971 for a total of $3,664,083, dollar equivalent. These were distributed among eight excess-currency countries in the following fields of research:

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

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.

From March 1960, through fiscal year 1971, 895 grants totalling $53,489,441 have been made.

Examples of research accomplishments in this grant program are:

Russian Thistle.--The larvae of a coleophorid moth, *Coleophora parenica*, were found to severely damage Russian thistle and halogeton in Egypt and Pakistan. This thistle is a serious noxious weed in the western United States, and an important alternate host for the beet leafhopper, vector of "curly top" disease of sugar beets. Halogeton, a weed which is toxic to sheep and cattle, occurs in semiarid range lands of the Great Basin. Research has been conducted for many years in the United States, on methods of controlling Russian thistle, the beet leafhopper, and halogeton. The Public Law 480 research in Egypt and West Pakistan has shown the moth is host-specific to Russian thistle and halogeton in those countries. Shipments of this insect have been received in the United States from Pakistan and Egypt for further studies under quarantine in this country. Pending favorable results of these studies, the moth will be released in the United States and will represent the first biological control agent to be released against Russian thistle and halogeton.

Feeding Standards for Dairy Goats.--An Indian study has supplied new information on the nutritive requirements of goats for growth, reproduction, and milk production. Previously, feeding

recommendations for dairy goats have been based on nutritive standards developed for sheep and cattle.

This new information is the basis for feeding recommendations now being given to U.S. dairy goat farmers, and, therefore, is valuable to this small but important livestock industry.

New Sorghum Types.--In an Indian study of sorghums, scientists collected, characterized, and classified over 15,000 types of sorghums. Sorghum, a tropical plant, is influenced by day-length, and many types flower only in the tropics. An elite group of about 1,000 tall, late-maturing types were selected and brought to the Tropics for crossing with U.S. types to develop superior, early-maturing, easily-harvested sorghums adapted to our Plains States. Sixty-three of the newly-developed sorghums have been released to U.S. sorghum breeders; other new types will be released as they become available. The sorghum types introduced from India have not only broadened the diversity of U.S. sorghums, but also have added valuable genes for resistance to diseases and insects such as the greenbug. This accomplishment, of world-wide significance, resulted from cooperative efforts sponsored in part by the USDA Special Foreign Currency Research Program, private foundations, the Agency for International Development, and the Government of India.

Elm Bark Beetle.--In Yugoslavia, scientists studied the relative effectiveness of the wasp, *Dendrosoter protuberans*, and other natural parasitic enemies of the elm bark beetle. Some of the most effective parasites have been brought to the United States for use against the

smaller European elm bark beetle--the primary carrier of Dutch elm disease. This basic research complements the biological-control studies of the U.S. Forest Service and several U.S. universities.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

Under the provisions of section 104(b)(3), the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) enters into cooperative projects with foreign government agencies, universities, and other research organizations to augment and supplement its domestic research and service programs.

The projects use to advantage scientific competence, environmental data sources, physical facilities, and regional environmental conditions not readily available in the United States. They are designed to encourage greater cooperation in international efforts in support of global environmental research and allied activities. Pertinent foreign scientific and technical literature are abstracted and translated, as needed for the overseas cooperative projects as well as for the domestic research and development program in support of NOAA services within the United States.

During fiscal year 1971, the equivalent of $383,922 was obligated for ten new research projects in India and Israel in the following fields: weather forecasts and warnings; river and flood forecasts and warnings; earth description, mapping, and charting; marine description, mapping, and charting; telecommunications and space services; environmental satellite services; and fisheries. Also included in this sum is $100,000 transferred to the National

Science Foundation (NSF) for translation of scientific and technical literature, and for cooperative work on a strong motion instrument network in Yugoslavia.

A total of $4.3 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

Research was continued on 15 projects in India, six in Israel, and one in Yugoslavia. The translation of foreign fishery and oceanography publications continued as a service for Government, industry, and the academic community.

The following are highlights and examples of projects supported by NOAA:

Fisheries Research

Project scientists at the University of Delhi continued research on artificial means for inducing spawning of fish. After testing many ovulating agents, it was found that adrenal corticosteroids proved as effective if not better than pituitary extracts for inducing spawning. As a result of this finding the time-consuming and expensive process of collecting pituitaries is no longer necessary. In another study, researchers investigated the function of the saccus vasculosus, a small gland attached to the underside of the brain of a species of fish allied to the goldeyes of the United States. Although heretofore the function of this gland was not understood, studies showed that it stores reserve nutrition which is supplied to the brain during emergencies.

Project scientists at the University of Calcutta devoted most of their effort to an intensive examination of the structure of fishes collected from various environmental areas.

Earth Sciences Research

Scientists at the Weizman Institute in Israel have been carrying out a theoretical study on earthquake focal mechanism and tsunami generation. This has important implications for much of the coastal areas bordering the Pacific Ocean. The results of the research are an important contribution to the understanding of tsunami generation and the identification of tsunamis using the seismic signal.

Scientists at the University of Saugur and the National Geophysical Research Institute in Hyderabad, India, are continuing studies of the geology and geochemistry of the Deccan flood basalts of India. This is an area where major earthquakes of about Richter magnitude scale 6 have occurred recently. Basalts appear to hold the key to the study of the crust-mantle system of the earth.

Scientists at the University of Roorkee, India, are establishing an observational network to study the deformation of the earth's crust, located in regions of greater seismicity.

A research project, jointly sponsored by NOAA and NSF, between the University of Skopje and the California Institute of Technology, is establishing a network of strong motion accelerographs and related instruments in Yugoslavia. The network will provide basic data for an analysis of the effects of earthquakes which are of interest and have application to earthquake engineering problems in this country and elsewhere in the world.

Meteorological and Hydrological Research

Scientists at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, have been carrying out studies of the application of laser techniques to investigate clouds and particulate matter in the atmosphere. In the first phase they constructed advanced laser equipment. The second phase resulted in a method for observing ice crystals and water droplets in clouds and distinguishing between the various types and cloud content. These have application to an understanding of cloud physics and mechanisms of precipitation. The research also resulted in the determination of layers of particulate matter in the atmosphere, which are factors in the thermal budget.

Researchers at the Jaroslav Cerni Institute in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, have developed mathematical models for hydrologic forecasting and effects of floods in meandering alluvial rivers with large flood plains. This model has application to a difficult problem of flood forecasting.

Scientists at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, have been carrying out studies of cosmic ray produced radioactivity in the atmosphere and its application to meteorological problems. The study of monsoon rainwater and other analyses has contributed to a better understanding of atmospheric transport, diffusion, and deposition of radioactive particles.

Aeronomy, Ionospheric, and Telecommunications Research

Scientists at the Tel Aviv University, Israel, are conducting studies to determine the nature of the physical processes responsible

for the fluid behavior of the collisionless solar wind. These studies have provided insight into this problem through experiments by computer. A systematic analysis of the stability state of the interplanetary plasma has been made. The results have been a significant contribution to the understanding of anomalous electron thermal conduction, electron-proton energy exchange rates, and radial electric field in the solar wind.

Another study at Tel Aviv University has to do with magneto-hydrodynamic aspects of flow phenomena in the solar wind. These phenomena play a big role in the triggering of disturbances on the earth and in the near-earth environment.

Scientists at the University of Roorkee, India, are investigating electromagnetic guiding and radiating structures. This research is providing an understanding of a wide variety of situations encountered in radiation and propogation of electromagnetic waves as well as in the design of practical antennas and transmission systems.

Researchers at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, have been carrying out studies leading to a better understanding of nonlinear radio wave propogation in the ionosphere and have been comparing the theoretical results with observations. The increased use of high power transmitters make such studies essential for the prediction of signal strength, modulation degradation, and the mutual interference due to nonlinear processes. The knowledge gained will be applied to the development of optimal high power communications systems.

Translations

In the overall NSF-managed translation program, NOAA and its predecessor organizations have been involved in the selection of foreign scientific material for translation amounting to over $1.5 million in cost since fiscal year 1960. Of this total $0.8 million was purchased through the transfer of funds to the National Science Foundation. These translations cover all fields of geophysical sciences, fisheries research, marine biology, and related fields of interest to NOAA.

A specialized program to provide for rapid translation and dissemination of current foreign material related to fisheries and fisheries research is included in the overall NSF translation program. The program provides industry, Government, and academic circles translations of foreign fishery and oceanography literature. Translations are being done in Israel, Poland, Yugoslavia, Tunisia, and India. Interest in fishery and oceanography is growing continuously, and during 1971, 15,000 pages consisting of 910 articles, scientific papers, and books were translated and 18,000 copies distributed. Since the translation program was initiated in 1967, 6,830 items have been translated. Important savings in funds and research effort have been accomplished through timely translation of material.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare supports a variety of research, research-related, and training activities in

cooperation with institutions in this and other countries, under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480.

These cooperative activities are designed to assist in achieving the domestic goals of the programs in education, health, social welfare, and rehabilitation services. They foster an interchange of information and ideas on problems of mutual interest to the United States and the host country.

The Department first received special foreign currency appropriations in 1961. Since then, over $127 million has been obligated in support of these programs in excess foreign currency countries. Of this amount approximately $32 million was obligated in fiscal year 1971. These projects were used to increase area studies knowledge of elementary and secondary teachers, foreign language proficiency, and area knowledge of prospective teachers and professors; to add to the body of knowledge about the prevention, control, and treatment of disease and health problems; to contribute to the advancement of rehabilitation; and to develop new knowledge about social welfare programs.

Three of the Department's constituent agencies--the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service--are actively engaged in cooperative programs under Public Law 480.

Educational Research and Training

In fiscal year 1971, the equivalent of nearly $3 million in

U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies was obligated by the Office of Education for educational activities in other lands. Proposals for such activities, received from all parts of the United States, were accompanied by requests for financial support which exceeded by more than three times the funds made available to the Office of Education under Public Law 480.

As part of its overall program in the development of foreign language and area studies, the Office of Education provided group-project grants to colleges and universities for the development of educational materials, summer seminars for elementary and secondary school teachers and university college faculty, internships, research and study for graduate students, and training for undergraduate students planning to teach foreign languages and area courses.

Well over a thousand selected individuals participated in projects supported by Public Law 480 funds in fiscal year 1971. The vast majority (1,061) were participants in group projects; 33 were recipients of project-related fellowships. More than a hundred teachers and school administrators received travel, tuition, and maintenance grants to participate in seminars overseas. A few individual grants supported the preparation of foreign language and area materials, bibliographies, translations, and comparative education studies.

In addition, 29 graduate students received partial assistance in undertaking research abroad in connection with their doctoral dissertations.

Foreign currencies were also used to help fund the travel of three foreign educators who spent 10 months in the United States to provide professional assistance in the development of curriculums and programs on India and Yugoslavia in American school systems, and $137,681 was obligated to fund six research projects in language and linguistic research.

The following brief descriptions illustrate the scope and variety of some of the projects made possible by Public Law 480 funds.

A group of 21 curriculum specialists and teachers from Maryland during a seminar in India planned and prepared curriculums and instructional materials for world culture courses in their home institutions, namely Shippensburg State College, Hagerstown Junior College, and the Washington County schools.

Under the sponsorship of Valdosta State College, Valdosta, Georgia, an interracial group of 30 public school teachers from the southern part of the State attended a seminar in India in preparation for introducing studies on multicultural understanding into the Georgia school curriculum. The program in India was preceded by a course on South Asia at Valdosta State College.

During the summer of 1971, 25 teachers of world history from 20 States attended a 6-week seminar arranged by the U.S. Educational Foundation in New Delhi. The seminar was followed by 2 weeks of travel to other parts of India. The purpose of the project was to strengthen the participants' competence in teaching about India and Southeast Asia, thereby generally enriching courses on the people and culture of non-Western nations.

Progress continued on two research projects being conducted by Yugoslav institutions under previously initiated agreements on (a) the problems of self-management in institutions of higher education and (b) the relationship of environmental factors to the academic achievement and personality characteristics of school children.

A previously initiated study in Israel was completed on the identification of gifted children from culturally deprived backgrounds. A final report on the completed project was submitted to the Office of Education, where it will be available to interested scholars and researchers through the Office's Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). Two other projects were nearing completion, one on the relationship of vocational training to the demands of modern technology and another on mathematics instruction.

As in previous years, the National Science Foundation, with Public Law 480 funds transferred to it by the Office of Education, continued the preparation of periodic annotated bibliographies of educational materials from eight countries where Public Law 480 funds are available: Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. The bibliographies provide for interested scholars and researchers in the United States a regular source of current information on educational materials in those countries. The Polish bibliographies are made available through the Office of Education's Educational Research Information Center (ERIC). All others are available through the National

Technical Information Service (NTIS) in the Department of Commerce.

Public Law 480 funds were used to pay the transportation costs of two Office of Education contractors for field study in Spain and South Africa in connection with the preparation of publications on education in those countries.

A specialist in comparative education visited seven countries in Southeast Asia on a field trip that included consultation with authors contributing to a publication on education in Thailand and discussions of plans for other publications on countries of that area.

Publications on education in Hungary, Iran, and Yugoslavia were issued through the Government Printing Office in 1971. These publications were based in part on materials and information gathered on field study trips by OE staff specialist in earlier years.

Benefits accruing to American educational institutions and educators are illustrated in the following program results and achievements realized in fiscal year 1971.

Training was funded for 401 faculty and 500 student specialists in foreign language and area studies through individual research fellowships, summer seminars or institutes, and academic year group programs. The faculty participants are presently applying improved language skills and a deepened knowledge of other cultures in about

250 secondary schools and institutions of higher education across the United States.

Research projects involving 43 graduate students and faculty members were initiated to extend existing knowledge about various non-Western countries and to explore worldwide problems through the application of multidisciplinary and comparative approaches. For example, one research project compares and contrasts the essential features of a number of world languages as part of the effort to improve the effectiveness of programs to teach these languages to native speakers of English.

Curriculum development was undertaken by 144 faculty members and curriculum supervisors representing all levels of American education to plan units of study and prepare instructional materials for U.S. school systems and institutions of higher education. In addition, five research contracts supported the preparation of foreign language and area studies textbooks which will systematically be made available nationwide. These include Polish and Serbo-Croation language texts; handbooks of research resources on East Central and Southeast Europe and on medieval India; and a text on the role of indigenous performing arts in Indian society.

Comparative education studies were initiated with attention to topics of current concern to American education.

Seminars enabled groups of teachers and school administrators from elementary and secondary schools to have firsthand contact

with a "foreign" culture and to prepare curriculum materials through which to share cross-cultural experiences with their students. For example, a teacher of Afro-Asian studies from Washington State wrote this about the vital impact of the seminar in India on his effectiveness in the classroom: "No amount of study in the United States could ever compare with the experience of actually being in India... Enthusiasm cannot help but be generated when you have personal observations to share with your students." He had brought back an extensive collection of slides and tapes to use as motivation for inquiry: traditional music, street noises, market-place turmoil, gongs in a Hindu temple, interesting conversations. Even books purchased overseas that had a different feel and format were used to assist in the process of "wrenching the untraveled student's mind out of Hometown, USA."

Medical Health Related Research

The Office of International Health, a staff office of the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, coordinates the Scientific Activities Overseas/Special Foreign Currency Program for the three health agencies of HEW - the Health Services and Mental Health Administration (HSMHA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The general objective of the Scientific Activities Overseas appropriation is to serve as a resource for complementing and extending the Department's domestic health research and research-related activities in the international arena.

Taking into consideration the Department's health plan priorities, the program emphasizes activities in the following areas: organization and delivery of health services, population and family planning, food and drug consumer protection, nutrition, manpower development, environmental health, biomedical research, and health science communication.

Projects are collaborative in nature, based upon the mutual research priorities of a host country scientist or institution and one of the domestic health agencies. The program indirectly contributes to U.S. foreign policy goals by increasing scientific contacts and by investigating areas of common concern and common solutions to problems, and thus enriches the health systems of all nations.

Approximately 350 projects are currently active in eight excess currency countries: Ceylon, Arab Republic of Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. The fiscal year 1971 total obligation was $25,710,217 equivalent bringing the cumulative total of funds obligated since 1961 to $93,598,081 equivalent.

An excellent cross-discipline example of a Public Law 480 health project is a study of medical care use now being conducted in Poland and Yugoslavia. Part of a seven-nation International Collaborative Study of Medical Care Utilization, the Poland-Yugoslavia projects are two facets of a broad research study designed to

understand the medical care process and the health service systems of the countries involved; an assessment of the impact of the process and system on the use of services will be the final outcome.

The kinds of questions the Polish and Yugoslav investigators are exploring include the following:

1. Is there consistency between the rates of medical care use and the availability of medical resources for the population? Is there consistency between the demands for medical and health service and its availability?
2. Are definable segments of the population disproportionate users or nonusers of the available services? Can these segments be classified according to the people's actual illness and perception of illness, work status, etc.?
3. Do patient expectations and satisfactions with respect to the use of medical care vary in different segments of the population?
4. Do selected indices of morbidity, disability, and medical care demand vary in different segments of the population?
5. What are the direct economic costs of providing the medical care used by the defined population?

The domestic project sponsor is HSMHA; the Federal Institute of Public Health in Yugoslavia and the Warsaw Academy of Medicine in Poland are the foreign collaborating institutions.

Another NSMHA project also being carried out in Poland is focusing on the relationship of brain damage to learning. Studies conducted at the Warsaw Medical Academy have produced evidence that certain functions in animals which have been lost through experimental brain damage can be regained or relearned through training and that other areas of the brain apparently have the ability to assume the functions of the damaged areas. It is hoped that long-range results of this project will serve the following purposes:

1. An addition to knowledge about the process of learning after the brain has been injured.
2. An impetus to clinical studies on the rehabilitation of persons with different types of brain lesions.
3. A stimulation of research on the possible side effects of prolonged antiepileptic drug administration.
4. Further pharmaceutical research into the use of less toxic drugs.

During calendar year 1971, the Food and Drug Administration supported two research studies in Yugoslavia on the health aspects of pesticide residue in foods.

The use of pesticides in agricultural and environmental hygiene produces a universal contamination potential to the human environment. Under such living conditions, humans may consume certain quantities of pesticide chemicals in foods that accumulate in vital organs. The first study was designed to further determine the daily

pesticide intake through food and the level in the blood as a measure of detecting general population exposure to pesticide influence.

Since the intake of pesticides may induce functional and structural change in various tissues and organs, the second study was specifically designed to investigate the effect produced by pesticides on immune apparatus and immune reactivity with particular reference to antibody production, delayed hypersensitivity, and autoallergic diseases.

The Tata Memorial Centre in Bombay, India, and the Institute for Medical Research in Camden, New Jersey, are collaborating on a study of the transmission of human breast cancer; the National Institute of Health is sponsoring this research through a Public Law 480 agreement. Because the incidence of breast cancer in Parsi women is probably the highest of any ethnic group in the world, the sample under consideration offers a unique opportunity to explore the causative agents of human breast cancer. Scrutinizing the milk of 46 Indian women with a family history of breast cancer (residents of Bombay's small inbred Parsi community), scientists have found a high incidence of a virus almost identical to viruses known to cause breast cancer in mice. The initial survey showed the presence of the virus in 39 percent of the Parsi women tested, while only 4.5 percent of milk samples from American women with no family history of breast cancer were found to contain the virus. This significant finding is currently being examined in greater depth.

The relatively new field of genetic engineering has received impetus through National Institute of Health excess currency-supported research at the Weizmann Institute in Israel. There are a number of hereditary diseases (Tay-Sachs, Gaucher, Niemann-Pick, Fabry) which are caused by metabolic enzyme defects and result in organ dysfunctions, mental retardation, and even early death. The research carried out in Israel has led to new knowledge about these diseases, called sphingolipodoses, in several important areas: (1) the specific metabolic defects in Gaucher's disease and Niemann-Pick disease have been identified (scientists had been unable to identify these defects in 50 years of previous research); (2) a test for the diagnosis of Gaucher's disease and Niemann-Pick disease has been developed; (3) rational therapeutic approaches to the treatment of these diseases are being formulated; (4) the monitoring of pregnancies for early detection of these diseases is now an established procedure; and (5) accurate genetic counseling is now possible.

Social and Rehabilitation Research

The international research and demonstration program of the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) under Public Law 480 is administered by the Division of International Activities of the Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Training. The program is intended to supplement and complement the domestic research and demonstration activities of the SRS, and to contribute to the development of new knowledge and techniques for improving the total functioning of disabled or disadvantaged persons.

Some of the subject areas which have received attention include aging, chronic illnesses, burns, leprosy, cardiovascular disorders, community planning and social welfare policy, family life, mental illness, mental retardation, neurological and neuromuscular disorders, rehabilitation engineering, orthopedic disorders, speech and hearing, training and employment of social workers, blindness, visual defects, and youth welfare and delinquency.

Accomplishments

Many of the international projects have produced findings, rehabilitation methods, or assistive devices which have significant implications for rehabilitation work in the United States. A few examples from various fields include the following: development in Poland of techniques for immediate postsurgical fitting of artificial legs; development in Yugoslavia of an artificial hand more similar to a human hand in both appearance and function than previous models; development in Israel of new materials and techniques for fabrication of braces that are lighter, stronger, and more attractive than traditional metal devices; demonstration in India, Pakistan, Israel, and Yugoslavia that the judicious use of exercise can be beneficial in reconditioning cardiac patients; new information from India on the effects of and indications for surgery in the treatment of nerve lesions from leprosy; and demonstration in Israel of the effectiveness of a group milieu approach in rehabilitating mentally retarded workers.

New Projects

Since the SRS international program was initiated in 1961, 286 projects have been approved in 12 countries for a total dollar equivalent of approximately $28 million. During fiscal year 1971, 40 new projects were approved in the Arab Republic of Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia for a total dollar equivalent of approximately $4 million. Previously initiated projects continued in those countries, as well as in Ceylon and Morocco.

Examples of some of the many promising new projects initiated during fiscal year 1971 follow:

The Indian Cancer Society in Bombay will demonstrate and evaluate a variety of ways in which a vocational evaluation, training, and production workshop can meet the social and economic needs of cancer patients and their families. Too frequently, it is felt that existing programs which serve the medical, social, and vocational needs of cancer patients or persons with other serious illnesses do not give sufficient attention to the effects of disease on the family as a whole. One of the unique aspects of this project is the concern for alleviating the socio-economic consequences of cancer within the total context of the family unit.

The Israel Institute of Applied Social Research in cooperation with a private organization for the mentally ill has designed a demonstration/evaulation project to investigate the effectiveness of a comprehensive out-patient rehabilitation program for the mentally ill.

Officials at the Social Research Center, American University in Cairo, cite an Evaluation of the Rehabilitation Process in Newly Settled Communities in Land Reclamation Areas as the first research project supported by a U.S. Government agency since the summer of 1967. In fiscal year 1971, the Social and Rehabilitation Service awarded a grant to be used over a period of three years to the Egyptian Authority for the Utilization and Development of Reclaimed Land (EAUDRL). The Social Research Center has major responsibilities for the evaluation aspects of the research project. Primary objectives include assessment of changes in the economic conditions and living standards of newly settled families, social and psychological development, participation in community affairs, and use and effectiveness of available services. During the last two weeks of September 1971, a workshop was held which brought together experts from six Arab countries, the United States and the Ford Foundation, and included site visits to settlements in Egypt where the experiments are being carried out.

A special assistive device has been developed at the Institute of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia for Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, to improve motor function in stroke patients by means of external control of movement. Over one hundred patients have been fitted with the Ljubljana functional electronic peroneal brace in Yugoslavia, United States, Italy, Sweden, and England. Preliminary results indicated a substantial improvement in the patient's gait and general ability to ambulate. If further development of the brace proves successful, the rehabilitation

time of stroke patients would be reduced with an attendant saving in the cost of rehabilitating such patients.

Multi-National Studies

Multi-national studies are being developed in several subjects, including rehabilitation of postcoronary patients, rehabilitation engineering, juvenile delinquency, and provisions of services to the aging. A seminar held under SRS sponsorship in Yugoslavia in June 1971 brought together cardiologists from the United States, India, Pakistan, Israel, Poland, and Yugoslavia to develop a protocol for a collaborative study of the effects of physical exercise in reconditioning patients following heart attacks. This will make it possible to accumulate a critical mass of data on a large sample of patients living in very different climatic, cultural, and socio-economic conditions.

Cooperative projects in rehabilitation engineering have been developed in Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, and Israel to evaluate the effectiveness of specific prosthetic and orthotic devices under varying conditions. These projects are intended to develop a scientific basis for prescription criteria for such devices. Similar projects are planned for India.

Research Utilization

Increasing emphasis is being given by SRS to putting the findings of research into practice. One of the principal methods for facilitating rapid use of research results is the interchange of rehabilitation experts. Through this program, authorized by the International Health Research Act, Public Law 86-610, and financed

with Public Law 480 funds, project staff from the participating countries are brought to the United States and American experts are sent abroad to participate in and observe research and demonstration activities in their fields of interest. Often such exchanges are planned to coincide with international seminars and conferences for exchange of information and findings. Since 1961, 311 foreign experts and 322 American experts have participated in this program, for a total of 633.

In fiscal year 1971, the SRS cosponsored international conferences to promote research utilization in three fields: social welfare, rehabilitation of the mentally retarded, and rehabilitation facilities. Participants included researchers and practitioners from thirty different countries, including several who were engaged in SRS-supported projects under Public Law 480.

SCIENCE INFORMATION PROGRAMS

Starting in fiscal year 1960, the National Science Foundations has received appropriations for the support of science information activities with special foreign currencies. In fiscal year 1971, the Foundation requested and received authority to support scientific research and related activities under the Special Foreign Currency Appropriation. The total appropriation for fiscal year 1971 amounted to $2,000,000 ($1,000,000 for science information and $1,000,000 for scientific research and related activities.)

Science information programs conducted under section 104(b)(3) are coordinated and administered by the National Science Foundation on behalf of 14 U.S. Government agencies in eight excess foreign currency

countries: Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

These programs have been gradually expanded to include additional contractors who provide not only translations, but also more diversified science information tools. They now include publication of English editions of foreign primary scientific journals; preparation of abstracts, digests, and critical review papers; compilation of annotated bibliographies; and preparation of guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services.

Since 1959 the combined efforts of the overseas science information programs, summarized in Table I on page 77, have resulted in the translation and publication (completed or in process) of approximately 766,000 pages of foreign scientific literature, 25,500 foreign patents, 66,876 abstracts and digests, 174 issues of annotated bibliographies, and eight directories.

In fiscal year 1971 the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of $4,156,585 for use in these programs under contracts (see Table II on page 77).

The translations, abstracts, and other products obtained through the use of special foreign currencies continuously benefit American science and technology by eliminating duplication and by stimulating new productive lines of inquiry.

Research and Related Activities Programs

In February 1971, the National Science Foundation inaugurated its new Special Foreign Currency Program for Research and Related Activities.

The objectives of the program are: to strengthen U.S. science and science education, to encourage the formation of long-term cooperative relationships between U.S. and foreign scientists and scientific institutions, and to further U.S. foreign policy objectives. Under this program, the Foundation awarded grants in foreign currencies to U.S. scientists and U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Yugoslavia, Poland, Egypt, India, Tunisia, and Morocco. Awards given for the support of collaborative research projects between U.S. and foreign scientists include grants in chemistry, engineering, physics, and social sciences. In addition, the Foundation awarded international travel grants to U.S. scientists for attendance at important international scientific congresses, conferences, and symposia, and for the development of joint research programs which are of great interest to both the United States and foreign countries. In fiscal year 1971, a total of $1,071,322 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated under the program (see Table III on page 77).

The research by U.S. and Yugoslav scientists in earthquake engineering is an especially important example of collaboration, because both countries have heavily populated areas located in active seismic zones. Current research includes collaboration on the use of systems engineering and industrialized techniques for the design of earthquake resistant buildings and dams. In addition, a basic, strong-motion accelerograph and a seismic network will be established in Yugoslavia. The network will provide basic information required for predicting the dynamic behavior of various types of structures, an increased understanding of

Table I - Summary of science information programs, sec. 104(b)(3), Public Law 480, cumulative, April 24, 1959 thru June 30, 1971

Agency	Journals: Titles	Journals: Issues	Books	Articles	Abstracts	Bibliographies: Number	Bibliographies: Issues	Directories
Atomic Energy Commission	10	301	93	62	-	-	-	-
Environmental Protection Agency	2	24	-	4	-	-	-	-
Federal Communications Commission	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	-	-	120	23	-	-	-	-
National Science Foundation	1	6	109	57	32,108	-	-	4
Smithsonian Institution	4	35	146	170	-	-	-	-
Tennessee Valley Authority	-	-	2	35	-	-	-	-
Department of Agriculture	2	121	107	341	1,304	1	6	-
Department of Commerce*	3	117	218	1,872	849	1	1	2
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	23	958	71	96	39,685	8	167	2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	6	151	10	16	-	-	-	-
Department of the Interior	10	181	306	2,634	2,930	5	5	-
Department of Labor	1	48	12	18	-	-	-	-
Department of Transportation	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	62	1,142	1,404	5,334	86,876	15	174	8

* Plus 25,500 patents.

Table II Science Information Program, Sec. 104(b)(3), PL-480, fiscal year 1971 April 24, 1959 through June 30, 1971

Agency	Country	Obligations in $ Equivalent: FY 1971	Obligations in $ Equivalent: Cumulative April 24, 1959 through June 30, 1971
National Science Foundation	Israel	200,000	6,931,978
	Poland	250,000	3,004,000
	Yugoslavia	175,000	2,015,500
	India	110,000	830,000
	Tunisia	180,000	375,000
	Pakistan	85,000	125,000
HEW: Public Health Service	Israel	243,800	1,250,680
	Poland	1,541,667	4,766,967
	Yugoslavia	551,118	1,126,618
Office of Education	Israel	--	38,790
	Poland	--	73,500
	Yugoslavia	--	52,378
	India	--	40,000
	Tunisia	--	25,000
	Pakistan	--	26,000
	Ceylon	--	10,000
	Burma	--	16,931
Social & Rehabilitation Service	Poland	--	2,000
USDC: National Bureau of Standards	Israel	6,000	11,000
NOAA	Israel	95,000	505,000
	Poland	15,000	117,500
	Yugoslavia	10,000	82,500
	India	--	40,000
	Tunisia	25,000	50,000
USDA: Agricultural Research Service	Israel	190,000	796,866
	Yugoslavia	--	85,000
	Poland	--	40,000
	India	110,000	180,000
Smithsonian	Poland	10,000	10,000
	India	25,000*	25,000
Environmental Protection Agency	Israel	60,000	60,000
	Poland	183,000	183,000
	India	100,000	100,000
TOTAL		4,165,585	22,542,178

*Designated but not obligated

Table III -- Program for research and related activities Sec. 104(b)(3), Public Law 480, fiscal year 1971 (from inception, February 1971, through June 30, 1971).

Agency & Country	Obligations in dollar equivalent, fiscal year 1971, from inception February 1971, through June 30,
National Science Foundation:	
Yugoslavia	912,6565
Poland	53,748
Egypt	20,010
Morocco	4,398
Tunisia	2,805
India	2,705
Department of Commerce:	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency:	
Yugoslavia	75,000
TOTAL	1,071,322

ground amplification effects during earthquakes, and a better general understanding of this type of geophysical phenomenon. These studies may lead to improved design methods for economical construction of earthquake-resistant structures and, ultimately, to improved building code provisions.

A study on urban planning is the initial phase of a longer-term research program for the development and testing of socio-economic models for spatial planning in developing regions. The study will take into account the effects of potential natural disasters. Another study, on the special and large-scale permeability of karstified (porous limestone) formations, deals with problems of the construction of reservoirs and hydrosystems in karst areas, pollution problems, economic development, planning, management, and control of the waters of these areas, and improved methods of underground excavation under conditions where large amounts of water are present.

These studies involve significant research programs which will develop information of use to both countries. The Government of Yugoslavia finds that these programs are sufficiently important to justify conversion of more than $200,000 equivalent in dinars into U.S. dollars to purchase equipment in the United States. Thus, not only will there be no dollar outflow from the United States, but there will in fact be a dollar inflow as a result of the projects.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Under the authority of section 104(b)3, the Smithsonian Institution's Special Foreign Currency Program awards grants to American institutions of higher learning for museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history. This program, begun in 1966, received an appropriation of $2.5 million for fiscal year 1971.

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 has continued to provide substantial support for research in astrophysics and earth sciences, and modest support in museum education programs. The Smithsonian believes that important scientific progress is being made under its grants in these foreign currencies, declared to be in excess of the needs of the United States.

In archeological research and in anthropology, the Smithsonian has continued to support studies encompassing broad areas of human history and cultural development, and testing new field methods and technologies.

The Smithsonian has also continued to award foreign currency grants for research in systematic and environmental biology. In addition to the basic research objectives of American institutions, grants made in this area contribute to the goals of the International Biological Program. In an era of rapid population growth and accelerating degradation of the environment, the International Biological Program is a particularly relevant and timely international scientific

effort aimed at taking a biological inventory of the earth's terrestrial and marine environments.

The international basic astrophysical research efforts of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory have continued to receive foreign currency grant support.

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. Many projects have provided training for American and foreign graduate students, under the guidance of experts in their fields of study. Thus the Smithsonian is able to contribute to the development of science both in America and in the host countries, most of which are developing nations.

Through June 30, 1971, the Smithsonian had awarded grants in support of 129 projects since the inception of the program amounting (in dollar equivalent) to $7.5 million for archeology and anthropology, $5.1 million for the biological sciences, $0.7 million for astrophysics and earth sciences, and $153,500 for history, 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 conducting diplomatic and consular affairs and 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 1971 totaled $5.9 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total $48.6 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1971. This program is currently active in the Arab Republic of Egypt, Burma, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, Morocco, Nepal (through the use of Indian rupees), Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

Funds from this source have paid the operation and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings. Total expenditure for the building program since its inception is $40.7 million. This includes construction of office and warehouse buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Projects currently under construction include an office building, information center, twelve staff apartments and two senior officer residences in New Delhi; an office building and thirty staff apartments in Islamabad; an office building in Casablanca; and a warehouse in Rabat. Funds were also employed in the rehabilitation of an office building in Colombo. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Calcutta, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Jerusalem, Kathmandu, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rawalpindi, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING

Public Law 765, 83d 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 the Commodity Credit Corporation an amount not to exceed $6 million a year. As of December 31, 1971, CCC had received approximately $74.7 million in such reimbursements.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1971, 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 1971, comprehensive sets of English and vernacular language publications were acquired for the Library of Congress and 41 other

American academic libraries from one or more of the following countries: the Arab Republic of Egypt, Ceylon, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia. Additionally, sets of selected English language books and periodicals from Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan were distributed to over 300 public and academic libraries throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,350,000 pieces were distributed in 1971, bringing the total for the 10-year old program to 14.7 million pieces.

In addition to acquiring and distributing publications, each Public Law 480 office provides preliminary cataloging for this material. The 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, except that for Yugoslavia, through periodic accessions lists.

In New Delhi, the Library's office administers a microfilming project which comprises 129 Indian, 10 Nepalese, seven Ceylonese, 24 Pakistani, and 29 Indonesian serials. Of these, 123 titles are newspapers, 32 are periodicals, and 44 are official gazettes of various federal and state governments.

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.

In agreements signed during 1971, about $98.7 million of foreign currency to be generated under title I was allocated to section 104(c) uses bringing the total since the beginning of the program to $1.7 billion equivalent. As of June 30, 1971, total disbursements amounted to $1.6 billion.

In Vietnam $78.0 million (in piaster equivalent) was allocated for 104(c) uses in 1971. This amount will become part of the "joint support" portion of Vietnam's defense budget. The major uses of "joint support" funds (which amount to about 12 percent of the defense budget) are for personnel equipment (mostly clothing), construction and construction materials, and local services provided for the United States Military Assistance Command/Vietnam.

In the Republic of Korea, $20.0 million (in won equivalent) was allocated to section 104(c) uses during 1971. These funds are used by the Korean Government to help offset the increasing defense costs which are being transferred from the U.S. Military Assistance Program to the Korean defense budget. The allocations have been made in accordance with United States and Korean understandings regarding a Five-Year Modernization Program of the Korean military forces.

In the Khmer Republic (Cambodia) $655,000 (in riel equivalent) was allocated for 104(c) purposes in 1971. These funds are used by the Government of the Khmer Republic for military pay and allowances.

Although 1971 was the last year local currency agreements will be signed, it is anticipated that 104(c) grants will continue to be

made to Vietnam and Cambodia out of funds generated under credit agreements.

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 other than requirements for agricultural commodities.

During the past several years, the Office of Management and Budget, on request, gave advance approval each fiscal year for use of the equivalent of $100,000 each in local U.S.-owned currency for emergency relief for disasters occuring in India, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia. In 1971 this amount was increased to $200,000 each for India and Pakistan, leaving the $100,000 advance approval standing for Yugoslavia. At the same time, OMB approved an extension of time for using these advance allocations of U.S.-owned rupees in Pakistan and India from one year to two years.

These advance approvals permit rapid and effective use of section 104(d) rupees for one aspect of the humanitarian purposes intended by the Law. When a country exhausts its allocation, it is renewable upon request to OMB. If the funds are not used during the specified period, a new request must be made to OMB for funds to be available for the succeeding year. Allocations for other excess currency countries are made by OMB upon request.

During 1971, section 104(d) funds were used for the following disasters: India for the Gunjarat floods -- 50,000 rupees (about

$65,800 equivalent) and 494,000 rupees (about $75,000 equivalent) for the Orissa cyclone emergency; Pakistan civil strife -- 16.653,000 rupees (about $3.5 million equivalent). The large special allocation made for East Pakistan was for the purpose of providing a source of local currency needed by the United Nations and voluntary agencies which were faced with major local cost expenditures for carrying out the international relief effort in East Pakistan. Major costs were for personnel, administrative support, transport, and purchase of relief goods available in Pakistan.

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 affliates 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 use of U.S. agricultural products.

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

During 1971, AID authorized six foreign currency loans, four new loans and two amendments to earlier ones, in four countries, with a value

of nearly $5 million under this provision of Public Law 480. Since the beginning of the loan program in mid-1958, 418 loans have been approved for private business firms in 31 countries. The total value of loans approved is the local currency equivalent of $410 million. This total includes loans made by the Export-Import Bank prior to the transfer of the program to AID in 1962.

In 1971 loans were authorized for such projects as establishment of a feed manufacturing facility, construction of a hotel, and a manufacturing plant to produce nylon. Also two loans were provided American branch banks in Korea for the purpose of making subloans.

The largest loan authorized in 1971 was one to Shree Synthetics in India ($1.3 million equivalent) for the construction of a nylon plant which when completely installed will have a production capacity of 1,100 metric tons of "Nylon Six" filament yarn per year. Plant operations are to be in technical and financial collaboration with Chemtex Fibers Inc., a wholly-owned American subsidiary. This filament yarn has both apparel and industrial uses.

A loan to the International Hilton Corporation of $712,000 dollar equivalent was authorized for the construction of a hotel in downtown Colombo, Ceylon. The hotel is expected to have 250 rooms and additional requisite facilities, and is expected to benefit Ceylon's economy through expanded tourism.

As of December 31, 1971 applications for loans in the currencies of India and Pakistan only were being accepted.

Economic Development

Section 104(f) provides that U.S.-owned local currencies generated by title I sales agreements can be used to promote agricultural and other economic development in the recipient countries. Particular emphasis is placed on food production, processing, and distribution in food-deficit countries. These funds can be made available either as loans or grants.

LOANS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In agreements signed during 1971, $64.5 million of foreign currency to be generated under title I was allocated for section 104(f) loans, bringing the total since the beginning of the program on July 1, 1954, to $5.7 billion equivalent. As of June 30, 1971, disbursements since July 1, 1954, totaled $5.1 billion.

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 or shipped.

In India, $64.5 million in rupee equivalent was loaned to the Government for economic development purposes in an agreement signed March 18, 1971. This amount represented the unobligated balance available for 104(f) loan purposes under the 10th Sales Agreement of February 1967 and supplementary agreements. The funds will be used for support

of priority development projects in agriculture, highway construction, power, and port development.

GRANTS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In agreements signed during 1971, $51.6 million of foreign currency generated under title I was allocated for section 104(f) grants, bringing the total amount allocated in sales agreements since the inception of the program to $1.9 billion.

In 1971 two Public Law 480 title I agreements were signed with the Government of Pakistan. The first of these, concluded August 6, provided for the sale of 150,000 metric tons of wheat and rice. Ninety-three percent of the rupees accruing to the Government ($13.6 million equivalent) from this sale were to be used as a grant, under section 104(f), to assist survivors of the devastating cyclone and tidal bore which hit the coastal areas of East Pakistan November 12, 1970, taking the lives of over 250,000 persons and leaving thousands homeless. Specifically, these grant funds were to be used: (1) to subsidize sales through government ration shops of rice furnished under the agreement to cyclone survivors; and (2) to finance the local currency costs of reconstruction projects in cyclone-affected areas in East Pakistan. The second agreement, signed September 10 and involving 525,000 metric tons of wheat and edible oils, similarly provided for a grant to East Pakistan of 93 percent of the local currency accruals (U.S. $38 million equivalent). These grant funds were allocated: (1) to improve food production and promote processing, distribution, marketing, and transportation of agricultural

commodities; and (2) to fund agricultural and public work projects in East Pakistan to improve the purchasing power of the population, then suffering from the combined effects of floods, cyclone, and civil disorder.

The deterioration of political conditions in East Pakistan during the year culminated in war between India and Pakistan. Because of civil strife only a small portion of the commodities could be delivered, and the purposes for which the local currency grants were intended could not be achieved.

In addition to these funds a grant allocation of 104(f) funds from prior Public Law 480 agreements was made in 1971 to alleviate human suffering in East Pakistan. This allocation was for $10.5 million in local currency for public works activities in East Pakistan, designed to generate employment and purchasing power for those affected by natural and manmade disasters.

In India several 104(f) allocations of excess U.S.-use rupees from prior year agreements were also made; these totaled $47.6 million in rupee equivalent. The largest was a grant of $37.3 million to the Indian Rural Electric Corporation which in turn loans funds to State governments and cooperatives for generation and distribution of electricity to pump sites and private homes. Other allocations included $6.6 million for nongovernmental organizations engaged in family planning activities, $2.2 million in support of India's growing science textbook industry, and two smaller grants for hospital construction ($900,000) and small science reference libraries ($600,000).

Family Planning

The following are principal examples of ways in which U.S.-owned foreign currencies continue to help sustain voluntary family planning programs which emphasize maternal welfare, child health, and nutrition.

In India in 1971, $18.6 million in rupee equivalent was granted under 104(h) for various activities in family planning, nutrition, and related health areas. About half of this amount was contributed to child feeding programs, with the other half going to numerous Indian and USAID dollar-supported family planning activities, innovative activities such as vasectomy camps, and research on soybean development, rice processing, and a fruits and vegetables survey. Two million dollar equivalent, for example, was released to the Indian Government's Family Planning Board for use in an expanded program of intensive vasectomy "camps" elsewhere in India based on the Kerala experience which was highlighted elsewhere in this report. A grant of $160,000 equivalent was also released to the Indian Government in November 1971 for procurement of 500,000 monthly cycles of Indian-manufactured oral contraceptives.

In April 1971, a grant allocation of 165,000 Tunisian dinars ($313,500) was made for section 104(h) purposes. These funds were used as follows:

- Administrative and support costs for a nearby established Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology ($89,300);
- Local costs for a national nutrition survey ($47,500);

- Local costs for a lysine research study administered by Harvard University under an AID contract ($127,300);

- Local costs for a research project on child growth and mental development administered by Yale University ($49,400).

Grants totaling $403,000 equivalent were made to the National Family Planning Program of Ghana in 1971. The purpose of the 104(h) grant was primarily to support a program-related training and family planning research.

Purchase of Goods for other Friendly Countries

Under section 104(g), local currencies generated by title I sales in one country can be spent for programs in other friendly countries. Since the beginning of the program $115.8 million generated by these agreements has been disbursed for this purpose.

In the Republic of China (Taiwan) $10.0 million in New Taiwan dollars equivalent was allocated to Public Law 480, section 104(g) uses during 1971. These funds are being used by the Chinese Government to help support the Chinese Overseas Technical Assistance Program (Vanguard) in numerous developing countries in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The allocations, together with the Chinese contributions, have been made according to annual U.S.-Taiwan agreements primarily to help developing countries increase food production.

For a number of years, AID has financed the major part of our assistance program in Nepal with Public Law 480 generated U.S.-use Indian and Pakistani rupees from prior year agreements. The ability

to use these currencies in this manner enables the United States to provide effective support to Nepal's development with a relatively small outlay of appropriated dollars.

In 1971, $8.2 million of excess U.S.-use currencies was allocated for this purpose in Nepal. The allocation consisted of $8 million equivalent of Indian rupees and $0.2 million of Pakistani rupees for grants to finance (a) development activities in the Government of Nepal's budget and (b) local operational costs of the U.S. assistance program in Nepal. These grant rupees support activities in agriculture, family planning, education, malaria eradication, transportation, and communications development, and specialized training of Nepalese in Indian and Pakistani institutions.

In Pakistan an allocation of $7.4 million in rupees from prior year agreements was made for a section 104(g) grant to finance the overland transshipment of wheat and fertilizer through Pakistan to landlocked Afghanistan. In 1971 Afghanistan was hit by a serious drought. Several nations donated wheat to make up for Afghanistan's food shortages, and fertilizer was provided on favorable credit terms. These food and fertilizer relief shipments were offloaded in Karachi for overland transport to Afghanistan.

Farmer-to-Farmer and Pest Control Programs

Local currencies were not allocated in 1971 for purposes specified in section 104(i) of the act. Under section 104(i), first included in Public Law 480 legislation in 1966, local currencies may be used to

finance the foreign expenditures of the farmer-to-farmer program authorized by section 406 of the act. The authority granted by section 406 has not been implemented, and consequently no allocations or expenditures of foreign currencies were made in 1971.

Section 104(k) of the act covering pest control programs was added to Public Law 480 in 1968. One grant of $540,000 in rupee equivalent was made available to the Government of India in 1969, to finance a village grain storage bin and maintenance project. No additional grants were made in 1970. In 1971 $1.3 million was granted to expand the grain storage program, bringing the total allocated for 104(k) since 1968 to $1.8 million.

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

Sales of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to private American citizens and nonprofit organizations in 1971 amounted to $2.6 million. Total sales since the inauguration of the program in 1963 climbed to $21.5 million.

Section 104(j) of Public Law 480, as amended, authorizes sales of currencies determined to be excess by the Secretary of the Treasury. These sales can be made to U.S. citizens and nonprofit 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 seven of the countries where our balances are large, arrangements have been negotiated under which limited amounts are available for sales to Americans to cover their expenditures in these respective countries. Foreign currency sales to American citizens were made in Guinea, India, Morocco, Pakistan, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Tunisia, and Ceylon.

In six of the seven countries American tourists and businessmen can purchase their local currency requirements through the U.S. embassies, consulates, and U.S. interest sections. Sales are made at the official rate of exchange and there are no commercial bank fees. The lone exception of 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.

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.

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 two fiscal years following the year in which the determination is made.

The Secretary of the Treasury determined on June 30, 1971, that the foreign currencies of 10 countries were in excess of the normal requirements of the departments and agencies of the United States for expenditures in such countries for two fiscal years following the year in which the determination was made. The 10 excess currency countries were Burma, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco (1972 only), Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Yugoslavia.

The final proviso of section 104 also calls for a report on currency use. Sales of these foreign currencies to regular and special foreign currency appropriations in the 10 countries for fiscal year 1971 by U.S. agencies are shown below.

The types of activities carried out under these appropriations have been described in the annual report. Details of agency funding levels for the continuation of these activities along similar lines and for new activities, have been presented in the appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1973.

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 section 104(c) through (h) activities for fiscal years 1972 and 1973 are also presented in the budget appendix.

Sales for dollars of excess foreign currencies under regular and special foreign currency appropriations

(Million-dollar equivalent)

Country	Fiscal Year 1971		
	Regular	Special	Total
The Arab Republic of Egypt	2.6	1.6	4.2
Burma	.6	.5	1.1
Guinea	.5	(1)	.5
India	22.9	15.0	37.9
Israel	18.1	6.9	25.0
Morocco	10.8	2.0	12.8
Pakistan	6.5	7.3	13.8
Poland	18.5	2.4	20.9
Tunisia	3.1	1.2	4.3
Yugoslavia	9.1	8.3	17.4
Total	92.7	45.3	138.0

(1) Less than $50,000.

SELF-HELP

"SEC. 109. (a) Before entering into agreements with developing countries for the sale of United States agricultural commodities on whatever terms, 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, including:

(1) devoting land resources to the production of needed food rather than to the production of nonfood crops--especially nonfood crops in world surplus;

(2) development of the agricultural chemical, farm machinery and equipment, transportation and other necessary industries through private enterprise;

(3) training and instructing farmers in agricultural methods and techniques;

(4) constructing adequate storage facilities;

(5) improving marketing and distribution systems;

(6) creating a favorable environment for private enterprise and investment, both domestic and foreign, and utilizing available technical know-how;

(7) establishing and maintaining Government policies to insure adequate incentives to producers;

(8) establishing and expanding institutions for adaptive agricultural research;

(9) allocating for these purposes sufficient national budgetary and foreign exchange resources (including those supplied by bilateral, multilateral and consortium aid programs) and local currency resources (resulting from loans or grants to recipient governments of the proceeds of local currency sales);

(10) carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth."

Beginning in 1967, all Public Law 480 title I agreements contain self-help measures to which recipient countries commit themselves. Self-help measures may be specific, such as the application of certain amounts of fertilizer or the planting of high-yield varieties of grain. They may be broad and relate to development objectives more generally such as the establishment of a rational and comprehensive water development policy. The purpose of each set of self-help measures is to prompt developing nations to place an appropriate emphasis consistent with the country's needs and own development strategy on agricultural development and related programs.

Section 106(b) of Public Law 480 requires that credit sales agreements include provisions to assure that local currency sales proceeds are used for economic development purposes. Under present procedures, sales agreements generally provide that the local currency sales proceeds will be used for the self-help measures enumerated in the agreement and for other economic development purposes mutually agreed upon. The standard sales agreement provides that the recipient country shall

deposit the sales proceeds in a special account in its name. Withdrawals from the special account are made on the basis of release authorizations approved by the AID Mission (or Embassy where there is no AID representative) in the host country. The release authorizations include a description of the proposed use of funds and the amount released. The AID Mission (or Embassy) is also responsible for billing, accounting, and reporting on the use of Public Law 480 sales proceeds.

To achieve less direct U.S. involvement in the affairs of aid recipient countries and in the interest of streamlining and simplifying aid program procedures, a proposal is now under consideration to discontinue the requirement for a special account for the deposit of Public Law 480 counterpart or country owned funds. This would eliminate the need for approval of release authorizations and other actions by AID Missions. To assure that the sales proceeds are used for self-help and economic development, the United States would require a written agreement by the recipient country indicating budget sectors, as set forth in the normal budget and accounting records of the country, for which the local currency would be used. Reliance would be placedon the country's own budget reporting procedure for "final account" statements and the recipient country's highest audit authority would be required to certify to the receipt and expenditure of funds.

The following country reports illustrate how some recipient nations are solving problems, exploiting opportunities, and improving agricultural development through self-help.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Major accomplishments realized in the agricultural sector in 1971 by the Government of the Dominican Republic, in accordance with commitments contained in the self-help article of the 1971 Public Law 480 title I agreement, include the following:

1. Agricultural Planning and Resource Programing - Encouraging progress has been realized in the development of a three-year agricultural sector plan. A special task force for sector planning was formed by the Dominican Secretary of Agriculture early in 1971. In addition to its primary agricultural planning assignment, the task force is working with other Government agricultural agencies and private groups to improve their administrative, organizational, and project planning capacities. While the sector plan itself is not yet complete, substantial effort has been directed towards statistical analyses and the completion of diagnostic studies. In this latter context, new sector priority programs were developed during the year--one for accelerated feed grain production and the other for improved rural credit facilities.

   Complementary to the work of the task force in developing a three-year sector plan, President Balaguer signed a decree on September 29, 1971 which provides for an executive committee for inter-agency coordination of agricultural

planning and project execution. This is another manifestation of the importance attached to the rural sector and, in particular, to resource rationalization within the sector.

2. Agricultural Data Collection and Analysis - Marked improvements are noted in the gathering, processing, analyzing, and dissemination of statistical information. This result is attributable to the institutionalization of regional statistical services established by the Secretariat of Agriculture in 1970 in compliance with self-help commitments.

3. Rural Credit Loan Collection Efforts - A concerted effort was made by the Secretariat of Agriculture during the year to improve the collection rate of various rural credit agencies. These intensified collection efforts have produced positive results, although in varying degrees depending upon the agency and the form of credit. The Supervised Credit, New Enterprise Program, and Managed Credit Program have generally achieved reasonable collection rates, while further improvements in collections by the Cooperative Development Institute and the Agrarian Reform Institute is considered desirable. Extensive training of supervisors, inspectors and other rural banking officials was achieved during the year.

4. Agriculture Disaster Relief Fund - Due to liquidity constraints, the Government has not deemed it advisable to establish such a fund, which would require resources

needed for production and other credit programs. In the event of an emergency, budget transfers and special appropriations to finance relief would be resorted to.

GHANA

The Government of Ghana has continued to move toward its goal of increasing the domestic production of food crops through (1) improving the availability of production inputs (seed, fertilizers, agricultural credit, and machinery); (2) improving distribution facilities through the feeder road system; and (3) providing incentives for the private farmer.

More specifically, the Ministry of Agriculture has continued its program to boost rice production. The overall success of the program is reflected in an increase of almost 50 percent in 1971 of the area under rice cultivation in northern Ghana. Recent production is up, and imports are down. Additional indications of progress include completion of an extensive series of variety tests; ordering of additional seed-testing equipment; and completion of a draft seed-certification law designed to stimulate the production of improved varieties of seeds. Output of improved seeds from registered growers increased from 3,100 bags in 1970 to 14,000 bags in 1971. Improved seed was used on three-fourths of the farms of over 15 acres participating in the program, with 35,000 acres being planted, compared with 10,000 in 1970. Storage and distribution facilities under the Government fertilizer import program were improved, and in northern Ghana

rice acreage under fertilization more than doubled from 15,000 acres in 1970 to 33,000 acres in 1971. The trend toward mechanization continues, with 88 percent of the ploughing done by privately-owned machinery. Courses were instituted in the operation and maintenance of farm machinery for owners and operators. Problems encountered by the Seed Multiplication Unit have been eased by increased budget allocations and improvements in seed-cleaning facilities. Expansion in production also stimulated investment in the modernization of milling. The number of modern mills in operation rose from one to four by the end of 1971, with plans for a fifth. Further incentives to the private farmer have been provided through expansion of farm-production credits.

Under the National Feeder Road Program, 475 miles of feeder roads were constructed in 1971. This brings the total for the four years the program has been in operation to 1,470 miles. These roads are important to rural development efforts since farmers can more quickly move produce from farms to markets. The Ghanaian Government has continued its efforts to strengthen management of the program. Considerable savings have been realized in the cost of road construction per mile.

Orderly budgeting for development activities in Ghana has been hampered by heavy reliance on cocoa taxes. Tax yields are directly dependent on world market conditions and largely outside the control of the Ghanaian Government. With the recent fall in cocoa prices, Ghana turned its attention to diversifying its revenue sources in an effort to permit continued development activities at a level consistent with a moderate rate of economic growth and development. New taxes

were introduced on sales, income, imports, and other transactions involving foreign exchange. In addition to providing some $50 million in new revenues to finance development projects, these new taxes will, by and large, improve both the allocation of scarce resources and the equity of the tax structure.

The size of the development budget was increased markedly for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971. Perhaps more important, its composition has been changed to better reflect the growing concern of the Government for agricultural development. This should over a period of time help alleviate unemployment, correct the welfare imbalance between rural and urban areas, and provide a long-term solution to Ghana's serious balance of payments problem.

INDIA

Significant gains in grain production continued to be recorded in 1971. Production of all food grain totaled 108 million tons, up over 8 percent from the previous year. Record output was recorded for rice, wheat, and corn, three of the major grains. Further advances, assuming another year of favorable weather, are expected for 1972. Except for a slight decline in 1968-1969, Indian food grain production has shown marked expansion since the serious drought years of 1965 and 1966. Production on a per capita basis is also again on an upward trend. Most of the increase in grain production is attributed to the high-yielding varieties program which was instituted with the 1968 crop year. Since that time cropland planted to the improved varieties has nearly doubled.

Consistent with the self-help provisions in the 1971 sales agreement, India is taking efforts to step up the tempo of plant protection measures. These measures are particularly important in the areas covered by high yielding varieties and multiple cropping programs. The area benefited by plant protection measures is estimated to have risen from about 17 million hectares in 1965-1966 to about 52 million hectares in 1970-1971. Various measures being taken include seed treatment, intensive ground and aerial spraying, and weed and rodent control measures. For the control of pest epidemics, technical advice and financial assistance under "Calamities Relief Fund" are provided by the Central Government to the States. State Governments, in turn, are setting up mobil plant protection squads equipped with pesticides and equipment to deal with sudden outbreaks of pests and diseases. Presently 186 such squads are in operation.

Because farmers in India are estimated to hold back as much as 70 percent of the food grains grown for meeting their own feed and seed requirements, as well as for subsequent sale, one of the important development measures relates to the development of modern storage facilities. During the first three-quarters of 1971, the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporations increased their storage capacities by about 658,000 tons. Also, various research and pilot projects are being implemented for better storage at farm and village levels so as to minimize losses from insects and rodents.

Expanding the availability of agricultural production credit to provide small farmers access to the new technological inputs is another

important aspect of self-help. For providing such expanded credit facilities the Government of India is setting up Small Farmers Development Agencies (SFDA) in 46 selected districts in the country. Projects are also being set up for marginal farmers situated on tiny plots of land.

In the case of India most of the local currency proceeds (India-owned) generated from the sale of the commodities within India are used for general support of the development budget. And while the sales agreement provides that the country-owned proceeds from the commodity sale constitute a resource for financing India's economic development, including the self-help measures agreed upon, these proceeds are not disposited in a "special account" as in most other countries. The United States therefore accepts the Indian Government's report on its total development budget as constituting compliance with Section 106(b) since the budget far exceeds the amount of Public Law 480 generated local currencies.

INDONESIA

Increased rice production has highest priority in Indonesia's Five-Year Development Plan. In 1971, for the third successive year, the Plan's rice production targets were exceeded. These results are due to continued improvement of price incentive and rice intensification programs, as well as to good weather.

The price incentive program, instituted in 1970, has been effectively implemented. A minimum price for dry stalk paddy rice at the farm gate

has been maintained, providing sufficient incentive for farmers to use fertilizer, pesticides, and new rice varieties. Increasing area is planted in rice, and more farmers are participating in intensification programs. Retail rice prices for the urban consumer have remained within the established ceiling price and prices have not fluctuated sharply throughout the year.

In supporting the farmers' rice price, the Government's logistic agency purchased over 540,000 MT of rice from the 1971 Indonesia harvest, thus exceeding original procurement targets. Rice imports declined in 1971 to around 600,000 MT compared with 700,000 MT in 1970 and over 800,000 MT in 1969. The agency maintained adequate stocks and was able to make prompt market sales to protect the ceiling price. In 1971, there was also significant improvement in private sector market development.

The unified producer price reporting system has been continually improved since it began in April 1970. This bi-weekly collection and dissemination of paddy prices throughout Indonesia is a major aid to the incentive price program.

Rice production in 1971/72 is again expected to surpass the Five-Year Plan target. The 1971/72 harvest, estimated at 12.75 million metric tons of milled rice, is more than 6 percent higher than the 12.0 million metric ton output of 1970/71. This record was achieved although the total area cultivated under the intensification programs did not fully reach the acreage planned for the period.

Official rice intensification efforts are centered on the "mass guidance" national scheme. This program emphasizes the importance of the village unit as the operational base for distribution to farmers of improved seed varieties, fertilizers, insecticides, and other inputs into an area of 600-1000 hectares. Most village units include one agricultural extension worker, retail outlets for production inputs, and access to credit facilities. In 1971/72 a new program was instituted to develop pre-mass guidance activities in provinces not previously participating in the national scheme.

A reasonable fertilizer price was retained for farmers, and the management of PERTANI, the State enterprise handling distribution of fertilizer and pesticides, was improved. The granting of special import facilities to private traders and importers has brought healthy competition into a field previously restricted to the public sector.

Seed variety improvement has been stimulated by the establishment of a National Seed Board to formulate regulations for production and marketing, the development of a new seed center by the Ministry of Agriculture and the World Bank, and, most significantly, the development, release, and multiplication of two new seed varieties, PERLITA I^1 and I^2, bred by the Indonesia research program.

Convenient credit is now available to more farmers. Direct recipients have increased while the repayment rate was much higher than in the previous year. Both extension services and rice research efforts have made further advances.

While rice production continues to hold top priority, its success has now reached the stage where the Government can turn increasing efforts to the production of high protein and vitamin-rich foods which will lead to more diversification of production and improved nutrition.

MOROCCO

The following highlights the self-help measures which the Government of Morocco adopted in 1971.

1. Livestock Production and Range Management.

   a. The Government financed a 2-year study by a French consulting firm on rangeland conditions and problems in Eastern Morocco. That study is now completed at a cost in excess of one million dollars. The report of the study, which recommends an action program, is now under study in the Ministry of Agriculture.

   b. An Argentine firm also made a comprehensive study in the summer of 1971 on the livestock situation in Morocco and has submitted a report which recommends an action program mainly in the field of management and marketing. As a result of this study, livestock services were recently reorganized into two divisions--Animal Health and Animal Production. This move is expected to result in an increased emphasis on management and on feeding aspects of livestock production.

   c. The Morocco Government Agriculture Company distributed over 1,100 head of improved dairy breeding stock to farmers during the year.

2. Irrigated lands and effective use of land and water resources at the farm level.

   a. About 4,100 hectares in the Lower Moulouya which were equipped for irrigation in 1970 were planted for the first time to irrigated crops (sugar beets) in 1971. A sugar factory is now under construction and is expected to be in operation by the spring of 1972.

b. Morocco is continuing its program to develop and expand irrigation perimeters, and about 4,000 hectares of newly-irrigated land have been developed in the Tadla area.

3. Erosion Control and Tree Planting.

A 30-year reforestation program is being planned. The national goal set by the Ministry of Agriculture is 25,000 hectares per year. Meanwhile, tree planting in watersheds has continued. About 13,000 hectares have been planted, and erosion control measures have been undertaken on an additional 12,000 hectares area.

4. Grain Storage.

The Government is still reviewing a study on the subject, and no decision has yet been taken on steps to provide additional storage facilities.

5. Statistical Services.

In spite of limited experience and small number of personnel, the statistical services have carried out several studies including a comprehensive livestock census covering all of Morocco. The data on this study is now being evaluated.

PHILIPPINES

Agricultural production in the Philippines for 1971 was a mixture of gains and setbacks. Despite an overall increase of 4.5 percent over 1970, production of the all-important crops of rice and corn was insufficent to meet demands. This resulted in a need to import large quantities

of both commodities for the first time in three or four years. On the other hand, production increases in sugar, coconuts, bananas, livestock, and poultry were substantial. At the same time, various efforts in both basic and adaptive research are continuing to be made to develop new varieties of rice and corn; to introduce sorghum and soybean production to the Philippines; to expand and improve production of inland fisheries; and to develop more effective systems for providing agriculture inputs and distribution and marketing services to farmer producers.

As in years past Public Law 480 generated resources were mainly used to assist the Agriculture/Rural Development Sector. In 1971 the Government of the Philippines allocation from their Public Law 480 pesos was made as follows: 10.5 million pesos for an Agriculture Credit Administration program in the pilot land reform province of Nueva Ecija; 1 million pesos to the National Disaster Control Center for the Rural School Reconstruction program; and 5.4 million pesos to the Agriculture Loan Fund administered by the rural banks.

The bulk of allocation made with pesos for self-help during the year was for agriculture credit in support of the pilot land reform project in Nueva Ecija. This pilot effort is designed to convert 46,000 share tenants to leasehold status. By the end of 1971 more than 34,000 conversions had been made. A critical component of this effort is the establishment of adequate farm credit support systems. Pesos allocated to the Agriculture Credit Administration for use in Nueva Ecija are for production and marketing loans for farmers made through the 28 cooperatives that serve the area.

Public Law 480 pesos were also used to assist in the establishment of a revolving fund to reconstruct schools destroyed by typhoons. Five hundred schools will be built under the program; forty of these schools have been completed and 170 are under construction.

VIETNAM

The Accelerated Rice Production Program is now in its fourth year, and production during 1971 increased by 10 percent. With this increase in production, emphasis has shifted to the purchase, distribution, and storage of domestic rice. Beginning in October 1970 the Government of Vietnam began using this rice to supplement sales of title I rice in central Vietnam. As the Government's purchase program continued into 1971, further title I imports were halted following arrival of 112,000 tons in the first quarter. However, a series of events, beginning with a period of political uncertainty related to lower house and presidential elections, followed by a typhoon, and climaxed with the introduction of a major economic reform program, all combined to place unusual strain on the rice market at that vulnerable juncture. With the margins of the actual supply situation also somewhat narrower than had been anticipated, it was decided to bring in additional title I rice to help steady the market until the main Delta harvest would be available after the first of the new year.

The Government of Vietnam has undertaken measures to (1) improve the system for distributing imported rice to central Vietnam; (2) encourage a controlled system to account for and verify conditions of rice cargoes as they are discharged from vessels in port; (3) improve

offloading procedures in ports so as to reduce time devoted to unloading; (4) improve transportation system and port facilities so that rice can be shipped from the Delta direct to ports in central Vietnam; and (5) remove control procedures that hinder movement of rice from the Delta to Saigon in free market channels. For example: (1) The warehousing system devised in 1970 has been working quite satisfactorily during 1971 in the movement of rice from Saigon to the central region; (2) The control system established in 1970 is still employed with added refinements and has very likely contributed to the low loss rate experienced during the movement of rice by coastal vessels, now averaging less than 1 percent; (3) Offloading procedures in ports have continued to improve, particularly in Saigon and Danang, so that ships on which despatch was earned now exceeds the number accruing demurrage by more than 90 percent; (4) To expedite the development of Delta ports, the Government placed them under the Director General of Port Authority who has taken active measures toward construction of port facilities at Ving Long and Can Tho. Port boundaries have been defined and contracts have been let for construction of buildings and facilities. A target date of March 31, 1972 has been set for completion of the Ving Long port. In addition, the Saigon Port Authority is planning the construction of a sizable bulk grain barge to be constructed locally as a pilot experimental barge/tug transportation operation in the movement of bulk rice (either bagged, milled, or paddy) direct from the Delta to central Vietnam; and (5) The Government has gradually removed the control procedures that hindered movement of rice from the Delta to Saigon in free market channels.

Pork production has continued to accelerate--in fact, swine producers are continuing to increase pork production above established rates. This increase is being accomplished through the use of improved breeding stock, improved management, and rations. It is anticipated that the swine industry will increase in relationship to available feeds for this segment of livestock development, since the number of swine is controlled by the available feed produced within the country and imported from various sources.

The success of continued efforts to expand the use of improved poultry parent stock and increase domestic production of chicks and eggs is evidenced in the following achievements of the poultry industry during 1971: (1) the number of commercial hatcheries was increased from 57 in 1970 to a total of 65, now producing 550,000 day-old chicks per week; (2) the broiler producers raised 17 million birds, thereby suspending the necessity of importing poultry products; and (3) the goal of an egg producing capacity of 5 million eggs per week was achieved.

The construction of a large slaughterhouse in cooperation with West Germany to serve the Saigon area is 40 percent completed with a target date of completion at the end of 1972. This facility will allow an improved domestic supply of meats through the improvement of animal slaughtering and meat processing procedures, and development of a grading system.

Efforts to produce, store, distribute, and use animal health products and veterinary biologicals and to train in correct vaccination procedures and handling animal health products are continuing. During the past

year 1,200 vaccinators in the provinces were trained and certified in proper vaccine application and use, thus fulfilling the goal of 2,000 trained vaccinators by the end of 1971.

Vietnam is continuing its efforts to develop a system within the commercial sector for acquiring sufficient reserve corn stocks that will (a) enhance market price stability despite variations in consumption and (b) preclude emergency import procurements. However, the considerable lead time required for imports necessitates having larger-than-normal inventories to prevent emergency situations on feed supplies, and importers having been reluctant to invest the required capital in feedstuffs to provide this assurance. Attempts are presently being made to provide a brokerage system where all processors can buy their requirements as needed.

Processing equipment for animal feeds has temporarily outstripped the other parts of the program designed to (1) provide for increased availability of mixed feeds, feed processing, and mixing equipment and (2) expand domestic feed grain production. Optimistically, the 1972 feed grain program will provide a considerable amount of grain needed for livestock production; however, importation of title I feed grains will have to be continued to supplement in-country feed grain production.

ZAIRE

The Government of Zaire (formerly the Republic of the Congo) continued in 1971 to allocate large amounts of Public Law 480 generated local currency for repair and maintenance of bridges, roads, and

transport facilities related to agriculture. In addition a National Corn Production Program aimed at creating conditions conducive to the expansion of corn production was launched.

Zaire initiated, at a cost of about $310,000 equivalent, a project to improve sanitary conditions and animal health of cattle in Kibali-Ituri of Oriental Province. The equivalent of $640,000 was allocated for maintenance of more than 200 bridges and ferries related to farm to market roads.

From a long term development point of view, the establishment of a cooperative national corn research and production program with the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (ITTA) is the most significant self-help measure taken during the year. This effort will be undertaken over the next ten years at an estimated cost of $30 million, and is intended to create conditions for self-sufficiency in producing corn and also establishing a useful pattern for other agricultural research projects. The equivalent of $130,000 in local currency generated under Public Law 480 was allocated for start-up costs in 1971.

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 nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States...."

Title II of Public Law 480 enables the United States to share on a people-to-people basis its food with underfed, malnourished, unemployed, underemployed, and disaster stricken populations of developing nations around the world. The needs of developing nations are great. Despite important strides made in a number of developing countries to expand their own production of foods in recent years, the fact remains that hunger is one of the most persistent problems in many of the poorer nations. Half of the world's children still go to bed hungry. Ridding the world of hunger and other human and social injustices will require the developing nations to do all they can to help themselves. It will also require tangible support of their efforts by the developed nations. Contributions of food resources--both sales and donations--provided under Public Law 480 are a positive expression of U.S. support.

The legislation authorizes title II donations up to $600 million annually, plus carryover from previous years' authorizations. Of this amount, up to $7.5 million may be used each year to purchase foreign currencies accruing under title I. This can be used to finance activities

designed to insure more effective use of the donated food or to promote community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the need for such assistance.

Food donations may be made available to friendly governments, intergovernmental organizations such as the World Food Program, and American nonprofit voluntary agencies such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Services, and the American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee. In addition, food is contributed for refugees and for disaster relief as part of the U.S. contribution to the United Nations' Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and to UNICEF in support of child feeding programs, and other intergovernmental organizations.

Title II program administration is shared by the Agency for International Development (AID) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Program operations are the responsibility of AID. The Department of Agriculture determines the types, quantities, and the value of commodities available, and participates in the programming process. USDA also has responsibility for arranging ocean transportation for all title II commodities, except those shipped by the voluntary agencies. This responsibility encompasses scheduling when and where ships will arrive to insure the most efficient use of commodities. In unusual situations, USDA also aids the voluntary agencies in booking ocean transportation. During 1971, special coordination was required with the Government of India to move commodities to the area needed because of the emergencies which occurred. These title II shipments were moved under special arrangements with the concerned unions despite the shipping strike

The Programing Process

Program proposals are originated by cooperating sponsors generally after a specific request by the recipient country, and are based on the specific food needs of the people and the support of activities (e.g., food for work, maternal and child feeding, school feeding, emergency assistance) which are intended to help alleviate the need for food assistance. Proposals are submitted to the USAID mission for review and recommendation. The mission considers the feasibility of the proposed plan of operation, its socio-economic impact as related to the host country's total development plans and objectives and the capabilities of the sponsor for successful implementation. The U.S. mission transmits the proposal with its recommendation to AID/Washington for consideration.

AID coordinates a preliminary review of the proposals with USDA and the Office of Management and Budget. If approved, the proposals are submitted to the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) on Public Law 480 for its review and approval. Following this, AID authorizes project implementation, and the commodities are made available to the cooperating sponsor or other recipients.

During project implementation, U.S. missions and cooperating sponsors are responsible for monitoring operations to insure effective handling of the commodities. The missions and sponsors also verify that the commodities are appropriately identified in the language of the recipients as being furnished by the people of the United States or America.

Title II Shipments - 1971

During fiscal year 1971, 2.0 million metric tons of American agricultural commodities were shipped abroad to over 100 countries. The Commodity Credit Corporation value of the commodities, including ocean transportation costs, amounted to $394 million; $303 in commodities and $91 million for ocean freight. Compared to the previous year commodity shipments were $40 million higher in 1971. Commodity shipments by major geographic region were as follows:

	Million Dollars
Africa	60.2
Europe	10.2
Near East-South Asia	99.0
East Asia	53.8
Latin America	79.5

Wheat and wheat products, accounting for about two-thirds of the entire program, continued to be the major commodities provided under the donation program in 1971. High protein foods, such as nonfat dry milk and the specially formulated foods such as corn soya milk (CSM) and wheat-soya blend (WSB) were also an important component of the program, particularly for preschool and school feeding projects. Vegetable oil, corn, and sorghum were other commodities shipped abroad in sizable quantities during the year.

From the inception of the program in 1954 through 1971, the value of all commodities exported under the foreign donation program totaled $5.6 billion. This is the commodity costs to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Of the total, about $3.9 billion has been distributed by the voluntary agencies; $1.6 billion was made available under bilateral government-to-government programs; and $190 million through the World Food Program.

Program Highlights - 1971

Title II programs in 1971 helped feed, and thereby, substantially raised the level of nutrition of approximately 34 million school children and 12 million preschool children and pregnant and nursing mothers. Another 1 million children benefited under other feeding programs. The programs provided food as partial payment of wages to about 11 million workers and their families. The workers were engaged in self-help projects that contribute to overall economic, community, and social development. Emergency assistance was provided to nearly 15 million victims of natural and other disasters and to 3 million refugees. The number reached through general food relief assistance continued to decline in 1971 and totaled less than 1 million recipients.

Of the above total of 76 million recipients, about 10 million received food assistance through the World Food Program. About 46 million received food through American voluntary agencies and certain international organizations such as UNRWA and UNICEF and 20 million through bilateral government programs.

Well over half of the commodity donations under title II continue to be made available through nonprofit American voluntary agencies, while about 25 percent are made available under government-to-government agreements. Contributions through the World Food Program continued to rise

in contrast to earlier years when the program was getting started. About $53 million worth of commodities were channeled through WFP in 1971. This represents nearly 20 percent of all donations and contrasts with 14 percent in 1970. This is consistent with U.S. policy to channel increased resources through multilateral organizations.

Benefits associated with Public Law 480, title II for the developing nations are more than those just related to the transfer of the commodities from the United States to the developing nation. Nutrition is an example. It was through the Public Law 480 donation program that AID first gave tangible expression to the U.S. desire to help developing countries improve the nutritional quality of their diets, and particularly to correct nutritional deficiencies in vulnerable groups such as infants, children, and pregnant women. Programs carried out overseas with Public Law 480 donations are directly responsible for establishing extensive preschool and school feeding programs in India, Brazil, Korea, and many other countries around the world. For example, about a year ago, in India, the ruling party adapted as a national policy a program to extend the school lunch program to every school child.

Food for work and similar economic development projects continued as a significant part of the program in 1971. These projects aim at achieving essential economic and community improvements by using needy and otherwise unemployed or underemployed manpower. In this way worthwhile improvements are made using excess labor. The gains from such programs are both economic and social, particularly in view of the high unemployment rates which frequently reach upward to 35-40 percent in many of the developing countries.

New Commodity Developments

In 1966, the last time Public Law 480 was significantly changed, two amendments were made in the Act which expanded its effectiveness as an instrument for combatting malnutrition. Section 2 was amended to include in the purposes of the Act "to use the abundant agricultural productivity of the United States to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries." Section 203 was added authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation -

> "in addition to the cost of acquisition, to pay with respect to commodities made available under title II of the Act costs for packaging, enrichment, preservation, and fortification; processing, transportation, handling and other incidental costs up to the time of their delivery free on board vessels in United States ports;..."

These changes in the legislation added a new dimension to the program, specifically title II donations. It has enabled the U.S. Government in cooperation with American food processors to develop a series of low-cost nutritious high-protein foods specifically engineered to overcome some of the serious dietary deficiencies of peoples in developing countries. The first of these foods was a corn-soya milk blend---CSM for short--consisting of 68 percent gelatinized cornmeal, 25 percent soya flour, and 5 percent nonfat dry milk enriched with vitamins and minerals. A wheat-soya blend---WSB---has also been developed with properties similar to CSM. WSB is proving popular in areas where wheat products already figure in diets. Both products have proved quite acceptable and now represent an important part of the donation program. Through the 1971 fiscal year, over 1.5 billion pounds of CSM and WSB have been shipped overseas under title II.

Several new foods that combine acceptability and good nutrient value at low cost were developed in 1971. These products use cereal grains as a base and are fortified with a protein supplement (usually soy flour) during processing or manufacture. Fortification supplies those protein components which the grain itself lacks naturally. The blended high-protein and fortified cereal foods are especially designed to provide the essential elements of growth for infants, children, and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Soy-fortified bulgur is a blended food product of 85 percent bulgur and 15 percent soy flour. Protein fortification with soy flour improves the nutritional value of bulgur by nearly doubling the protein content from nine to 18 percent. The protein efficiency ration also increases significantly. The product is highly acceptable as a dietary supplement for adults and children as a porridge, in pilafs, soups, stews, and in other foods. Five thousand metric tons of soy-fortified bulgur were programed for shipment to India in 1971 for use in feeding Pakistani refugees in India due to civil strife in East Pakistan. Another 20,000 tons were shipped to India for the Bel Ahar program which is aimed at the production of an indigenous high protein children's food.

Soy-fortified cornmeal, which is 85 parts degermed cornmeal and 15 parts toasted, defatted soy flour, was distributed in small test quantities to a number of countries in 1971. Several small pilot projects have been set up in selected countries to test acceptability of the product, which has reasonably good storage characteristics and is particularly good in unleavened breads such as chappattis and corn bread. Several countries have already expressed an interest in including this product in their 1972-73 programs.

Soy-fortified rolled oats is another of the new soya-fortified foods currently being tested for storageability and acceptability. A test shipment was made in late 1971 to the Dominican Republic for purposes of testing alternative packaging.

New Development Concept--West Africa Grain Stabilization Program (Upper Volta, Senegal, Mali, Niger)

During the 1960's and in prior years the United States was called on from time to time to assist West African savannah countries in meeting widespread food shortages caused by crop failures as a result of drought. In the past corn or sorghum, the chief food grains of the area have been provided on an emergency basis uner title II. These grants have served to prevent mass starvation, but have not effectively alleviated the reason for such assistance--periodic droughts. Consequently in early 1970 a study was completed by an outside team of experts who had earlier visited the region. This study indicated that the cycle of drought induced famine could be alleviated, if not completely solved, by a grain stabilization program together with technical assistance, revised government policies by these African nations concerning food grain production, improved storage and handling facilities, and grain reserves.

The work and study of earlier years led to reaching agreement in 1971, with the four West African countries to provide for a regional grain stabilization program. For its part the United States agreed to provide under Public Law 480, title II up to 50,000 metric tons of grain per country over a 5-year period. Arrival of the grain is to be scheduled for the critical food shortage season in each country. However, the agreement does not

preclude additional grain and/or other commodity shipments by the United States if extraordinary relief requirements should develop.

Grain provided under the program may be sold for local currency at fair local market prices during the period prior to the annual harvest when local foodstuffs are generally scarce and prices highest. Proceeds from the sale are set aside in accordance with the agreement with the recipient country and are used to assist the establishment of the stabilization program. The principal purpose of the program is aimed at development of marketing systems and production incentives required to insure the economic production of grain for local domestic utilization.

Other donor nations and international organizations are also providing assistance to the program. On the international side the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program (WFP) are the most active, FAO with technical assistance, and WFP providing commodities.

During 1971, the United States provided Mali and Senegal each 25,000 metric tons of sorghum, Upper Volta 20,000 metric tons of sorghum and Niger 2,000 metric tons in support of the grain stabilization.

Food For Development

CHILD FEEDING

Nearly two-thirds of all recipients benefiting from the foreign donation program are children, primarily through school lunch programs and maternal/child clincs. About 50 million children received commodities valued at $174 million in 1971. The bulk of the food was distributed by American non-profit voluntary agencies. Some examples of these programs follow.

Jamaica -- In 1967, in addition to a title II feeding program sponsored by CRS, the United States, and Jamaica entered into a three year government to government agreement to provide 15,563 metric tons of supplemental food for approximately 175,000 infants, nursing mothers, and school children. The title II commodity value of this agreement exceeded $4 million, and Jamaica's cash contribution of an equivalent amount contributed substantially to combating hungar and malnutrition.

In 1971, the United States authorized a further 2-year program with Jamaica to provide 8,400 metric tons of title II food valued at $3.4 million for 185,000 infants, nursing and expectant mothers, and school children. The Government of Jamaica's contribution will exceed $4 million and will include completion of a completely modern central kitchen in the Kingston-St. Andrew area designed to provide 70,000 nutritious meals per day. The construction, equipping, and operation of this facility is being supervised by a U.S. private food management consulting service under contract with the Government of Jamaica.

Korea -- U.S. support through title II for the Korean School Lunch Program is a good example of a title II supported program which has made a substantial social and economic impact on the recipient country. The program, which began on a small scale shortly after the Korean War with a UNICEF milk program has led to the progressive development of a national school feeding program which now is reaching 1.2 million primary school children in 5,224 rural and urban schools throughout South Korea. This represents approximately one-third of the total enrollment of all primary school children. From the beginning, the program has concen-

trated on those children suffering from malnutrition and on children from low income families unable to pay for a school lunch.

U. S. donated foods include flour, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil, which are used for the production of standard crackers or bread which are then provided the children each day during the school year. The current program year, fiscal year 1972, which began July 1, 1971 is the last year that title II commodities will be provided. However, the program will continue. During 1971 the Government of Korea took a number of steps to strengthen the program to insure its effective continuation after U.S. assistance is terminated.

The Korean Government has progressively increased its budget and inputs to provide a firm basis for continuation of the program. The final U.S. input of 31,600 metric tons of commodities is matched by the Korean Governments contribution of U. S. $3.9 million which covers food processing, procurement, and administrative expenses. Additionally, Korean funds totalling $1.3 million have been earmarked for inland charges and ocean freight charges - the latter represents 50 percent of the total value of the U.S. contribution. Expansion plans call for extending the program to reach 450,000 additional children in seven large and 25 medium-sized cities during the fiscal year 1972 and thereafter.

The Minister of Education is drafting a school feeding law which is expected to be sent to the National Assembly for review in 1972. The main features of the proposed law are: (a) a statement that the Government's goal is a nationally subsidized school lunch program in

every primary school, (b) establishment of a National Committee to set policy and evaluate the program, and (c) interministerial support in implementing the school feeding program.

Peru -- Through title II, commodities were provided Peru in 1971 to support its National Primary School Feeding Program. The program provides a breakfast or lunch to approximately 750,000 students in some 8,400 selected primary schools in the 23 departments of the country. This is in sharp contrast to the early years of the program which began in 1961 on a pilot basis reaching 30,000 primary school children in only one department.

Significant local community support has been an important ingredient of the school feeding program since its modest beginning ten years ago. Parents and teachers throughout the country participate in the preparation and serving of school lunches through established parent-teacher associations and committees. In many communities parents contribute token amounts of money, local food resources, and fuel to supplement the Government's resources and food provided under title II. Increased emphasis has been given to school gardens which serve to supplement the food granted by the United States. Seeds, fertilizers, and insecticides are purchased from funds derived from the sale of empty Public Law 480 title II commodity containers. Poultry projects have also been established, in some instances, with school garden projects. Where these projects have been undertaken, schools are including vegetables and poultry in the meals prepared with the title II commodities.

U.S. support for the school lunch program amounted to about $4 million in 1971. Powdered nonfat milk and the high protein CSM were the principal commodities provided. The Government of Peru's contribution for the program amounted to nearly $2 million.

FOOD-FOR-WORK

During 1971, the donation program provided food as partial or full payment of wages to approximately 11 million workers and their families. All of the workers were engaged in self-help projects designed to contribute to overall economic, community, and social development. Through these programs, many people who would otherwise be unemployed now have productive jobs that benefit both themselves and their communities, leading in turn to greater opportunities for individual and group development.

Specific projects undertaken include pasture and forage development, reforestation and erosion control, flood control, irrigation improvement, and farm-to-market road construction and improvement. The value of commodities shipped to support these projects accounted for 21 percent of the total title II program. This compares with 26 percent in 1970. Some examples of the food-for-work program follow.

Colombia -- Food-for-work and related self-help development projects are an important part of the title II program in Colombia. With 35 percent of its people under-employed or unemployed and with the general lack of gainful employment opportunities available, it is obvious the social problem is one of the greatest impediments to economic development.

Through the distribution of commodities by American voluntary agencies such as CARE and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) operating in Colombia, a number of workers were provided employment in 1971. In the first half of 1971, CARE alone distributed over 10 million pounds of food to more

than 100,000 workers and their families. Nearly 7 million man-hours of work was performed with an estimated value of 30.5 million peso (1.5 million equivalent). Catholic Relief Service used 2.5 million pounds of food, for 60 thousand workers who completed about 2 million man-hours of work on projects with a value of about 10 million pesos or roughly a half million dollars, U.S. equivalent.

Accomplishments of this joint effort between the American voluntary agencies, Colombian institutions, and the United States included the conversion of a narrow and twisting mountain trail that loosely connected the dwellings of a small shanty town in Cerro del Norte near Bogota into a passable all-weather road. Rocks were hand-carried from a nearby quarry to build a 300-pupil school for which the Colombian Government provides five teachers.

In Calara, 100 citizens built a water system capable of serving 3,000 people. The system covers nearly four miles and includes collection tanks and distribution to homes. In Granada a community provided material, posts, transportation, and 9,600 hours of work to complete a rural electric system. With some material and a generator supplied by the city, volunteers completed a 50-kilowatt plant to provide 4,000 people with electricity. A rural electric cooperative was also established to maintain the system.

Guatemalia -- One of the most important developments during 1971 was improved coordination of title II with other USAID activities in Guatemala. These emphasize rural development and improved standards of living for over 50 percent of the country's population-the Indians of the Guatemalan highlands. In spite of poverty and superstitions, numerous local customs

and dialects resulting from centuries of geographical isolation, and other obstacles to development changes are taking place, especially in adopting improved agricultural practices. Food commodities provided under title II is an important part of this development.

There are now approximately $47.0 million in active AID loans to the Guatemalan Government to finance various aspects of rural development. In many of these, title II is playing an increasingly important supporting role. A recent cost-benefit study of food-for-work roads, constructed under the guidance of CRS/CARITAS, clearly shows that while direct benefits accrue to the workers and their families, perhaps the most significant benefits will be enjoyed over long periods of time by wide segments of the population who can now be visited by agricultural extension agents; by public health doctors and nurses; by home demonstration agents; by educational advisors and others to help the Indian communities help themselves. Prior to access over food-for-work roads, these things were very difficult. In many cases, a priest or a doctor would have to travel by horse all day over tortuous mountain trails to reach these people. Such visits obviously were infrequent. Now, thanks to title II these people are readily accessible by motor vehicles in several hours.

Ethiopia -- The United States continued in 1971 to support through shipment of title II foods, a food-for-work program in Eritrea, Ethiopia which, was initially approved in 1970. Roughly 5,000 metric tons of wheat were made available under the program to some 19,000 workers and their families.

The project is designed to provide food on a continuing basis as payment to workers participating in the construction of 268 kilometers of village roads, the construction of small dams and ponds, the planting of one million trees, and general village improvements. Depending upon the type of work being performed, workers either receive payment in wheat for each day worked, or on the basis of work accomplished, such as miles of terracing, number of holes dug, and number of trees planted. The Ethiopian Government supplies all necessary tools, equipment, and seedlings, and pays a cash wage to workers engaged in road maintenance and afforestation of government lands. Commodity distribution costs are also borne by the Government.

Indonesia -- Following three years of successful experimentation with selected food-for-work projects using title II food as part payment for work done, the Government of Indonesia instituted a National-Food-for-Work Program in 1969 as one of the principal sectors of their First Five Year Development Plan (1969-74). For the first two years of the national program the U. S. food contribution under title II amounted to 15,000 metric tons of bulgur each year. Success of the program was such in proving the feasibility and productivity of labor-intensive works projects that the Government of Indonesia requested that the program be doubled to provide 30,000 metric tons of bulgur for their 1971-72 budget year. This is enough to provide 60,000 man-years of employment. Although this amounts to only about one percent of Indonesia's current estimated unemployment or underemployment, further program expansion did not seem feasible. The Government did, however, use the experience under the food-for-work program in planning a greatly expanded labor-intensive works program on a cash-for-work basis which began last year.

Under the national program, food-for-work-projects are generally concentrated in districts having: (1) high unemployment; (2) low cash wage rates for unskilled labor; (3) chronic or seasonal food scarcity or malnutrition in lower-income groups; and (4) administrative and technical capacity to operate programs at the local level. Individual work projects vary greatly in scope, usually covering a period of from three to six months duration. They include construction of rural roads, flood control, tertiary canals, and reclamation.

The National Food-for-Work Program is not the only such Indonesian work program supported with Title II commodities. United States commodities are also supplied through U. S. voluntary agencies and the World Food Program. Most of the work projects supported by commodities distributed by voluntary agencies such as Catholic Relief Services and Church World Services are planned and implemented at the local level. Those supported through contributions to the World Food Program include national irrigation, land reclamation, and reforestation projects planned and implemented by the Central Government.

In cases where evidence of need was presented, the Government donated additional quantities of Indonesian owned foodstuffs to certain districts to supplement the bulgur provided under title II. For the 1971 program, Indonesia budgeted the U. S. equivalent of $1.25 million for a partial wage supplement for workers engaged in food-for-work projects. The government also provided 18,000 metric tons of food available as its commodity resource to the program.

The title II program is the principal method of acquainting the people of

Indonesia with the reality of American concern about, and assistance for, Indonesia's development program. The only form of assistance clearly marked as U. S. aid, which reaches large numbers of Indonesia's people, is that of title II commodities. Food-for-Work is one of the principal channels through which such commodities reach the people.

Emergency and Refugee Relief

Afghanistan -- Two successive years of drought have burnt out Afghanistan's pasture lands and threaten to affect permanently the wool production which is the country's principal economic pursuit. Flocks have been sold or slaughtered, debt moratoriums have been declared, and hunger is evident. In August 1971 a title I agreement was concluded which provided 100,000 metric tons grain to help meet the problem. In September an additional 100,000 metric tons was authorized under title II. Despite the U. S. dock strike and the closing of Karachi port in West Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan war, most of the title I grain was delivered while some of the title II was enroute.

Approximately 50,000 metric tons of title II grain will be distributed in lieu of cash in drought-related food-for-work projects designed to reduce the possibility of another drought. Those who cannot work will receive wheat without cost. The Government of Afghanistan will sell the remaining half of the title II grant in rationed amounts at below market prices. The sale proceeds will be expended for drought related agricultural development projects and programs mutually agreeable to the respective governments.

A program of this kind not only alleviates human suffering brought on by the drought, but also provides new possibilities for effective development initiatives.

East Pakistan -- Following wind and flood disasters which affected more than 10 million people in East Pakistan in the latter half of 1970, civil strife erupted there in March 1971. The social disruption, economic disarray, and population dislocation which ensued rendered East Pakistan even more dependent on food imports than has traditionally been the case, even though, according to Government of India estimates, nearly 10 million East Pakistanis took refuge in India.

To assist in meeting the humantarian needs for food resulting from the civil strife in East Pakistan the United States responded to the global appeals of the United Nations by programing approximately 480,000 metric tons of Public Law 480 commodities valued at more than $75 million for assisting nearly 14 million Pakistani recipients in India and East Pakistan.

For Pakistani refugees in India, two Presidential allocations totaling $35 million were used for programing 151,700 metric tons of title II commodities. These commodities replaced Government of India stocks used for feeding Pakistani refugees. In addition, the United States further assisted by replacing voluntary agency and World Food Program stocks used in feeding Pakistani refugees immediately following their arrival in India while other programs were being organized. Commodities totaling about 87,000 metric tons were authorized for this purpose. Although an additional program of 175,000 metric tons (wheat and rice) was approved for direct feeding in East Pakistan, its implementation was overtaken by the onset of hostilities on December 4.

Under the conditions which prevailed in East Pakistan beginning in March 1971 and among Pakistani refugees in India, the accompanying heightened vulnerability of Pakistani children to the depredations of malnutrition was recognized by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In response to this recognition and at UNICEF"s request for special childrens' foods, the United States programed 70,000 metric tons of high protein blended foods for feeding Pakistani children in East Pakistan and India. Approximately half of this total was programed for use in each area. To further enhance the effectiveness of this feeding program, arrangements were made to sweeten and flavor 40,000 of the 70,000 metric tons programed for Pakistani child feeding. The blended foods programed for this purpose included instant corn-soy-milk (CSM/I) and wheat-soy-blend (WSB) in approximately equal proportions. The cost of these children's foods approximates $14 million. Plans worked out in India and East Pakistan placed the number of children of preprimary and primary-school age to be reached by this program at approximately 3.4 million (1.8 million in India and 1.6 million in East Pakistan). Program approvals under this project authorized flexibility for shipments to be made either to India or to East Pakistan.

Deteriorating security conditions in East Pakistan during October and November retarded program implementation in that area but solid progress in reaching an increasing number of recipients was evident up to the outbreak of the India/Pakistan hostilities on December 4. By late December, following closely the cessation of hostilities on December 17, Pakistani refugees in India had begun to return to East Pakistan. To accommodate these developments logistic adjustments were in process at year's end.

Jordan -- In early 1971 the United States provided the Government of Jordan 10,000 metric tons of corn on an emergency basis for feeding livestock in the desert areas where rainfall had been inadequate to produce a normal feed grain crop.

The corn was exchanged for 11,400 metric tons of high protein mix consisting of 50 percent corn, 40 percent bran, 5 percent molasses, and some barley and soybean meal for feeding sheep and goats. The Government of Jordan agreed to fund all milling and transportation costs and to distribute the mix free to livestock owners affected by the drought. Roughly 800,000 animals were provided the emergency rations under the program.

South Vietnam -- The progressive phase-out of open hostilities in South Vietnam has made possible the transition of programing Public Law 480 food donations from essentially an emergency war relief activity to that of supporting peace time social and economic development goals.

Consequently, the donation program has contracted from large-scale refugee-type distribution levels towards selective "normalized" programs. Emphasis is on institutional development and food-for-work type projects. The fiscal year 72 program which began July 1, 1971, for example, brings title II foods to more than 830,000 children or slightly more than two-thirds of all title II recipients. Emphasis is being given to an expanded national school lunch program and maternal child health cases. Definitive guidelines for the program have been

standardized through the Vietnamese Ministry of Social Welfare. This agency also administers an enlarged food-for-work effort of 100,000 workers in village self development programs whose objectives will include the rehabilitation of war veterans.

In addition, four voluntary agencies, Catholic Relief Services, CARE, World Relief Commission, and World Vision Relief Organization, maintain independent programs of similiar scope. The commodity pool system, whereby all distribution agencies drew commodities from one central warehouse, has been replaced by the normal request for commodity shipment made by each individual voluntary agency.

Purchase of Title I Currencies

The Congress authorized under section 204 of title II: "an amount not exceeding $7,500,000 annually to purchase foreign currencies accuring under Title I..."

These funds are to insure more effective use of donated commodities as well as to promote community development and self-help activities.

Through 1971, a total of $17 million has been obligated for the purchase of title I currencies. Purchases were first authorized in 1964. In 1971, new obligations under section 204 totaled $1.8 million: $1.7 million for India and $.1 million for Tunisia. Funds are made available either to the recipient government or to an American voluntary agency to support title II program objectives. There is in effect no budget impact

from the use of the dollars to purchase the foreign currencies since dollars flow from one U. S. account into another U. S. account to purchase foreign currencies which are U. S. owned currencies. In effect, the transaction is only an accounting of funds on paper with no real budget impact.

Section 204 foreign currencies can be used in a variety of ways to effect economic development and to insure title II program objectives are met. The following examples of the Indian program illustrate the variety of uses of local currencies authorized under this section in 1971.

During 1971, 21 projects were approved in India under the authority of section 204. About one-third of these were in direct support of voluntary agency title II feeding programs such as school lunch and maternal/child feeding. The projects included nutrition activities, school kitchen construction, improved storage facilities, and related activities.

The direct use of section 204 local currencies to alleviate the causes of the need for food assistance, an astute knowledge and employment of local cultural practices, and the full involvement of local government officials were three factors which made an astonishingly successful innovation to family planning in Kerala State, India in 1971.

In July 1971, 64,000 male sterilizations were performed in Ernakulam District, Kerala, which was nearly four times the previous level set the year before in that same district. The vasectomy "camp" was held in a festive atmosphere, during a period when agricultural labor and fishermen were largely unemployed due to monsoon rains and, therefore, could take the time to attend without loss of income. The well

coordinated effort provided a full array of incentives and family planning information for the participants. Cash, a food and non-food gift parcel, and free transport comprised the physical incentive. Each acceptor received a food box containing seven pounds of Indian rice, one sari, and one dhoti (adult female and male common wear), all packed in an attractive plastic bucket. Cash included actual transport and a $4 gift. The total incentive package had a value in excess of the equivalent of $10. Section 204 inputs for the gift parcel, actual transport, and a portion of the professional servic cost was $354,000. The family planning festival was originally intended only for inhabitants of the Ernakalam District, but became so popular that people from all over the State of Kerala came in large numbers.

Other projects supported in 1971 were directed toward agricultural improvements. Agreement with CRS to assist in the implementation of a self-help project aimed at setting up a soybean processing plant in Bareilly District, Uthar Pradesh, and thereby encouraging the diversification of agricultural production in the region is an illustration.

Pilot work in the production of high-protein foods from soybeans is also an important objective of the assistance.

World Food Program

The World Food Program, a joint undertaking by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) with headquarters in Rome, was established experimentally in 1962 and placed on a continuing basis in 1965. The first commodity shipments under the program occurred in

1963. This multilateral food assistance program, now in its ninth year, is supported by contributions of commodities, services, and cash from 75 member nations. United States participation is funded under title II, Public Law 480 except for administrative expenses, currently $1.5 million per year, which are funded from AID appropriations.

The WFP provides food at the request of governments of less developed countries to help carry out economic and social development projects and to meet emergency/disaster situations. Special emphasis is given to projects related to preschool and school feeding activities, and to labor intensive and rural development projects.

The global operations of the World Food Program have increased substantially since its inception, rising from $85 million for the 1963-65 pledge period to a targeted $300 million for the current pledge period (1971-72) although through the end of 1971, actual pledges fell about $70 million below the target. At the 20th session of the Intergovernmental Committee of WFP in October 1971 it was agreed among the member nations that a program target of $340 million should be set at for the 1973-74 biennium.

Resources from all donors available to the program since its inception, including announced pledges for 1971-72, through 1971, totaled $744 million. Of this amount $534 million were in commodities and $210 million in cash and services. A further $51 million worth of food grains was made available to the program by the signatories of the

Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement.

In the past the United States has contributed nearly one-half of the resources available to WFP. When the program was launched in 1963 and during the early years the United States matched on a 50/50 basis the commodity contribution of all other donors. Now that the program is better established, the United States has reduced its contribution for the current biennium, 1971-72, from 50 to 42 percent of the pledged commodities on the basis of the WFP pledge target for this period. The target is $300 million and the United States has agreed to provide up to a maximum of $125 million, if the other donors provide the balance. Although in percentage terms the U. S. contribution is decreasing, in terms of absolute value and quantity, the U. S. contribution is larger than ever.

From the beginning of the program through 1971, a total of 515 economic development projects have been approved in 85 countries at a cost of $1,083 million. Most development projects cover a period of from 3 to 5 years. Following is a breakdown of development projects by regions:

Latin America -- 81 projects in 21 countries.

Near East and North Africa -- 113 projects in 11 countries.

West Africa -- 93 projects in 22 countries.

East Africa and Mediterranean Europe -- 93 projects in 17 countries.

Asia and Far East -- 135 projects in 14 countries.

In addition, 148 emergency operations have been undertaken in 70 countries at a cost of $113 million.

U. S. contributions to the World Food Program as a share of title II food shipments have increased markedly in recent years. For example, in fiscal year 1969 U.S. shipments to WFP amounted to $15 million, or 5 percent of title II shipments. In fiscal year 1971 these shipments had risen to $53 million, accounting for nearly 20 percent of total title II shipments. This trend is consistent with U.S. policy to emphasize the role of multilateral institutions in foreign assistance.

The World Food Program has become widely accepted around the world. With the greatly increased tempo in the activities of the program in recent years, the point has now been reached where requests for assistance exceed available resources.

The Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement

The United States continued to meet its pledge to the Food Aid Convention (FAC) by shipping 1.9 million metric tons of food grains in 1971. Approximately 80 percent of the shipments were made under title II, with the remainder under title I. The original Food Aid Convention became effective July 1, 1967 for a three-year period. It brought together a number of producing and importing developed nations in a multi-national food assistance effort for the benefit of the developing countries. The United States agreed to contribute 42 percent of the total 4.5 million metric tons agreed to in the Convention.

The Convention was renewed in 1971 for another three-year period. The only substantive change in the Convention was an amendment which permits donor nations to count, in addition to donations, concessional credit

sales with payment to be made in reasonable annual amounts over periods of twenty years or more and with interest at rates which are below commercial rates prevailing in world markets toward their minimum annual contributions.

Signatories of the Convention include Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the European Economic Community, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Finland has provisionally adhered to the 1971 Convention, while three of the original signatories- Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom- do not now intend to participate. Under the new Convention the United States agreed to continue to provide 1.9 million metric tons annually of food grains to needy countries for the fiscal years. The minumum annual contribution of parties other than the United States to the Convention totals 2.1 million metric tons per year.

APPENDIX A

MAJOR U.S. NONPROFIT VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT IN PROGRAMING TITLE II COMMODITIES, 1971

American Joint Jewish Distribution Committe, Inc. (AJJDC)

Church World Services (CWS)

Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE)

Catholic Relief Service (CRS)

HADASSAH

Lutheran World Relief, Inc. (LWR)

Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service, Inc. (SAWS)

World Relief Commission of the National Association of Evangelicals (WRC)

MULTILATERAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT IN PROGRAMING TITLE II COMMODITIES, 1971

United Nations/FAO World Food Program (WFP)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Relief and Work Agency (UNRWA)

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 1970-71[1]

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	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	All
Europe (total)	1,891.8	312.6	129.7	604.6	1,055.2	3,993.9	974.2	4,968.1	33,319.9	38,288.0
Austria	39.5		13.9	15.8	59.0	128.2	14.0	142.2	158.9	301.1
Belgium and Luxembourg [3]	.7			.1	120.3	121.1	1.8	122.9	2,273.3	2,396.2
Czechoslovakia			1.3			1.3		1.3	131.1	132.4
Denmark					10.6	10.6	3.6	14.2	1,073.8	1,088.0
Finland [3]	42.0			1.4	7.9	51.3	1.8	53.1	177.6	230.7
France [3]	36.0			5.3	63.5	104.8	244.1	348.9	1,732.9	2,081.8
Germany, East			.5			.5		.5	153.5	154.0
Germany, West [3]	6.1		3.4	63.6	147.6	220.7	136.0	356.7	6,256.0	6,612.7
Hungary			4.5			4.5		4.5	97.4	101.9
Iceland [3]	15.1	8.1				23.2	1.5	24.7	25.3	50.0
Ireland					43.3	43.3		43.3	351.4	394.7
Italy (including Trieste) [3]	141.2		59.7	176.8	35.4	413.1	109.1	522.2	2,795.9	3,318.1
Netherlands [3]	1.2				143.3	144.5	11.6	156.1	6,161.3	6,317.4
Norway					29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	575.1	605.9
Poland and Danzig	498.2			60.2	9.1	567.5	2.4	569.9	457.8	1,027.7
Portugal	6.3	21.5		39.2	9.3	76.3		76.3	253.1	329.4
Spain [4]	462.6	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	617.8	189.5	807.3	1,447.6	2,254.9
Sweden					14.5	14.5		14.5	783.9	798.4
Switzerland [3] [4]	5.4				3.3	8.7		8.7	1,005.1	1,013.8
United Kingdom [3]	62.2			.1	305.2	367.5	177.5	545.0	6,691.7	7,236.7
USSR (Russia)									277.5	277.5
Yugoslavia [3]	575.3	275.9	29.3	124.7	19.6	1,024.8	79.5	1,104.3	316.5	1,420.8
Other Europe			13.9	4.1	2.7	20.7		20.7	123.2	143.9
Africa (total)	329.8	208.9	327.2	270.5	55.2	1,191.6	81.5	1,273.1	1,476.5	2,749.6
Algeria		11.2	41.1	59.1	1.8	113.2		113.2	190.1	303.3
Angola					(5)	(5)		(5)	33.2	33.2
British East Africa and Tanganyika (Tanzania) [6]			.5	14.6		15.1		15.1	27.0	42.1
British West Africa and Sierra Leone [3]		2.0	(5)	7.4	[illegible]	9.5		9.5	16.2	25.7
Canary Islands		1.3		(5)	14.[illegible]	15.3		15.3	70.6	85.9
Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi and Rwanda	78.5	29.2	11.8	20.9	3.2	143.6	2.2	145.8	60.9	206.7
Ethiopia	.8	6.0	7.5	2.9	.4	17.6	2.4	20.0	15.1	35.1
Ghana	35.9	21.1	2.8	9.2	4.7	73.7	.8	74.5	90.0	164.5
Guinea [7]	28.3	14.2	.5	(5)		43.0		43.0	[8]-14.5	28.5
Kenya [9]		11.9	2.3	4.6		18.8		18.8	8.4	27.2
Liberia		3.1	.1	2.8	.3	6.3		6.3	98.4	104.7
Libya			13.2	5.3	(5)	18.5	.2	18.7	37.4	56.1
Morocco	65.7	51.7	81.6	80.9	3.9	283.8	58.3	342.1	129.5	471.6
Mozambique					4.6	4.6		4.6	10.8	15.4

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 December 31, 1971 1/

(In millions of dollars)

Calendar year	Public Law 480							Total agricultural exports			
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Govern't donations for disaster relief and economic develop.	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter 2/	Total Public Law 480	Mutual security (AID) 3/	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	1304	1585	4
1955	263	-	56	186	262	767	351	1118	2081	3199	24
1956	638	-	65	187	372	1262	449	1711	2459	4170	30
1957	760	-	39	175	244	1218	318	1536	2970	4506	27
1958	752	-	43	159	65	1019	214	1233	2622	3855	26
1959	732	-	32	111	175	1050	158	1208	2747	3955	27
1960	1,014	-	49	124	117	1304	157	1461	3371	4832	27
1961	878	1	93	151	181	1304	179	1483	3541	5024	26
1962	1,006	42	81	178	137	1444	35	1479	3555	5034	29
1963	1,161	52	99	160	37	1509	11	1520	4064	5584	27
1964	1,233	97	62	186	43	1621	23	1644	4704	6348	26
1965	899	152	73	180	19	1323	26	1349	4880	6229	21
1966	815	239	79	132	41	1306	47	1353	5528	6881	19
1967	736	194	108	179	13	1230	33	1263	5117	6380	19
1968	540	384	101	150	3	1178	11	1189	5039	6228	19
1969	337	458	103	153	-	1051	5/ -	1051	4885	5936	18
1970	276	490	129	126	-	1021	5/ -	1021	6153	7174	14
1971 (preliminary)	171	509	139	152	-	971	86	1057	6638	7695	13
July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1971	12,211	2,618	1,379	2,709	1,731	20,648	2,309	22,957	71,658	94,615	22

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 payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

5. Not available.

Table Number

Title I, Uses of Foreign Currencies

13 Cumulative value of specified foreign currency uses, by country of agreement, 1954-1971.

14 Value of specified foreign currency uses, by country of agreement, calendar year 1971.

15 Status of foreign currencies, by country, as of June 30, 1971.

16 Status of foreign currencies, by specified use, as of June 30, 1971.

Title II, Foreign Donations

17 Value of commodities shipped, by type of program, fiscal year 1971.

18 Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971.

19 Quantities by commodity, and total CCC cost, of shipments in fiscal year 1971, by country of destination and type of program.

20 Cumulative quantities and values of commodities shipped, by type of program and country of destination, fiscal years 1955-1971.

Title III, Barter

21 Cumulative quantities of commodities exported under barter contracts.

22 Cumulative value by country of barter exports.

23 Value by purpose of barter contracts, calendar year 1971 and cumulative through 1971

24 Types of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, by country, cumulative.

25 Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, calendar year 1971 and cumulative.

APPENDIX B

PROGRAM AND SHIPMENT TABLES

Table Number

U.S. Farm Products Shipped under Government Programs, Compared with Total Exports:

1 Value by calendar year, 1954-1971.

2 Cumulative value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955-1971.

3 Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1971.

4 Quantity by commodity, fiscal year 1971.

5 Value by commodity, fiscal year 1971.

Summary Tables for All Titles, Public Law 480

6 Gross cost of financing Public Law 480, by fiscal year, 1955-1971.

7 Cumulative quantity, by commodity, of shipments, 1954-1971.

8 Cumulative value, by commodity, of shipments, 1954-1971.

Title I, Sales Programs

9 Cumulative quantities, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954-1971.

10 Cumulative value, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954-1971.

11 Quantities of commodities programed, by country of destination, calendar year 1971.

12 Value of commodities programed, by country of destination, calendar year 1971.

Table 3.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1971

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs[5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter[4]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
Europe (total)		800	9,058	238		10,096		10,096	3,053,298	3,063,394
Austria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,961	9,961
Belgium and Luxembourg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	188,177	188,177
Czechoslovakia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,902	23,902
Denmark	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	97,812	97,812
Finland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,684	12,684
France	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	194,682	194,682
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,718	15,718
Germany, West	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	587,291	587,291
Hungary	---	---	812	---	---	812	---	812	18,347	19,159
Iceland	---	800	---	---	---	800	---	800	1,185	1,985
Ireland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	29,342	29,342
Italy	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	246,938	246,938
Netherlands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	548,780	548,780
Norway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43,340	43,340
Poland and Danzig	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,871	50,871
Portugal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47,314	47,314
Spain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	167,631	167,631
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59,646	59,646
Switzerland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	86,182	86,182
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	469,764	469,764
USSR (Russia)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,141	12,141
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	101,073	101,073
Other Europe			8,246	238		8,484		8,484	40,517	49,001
Africa (total)	2,538	43,796	34,641	21,405		102,380	4,910	107,290	159,431	266,721
Algeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,052	23,052
Angola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,417	6,417
Tanzania	---	---	240	1,951	---	2,191	---	2,191	301	2,492
British West Africa	---	---	---	14	---	14	---	14	7/-14	---
Sierra Leone	---	214	9	1,080	---	1,303	---	1,303	2,349	3,652
Canary Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,205	5,205
Zaire (Congo)	---	1,223	334	915	---	2,472	---	2,472	3,597	6,069
Burundi-Rwanda	---	---	133	616	---	749	---	749	7/-176	573
Ethiopia	---	---	247	78	---	325	---	325	713	1,038
Ghana	2,538	8,251	273	1,641	---	12,703	---	12,703	3,193	15,896
Guinea	---	4,558	111	---	---	4,669	---	4,669	7/-504	4,165
Kenya	---	---	---	1,089	---	1,089	---	1,089	1,158	2,247
Liberia	---	906	15	273	---	1,194	---	1,194	8,144	9,338
Libya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,787	5,787
Morocco	---	18,106	5,460	7,225	---	30,791	4,726	35,517	28,335	63,852
Mozambique	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	487	487

Table 3.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1971--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs[5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter[4]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
Nigeria	---	---	7,538	596	---	8,134	---	8,134	21,284	29,418
South Africa, Republic of	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,709	30,709
Sudan	---	---	---	97	---	97	---	97	292	389
Tunisia	---	10,536	8,748	2,041	---	21,327	---	21,327	5,884	27,211
Western Africa (not elsewhere classified)	---	---	3,636	604	---	4,240	---	4,240	236	4,476
Zambia	---	---	39	---	---	39	---	39	3,799	3,838
Rhodesia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47	47
Malawi	---	---	---	66	---	66	---	66	51	117
Other African countries	---	---	7,858	3,119	---	10,977	184	11,161	9,085	20,246
Near East and Southern Asia (total)	27,465	265,632	21,437	59,154		373,688	22,382	396,070	256,731	652,801
Afghanistan	---	1,449	1,032	---	---	2,481	---	2,481	7/-50	2,431
Bahrain	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,254	1,254
Ceylon	---	3,842	1,209	1,687	---	6,738	---	6,738	7/-945	5,793
Greece	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,293	24,293
India	8,729	120,811	3,432	44,623	---	177,595	19,256	196,851	26,521	223,372
Iran	---	12,941	---	---	---	12,941	---	12,941	30,522	43,463
Iraq	---	---	---	383	---	383	---	383	1,100	1,483
Israel	---	51,353	---	2,309	---	53,662	---	53,662	66,927	120,589
Jordan	---	1,197	1,788	949	---	3,934	---	3,934	6,059	9,993
Kuwait	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,128	4,128
Lebanon	---	6,203	216	131	---	6,550	---	6,550	12,098	18,648
Pakistan	18,736	42,797	7,646	1,171	---	70,350	1,329	71,679	18,618	90,297
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,487	24,487
Syrian Arab Republic	---	---	---	180	---	180	---	180	7,228	7,408
Turkey	---	25,039	3,837	5,684	---	34,560	1,797	36,357	5,506	41,863
Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24,147	24,147
Other Near East and Southern Asia	---	---	2,277	2,037	---	4,314	---	4,314	4,838	9,152
Far East and Pacific (total)	173,790	185,195	34,837	14,275		408,097	28,195	436,292	1,800,758	2,237,050
Australia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,033	40,033
Burma	---	---	---	1,110	---	1,110	---	1,110	7/-607	503
Fr. Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,895	2,895
Hong Kong	---	---	---	230	---	230	---	230	71,780	72,010
Indonesia	---	110,490	2,649	4,860	---	117,999	---	117,999	7/-2,587	115,412
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,216,062	1,216,062
Korea, Republic of	53,078	67,103	19,180	2,163	---	141,524	21,297	162,821	140,339	303,160
Malaysia	---	---	355	961	---	1,316	---	1,316	14,529	15,845
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	---	---	889	---	---	889	---	889	17,720	18,609
New Zealand	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,767	10,767

Table 3.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1971--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs[5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter[4]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
Philippines	---	7,602	1,411	4,113	---	13,126	---	13,126	58,621	71,747
Taiwan	9,954	---	---	---	---	9,954	---	9,954	158,525	168,479
Thailand	---	---	---	325	---	325	---	325	41,582	41,907
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,669	3,669
South Vietnam	109,922	---	9,281	---	---	119,203	6,885	126,088	8,000	134,088
Laos	---	---	1,072	240	---	1,312	13	1,325	137	1,462
Cambodia	836	---	---	10	---	846	---	846	656	1,502
Other Far East and Pacific	---	---	---	263	---	263	---	263	18,637	18,900
Latin America (total)		41,066	27,305	47,033		115,404	1,177	116,581	632,296	748,877
Argentina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,084	8,084
Bahamas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,135	27,135
Barbados	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	35	4,128	4,163
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,642	8,642
Bolivia	---	---	300	1,781	---	2,081	---	2,081	2,749	4,830
Brazil	---	21,402	15,469	8,031	---	44,902	---	44,902	42,570	87,472
Guyana	---	305	141	---	---	446	---	446	3,695	4,141
British Honduras	---	---	---	145	---	145	---	145	2,386	2,531
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	2,795	5,668	---	8,463	453	8,916	27,490	36,406
Colombia	---	6,996	4,976	8,821	---	20,793	638	21,431	26,419	47,850
Costa Rica	---	---	51	668	---	719	---	719	12,406	13,125
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	---	8,278	151	7,064	---	15,493	86	15,579	21,191	36,770
Ecuador	---	---	151	1,636	---	1,787	---	1,787	14,164	15,951
El Salvador	---	---	354	1,378	---	1,732	---	1,732	11,177	12,909
Guatemala	---	---	---	2,046	---	2,046	---	2,046	14,360	16,406
Haiti	---	---	187	1,516	---	1,703	---	1,703	7,495	9,198
Honduras	---	---	108	834	---	942	---	942	8,623	9,565
Jamaica	---	---	1,293	438	---	1,731	---	1,731	36,864	38,595
Leeward and Windward Islands	---	---	---	397	---	397	---	397	5,572	5,969
Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	131,143	131,143
Netherlands Antilles	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,559	13,559
Nicaragua	---	---	---	325	---	325	---	325	7,032	7,357
Panama	---	---	---	560	---	560	---	560	24,421	24,981
Paraguay	---	2,669	169	1,111	---	3,949	---	3,949	508	4,457
Peru	---	---	1,020	4,059	---	5,079	---	5,079	32,545	37,624
Surinam	---	---	103	---	---	103	---	103	4,699	4,802
Trinidad and Tobago	---	---	2	148	---	150	---	150	17,155	17,305
Uruguay	---	1,416	---	407	---	1,823	---	1,823	927	2,750
Venezuela	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	112,874	112,874
Other Latin America	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,283	2,283

Table 3.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1971--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs[5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter[4]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
North America (total)									778,624	778,624
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	778,225	778,225
Other North America	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	399	399
Country of destination not reported (total)	---	---	8/10,562	---	---	10,562	---	10,562	970	11,532
Total, all countries	203,793	536,489	137,840	142,105		1,020,227	56,664	1,076,891	6,682,108	7,758,999

[1]Authorized by title 1, Public Law 480.

[2]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar credit and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title 1, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

[3]Authorized by title 11, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

[4]Authorized by sec. 303, title 111, Public Law 480, and other legislation. Shipments made only under supply-type barter contracts during period.

[5]Expenditures under commodity (nonproject) programs, project programs and economic development loans, authorized by Public Law 87-195.

[6]"Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash.

[7]The apparent excess of Government-financed exports over total exports may be due to lags in reporting, differences in valuation procedures, or the recording of the export as destined for the country through which transshipment was made.

[8]Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees.

Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1971

(Thousand units)

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)[5]	Total agricultural exports		
		Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter for strategic materials[4]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
Cattle, live	Number	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	137	139
Breeding chicks	do	---	---	---	---	---	284	284	13,563	13,847
Milk, evaporated or condensed	Pound	43,276	---	---	---	---	---	43,276	35,879	79,155
Milk, nonfat dry	do	19,927	317	129,006	182,618	---	---	331,868	44,873	376,741
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bushel	41,801	122,826	17,438	2,622	---	966	185,653	489,171	674,824
Rice, milled	Hundredweight	5,367	14,982	---	---	---	3,357	23,706	13,383	37,089
Barley (48 lb.)	Bushel	---	2,843	3,581	---	---	---	6,424	68,507	74,931
Corn (56 lb.)	do	3,092	10,521	4,071	18	---	---	17,702	488,876	506,578
Oats (32 lb.)	do	---	---	2,032	---	---	---	2,032	13,496	15,528
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	do	---	17,856	3,573	42	---	---	21,471	143,399	[7]164,870
Wheat flour	Hundredweight	2,263	8,260	5,716	3,809	---	---	20,048	2,775	22,823
Cornmeal	do	---	---	1,024	787	---	---	1,811	905	2,716
Bulgur wheat	Pound	---	51,645	149,440	369,381	---	---	570,466	12,831	583,297
Rolled wheat	do	---	---	3,095	7,677	---	---	10,772	3,116	13,888
Oatmeal and rolled oats	do	---	---	23,092	44,526	---	---	67,618	31,539	[7]99,157
Infants' and dietetic foods	do	---	---	---	---	---	809	809	23,253	24,062
Blended foods	do	---	---	881,724	[8]311,239	---	---	392,963	[9]-53,509	339,454
Soybean oil cake and meal	Short ton	---	---	---	---	---	24	24	4,270	4,294
Feeds and fodders	---	---	---	---	---	---	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Tallow, inedible	Pound	5,758	15,920	---	---	---	276,254	297,932	1,949,121	2,247,053
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do	15,807	8,117	---	---	---	---	23,924	559,827	583,751
Cattle hides	Number	---	---	---	---	---	8	8	15,541	15,549
Cotton	Running bale	360	390	---	---	---	---	750	2,962	3,712
Soybean oil	Pound	14,275	631,178	61,079	128,669	---	---	835,201	937,249	1,772,450
Citric acids	do	---	---	---	---	---	2,158	2,158	6,757	8,915
Fatty acids	do	---	---	---	---	---	619	619	3,738	4,357

[1]Authorized by title 1, Public Law 480.

[2]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title 1, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808 and Public Law 90-436.

[3]Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

[4]Authorized by sec. 303, title III, Public Law 480, and other legislation. Shipments made only under supply-type barter contracts during period.

[5]Authorized by Public Law 87-195.

[6]"Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash.

[7]The quantity shown for total exports includes the quantity reported by Census plus the quantity shown for foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census.

[8]Corn-soya-milk, 68,886,000 pounds, and wheat-soya-blend, 12,838,000 pounds under Government-to-government donations; and corn-soya-milk, 293,014,000 pounds, and wheat-soya-blend, 18,225,000 pounds, through voluntary relief agencies.

[9]The excess of the Government program portion over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification prodecures.

[10]Reported in value only.

Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1971

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID)[5]	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency[1]	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales[2]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[3]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[3]	Barter for strategic materials[4]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[6]	All
Cattle, live	---	---	---	---	---	.7	.7	42.4	43.1
Breeding chicks	---	---	---	---	---	.2	.2	15.1	15.3
Milk, evaporated or condensed	11.6	---	---	---	---	---	11.6	5.9	17.5
Milk, nonfat dry	3.7	(7)	37.1	53.6	---	---	94.4	2.5	96.9
Wheat (60 lb.)	67.2	199.7	29.9	4.5	---	1.7	303.0	809.9	1,112.9
Rice, milled	41.8	104.3	---	---	---	22.6	168.7	119.8	288.5
Barley (48 lb.)	---	3.8	4.6	---	---	---	8.4	68.6	77.0
Corn (56 lb.)	5.2	16.6	7.1	(7)	---	---	28.9	748.7	777.6
Oats (32 lb.)	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	1.6	11.0	12.6
Grains sorghums (56 lb.)	---	24.7	5.9	.1	---	---	30.7	197.0	[8]227.7
Wheat flour	9.4	32.1	21.8	14.3	---	---	77.6	11.5	89.1
Cornmeal	---	---	4.9	3.8	---	---	8.7	4.1	12.8
Bulgur wheat	---	1.7	5.4	13.6	---	---	20.7	1.2	21.9
Rolled wheat	---	---	.1	.3	---	---	.4	.5	.9
Oatmeal and rolled oats	---	---	1.4	2.6	---	---	4.0	2.1	[8]6.1
Infants' and dietetic foods	---	---	---	---	---	.5	.5	13.7	14.2
Blended foods	---	---	[9]6.8	[9]25.9	---	---	32.7	[10]-4.1	28.6
Soybean oil cake and meal	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	2.1	376.3	378.4
Feeds and fodders	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	1.2	141.2	142.4
Tallow, inedible	.5	1.4	---	---	---	25.0	26.9	176.3	203.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured	15.0	8.3	---	---	---	---	23.3	547.0	570.3
Cattle hides	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	122.1	122.2
Cotton	47.0	56.3	---	---	---	---	103.3	388.6	491.9
Soybean oil	1.8	84.2	11.0	23.4	---	---	120.4	122.0	242.4
Citric acids	---	---	---	---	---	.6	.6	2.1	2.7
Fatty acids	---	---	---	---	---	.2	.2	1.4	1.6
Other	11.6	[11]3.4	11.2	---	---	1.8	6.0	2,755.2	2,761.2
Total	203.8	536.5	137.8	142.1	---	56.7	1,076.9	6,682.1	7,759.0

[1]Authorized by title 1, Public Law 480.

[2]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title 1, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

[3]Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

[4]Authorized by sec. 303, title III, Public Law 480, and other legislation. Shipments made only under supply-type barter contracts during period.

[5]Authorized by Public Law 87-195.

[6]"Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash.

[7]Less than $50,000.

[8]The value for total exports includes the value reported by Census plus the value of foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census.

[9]Corn-soya-milk, $5.8 million, and wheat-soya-blend, $1.0 million, under Government-to-government donations; and corn-soya-milk, $24.6 million, and wheat-soya-blend, $1.3 million, through voluntary relief agencies.

[10]The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification or valuation procedures.

[11]Cotton products.

	Local currency value (1,000 dollars)	Dollar credit (1,000 dollars)
Agreement country:		
Burma	37,754	
Iceland	822	
Indonesia	74,602	5,574
Pakistan	21,000	
Sierra Leone		185
Vietnam	2,146	
Total	136,324	5,759
Processing country:		
Belgium	695	
Finland	822	
France	423	
West Germany	4,897	

[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]Less than $50,000.

[6]Included Kenya prior to 1964-65.

[7]Data for 1964-65 through 1968-70. Included in Western Equatorial Africa during prior years.

[8]The excess of the Government program over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

	Local currency value (1,000 dollars)	Dollar credit (1,000 dollars)
Processing Country--Continued		
Hong Kong	13,257	
India	8,958	
Italy	1,174	
Japan	78,087	185
Lebanon	741	
Netherlands	972	
Pakistan	2,584	
Philippines	1,851	
Singapore (included in other)	1,286	
Switzerland	951	
Taiwan (China)	2,146	5,574
United Kingdom	14,150	
Yugoslavia	3,290	
Total	136,324	5,759

[9]Data for 1964-65 through 1968-70. Included in British East Africa and Tanganyika during prior years.

[10]Includes Mali, Chad, Upper Volta, Dahomey, and Congo (Brazzaville) effective Jan. 1, 1964.

[11]Federation of Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland prior to 1964-65.

[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 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 1970-71[1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	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	All
Other North America					.1	.1		.1	.7	.8
Country of destination not reported (total)			117.2			117.2	4.0	121.2	-60.4	60.8
Total, all countries	12,131.1	2,401.5	1,331.4	2,655.9	1,723.0	20,242.9	2,285.6	22,528.5	68,391.1	90,919.6

[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.

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 1970-71[1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	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	All
Thailand	4.1			3.9	4.5	12.5		12.5	288.3	300.8
Trust Territory of the Pacific Is.				1.0		1.0		1.0	24.0	25.0
Vietnam [13]	777.5		106.7	32.0	(5)	916.2	77.0	993.2	98.0	1,091.2
Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia [3] [13]			3.9	25.8		29.7	36.9	66.6	19.2	85.8
Other Far East and Pacific	.8		5.4	8.4	.4	15.0	9.0	24.0	23.0	47.0
Latin America (total)	803.1	323.8	147.7	546.8	170.3	1,991.7	96.4	2,088.1	7,148.5	9,236.6
Argentina	29.9		12.3		(5)	42.2	2.0	44.2	58.9	103.1
Bahamas				.2	(5)	.2		.2	212.5	212.7
Barbados			(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		(5)	34.5	34.5
Bermuda					.1	.1		.1	95.9	96.0
Bolivia	34.0	19.2	.4	15.8	7.9	77.3	29.1	106.4	60.5	166.9
Brazil	474.2	131.3	69.0	121.1	63.4	859.0	2.2	861.2	380.0	1,241.2
British Guiana		.6	.3	1.2	(5)	2.1		2.1	56.8	58.9
British Honduras			.2	1.8	.1	2.1		2.1	30.4	32.5
Canal Zone					.1	.1		.1	29.4	29.5
Chile	81.8	57.7	10.8	75.4	4.4	230.1	10.9	240.3	200.7	441.0
Colombia	60.2	34.9	9.8	85.4	15.4	205.7	6.5	212.2	290.7	502.9
Costa Rica			2.1	4.3	1.0	7.4	.2	7.6	105.6	113.2
Cuba				.5	5.5	6.0		6.0	843.6	849.6
Dominican Republic		40.6	4.3	25.4	1.3	71.6	30.7	102.3	169.0	271.3
Ecuador	10.8	8.4	.9	27.3	.3	47.7		47.7	102.3	150.0
El Salvador		.6	1.2	24.2	.8	26.8	.6	27.4	101.8	129.2
Guatemala		1.1	2.0	16.4	4.4	23.9	8.4	32.3	157.0	189.3
Haiti			2.7	13.2	6.4	22.3	.1	22.4	116.4	138.8
Honduras			.3	6.8	.5	7.4	.4	7.8	77.8	85.6
Jamaica			4.9	12.7	2.0	19.6	.1	19.7	269.9	289.6
Leeward and Windward Islands				3.4	.1	3.5		3.5	38.1	41.6
Mexico	24.7		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.3		78.3	1,297.6	1,375.9
Netherlands Antilles					(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	168.6	168.6
Nicaragua				6.7	.7	7.4	.1	7.5	77.4	84.9
Panama				8.5	.2	8.7		8.7	212.2	220.9
Paraguay	14.7	8.7	.4	8.6	(5)	32.4	.1	32.5	2.2	34.7
Peru	38.3	1.8	23.5	29.4	32.5	125.5	.1	125.6	295.0	420.6
Surinam			.1	.6	(5)	.7		.7	46.5	47.2
Trinidad and Tobago			.1	.9	.1	1.1	5.6	6.7	159.3	166.0
Uruguay	34.5	18.9	.3	4.9	1.4	60.0		60.0	40.3	100.3
Venezuela				18.6	1.8	20.4		20.4	1,399.3	1,419.7
Other Latin America			.5	1.2	.4	2.1		2.1	18.3	20.4
North America (total)					3.5	3.5		3.5	8,756.2	8,759.7
Canada					3.4	3.4		3.4	8,755.5	8,758.9

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 1970-71 [1]--Continued

(By country of destination. In million of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	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	All
Nigeria			25.1	13.5	3.0	41.6		41.6	154.3	195.9
South Africa, Republic of			3.8	.7	13.3	17.8		17.8	370.8	388.6
Sudan	24.0		.6	.3	.2	25.1		25.1	19.7	44.8
Tunisia	90.0	49.2	97.4	18.0	1.4	256.0	6.5	262.5	30.7	293.2
Western Africa, not elsewhere classified [10]	.6		13.5	9.5	3.2	26.8	7.0	33.8	47.9	81.7
Zambia, S. Rhodesia, and Malawi [11]			.1	.3	.5	.9	3.6	4.5	19.1	23.6
Other African countries	6.0	8.0	25.3	20.5	.6	60.4	.5	60.9	60.9	121.8
Near East and Southern Asia (total)	6,851.5	880.7	269.0	791.2	174.7	8,967.1	342.3	9,309.4	2,384.4	11,693.8
Afghanistan	1.0	9.8	33.1	1.5		45.4	.5	45.9	8-.7	45.2
Bahrain					(5)	(5)		(5)	19.0	19.0
Ceylon	29.6	39.5	8.2	36.1	1.3	114.7	2.2	116.9	24.0	140.9
Greece	118.8	25.3	1.4	87.1	12.7	245.3	82.3	327.6	169.1	496.7
India [3]	3,869.4	368.7	47.6	387.9	65.4	4,739.0	91.1	4,830.1	331.3	5,161.4
Iran	53.3	40.3	13.5	16.3	.8	124.2	2.2	126.4	179.7	306.1
Iraq		12.5	2.0	3.9	2.8	21.2		21.2	35.9	57.1
Israel	313.3	154.2	.5	17.0	47.1	532.1	86.0	618.1	521.3	1,139.4
Jordan	5.9	5.5	30.9	15.8	1.7	59.8		59.8	81.1	140.9
Kuwait					.1	.1		.1	59.0	59.1
Lebanon [3]	.7	6.2	8.6	2.0	4.5	22.0		22.0	169.9	191.9
Pakistan [3]	1,201.9	125.0	66.8	39.6	.1	1,433.4	20.5	1,453.9	129.4	1,583.3
Saudi Arabia					.8	.8		.8	245.4	246.2
Syrian Arab Republic	32.6	.4	14.7	1.7	7.3	56.7		56.7	33.1	89.8
Turkey	465.4	80.6	25.7	59.1	17.6	648.4	42.8	691.2	31.9	723.1
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	757.7	12.7	12.4	116.6	12.3	911.7	10.3	922.0	312.2	1,234.2
Other Near East and Southern Asia	1.9		3.6	6.6	.2	12.3	4.4	16.7	42.8	59.5
Far East and Pacific (total)	2,254.9	675.5	340.6	442.8	264.1	3,977.9	787.2	4,765.1	15,366.0	20,131.1
Australia					8.4	8.4		8.4	582.1	590.5
Burma [3]	8.2			4.9		13.1		13.1	23.7	36.8
Fr. Pacific Islands									27.1	27.1
Hong Kong [3]	13.3		1.6	29.4	14.8	59.1		59.1	690.2	749.3
Indonesia [3]	199.7	413.6	19.8	25.4	1.7	660.2	1.4	661.6	36.5	698.1
Japan [3]	213.1	.2	22.1	15.9	193.7	445.0	26.1	471.1	10,803.8	11,274.9
Korea, Republic of [3]	743.7	167.2	153.8	125.9	6.2	1,196.8	282.9	1,479.7	591.1	2,070.8
Malaysia [12]	1.3		1.4	11.6	1.2	15.5		15.5	210.8	226.3
Nansei and Nanpo Islands		8.4	5.0	20.5	.8	34.7		34.7	198.2	232.9
New Zealand and Western Samoa					.3	.3		.3	125.5	125.8
Philippines [3]	52.3	36.5	3.3	73.7	16.0	181.8	86.5	268.3	908.1	1,176.4
Taiwan [3]	240.9	49.6	17.6	64.4	16.1	388.6	267.4	656.0	716.4	1,372.4

TABLE 10 - Title I Public Law 480 - Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1971 (by country of destination)

(In million of dollars)

Area and country	TOTAL: Market Value	TOTAL: Estimated CCC Cost 1/ including ocean transportation	Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
Europe (total)	2,709.4	3,104.4	891.3	170.8	3.3	526.1	127.5	444.4	3.7	42.3
Austria	39.6	60.1	6.9	15.7	---	9.6	3.8	1.4	---	.2
Finland	41.2	56.5	10.5	2.3	---	11.1	14.4	---	---	2.6
France	35.6	47.3	---	---	---	23.0	12.6	---	---	---
Germany	1.2	1.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
Iceland	24.5	30.9	8.4	7.8	.3	.9	6.9	.8	---	1.4
Italy	140.0	184.3	1.5	4.3	---	76.9	20.4	36.4	---	2/
Netherlands	.2	.3	---	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---
Poland	499.2	749.1	240.5	67.0	3.0	124.4	6.7	44.4	3.2	---
Portugal	27.6	45.0	27.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	3/ 501.1	590.7	12.3	23.2	---	118.8	24.7	246.9	---	19.2
United Kingdom	46.1	48.5	---	---	---	---	38.0	---	---	10.1
Yugoslavia	848.9	1,290.5	567.4	---	---	160.9	---	112.5	.5	7.6
Africa (total)	613.2	741.8	256.7	32.9	66.9	85.6	28.8	126.1	13.8	4.4
Algeria	12.1	15.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
RACTO	7.5	3.2	7.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia	6.4	7.9	.6	---	---	5.8	---	---	---	---
Ghana	76.3	81.2	1[illegible].7	.5	6.5	44.7	4.4	7.3	.2	---
Guinea	47.5	63.8	11.0	.1	24.1	4.2	---	6.2	1.9	2/
Ivory Coast	8.1	12.3	---	---	7.7	---	---	.4	---	---
Kenya	11.6	13.9	---	11.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Liberia	3.1	3.6	.1	.2	2.8	---	---	---	---	---
Mali	.6	.6	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco	147.9	172.4	95.8	---	---	11.8	.2	40.1	---	---
Senegal	3.1	5.1	---	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	---
Sierra Leone	2.5	3.6	1.1	---	.9	.2	.3	---	---	---
Somali Republic	.9	1.1	.4	---	---	---	---	.5	---	---
Sudan	24.0	36.8	24.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tunisia	154.3	179.7	40.2	16.0	---	3.3	1.0	71.6	---	.2
Zaire (Congo)	11[illegible].0	141.0	36.5	4.3	21.8	13.6	20.9	---	11.7	4.2
Near East-South Asia (total)	8,701.8	11,2[illegible].7	6,161.4	720.4	345.2	436.0	98.5	794.8	50.5	37.0
Afghanistan	2[illegible].7	25.0	18.6	---	---	---	---	3.9	---	---
Ceylon	93.9	135.9	79.4	.2	11.7	---	---	---	---	---
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	143.9	195.4	27.[illegible]	71.2	---	---	---	28.5	4.4	---
India	5,00[illegible]	6,034.1	3,270.1	263.9	33[illegible].5	433.2	17.1	157.[illegible]	9.0	.1
Iran	116.4	177.7	91.9	7.1	---	---	---	16.6	.8	---
Iraq	1[illegible].5	19.8	11.3	---	---	---	1.1	---	---	.1
Israel	505.5	6[illegible]	135.9	24[illegible].4	4.4	5.5	3.6	57.2	20.5	15.5
Jordan	13.0	1[illegible].6	11.4	1.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lebanon	11.4	13.1	6.1	2.6	---	.7	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	1,4[illegible].8	1,983.3	920.8	26.4	87.[illegible]	56.0	24.4	302.8	11.0	2/
Syrian Arab Republic	53.0	5[illegible].0	2[illegible].4	4.6	1.4	---	.6	---	---	---
Turkey	542.3	796.1	357.9	22.4	3.5	---	---	149.7	2.2	6.6
Arab Rep of Egypt	770.6	1,145.6	568.1	55.0	5.3	---	51.7	78.4	2.6	9.7
Far East-Pacific (total)	3,319.7	4,156.0	741.9	120.1	1,055.4	968.9	185.8	72.0	140.5	5.1
Burma	46.3	62.4	---	---	---	41.5	2.7	---	2.0	.1
Cambodia (Khmer Rep)	9.3	9.[illegible]	1.7	---	---	5.2	2.0	.4	---	---
Indonesia	813.6	1,07[illegible].8	113.0	---	414.4	266.0	20.6	---	---	---
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6	---	--.4	---
Korea	981.7	1,249.3	359.6	24.9	180.1	331.9	6.6	20.1	.3	8.0
Philippines	107.0	134.5	---	10.0	23.4	57.5	14.0	.4	1.7	2/
Ryukyu Islands	8.7	12.6	1.5	.3	5.7	.8	.2	.5	---	---
Taiwan	289.7	381.0	112.4	3.2	---	116.2	2.1	2[illegible].1	1.[illegible]	---
Thailand	4.1	4.4	---	---	---	---	3.5	---	.2	---
Vietnam	924.3	1,028.1	105.7	24.9	418.4	117.3	102.1	21.2	134.7	---
Latin America (total)	1,195.1	1,732.5	568.3	58.8	27.7	57.3	43.6	109.8	7.2	2.4
Argentina	39.9	35.8	---	---	.3	---	---	39.6	---	---
Bolivia	60.8	84.6	53.1	---	.3	5.3	.4	.7	1.0	---
Brazil	608.9	921.8	592.7	.6	---	---	.7	11.7	2.2	1.0
Chile	170.7	222.0	76.8	16.0	6.1	30.1	10.3	26.2	2.8	.4
Colombia	100.1	147.3	59.7	2.6	---	11.9	10.5	15.1	.3	---
Dominican Republic	49.8	69.7	20.2	.1	11.1	1.7	7.1	9.6	---	---
Ecuador	2[illegible].5	32.2	9.7	---	---	1.1	5.5	10.2	---	---
El Salvador	.6	1.0	.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guatemala	1.1	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	1.1	---	---
Guyana	1.1	1.2	.4	---	---	---	.2	.4	---	.1
Jamaica	.8	.8	---	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	24.6	41.2	---	24.6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	25.6	37.4	24.6	.1	---	---	---	.5	.4	---
Peru	40.1	64.2	25.4	---	9.9	---	---	4.7	.1	---
Uruguay	54.5	73.2	25.1	12.0	---	7.2	8.9	---	.4	.9
GRAND TOTAL	16,039.2	20,980.6	8,939.6	1,110.0 4/	1,501.5	5/ 2,153.9	482.2	5/1,547.1	215.7 7/	89.2 8/

TABLE 9 Title I, Public Law 480-Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1970
(by country of destination)

		Thous. Bushels
1/	Corn	371,301
	Barley	147,445
	Grain Sorghums	337,724
	Oats	3,893
	Rye	4,736
	Mixed Livestock Feeds	73
	TOTAL	865,172

		Thous. Pounds
2/	Soybean Oil	8,492,701
	Cottonseed Oil	1,953,051
	Tallow	2,264,299
	Lard	219,580
	Linseed Oil	7,495
	TOTAL	12,937,126

		Thous. Pounds
3/	Nonfat Dry Milk	380,734
	Condensed Milk	481,310
	Evaporated Milk	79,895
	Dry Whole Milk	25,375
	Anhy Milk Fat/Butter Fat	5,700
	Butter	33,421
	Butter Oil	2,645
	Cheese	22,334
	Ghee	12,520
	Dry Modified Milk	55
	Whey	2,000
	TOTAL	1,045,989

		Thous. Pounds
4/	Poultry	34,010
	Pork	20,062
	Beef	120,593
	Dried Peas and Beans, Lentil	130,293
	Dried Fruit	45,753
	Fresh Fruit	65,597
	Canned Fruit	33,327
	Potatoes	93,852
	Hayseeds	882
	Cattle hides	1,190
	Cotton Textiles (grey cloth)	22,527
	Cotton Yarn	48,150
	Soybeans	199,077
	Soybean Meal	54.675
	TOTAL	869,988

TABLE 9 Title I, Public Law 480-Quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1971
(by country of destination)

Area and country	Wheat and Wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe (total)	444,412	131,522	498	3,128.3	177,624	3,481,509	46,297	380,813
Austria	4,057	11,606	-	63.6	5,952	20,944	-	1,367
Finland	5,879	1,457	-	72.4	26,235	-	-	18,740
France	-	-	-	163.1	19,621	-	-	-
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,630
Iceland	3,361	4,681	33	5.5	6,325	5,732	-	13,007
Italy	897	3,705	-	508.8	26,015	253,532	-	29
Netherlands	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
Poland	151,601	53,946	465	890.2	8,378	420,579	40,785	-
Portugal	16,454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	10,784	56,127	-	776.2	32,408	1,819,695	-	130,293
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	52,690	-	-	89,067
Yugoslavia	251,379	-	-	1,146.7	-	957,027	5,512	123,690
Africa (total)	146,439	32,156	10,564	510.5	33,949	1,155,229	43,185	62,612
Algeria	6,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZACSO	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	356	-	-	50.1	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7,126	346	825	181.6	5,668	106,206	2,311	34,527
Guinea	6,155	47	3,714	32.6	-	59,187	7,143	220
Ivory Coast	-	-	1,316	-	-	5,291	-	-
Kenya	-	8,354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	27	67	357	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	57,124	-	-	100.7	441	340,544	-	-
Senegal	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	507	32	161	.3	376	1,532	-	-
Somali Republic	201	-	-	-	-	4,850	-	-
Sudan	15,381	7,874	-	-	440	-	-	-
Tunisia	34,807	12,602	-	44.0	1,197	635,619	-	1,410
Zaire (Congo)	15,872	2,834	3,669	101.2	25,827	-	33,731	26,455
Near East-South Asia (total)	3,263,592	559,132	59,497	3,407.4	128,347	6,732,583	328,350	99,459
Afghanistan	9,981	-	-	-	-	29,055	-	-
Ceylon	45,190	380	1,985	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	22,586	53,135	-	-	-	179,897	36,817	-
India	1,908,957	228,693	40,427	3,086.0	15,442	1,516,537	82,232	882
Iran	54,326	5,770	-	-	-	147,834	1,543	-
Iraq	6,397	-	-	-	1,764	-	-	220
Israel	93,267	187,474	785	33.0	4,228	458,046	128,309	48,502
Jordan	5,936	1,035	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,255	2,244	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	553,933	17,235	14,579	283.4	24,681	2,510,089	62,033	88
Syrian Arab Republic	15,931	3,582	256	-	661	-	-	-
Turkey	222,561	16,267	561	-	-	1,164,702	8,598	21,385
Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR)	318,127	41,317	904	-	81,571	726,423	8,818	28,382
Far East-Pacific (total)	442,253	96,894	147,637	7,319.6	241,163	707,450	591,053	266,321
Burma	-	-	-	288.3	2,740	110	11,023	882
Cambodia (Khmer Republic)	956	-	-	14.0	4,409	2,204	-	4,400
Indonesia	60,760	-	59,539	1,594.1	32,518	-	-	46,750
Japan	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700	-	-	-
Korea	217,831	58,655	25,619	2,747.1	8,598	295,811	1,102	14,991
Philippines	-	7,609	4,231	441.4	17,196	4,630	15,432	220
Ryukyu Islands	940	260	1,017	4.9	816	1,102	-	8,818
Taiwan (China)	66,341	2,621	-	1,027.4	29,011	264,261	4,392	190,260
Thailand	-	-	-	-	5,512	-	837	-
Vietnam	64,446	17,683	55,088	883.0	130,663	139,332	558,267	-
Latin America (total)	515,701	45,468	4,425	374.2	38,746	856,355	37,104	60,783
Argentina	-	-	60	-	-	208,778	-	-
Bolivia	27,426	-	60	32.4	463	6,217	8,841	-
Brazil	347,486	370	-	-	249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile	46,171	13,533	703	202.8	7,657	203,313	14,992	882
Colombia	33,719	2,166	-	71.5	10,176	123,680	2,425	-
Dominican Republic	11,482	116	1,907	9.0	4,519	80,695	-	-
Ecuador	5,164	-	-	7.1	6,082	74,163	-	-
El Salvador	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	20,839	-	-
Guyana	202	-	-	-	297	3,307	-	6,613
Jamaica	-	551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	18,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	14,318	6	-	-	-	3,527	882	-
Peru	14,587	-	1,695	-	-	44,974	966	-
Uruguay	14,779	9,731	-	51,4	9,303	-	3,266	36,312
GRAND TOTAL	4,812,397	1/ 865,172	222,621	15,240.0	619,829	2/ 12,937,126	3/ 2,045,989	4/ 869,988

Table 8 .--Public Law 480, exports--Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1971

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar 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	6,351,762	1,118,130	481,821	74,749	607,767	8,634,229
Wheat flour	430,380	146,256	249,011	524,692	25,196	1,375,535
Bulgur wheat	435	17,323	44,043	116,462		178,333
Rolled wheat			5,043	22,671		27,714
Corn	350,806	117,164	98,730	14,123	313,503	894,326
Barley	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums	286,914	103,551	33,438	3,641	138,825	566,369
Oats	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Rolled oats			9,864	8,653		18,517
Rye	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains		212				212
Rye flour			183			183
Cornmeal	99		27,755	168,090		195,944
Rice	995,594	397,796	41,446	55,854	15,155	1,505,845
Fats and oils:						
Lard	29,970	294				30,264
Tallow	138,697	25,331				164,028
Soybean oil	834,046	203,490	71,418	177,039		1,285,993
Cottonseed oil	229,352	2,584	17,617	45,706	3,966	299,225
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
Soya flour			228	4		232
Flaxseed					2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal		2,056			50	2,106
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	126,667	883				127,550
Milk (nonfat dry)	36,117	753	182,815	820,113	9,084	1,048,882
Milk (whole)	10,779	27				10,806
Milk (dry, modified)	40					40
Cheese	5,718		19,601	166,100	2,812	194,231
Butter	13,575		16,278	113,969	8,234	152,056
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	8,659	1,578	5,556	148,907		164,700
Other dairy products	130					130
Meat and poultry:						
Beef	38,730					38,730
Pork products	9,953					9,953
Poultry	10,219	58				10,277
Dried eggs	5					5
Fruits and vegetables:						
Dried fruit	6,920					6,920
Fresh, canned fruits and juices	9,694					9,694
Dry edible beans	5,617	2,136	7,039	20,120	2,526	37,438
Potatoes	1,392	610				2,002
Peas	776					776
Lentils	209					209
Other:						
Blended foods			30,786	92,824		123,610
Cotton (including linters)	1,674,570	342,177	15,269		320,972	2,352,988
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	13,192	42,344	487			56,023
Wool					7,029	7,029
Tobacco	400,806	61,866			126,206	588,878
Seeds	394					394
Cattle hides	79	65				144
Total	12,201,304	2,601,788	1,384,029	2,616,256	1,731,178	20,534,555

[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, 1971

(In thousands of units)

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar 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	Bushel	3,792,840	691,860	270,643	39,913	350,898	5,146,154
Wheat flour	Pound	11,993,100	3,941,200	6,280,718	11,932,948	760,900	34,950,866
Bulgur wheat	do	13,020	452,577	991,816	2,735,137		4,192,550
Rolled wheat	do			119,206	482,465		601,691
Corn	Bushel	236,123	83,627	109,833	9,513	239,472	698,518
Barley	do	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,007	270,888
Grain sorghums	do	235,020	81,943	23,590	2,637	126,102	469,592
Oats	do	6,807		2,031		41,961	50,800
Rolled oats	Pound			148,599	142,651		291,250
Rye	Bushel	4,737				14,265	19,002
Mixed feed grains	Pound			3,940			3,940
Rye flour	do			1,100			1,100
Cornmeal	do	2,600		714,169	4,229,260		4,946,029
Rice	Hundredweight	140,487	54,696	6,057	7,712	4,444	213,396
Fats and oils:							
Lard	Pound	213,161	[illegible],526				215,687
Tallow	do	1,823,726	330,594				2,154,320
Soybean oil	do	6,828,182	1,724,337	494,047	1,078,273		10,124,839
Cottonseed oil	do	1,602,828	23,548	87,921	267,516	34,731	2,016,544
Linseed oil	do	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oil, other	do			7,485	235,711		243,196
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts	Pound					9,169	9,169
Soybeans	Bushel		3,316			5,932	9,248
Soya flour	Pound			2,251	44		2,295
Flaxseed	Bushel					897	897
Oilseed meal	Pound		54,776			2,403	57,179
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	Pound	558,477	4,700				563,177
Milk (nonfat dry)	do	346,663	9,839	1,011,366	6,494,436	129,340	7,991,644
Milk (whole dry)	do	20,856	48				20,904
Milk (dry, modified)	do	55					55
Cheese	do	20,679		66,688	616,653	9,836	713,856
Butter	do	34,073		36,620	302,309	23,183	396,185
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	do	16,951	3,862	10,419	331,050		362,282
Other dairy products	do	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef	Pound	118,638					118,638
Pork products	do	19,991					19,991
Poultry	do	35,416	198				35,614
Dried eggs	do	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Dried fruits	Pound	44,896					44,896
Fresh canned fruits and juices	do	100,915					100,915
Dry edible beans	Hundredweight	710	292	1,016	2,975	566	5,559
Potatoes	Pound	50,822	25,924				76,746
Peas	Hundredweight	149					149
Lentils	do	24					24
Other:							
Blended foods	Pound			383,126	1,164,779		1,547,905
Cotton (including linters)	Bale	12,436	2,583	99		2,526	17,644
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	Pound	16,087	49,219	411			65,717
Wool	do					11,976	11,976
Tobacco	do	539,538	68,861			196,658	805,057
Seeds	Hundredweight	10					10
Cattle hides	Number	9	9				18
Total, thousand metric tons		139,447	29,328	16,257	15,512	23,333	223,877

[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 6 - Gross cost of financing programs carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 480, 83d Cong., as amended, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1971
(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Title I		Title II, donations abroad		Title III	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-Term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Famine and other emergency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered material 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	373.0	495.4	364.2	-	1.7	1,234.3
1970	335.3	560.0	351.0	-	.2	1,246.5
1971	225.2	625.9	395.7	-	.1	1,246.9
1972 thru 12/31/71	69.3	195.7	155.9	-	-	420.9
Total	1/ 17,904.1	2/ 3,108.7	3/ 3,821.5	4/ 2,582.1	5/ 1,466.3	28,882.7

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 differential) 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 10 - Title I Public Law 480 - Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1971 (by country of destination)

(In millions of dollars)

1/ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and subsidy costs, plus value of ocean freight differential disbursed by CCC.

2/ $50,000 or less.

3/ $4,400,000 for wheat sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland or for financing of Swiss goods in Spain.

4/ Includes $1,200,000 for Cambodia and $976,000 to Dominican Republic for yarn and $16,556,000 for grey cloth and $8,000,000 for yarn to Ghana and $41,100,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

	Mil. Dol.
4/ Corn	513.8
Barley	180.1
Grain Sorghums	404.7
Oats	5.3
Rye	5.9
Mixed feed	.2
Total	1,110.0

5/ CSO/SBO	1,336.3
Tallow	167.6
Lard	31.3
Linseed oil	1.1
Soybeans	8.7
Soybean meal	2.1
Total	1,547.1

6/ Canned milk	1.4
Anhydrous Milk Fat	2.5
Condensed Milk	106.5
Dry Whole Milk	11.2
Nonfat Dry Milk	55.7
Evaporated Milk	11.2
Butter oil/ghee	21.4
Cheese	5.7
Whey	.1
Total	215.7

8/	Mil. Dol.
Fruit:	
Austria, Burma, Zaire (Congo), Finland, Iceland India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia	16.3
Seeds:	
Chile	.4
Potatoes:	
Guyana	.2
Spain	1.4
Uruguay	.9
Poultry:	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR), Zaire (Congo), Iraq	12.2
Beef:	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR)	38.7
Pork:	
Korea, Spain	9.7
Beans and peas, lentils:	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire (Congo), Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR), Brazil	8.7
Eggs:	
Pakistan	.5
Cattle hides	.2
Total	89.2

TABLE 11 Title I, Public Law 480-Quantities of commodities programmed under agreements signed in calendar year 1971 (by country of destination)

Area and country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles and yarn	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy Products
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 cwt.	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Europe (total)	201	-	-	-	-	282	-	-
Iceland	201	-	-	-	-	282	-	-
Africa (total)		-	353	1,577	40.5	-	271,228	-
Ghana	1,837	-	-	1,577	36.0	-	-	-
Guinea	639	-	353	-	4.5	-	6,173	
Morocco	11,669	-	-	-	20.0	-	109,569	-
Sierra Leone	257	-	-	-	-	-	1,378	-
Tunisia	1,498	-	-	-	-	-	154,102	-
Zaire (Congo)	1,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	134,670	27,525	1,102	-	200.0	441	348,110	-
Afghanistan	**5,438**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceylon	**9,024**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	**57,688**	-	-	-	**200.0**	-	**224,872**	-
Iran	**13,963**	**3,904**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	**6,981**	**23,621**	-	-	-	441	35,053	-
Lebanon	2,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	22,046	-	1,102	-	-	-	88,185	-
Turkey	17,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	51,294	12,829	16,534	4,400	664.4	23,810	139,552	55,368
Cambodia (Khmer Rep)	956	-	-	4,400	14.0	4,409	2,204	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	160.6	-	-	-
Indonesia	16,902	-	7,716	-	49.6	-	-	-
Korea	3,55[illegible]	3,814	8,818	-	127.[illegible]		-	-
Philippines	-	5,708	-	-	155.0	2,205	-	-
Vietnam	9,884	3,307	-	-	159.0	17,196	137,348	55,368
Latin America (total)	11,756	551	-	-	-	1,102	23,259	-
Bolivia	2,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,939	-	-	-	-	-	13,228	-
Ecuador	1,653	-	-	-	-	1,102	10,031	-
Jamaica	-	551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	214,979	1/ 40,905	17,989	2/ 5,977	924.0	25,635	3/782,143	4/ 55,368

1/

	Thousand bushels
Corn	17,863
Barley	5,640
Grain Sorghums	17,402
Total	40,905

2/ Includes 4,400,000 pounds yarn and 1,577,000 pounds cotton textiles.

3/

	Thousand pounds
Soybean Oil	782,143

4/

	Thousand pounds
Nonfat dry milk	36,994
Sweetened condensed milk	18,374
Total	55,368

TABLE 12 Title I, Public Law 480-Value of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1971 (by country of destination)
(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Total: Market value	Total: Estimated CCC cost including Ocean transp 1/	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy Products
Europe (total)	.8	.8	.5	---	---	---	.3	---	---
Iceland	.8	.8	.5	---	---	---	.3	---	---
Africa (total)	82.5	86.4	30.8	---	2.6	10.4	---	38.7	---
Ghana	9.9	10.5	3.[illegible]	---	---	[illegible].7	---	---	---
Guinea	5.5	5.9	1.1	---	[illegible].6	.7	---	1.1	---
Morocco	38.5	40.4	19.[illegible]	---	---	3.0	---	15.9	---
Sierra Leone	.7	.6	.5	---	---	---	---	.2	---
Tunisia	25.8	[illegible]	4.[illegible]	---	---	---	---	21.5	---
Zaire (Congo)	2.1	[illegible]	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Near East-South Asia (total)	359.[illegible]	414.7	229.[illegible]	41.3	9.0	30.0	.4	49.3	---
Afghanistan	9.1	10.5	9.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ceylon	15.4	17.4	15.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
India	158.3	18[illegible]	98.7	---	---	30.0	---	[illegible]9.6	---
Iran	[illegible]7.6	37.5	[illegible]	4.[illegible]	---	---	---	---	---
Israel	54.3	59.7	1[illegible]	37.0	---	---	.4	4.6	---
Lebanon	4.[illegible]	4.6	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pakistan	60.9	68.0	36.8	---	9.0	---	---	15.1	---
Turkey	29.4	34.8	29.4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Far East-Pacific (total)	406.3	447.4	88.8	18.9	117.6	1[illegible]5.3	20.3	21.4	14.0
Cambodia (Khmer Rep)	9.3	9.6	1.7	---	---	5.2	2.0	.4	---
China (Taiwan)	[illegible]0.0	[illegible]0.0	---	---	---	[illegible]0.0	---	---	---
Indonesia	1[illegible]7.7	147.2	[illegible]9.4	---	59.1	39.2	---	---	---
Korea	124.1	140.8	39.6	[illegible].4	58.5	19.6	---	---	---
Philippines	[illegible]7.4	[illegible]7.5	---	7.1	---	18.4	1.9	---	---
Vietnam	97.8	102.3	18.1	5.4	---	[illegible].9	16.4	[illegible]1.0	14.0
Latin America (total)	[illegible]6.9	[illegible]9.2	[illegible]1.3	.8	---	---	1.[illegible]	3.6	---
Bolivia	5.3	6.0	5.[illegible]	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil	1.[illegible]	1.2	1.[illegible]	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colombia	3.1	3.3	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	7.6	8.6	5.6	---	---	---	---	2.0	---
Ecuador	6.0	6.3	3.2	---	---	---	1.2	1.6	---
Jamaica	.8	.8	---	.8	---	---	---	---	---
Paraguay	2.9	3.0	2.9	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRAND TOTAL	875.7	978.5	370.6	61.0 2/	129.2	165.7 3/	22.2	113.0 4/	14.0 5/

1/ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and subsidy costs, plus value of ocean freight differential disbursed by CCC.

2/

	Mil. dol.
Corn	19.7
Barley	4.3
Grain Sorghums	37.0
Total	61.0

3/ Includes $3,000,000 for cotton yarn to Cambodia and $1,450,000 for cotton textiles to Ghana.

4/

	Mil. Dol.
Soybean Oil	113.0

5/

	Mil. Dol.
Nonfat Dry Milk	8.5
Sweetened Condensed Milk	5.5
Total	14.0

TABLE 13 Title 1, Public Law 480-Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1971 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 for economic development	104(f) Grants for economic development	104(h) Grants 2/ for family welfare	104(k) Animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses 3/
Europe (total).....	1,963,692	9,910	13,991	780,858	187,775	-	-	971,158
Austria.....	40,095	-	-	25,452	-	-	-	14,643
Finland.....	42,976	-	3,890	24,131	-	-	-	14,955
France.....	35,697	-	6,454	-	-	-	-	29,243
Germany.....	1,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,197
Iceland.....	16,297	-	-	12,266	198	-	-	3,833
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	-	237,509	-	-	-	240,609
United Kingdom.....	48,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,540
Yugoslavia.....	619,798	-	-	385,732	187,577	-	-	46,489
Africa (total).....	351,429	3,385	12,689	196,066	49,067	196		90,026
Ethiopia.....	843	-	-	464	-	-	-	379
Ghana.....	38,745	-	4,575	26,050	-	-	-	8,120
Guinea.....	30,734	-	998	20,120	-	-	-	9,616
Ivory Coast.....	3,126	-	-	1,563	-	-	-	1,563
Mali.....	580	-	-	377	-	-	-	203
Morocco.....	72,557	-	1,645	49,517	-	-	-	21,395
Senegal.....	3,292	-	-	1,646	-	-	-	1,646
Sudan.....	26,442	-	450	7,165	4,320	-	-	14,507
Tunisia.....	90,126	-	2,691	59,008	7,151	196	-	21,080
Zaire (Congo).....	84,984	3,385	2,330	30,156	37,596	-	-	11,517
Far East-Pacific (total)...	2,467,865	1,506,464	37,178	222,042	25,752	-	-	676,429
Burma.....	47,785	-	-	19,034	7,775	-	-	20,976
Cambodia (Khmer).....	8,500	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,700
China (Taiwan).....	243,861	106,788	10,853	33,240	-	-	-	92,960
Indonesia.....	291,894	30,542	-	48,835	14,459	-	-	198,058
Japan.....	146,277	17,191	-	105,538	600	-	-	22,948
Korea.....	752,170	593,075	14,858	-	-	-	-	144,237
Philippines.....	53,237	7,371	6,055	13,697	2,918	-	-	21,196
Thailand.....	4,302	-	-	1,678	-	-	-	2,624
Vietnam.....	919,839	742,697	5,412	-	-	-	-	171,730
Near East and South Asia (total)...	7,306,537	211,942	346,696	3,867,012	1,488,306	52,587	1,849	1,338,145
Afghanistan.....	994	-	-	646	-	-	-	348
Arab Republic of Egypt..	798,695	-	1,029	458,018	35,918	-	-	303,730
Ceylon.....	31,480	-	453	13,483	4,904	-	-	12,640
Cyprus.....	2,096	-	210	933	-	-	-	953
Greece.....	127,622	11,335	9,585	54,267	7,442	-	-	45,193
India.....	4,064,479	-	200,812	2,483,078	750,979	31,931	1,849	595,830
Iran.....	61,084	10,463	3,268	26,096	-	-	-	21,257
Israel.....	334,193	-	31,588	212,811	31,405	-	-	58,089
Jordan.....	5,883	-	-	3,667	-	-	-	2,216
Pakistan.....	1,343,494	79,260	43,009	425,552	655,557	20,656	-	119,460
Syrian Arab Republic....	34,901	-	-	20,396	-	-	-	14,505
Turkey.....	501,416	110,884	56,442	168,065	2,101	-	-	163,924
Latin America (total).....	851,036	-	36,787	505,187	113,977	-	-	195,085
Argentina.....	30,525	-	-	18,199	-	-	-	12,326
Bolivia.....	36,871	-	2,303	25,537	-	-	-	9,031
Brazil.....	503,442	-	-	300,924	110,503	-	-	92,015
Chile.....	55,202	-	1,586	59,748	-	-	-	23,868
Colombia.....	66,223	-	10,495	37,646	-	-	-	18,082
Ecuador.....	11,528	-	1,200	7,188	-	-	-	3,140
Mexico.....	25,184	-	6,762	10,833	-	-	-	7,589
Paraguay.....	15,961	-	1,204	7,155	3,316	-	-	4,286
Peru.....	39,949	-	4,379	23,016	158	-	-	12,396
Uruguay.....	36,151	-	8,858	14,941	-	-	-	12,352
GRAND TOTAL	12,940,559	1,731,701	447,341	5,571,165	1,864,877	52,783	1,849	3,270,843
Percent of Total	100.0	13.4	3.4	43.1	14.4	0.4	0.0	25.3

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 of each agreement. Amounts shown are based primarily on Treasury Department reports of local currency collections. Where collections are not complete local currency allocations based on estimated values of agreements were used. Such allocations are subject to adjustment when actual commodity purchases and currency allocations have been made.

2/ Included under title II of the Act prior to revision of the legislation in 1966.

3/ 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 PL 480). The combined total shown here includes obligations, where applicable, under sub-sections 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 1971 (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 for economic development	104(f) Grants for economic development	104(h) Grants for family welfare 2/	104(k) Animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses 3/
Far East-Pacific (total)	152,026	105,621						46,405
Cambodia	9,226	7,381						1,845
China	20,000							20,000
Korea	25,000	20,000						5,000
Vietnam	97,800	78,240						19,560
Near East-South Asia (total)	85,600			27,900	51,708			5,992
India	30,000			27,900				2,100
Pakistan	55,600				51,708			3,892
GRAND TOTAL	237,626	105,621		27,900	51,708			52,397
Percent of Total	100.0	44.4		11.7	21.8			22.1

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

2/ Included under title II of the Act prior to revision of the legislation in 1966.

3/ 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 sub-sections 104 (a), (b), (d), (g), (i), and (j).

TABLE 15.--Status of foreign currencies under title 1, Public Law 480, by country

As of June 30, 1971

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts 1/ (Cumulated)	Collections 2/ Sales Proceeds	Collections 2/ Other Proceeds 3/	Disbursements by Agencies 4/ 5/	Balances 5/
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	.5	1.5	---
Algeria	---	---	---	.3	---
Argentina	64.1	30.5	.5	20.8	---
Australia	---	---	---	1.0	---
Austria	40.9	40.1	---	42.4	---
Belgium	---	---	---	11.3	---
Bolivia	42.6	36.9	6.3	42.5	1.1
Brazil	573.9	5[illegible]3.5	14.0	318.6	1.3
Burma	50.2	47.8	7.8	48.7	6.3
Canada	---	---	---	.7	.7
Ceylon	35.3	31.5	3.1	31.3	1.0
Chile	91.6	85.2	10.7	73.2	---
China (Taiwan)	270.5	244.0	17.5	248.6	1.4
Colombia	93.7	66.2	15.7	65.6	---
Congo (Zaire)	91.4	85.0	2.4	64.5	---
Costa Rica	---	---	---	(*)	---
Cyprus	2.2	2.1	.2	2.7	---
Denmark	---	---	---	1.5	---
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	(*)	(*)
Ecuador	13.2	11.5	2.1	13.3	(*)
El Salvador	---	---	---	.1	(*)
Ethiopia	.9	.8	.1	1.4	---
Finland	47.1	43.0	6.6	42.8	---
France	35.8	35.7	5.7	48.5	(*)
Germany	1.2	1.2	---	23.6	.5
Ghana	38.8	35.8	1.8	31.0	3.1
Greece	132.0	127.8	32.3	158.6	.1
Guatemala	---	---	---	.3	---
Guinea	35.3	30.7	.8	11.7	19.1
Guyana	---	---	---	(*)	---
Honduras	---	---	---	(*)	---
Hong Kong	---	---	---	4.4	---
Iceland	17.6	16.3	2.6	18.4	.1
India	4,354.8	4,066.0	379.0	3,535.9	354.0
Indonesia	329.4	291.9	8.7	76.7	.2
Iran	68.7	61.1	11.3	72.6	---
Ireland	---	---	---	.2	---
Israel	345.8	334.2	102.1	382.6	7.2
Italy	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	---
Ivory Coast	3.8	3.1	.2	3.2	.1
Jamaica	---	---	---	.1	---
Japan	150.8	146.3	---	162.6	1.5
Jordan	5.9	5.9	.3	5.0	1.3
Kenya	---	---	---	.3	---
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	8.5	---	---	---	---
Korea	814.9	753.6	12.5	738.8	6.0
Lebanon	---	---	.6	3.4	---
Liberia	---	---	---	(*)	---
Luxembourg	---	---	---	(*)	---
Malaysia	---	---	---	1.8	---
Mali	.6	.6	---	.3	---
Mexico	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	---
Morocco	75.9	65.4	7.1	65.7	5.6
Nepal	---	---	.6	1.5	---
Netherlands	.3	.3	---	10.0	---
Nicaragua	---	---	---	(*)	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	1.1	---
Norway	---	---	---	1.0	---
Pakistan	1,394.9	1,289.4	101.1	1,257.7	111.4
Panama	---	---	---	.2	---
Paraguay	17.9	16.0	2.0	14.5	3.0
Peru	46.0	39.9	5.3	42.4	(*)
Philippines	60.1	53.2	8.9	59.8	.3
Poland	538.2	519.5	---	94.3	12.6
Portugal	7.1	7.1	---	7.9	---
Rwanda	---	---	---	(*)	---

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

TABLE 15.--Status of foreign currencies under title I, Public Law 480, by country - continued

As of June 30, 1971

(in million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts 1/ (Cumulated)	Collections 2/ Sales Proceeds	Collections 2/ Other Proceeds 3/	Disbursements by Agencies 4/ 5/	Balance 6/
Senegal	4.0	3.3	(*)	2.8	.4
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	.3	---
Singapore	---	---	---	(*)	---
Somali	---	---	.1	.1	---
South Africa	---	---	---	.7	---
Spain	507.8	488.0	37.2	441.6	.1
Sudan	39.4	26.5	.2	21.2	5.6
Sweden	---	---	---	3.2	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	21.7	---
Syrian Arab Republic	37.2	34.9	1.2	25.4	6.6
Thailand	4.6	4.3	.3	5.8	---
Tunisia	95.7	90.1	10.9	87.2	7.2
Turkey	569.8	501.4	105.1	536.4	.6
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	865.8	798.7	92.7	558.2	251.3
United Kingdom	48.4	48.5	---	68.8	(*)
Uruguay	48.4	36.2	3.0	21.2	---
Venezuela	---	---	---	1.3	---
Vietnam	845.6	786.6	.6	872.8	24.8
Yugoslavia	639.2	619.8	77.3	524.1	5.9
Total	13,789.9	12,737.8	1,109.4	11,243.8	840.4

(*) Less than $50,000.

1/ Equivalent to the approximate dollar amounts of agricultural commodities to be shipped to the countries concerned, including ocean transportation if any, as specified in sales agreements. Data taken from The Semiannual Report of Collections under Title I, P.L. 480 Sales Agreements June 30, 1971, prepared by the Department of the Treasury Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts.

2/ Calculated at the rate of exchange on the date of collection.

3/ Includes section 104(e) and (f) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of commodities under section 104(g).

4/ 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 (k) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter reporting rates.

5/ In some countries disbursements exceed collections because of conversions from other countries.

6/ Balances shown in this column correspond (excluding the 20 FT 600 accounts and 72 FT 750 accounts) to the sum of the individual P.L. 480 account balances shown for each country in Foreign Currencies Acquired by the U.S. Government Without Payment of Dollars, Fiscal Year 1971 prepared by the Department of the Treasury, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts.

TABLE 16 - Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Specified Use,

As of June 30, 1971

(In million dollar equivalents)

Uses as specified in Section 104	Transfers to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances 1/
104 (c) Common defense	1,628.8	1,583.8	
104 (e) Loans to private enterprises	532.6	352.9	93.6
104 (f) Grants for economic development	1,860.6	1,693.9	71.3
104 (f) Loans to foreign governments	5,736.1	5,107.9	41.3
104 (h) Finance programs related to population growth problems	54.3	32.0	22.3
104 (k) Costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal or plant pests	1.8	-	1.8
U.S. uses (Total)	3,492.8	2,483.3	583.2
Total	13,307.0	11,243.8	640.4
U.S. uses:			
Agency for International Development:			
104 (d) Emergency relief grants	8.3	5.9	2.4
104 (g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries	154.7	123.4	18.5
Agriculture:			
104 (a) Trade fairs; 104 (b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104 (b)(3) Scientific activities	517.0	185.9	262.2
Commerce:			
104 (a) Trade fairs; 104 (b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104 (b)(3) Scientific activities	15.6 r	13.6	1.6
Defense:			
104 (a) Military family housing	98.0	92.3	-
104 (a) Other programs	15.2	5.5	9.8
Environmental Protection Agency:			
104 (b)(3) Scientific activities	3.5	-	3.5
Health, Education, and Welfare:			
104 (b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities and 104 (b)(3) Scientific activities	142.4	79.1	56.4
Interior:			
104 (b)(3) Scientific activities	1.7	1.5	-
Library of Congress:			
104 (b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications	15.1	12.6	2.2
National Science Foundation:			
104 (b)(3) Scientific activities	14.1	9.7	2.7
Smithsonian Institution:			
104 (b)(3) Scientific activities	15.0	11.1	4.0
State:			
104 (a) American - sponsored schools and studies; 104 (b)(2) International educational and exchange activities; and exchange activities; 104 (b)(3) Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments, and 104 (d) Emergency relief grants	352.2	207.0	113.6
104 (b)(4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad	54.8	41.4	9.1
Treasury:			
104 (a) Payment of U.S. obligations	1,939.6	1,562.2	91.9
104 (j) Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations	21.5	21.5	-
U.S. Information Agency:			
104 (a) Translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials	124.1	110.6	5.3
Total U.S. use	3,492.8	2,483.3	583.2

1/ Due to exchange rate adjustments, transfers to agency accounts minus disbursements by agencies in many cases are not equal to balances shown.

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Table 17 Public Law 480, title II, value of commodities shipped by type of programs--fiscal year 1971

(Million dollars)

Type of program	Voluntary agencies	Government to Government	World food program	Total	Percent of total
Food for development:					
Maternal and child feeding	31.4	8.6	7.0	47.0	15.5
School feeding	95.7	21.1	6.5	123.3	40.7
Other child feeding	4.3	.....	.....	4.3	1.4
Food for work	16.3	21.0	25.4	62.7	20.7
Livestock feeding	.....	0.9	4.4	5.3	1.8
Emergency:					
Refugee	5.6	4.4	0.7	10.7	3.5
Disaster	16.9	20.5	8.9	46.2	15.3
Welfare: General relief	3.3	.....	.....	3.3	1.1
Total	173.4	76.5	52.9	302.8	100.0
Percent by type of sponsor	57	25	18	100	.....

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Africa (total)	14,581,217	1,647,206	2,093,463	144,345	3,037,356	78,650	7,356,031	213,500
Botswana: WFP	264,834	107,000	76,064		81,770			
Burundi	21,000	1,600	13,200		6,200			
UNICEF	1,600	1,600						
WFP	19,400		13,200		6,200			
Cameroon	114,550	8,800	5,000	800	750		100,000	
CRS	14,550	8,800	5,000	800	750			
Government to government	100,000						100,000	
Central African Republic: WFP	25,346	6,000			19,346			
Chad: WFP	113,950	100,950			13,000			
Congo	236,517	49,982	84,368	11,700	48,450	680		41,317
CRS	171,000	44,000	74,000	11,000	7,000			39,000
CWS	11,867	1,582	6,884	700		680		2,317
WFP	49,650	4,400	3,500		41,450			
Dahomey	142,100	2,200	18,000	2,000	29,300		90,000	600
CRS	113,300	2,200	18,000	2,000	500		90,000	600
WFP	28,800				28,800			
Equatorial Guinea: WFP	42,135						42,135	
Ethiopia	77,500	26,500			51,000			
UNICEF	26,500	26,500						
Government to government	51,000				51,000			
Gabon: WFP	2,880		2,880					
Gambia	239,260	10,000	26,260	3,000	47,500		150,000	500
CRS	73,200	10,000	12,200	3,000	47,500			500
WFP	166,060		16,060				150,000	
Ghana	226,600	31,000	100,000	27,500	38,100		12,000	18,000
CRS	176,000	25,000	90,000	27,000	12,000			18,000
CWS	18,000	6,000	10,000	500	1,500			
WFP	36,600				24,600		12,000	
Guinea: WFP	20,000				20,000			
Ivory Coast: WFP	16,000		16,000					
Kenya	199,000	151,000	38,000	9,500				500
CARE	100,000	100,000						
CRS	99,000	51,000	38,000	9,500				500

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971 -Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Lesotho	415,410	247,000		3,000	86,410		79,000	
CRS	141,250	80,000		3,000	58,250			
WFP	274,160	167,000			28,160		79,000	
Liberia	65,750	7,000	54,200	400	4,150			
CARE	59,600	7,000	51,000	400	1,400			
WFP	5,950		3,200		2,750			
Malagasy	107,231	11,176	53,205	16,000	26,850			
CRS	71,300	11,000	48,500	6,000	5,800			
CWS	14,881	176	4,705	10,000				
WFP	21,050				21,050			
Malawi: CWS	10,400	7,800	600	800	1,200			500
Mali	1,020,900				20,900		1,000,000	
Government to government	1,000,000						1,000,000	
WFP	20,900				20,900			
Mauritania	541,315	10,250	8,065		18,000		505,000	
CRS	28,000	10,000			18,000			
WFP	513,315	250	8,065				505,000	
Mauritius	229,640	70,000	124,000		35,640			
Government to government	35,640				35,640			
WFP	194,000	70,000	124,000					
Morocco	1,514,000	63,500	205,500	50,800	1,078,000			115,800
AJJDC	11,600	900	6,500	600				3,600
CRS	641,200	63,000	176,000	50,000	440,000			112,200
Government to government	550,000				550,000			
WFP	311,000		23,000		88,000			
Niger	192,500		2,500			40,000	150,000	
Government to government	150,000						150,000	
WFP	42,500		2,500			40,000		
Nigeria	3,690,475	223,600	161,500		505,175		3,000,000	
CRS	75,000	75,000						
UNICEF	3,000,000						3,000,000	
WFP	615,475	148,600	161,500		505,175			
Rwanda: CRS	62,300	26,000	11,000	1,300	20,000			4,000
Senegal	1,132,770	5,000	30,350	5,000	69,410	5,000	1,000,000	18,000
CRS	48,410	5,000	16,000	5,000	4,410			18,000
Government to government	1,000,000						1,000,000	
WFP	84,360		14,350		65,000	5,000		
Seychelles: CRS	6,655	2,500	4,055	100				

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Sierra Leone	197,600	38,000	135,000		19,600			2,000
CARE	112,000	20,000	90,000					2,000
CRS	84,000	18,000	48,000		18,000			
WFP	1,600				1,600			
Somali Republic: WFP	32,400				2,400		30,000	
St. Helena: UNICEF	1,850	650	1,200					
Sudan: UNICEF	6,000	6,000						
Swaziland: WFP	206,500	67,000	72,000		9,000		58,500	
Tanzania	463,000	150,000	245,000	5,000	40,000	18,000		5,000
CRS	405,000	150,000	245,000	5,000				5,000
WFP	58,000				40,000	18,000		
Togo	223,575	7,000	30,000	5,000	30,575		150,000	1,000
CRS	58,000	7,000	20,000	5,000	25,000			1,000
WFP	165,575		10,000		5,575		150,000	
Tunisia	1,376,051	191,900	477,063	1,045	698,860			6,283
AJJDC	103,934	900	99,280	1,005				2,749
CARE	176,826		175,736	440				650
CRS	206,431	1,000	202,047	500				2,884
UNICEF	20,000	20,000						
Government to government	500,000	170,000			330,000			
WFP	368,860				368,860			
Uganda: WFP	12,000					12,000		
Upper Volta	1,126,220	16,000	93,420	1,000	15,800		1,000,000	
CRS	114,000	16,000	85,000	1,000	12,000			
Government to government	1,000,000						1,000,000	
WFP	12,220		8,420		3,800			
Zambia: WFP	3,000					3,000		
Europe (total)	717,700		150	1,980			670,000	45,570
Hungary: WFP	120,000						120,000	
Malta: CRS	47,700		150	1,980				45,570
Romania: WFP	550,000						550,000	
Near East-South Asia (total)	26,863,851	5,159,725	14,737,133	296,851	1,957,959	1,353,600	3,094,000	194,583
Afghanistan: WFP	115,500		41,500		29,000		45,000	
Ceylon	2,217,400	90,000	2,000,000		117,000			10,400
CARE	2,111,400	90,000	2,000,000		11,000			10,400
WFP	106,000				106,000			

Total 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Cyprus: WFP	20,000				20,000			
Gaza	261,850	6,500	11,500	3,750	60,000	134,400		45,700
CARE	127,450	6,500	11,500	3,750	60,000			45,700
UNRWA	134,400					134,400		
India	16,638,950	4,788,000	10,288,000	191,000	1,358,950			73,000
CARE	13,891,000	4,461,000	9,430,000					
CRS	1,557,000	200,000	474,000	141,000	700,000			42,000
CWS	676,000	95,000	137,000	37,000	384,000			23,000
LWR	428,000	32,000	247,000	13,000	128,000			8,000
WFP	146,950				146,950			
Iraq: UNICEF	30,000	30,000						
Israel	50,243	1,377	31,733	12,500				4,633
AJJDC	21,456		18,000					3,456
HADASSAH	28,787	1,377	13,733	12,500				1,177
Jordan	275,945	28,000	15,500	8,500	72,095	126,000		25,850
CARE	47,250	14,000	15,500	8,500	2,650	5,500		1,100
CRS	15,300				300			15,000
LWR	18,250				8,500			9,750
UNICEF	14,000	14,000						
UNRWA	120,500					120,500		
WFP	60,645				60,645			
Jordan West Bank	223,416	7,165	4,900	6,203	39,950	58,600	105,000	1,600
CARE	65,000				35,000		30,000	
CRS	58,153	1,800	1,600	6,203	1,950		46,000	600
LWR	41,665	5,365	3,300		3,000		29,000	1,000
UNRWA	58,600					58,600		
Lebanon	81,800				32,700	49,100		
UNRWA	49,100					49,100		
WFP	32,700				32,700			
Maldives: CARE[1/]	1,700			1,700				
Nepal: WFP	8,500				8,500			
Pakistan	1,820,000	146,000	60,000	15,000	8,000		1,591,000	
CARE	102,000	27,000	60,000	15,000				
UNICEF	119,000	119,000						
Government to government	850,000						850,000	
WFP	749,000				8,000		741,000	
Southern Yemen	10,000	8,000			2,000			
UNICEF	8,000	8,000						
WFP	2,000				2,000			
Syria: UNRWA	85,500					85,500		

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Turkey	2,708,045	52,683	2,344,000	58,198	219,764			33,400
CARE	2,384,281	52,683	2,240,000	58,198				33,400
WFP	323,764		104,000		219,764			
Yemen	1,152,000	2,000					1,150,000	
CRS	400,000						400,000	
UNICEF	2,000	2,000						
WFP	750,000						750,000	
NESA REGIONAL								
Emergency feeding of East Pakistani Children								
UNICEF	200,000						200,000 2/	
Palestine Refugee Program								
UNRWA	900,000					900,000		
Far East-Pacific (total)	12,156,139	890,335	5,155,445	179,792	3,145,000	1,348,500	1,295,900	141,104
Burma: UNICEF	120,000	54,000	59,000	7,000				
Cambodia: UNICEF	2,200	2,200						
Hong Kong	107,927	26,536	59,207	22,184				
CARE	30,000	2,000	25,000	3,000				
CRS	49,927	16,536	24,207	9,184				
CWS	25,000	5,000	10,000	10,000				
UNICEF	3,000	3,000						
Indonesia	1,454,180	64,000	575,000	83,500	662,180	30,000		39,500
CARE	550,000		550,000					
CRS	299,500	50,000	21,000	80,000	77,000	30,000		37,500
CWS	22,500	14,000		3,500	3,000			2,000
Government to government	543,780				543,780			
WFP	38,400				38,400			
Korea	3,610,240	18,000	1,660,080	29,200	1,803,723			79,237
CRS	102,969	16,000	26,240	4,200	27,000			27,529
LWR	42,784				6,000			42,784
WRC	69,267		3,840	25,000	51,503			3,924
Government to government	3,100,000		1,630,000		1,450,000			
WFP	269,220				269,220			
Laos	176,900	18,700	2,500	1,800		150,000		5,900
CRS	25,200	15,000	2,500	1,800				5,900
UNICEF	3,700	3,700						
Government to government	150,000					150,000		
Macao	25,258	2,050	18,328	3,150				1,730
CARE	3,000		2,000	1,000				
CRS	22,258	2,050	16,328	2,150				1,730
Malaysia	498,282	39,335	215,306	2,765	237,590			3,284
CRS	226,817	12,635	205,306	2,763	2,625			3,284
UNICEF	36,500	26,500	10,000					
Government to government	83,465				83,465			
WFP	151,500				151,500			

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Philippines	2,561,473	535,900	1,218,500	15,500	184,507	.....	600,000	7,066
CARE	1,222,500	325,500	897,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	540,791	195,000	296,000	15,000	30,000	.....	.....	4,791
CWS	47,125	14,500	22,500	.....	9,000	.....	.....	1,125
SAWS	12,750	900	3,000	500	7,200	.....	.....	1,150
WFP	738,307	.....	.....	.....	138,307	.....	600,000	.....
Ryukyu Island: Government to government	255,000	14,000	241,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore	29,479	9,077	11,322	4,693	.....	.....	.....	4,387
CRS	12,479	1,677	4,922	1,493	.....	.....	.....	4,387
UNICEF	17,000	7,400	6,400	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thailand: UNICEF	276,600	66,600	200,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vietnam	3,036,600	40,000	875,200	.....	257,000	1,168,500	695,900	.....
Combined Volagencies	1,280,500	40,000	652,000	.....	252,000	68,500	268,000	.....
Government Vietnam	1,756,100	.....	223,200	.....	5,000	1,100,000	427,900	.....

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Latin America(total)	21,724,573	4,341,645	11,650,293	508,401	2,842,046	25,050	2,111,800	245,338
Antigua: UNICEF	9,500	2,000	7,500					
Barbados: WFP	25,000		25,000					
Bolivia	654,304	50,000	260,000	8,500	327,804			8,000
CRS	350,500	50,000	260,000	8,500	24,000			8,000
WFP	303,804				303,804			
Brazil	8,975,648	805,051	5,756,456	98,334	1,030,270		1,232,000	53,537
CRS	735,000	82,500	21,800	83,700	564,000			43,000
CWS	160,768	13,265	6,400	7,878	129,250			3,975
LWR	109,865	12,491	4,256	6,756	79,800			6,562
Government to government	7,706,015	696,795	5,520,000		257,220		1,232,000	
WFP	204,000		204,000					
British Honduras: CARE	28,525	3,000	25,000	185				340
Chile	2,916,521	1,016,934	1,448,618	136,600	218,824		36,000	59,495
CARE	1,276,000		1,210,000	66,000				
CRS	353,738		218,218	50,000	30,000			55,720
SAWS	38,200	500	6,400	6,100	23,200			2,000
WRC	69,275		14,000	14,500	39,000			1,775
Government to government	1,060,728	1,015,484			44,244			
WFP	118,380				82,380		36,000	
Colombia	2,730,023	1,188,652	1,041,989	85,878	348,550		25,000	39,954
CARE	1,015,446	196,000	646,721	11,335	150,000			11,390
CRS	630,551	51,426	395,268	74,543	80,750			28,564
WFP	1,084,026	941,226			117,800		25,000	
Costa Rica	421,200	12,000	350,000	43,000	6,000		5,200	5,000
CARE	370,000	12,000	350,000	3,000				5,000
CRS	40,000			40,000				
WFP	11,200				6,000		5,200	
Dominica: CRS	15,760	13,500	505	255	1,500			
Dominican Republic	988,975	220,000	480,000	10,575	198,000			10,300
CARE	639,300	150,000	480,000	6,400				2,900
CRS	326,000	135,000		3,600	180,000			7,400
CWS	12,575	5,000		575	7,000			
WFP	11,000				11,000			
Ecuador	873,715	115,000	535,000	34,000	134,215		40,000	15,500
CARE	447,000	90,000	325,000	22,000				10,000
CRS	318,940	25,000	210,000	12,000	66,440			5,500
WFP	107,775				67,775		40,000	
El Salvador	276,200	61,200	150,000		40,000	25,000		
CRS	240,000	60,000	150,000		30,000			
Government to government	11,200	1,200			10,000			
WFP	25,000					25,000		

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971 -- Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Grenada: CMS	13,054	3,700	7,000	900	934			1,300
Guatemala	643,435	185,000	408,000	20,000	11,000			18,685
CARE	543,500	105,000	400,000	20,000				18,500
CRS	99,935	80,000	8,000	900	11,000			185
Guyana: Government to government	261,500	201,500			60,000			
Haiti	329,770	13,970	132,200	3,250	31,450		134,000	15,000
CARE	88,440	2,170	75,000		7,550			3,700
CRS	43,450	4,700	27,200	350	8,400			2,300
CMS	51,400	7,000	30,000	2,400	3,000			9,000
WFP	146,500				12,500		134,000	
Honduras	306,500	43,500	225,000	3,000	34,000			1,000
CARE	242,500	13,500	225,000	3,000				1,000
CRS	46,000	30,000			16,000			
WFP	18,000				18,000			
Jamaica	270,352	122,500	120,403	1,500	24,449	50		1,450
CRS	27,500	22,500		1,500	2,400	50		1,050
FFHF	400							400
Government to government	220,403	100,000	120,403					
WFP	22,049				22,049			
Montserrat: UNICEF	3,250	1,250	2,000					
Nicaragua: CRS	158,850	32,000	112,350	8,000	2,500			4,000
Panama	235,111	35,830	177,572	4,864	13,250			5,537
CARE	214,111	24,830	177,572	4,864	1,250			5,537
CRS	24,000	12,000			12,000			
Paraguay	270,450	40,000	161,750	5,700	60,000			3,000
CRS	259,450	40,000	161,750	5,700	49,000			3,000
WFP	11,000				11,000			
Peru	1,102,000	63,450	99,000	30,010	271,300		635,000	3,240
CRS	625,875	45,450	69,000	21,250	208,775		280,000	1,400
CMS	62,000	3,000	5,000	6,000	22,500		25,000	500
SWS	95,000	15,000	25,000	2,760	20,900		30,000	1,340
WFP	319,125				19,125		300,000	
St. Kitts: UNICEF	11,000	5,000	6,000					
St. Lucia: CRS	10,000	7,000	3,000					
St. Vincent: CRS	5,580	4,600	950	30				

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1971 -- Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugees	Disaster	
Surinam: WFP	5,400				800		4,600	
Trinidad & Tobago	34,200	8,000	25,000		1,200			
UNICEF	33,000	8,000	25,000					
WFP	1,200				1,200			
Turks & Caicos: UNICEF	1,500	500	1,000					
Uruguay: CRS	143,500	15,500	89,000	13,000	26,000			
Grand total	76,043,450	12,036,376	33,696,434	1,131,369	10,992,391	2,805,830	14,538,335	840,095
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/ International Organizations	45,331,181	3,224,371	25,012,329	1,131,369	4,270,187	1,452,830	4,398,000	840,095
AJJDC	137,120	1,800	123,780	1,805				9,805
CARE	25,843,009	5,738,841	13,452,089	228,772	268,850	5,500	30,000	151,617
CAC	10,621,569	1,723,774	3,736,093	719,703	2,820,550	30,050	316,000	550,094
CWC	1,125,370	177,083	237,773	73,773	501,354	680	25,000	43,717
Hadassah	23,777	1,377	13,733	12,500				1,177
LWR	644,934	43,555	254,555	12,755	225,300		27,000	69,025
PPEF	400							400
SAWS	143,350	15,400	34,400	9,350	51,300		30,000	4,490
UNICEF	3,349,200	409,300	319,100	20,200			3,200,000	
UNRWA	1,348,100					1,348,100		
VFC	157,542		17,840	33,500	70,503			10,699
Volags in Vietnam	1,250,500	40,000	652,000		252,000	68,500	268,000	
Government to government	20,354,831	2,197,779	7,754,603		3,420,349	1,250,000	5,759,900	
World food program	10,327,468	1,612,626	329,552		3,301,855	103,000	4,380,435	

1/ No shipments reported in FY 1971.

2/ Estimate at beginning of program. In 1972 food expected to reach 10,000,000 people.

FFP/PES
2/2/72

Table 19 -Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC (thousand dollars) 1/	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg oil 2/	Other 3/
Africa (total)	60,236	1,053,765	380,340	189,621	35,239		112,134	56,280	154,196	3,405	50,616	25,351	9,711	36,862	30
Botswana: WFP	1,796	16,241					11,836	224			3,463			718	
Burundi	154	2,430		1,384	646			168			148			84	
UNICEF	10	31									31				
WFP	144	2,399		1,384	646			168			117			84	
Cameroon	201	4,916					150		4,424		97	125	50	70	
CRS	68	492					150				97	125	50	70	
Government to government	133	4,424							4,424						
Central Africa Rep: WFP	125	1,365		291	33			448	330		226			71	
Chad: WFP	37	303		53					112		54			84	
Congo	1,343	14,990		3,919	1,451		1,132	4,648			1,911		900	939	30
CRS	946	6,639		2,092	1,170						1,767		766	814	30 4/
CWS	43	497			281						38		134	44	
WFP	352	7,794		1,827			1,132	4,648			106			81	
Dahomey	167	1,972					1,485	224			263				
CRS	54	173									173				
WFP	113	1,799					1,485	224			90				
Ethiopia	359	7,815	7,560								255				
UNICEF	64	255									255				
Government to government	5	7,560	7,560												
Gabon: WFP	46	604		542										62	
Gambia	327	4,972		73	190				3,976		530	149		57	
CRS	198	663			190						530	149			
WFP	129	4,101		73					3,976					57	
Ghana	2,011	20,122			6,396			7,448			3,088	713		2,277	
CRS	1,481	10,722			5,770						2,624	350		1,948	
CWS	246	1,809			626						464	333		186	
WFP	280	7,591						7,448						143	
Guinea: WFP (Includes Equatorial Guinea)	131	1,635		1,460							175				
Ivory Coast: WFP	321	6,935	6,540								175			220	
Kenya	1,156	9,169			3,726						1,909		2,250	1,284	
CARE	142	2,250											2,250		
CRS	974	6,919			3,726						1,909			1,284	
Lesotho	3,695	42,216		3,330	2,775		23,311	1,176			5,400			1,824	
CRS	1,750	21,806		2,530	2,775		13,284				2,165			1,072	
WFP	1,945	20,410		800			10,047	1,176			3,235			752	

Table 19.-Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	WFM	CSM	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Liberia	307	2,408		166	593		524				511	99	107	409	
CARE	290	2,390		166	588		524				478	99	100	375	
WFP	17	18			5						33		7	33	
Malagasy	624	4,195						840		1,261	1,180	27		795	
CRS	474	2,723								1,222	937			564	
CWS	24	148								39	40	27		40	
WFP	126	1,234						840			203			191	
Malawi: CWS	69	369								106	147	59		57	
Mali	1,757	59,641						2,896	56,705		72	1	1	183	
Government to government	1,547	54,600							54,600						
WFP	210	5,241						2,896	2,105		72	1	1	183	
Mauritania	637	17,368	1,080	2,655			799	2,184	10,093		88		420	[illegible]	
CRS	80	1,472					799		293				420		
WFP	557	15,896	1,080	2,655				2,184	9,800		88			86	
Mauritius	1,293	13,256		10,700							2,369			187	
Government to government	316	3,504		3,267							350			187	
WFP	975	9,454		7,433							2,019				
Morocco	14,061	202,812	150,540	111,851	56		8,907	4,393		80	1,993			14,457	
AAFDC	127	1,641		1,213	56		36			20	67			249	
CRS	7,644	131,435		110,350			8,871			60	1,777			10,350	
Government to government	3,704	109,260	109,240												
WFP	2,366	50,473	41,250	258				4,393			149			3,858	
Niger	517	10,673		115			173		9,668		697				
Government to government	128	4,424							4,424						
WFP	389	6,249		115			173		5,264		697				
Nigeria	6,683	105,979		17,061	9,321		40,786				10,706	22,170	5,933		
CRS	631	2,127			269						1,858				
UNICEF	1,148	15,242			2,237							13,005			
WFP	6,917	88,610		17,061	6,815		40,786				8,850	9,165	5,933		
Rwanda: CRS	653	6,334		1,883	218		498			1,958	323	116	50	688	
Senegal	1,194	13,975		391	138		4,167	560	26,074		611			40	
CRS	333	5,073					3,975		1,658		240				
Government to government	620	21,952							21,952						
WFP	241	4,150		391	138		192	560	2,464		371			40	

Table 19- Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya milk); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	WSM	CSM	WSB	Veg. oil 2/	Other 3/
Seychelles: CRS	64	662			447						174			61	
Sierra Leone	1,143	9,607		94	2,710	1,[illegible]					1,337	1,43[illegible]		2,183	
CARE	560	4,331			1,294		560				730	740		909	
CRS	573	5,076			1,416		1,158				547	695		1,250	
WFP	10	118		94										24	
Somali Republic: WFP	117	3,604						614	3,24[illegible]						
Sudan: UNICEF	1[illegible]	31[illegible]									315				
Swaziland: WFP	392	3,474		440	320			1,736			903			75	
St. Helena: UNICEF	35	45									45				
Tanzania	2,342	22,105			4,089		4,660	5,208			3,558	457		2,833	
CRS	2,093	14,660			4,089		4,660				3,519	457		2,631	
WFP	249	7,445						5,208			139			198	
Togo	787	11,433		432	430		1,716	1,300	6,183		752			660	
CRS	275	3,264		432	430		1,107		413		370			312	
WFP	512	8,269					609	1,300	5,712		382			548	
Tunisia	11,957	279,[illegible]	214,[illegible]	31,307	430			21,160			5,141			5,733	
AID	203	2,[illegible]		1,[illegible]	11						190			39	
CARE	734	5,[illegible]		6,[illegible]	38						933			730	
CRS	1,056	11,[illegible]		3,[illegible]							1,[illegible]			612	
UNICEF	922	695									695				
Government to government	5,097	151,[illegible]	131,[illegible]	13,430							647			1,542	
WFP	4,045	104,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	699	38			21,160			990			2,451	
Uganda: WFP	6	166							166						
Upper Volta	1,645	40,[illegible]		600	22		5,142	398	33,206		909			497	
CRS	581	5,[illegible]					4,5[illegible]				566			359	
Government to government	958	33,[illegible]							33,208						
WFP	106	1,734		600	22		640	398			44			128	
Zambia: WFP	41	546						434			21			43	
Europe (total)	10,186	308,652	32,220	998				6,328	6,328		4,700			2,594	245,104
Hungary: WFP	306	13,335	11,100								1,600			635	
Malta	620	14,695		998				6,328	6,328		39			1,608	
CRS	246	2,[illegible]		998							39			1,608	
WFP 1/	374	12,[illegible]						6,328	6,328						
Romania	9,640	274,[illegible]	21,120								3,141			1,[illegible]	245,104
Government to government	6,[illegible]	249,104													245,104
WFP	3,832	25,518	21,120								3,141			1,[illegible]	

Table 19 Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya milk); WSB (wheat soya blend); Voluntary agencies, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg oil	Other 1/
Near East-South Asia (total)	99,006	1,677,669	336,600	331,600	249,447			110,136	29,564	67	46,806	216,197	10,477	183,797	420
Afghanistan: WFP	1,201	23,098	21,540								949			569	
Ceylon	3,308	46,600		31,398				5,544			3,928			1,700	
CARE	1,841	13,213		3,825							3,928			1,700	
WFP	1,467	33,387		27,573				5,544							
Cyprus: WFP	351	7,293		2,142	369			4,962						240	
Gaza	2,137	39,339		29,067							1,697	1,413	2,195	1,383	
CARE	1,653	39,339		29,067							273	777	2,195	1,383	
UNRWA	484	2,000									1,424	636			
India	50,974	705,300	191,462	2,730	142,860			59,400	14,572		12,325	208,583	200	55,527	220
CARE	36,515	313,944		2,730	20,340						2,066	208,624	100	41,355	110 4/
CRS	12,914	243,194	106,181		111,400						6,191	5,559	100	11,347	
CWS	1,664	62,203	43,531		13,600						2,465			2,625	
IRC	1,040	21,651	11,730		8,400						821			500	
UNICEF	88	103													110 4/
WFP	3,703	104,178	29,920					59,400	14,572		765				
Iraq: UNICEF	406	1,240									1,240				
Israel	389	7,819		6,218							157			404	
AJJDC	287	4,921		4,921											
HADASSAH	102	2,898		1,297							157			404	
Jordan	2,315	53,600	1,200	21,140	2,344			22,512			1,236	2,483		2,890	
CARE	327	2,864		1,954	164						640			98	
CRS	705	3,406		2,984	7			40			4			391	
IRC	163	3,135		2,830										335	
UNICEF	126	1,500										1,500			
UNRWA	197	1,362									378	983			
Government to government	741	20,512						22,512							
WFP	1,156	17,211	1,200	13,434	1,877						206			2,074	
Jordan-West Bank	2,204	37,170		30,183	733					67	853	1,754	1,755	1,827	
CARE	662	15,407		12,216							98	316	1,484	773	
CRS	677	11,553		9,990	561					67	157	1,122	100	592	
IRC	543	9,577		6,435	172						206	151	171	462	
UNRWA	130	633									332	165			
Lebanon	382	4,188	1,350	2,193							461	231		421	
UNRWA	139	621									390	231			
WFP	243	4,067	1,350	2,193							71			421	
Nepal: WFP	51	1,213		1,213											
Pakistan	9,309	225,653	193,220					6,840	2,912		3,201	1,216	200	6,664	
CARE	363	1,721									371		200	50	
UNICEF	347	3,406									2,290	1,216			
Government to government	5,092	170,705	169,500											2,205	
WFP	2,367	49,821	23,720					6,840	2,912		640			4,409	

Table 19 Title II, Public Law 480--Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 19[illegible]

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya milk); WSB (wheat soya blend); Veteg, American vegetable [illegible] WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities [illegible]													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn meal	Corn	[illegible] flour	[illegible]	[illegible]	CSM	WSB	Veg 2/	Other 3/
So. Yemen	136	75		400							35				
UNICEF	110	50									50				
WFP	26	40		400							24				
Syria: UNRWA	191	949									474	515			
Turkey	10,735	162,277	152,660	21,739	2,033			11,312			16,424			4,06[illegible]	
CARE	6,255	42,277		21,739	1,133						14,160			3,624	
WFP	4,561	120,000	152,660	2,369	900			11,312			2,264			439	
Yemen	2,204	36,424	17,160		1,404				11,954		2,885		2,995		
UNICEF	26	30									30				
CRS	1,766	21,154	8,000		1,404				11,954		2,805		2,995		
WFP	412	15,160	15,160												
NESA REGIONAL															
Emergency feeding of East Pakistani Children															
UNICEF	249	3,079											3,079		
Palestine Refugee Program															
UNRWA	11,915	246,641		236,600										8,041	
Far East (total)	53,834	812,115	254,640	214,433	114,410	784	24,326	22,008		27,919	62,622	47,331	2,607	15,152	197
Burma: UNICEF	1,169	3,526									3,526				
Cambodia: UNICEF	34	34									34				
Hong Kong	152	2,944		1,934						570	343			97	
CARE	53	396		242							117			27	
CRS	147	2,310		1,532						570	170			37	
CWS	54	140		140										33	
UNICEF	18	58									58				
Indonesia	8,206	126,517		481	95,448						11,530	7,105	1,949		
CARE	3,050	34,973									2,333	5,640			
CRS	2,005	24,214			22,368						2,865	1,425	1,949		
CWS	144	1,468			1,400						253				
Government to government	2,635	65,487			65,480										
WFP	340	4,641		481	6,000						196				
Korea	24,007	164,798	254,640	145,242			3,678	19,824			22,630	4,967		3,519	
CRS	1,638	33,698		5,510			3,134	19,824			316	3,872		73	
LWR	545	9,170		4,297			3,090				287	1,496			
WRC	514	11,728		7,130			2,394				570	599		532	
Government to government	19,123	365,661	254,640	87,274							20,857			2,910	
WFP	1,590	44,531		44,531											
Laos	1,395	12,954		4,262	1,077		3,535			187	996	665	732	1,293	197
CRS	241	2,131		399	540					187	266	223	232	312	
UNICEF	13	38									38				
Government to government	1,141	10,784		3,863	537		3,535				670	442	500	981	197

Table 19 Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg oil 2/	Other 3/
Macao	88	1,031		674						178	116			63	
CARE	2	52		52											
CRS	86	979		622						178	116			63	
Malaysia	1,432	14,739		1,897	7,468	245	327			813	2,804	773			
CRS	694	6,650		144	4,041					813	1,457	115			
UNICEF	343	1,032									1,032				
Government to government	323	1,231			3,427	245	327				225	658			
WFP	72	1,715		1,753											
Philippines	5,958	77,330		41,364	19,011	436	1,193	2,184		17,[illegible]	7,602	3,280	16	480	
CARE	1,515	11,604		11,844							3,204				
CRS	2,707	30,455		9,213	4,[illegible]		1,1[illegible]			6,640	4,071	3,238		340	
CWS	158	2,1[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					200		16	64	
SDWS	59	1,0[illegible]		[illegible]	42[illegible]	340					45	42		6	
WFP	1,119	[illegible]		3,422	[illegible]			2,184		10,[illegible]	102			70	
Ryukyu Islands : Government to government	972	9,776		7,569							1,906			231	
Singapore	191	695		51	30					57	557				
CRS	28	204		51	30					57	66				
UNICEF	163	491									491				
Thailand: UNICEF	340	1,010									1,010				
Vietnam	9,795	106,773		26,415	11,076		10,566			8,473	9,504	29,541		9,171	
Volag	4,595	50,190		13,355	5,206		4,376			3,983	4,466	13,884		4,310	
Government to government	5,200	56,583		15,060	5,870		6,215			4,490	5,038	15,657		4,861	

Table 19 - Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg oil 2/	Other 3/
Latin America(total)	79,538	669,642	1,980	152,083	99,624	9,988	44,614	34,342	12,432	36,208	146,718	73,085	7,732	50,876	.....
Antigua: UNICEF	57	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbados: WFP	38	291	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	2,219	20,190	600	5,849	459	.....	896	2,184	.....	2,462	3,947	610	2,244	939	.....
CRS	1,894	14,542	.....	3,449	459	.....	896	.....	.....	2,462	3,528	610	2,244	894	.....
WFP	325	5,648	600	2,400	.....	.....	.....	2,184	.....	.....	419	.....	.....	45	.....
Brazil	25,121	219,340	.....	46,719	51,321	2,266	7,076	672	7,616	11,959	46,248	38,840	25	6,596	.....
CRS	6,757	71,634	.....	15,038	21,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,743	9,400	20,715	.....	576	.....
CWS	1,155	15,266	.....	4,087	3,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350	1,150	2,745	.....	.....	.....
IWR	699	8,471	.....	1,715	2,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,791	825	1,641	.....	.....	.....
Government to government	15,673	117,097	.....	23,021	23,574	2,266	5,441	672	7,616	2,045	33,159	13,739	25	5,539	.....
WFP	837	6,630	.....	2,798	.....	.....	1,637	.....	.....	.....	1,714	.....	.....	481	.....
British Honduras: CARE	154	1,244	.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223	441	174	115	.....
Chile	9,071	58,225	.....	21,561	1,694	951	762	.....	.....	3,720	21,907	2,745	390	4,491	.....
CARE	4,173	21,535	.....	5,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,865	10,490	.....	.....	2,943	.....
CRS	1,433	15,239	.....	8,769	746	751	400	.....	.....	.....	2,281	1,577	.....	715	.....
SAWS	188	2,207	.....	1,022	.....	200	215	.....	.....	13	165	321	91	160	.....
WRC	331	4,077	.....	2,154	573	.....	.....	.....	.....	422	427	301	.....	120	.....
Government to government	2,599	11,579	.....	2,045	379	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	6,020	466	.....	249	.....
WFP	347	3,568	.....	2,334	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	504	.....	299	304	.....
Colombia	14,685	122,510	.....	30,442	4,733	4,452	6,640	27,216	2,800	.....	29,451	3,643	.....	13,234	.....
CARE	6,200	41,631	.....	15,242	1,776	1,537	2,093	.....	.....	.....	13,255	2,453	.....	5,275	.....
CRS	3,332	25,933	.....	5,322	2,957	2,915	1,117	.....	.....	.....	6,534	1,190	.....	2,698	.....
Government to government 4/	699	19,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	4,694	35,234	.....	6,877	.....	.....	3,330	7,504	2,800	.....	9,662	.....	.....	5,061	.....
Costa Rica	753	9,159	.....	1,956	1,177	.....	505	.....	.....	1,998	250	2,172	.....	1,099	.....
CARE	325	3,101	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	250	2,128	.....	175	.....
CRS	376	5,198	.....	1,363	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	858	.....
WFP	52	860	.....	245	.....	.....	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	66	.....
Dominica: CRS	140	942	.....	322	.....	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	328	17	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Rep	7,681	59,171	.....	4,026	10,471	.....	6,688	.....	.....	6,896	12,170	9,239	1,121	8,569	.....
CARE	3,465	23,115	.....	40	5,966	.....	595	.....	.....	3,351	6,866	3,417	.....	2,878	.....
CRS	3,837	32,056	.....	2,670	4,505	.....	5,415	.....	.....	2,908	4,887	5,570	801	5,300	.....
CWS	217	2,270	.....	636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	180	243	320	254	.....
WFP	162	1,730	.....	680	.....	.....	678	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	.....	137	.....
Ecuador	1,935	18,416	60	5,824	2,869	759	299	56	728	499	3,163	2,183	609	1,369	.....
CARE	1,006	8,168	.....	3,456	800	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,953	300	.....	900	.....
CRS	767	6,966	.....	1,600	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	1,210	1,445	609	350	.....
WFP	162	3,294	60	768	829	.....	299	56	728	.....	.....	435	.....	119	.....

Table 19 - Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Voluntary, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg oil 2/	Other 3/
El Salvador	1,840	13,326		1,345	3,089		1,658			387	3,536	1,107	511	1,553	
CRS	1,459	10,416		957	2,724		1,199			321	2,854	667	511	1,185	
Government-to-government	201	1,696		388	305					66	294	440		203	
WFP	180	1,212					659				388			165	
Grenada: CWS	111	825		152	76		87			102	217	139		52	
Guatemala	2,210	18,768		5,058	1,956		2,704	365		2,675	4,374	655	191	810	
CARE	1,344	9,178		4,463	461						3,099	655		500	
CRS	666	9,610		595	1,495		2,704	365		2,675	1,275		191	310	
Guyana: Government-to-government	154	1,533		923						115	218	150		127	
Haiti	1,823	19,716		2,124	7,435		3,795	504			2,518	1,740		1,597	
CARE	616	7,091		663	3,425		1,535				823			644	
CRS	595	6,613		760	1,691		1,290				562	1,416		694	
CWS	400	3,656		435	972		969				699	324		259	
WFP	212	2,354		266	1,150			504			434				
Honduras	1,006	6,407		273	904			1,456		369	2,551	643		211	
CARE	658	2,547			255					150	1,980			162	
CRS	228	1,930			649					219	419	643			
WFP	120	1,930		273				1,456			152			49	
Jamaica	1,645	14,408		4,251	1,257	741	2,527			159	3,451	200	160	1,662	
CRS	455	4,060		955	200	160	949			159	625	200	160	660	
PPHF	3	23		13										10	
Government-to-government	1,224	8,521		2,348	1,012	581	1,159				2,616			805	
WFP	163	1,796		935	45		419				210			187	
Montserrat: UNICEF	23	74									74				
Nicaragua: CRS	351	2,732		350	439			601		387	759			196	
Panama	606	2,682			95		155				1,526	95	805	204	
CARE	571	2,453									1,528		805	120	
CRS	35	429			95		155					95		84	
Paraguay	1,342	9,468	480	2,121	529	380				298	2,744	1,400	500	1,016	
CRS	1,154	7,594		1,235	529	380				298	2,479	1,400	500	773	
WFP	188	1,874	480	886							265			243	
Peru	5,383	63,001	840	17,984	11,173		9,369			4,202	5,203	6,776	1,002	6,452	
CRS	3,069	34,954		8,192	6,525		6,517			3,372	2,924	3,312		4,112	
CWS	480	5,963		1,334	1,706		658			441	423	709	223	469	
SAWS	1,158	14,023		3,721	2,942		2,194			389	1,133	1,955	779	910	
WFP	676	8,061	840	4,737							723	800		961	

Table 19 Title II, Public Law 480-Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1971-Continued

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); Volag, American voluntary agencies, UNICEF and UNRWA unless otherwise noted WFP, World food program)

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg 2/ oil	Other 3/
St. Kitts: UNICEF	38	116									116				
St. Lucia: CRS	31	154									72	82			
St. Vincent: CRS	20	120		34							41	32		13	
Surinam: WFP	106	2,660		40			190	1,288	1,288		35			39	
Trinidad & Tobago	159	535		52							483				
UNICEF	157	483									483				
WFP	2	52		52											
Turks & Caicos: UNICEF	7	20									20				
Uruguay: CRS	429	2,991		200		439	866				829	125		532	
Grand total	302,781	4,515,883	2,207,800	954,295	518,820	10,772	181,074	229,094	208,524	67,619	311,602	361,904	31,067	189,741	249,551
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations	173,338	2,043,087	167,640	634,758	356,605	7,677	85,328	20,830	14,308	49,452	190,186	319,907	24,302	141,814	250
AJJDC	547	8,725		7,695	67		36			20	257			647	
CARE	66,387	626,933		122,482	121,400	2,296	5,408			6,564	76,554	219,632	7,611	64,676	110
CRS	70,745	683,441	112,175	211,943	215,184	4,645	65,301	20,830	14,308	31,595	82,459	56,975	11,678	56,318	30
CWS	6,523	101,083	41,535	7,608	23,562	296	1,714			4,705	6,308	4,579	693	4,083	
Hadassah	172	1,830		1,275							157			404	
IMR	3,050	52,004	13,930	17,287	9,011		3,090			1,791	2,139	3,288	171	1,297	
PPHF	3	23		13										10	
SAWS	1,405	17,256		5,013	3,368	440	2,409			420	1,363	2,315	870	1,078	
UNICEF	5,690	33,565			2,237						18,438	15,721	3,079		110
UNRWA	13,076	252,219		236,600							3,048	2,530		8,041	
WRC	1,145	15,802		9,454	573		2,334			422	997	960		952	
Volags in Vietnam	4,595	50,160		13,355	5,206		4,976			3,933	4,466	13,884		4,310	
Government to government	76,528	1,507,303	676,500	159,234	100,921	3,095	16,074	42,896	126,224	7,138	74,003	31,552	525	19,840	243,301
World food program	52,915	965,493	363,660	160,303	31,294		79,672	165,368	61,992	10,999	47,433	10,445	6,240	28,087	

1/ CCC -Commodity Credit Corporation
2/ Veg. Oil -Vegetable oil (soybean)
3/ Includes soya flour 250, barley 171,888, oats 77,216, cotton and cotton cloth 197 in thousand lbs.
4/ Soya flour
5/ Includes barley 171,888, and oats 77,216 in thousand lbs.
6/ Cotton and cotton cloth
7/ Grains supplied for use in livestock feeding program. No entry shown on recipient table.
8/ Grains supplied for non-human consumption in emergency assistance program. No entry shown on recipient table.

Table 20 - Title II, Public Law 480 Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1971 1/

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations 1/		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Europe (total)	9,464,137	1,096,776	6,770,282	900,513	2,621,514	192,388	72,341	3,875
Austria	595,015	48,761	86,403	22,670	508,612	26,091		
Belgium	586	194	586	194				
Czechoslovakia	44,072	1,995			44,072	1,995		
England	293	123	293	123				
Finland	3,200	2,160	3,200	2,160				
France	25,921	10,576	25,921	10,576				
Germany, Federal Republic	432,865	100,699	405,989	97,334	26,876	3,365		
Germany, Soviet Occupied	11,635	759			11,635	759		
Hungary	148,572	13,575			135,237	12,649	13,335	926
Italy	3,355,417	340,241	2,592,569	250,331	762,848	89,910		
Malta	66,104	6,826	32,616	5,709			33,488	1,117
Netherlands	4	2/	4	2/				
Poland	649,874	76,816	649,874	76,816				
Portugal	475,217	52,277	475,217	52,277				
Romania	274,622	8,640			249,104	6,808	25,518	1,832
Spain	983,759	130,607	971,527	126,846	12,232	3,761		
Yugoslavia	2,336,981	242,527	1,526,083	195,477	810,898	47,050		
Africa (total)	13,797,840	879,895	4,641,991	340,364	7,944,117	475,423	1,211,732	64,108
Algeria	2,247,948	154,357	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	63,453	3,256
Belgian Congo	890	165	890	165				
Botswana (Bechuanaland)	126,374	7,509					126,374	7,509
Burundi	32,477	2,832	10,276	1,536	2,589	162	19,612	1,134
Cameroon Republic	11,341	819	6,917	686	4,424	133		
Canary Islands	480	18	480	18				
Central African Republic	9,228	614	432	65	2,403	155	6,393	394
Chad	28,957	1,510	1,261	219	4,257	52	26,439	1,239
Congo	429,032	34,291	253,903	19,884	164,340	13,870	10,789	537
Dahomey	69,972	4,205	40,375	2,598	17,391	1,047	12,206	560
Ethiopia	283,049	16,151	40,237	3,990	229,612	11,738	13,200	423
Equatorial Guinea	3,233	243					3,233	243
French Equatorial Africa	80	6	80	6				
French West Africa	1,180	239	1,180	239				
Gabon	3,235	239	564	97			2,671	142
Gambia	23,425	1,598	12,154	1,283			11,271	315
Ghana	171,176	14,387	98,331	10,838	14,032	605	61,813	2,944
Guinea	21,982	1,903	226	47	18,061	1,595	3,695	261
Ivory Coast	12,931	872	1,415	259			11,516	613
Kenya	221,520	16,748	55,983	6,232	165,537	10,516		
Lesotho (Basutoland)	101,897	7,431	59,466	3,866			42,431	3,565
Liberia	34,575	3,439	32,547	3,287			2,028	152
Libya	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121		
Malagasy Republic	44,662	4,429	42,444	4,252	200	26	2,018	151
Malawi	4,263	439	2,005	311			2,258	128
Mali	166,282	6,085	575	108	132,852	4,539	32,855	1,438
Mauritania	25,904	1,575	7,449	832	987	86	17,468	657
Mauritius	24,554	2,477	3,329	556	4,918	420	16,307	1,501
Morocco	4,177,431	237,812	1,553,018	103,416	2,498,681	127,241	125,732	7,155
Niger	38,605	2,041	26	5	32,198	1,611	6,381	425
Nigeria	470,239	43,695	224,598	21,569	140,549	14,662	105,092	7,664
Nyasaland	234	43	234	43				
Rwanda	43,078	3,525	29,775	2,580	13,303	945		
Ruanda-Urundi	42,865	2,936	23,025	1,592	19,840	1,344		
St. Helena	532	103	532	103				
Senegal	334,005	14,760	231,210	10,861	78,792	2,863	24,003	1,036
Seychelles	2,984	355	2,984	355				
Sierra Leone	77,659	8,202	77,139	8,162			520	40
Somali Republic	106,537	5,436	8,633	693	89,825	4,305	8,079	438
Somaliland, French	6,167	586	6,167	586				
Sudan	19,352	1,561	1,822	402	55	9	17,475	1,150
Swaziland	7,004	790	875	156			6,129	634
Tanzania	379,189	27,270	151,449	14,585	202,134	11,271	25,606	1,414
Togo	64,620	4,378	33,194	2,816	18,588	902	12,838	660
Tunisia	3,210,749	199,340	267,694	20,546	2,580,298	164,177	362,757	14,617
Uganda	23,159	2,032	6,029	954	6,048	304	11,082	774
Upper Volta	133,262	7,093	59,458	4,265	60,088	2,119	13,716	709
Zambia	4,292	230					4,292	230
Zanzibar	156	26	156	26				

Table 10 - Title II, Public Law 480 Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1971--Continued

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations 1/		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Near East-South Asia (total)	20,807,409	1,626,910	12,846,563	1,153,575	6,553,375	404,205	1,407,471	69,130
Aden	997	169	997	169				
Afghanistan	1,367,027	95,553	15,596	2,330	1,305,164	80,466	46,277	2,707
Ceylon	760,381	59,737	613,417	48,729	107,380	9,114	39,584	1,864
Cyprus	232,250	15,356	5,918	706	198,234	13,253	28,044	1,391
Egypt	2,130,109	179,631	1,680,035	156,703	409,864	20,748	40,210	2,180
Gaza	143,859	12,613	143,859	12,613				
Goa	1,349	601	1,349	601				
Greece	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,330	3,277	1,540	74
India	6,250,203	539,352	5,077,063	467,605	608,429	34,144	544,711	28,603
Iran	674,047	47,523	226,759	22,227	443,989	25,350	3,300	216
Iraq	115,134	7,349	60,759	5,345	46,420	2,151	8,015	452
Israel	150,233	16,723	146,150	15,999	4,083	724		
Israel (West Bank Jordan)	109,042	6,021	109,042	6,021				
Jordan	1,240,391	77,153	254,215	21,559	860,278	49,316	125,898	6,278
Lebanon	278,351	19,568	12,451	2,055	233,508	15,513	32,362	1,400
Nepal	68,730	4,454	63	11	62,524	4,215	6,143	258
Pakistan	1,900,217	153,569	332,781	55,789	1,381,217	91,365	136,219	6,715
Southern Yemen	1,480	259	689	205			791	54
Syria	480,420	26,624	17,943	2,704	438,715	22,691	23,762	1,229
Turkey	1,125,129	107,470	482,631	68,646	283,043	23,527	359,455	15,297
UNICEF	3,079	249	3,079	249				
UNRWA	2,465,891	128,674	2,465,891	128,674				
Yemen	165,835	10,674	27,592	1,947	127,093	8,315	11 160	412
Far East-Pacific (total)	14,158,023	1,092,021	6,624,430	756,788	6,943,764	303,518	589,829	31,715
British Solomon Islands	8,847	735	8,847	735				
Burma	32,348	6,615	32,348	6,615				
Cambodia	22,751	2,495	630	128	22,000	2,343	121	24
China (Taiwan)	1,373,061	115,097	950,449	37,253	379,144	26,417	43,468	2,427
Fiji	506	91	506	91				
Hong Kong	479,535	43,169	425,706	40,313	53,829	2,856		
Indonesia	531,117	54,854	324,625	32,512	443,649	19,948	56,843	2,394
Japan	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650,469	36,956		
Java	60	11	60	11				
Korea	6,315,792	373,109	2,229,030	176,359	3,647,904	172,337	438,858	24,413
Laos	75,914	7,150	33,094	3,940	42,449	3,222	371	18
Macao	59,777	5,024	59,777	5,024				
Malaysia	92,328	7,575	65,493	6,127	22,278	1,255	4,557	193
Malaya	29,627	4,795	29,627	4,795				
New Guinea	1,544	267	1,544	267				
North Borneo	3,111	478	3,111	478				
Philippine Islands	922,432	158,531	843,236	154,479	34,330	1,871	44,806	2,181
Ryukyu Islands	404,729	34,308	320,169	25,942	84,560	8,366		
Sarawak	9,283	1,371	9,144	1,365			139	26
Singapore	19,373	2,404	19,373	2,404				
Thailand	20,098	4,576	19,432	4,537			666	39
Tonga Island	9,849	763	9,849	763				
Vietnam	2,600,593	205,289	1,043,501	177,342	1,557,092	27,947		
Latin America (total)	8,512,488	899,409	6,444,897	715,100	1,833,976	163,399	233,615	20,910
Antigua	3,920	744	3,920	744				
Bahama Islands	921	294	921	294				
Barbados	1,298	128					1,298	128
Bolivia	385,107	41,120	146,323	22,371	225,730	17,958	13,054	791
Brazil	2,106,213	234,941	1,224,365	151,749	796,337	80,640	24,911	2,552
British Honduras	22,602	2,625	20,600	2,350	2,002	275		
Chile	1,059,344	114,808	985,685	102,353	53,640	10,232	20,019	1,563
Colombia	1,028,645	121,124	921,106	110,218	21,985	747	85,554	10,159
Costa Rica	82,810	8,452	45,856	4,348	34,543	3,336	2,406	128
Cuba	42,674	6,753	42,674	6,753				
Dominica	9,240	1,202	9,240	1,202				
Dominican Republic	566,287	56,151	490,555	51,543	60,125	3,976	15,607	632
Ecuador	237,591	23,871	215,776	22,662	9,267	520	12,548	689
El Salvador	161,412	19,133	147,349	17,838	12,004	988	2,059	307

Table 20 - Title II, Public Law 480 Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1971--Continued

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations 1/		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
French Guiana	482	93	482	93				
French West Indies	514	74	514	74				
Grenada	6,367	811	6,367	811				
Guadeloupe	5,817	592	5,817	592				
Guatemala	239,401	22,605	167,721	19,367	71,680	3,238		
Guyana (British Guiana)	20,604	2,531	13,312	1,735	6,665	754	627	42
Haiti	229,603	20,114	190,729	16,431	34,914	3,409	3,960	274
Honduras	68,234	8,728	62,666	8,336	3,638	272	1,930	120
Jamaica	187,398	22,213	140,644	16,831	38,526	4,667	8,228	715
Martinique	4,905	551	4,905	551				
Mexico	693,016	52,527	646,748	50,235	46,268	2,292		
Montserrat	1,283	242	1,283	242				
Nicaragua	76,600	8,668	76,600	3,668				
Panama	64,492	11,729	64,492	11,729				
Paraguay	105,502	11,461	101,179	11,081			4,323	380
Peru	787,749	69,707	353,264	38,238	404,457	29,415	30,028	2,054
St. Kitts	4,027	752	4,027	752				
St. Lucia	3,148	494	2,644	473	504	21		
St. Vincent	2,913	511	2,913	511				
Surinam	10,284	1,198	5,829	993			4,455	205
Trinidad & Tobago	7,703	1,192	5,095	1,021			2,608	171
Turks and Caicos Islands	549	82	549	82				
Uruguay	67,315	6,535	56,229	5,986	11,086	549		
Venezuela	216,263	24,595	216,263	24,595				
Virgin Islands	255	48	255	48				
Christmas holiday	84,498	16,688			84,498	16,688		
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations	59,064	9,554	59,064	9,554				
Grand total	66,883,459	5,621,253	37,387,227	3,875,894	25,981,244	1,555,621	3,514,988	189,738

1/ Adjustments to prior year figures have been made to several countries, e.g. Vietnam, in order to reflect a more accurate split of the total quantities by program sponsor. Some International Organizations programs e.g. UNICEF, UNRWA had been included under the heading Government to government in past years. These quantities have been transferred to the Voluntary Agency/International Organizations column. The World Food program has not been included under the International Organizations heading.

2/ Less than $500.

Table 21 - Title III, Public Law 480 - Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods 1/

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1970	Calendar Year 1971	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1971
			(Thousand Units)	
Wheat 2/	Bu	368,471	---	368,471
Corn	Bu	239,422	---	239,422
Grain Sorghums	Cwt	70,617	---	70,617
Barley	Bu	93,007	---	93,007
Oats	Bu	41,961	---	41,961
Tobacco	Lb	196,676	---	196,676
Cotton	Bale	2,513.1	---	2,513.1
Dry Milk	Lb	129,240	---	129,340
Butter	Lb	23,183	---	23,183
Other 3/	MT	808.36	---	808.36
Total quantity (thousand metric tons)		23,327.25	---	23,327.25
			(Million dollars)	
Total value		1,732.2	---	1,732.2

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 17,573 million bushels of wheat acquired from CCC shipped as wheat flour during 1958-62.
3/ Includes rye, soybeans, rice, wool, cheese, flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed oil and meal, and peanuts.

TABLE 22 --Title III, Public Law 480--Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1971, and for calendar year 1971 1/

(By country of destination. In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1971 through Dec. 31, 1971	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1971
Europe (total)		1,053,188
Austria		59,000
Azores		261
Belgium		118,447
Denmark		10,620
Finland		7,834
France		63,453
Germany, West		147,635
Iceland		2
Ireland		43,275
Italy		34,204
Luxembourg		1,828
Malta		624
Netherlands		143,298
Norway		29,027
Poland		9,032
Portugal		9,197
Spain		31,567
Sweden		14,519
Switzerland		3,318
Trieste		1,371
United Kingdom		305,219
Yugoslavia		19,595
Africa (total)		55,163
Algeria		1,811
Angola		19
Burundi/Rwanda		91
Cameroon		58
Canary Islands		14,020
Cape Verde Islands		36
Congo, People's Rep. of		43
Ethiopia		427
Ghana		4,674
Liberia		291
Libya		8
Madeira		160
Mauritius		15
Morocco		3,943
Mozambique		4,627
Nigeria		2,563
Rhodesia		466
Sao Tome		46
Senegal		3,083
Sierra Leone		80
Somali Republic		183
South Africa, Republic of		13,315
Sudan		158
Togo		82
Tunisia		1,384
Zaire, Republic of		3,143
Near East-South Asia (total)		185,752
Bahrain		22
Ceylon		1,315
Cyprus		1,806
Egypt, Arab Rep. of		12,297
Goa		54
Greece		12,721
India		74,639
Iran		758
Iraq		2,838
Israel		47,094
Jordan		1,697
Kuwait		148
Lebanon		4,473
Pakistan		52
Qatar		10
Saudi Arabia		801
Southern Yemen		128
Syrian Arab Republic		7,314
Turkey		17,585

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1971 through Dec. 31, 1971	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1971
Far East and Pacific (total)		263,808
Australia		8,418
Guam		55
Hong Kong		14,809
Indonesia		1,712
Japan		193,672
Khmer, Republic of		38
Korea		6,174
Laos		74
Malaysia		1,173
New Zealand		271
Philippines		15,760
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa)		829
Singapore		219
Taiwan		16,042
Thailand		4,536
Vietnam		25
North America (total)		3,484
Canada		3,345
Greenland		36
St. Pierre/Miquelon		103
Latin America (total)		170,593
Antigua		28
Argentina		11
Bahamas		42
Bermuda		70
Bolivia		7,931
Brazil		63,446
British Honduras		64
British West Indies		21
Canal Zone		144
Chile		4,387
Colombia		15,401
Costa Rica		1,001
Cuba		5,526
Dominican Republic		1,330
Ecuador		345
El Salvador		831
Guatemala		4,354
Guyana		20
Haiti		6,377
Honduras		297
Jamaica		2,037
Mexico		19,659
Netherlands Antilles		37
Nicaragua		659
Panama		180
Paraguay		8
Peru		32,968
Surinam		13
Trinidad-Tobago		111
Uruguay		1,397
Venezuela		1,821
Virgin Islands		77
Others 2/		13
Grand total		1,732,199

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, Oman, Portuguese Guinea, and Puerto Rico.

TABLE 23--Title III, Public Law 480--Value of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through Dec. 31, 1971, and for calendar year 1971 1/

(In millions of dollars)

Type	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1970		Calendar Year 1971		Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1971	
	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	1,426.9	---	---	1,420.0	1,426.9
Total.....	1,571.5	1,578.4	---	---	1,571.5	1,578.4
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	4/ 104.0	---	---	106.5	104.0
Grand total 5/	1,678.0	1,682.4	---	---	1,678.0	1,682.4

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.

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 24
Title III, Public Law 480--Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1971 1/

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, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West	Caribbean 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.
Unspecified European countries	Supplies and services	
Africa:		
Angola		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Botswana		Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
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).
Zaire, Republic of		Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin (pig), zinc.
Unspecified African countries		Beryl ore, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), mica.
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 [illegible], fertilizer, raw silk, zirconium sponge	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk cloth 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).

TABLE 24
Title III, Public Law 480--Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1971 1/

North America:		
Canada		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, pal 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		Beryllium metal billets.

1/ Material listed in caps was received during calendar year 1971.
2/ Materials, goods, equipment, and services procured for U.S. Government agencies under contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1963.
3/ Materials acquired for the National and supplemental stockpiles.

TABLE 25--Title III, Public Law 480--Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1971, and for calendar year 1971 1/

(By country - in thousands of dollars)

Area and Country	Jan. 1, 1971 through Dec. 31, 1971	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1971
Europe (total)	20	[illegible]
Austria		[illegible]
Belgium		[illegible]
Denmark		[illegible]
Finland		[illegible]
France	20	[illegible]
Germany, West		[illegible]
Italy		[illegible]
Netherlands		[illegible]
Norway		[illegible]
Spain		[illegible]
Sweden		[illegible]
Trieste		[illegible]
United Kingdom		[illegible]
Yugoslavia		[illegible]
Unspecified European Countries		[illegible]
Africa (total)		[illegible]
Angola		[illegible]
Botswana		[illegible]
Ghana		[illegible]
Malagasy Republic		[illegible]
Malawi		[illegible]
Morocco		[illegible]
Mozambique		[illegible]
Nigeria		[illegible]
Rhodesia		[illegible]
South Africa, Republic of		[illegible]
Tanzania		[illegible]
Uganda		[illegible]
Zaire, Republic of		[illegible]
Unspecified African Countries 2/		[illegible]
Near East and South Asia (total)		[illegible]
Ceylon		[illegible]
Greece		[illegible]
India		[illegible]
Israel		[illegible]
Pakistan		[illegible]
Turkey		[illegible]

Area and Country	Jan. 1, 1971 through Dec. 31, 1971	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1971
Far East and Pacific (total)		169,696
Australia		[illegible]
Japan		[illegible]
Korea		[illegible]
New Caledonia		[illegible]
Philippines		[illegible]
Taiwan		[illegible]
Thailand		[illegible]
North America (total)		[illegible]
Canada		[illegible]
United States 3/		[illegible]
Latin America (total)		[illegible]
Argentina		[illegible]
Bolivia		[illegible]
Brazil		[illegible]
Chile		[illegible]
Colombia		[illegible]
Cuba		[illegible]
Guyana		[illegible]
Haiti		[illegible]
Jamaica		[illegible]
Mexico		[illegible]
Peru		[illegible]
Surinam		[illegible]
Venezuela		[illegible]
Unspecified source 4/		[illegible]
Grand Total	23	[illegible]

1/ The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 31, 1971, and reimbursements to CCC under contracts entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1963, covering procurements for U.S. Government agencies.

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

3/ Fertilizer and soybeans for Agency for International Development

4/ Includes shipments from friendly foreign countries under arrangements which permit more than one source of supply.