

1972 Annual Rep

PUBLIC

480



A. F. L.
Reference Center
Room 1688 NS



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1972 annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480. This program has once again demonstrated the desire of the people of the United States to help those in other countries who are less fortunate than ourselves and stand in need of our assistance.

Through food donations and concessional sales of agricultural commodities, the Public Law 480 program in 1972 helped alleviate immediate problems arising from inadequate food supplies, and helped to lay the basis for new agricultural production in many countries throughout the world. A major impact of this program came through our assistance to the distressed victims of war and natural disasters in Bangladesh.

Other principal recipient countries of development and emergency assistance included Korea, Vietnam, Israel, Pakistan, India, and Indonesia. By assisting such countries, the Public Law 480 program also helps to offset threats to internal stability and contributes to our objective of reducing the level of international tensions.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Richard Nixon".

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 12, 1973.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER
PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, DURING
THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1972**

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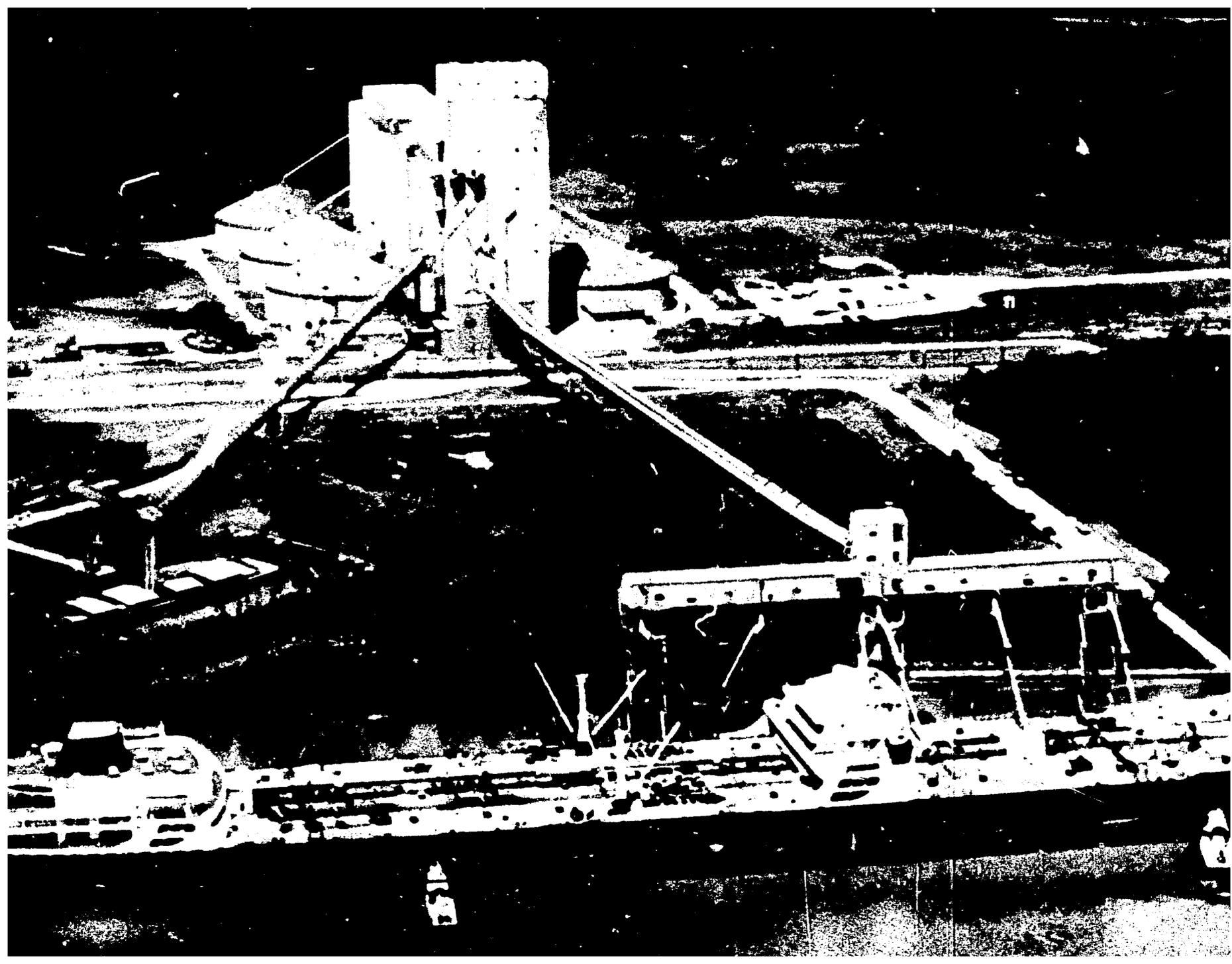
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**AGRICULTURAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND
ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED
Public Law 480-83d Congress**

An Act *TO INCREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, TO IMPROVE THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.*

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

"SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to expand international trade; to develop and expand export markets for United States agricultural commodities; to use the abundant agricultural productivity of the United States to combat hunger and malnutrition and to encourage economic development in the developing countries, with particular emphasis on assistance to those countries that are determined to improve their own agricultural production; and to promote in other ways the foreign policy of the United States."



SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

Exports of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 in calendar 1972 were valued at slightly over \$1 billion—a small increase over 1971 but substantially a continuation of the level of recent years.

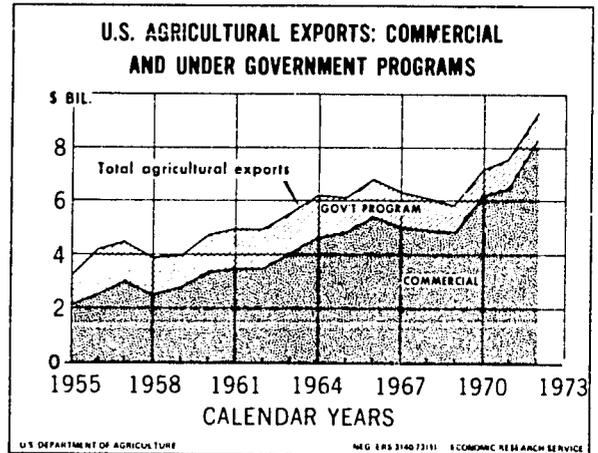
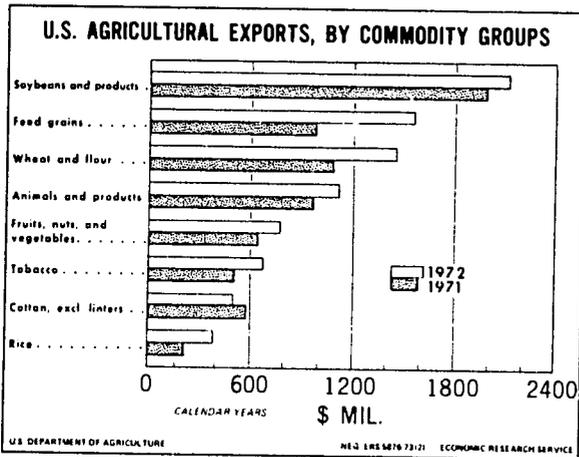
Exports under the title I sales programs totaled \$655 million, about the same level as last year. As the result of U.S. response to several emergencies, shipments under the title II donations programs rose to \$376 million, bringing the export total for the program to \$1,031 million.

With total agricultural exports at a record \$9.4 billion for the calendar year, Public Law 480's percentage of this total dropped to 11 percent—the lowest level since the first year of the program (1955). Since exports under Public Law 480 have leveled off at about a billion dollars per year, this falling percentage reflects a sharp rise in sales.

The year 1972 marked the first in which no local currency agreements could be entered into. However, defense grants and certain other local currency uses can be authorized by the President under credit agreements. 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, the continuing emphasis was on the use of food for development assistance activities such as child feeding and work programs. Title II assistance was also needed to help meet several emergencies, including the continuation of support to Bangladesh and in such diverse places as Nepal, Nicaragua, and the Philippines. The title II program provided aid during the year to an estimated 90 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 1972, 74 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with participating governments providing for export of commodities with a total export market value of about \$932 million. There were agreements with 24 countries. Three title I agreements were signed with private trade entities in Korea and Iran. Ocean freight was financed only for the private trade agreements.

Countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed, in terms of value, under 1972 agreements are Korea, Vietnam, Israel, Pakistan, and Indonesia. Korea accounts for about 22 percent of the value of commodities programed, Vietnam for 21 percent, Israel and Pakistan for 12 percent each, and Indonesia for 8 percent. Wheat and wheat products accounted for about 34 percent of the value of commodities in agreements, followed by rice, feedgrains, cotton, and tobacco.

Although some large buyers of Public Law 480 wheat no longer participate in the program, wheat continues to be the major commodity exported under title I, in both quantity and value. About 3.6 million metric tons of wheat, wheat flour, and bulgur were shipped in 1972, for a total since 1954 of 131.8 million metric tons. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1972 were feed grains, rice, soybean oil, and cotton.

About 6.4 million metric tons of commodities were exported under title I agreements during the year, for a cumulative shipment total since the program began of 174 million metric tons. The \$655 million export market value of these commodities in 1972

has raised the cumulative commodity total to \$15.5 billion.

Transition to Dollar Sales

Of the 24 countries with which title I agreements and amendments were signed, 12 concluded agreements entirely on dollar credit terms; 10 on entirely convertible local currency credit terms; and two on combined terms.

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, primarily for Embassy expenses, and would otherwise have to purchase for dollars.

Balance of Payments

Sales under Public Law 480 provide substantial balance of payments benefits to the United States. Currency use 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 fiscal 1972 reached about \$301 million.

Total arrearage on principal and interest payments at the end of fiscal 1972, was \$5.1 million. Two countries accounted for over 99 percent of this arrearage.

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 \$150 million have been spent on development of dollar markets. Expenditures by private trade and producer associations, both in this country and abroad, have nearly equaled 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 33 permanently staffed offices in 17 key countries and carry out promotional programs in more than 70 foreign markets.

Some examples of market development achievements in 1972 were the opening of markets for U.S. poultry meat in Denmark, New Zealand and Malaysia; and a dramatic rise in exports of U.S. grapefruit to Japan. The export incentive program, under which Department of Agriculture assistance is tied directly to sales performance, was expanded and is now offered to all market development cooperators.

A 1971 innovation, the Trade Opportunity Referral System (TORS), was expanded in 1972. During the year, the trade reported sales of \$4.8 million as a result of the system. Expanded efforts with regional organizations of state governments also continued.

Marketing And Utilization Research

During fiscal 1972, the Department of Agriculture issued six grants totaling \$216,956 in dollar equivalent for research to improve the quality and marketing of stored products. Through fiscal 1972,

85 grants for a total dollar equivalent obligation of \$4,681,003 have been made.

In the product utilization area, 21 grants were issued totaling dollar equivalents of \$735,461, to institutions in India, Poland, and Yugoslavia for research on improved quality and uses of 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.

During fiscal 1972 the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration obligated the equivalent of \$300,000 for environmental research. A total of \$4.6 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within the Administration.

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 \$20 million was obligated for such activities in fiscal 1972. 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 of rehabilitation; and develop new knowledge about social welfare programs.

The Department of Agriculture made 94 grants for scientific research during the year for total dollar equivalents of \$5.3 million. 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 1972, 989 grants for a total of \$58.8 million had been made for research in these fields.

The Smithsonian Institution received \$3.5 million in excess currencies to award grants for museum programs and related research in the natural sciences and cultural history. As in previous years, the major-

ity of grants awarded were in archeology, anthropology, and systematic and environmental biology.

The Library of Congress has since 1962 used Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, pre-catalog, index, and distribute current foreign publications. In 1972, comprehensive sets of English and vernacular publications were acquired for the Library of Congress and 43 other American research libraries. In 1972 Poland was added to the list of countries covered by this program. The 1,560,000 pieces distributed in 1972 brought the total for the 10-year-old program to 16.5 million pieces.

The National Science Foundation coordinates and administers on behalf of 13 Federal agencies science information programs in Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. In fiscal 1972, the equivalent of \$3.0 million was obligated under contracts. In 13 years of the existence of these programs the National Science Foundation has received or ordered the translation and publication of 750,000 pages of foreign scientific literature, 27,000 foreign patents, 70,000 abstracts and digests, 185 issues of annotated bibliographies and 8 directories.

In addition, during fiscal 1972 the Foundation continued its new program for the support of scientific research and related activities conducted jointly by U.S. and foreign scientists and scientific institutions; obligating the equivalent of \$2.0 million in grants for this purpose.

The Department of State conducts educational and cultural exchange activities financed by Public Law 480 currencies. In fiscal 1972, \$7.0 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.

Buildings and Military Housing

During 1972, the Department of State used \$6.6 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 \$46.5 million. In addition, the Department of Defense uses Public Law 480 currencies for the construction of military housing. Currencies equivalent to approximately \$91 million have been used for this purpose since the program began.

Common Defense (section 104(c))

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. In 1972 \$157 million was granted to Vietnam for 104(c) purposes in 1972 and 1973. In Cambodia, about \$29 million was designated for 104(c) uses in 1972 and the first six months of 1973.

Extraordinary Relief

Specified amounts of foreign currencies may be used each year for emergency relief for disasters. Such funds were used in 1972 to provide assistance to displaced persons in Pakistan and during a small-pox epidemic in Yugoslavia.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Approximately \$1.3 million in Public Law 480 currencies was lent to a private firm in 1972 under the authority contained in the Act to make such loans to U.S. firms and their affiliates for business development abroad or for raising consumption of U.S. agricultural products abroad. This loan helped finance a tire factory in India.

Economic Development

Public Law 480 authorizes the lending and, in some cases, the granting of local currency to the purchasing country to finance economic development. Since legislative authority for local currency sales expired in 1971, new agreements do not contain provisions for economic development grants or loans.

Miscellaneous Currency Uses

Among other uses of foreign currencies in 1972 were the following:

A grant of \$4.2 million in excess Indian rupee equivalent for economic development in Nepal.

The sale of \$3.2 million to private American citizens and nonprofit organizations for travel and other purposes, thus helping the U.S. balance of payments.

Currencies determined on June 30, 1972 to be excess are as follows: Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco (1972 and first half of 1973 only), Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, 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 1972. The Dominican Republic, for example, completed a survey of coffee area planted and coffee yields. Korea distributed 18 high-yielding rice varieties to farmers in 1972 and Pakistan increased the importation of fertilizer.

Donation Programs

During 1972, approximately 2.5 million metric tons of U.S. agricultural commodities were shipped to more than 100 countries in the form of donations under title II of Public Law 480 to feed needy people and meet emergencies. Well over half the commodity donations were made available through nonprofit voluntary relief agencies, about 23 percent under government-to-government agreements, and nearly 12 percent through the multinational World Food Program.

Of the 90 million people aided, major recipients were children and pregnant and nursing mothers. The programs provided food as partial payment of wages to about 15 million workers and their families. Emergency assistance was provided to nearly 26 million victims of natural and other disasters and to 1.5 million refugees.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in 1972. Nonfat dry milk and the formulated foods



WFP/FAO photo

Bengali mother and child—two of the many fed by Title II food donations.

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 Commodities

During past years research has produced ways to fortify a number of cereals with high protein additives. This year, after successful field tests, shipments of soy-fortified bread wheat flour were made under title II programs.

The inclusion of fortified products in the program is made possible by a 1966 amendment to Public Law 480. These products have been well received and are being increasingly purchased commercially. 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.

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 fiscal 1972, U.S. shipments to WFP amounted to \$47 million, accounting for nearly 12 percent of total exports under the title II program.



TITLE I SALES PROGRAMS

Title I of Public Law 480 provides for the concessional sale of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Beginning January 1, 1972, such sales could be negotiated for only one kind of financing—long term credit. Until the end of 1971 local currency sales agreements could be entered into. There are two types of long term credit agreements: dollar credit and convertible local currency credit. The latter type of credit is used when complete transition from local currency sales to dollar credit is not feasible.

Dollar credit agreements may provide for a specific down payment in dollars, foreign currency, or both upon delivery of the commodities. The balance of the agreement is repaid in dollars in approximately equal annual installments over a period of up to 20 years. Such agreements may also include a grace period of up to two years, during which payments are not required. During the grace period, interest rates are at a minimum of 2 percent; during the repayment period, they rise to a minimum of 3 percent. All sales agreements negotiated with private trade entities are dollar credit agreements.

Repayment under convertible local currency credit agreements is in dollars or, at the option of the United States, in convertible foreign currencies. At present, the maximum terms available under this type of financing are 40 years with a grace period up to 10 years. Minimum interest rates are the same as those under dollar credit. A down payment, in dollars and/or foreign currency, may also be required in this kind of agreement.

Although the Commodity Credit Corporation finances the sale and export of commodities under title I, 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 the availability for

*One of the many U.S. farms
whose productivity makes
PL 480 possible.*

concessional export of commodities included in sales agreements. In determining this 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 1972

During 1972, 74 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed having an export market value of \$932.3 million. These agreements were entered into with 24 countries, which, in accordance with section 103(d) of Public Law 480, were considered to be friendly to the United States at the time the agreements were signed. In comparison sales agreements and amendments were signed with 30 friendly countries in 1971 and had a total export market value of \$875.7 million.

In 1972 convertible local currency agreements comprised 76 percent of the total value, with dollar credit the remaining 24 percent. The large convertible local currency percentage reflects primarily the transition from local currency agreements.

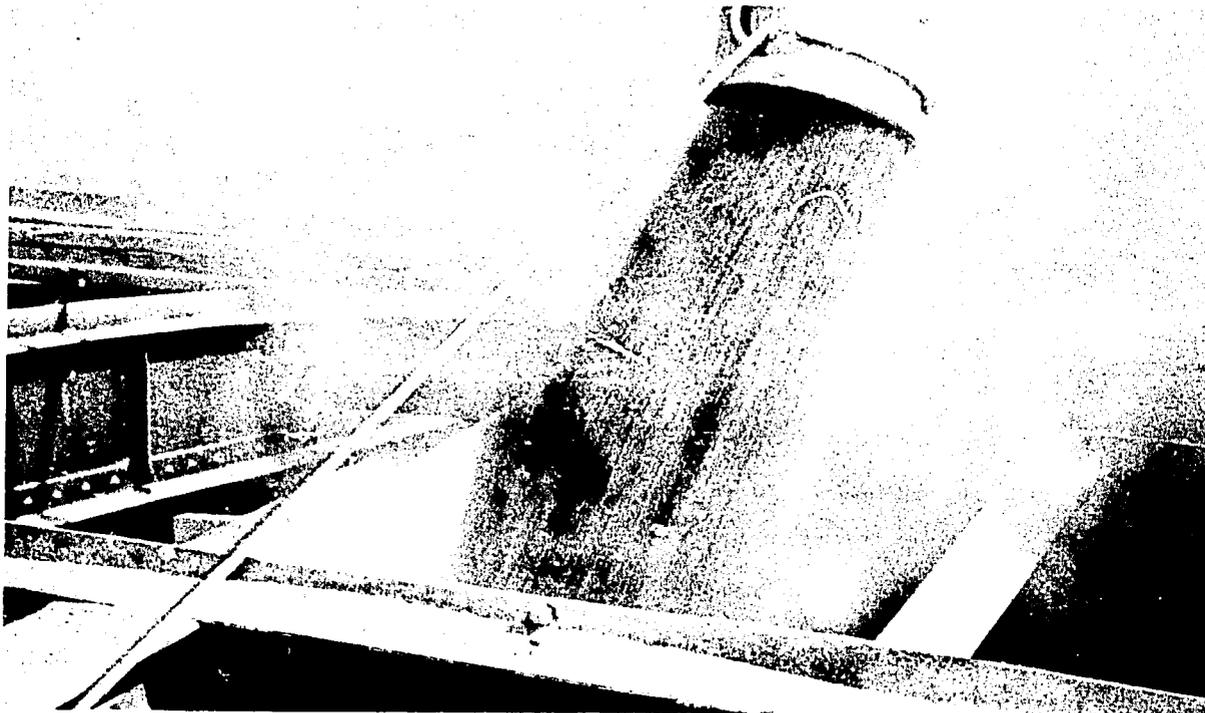
In terms of dollar value, the five countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during the year were Korea, Vietnam, Israel, Pakistan, and Indonesia. Programing to Korea represented about 22 percent (\$202 million) of the total; that to Vietnam, about 21 percent (\$196 million). Israel and Pakistan both received about 12 percent of the total programed amount; and Indonesia, about 8 percent. Wheat and wheat products continue to be the primary commodity programed. This year wheat and its products accounted for about 34 percent of all commodities programed. Other commodities of major importance were cotton and its products, rice, tobacco, and feed-grains.

In 1972, three sales agreements with private trade entities were signed with organizations in Korea and Iran. In 1971 five private trade agreements were signed.

Shipments

Shipments under title I of Public Law 480 in 1972 are preliminarily estimated at \$655 million, raising the total since the inception of the program in 1954

Wheat being loaded for Title I shipment.



to \$15.5 billion. About 6.4 million metric tons of commodities were exported under title I agreements during the year, for a cumulative shipment total of approximately 174 million metric tons (Note: All tons in this report are metric.)

Wheat continues to be the major commodity exported under title I programs, both in quantity and value. About 3.6 million tons of wheat, wheat flour, and bulgur were shipped in 1972, for a total since 1954 of 131.8 million tons. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1972 were feed grains (1.4 million tons), rice (1.2 million tons), vegetable oil (160,000 tons), and cotton (about 380,000 bales). Exports are routinely checked for quality by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Some commodities, such as wheat and rice, are inspected and approved by USDA itself. Other commodities are inspected either by USDA or private inspectors, whoever is mutually acceptable to both buyer and seller. However, any commodity inspected by a private group is also subject to "spot checks" by USDA.

Private Trade Sales Agreements

During 1972 the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) entered into new or amended existing Public Law 480 private trade agreements involving a total of \$24.66 million. This included \$23.48 million for the export of an estimated 153,000 tons of wheat and approximately 50,000 tons of edible vegetable oil and \$1.18 million for related ocean transportation costs. During the year, 169,000 tons of wheat and 14,000 tons of corn, with a market value of \$10.5 million, were exported under these and other private trade agreements entered into in prior years.

The credit extended under these agreements is being used to finance facilities which will assist in the development and expansion of future commercial markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. For example, proceeds from the sale of 14,000 tons of corn exported in 1972 under a private trade agreement with a Jamaican company are being used to construct a modern cornmeal plant in Kingston, Jamaica. By providing a locally produced, reasonably-priced quality product, the new plant will expand cornmeal consumption. To meet this expansion, it

is estimated that the company will almost double its annual corn imports to around 10,000 tons when the new plant becomes operational in 1973/74.

In 1972, 146,500 tons of wheat with an export market value of \$9.4 million were exported to Iran under a private trade agreement which provides that the sales proceeds from these and other U.S. agricultural commodities financed under the agreement be invested in private sector agricultural developments. A 1972 amendment to this agreement provides for the export in 1973 of an additional 70,000 tons of wheat and 50,000 tons of soybean oil with a combined market value of around \$19 million. The first loans from sale proceeds under this Iranian agreement were made in 1972 and included expansion of dairy, poultry, and beef production. In addition to expanding imports of breeding stock from the United States, these projects will expand Iran's commercial import market for U.S. feed grains, soybean meal, and other supplemental feed, as well as nonagricultural supplies and equipment.

Under a \$4.9 million agreement entered into in 1972, a Korean-U.S. joint venture company will construct, equip, and operate a \$6.7 million bulk grain elevating and storage facility in the port of Inchon. The new facility will substantially reduce current grain import losses and costs. By making possible bulk discharge and forwarding of imported grains directly from larger ocean carriers the facility will also lower ocean transportation rates. This will not only enhance the U.S. competitive portion in Korea's expanding grain import market, but will also result in savings in ocean freight costs under Public Law 480 sales agreements with the Korean Government.

At the end of the year another Korean-U.S. joint venture company completed payments of principal amounts financed by CCC. This was the first of three such Korean-U.S. joint venture firms which fully implemented the private trade agreements under which 100,000 tons of corn and 550 tons of feed grade tallow valued at \$5.1 million were exported to Korea during 1968/71. The companies used the proceeds from the sale of the Public Law 480-financed corn and feed derivatives to finance construction of facilities for processing and marketing poultry and other mixed livestock feeds and the production and marketing of broilers and eggs and other poultry products. These firms were instrumental in accelerating the introduction of U.S. tech-

nology and were a major factor in the rapid expansion of Korea's production and consumption of poultry and poultry products, and in the corresponding increase in Korea's imports of U.S. corn, soybean meal, breeding stock, and other supplies and equipment. For example, annual Korean corn imports increased from about 3,000 tons just prior to the conclusion of the first Public Law 480 private trade agreement in 1967 to over 450,000 tons in fiscal 1972. Practically all of these imports were from the United States. It is estimated that these three Korean-U.S. firms will produce almost one-fifth of the 777,000 tons of formula feed which will be produced in 1972.

Private trade principal and interest payments in 1972 under eleven agreements totaled \$7.5 million, of which \$5.5 million was principal and \$2 million interest. As of year end the private trade had repaid CCC about 29 percent of the \$60 million principal due under all agreements since the first one was implemented in 1965.

Legislative Requirements in Agreements

Transition to Dollar Sales

In accordance with section 103(b) of Public Law 480, the transition to sales for dollars or for local currencies convertible to dollars was completed on December 31, 1971. Although local currency agreements are now prohibited, foreign currency needed by the United States for certain purposes can be obtained in credit sales agreements. Agreements signed with Cambodia and Vietnam contained 100 percent currency use payments to provide funds for U.S. expenses under section 104(a) and common defense grants under section 104(c). Five countries signed convertible local currency credit agreements with more conventional currency use payments or with initial payments. These were: Bolivia, Korea, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand. Agreements with Guinea, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka were on convertible local currency credit terms with no initial or currency use payment. Two countries, Morocco and Tunisia, signed agreements which are a combination of convertible local currency and dollar credit terms. Agreements with the following

were for dollar credit: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Iceland, Iran (PTE), Israel, Jordan, Korea (PTE), Lebanon, Liberia, Portugal, and Uruguay.

Terms of Title I Sales

As the type of agreements of title I sales have shifted from local currency to sales for dollars, the average terms of these sales have become harder.

The following table shows the average terms of title I sales for the period fiscal year 1969-1972:

Average Terms of Title I Sales: 1969-72

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Loan maturity (years).....	34.3	34.8	34.3	33.0
Grace period (years).....	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.4
Interest rate during grace period (percent).....	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Interest rate during repayment period (percent)...	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1

Note: Above average terms are exclusive of local currency sales. In estimating the 1972 terms, the sales agreements to Vietnam and Cambodia have not been included because of a special arrangement on the currency use payment. These terms are weighted averages based on the export market value of agreements signed, or amended in each fiscal year.

The table below shows the export market value of the commodities programed under title I and the proportion for each type of agreement:

Agreements Signed Under Title I: by types of financing, fiscal years 1969-72

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Export market value (millions of dollars)...	847.39	783.07	894.6	786.04
Percentage of which: Dollar credit (DC)...	16.5	15.7	12.0	20.2
Convertible local currency credit (CLCC)...	52.0	49.5	51.3	69.6
Local currency (LC).....	30.8	34.8	34.7	7.7
Private trade agreements (PTA).....	.7	0	2.0	2.5

Initial Payment and Currency Use Payment

Section 103(k) requires an "initial payment" in dollars or "the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted into dollars" wherever practicable. Section 103(b) provides for a "currency use payment," which enables the United States to obtain local currency under long term credit agreements, to the extent it is not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act. These currencies can be used as needed by the United States for various purposes, including

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

Agreements with 17 countries provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. These countries were: Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, and Tunisia. In agreements with the following twelve countries, a currency use payment was required: Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Iceland, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, the Philippines, Portugal, and Thailand. These ranged from 5 to 35 percent. In agreements with Cambodia and Vietnam, the 100 percent currency use payment was required to provide funds for U.S. uses and grants for common defense.

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 agriculture commodities. As stipulated in the Act, development of title I agreements includes precautions taken to see that commodities sold under Public Law 480 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 agreement supply period. Also, agreements prohibit 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 assurance of domestic utilization of title I commodities.

Balance of Payments Benefits

Sales agreements under title I yield a direct benefit to the U.S. balance of payments. Currency use payments provide one source of foreign currency. Repayments of local currencies from loans for economic development made under previous title I agreements provide a second source of foreign currency. The 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 currencies, they reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) an equivalent amount from their own dollar appropriations. Program costs recovered by the CCC in fiscal year 1972 as a result of the use of foreign currencies by other agencies amounted to \$201 million. Since the beginning of the program, CCC has been reimbursed to the extent of approximately \$2.6 billion. A detailed discussion of the uses of foreign currencies is found later in this report.

In addition to the above, interest and principal installment payments were received from 45 countries and 8 private trade entities on prior years credit sales agreements. Such payments in fiscal year 1972 totaled approximately \$100 million. Of the \$201 million, \$20 million was received as repayment in dollars under loans made in foreign currencies. Thus the total balance of payments benefits was \$301 million.

Most installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1972 have been paid. Total arrearage is \$5.1 million; two countries alone account for 99.6 percent of this total.

Accounting for Title I Costs

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Foreign Currencies

The gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currencies from July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1972 totaled \$17,992 million—\$16.543 million commodity and other costs, \$1.202 million ocean transportation costs (including \$685 million ocean freight differential), and \$247 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1972, CCC had been reim-

bursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to \$15,198 million and reimbursements through the sale of foreign currencies used by other government agencies and foreign currencies used for housing projects under Public Law 161, 84th Congress, totaled \$2,703 million and \$91 million, respectively.

Sale of Agricultural Commodities for Dollars on Credit Terms

The gross cost to CCC of financing long term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through December 31, 1972 totaled \$3,848 million—\$3,487 million commodity and other costs, \$357 million ocean transportation costs (including \$250 million ocean freight differential), and \$4 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1972, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of \$549 million, and by appropriations in the amount of \$3,299 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, accompanied 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 re-

questing 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 overall 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 supply 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 obtained, the proposed credit terms are submitted to the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies and consultations with friendly third countries are undertaken. Congressional Agricultural committees are informed of the proposed program at this time. Negotiating instructions are prepared in Washington and forwarded to the concerned U.S. Embassy. Negotiations are carried on by the Ambassador or his designees with officials of the host government. Private trade entity agreements follow the same procedure but are generally negotiated in Washington by officials of USDA and the requesting organizations.

Financing of Sales Agreements

Once a title I sales agreement is negotiated and signed, purchase authorizations are issued by the Department of Agriculture. 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 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 project requirements of the private trade entity. During 1972, 225 purchase authorizations were issued.

Concurrently with the 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 CCC 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 CCC 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 USDA to insure that they meet the requirements of purchase authorizations and fall within a prevailing range of market prices. Suppliers then deliver the commodities 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

The foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 are used for a variety of purposes beneficial to the United States and to countries friendly to the United States. Foreign currencies received under the program remain the largest single source of currencies which have accrued to the U.S. Government without being commercially purchased for dollars. In accordance with section 103 of the act, no new local currency sales were signed after December 31, 1971. The loss in currency receipts from new local currency sales agreements has been partially offset by increases in receipts from the second source of Public Law 480 local currencies: principal and interest in payments on local currency loans to private enterprise and economic development loans made with local currencies generated under earlier agreements.

After December 31, 1971, the United States could only enter into dollar sales agreements or convertible local currency sales agreements under title I. Under dollar sales agreements, of course, the United States is not repaid in local currencies. Under convertible local currency sales, the repayment in local currency is at the option of the United States. This option has never been exercised.

A 1968 amendment to Public Law 480 provided that, except where the President determined that it would be inconsistent with the objectives of the act, he shall determine the amount of local currencies needed for uses specified in sections 104 (a), (b), (c), (e), and (h). A local currency payment under this arrangement is called a "currency use payment" (CUP) and credit sales arrangements now provide for such payment. A CUP may be considered as an advance payment of the earliest installments of principal and interest.

Title I sales proceeds earmarked for U.S. uses are generally available to U.S. Government agencies

PL 480 generated funds are used for a variety of research purposes. Here, research is being carried out on fruit trees in Poland.

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 by the agencies are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

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 U.S. 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 CCC.

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, 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 and the first half of 1973 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 CCC. In all cases, agencies must await the crediting of currencies to their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 15 shows agencies responsible 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 the Agency

for International Development (AID). The allocations for 1972 are described in subsequent parts of this chapter.

The penultimate proviso of section 104 requires that after December 31, 1964, at least 20 percent of the currencies of each agreement must be set aside for uses subject to appropriation unless the President waives this requirement. The final proviso of section 104, however, permits a lower percentage to be set aside for such uses without waiver in the case of excess currency countries.

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.

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 \$8.1 billion in fiscal year 1972. Two thirds of this year's increase in farm exports will be due to increased volume (primarily of grains, soybeans, and cotton) and one-third to higher prices. Agriculture's contribution to the U.S. trade balance will also be at an alltime high, \$3.5 billion compared to \$2.0 billion last fiscal year.

Commercial sales have accounted for almost 86 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports in recent years. Dollar sales—reaching a record \$6.9 billion level in fiscal year 1972—have increased at a much faster pace than Government-assisted agricultural sales since the export market development program began 17 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



Middle East trade consultant chats with merchants at a U.S. exhibit.

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 \$150 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 \$140 million toward promoting U.S. agricultural commodities overseas.

In 1972, expenditures for agricultural export market development totaled an estimated \$32.3 million—roughly \$12.0 million in Government funds and \$20.3 million from private U.S. and third-party cooperators. In each of the past 5 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 level,
- (4) marketing research, and
- (5) utilization research.

Cooperative Government-Industry Programs

Joint Government/private industry efforts to expand overseas markets for American farm products were continued in 1972 by the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) in cooperation with some 41 U.S. agricultural trade and producer organizations working under established long-term project agreements. Twenty-five other such groups cooperate periodically through short-term arrangements. Ten U.S. exporters are involved in the Export Incentive Program which ties government financial assistance to the volume of product sales in a country where promotional activities are being carried out. 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 17 years ago. Currently, U.S. market development cooperators maintain 33 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. Examples of activities and achievements during 1972, which illustrate the diverse nature of the program, follow.

U.S. Poultry Products.—During the past several months new markets for U.S. poultry meat products have been opened in Denmark, New Zealand, and Malaysia as a result of efforts of FAS and the Poultry and Egg Institute of America (PEIA). Traditionally, Denmark has refused to grant import licenses for U.S. cooked poultry products. However, the agricultural attache convinced the government to grant a license to a company for a trial shipment. The trial shipment was quickly sold with the help of promotion carried out by PEIA and the buyer has applied for a license to reorder.

In New Zealand a series of FAS efforts have convinced the government to allow cooked poultry meat into the New Zealand market. Malaysia now permits importation of uncooked U.S. turkey products following a similar move by the United Kingdom. Entry into the above markets will allow U.S. poultry producers an opportunity to increase ex-

ports significantly, provided market development efforts are fully utilized.

Grapefruit in Japan.—U.S. exports of fresh grapefruit soared from less than \$15 million in fiscal year 1971 to almost \$34 million in fiscal year 1972. This growth was spurred by dramatic increases in sales to Japan following liberalization of imports on June 30, 1971. Sales to that market increased in value from \$800,000 to over \$18 million. The outlook for fiscal year 1973 sales of U.S. grapefruit to Japan is very bright and could reach an estimated level of \$30 million. Since Japan liberalized, FAS has been promoting grapefruit sales to Japan in cooperation with the U.S. industry through five separate Export Incentive agreements and one generic program.

International Trade Fairs and Trade Centers

Reopening of Italian Market to U.S. Holsteins.—1972 saw a turnaround to larger exports of U.S. dairy breeding cattle to Italy. This was the result of a shortage of dairy products in that country and growing recognition that the United States has no peer when it comes to milk-producing capability of its Holstein dairy cattle.

Giving visual impact to this fact was the exhibit of 15 of our top quality cattle at the Cremona International Dairy Show in September. Part of a shipment of 80 head worth \$320,000, these cattle were a feature attraction. Italian dairymen contracted for another 1000 animals valued at \$1 million.

Export Services at State and Local Level

Buyer/Seller Referral System.—The Trade Opportunity Referral Service (TORS) was started to develop and activate contacts between foreign buyers and U.S. suppliers of U.S. food and other agricultural products. Computerized lists of 1,900 suppliers in 44 states have been developed by state Departments of Agriculture and comparable lists of 6,500 buyers in 50 countries have been obtained under contract. Over 50 percent of the domestic and foreign listings were developed during the past year.

A primary use of the TORS has been the referral of foreign trade inquiries to U.S. companies handling the product requested. Since October

1971, about 1,000 trade inquiries have been processed and distributed to the U.S. trade, either by direct mailings or through a weekly trade letter to the appropriate U.S. suppliers.

During the past year the trade has reported sales totaling \$4.8 million as a result of contacts through the trade referral service. The sales covered a wide range of products including soybeans, wheat, corn, poultry, livestock, fruits, and vegetables. Additional sales are known to be developing and others have undoubtedly been compelled but not reported by the U.S. trade.

Expanded Regional Effort.—Three state groups, represented by their Departments of Agriculture, have been organized to work more effectively with FAS to promote exports of food and other agricultural products from the states. The Pacific Northwest International Trade Council, made up of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, has been formed to more effectively promote exports from the Pacific Northwest. The Council is taking leadership in organizing trade relations for the U.S. Food Exhibit, an FAS-sponsored promotional event scheduled for the U.S. Trade Center, Tokyo. The Atlantic International Marketing Group has expanded membership to six Eastern states—Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. The Atlantic International Marketing Group works with FAS to develop U.S. exports primarily in the Caribbean.

The Mid-America International Agri-Trade Council (MIATCO) composed of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin was organized in 1970 to participate in FAS-sponsored promotion activities abroad, and promote a general awareness of overseas markets. In April 1972, FAS and MIATCO sponsored, jointly, a trade-only food exhibit in the Tokyo Trade Center. More than 50 firms from the MIATCO area exhibited a wide variety of food products. Exhibitors reported direct sales of \$50,000 at the time of the show, and forecast \$3.5 million in sales over the next 12 months.

Agricultural Market Research

Under section 104(b)(1), the Department of Agriculture made 27 grants during fiscal year 1972 for a total of \$952,417, dollar equivalent. These

were distributed among four excess-currency countries in the fields of market and utilization research.

Marketing.—During fiscal year 1972 USDA issued six grants for a total of \$216,956, dollar equivalent. All six grants—three in India, one in Poland, one in Pakistan, and one in Yugoslavia—deal with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

Since the first grant was issued in May 1960, 85 grants for a total of \$4,681,003, dollar equivalent, have been made in this field.

An example of progress in this research is:

Nematodes on Cotton.—Egyptian studies of host-parasite relations of nematodes on cotton have increased our knowledge of the pathology and losses caused by the reniform nematode which occurs in the United States, but has been studied only superficially here. U.S. scientists were unaware that the reniform nematode causes an increase of Fusarium wilt of cotton, a major disease in the United States. Studies of crop rotations provided additional evidence that nonchemical methods are useful in controlling nematodes. Studies on nematocidal effectiveness of new organophosphate and carbamate compounds provide supplemental documentation of value to U.S. companies in securing registration of new pesticides for use in the United States and other countries.

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 1972, the Department issued 21 grants totaling \$735,461 dollar equivalent, to institutions in India, Poland, and Yugoslavia for research on improved quality and uses of cotton, wools, essential oils, and other plant and animal products.

Since June 1958, 342 grants for a total of \$19,664,260, dollar equivalent, have been made.

An example of the accomplishment in utilization research is:

Apple Products.—In Switzerland, studies were made on the role of enzymes in flavor formation in

apples. The investigations showed that pectolytic enzymes contain acetylsterases as impurities which are important in the aroma of apples. Analytical methods developed at the USDA-Agriculture Research Service, Western Regional Research Laboratory, Albany, California, were applied in this study, and such methods can be utilized to determine when apples should be processed for optimum flavor. Apple essence is in demand now since it is used in the production of apple wines which have become popular. Methods developed and applied in this study can be utilized to make essence of optimum flavor. As a result of these findings, enzyme manufacturers have expressed interest in purifying their enzyme preparations prior to sale. Through use of this information, the U.S. fruit juice processing industry can make a better product and increase its markets.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

The Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs of the Department of State are recognized for their importance in strengthening patterns of people to people communication and cooperation which will improve the environment for U.S. foreign policy and help build the human foundations of the structure of peace. Programs include both Department-sponsored exchanges and the stimulation of constructive activity in the private sector.

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) Exchanges involving students, teachers, and professors and the visits and interchanges of leaders and other influential persons; 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 1972 is \$7.0 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is \$157.8 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 94 grants during fiscal year 1972 for a total of \$5,314,788, 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.

An example of the research accomplishments in this grant program is:

Fruit Tree Viruses.—The U.S. plum and apricot crops are valued at over \$60,000,000. The Sarka virus disease of plums and apricots is destructive in 14 European countries but is not yet in the United States. Research in Yugoslavia has shown ways to delay or prevent entry of Sarka disease into the United States and has provided a basis for controlling it or living with it when it eventually arrives. *Prunus mahaleb*, commonly used as a rootstock in the United States, was believed not to be susceptible to Sarka. This research has shown it to be susceptible. *Prunus spinosa*, a common wild plum, was proven to be a symptomless carrier; and a number of herbaceous plants were also found susceptible. This information points to quarantine procedures needed to help exclude Sarka. Three strains of the Sarka virus have been found. An antiserum has been developed to help in rapid identification of the virus. Four aphid species have been confirmed as transmitters of this virus in Europe. All four occur in the United States, and the virus can be expected to spread rapidly if it should be introduced. Several U.S. grown plum cultivars were found to be tolerant of Sarka in Yugoslavia, but the commonly grown Italian prune is highly susceptible.

Environmental Research

Under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480, 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.

These projects use 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 domestic research and development pro-

gram in support of NOAA services within the United States.

During fiscal year 1972, the equivalent of \$300,000 was obligated. This included two new research projects in India and Yugoslavia in the field of river and flood forecasts and warnings (\$124,000) and in the field of marine description, mapping and charting (\$16,000). Also included in this sum is \$125,000 transferred to NSF for translation of scientific and technical literature.

A total \$1.6 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

Research was continued on eighteen projects in India, nine in Israel, and one in Yugoslavia. Over 35 scientific papers have been published or accepted for publication in U.S. and foreign scientific journals. The translation of foreign fishery and oceanography publications continued as a service for Government, industry, and the academic community. Highlights and examples of projects supported by NOAA are given below.

Fisheries Research

Scientists at the University of Calcutta published in a U.S. scientific journal the results of their study supported by Public Law 480 funds. They described two previously unreported species of fish which were found in a fast flowing river of West Bengal.

Earth Sciences Research

Scientists at the Weizman Institute in Israel have completed a theoretical study on earthquake focal mechanism and tsunami generation. This is relevant to 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.

Aeronomy, Ionospheric, and Telecommunications Research

Scientists at Tel Aviv University, Israel have completed studies to determine the nature of the physical processes responsible for the fluidlike 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.

Oceanographic Research

Scientists in Israel with Sinai Research and Development Company Ltd. are studying alternative techniques for measuring ocean currents in regions of high current velocity. Several of the more promising of these are to be experimentally tested.

Satellite Research

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

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

Translations

In the overall National Science Foundation (NSF)-managed translation program, NOAA and its predecessor organizations have been involved in the selection of foreign scientific material for translation amounting to over \$2.3 million in cost since fiscal year 1960. These translations cover all fields of geophysical sciences, fisheries research, marine biology, and related fields of interest to NOAA.

During fiscal year 1972, NOAA received translations of 8,000 pages of Russian; 1,200 pages of Polish; 300 pages of Yugoslavian; 100–200 copies of each page were received. From all translation with a total cost of about \$270,000, the largest part (\$240,000) was done in Israel. The cost of work done in other countries was: India \$15,000; Yugoslavia \$5,000; Poland \$6,000; and Tunisia \$1,000. Additional material is in the process of being translated in these countries.

Current foreign literature is translated and disseminated through a specialized translation program operating in conjunction with the NSF program. This translation program was started in 1967. Since its implementation, 7,690 books, articles, and scientific papers have been translated and over 83,000 copies distributed. In 1972, 16,200 pages consisting of 860 items were translated and 22,000 copies disseminated to industry, government, and academic circles. Interest and demand in fisheries and oceanography translation is growing rapidly and savings in research effort and funds, as well as avoidance of duplicate translations 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.

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 1972, the equivalent of nearly \$2.64 million in U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies was obligated by the Office of Education for educational

activities in other lands. 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 eight hundred U.S. *selected individuals* participated in projects supported by Public Law 480 funds in fiscal year 1972. The vast majority (820) were participants in group projects; 23 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, 14 graduate students received partial assistance in undertaking research abroad in connection with their doctoral dissertations.

There were five *research projects* in language and linguistic research.

Foreign currencies were also used to help fund the travel of seven *foreign educators* who spent 10 months in the United States to provide professional assistance in the development of curriculums and programs on India, Poland, and Yugoslavia in American school systems and colleges.

The following brief description of a group-project seminar illustrates the scope of the projects made possible by Public Law 480 funds.

During the summer of 1972, 25 faculty members of the Association of Colleges and Universities for Intercultural/International Studies (ACUIIS) took part in an 8-week seminar in Yugoslavia and Eastern Europe. The seminar, preceded by an orientation in the United States, included in-depth study at the University of Ljubljana and a field trip through all six constituent republics of Yugoslavia as well as other countries in Eastern Europe. The objectives of the program were to improve existing courses and stimulate new course offerings at the member institutions through a comparative study of Yugoslavia and its education system.

An example of benefits accruing to American education institutions and educators through IIS

programs is given in the following results realized in fiscal year 1972 in the Group Projects Abroad program.

1. *Training* was supported for 206 faculty and 422 student specialists in foreign language and area studies through individual research fellowships, summer seminars or institutes, and academic-year group programs.

2. *Research* projects involving 39 graduate students and faculty members were initiated to extend existing knowledge about various non-Western countries and to explore worldwide problems applying multidisciplinary and comparative approaches.

3. *Curriculum development* was undertaken by 189 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, 5 research contracts supported the preparation of foreign language and area studies materials which will systematically be made available nationwide.

Medical Health-Related Research

The Office of International Health, a staff office to the Assistant Secretary of Health, has primary responsibility within the Department for the overall management and coordination of the Scientific Activities Overseas (Special Foreign Currency Program). This Program is carried out under the authorities provided in section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480 and section 3 of Public Law 610, the International Health Research Act of 1960. It enables the three health agencies—the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Health Services and Mental Health Administration (HSMHA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)—to support health research, training, conferences, translations, and other related activities abroad using U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies. Reflecting the domestic interests and priorities of the three agencies, the Program focuses on problems of nutrition; disease prevention and control, including mental health; organization and delivery of health services; environmental and occupational health; population and family planning; food and drug consumer protection; health science communications; manpower development; and basic biomedical research.

In selecting projects for funding, emphasis is

given to use of resources unique to the host country. These resources include cultural, ethnic, anthropological, and ecological factors which influence health and human behavior; trained manpower, laboratory facilities; and incidence and variety of disease. Additionally, only those research projects of mutual interest to both the United States and the host country are supported under the Program.

During 1972 the health agencies provided new and continuing support for over 300 projects in eight excess currency countries. These countries were Egypt, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. Total obligations during fiscal year 1972 amounted to \$11,160 thousand equivalent in foreign currencies, bringing the cumulative total funds obligated since 1961 to \$106,141,975 equivalent.

The year 1972 marked an increased involvement in food research abroad by the Food and Drug Administration. Two projects supported by FDA in Yugoslavia are concerned with health aspects of pesticide residue in foods. The use of pesticides in agriculture and environmental hygiene has the potential for universal contamination of the human environment. A new three-year project was initiated in Tunisia to evaluate zinc nutrition by measuring the concentration of zinc in plasma and hair. These findings will be correlated with other biochemical and anthropometric measurements known to be important in detecting the zinc nutrition of individuals. This research is being carried out in conjunction with a nutrition project funded by the Agency for International Development.

Four new food-related projects were initiated in Poland during 1972. A three-year project was begun at the State Institute of Hygiene to study metals in foods, two essentials (copper and zinc) and two non-essentials (lead and cadmium). Another new project is a teratology study of nine GRAS (Generally Recognized As Safe) substances in rats, rabbits, and hamsters. During 1972 the Health Services and Mental Health Administration initiated support for a project in Poland to study the energy and nutrient requirements of small-for-date infants. A second HSMHA project, also funded during 1972, in Tunisia is studying the immunologic response in malnourished infants and preschool children and their response to nutritional rehabilitation.

The National Institutes of Health has continued support for two interrelated research and develop-



Pakistani teacher works with retarded students to develop motor coordination.

ment projects in South India. These projects were begun in 1964 and have now produced results of immediate applicability and promise for alleviating protein deficiency in Indian diets. Both projects are a part of a comprehensive program to find a practical answer to the problem of a protein malnutrition in a typical under-developed country setting while simultaneously studying intermediary metabolism and selected metabolic disturbances in patients hospitalized for kwashiorkor (protein deficiency). The importance of the two NIII studies lies in the fact that they have demonstrated the potential benefits of what may become inexpensive yet effective methods of improving protein nutrition which are not dependent upon educating individuals about proper nutritional practices or on changing the dietary habits of local populations.

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

Office of Research and Demonstration. 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

Work on 30 projects was brought to successful completion in 1972. During the same year, final reports were submitted for 44 completed projects, 29 in rehabilitation and 15 in social welfare. The find-



An example of the machinery used in rehabilitation work.

ings have significant implications for work in the United States. For example, India, Israel, and Poland have all experimented with new approaches in day care and child development and shared findings with the United States in these priority areas.

New Projects

Since the SRS international program was initiated in 1961, 334 projects have been approved in 12 countries for a total dollar equivalent of approximately \$34 million. During fiscal year 1972, 48 new projects were approved in Egypt, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia for a total dollar equivalent of approximately \$6 million.

New Knowledge From Ongoing and Completed Projects

India.—The final report of a project to demonstrate the benefits of maxillo-facial prostheses in the

rehabilitation of disfigured persons was published in monograph form by the Indian Journal of Surgery. The monograph has been reviewed by U.S. experts in the field and is considered to be outstanding in reporting specific outcomes and problems for every case. The monograph will be widely distributed in the United States through the Committee for Prosthetics Research and Development of the National Academy of Sciences.

Research Utilization

In November–December 1971, SRS co-sponsored an International Symposium on Research and Evaluation in Social Gerontology in association with the White House Conference on the Aging. Forty outstanding experts, including 17 involved in SRS overseas research, participated in the sessions, exchanging new scientific findings and making recommendations on community planning, housing, retraining and employment, advocacy and consumer participation. Plans have been made for multinational studies in 1973–74 on priority areas in aging and links were established to take advantage of new findings, thereby keeping the United States and other countries informed on developments in many parts of the world.

A Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention symposium was arranged in Washington by SRS in June 1972 for interchange researchers conducting projects under Public Law 480 in Egypt, Israel, Yugoslavia, and the United States. A follow-up study tour included participation by the overseas experts in the National Conference on Prevention of Crime in Portland, Oregon and observation of outstanding U.S. programs in delinquency prevention and treatment and exchange of new information with project staff.

This interchange program has contributed effectively 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, 389 foreign experts and 360 American experts have participated in this program, for a total of 749.

Science Information Programs

The use of special foreign currencies to support science information activities is a 13-year-old program of the National Science Foundation (NSF). In fiscal year 1972, the Foundation received a separate special foreign currency appropriation of \$1,000,000 for these activities.

The authority for these activities derives basically from the Foundation's enabling legislation and, specifically, from section 104(b) (3) of Public Law 480 and from Executive Order 10900, of January 1961, which places Government-wide responsibility on NSF for coordinating and administering science information activities conducted under section 104(b) (3). Thus, NSF, on behalf of itself and 13 other major departments and agencies (over 30 separate Federal components), administers the contracting with ten foreign organizations in eight excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

The scope of the programs has been gradually expanded to include not only full-text translations, but also more diversified science information tools. The programs 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. The capability for providing expanded services was improved in fiscal year 1972 by the addition of a new contract organization in Egypt and the activation of a second contract organization in India. The nature, extent, and benefits of the science information programs sponsored by the various Federal departments and agencies are described more specifically in other sections of this report.

Since 1959 the combined efforts of the overseas science information programs have resulted in the translation and publication (completed or in process) of approximately 750,000 original language pages of foreign scientific literature; 27,000 foreign patents; 70,000 abstracts and digests; 185

issues of annotated bibliographies; and eight directories.

In fiscal year 1972 the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$3,020,428 for use in those programs under contracts (see Table II on page 35). Of this amount \$1,000,000 represented the NSF contribution; \$2,020,428 was transferred from other agencies.

Research and Related Activities Programs

During fiscal year 1971, the National Science Foundation inaugurated its new Special Foreign Currency Program for Research, Science Education, and Related Activities. The objectives of the Program are to encourage the formation of enduring cooperative relationships between U.S. and foreign scientists and scientific institutions and to strengthen science and science education in the United States. The Program also furthers U.S. foreign policy objectives. Under this Program, NSF awarded grants in foreign currencies during fiscal year 1972 to U.S. scientists and to U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Egypt, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. Awards given for the support of collaborative scientific activities included grants in chemistry, engineering, physics, the life sciences, and the social sciences. In addition, NSF 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 participating foreign countries. In fiscal year 1972, a total of \$1,999,598 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated (see Table III).

The geological research project in Morocco under the direction of the University of South Carolina is a significant example of scientific collaboration. It involves the efforts of an international team of 29 earth scientists to relate the structure of the North African continent to that of North America. Another project studied the basic events of hemorrhagic shock, a common, often fatal, condition of the body. New ways to monitor the events of blood loss during shock have already been developed and are being tested for their possible value in saving lives, as a result of basic knowledge made available in Yugoslavia under this project.

Table I.—Special foreign currency appropriations in fiscal year 1972

Programs	Appropriation in dollar equivalent
Science information programs	1,000,000
Research, science education, and related activities program	2,000,000
Total	3,000,000

Table II.—Science information program sec. 104(b)(3) Public Law 480, fiscal year 1972, and cumulative since April 1959

Agency and country	Obligations in dollar equivalent	
	Fiscal year 1972	Cumulative, Apr. 24, 1959, through June 30, 1972
National Science Foundation:		
Israel	83,000	6,614,346
Poland	300,000	2,985,000
Yugoslavia	150,000	2,165,500
India	217,000	1,047,000
Tunisia	100,000	475,000
Pakistan	50,000	175,000
Egypt	100,000	100,000
Health, Education, and Welfare:		
Public Health Service:		
Israel	0	1,247,230
Poland	870,000	4,266,967
Yugoslavia	364,000	1,126,617
India	8,500	8,500
Office of Education:		
Israel	0	38,790
Poland	0	73,500
Yugoslavia	5,850	58,228
India	10,812	50,812
Tunisia	7,616	32,616
Pakistan	11,860	39,860
Ceylon	0	10,000
Burma	13,790	30,691
Social and Rehabilitation Service: Poland	0	2,000
U.S. Department of Commerce:		
National Bureau of Standards: Israel		
	0	11,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:		
Israel	25,000	501,250
Poland	30,000	132,500
Yugoslavia	10,000	82,500
India	15,000	51,500
Tunisia	45,000	70,000
U.S. Department of Agriculture:		
Agricultural Research Service:		
Israel	0	1,481,866
Yugoslavia	60,000	415,500
Poland	0	363,000
India	200,000	270,000
Smithsonian Institution:		
Poland	0	10,000
India	0	25,000
Environmental Protection Agency:		
Israel	60,000	60,000
Poland	183,000	183,000
India	100,000	100,000
Total	3,020,428	24,304,773

Table III.—Program for research, science education, and related activities, sec. 104(B)(3), Public Law 480, Obligations for fiscal year 1972 and cumulative amounts from inception of the program, February 1971 to June 30, 1972

Agency and country	Obligations in dollar equivalent, fiscal year 1972	From inception
National Science Foundation:		
Burma	45	45
Egypt	139,163	159,173
India	110,584	113,289
Morocco	499,746	504,143
Pakistan	2,471	2,471
Poland	193,147	246,895
Tunisia	28,641	31,446
Yugoslavia	1,025,801	1,938,457
Department of Commerce: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Yugoslavia		
		75,000
Total	1,999,598	3,070,919

In addition to the support of projects there were 131 travel awards during fiscal year 1972, the largest single category being for the purpose of assisting U.S. scientists to attend meetings, conferences, and symposia in foreign countries. This seems to be the most efficient way for individual U.S. scientists to share information and derive benefit from contact with scientists in those countries.

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 \$3.5 million for fiscal year 1972.

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.

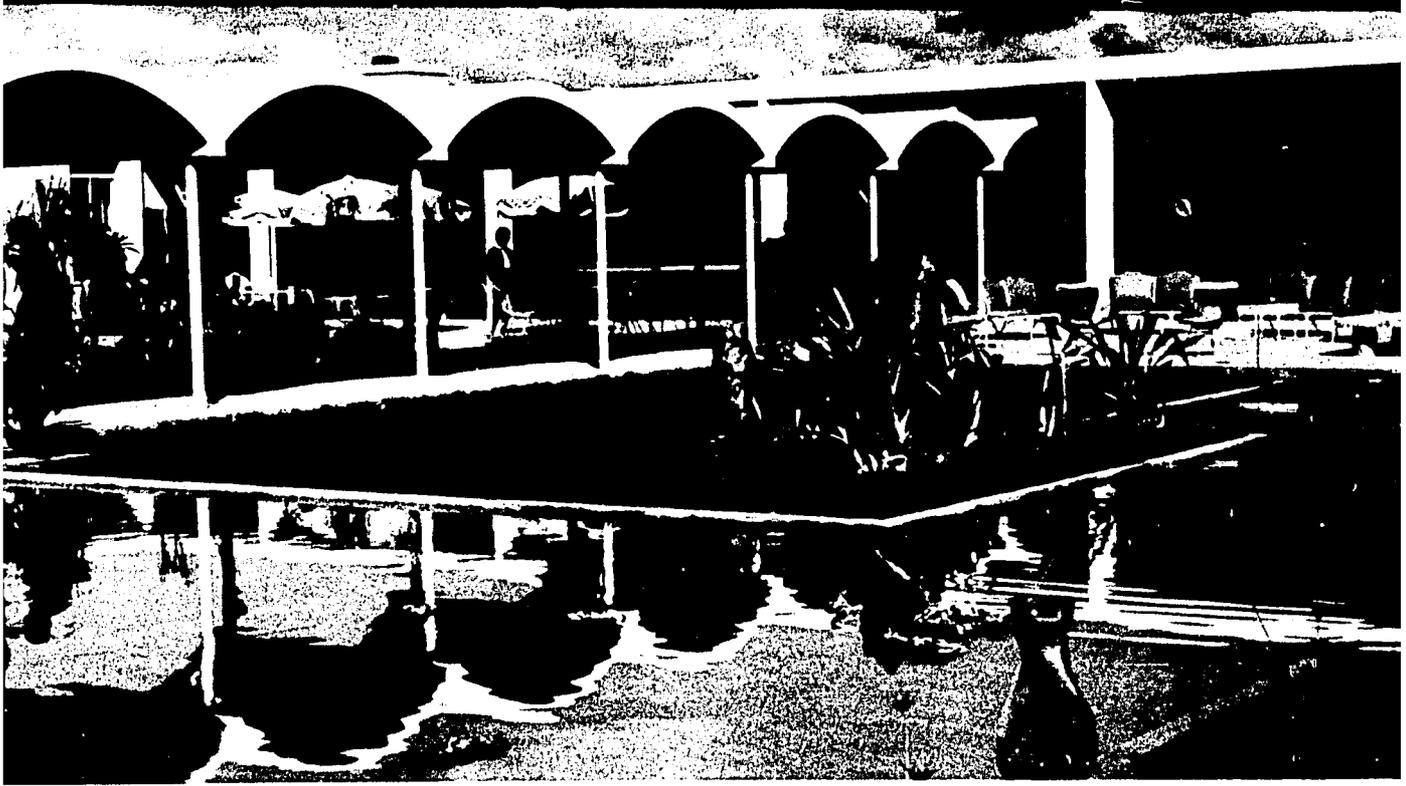
Through June 30, 1972, the Smithsonian had awarded grants in support of 140 projects since the inception of the program amounting (in dollar equivalent) to \$9.1 million for archeology and anthropology, \$6.5 million for the biological sciences, \$1.0 million for astrophysics and earth sciences, and \$178,000 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 1972 totaled \$6.6 million.

A wall of the Akhnaten temple—a part of the archeological research carried on by the Smithsonian.





One of the U.S. government buildings in Brasilia.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$55.5 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1972. Currencies are available for this program only in countries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for two or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Pakistan, 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 \$46.5 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. Plans are being completed for a new office building in Belgrade and 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; and Embassy residence and

three duplex houses in Tunis; office buildings in Calcutta and Casablanca, and a warehouse and office building annex in Rabat. Funds were also employed in the rehabilitation of the office building in Colombo and Kathmandu. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites, residences, and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Calcutta, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Jerusalem, Kathmandu, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rabat, Rawalpindi, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

Military Family Housing

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

Public Law 88-174, approved November 7, 1963, provided that until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I of Public Law 480 and the French housing (barter) program had been liquidated, the Department of

Defense should use its appropriations to reimburse CCC an amount not to exceed \$6 million a year. As of December 31, 1971, CCC had received approximately \$80.7 million such reimbursements.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1971, the equivalent of \$90.9 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 those purposes. In 1972 the Library continued to acquire comprehensive sets of English and vernacular publications for its own collections, and for 43 other American academic libraries, from one or more of the following countries: Egypt, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia.

Beginning in January of 1972, Poland was added to the list of countries covered by this program. The Polish program differs from the others in that the acquisition and distribution of publications is handled by the official Polish export agency for books, rather than by a Library of Congress field office.

Under a more limited program for South Asia, comprising India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, sets of selected books and periodicals in English were acquired for 284 public and academic libraries, in addition to the 43 libraries noted above, throughout the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Approximately 1,560,000 pieces were distributed in 1972 for a grand total of 16.5 million pieces acquired in the ten years of the Program's operation.

As a result of the independence of Bangladesh, which removed the area formerly known as East Pakistan from Public Law 480 coverage, acquisition of materials from that region was discontinued early in the year.

In addition to the acquisition and distribution of publications, each of the overseas offices provides preliminary cataloging for this material. The cata-

loging information is used in the printing of catalog cards distributed by the Library of Congress, and is further made available to libraries in the form of periodic accessions lists compiled and distributed by each of the overseas offices except for that in Yugoslavia.

The New Delhi office administers an extensive project for microfilming the official gazettes and a selection of the leading newspapers issued in India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In 1972, 202 titles were being filmed on a continuing basis. The program assures the permanent preservation of important research sources which are normally difficult to acquire and are further subject to rapid deterioration in their printed form.

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 1972 about \$158.8 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 \$1.9 billion equivalent.

Title I agreements under convertible local currency credit (CLCC) terms which provided 104(c) grants out of the funds generated from the sale of Public Law 480 commodities were entered into by Vietnam and Cambodia during 1972. In Vietnam \$157 million (in piaster equivalent) was designated for 104(c) uses during 1972 and 1973. This amount will become part of the "joint support" funds which amount to about 12 percent of the defense budget and which are primarily for personnel equipment (mostly clothing), construction and construction materials, and local services provided for the United States Military Assistance Command/Vietnam.

In the Khmer Republic (Cambodia) approximately \$29 million was designated for 104(c) uses in 1972 and the first six months of 1973. These funds are used by the Government of the Khmer Republic primarily for military pay and allowances.



Some of the many translations carried out under section 104(b)(5).

Although 1971 was the last year local currency agreements were 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

During the past several years, the Office of Management and Budget, on request, gave advance approval each fiscal year for use of specified amounts of U.S.-owned local currencies for emergency relief for disasters occurring in India, Pakistan, and Yugoslavia. These advance approvals were made pursuant to section 104(d) of the act which provides that during any fiscal year, the local currency equivalent of \$5 million may be used to meet emergency or extraordinary relief other than requirements for agricultural commodities. The source of these funds

were repayments of principal and interest on local currency loans previously made under section 104 of the act.

During 1972, section 104(d) funds were used for the following disasters: Pakistan, for relief assistance to displaced persons in border areas—2,475,000 rupees (about \$225,070 equivalent); and Yugoslavia, smallpox epidemic—85,000 dinars (about \$5,000 equivalent).

In September 1972, the Office of Management and Budget restored the amounts available for India and Pakistan to the equivalent of \$200,000 for each country. These funds remain available until June 30, 1974.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Section 104(e) provides that title I sales proceeds be made available to the maximum extent for loans to (1) U.S. firms or their branches, subsidiaries, or

affiliates for business development and trade expansion in the foreign country; or (2) either U.S. firms or firms of that country for facilities to increase the consumption and 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 1972, one foreign currency loan, with a value of \$1.3 million (U.S. equivalent) was authorized under this provision of Public Law 480. Since the beginning of the loan program in mid-1958, 419 loans have been approved for private business firms in 31 countries. The total value of loans approved is the local currency equivalent of \$413 million. This total includes loans made by the Export-Import Bank and AID prior to the transfer of the program to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation in 1971.

The 1972 loan was authorized for a tire factory in India.

As of December, 31, 1972 applications for loans in the currency of India only were being accepted.

Economic Development

Section 104(f) provides that U.S.-owned local currencies generated by title I sales 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.

Since legislative authority for local currency sales expired December 31, 1971, no new agreements have been concluded with provisions for section 104(f) uses. During 1972 the projects described below were financed from 104(f) balances generated under Public Law 480 agreements signed before December 31, 1971 or excess currency allocations.

Specific projects to be financed under section 104(f) are worked out jointly by AID and the host governments.

Loans for Economic Development

In India, \$16 million in rupee equivalent was loaned to the government for economic development purposes in an agreement signed October 5, 1972. This amount represented the unobligated balance available for 104(f) loan purposes under the 10th Sales Agreement of February 1967 and supplementary agreements (the last of which was in April 1971). These funds will be used for two priority agricultural programs: (1) foodgrain storage construction and (2) soil conservation in selected river valleys.

During 1972, an excess currency allocation of \$2.9 million in dinar equivalent was made for Tunisian economic development programs. The projects funded include construction of the Tunis-Carthage Airport Terminal, irrigation perimeters, agricultural credit fund, equipping the Faculty of Science, University of Tunis, and construction support for the Tunis filtering plant.

Grants for Economic Development

An allocation of \$56.5 million in rupee equivalent excess to U.S. Government needs was made for a grant to the Indian Rural Electric Corporation (REC). This grant is a follow-up to one made last year to the REC. The REC loans the funds in turn to state electricity boards and co-ops for generation and distribution of electricity to pump sites and private homes in India.

In addition, an allocation for a grant of \$230,000 in excess rupee equivalent was made to the Indian Literacy Board to provide two years' funding for Literacy House, Lucknow, an organization dedicated to teaching basic and functional literacy—e.g. literacy related to agriculture and other rural occupations.

In March of 1972 an allocation for a 104(f) grant agreement for \$1,820,000 in excess rupee equivalent was made to Pakistan to provide for the reprinting of low cost textbooks, chiefly in science and technology, to meet the needs of students at the secondary and higher education levels. These rupees provided a subsidy intended to stimulate the publishing of low-cost U.S. reprints in Pakistan until such time as import and foreign exchange restrictions of the Government of Pakistan are mitigated.

An allocation of Public Law 480 104(f) funds for a grant to establish the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation was also authorized. The Foundation was created to promote and support cooperation between the United States and Israel in research in science and technology for peaceful purposes on subjects of mutual interest. Under the agreement the United States and Israel each provided the equivalent of \$30 million in Israeli pounds for the Foundation's endowment. The U.S. contribution consisted of prepayments by Israel of Public Law 480 loans which were not due until the period 1988-2001. The Government of Israel will guarantee an interest rate of three and a half percent on the endowment which will provide the Foundation's basic operating income. The Foundation is also empowered to receive contributions of funds, property, and services.

Family Planning

Section 104(h) provides for the use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to help sustain voluntary family planning programs which emphasize maternal welfare, child health, and nutrition. In 1972, no new obligations under this section were incurred. However, activity in Ghana, India, and Tunisia continue under grants made in earlier years.

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. While no new agreements signed after December 31, 1971, can contain funds for 104(g), generations from previous agreements may still be available.

In addition, in 1972 \$4.2 million in excess Indian rupee equivalent was allocated for a 104(g) grant for economic development in Nepal. For a number of years, AID has financed the major part of our assistance program in Nepal with Public Law 480 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. It will be used for local currency expenses of AID's dollar assistance program in Nepal as well as some budget support of development activities of the Government of Nepal.

Farmer to Farmer and Pest Control Programs

Local currencies were not used under section 104(i) or 104(k) of the Act during 1972. 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 section 406 has not been implemented, and consequently no allocations or expenditures of foreign currencies were made in 1972.

Section 104(k) of the Act, covering pest control programs, was added to Public Law 480 in 1968. In 1969 and 1971 grants were made under this section to the government of India for a village grain storage program. No additional grants were made in 1972.

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 1972 amounted to \$3.2 million. Total sales since the inauguration of the program in 1963 have amounted to \$20.2 million.

Section 104(j) of Public Law 480, as amended, authorizes sales of currencies, determined to be excess by the Secretary of the Treasury, 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, where local currency holdings are not in excess, the U.S. Government uses its foreign currency stock for official purposes within a relatively short period of time. Therefore, sales of currencies from these limited stocks to U.S. citizens would not benefit the U.S.

balance of payments over the short run. This is so because upon depletion of these currency holdings, the U.S. Government would be required to buy local currency with dollars to meet official expenses. However, where currencies are held in excess of anticipated U.S. Government needs, arrangements are made, where possible, to sell local currencies to U.S. citizens.

In seven of the countries where our balances have been determined to be in excess, arrangements have been negotiated under which limited amounts are available for sale to Americans to cover their expenditures in these countries. Foreign currency sales to American citizens were made in Egypt, Guinea, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia.

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. travel 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 local currencies.

Special Excess Currency Provisions

Under section 104 of Public Law 480, as amended, certain restrictions on the use of currencies

generated under the act do not apply in cases 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 expenditure requirements in the given foreign currency country for two fiscal years following the year in which the determination is made.

By using this criterion, the Secretary of the Treasury determined on June 30, 1972, that the currencies of 10 countries were in excess. The 10 excess currency countries were Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco (1972 and first half of 1973 only), Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

As required by the final proviso of section 104, below is a report on the sale of these excess currencies to regular and special foreign currency appropriations.

The types of activities financed by these appropriations have been described in the annual report. Details of agency funding levels for the continuation of existing activities and for new ones have been presented in the appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1974.

Uses of excess currencies under section 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 1973 and 1974 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 1972		
	Regular	Special	Total
Burma.....	0.5	0.5	1.0
Egypt.....	1.4	3.0	4.4
Guinea.....	.2	(1)	.2
India.....	38.3	15.2	53.5
Israel.....	14.8	5.0	19.8
Morocco.....	9.7	4.0	13.7
Pakistan.....	5.7	4.9	10.6
Poland.....	19.4	6.2	25.6
Tunisia.....	3.3	1.9	5.2
Yugoslavia.....	11.2	12.8	24.0
Total.....	104.5	53.5	158.0

1 Less than \$50,000.



SELF-HELP

Beginning in 1967, all Public Law 480 title I sales agreements contain self-help measures to which recipient countries commit themselves. The self-help provisions fall into 10 general categories:

- (1) Devoting land resources to production of needed food.
- (2) Development of the agricultural chemical, farm machinery and equipment, transportation, and other necessary industries.
- (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.
- (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.
- (10) Carrying out voluntary programs to control population growth.

The measures contained in agreements may be specific or general. The purpose is to prompt each nation to place an appropriate emphasis on agricultural development and related programs.

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

*One of many farmers
around the world trying to
improve their life.*

Afghanistan

The annual self-help report on Afghanistan for 1972 outlines the following objectives and accomplishments:

Objectives:

- increase wheat production through increased use of commercial fertilizer and improved seed
- develop a national wheat reserve program
- improve agriculture management and extension services
- strengthen provincial development programs including "Food for Work"

Accomplishments:

Wheat Production.—After two years of serious drought conditions in 1970–71, the Afghanistan program for self-sufficiency in wheat has met with some success during 1972. The more extensive use of commercial fertilizer and improved seeds, coupled with favorable weather conditions, has increased wheat production by more than 25 percent over the previous year. Largely as a preparatory exercise to institute a national wheat reserve program, over 10,000 tons of domestically produced wheat was purchased. Problems encountered during this time emphasized the serious organization and management deficiencies in the Afghanistan Food Procurement Department. Technical assistance is being requested from donor countries to help develop a more efficient program. Production of other grains also increased causing a substantial drop in the general price index from 352 to 228. The increased wheat supply was also reflected in the price index for flour which fell from 450 in the spring to 260 in the fall.

Fertilizer distribution doubled in 1972 to 52,000 tons. A significant accomplishment was the establishment of the Afghan Fertilizer Company which will import and distribute fertilizer through private wholesalers.

Proceeds from sale of fertilizer, financed initially by a \$16.5 million U.S. loan, will be placed in a special fund which by 1974 should be sufficient to finance future fertilizer imports and make the program self-sustaining.

Management and Extension.—While management of agriculture programs has been relatively poor, the government of Afghanistan continues to show a determination to develop and improve these programs, for example:

Extension: The Afghan extension staff has doubled in 1972 as part of an accelerated agricultural development program. A nationwide training program for all extension personnel is underway and transportation equipment such as motor-bikes will be provided to all extension officers to improve contacts with the farmers.

"Operation Help": An emergency program was initiated by the Government to alleviate extreme hardships experienced in some areas of Afghanistan hard hit by the drought of 1970–71. This program has been highly successful in sustaining many inhabitants in isolated communities during their temporary privations. During the fall of 1972, clothing, medicine, and some 16,700 tons of wheat and 230 tons of edible oil were distributed to an estimated 235,000 recipients in six provinces.

Helmand-Arghandab Valley: In the Valley, 350 small, locally organized farmer associations involving about 12,000 farmers were established to instruct farmers in the use of fertilizer and the availability of loans for the purchase of agricultural inputs. Through these newly created associations, 16,000 tons of fertilizer were distributed in 1972 compared with 6,000 in 1971. Improved wheat seed was planted in 101,000 acres, up from 50,000 in 1971. Double cropping, mostly in corn, increased by about 15 percent. Corn production in the Valley was up to 180,000 tons as compared to 136,000 tons in 1971.

Provincial Development—"Food for Work".—From September 1971 to December 1972, 34,000 tons of wheat were used to compensate 42,000 workers who worked a total of 14,700,000 man-days on 3,500 small scale projects. Though the program has been suspended during the winter months, it is planned to be resumed in March 1973 after some of the administrative difficulties of the past year have been resolved.

Bolivia

Under the self-help provisions of the 1971 Public Law 480 agreement, the Government of Bolivia agreed to continue the priority emphasis on improving quality and increasing production of a variety of agricultural products. Additionally, the Government agreed to undertake a program to expand the use of improved seeds.

During 1972, the recently created National Institute of Wheat was given greater resources to carry out a program to increase wheat acreage and yields. During the last planting season, 2,500 acres of new, subtropical land were planted with improved wheat seed. Total wheat production for Bolivia has risen from 27,000 tons in 1967 to 61,000 tons in 1971. A 70,000 tons harvest is estimated for fiscal 1972.

Milling capacity has been increased by about 30 tons per day during the past year and construction of an additional mill at Santa Cruz is underway.

The Ministry of Agriculture's technical and extension services continue to be strengthened. The Ministry is presently organizing regional development centers around the nucleus of existing experiment stations. These centers will concentrate and coordinate efforts in research extension and credit services. The experimental stations have introduced improved varieties of potatoes, wheat, rice, quinoa, and sheep with favorable results.

The Ministry is increasing its data collection and dissemination services. During the past year, base line data (e.g., production costs, transportation costs, market prices, and projections) were prepared and published on 18 priority crops and products. Studies of sugar resulted in a rationalized price-cost structure which encouraged an upsurge in planting and production.

Dominican Republic

The self-help measures undertaken by the Government of the Dominican Republic fall into three categories—improvement of statistical operations, institutional improvement, and implementation of a comprehensive sector development plan.

Progress has been made during the year in the collection, computation, and analysis of agricultural statistics. Most notably, a coffee survey of areas planted and yields was completed and will be augmented by a coffee cost-of-production survey which is now underway. The Secretariat of Agriculture now plans to use their capability to perform surveys of other crops and livestock. A contract for the first year of these surveys is under negotiation and a permanent office to administer the program is being set up within the Secretariat. Preliminary work for a cacao survey is completed and the survey is to be undertaken during 1973. A series of short courses in

statistics has been started and all personnel of the Planning and Statistics Department will receive training. The Secretariat of Agriculture now has seven regional enumerators in the field who are supplying usable data on a regular basis. Institutional improvement has been most noticeable in the increased cooperation and coordination among agencies involved in the agriculture sector. Several examples should be noted:

The Secretariat of Agriculture (Sec Ag), Agricultural Development Bank (Ag Bank), Price Stabilization Institute (INESPRE), and the Agrarian Reform Institute (IAD) worked closely together to insure that an adequate supply of improved rice seed is available for all of the IAD's projects.

The Ag Bank has reserved a loan fund exclusively for use in agrarian reform projects.

The Livestock Department of the Sec Ag, in cooperation with the INESPRES, formulated and implemented a program which brought about a reduction in feed grain prices while maintaining the price to producers.

The Agrarian Reform Institute, Credit and Cooperative Development Institute, and the Secretariat's Office of Community Development are involved in the joint operation of a research and extension program in the Northeast, sharing vehicles, offices, and other facilities and equipment.

Elaboration of the Integrated Agricultural Development Plan (PIDAGRO) has been completed. First-phase execution of the plan is now underway. This phase provides for expenditures totaling \$37 million, of which two-thirds will be financed by the Inter-American Development Bank and one-third by the Government. A Special Agricultural Development Fund (FEDA) and a Coordinating Committee have been established to administer this program. PIDAGRO represents a major effort by the Dominican Government to modernize agricultural production and substantially increase food production.

Ecuador

During 1972, the Government of Ecuador has given high priority to agricultural development with emphasis on increasing production and improving commercialization. A five year plan (1973

thru 1977) was completed. The plan emphasizes development of the agriculture sector and rural infrastructure. Capitalization of the National Development Bank was raised, which should increase credit availabilities to the rural sector. Legal and financial mechanisms have been developed to channel both internal and external resources to agricultural activities. The Ministry has continued and strengthened its activities in extension, seed certification, marketing, agrarian reform and colonization, research, agro-industrial development and integrated regional development.

The following steps were taken in response to specific self-help requirements in the agreement.

Planning for a National Agricultural Census is complete and it is expected that it will be carried out in 1973. About \$80,000 of funds generated under Public Law 480 was used in the planning stage of the census activity and \$1,000,000 of such funds is budgeted to carry out the census in 1973.

Several measures were taken during the year to increase agricultural production. New areas were opened for cultivation; guaranteed commodity prices were established; distribution of fertilizer was improved; and the import tax on agricultural machinery was eliminated.

In March of 1972, new laws covering the use of irrigation water were passed which will insure a more rational use of this resource. Satisfactory progress was made during the year on four large irrigation projects already underway and plans were completed for several new projects.

Agricultural credit sources were augmented by assigning Public Law 480 generated funds to the Cooperative Bank, by increasing availabilities of the National Development Bank, and by creating a trust fund in the Central Bank and assigning more than \$3 million to complement external loans through the trust fund.

The creation within the Ministry of the General Directorate of Enterprises has helped to improve internal marketing and distribution. The Directorate provides such essential information as, estimated costs of production, production forecasts, market forecasts, and marketing standards.

Extension services were expanded in 1972; the budget of the Extension Service was increased by 44 percent over 1971 and further assistance to strengthen extension services was provided thru a \$1.5 million U.N. Special Fund project.

The National Institute for Agricultural Research continued its work to find improved varieties of agricultural products and new technologies, primarily aimed at reducing agricultural imports and increasing the traditional exports.

Ghana

There are three self-help measures under the November 12, 1971 Public Law 480 title I agreement with Ghana: (1) develop a sound development program, taking into consideration the views of the World Bank Consultative Group for Ghana; (2) develop food grain and livestock programs designed to achieve maximum economic domestic production and employment; and (3) continue implementing the National Feeder Road Program and improving related secondary and primary systems.

The National Redemption Council (NRC) has made strenuous efforts to restore balance in the Ghanaian economy, concentrating its initial efforts on establishing an improved balance of trade position. Restricting imports to essentials and stressing national self-reliance resulted in a substantial reversal from the trade deficit in 1971 to a surplus in 1972. Regional development corporations, to be established in each region, will invest in viable industrial, commercial, and agricultural projects. The government intends to expand the operations of the National Investment Bank and the Agriculture Development Bank to rural areas. Regional commissioners have been directed to set up special action units to follow up on implementation of these projects. These units are to coordinate with regional planning committees and the National Special Action Unit which was established to insure orderly execution of the development budget, examine expenditures and achievements, and compare them to planned targets. An IBRD Resident Representative is stationed in Ghana in order to assist in project and program development.

Final data on domestic production is not yet available for 1972. However, the Government has estimated increases in production for 1972 over 1971 of 24 percent for yams, 32 percent for rice, and 31 percent for corn. A proposal for a rice production loan has been prepared and submitted to the IBRD. The Ministry of Agriculture is continuing discussions with AID with respect to an action program

designed to increase corn production and to raise the income of corn farmers.

The government places strong emphasis on road improvement in rural areas as a specific means of assisting agricultural activities. At the beginning of fiscal year 1973, 340 miles of roads were in the process of construction, with an additional 240 miles to be started during the fiscal year. A budgetary appropriation has been set aside to cover the costs involved in the construction of the entire 580 miles of road. The overall supervision of the program has been decentralized to insure that the program is carried out expeditiously. Maintenance of existing roads is being given increased attention. The Building and Roads Research Institute is preparing a report on the best methods for providing feeder road maintenance. The government is also placing strong emphasis on road improvement in rural areas as a specific means of assisting agricultural activities.

Jordan

The United States provided 40,000 tons of wheat under title I financing to satisfy Jordan's wheat/wheat flour requirements during 1972. In an agreement negotiated with the Jordanian Government on February 17, 1972, there were the following self-help measures within the agricultural sector using the title I sales proceeds:

- (1) Increase the human and financial resources available to local agricultural cooperatives, including the training of cooperative staff;
- (2) Intensify efforts to increase wheat production in semi-arid areas;
- (3) Protect drainage areas, such as the Wadi Ziglab, through erosion-control measures; and
- (4) Take steps, when financial and security conditions permit, to conduct a coordinated national soil and water conservation program.

Considerable progress in the above activities was made during 1972. For example, there are presently 150 agricultural cooperatives with a total membership of 5,217, extending (a) rural credit, (b) agricultural services, (c) agricultural marketing, and (d) multi-purpose agricultural activities to their members. To assist in the establishment of these co-ops, the government provided a portion of the necessary financing from title I sales to the Jordan Cooperative Organization (JCO).

The Ministry of Agriculture is continuing its efforts to increase wheat production by: (a) conducting annual cropping and summer fallow demonstrations involving modern wheat-farming practices; (b) encouraging improved seed production and breeding; (c) purchasing seed wheat from farmers for treatment and resale to farmers; and (d) providing extension services. During 1971/72, 46 cropping demonstrations covering a total area of 919 dunums (230 acres) were conducted. These efforts will continue during 1973 with additional demonstrations conducted in the Jordan Valley in areas under irrigation.

Soil erosion prevention is being carried out regularly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests Department. The most important work currently being undertaken relates to the construction of the Zarqa Dam, and maintenance of its catchment areas and other catchments on the east side of the Jordan Valley. In addition, Jordan's 3-year development plan (1973-1975) includes an overall plan for watershed protection, particularly in the Jordan Valley rifts. Although, no activities were carried out in the field of soil and water conservation in 1972: a soil and water conservation program is included in the Three Year Development Plan.

Korea

In accordance with the self-help provisions contained in the February 14, 1972 title I Public Law 480 Agreement, the Korean Government has continued to place major emphasis upon increasing agricultural production and raising farmers income.

The Korean Government distributed eighteen (18) high yielding rice varieties to farmers in 1972. One of these varieties is IR-667 which the Government strongly urged farmers to plant. The Government gave out 8,020 tons of IR-667 rice seeds for plantation on approximately 200,000 hectares, which represented 16 percent of the nation's rice paddy land. The production target was to increase yield per hectare from an average of 3,190 kg to 4,480 kg. However, the resulting yield per hectare is estimated to be only 3,860 kg (lower than the target but higher than the normal average yield) due mainly to damage from abnormal weather conditions around the time of the harvest. In addition,

12,000 tons of other high yielding rice varieties were distributed for 300,000 hectares.

The amount of chemical fertilizer applied during 1972 is estimated at 678,000 tons, which is 15.2 percent higher than the actual 1971 use of 588,000 tons. It is estimated that about 383,000 tons of lime will have been distributed (at no cost to farmers) during 1972.

To improve grain storage facilities, the Korean Government loaned Won 2,230 million (\$5,575,000) to the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation. With these funds, 683 units of warehouses were built for a total grain storage capacity of approximately 307,000 tons. In addition, the Korean Government improved the insulation of seven (7) warehouses which have total space of 252,000 square feet.

The Korean Government has continued to mechanize Korean farms to offset the shortage of farm labor and increase yields per unit of land. At the end of 1971, the numbers of farm machines in use on farms were: 16,842 motor tillers, 69,407 sprayers, 63,350 threshers, and 57,896 irrigation pumps. However, this machinery was used on only 140,000 hectares out of the 2,131,000 hectares of total cultivated land. A five year farm mechanization program (1972-1976) was established in 1971 to mechanize an additional 310,000 hectares by 1976 with an expenditure of Won 16.7 billion (\$41,750,000).

Under a paddy rearrangement plan established in 1964, a total of 171,485 hectares of paddy land were rearranged at a cost of Won 18.747 million (\$46,867,000) as of the end of 1971, for an estimated increase in grain production of 124,000 tons per year. During 1972, an additional 26,000 hectares of paddy land were rearranged at a cost of Won 7,778 million (\$19,445,000). The estimated increase in grain production from the 1972 paddy rearrangement program is 18,000 tons per year.

The Korean Government invested Won 7,663 million (\$19,158,000) in irrigation expansion projects in 1972 to provide irrigation to an additional 11,712 hectares of paddy land thereby reaching a rate of irrigated paddy land of 81.5 percent.

Although there is some question as to the overall effectiveness of the Korean family planning program in reducing annual growth rates, the Korean Government reports that the 1972 targets for major family planning activities were accomplished.

Government funds financed the activities of eleven (11) national family planning demonstration centers and 2,393 family planning field workers throughout the nation. Supplementing the budgeted funds, approximately Won 473 million (\$1,183,000) was provided by a special family planning endowment fund, which helped finance a variety of family planning activities, including family planning education, guidance, and research. The Korean Government has announced its intention to seek a reduction in the annual population growth rate to 1.5 percent by 1976.

Morocco

Local currencies from title I Public Law 480 sales amounting to some \$30 million were used in agricultural development programs which included the following:

1. Livestock Production

The Government of Morocco is continuing to promote among livestock farmers the use of bovine artificial insemination and to expand the animal breed improvement program. This activity, begun under an AID-assisted project in 1967, was extended and new artificial insemination centers set up in the Gharb region with technical assistance from West Germany.

A comprehensive rangeland survey in eastern Morocco covering 50,000 km² was begun in 1969 and continued through 1972. This survey is supported by the Government of Morocco budget, as are the studies in the on-going AID Livestock and Rangeland Improvement projects.

2. Irrigated Lands

Development and equipment of irrigation perimeters under construction proceeded at a generally satisfactory rate, but behind planned targets due to delays in completing feasibility studies and the land consolidation program. Specific accomplishments during the period 1971-72 are: land consolidation covering 12,000 hectares, surveys for water distri-

bution systems covering 11,000 hectares, and soil classification surveys covering 12,000 hectares.

The Government of Morocco contracted with an American consortium for technical assistance in the economic development of the Lower Moulouya river area. The consortium is to develop an economic model that will include recommendations for improved cropping patterns and assistance in the introduction of agri-industries and in the development of foreign markets for agricultural products.

3. Erosion Control and Water Conservation

The Government of Morocco has been engaged for many years in soil and water conservation activities in the major watersheds. Extensive tree planting has been part of the program, as well as the establishing of protected forest lands and the terracing of collective lands. The "Agricultural Investment Code" provides for the establishment of National Soil Conservation Districts in watersheds or other areas where runoff and erosion are threatening important public works (dams, reservoirs, towns, bridges, etc.). Within these districts, the Govern-

ment of Morocco has begun the required research and studies necessary to establish and operate a soil and water conservation project.

During 1971-72, agreements were implemented in compliance with the Agricultural Investment Code between the Government of Morocco and individuals or groups for the purpose of protecting dams from silting. An overall area of nearly 10,000 hectares was planted with more than three million trees of which 350,000 were fruit trees. Reforestation now covers an area of approximately 65,000 hectares in Morocco. A total of 26 million tree seedlings were produced to meet the needs of all reforestation programs.

4. Storage Facilities

According to the most recent self-help report, the cereal policy presently under study by the Government of Morocco will determine in the very near future exactly the present adequacy of storage facilities for cereals and will provide the program to be followed in Morocco for construction of additional cereal storage.

Work on a drainage canal in Morocco.



5. Agricultural Statistics

The Agricultural Statistical Service, established in 1968 by the Government of Morocco, was reorganized and strengthened during the past year. The shortage of qualified personnel is problematical; however, two engineers and seven *adjoint techniques* are currently receiving training to meet the needs of the service.

During 1972, the Service provided significant support to the activities undertaken involving agricultural statistics at the national level by the Central Statistics Service as well as to the Ministry of Agriculture in the specific fields of cereals and livestock production.

Pakistan

Government of Pakistan entered 1972 with an array of problems resulting from the secession of East Pakistan, following almost a year of hostilities, and a short-lived war with India in December of 1971. The normal pattern of supply and distribution of foodgrains was seriously disrupted as a consequence of these events; the production or import and marketing of fertilizers and pesticides suffered similar dislocations.

In response to the situation, agricultural price policies aimed at rationalizing domestic production and consumption of foodgrains and edible oils became a major concern of the Pakistani Government. A reexamination of price policies was seen as necessary to ensure that incentives to foodgrain producers were sufficient to achieve desired production results and that the various government administered prices and subsidies to producers and consumers represented a system of resource allocation capable of meeting the postwar needs of the country.

The first step in confronting the agricultural problems, to which the entire national economy is tied, was to devalue the rupee from Rs 4.7 to Rs 11 = \$1. Following this move, the government conducted an internal review of existing agricultural prices and in September 1972 announced a series of price changes. The support price for wheat was raised 18 percent and the sales price of fertilizer was raised 25 percent.

The new price relationships constitute an added incentive for increased fertilizer use and increased foodgrain production. At the same time, the rise in fertilizer price enables domestic fertilizer producers to operate without loss and reduces appreciably the amount of government subsidy on sales of imported fertilizer.

In addition to the above actions, Pakistan has undertaken a number of additional measures to encourage continued growth in the agriculture production area:

(1) The Government has over the past year developed a more coordinated approach to research on oilseed production. The Agricultural Research Council has identified the major production problems related to oilseed crops and has instituted and funded a three-to-five year research program which includes development of new varieties, experimentation with insect control, and studies in soil, water, and agronomic practices.

(2) It has increased its importation of fertilizer to insure adequate supplies to farmers during fiscal 1973 and 1974. Of a total estimated import requirement during this period of approximately 300,000 tons of urea, the Government has a firm schedule for 200,000 tons to arrive in fiscal 1973 and another 50,000 tons is expected from other aid donors in late fiscal 1973 or early fiscal 1974. In addition the Government can be expected to arrange additional barter deals for fiscal 1974 urea shipments.

(3) Of a 300,000 ton import requirement for phosphatic fertilizer, 180,000 tons is already scheduled for shipment and action on another 20,000 tons is expected shortly. The Government has been discussing with AID the possibility of a fertilizer loan during the current fiscal year to cover the remaining requirement.

(4) To help satisfy its fertilizer demand over the longer run, the Government is actively discussing with the World Bank a proposed loan for the construction of additional fertilizer production facilities.

(5) Pakistan also has in process the development of numerous geographic areas in which concentrated efforts will be made to insure the simultaneous presence of all preconditions for increased production. It is planning major improvements in the farm-to-market roads and in water distribution systems.

Philippines

Over the past three years the Philippines has suffered a series of natural disasters and economic setbacks that have seriously deterred efforts being made to increase agriculture production and to achieve sustained self-sufficiency in rice, corn, swine, and poultry. Nevertheless, the Government of the Philippines is making serious effort to overcome these adversities and to pursue its long-range goals to improve the economic and social well-being of the rural Filipino.

The most immediate of the problems is the restoration of lost agriculture production and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure severely damaged or destroyed by the Luzon floods of July–August 1972. An estimated loss of 300,000 tons of rice production will necessitate a total importation of rice in fiscal 1973 of 600,000 tons. With the help of a special allocation of \$50 million for disaster recovery assistance from the United States, the Government of the Philippines is making an all-out effort to place farmlands back into production, to restore vital irrigation and flood control systems, and to provide immediate relief to the people most seriously affected by the disaster.

At the same time the Government is taking other actions to improve the agriculture sector over the longer term. Recent steps have been taken to reorganize the various governmental agencies having responsibilities in the agriculture field. Most notable among these is the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the National Irrigation Administration into which have been merged other formerly autonomous agencies.

In addition, the government's Rice and Corn Administration (RCA) has been abolished and replaced by the National Grains Authority (NGA) which is administratively better equipped to perform price stabilization functions and to facilitate the marketing flow of feedgrains and foodgrains. The government is also undertaking a nationwide land reform program designed to give land titles to actual land tillers. The goal of this program is to transfer some 1.5 million hectares of rice and corn land to 715,000 tenant-farmer families.

Finally, the Philippine Government has taken steps to consolidate and reorganize its national planning agencies into a single National Economic De-

velopment Authority and to increase domestic revenues required to support infrastructure development.

Tunisia

This report reflects additional accomplishments during 1972 by the Government of Tunisia designed through self-help measures to increase credit capabilities, per capita production, storage and distribution of agricultural commodities among the rural population.

The Government of Tunisia fully realizes that proper water use is essential for continued agricultural development. Therefore, substantial improvements were made in 1972 by extending water facilities to the rural population. In 1972, the Government of Tunisia made capital expenditures in the amounts of approximately \$13 million as opposed to \$8 million in 1971. This flow of capital went to agricultural and non-agricultural hydraulic projects. The Government of Tunisia has budgeted approximately the equivalent of \$2.4 million in 1972 for the Medjarda authority which is a Government agency.

The new Four-Year Plan (1973–76) focuses, among other goals, on increases of Government resources to soil and water conservation, reforestation, and soil conservation. These areas of concentration are designed to provide labor-intensive employment opportunities. For 1973 and 1974, the Government of Tunisia will provide equivalents of approximately \$2 million for labor-intensive activities.

The National Bank of Tunisia, with 13 regional branches in the country, offers credit facilities to farmers, agricultural organizations, and agricultural related industries. Also, the National Bank of Tunisia assists 45 local mutual credit unions as part of an expanding program to extend credit to small farmers. In 1972, an important development in credit was the acceleration in the rate of credit expansion influenced by revised credit laws. Specific steps were made in 1972 to improve the review and processing of credit applicants.

The Government of Tunisia made considerable effort in 1972 to improve statistical reporting and centralization within the National Institute of Statistics which also collects and analyzes agricultural

data. These improvements in organization and methodology practices at the National Institute of Statistics will enhance the accuracy and dependability of data collected.

The 1972 harvest gave a record crop, due partly to favorable weather conditions but also as a result of additional technical assistance extended to farmers. During 1972, the National Institute of Agricultural Research and Training introduced about 156,000 acres of new and improved bread-wheat varieties and approximately 80,000 acres of high-yielding durums. The Government of Tunisia has completed plans to plant approximately 620,000 acres of improved bread-wheat varieties; 156,000 acres are currently being planted.

Further, during 1972, two U.S. professors worked with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop policy papers to be used for new legislation on cereals and seeds.

Vietnam

The agricultural sector in Vietnam has continued to progress steadily—particularly the livestock and poultry industries. Livestock production remained at a high-priority level, with the result that only very limited quantities of fresh or frozen meat had to be imported during 1972.

Feed grain production is the number two priority project in Vietnam's Five-Year Rural Economic Development Plan. The Government of South Vietnam (GVN) has a goal of 27,500 hectares of sorghum planted in the December 1972–February 1973 season—more than double the prior year's crop. It appears that the goal will be exceeded. High-lysine corn is now grown on up to 800 hectares for seed production.

Development of improved port facilities in the Delta is continuing. The port of Vinh Long will be near completion by the end of 1972 and it is expected that a concerted effort will then be made by the Saigon Port Authority (SPA) to develop the Port of Can Tho during the coming year.

The SPA is also working on plans to develop direct movement of rice from the Delta to Central Vietnam by means of barges. Plans include a pilot barge transportation operation in hopes of generating interest of the commercial sector in this type of



Harvesting and threshing of high-yielding rice is only one of many self-help efforts in South Vietnam.

movement. The SPA has on hand two 200-ton barges and expects one additional with which to initiate this pilot operation.

Title I rice imports were brought in during the first quarter of 1972 to rebuild deficit area stocks. In the meantime, the Ministry of Economy made a determined effort to concentrate its purchases of Delta rice in the first half of the year. Accepting high-end-year Delta rice prices as the new prevailing market prices, the GVN realigned government selling prices for both domestic and imported rice. Liberal financing terms were added to the subsidy for transportation and handling costs as incentives for commercial shipments to Central Vietnam. The combined effect of these measures produced a very strong flow of rice out of the Delta during the first half of the year, with shipments running 30 percent above those of the similar period in 1971.

The Ministry of Economy under arrangements with the General Supply Agency has developed an efficient warehousing system with central control in Saigon. Receiving ports at Saigon, Ba Ngoi, Nha Trang, Qui Nhon, and Danang each have a storage warehouse complex from which distribution is made to assigned areas.

Zaire

The Government continues to encourage agricultural development by its use of local currency generated through Public Law 480 title I agreements.

One essential approach to agriculture is the repair and maintenance of roads. The Government also invested some of these funds in the field of maternal and child health in 1972.

The National Maize (Corn) Research and Production Program became firmly established in 1972, using previously allocated local currency from Public Law 480 and the equivalent of \$500,000 contribution from the Zaire national budget. Present results of this new program are: two stations operating in Kisanga and Mawaszo; breeding and experimental plots planted; over 100 seed varieties introduced and tried, demonstration trials conducted in cooperation with 27 producers, and ten hectares of improved seed have been planted for distribution to farmers with expected yields averaging between five and six tons per hectare, as compared

with the average yield of one ton per hectare using the best local variety.

Support continued in 1972 for the Chinese Agricultural Mission which completed its target of purifying certain rice varieties ahead of schedule. Approximately 400 hectares of the improved seed are being produced, which are expected to yield 10,000 tons of seed for distribution to farmers.

The Government of Zaire reserved the equivalent of \$2 million to:

- support two agricultural planners from AID and the USDA who will advise the Ministry of Agriculture in planning and effective use of funds for agricultural development;

- provide resources for potential agricultural projects to be proposed by the agricultural planners.



TITLE II FOREIGN DONATIONS

The year 1972 was the 19th successive year the United States has shared its food resources with friendly countries and needy peoples under the provisions of title II of Public Law 480. Natural disaster and manmade strife created conditions in 1972 which evoked a sizable humanitarian response from both the United States and other countries. The use of U.S. food resources also continued to emphasize development within the recipient countries.

Due to the large demands being made on the limited funds available under title II in 1972, title II programs in individual countries were rigorously examined to determine their basic requirements. This examination elicited varying country-to-country responses. In some recipient countries national resource inputs have increased. In others, administrative and managerial inputs have been arranged to reduce dependence on external food assistance. However, in many countries, the growing needs for adequate food continues to strain national food budgets and title II resources.

Public Law 480 title II programs are carried out under a variety of arrangements. Each program must have a "cooperating sponsor." The sponsor may be the government of a recipient country; a U.S. nonprofit voluntary agency or a combination of such agencies; or intergovernmental organizations including the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In 1972 a fourth multilateral organization was added to this group—the United Nations Relief Organization Dacca (UNROD). Title II resources are also channeled through the World Food Program, a multilateral food assistance program active in many countries.

Public Law 480 authorizes the use of up to \$7.5 million worth of foreign currencies which have accrued under title I. These foreign currencies may be

WFP photo

Children in a primary school in Mauritius receive a school lunch through a WFP project—one of the uses of Title II food donations.

used to ensure more effective use of donated commodities or to promote community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the need for such assistance. Some examples of the use made of U.S.-owned foreign currencies are indicated in a subsequent section of this report. In 1972, commitment of such currencies in three countries totaled \$3,779,797.

The administration of the title II program is shared jointly between the Agency for International Development (AID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). AID is generally responsible for program operations, while USDA determines commodity availabilities together with their volumes and values. AID and USDA participate jointly in the programming process through the Interagency Staff Committee for Public Law 480. With the exception of those commodities made available to voluntary agencies, USDA arranges ocean transportation of all title II commodities.

Program proposals originate from the overseas staffs of U.S. nonprofit voluntary agencies or from AID overseas mission, generally after a specific request by the recipient country. Program proposals submitted by voluntary agencies are coordinated at overseas posts with AID Food for Peace officers or other U.S. staff members designated for such responsibility. Such assigned or designated U.S. foreign service staff members advise and assist voluntary agencies in program development and implementation. They also receive, analyze, and comment on proposals for bilateral food grant assistance. U.S. overseas missions also coordinate and cooperate with the representatives of United Nations agencies such as UNICEF, UNRWA, or the World Food Program regarding proposals for food grant assistance under multilateral arrangements. In addition, U.S. overseas missions analyze and comment on all food grant proposals as they relate to the host country's development objectives. Finally, the missions are responsible for monitoring all voluntary agency and government-to-government programs.

Based on these above responsibilities and arrangements, AID in Washington coordinates the approval of programs through the Interagency Staff Committee, authorizes the implementation of approved programs, and initiates the procedures which result in title II commodities becoming available to cooperating sponsors and recipients. The program coordi-

nation process in Washington includes the Departments of Treasury and Commerce and the Office of Management and Budget.

Title II Shipments—1972

During fiscal year 1972, 2.5 million tons of commodities were shipped abroad to over 100 countries, territories, and dependencies under the provisions of title II of Public Law 480.

The Commodity Credit Corporation value of these commodity donations was \$522 million, of which approximately \$404 million represents the commodity cost and \$118 million the cost of ocean freight. Commodity shipments were \$101 million higher in 1972 than in 1971, due primarily to shipments to Bangladesh.

The values of title II commodity shipments by major geographic regions were as follows:

	<i>Thousands</i>
Africa -----	\$45,656
Europe -----	527
Near East/South Asia -----	251,498
East Asia -----	38,183
Latin America -----	67,824
Total -----	403,688

Of the 2.5 million tons of commodities shipped, wheat or wheat products represented about 50 percent of these shipments. Specially formulated high protein foods continued to play an important role in the program. In fiscal year 1972, 230 thousand tons of corn soya milk (CSM) and about 60 thousand tons of wheat soy blend (WSB) were shipped overseas to meet the title II requirements of approved programs.

From the inception of the program in 1954 through 1972, the value of all commodities exported under the foreign donations program totaled \$6.0 billion.

Program Highlights—1972

The title II program in 1972 continued as a substantial force in promoting economic development. In addition, it continued to ameliorate human hardships from civil strife, war, and natural disasters.



WFP/FAO photo

Forest nursery work being carried on in Chad is one example of the variety of efforts aided by Title II shipments.

Among other developments which have continued to assist in sharpening the focus of the title II program are the following:

- (1) The U.S. policy of promoting conditions favoring expanded multilateral participation in the solution of the world's food problems.
- (2) Title II program management's continued stress on the necessity for food-receiving countries to increase their own self-reliance. For some countries, the responsibility for feeding certain categories of food recipients has been assumed by their own governments.

In fiscal 1972 almost 90 million recipients received title II donated commodities. Excluding special emergency programs in Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan, the value of title II commodities under programs and activities sponsored by U.S. voluntary agencies (including UNICEF and UNRWA) constituted approximately 65 percent of the \$256.6 million required to finance regular programs. On the same basis, the cost of regular bilateral programs operated under government-to-government agreements, approximated \$47.6 million

or about 19 percent. The value of title II commodities made available to the World Food Program (\$41.9 million) constituted about 16 percent.

In addition to the regular title II types of programs described above, title II commodities were also supplied to meet emergency requirements in Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. These emergency programs were sponsored by U.S. voluntary agencies, UNICEF, foreign governments, and the World Food Program. The value of commodities supplied to meet these emergencies approximated \$147 million.

As indicated above, these programs were sponsored under varying arrangements in each country. For each of the three types of program sponsorship, the value of commodities supplied in millions of dollars was as follows: voluntary agencies and UNICEF, \$97.2; foreign governments, \$45.2; and WFP, \$4.7.

As in previous years, the value of title II commodities supplied for child feeding programs constituted over 55 percent of the value of all regular type programs. Over one-third (35.6 million) of the approximately 90 million recipients receiving

title II commodities worldwide were included in school feeding programs. Title II commodities made available for school feeding activities approximated \$102 million or 40 percent of the cost of all regular programs. The number of school children receiving title II commodities in 1971 was about 33.7 million. In 1972 there was an approximate two million increase in the number of school feeding recipients bringing the total number to about 35.6 million. Even though the number of recipients increased in 1972 over 1971, the cost of title II commodities for this program was substantially lower in 1972 although the quality of the ration for school feeding was similar in both years. This reduction in cost was predominantly accounted for by replacing a substantial portion of the nonfat dry milk previously included with blended/fortified foods having a lower unit cost than milk.

The use of title II commodities as part payment of wages for workers (and their families) contributing their labor in self-help community projects continued in 1972 as a prominent feature of the program. Over 15 million recipients received about \$65 million worth of title II commodities under the food-for-work category. This commodity value represents about 25 percent of the value of all title II regular programs. In addition to the temporary alleviation of human hardship, which accompanies unemployment and under employment, the title II food-for-work programs and projects leave tangible results in the communities where food-for-work activities are undertaken. The irrigation systems, wells, roads and bridges, and other structures and facilities resulting from food-for-work projects constitute noteworthy economic progress. The experience of community organization and cooperation together with the development of community leadership and accountability necessary to undertake food-for-work projects, remain available as residual community resources.

New Products

During the past years, research has produced ways to fortify a number of cereals with high protein additives. As the formulations were perfected, soy-fortified cornmeal, bulgur, and rolled oats were added to the commodities available under title II.

Research, which was started at Kansas State University in 1967 and also conducted by private firms, has resulted in the development of a fortified wheat flour. This year, after successful field tests in India and the Philippines, shipments of the soy-fortified wheat flour were sent to a number of countries for distribution under title II programs.

This flour, like the flour used in previous years, is enriched with B Vitamins (thiamin and riboflavin), niacin, and iron at the levels prescribed by the Food and Drug Administration, and also contains Vitamin A and calcium. However, with the addition of soy flour, nutritive values are greatly increased. While the minimum protein content of the flour previously used was 11 percent, the soy flour used in the fortified product has a protein minimum of 52 percent. As a result, the protein content of flour fortified at the 6 percent level is increased to 14 percent; at the 12 percent level, to 16.2 percent. More significant is the overall nutritional value of the flour. Lysine, one of the amino acids in protein which is essential for human growth, is much more plentiful in soy flour than in wheat flour. In the course of tests of the new product, the rate of growth of test animals fed with 12 percent fortified bread was more than seven times greater than those fed with regular white bread.

Food for Development

Child Feeding

Bangladesh (UNICEF).—Helping to maintain minimum nutritional levels among children and pregnant and nursing mothers in Bangladesh, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) international staff of 28 continued in 1972 to oversee the distribution of instant corn soy milk (CSM/I) and wheat soy blend (WSB). These are both highly nutritious foods. To meet the special problems of Bangladesh, both commodities were sweetened and flavored to increase their appeal and supply an additional energy boost.

UNICEF's maternal and child feeding program in this area (previously called East Pakistan), reached three million persons daily by mid-1972. This figure included some mothers and infants who were among the ten million refugees returning from

India where they had sought refuge during civil strife in 1971.

Approximately 40,000 tons of sweetened and seasoned blended foods were programed in 1972 at UNICEF's request in support of maternal and children's nutritional needs. These title II foods were valued at about \$6.6 million excluding the costs associated with sweetening and seasoning. These commodities were in addition to 70,000 tons of similar commodities which had been programed in the previous year for distribution in East Pakistan and to refugees in India. Approximately 25,000 tons of the prior year's title II allocations was actually distributed in 1972.

Egypt.—To combat malnutrition among needy mothers and children who were evacuated from territories previously under Egyptian control, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) was requested in July 1972 to renew its title II program. This program had been discontinued since the Egyptian/Israeli war of 1967.

Under this program 125,000 pregnant and lactating mothers and their children who urgently require food assistance were supplied with title II commodities.

Approximately 4,250 tons of blended foods, flour, bulgur, and vegetable oil, valued at \$745,000, were programed to meet this need.

India.—In 1972 India continued to receive title II assistance particularly for child feeding programs. The United States voluntary agencies CARE, CRS, CWS, and LWR along with the World Food Program helped to administer the program in India. Significantly, some of the Indian State Governments continued to make substantial contributions to child feeding programs.

In the early weeks of 1972 the 10 million Bengali refugees in India, including children, returned to their homeland. The special arrangements for refugee child feeding in India under title II through UNICEF, and administered generally by the Indian Government, made it possible for rations to accompany the refugees returning to Bangladesh.

Brazil.—During 1972, the United States continued to support Brazil's national primary school feeding program with title II commodities. This joint endeavor provides a snack or lunch to approximately 11 million Brazilian school children in over 100,000 schools throughout the country.

A significant factor in the rapid growth of the program has been the heavy emphasis on self-help



Modern methods of fumigation are used in the Brazilian school lunch program.

participation and support by the states and local communities under the aggressive leadership of the Brazilian Ministry of Education's School Lunch Campaign (CNAE). School gardens, planted and tended by the children, also are an important source of fresh vegetables for the school lunches. Support and interest from the private sector of the country, particularly the food industry, has also increased. As a further result of the program's growing appeal, Brazilian universities and health clinics are promoting nutrition education.

During the past decade Brazilian support in manpower and food purchases has steadily risen while the U.S. contribution has declined. Originally the United States contributed about 90 percent of the program's food costs, today the U.S. contribution has been reduced to 31 percent. Brazil's contribution has risen to 65 percent and the World Food Program provides the remaining 4 percent.

The Government of Brazil has continued to purchase nonfat dry milk and/or an equivalent amount in high protein blended foods for the program from the United States. In 1972, it has also paid 50 percent of the ocean transportation costs for shipping title II commodities. U.S. support programed for the school lunch program in fiscal 1973 amounts to about \$7 million. Commodities programed include wheat flour, bulgur, CSM, rolled oats, rolled wheat, and nonfat dry milk.

Because of Brazil's steadily increasing agricultural production and general economic growth, plans are under way to turn over full responsibility for the program to the Brazilian Government within the next two or three years. Indicative of the Government's continuing commitment to improving child health and nutrition is the recent establishment of a National Food and Nutrition Institute which will have at its disposal for 1973 approximately \$75 million, of which \$47 million is for the school lunch program. The National School Lunch program has been selected as a major channel in reaching a large percentage of the target child population—the primary school ages of 6–12 years.

Food-for-Work

Afghanistan.—The United States granted 100,000 tons of wheat in October 1971 in response to the Government of Afghanistan's appeal for food relief assistance following two successive years of drought. About 20,000 tons of the grant were distributed during the year to food-for-work recipients engaged in 2,100 projects covering all 28 provinces of the country. Projects undertaken include construction of roads, bridges, irrigation works, and schools. A need to divert wheat to another emergency retarded the food-for-work program.

The United States responded to another Afghanistan emergency in November 1972 by granting 20,000 tons of wheat to Operation Help. This program is designed to provide emergency food, medical care, clothing, and other material assistance to residents in six remote provinces which are inaccessible during the winter months. Due to the drought in this area, most of the inhabitants had mortgaged their land and their livestock, and were unable to purchase either food for their immediate needs or seed and fertilizer for the crops to be planted in the spring of 1973.

The value of title II foods granted to meet these emergency needs approximates \$8.7 million and benefited nearly three million recipients. Program support costs financed by the Government of Afghanistan were about \$2.75 million.

Brazil.—Three U.S. voluntary agencies (CRS, CWS, and LWR) and their two Brazilian counterpart agencies (Caritas and Diaconia) used title II food in self-help food-for-work projects designed to

help make life a little better for thousands of low income families in rural areas and small towns. In fiscal year 1972 the voluntary agencies distributed over 13,000 tons of food to more than 42,000 workers and their families. The self-help workers and community volunteers contributed over 6 million man-days of work that produced physical results valued at \$17 million and benefitting some 750,000 Brazilians in 3,000 different communities.

Generally, the self-help projects are small-scale, of limited duration and designed to meet individual and community needs. They focus on everyday requirements of individuals and communities—housing, agriculture, and transportation. Under the guidance of American voluntary agencies and their counterparts, title II food is used with local resources to solve community problems. The local resources are varied. They may consist of land, construction materials, tools and equipment, technical assistance, and funds obtained from budget allocations (federal, state, municipal), private donations, and public fund-raising campaigns.

Accomplishments of this joint effort in fiscal 1972 included the construction of 20 low-cost houses in Northeast Brazil by 70 self-help workers. In a region inhabited by Indians in the State of Parana, 50 Indian families constructed 50 houses for themselves and a primary school for their community. At another Indian settlement, residents built two houses, a school, and a small house in which to care for the sick. In the State of Maranhao, the U.S. voluntary agency and the State Government are coordinating efforts in the construction of a 100 km. feeder road for the Sao Luiz-Teresina federal highway. More than 200 workers are participating in this food-for-work project which will open communications to the northern area of the state—one of the most underdeveloped states in Brazil.

Morocco.—The shipment of 2,288 tons of wheat to Morocco in June 1972 completed shipments to this country in support of a food-for-work program known as *Promotion Nationale* which began in 1961. Since that date, over 900,000 tons of wheat were shipped to Morocco in support of this activity. After eleven years, *Promotion Nationale* stands as a classic model of a large-scale, labor-intensive, food-for-work program. The economic benefits of its physical accomplishments, largely directed toward rural development, have been demon-

strably valuable to Morocco's rural sector. Over 200 million man-days of work were accomplished. Specific activities included soil conservation work on over 100,000 hectares of land; 97,000 hectares of reforestation; 44,000 hectares of land cleared; 65,000 kilometers of road construction and repair; and 12,000 kilometers of irrigation canal building and repair. The U.S. wheat contributions have ranged from 20 to 30 percent of the total cost of operations. The Government of Morocco has supplied the balance.

Although U.S. support for this program has ended, the Government of Morocco will continue to give high priority to it, using its own resources, because of its useful role in rural development and because it relieves the affects of chronic unemployment and alleviates the rural-urban migration problem.

Yemen.—In December 1972, following restoration of diplomatic relations with Yemen, the United States approved a title II program for the balance of fiscal year 1973. The program will be administered by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). It will supply food to help in the construction of more than 1,000 kilometers of feeder roads throughout the country and to assist in village rehabilitation projects in the Hashed tribal area and the Aness and Hodeidah areas. Impoverished refugees from South Yemen now living in the Yemen Arabic Republic (YAR) will be assisted. A modest maternal child health program will be started to help reduce child mortality now reported to be more than 40 percent.

The title II food provided will assist 85,000 needy persons including 70,000 construction workers and their dependents, 10,000 refugees, and 5,000 pregnant or lactating mothers and their infant children.

Over 7,000 tons of wheat, CSM, and vegetable oil were programed for the six-month period ending June 1973.

The YAR will establish a National Food and Nutrition Administration whose first task is to coordinate all food aid programs in Yemen. The country-wide feeder road program will be assisted by local cooperative societies who already have set aside more than 20 percent of the cash required to build the roads. About 2,100,000 man-days of work will be contributed to accomplish the work agreed to in the program plans.

Emergency and Refugee Relief

Bangladesh.—Ten million Bengali refugees returned to Bangladesh following the cessation of hostilities there on December 17, 1971. For a country not traditionally self-sufficient in food, extraordinary international efforts were required to provide food at this time. In response to the worldwide appeal by the United Nations Secretary General for food assistance for Bangladesh on February 16, 1972, the United States programed and commenced shipment of 500,000 tons of food during the month of March. The commodity composition of this total food grant, consigned to the United Nations Relief Organization Dacca (UNROD) was as follows, in tons: wheat—300,000; rice—150,000; and vegetable oil—50,000. The estimated value of these grants was \$64 million. The U.S. response was made available in increments to stimulate maximum contributions from other countries who were also able to assist. U.S. action, and that of India, can be credited for averting possible famine in Bangladesh.

By May 1972, however, it was apparent that additional food assistance would be required during the normally lean period preceding the Bangladesh major rice harvest which begins in November and continues through January. Again, in response to U.N. Secretary General's second international appeal of May 31, 1972, the United States granted 350,000 tons of wheat and 25,000 tons of vegetable oil during the three-month period of June to August 1972. The total estimated commodity value of these grants to the Government of Bangladesh was \$28.8 million.

Each of the above described title II assistance programs authorized the consignee to sell or freely distribute the grant commodities in accordance with in-country conditions. It was agreed that the sales proceeds of any such sales would be used by UNROD and the Government of Bangladesh for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction projects.

Nepal.—Excessive rain in 1971 followed by drought in 1972 seriously reduced food availability to the hill-dwelling people of Nepal. These subsistence farmer/laborers have neither cash nor food reserves in time of drought and the 1972 drought was no exception. Although food relief was the immediate goal of the Nepal and United States Governments, both countries were anxious to achieve some permanent improvements to Nepali roads,

jeep trails, and air strips. Presently, there are almost no roads in Nepal and most of the title II food assistance, as all other necessities of life, must be carried to reach most hill villages. Plans were developed to implement half a dozen major food-for-work projects using title II food and to allocate a substantial portion of the balance to smaller food-for-work projects administered by village leaders. These projects include water systems, irrigation works, and grain storage facilities.

At ration levels appropriate to drought conditions the U.S. contribution of 32,500 tons of corn was programed to feed 800,000 Nepali families for more than two months. The estimated commodity value of this grant is \$2.5 million.

The Government of Nepal provided nearly 20,000 tons of food to its drought-affected hill people to feed them until arrival of title II commodities. The Nepal Agricultural Marketing Corporation is responsible for handling all logistical aspects of the title II distribution effort. About 25 percent of the corn was authorized for sale to cover in-country trucking costs which would have been beyond the ability of the Nepali Government to finance.

Nicaragua.—In the early morning hours of December 23, 1972 an earthquake destroyed a significant part of Managua, the capital city of Nicaragua. Immediate action was taken to deliver title II foods, exceeding 7 million pounds, by the first week of January. In addition, food assistance was programed for the nine-month relief and recovery period. This plan includes more than 28,000 tons of title II commodities valued at approximately \$6.1 million dollars.

As so frequently happens, regular title II programs in a country provide the material and logistical base from which to launch disaster assistance. Much credit goes to Catholic Relief Services' representatives in the U.S. and Nicaragua for the rapid U.S. response to this disaster.

Philippines.—As a result of the severe floods in several provinces of the country, which also seriously affected the capital city of Manila, the Government of the Philippines estimated in August 1972 that more than one million Filipinos had been evacuated from their homes and that many more have experienced severe losses of crops and property.

The extent of flood damage to communications, roads, bridges, and other property was estimated to exceed \$150 million. The extent of crop losses and

thus the affect on indigenous food supplies can not be calculated. The prolonged intensity of the rains and the extent of flooding was reported to have caused the greatest damage in the last 50 to 100 years.

In response to appeals for assistance, the U.S. Government programed 50,000 tons of title II foods in the last half of the year having an estimated value of about \$9 million. This U.S. contribution was made available to the Philippines for use in direct relief for flood victims or for use in flood-related food-for-work projects. To provide flexibility in meeting the humanitarian needs of differing situations in the affected areas the Philippines was authorized to borrow rice from commercial stocks in the country to be repaid with title II rice on an equal value basis.

Sudan.—In response to an urgent need in southern Sudan, 22,500 tons of title II food were made available for an estimated 300,000 destitute Sudanese. These persons, the victims of many years of internal strife, were returning to south Sudan after having fled to neighboring countries. The food, administered jointly by CRS, LWR, and CWS, is for the relief, resettlement, and rehabilitation of the refugees.

Zaire and Rwanda.—Civil strife in Burundi resulted in the exodus of thousands of citizens to adjoining countries. To assist in meeting urgent food requirements, 1,600 tons of title II foods were approved for distribution in east Zaire for an estimated 50,000 refugees. Similarly, in Rwanda, 327 metric tons of food were approved for an estimated 4,000 refugees.

West Africa Grain Stabilization Program (Mali, Senegal, Niger, Upper Volta)

During 1972, the second year of operation of this program, a total of 48,000 tons of food grain (all yellow sorghum except for 1,000 tons of corn) was approved as follows (in tons): Mali, 10,000; Senegal, 10,000; Niger, 13,000; Upper Volta, 15,000. The grain so provided may be sold for local currency at fair local market prices during the period prior to the annual harvest when local foodstuffs are gen-

erally scarce and prices highest. Proceeds set aside from sales are used to assist in establishing and operating the stabilization program. The principal purpose is to develop marketing systems and production incentives required to ensure the economic production of grain for local consumption.

Purchase of Title I Currencies

The countries where activities were sponsored in 1972, using U.S.-owned title I foreign currencies, as authorized by section 204 of Public Law 480, include India, Pakistan, and Tunisia. Obligations in 1972 under this authorization totaled the equivalent of about \$2.8 million. Of this amount, the obligation for projects in India amounted to slightly more than \$2.2 million, while obligations for activities in Pakistan and Tunisia totaled about \$0.5 million. Total obligations for the purchase of title I currencies since first authorized in 1964 approximate \$19.8 million.

In addition to the obligations under section 204 summarized above, approval was given in the late months of 1972 for the establishment of a discretionary fund in Pakistani rupees equivalent to \$1.0 million in support of title II program objectives in Pakistan.

In 1972, as in prior years, a wide range of title II program activities was financed with section 204 currency. A general description of the activities conducted with these currencies follows.

India.—The Indian Rupee equivalent of \$2.2 million was programed to enlarge water control and utilization activities, to expand nutrition education programs, to improve and increase storage facilities for title II commodities, to supply delivery equipment for school feeding programs, to improve community water supplies, and to construct kitchens for nutrition centers. The promotion of soybean production and research in soybean processing and use as an indigenous source of needed protein in the human diet illustrates how 204 funds are being used. These activities and others relating to increased food production assisted materially in the effective use of title II commodities provided under the program.

Pakistan.—As a result of the Indo-Pakistani war of December 1971, about 1,200,000 Pakistanis were

displaced from their homes along the border between India and Pakistan. The return of these persons to their homes was delayed following the cessation of hostilities until the Indo-Pakistani cease fire accords could be fully implemented. Under these conditions substantial amounts of title II commodities were made available through the World Food Program and also under bilateral arrangements to assist the Government of Pakistan in feeding these displaced Pakistanis. Among the commodities provided was 3,250 tons of crude, degummed vegetable oil. Section 204 rupees equivalent to \$370,000 were obligated to finance the cost of refining, packaging, and labeling this crude oil.

Tunisia.—During 1972, the Tunisian currency equivalent of \$178,000 was made available to CARE under the provisions of section 204 for the construction and renovation of 240 public wells in Tunisia. This activity is to extend over a period of three years.

World Food Program

The year 1972 marks ten years of progress for the World Food Program (WFP). Established in 1962 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization as an experiment in food distribution through a multinational agency, WFP became operational in 1963. The trial period proved sufficiently successful to warrant placing the program on a continuing basis in 1965. During the ensuing years, WFP has acquired broad experience in the field of food aid and gained international respect for its achievements.

Beginning with a target of \$100 million for its first three years of operation (1963–65), the 1971–72 biennium pledge target was set at \$300 million. The pledge target for the 1973–74 period has been raised to \$340 million.

The WFP provides food to developing countries for economic and social development projects and for emergency purposes. Special emphasis is given to projects related to preschool and school feeding activities, and to labor intensive and rural development projects. Projects are initiated by the host government and submitted to the WFP headquarters in Rome for review and subsequent approval by members of the Intergovernmental Committee

(IGC), a governing body of 24 member nations including the United States. If the project is approved, WFP requests one or more of its member nations to ship the required food. The WFP has project officers stationed in a number of the recipient countries to assist in the development of projects and to oversee their implementation.

A total of 78 countries were pledged to contribute to the organization's 1971-72 biennium targeted pledge of \$300 million. The 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.

For the 1971-72 biennium, the United States pledged a maximum contribution of \$125 million (\$85 million in commodities, \$37 million for shipping the commodities, and \$3 million in cash) towards the WFP pledge target. The U.S. pledge has been obligated, representing about 42 percent of the \$300 million target.

Resources from all donors available to the program since its inception through 1972 totaled \$744 million. Of this amount, \$534 million were in commodities and \$210 million in cash and services, the latter mainly comprised of ocean transportation. A further \$69 million worth of food grains has been made available to the program by the signatories of the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Agreement since 1967.

From the beginning of the program through 1972, a total of 548 economic and social development projects have been approved in 88 countries at a cost of \$1,194 million. Most projects cover a period of from 3 to 5 years. Therefore, the cost of projects approved through 1972 will temporarily exceed WFP resources to the extent given project periods extend beyond 1972.

The WFP projects exhibit the following regional pattern:

Latin American and Carribean—83 projects in 22 countries.

Near East and North Africa—116 projects in 11 countries.

West Africa—107 projects in 22 countries.

East Africa and Mediterranean Europe—99 projects in 17 countries.

Asian and Far East—143 projects in 16 countries.

In addition, 161 emergency operations have been undertaken in 74 countries at a cost of \$122 million.



WFP/FAO photo

Housing repair work in eastern Nigeria being carried out under the auspices of WFP and UNICEF.

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 tons of food grains in 1972. Shipments this year, as last year, were made under both title II and 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 multinational 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.

Parties to the Convention include Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the European Economic Community, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden,

Switzerland, and the United States. Denmark, Norway, and the United Kingdom which were members of the FAC of 1967, did not subscribe to the FAC, 1971. Under the new Convention the United States

provides 1.9 million tons annually of food grains to needy countries. The minimum annual contribution of parties other than the United States to the Convention totals 2.1 million tons per year.

**APPENDIX A Major U.S. Nonprofit Voluntary Organizations
Participating With U.S. Government in
Programing Title II Commodities, 1972**

American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee,
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 Associ-
ation of Evangelicals (WRC)

**Multilateral and Intergovernmental
Organizations Participating With U.S.
Government in Programing Title II
Commodities, 1972**

United Nations/FAO World Food Program
(WFP)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Relief and Work Agency
(UNRWA)
United Nation Relief Organizations Dacca
(UNROD)

**APPENDIX B
PROGRAM
AND
SHIPMENT
TABLES**

U.S. Farm Products Shipped Under Government Programs, Compared With Total Exports:

1. Value by calendar year, 1954–1972.
2. Cumulative value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955–1972.
3. Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1972.
4. Quantity by commodity, fiscal year 1972.
5. Value by commodity, fiscal year 1972.

Summary Tables for All Titles, Public Law 480

6. Gross cost of financing Public Law 480, by fiscal year, 1955–1972.
7. Cumulative quantity, by commodity, of shipments, 1954–1972.
8. Cumulative value, by commodity, of shipments, 1954–1972.

Title I, Sales Programs

9. Cumulative quantities, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954–1972.
10. Cumulative value, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954–1972.
11. Quantities of commodities programed, by country of destination, calendar year 1972.
12. Value of commodities programed, by country of destination, calendar year 1972.

Title I, Uses of Foreign Currencies

13. Cumulative value of specified foreign currency uses, by country of agreement, 1954–1972.
14. Status of foreign currencies, by country, as of June 30, 1972.
15. Status of foreign currencies, by specified use, as of June 30, 1972.

Title II, Foreign Donations

16. Value of commodities shipped, by type of program, fiscal year 1972.
17. Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972.
18. Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972.
19. Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1972.

Title III, Barter

20. Cumulative quantities of commodities exported under barter contracts.
21. Cumulative value by country of barter exports.
22. Value by purpose of barter contracts, calendar year 1972 and cumulative through 1972.
23. Types of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, by country, cumulative.
24. Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, calendar year 1972 and cumulative.

Table 1.—Value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972 ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) ⁵	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		Total Government programs	Commercial sales ⁴	Total agricultural exports	Public Law 480 as percent of total
1954 July-December.....			28	20	22	70	211	281	1,304	1,585	4
1955.....	263		56	186	262	767	351	1,118	2,081	3,199	24
1956.....	638		65	187	372	1,262	449	1,711	2,459	4,170	30
1957.....	760		39	175	244	1,218	318	1,536	2,970	4,506	27
1958.....	752		43	159	65	1,019	214	1,233	2,622	3,855	26
1959.....	732		32	111	175	1,050	158	1,208	2,747	3,955	27
1960.....	1,014		49	124	117	1,304	157	1,461	3,371	4,832	27
1961.....	878	1	93	151	181	1,304	179	1,483	3,541	5,024	26
1962.....	1,006	42	81	178	137	1,444	35	1,479	3,555	5,034	29
1963.....	1,161	52	99	160	37	1,509	11	1,520	4,064	5,584	27
1964.....	1,233	97	62	186	43	1,621	23	1,644	4,704	6,348	26
1965.....	899	152	73	180	19	1,323	26	1,349	4,880	6,229	21
1966.....	815	239	79	132	41	1,306	47	1,353	5,528	6,881	19
1967.....	736	194	108	179	13	1,230	33	1,263	5,117	6,380	19
1968.....	540	384	101	150	3	1,178	11	1,189	5,039	6,228	19
1969.....	337	428	103	153		1,021	(⁶)	1,021	4,915	5,936	17
1970.....	276	490	129	126		1,021	* 12	1,033	6,226	7,259	14
1971.....	174	518	139	152		983	86	1,069	6,629	7,698	13
1972 (preliminary).....	72	583	235	141		1,031	(⁶)	1,031	8,373	9,404	11
July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972.....	12,286	3,180	1,614	2,850	1,731	21,661	2,321	23,982	80,125	104,107	21

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.

⁶ Include shipments only for July-December 1970.

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 1969–72¹

[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).....	1,865.4	313.2	129.7	604.8	1,055.2	3,968.3	974.2	4,942.5	36,609.5	41,552.0
Austria.....	39.5		13.9	15.8	59.0	128.2	14.0	142.2	168.3	310.5
Belgium and Luxembourg ³.....				.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	2,421.8	2,544.0
Czechoslovakia.....			1.3			1.3		1.3	152.6	153.9
Denmark.....					10.6	10.6	3.6	14.2	1,175.2	1,189.4
Finland ³	41.2			1.4	7.9	50.5	1.8	52.3	193.1	245.4
France ³	35.6			5.3	63.5	104.4	244.1	348.5	1,947.4	2,295.9
Germany, East.....			.5			.5		.5	171.9	172.4
Germany, West ³	1.2		3.4	63.6	147.6	215.8	136.0	351.8	6,868.2	7,220.0
Hungary.....			4.5			4.5		4.5	112.9	117.4
Iceland ³	16.0	8.7				24.7	1.5	26.2	25.8	52.0
Ireland.....					43.3	43.3		43.3	372.7	416.0
Italy (including Trieste) ³	140.0		59.7	176.8	35.4	411.9	109.1	521.0	3,102.7	3,623.7
Netherlands ³.....	.3				143.3	143.6	11.6	155.2	6,778.6	6,933.8
Norway.....					29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	622.6	653.4
Poland and Danzig.....	498.2			60.2	9.1	567.5	2.4	569.9	520.9	1,090.8
Portugal.....	6.3	21.5		39.2	9.3	76.3		76.3	308.6	384.9
Spain ⁴	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	4.0	2,455.7
Sweden.....					14.5	14.5		14.5	840.1	854.6
Switzerland ^{3,4}					3.3	3.3		3.3	1,114.1	1,117.4
United Kingdom ³	48.1			.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	7,135.7	7,666.6
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....									413.5	413.5
Yugoslavia ³	572.0	275.9	29.3	124.7	19.6	1,021.5	79.5	1,101.0	366.5	1,467.5
Other Europe.....			13.9	4.3	2.7	20.9		20.9	152.3	173.2
Africa (total).....	329.8	266.3	351.1	290.4	55.2	1,292.8	85.8	1,378.6	1,648.6	3,027.2
Algeria.....		11.2	41.1	59.1	1.8	113.2		113.2	228.0	341.2
Angola.....					(⁵)	(⁵)		(⁵)	36.0	36.0
British East Africa and Tanganyika (Tanzania) ⁶.....			.7	15.8		16.5		16.5	33.9	50.4
British West Africa and Sierra Leone ³		2.5	(⁵)	9.0	.1	11.6		11.6	17.9	29.5
Canary Islands.....		1.3		(⁵)	14.0	15.3		15.3	76.9	92.2
Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi and Rwanda.....	78.5	31.3	12.7	21.9	3.2	147.6	2.2	149.8	65.8	215.6
Ethiopia.....	.8	6.0	8.2	3.0	.4	18.4	2.4	20.8	15.0	35.8
Ghana.....	35.9	27.0	2.8	10.4	4.7	80.8	1.7	82.5	93.2	175.7
Guinea ⁷	28.3	18.7	1.3	(⁵)		48.3		48.3	14.2	34.1
Kenya ⁸		11.9	2.6	5.1		19.6		19.6	10.7	30.3
Liberia.....		4.3	.3	3.2	.3	8.1		8.1	106.2	114.3
Libya.....			13.2	5.3	(⁵)	18.5	.2	18.7	41.6	60.3
Morocco.....	65.7	80.9	87.2	88.7	3.9	326.4	61.5	387.9	140.1	528.0
Mozambique.....					4.6	4.6		4.6	11.1	15.7
Nigeria.....			25.5	13.7	3.0	42.2	.2	42.4	180.7	223.1
South Africa, Republic of.....			3.8	.7	13.3	17.8		17.8	399.3	417.1
Sudan.....	24.0		.6	.4	.2	25.2		25.2	28.3	53.5
Tunisia.....	90.0	63.2	98.6	20.1	1.4	273.3	6.5	279.8	39.6	319.4
Western Africa, not elsewhere classified ¹⁰.....	.6		17.5	10.5	3.2	31.8	7.0	38.8	47.8	86.6
Zambia, South Rhodesia, and Malawi ¹¹.....			.2	.5	.5	1.2	3.6	4.8	19.4	24.2
Other African countries.....	6.0	8.0	34.8	23.0	.6	72.4	.5	72.9	71.3	144.2

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 1969-72¹—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
Near East and Southern Asia (total)	6,885.7	1,075.1	339.7	865.1	174.7	9,340.3	372.6	9,712.9	2,750.8	12,463.7
Afghanistan.....	1.0	17.4	41.3	1.6	.....	61.3	.5	61.8	* -5.2	56.6
Bahrain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(*)	(*)	.....	(*)	20.0	20.0
Ceylon.....	29.6	58.1	8.6	37.8	1.3	135.4	2.2	137.6	24.8	162.4
Greece.....	118.8	25.3	1.4	87.1	12.7	245.3	82.3	327.6	191.6	519.2
India ³	3,869.2	408.4	93.2	448.4	65.4	4,884.6	107.8	4,992.4	362.0	5,354.4
Iran.....	53.3	54.2	13.9	16.4	.8	138.6	2.2	140.8	240.9	381.7
Iraq.....	.....	12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6	.....	21.6	42.1	63.7
Israel.....	313.3	206.0	.5	18.3	47.1	585.2	86.0	671.2	581.4	1,252.6
Jordan.....	5.9	7.3	33.1	16.6	1.7	64.6	.....	64.6	85.6	150.2
Kuwait.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.....	.1	64.0	64.1
Lebanon ³.....	.....	12.5	9.8	2.2	4.5	29.0	.....	29.0	189.5	218.5
Pakistan ³	1,237.0	175.6	77.2	40.4	.1	1,530.3	24.7	1,555.0	196.9	1,751.9
Saudia Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.8	275.9	276.7
Syrian Arab Republic.....	32.6	.4	14.7	2.0	7.3	57.0	.....	57.0	44.0	101.0
Turkey.....	465.4	84.7	27.0	65.9	17.6	660.6	52.2	712.8	34.5	747.3
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....	757.7	12.7	12.4	116.6	12.3	911.7	10.3	922.0	356.7	1,278.7
Other Near East and Southern Asia.....	1.9	.....	4.4	7.7	.2	14.2	4.4	18.6	46.1	64.7
Far East and Pacific (total)	2,389.9	936.2	364.4	454.6	264.1	4,409.2	820.0	5,229.2	17,075.3	22,304.5
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.4	8.4	.....	8.4	613.7	622.1
Burma ²	46.0	.....	.....	5.6	.....	51.6	.....	51.6	* -14.4	37.2
French Pacific Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.0	30.0
Hong Kong ³.....	.....	.....	1.6	29.4	14.8	45.8	.....	45.8	759.3	805.1
Indonesia ³	274.3	515.8	24.3	29.4	1.7	845.5	1.4	846.9	* -28.4	818.5
Japan ²	135.0	.....	22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	12,045.1	12,437.9
Korea, Republic of ³	750.2	305.2	162.9	126.9	6.2	1,351.4	304.8	1,656.2	731.5	2,387.7
Malaysia ¹².....	.....	.....	1.5	12.2	1.2	14.9	.....	14.9	223.6	238.5
Nansei and Nanpo Islands.....	.....	8.4	6.1	20.5	.8	35.8	.....	35.8	210.0	245.8
New Zealand and Western Samoa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.3	.....	.3	134.6	134.9
Philippines ²	50.5	56.8	3.4	77.4	16.0	204.1	86.5	290.6	968.6	1,259.2
Taiwan ¹¹	244.1	44.0	21.2	64.4	16.1	389.8	.....	389.8	1,151.6	1,541.4
Thailand.....	4.1	.....	.....	4.7	4.5	13.3	267.4	280.7	70.1	350.8
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	1.0	.....	1.0	27.4	28.4
Vietnam ¹²	877.4	3.9	111.0	32.5	(*)	1,024.8	87.9	1,112.7	95.8	1,208.5
Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia ³	8.3	2.1	4.9	26.1	.....	41.4	36.9	78.3	16.2	94.5
Other Far East and Pacific.....	.....	.....	5.4	8.6	.4	14.4	9.0	23.4	40.6	64.0
Latin America (total)	802.9	353.2	165.8	592.7	170.3	2,084.9	96.4	2,181.3	7,817.2	9,998.5
Argentina.....	29.9	.....	12.3	.....	(*)	42.2	2.0	44.2	68.1	112.3
Bahamas.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	(*)	.2	.....	.2	241.4	241.6
Barbados.....	.....	.....	.1	(*)	(*)	.1	.....	.1	38.7	38.8
Bermuda.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.....	.1	105.1	105.2
Bolivia.....	34.0	23.2	1.0	17.6	7.9	83.7	28.9	112.6	65.3	177.9
Brazil.....	474.2	132.4	75.5	126.8	63.4	872.3	2.2	874.5	425.7	1,300.2
British Guiana.....	.....	.6	.6	1.2	(*)	2.4	.....	2.4	61.2	63.6
British Honduras.....	.....	.....	.2	2.0	.1	2.3	.....	2.3	33.5	35.8
Canal Zone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.....	.1	29.4	29.5
Chile.....	81.8	57.7	10.9	79.9	4.4	234.7	10.3	245.0	216.8	461.8
Colombia.....	60.1	40.3	13.9	94.7	15.4	224.4	6.6	231.0	325.7	556.7
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	2.2	5.4	1.0	8.6	.2	8.8	114.0	122.8
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.5	5.5	6.0	.....	6.0	843.6	849.6
Dominican Republic.....	.....	52.8	4.4	31.9	1.3	90.4	30.7	121.1	197.9	319.0
Ecuador.....	10.8	12.8	1.1	29.5	.3	54.5	.....	54.5	114.7	169.2
El Salvador.....	.....	.7	1.3	25.6	.8	28.4	.6	29.0	108.9	137.9
Guatemala.....	.....	1.1	2.0	19.6	4.4	27.1	8.4	35.5	171.1	206.6

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 1969-72 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
Haiti.....			2.7	14.9	6.4	24.0	.1	24.1	123.8	147.9
Honduras.....			.3	8.0	.3	8.6	.4	9.0	85.9	94.9
Jamaica.....		.5	6.0	13.2	2.0	21.7	.1	21.8	307.8	329.6
Leeward and Windward Islands.....				3.9	.1	4.0		4.0	43.1	47.1
Mexico.....	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	1,428.5	1,506.7
Netherlands Antilles.....					(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	184.6	184.6
Nicaragua.....				7.6	.7	8.3	.1	8.4	83.7	92.1
Panama.....				9.7	.2	9.9		9.9	239.2	249.1
Paraguay.....	14.7	10.4	.5	9.5	(³)	35.1	.1	35.2	2.5	37.7
Peru.....	38.3	1.8	26.3	31.7	32.5	130.6	.1	130.7	354.8	485.5
Surinam.....			.2	.6	(³)	.8		.8	51.9	52.7
Trinidad and Tobago.....			.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.6	6.8	177.1	183.9
Uruguay.....	34.5	18.9	.8	5.6	1.4	61.2		61.2	41.6	102.8
Venezuela.....			1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7		21.7	1,510.1	1,531.8
Other Latin America.....			.5	1.2	.4	2.1		2.1	21.5	23.6
North America (total).....					3.5	3.5		3.5	9,560.9	9,564.4
Canada.....					3.4	3.4		3.4	9,560.2	9,563.6
Other North America.....					.1	.1		.1	.7	.8
Country of destination not reported (total).....			208.6			208.6	4.0	212.6	-151.8	60.8
Total, all countries.....	12,273.7	2,944.0	1,559.3	2,807.6	1,723.0	21,307.6	2,353.0	23,660.6	75,310.5	98,971.1

¹ Estimated export market value.

² Exports after Dec. 31, 1962, under barter contracts which result in balance of payments benefits, and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480, are shown in column headed "Outside specified Government programs."

³ Under local currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to 3d 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 agreement country and excluded from exports to the processing country.

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 Spain and is not included in the value shown for Switzerland.

⁵ Less than \$50,000.

⁶ Included Kenya prior to 1964-65.

⁷ Data for 1964-65 through 1971-72. 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.

⁹ Data for 1964-65 through 1971-72. Included in British East Africa and Tanganyika during prior years.

¹⁰ Includes Mali, Niger, 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 3.—Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1972

[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).....		615		244		859		859	3, 263, 120	3, 263, 979
Austria.....									9, 365	9, 365
Belgium and Luxembourg.....									147, 838	147, 838
Czechoslovakia.....									21, 530	21, 530
Denmark.....									101, 393	101, 393
Finland.....									14, 694	14, 694
France.....									214, 074	214, 074
Germany, East.....									18, 408	18, 408
Germany, West.....									607, 265	607, 265
Hungary.....									15, 472	15, 472
Iceland.....		615				615		615	1, 356	1, 971
Ireland.....									21, 311	21, 311
Italy.....									305, 600	305, 600
Netherlands.....									616, 398	616, 398
Norway.....									47, 453	47, 453
Poland and Danzig.....									63, 143	63, 143
Portugal.....									55, 462	55, 462
Spain.....									200, 833	200, 833
Sweden.....									56, 160	56, 160
Switzerland.....									103, 627	103, 627
United Kingdom.....									429, 914	429, 914
U.S.S.R.....									136, 030	136, 030
Yugoslavia.....									46, 705	46, 705
Other Europe.....				244		244		244	29, 089	29, 333
Africa (total).....		54, 133	23, 867	19, 910		97, 910	4, 269	102, 179	175, 390	277, 569
Algeria.....									37, 936	37, 936
Angola.....									2, 818	2, 818
Tanzania.....			151	1, 203		1, 354		1, 354	6, 917	8, 271
British West Africa.....				4		4		4	7 — 4	
Sierra Leone.....		272	20	1, 602		1, 894		1, 894	1, 905	3, 799
Canary Islands.....									6, 266	6, 266
Zaire (Congo Kinshasa).....		2, 022	696	329		3, 047		3, 047	4, 766	7, 813
Burundi, Rwanda.....			239	704		943		943	127	1, 070
Ethiopia.....			690	69		759		759	7 — 91	668
Ghana.....		5, 657	36	1, 157		6, 850	870	7, 720	3, 464	11, 184
Guinea.....		4, 491	836			5, 327		5, 327	249	5, 576
Kenya.....			310	536		846		846	2, 219	3, 065
Liberia.....		1, 279	221	435		1, 935		1, 935	7, 637	9, 572
Libya.....									4, 181	4, 181
Morocco.....		26, 879	5, 640	7, 828		40, 347	3, 203	43, 550	12, 856	56, 406
Mozambique.....									308	308
Nigeria.....			409	226		635	186	821	26, 372	27, 193
South Africa, Republic of.....									28, 531	28, 531
Sudan.....				87		87		87	8, 564	8, 651
Tunisia.....		13, 533	1, 165	2, 072		16, 770	10	16, 780	9, 424	26, 204
Western Africa (not elsewhere classified).....			4, 009	1, 029		5, 038		5, 038	7 — 133	4, 905
Zambia.....			75			75		75	374	449
Rhodesia.....									32	32
Malawi.....			6	165		171		171	7 — 78	93
Other African countries.....			9, 364	2, 464		11, 828		11, 828	10, 750	22, 578

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 1972—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480					Mutual Security (AID) programs ^a	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 ⁵	All
Near East and Southern Asia (total).....	25,544	185,507	70,717	73,796	-----	355,564	30,281	385,845	384,037	769,882
Afghanistan.....	-----	6,074	8,214	80	-----	14,368	-----	14,368	⁷ -2,985	11,383
Bahrain.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	995	995
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	-----	18,561	380	1,701	-----	20,642	-----	20,642	891	21,533
Greece.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22,462	22,462
India.....	8,789	32,787	45,622	60,534	-----	147,732	16,722	164,454	28,497	192,951
Iran.....	-----	13,627	409	108	-----	14,144	-----	14,144	61,444	75,588
Iraq.....	-----	-----	218	238	-----	456	-----	456	6,116	6,572
Israel.....	-----	51,805	-----	1,268	-----	53,073	-----	53,073	60,077	113,150
Jordan.....	-----	1,760	2,163	791	-----	4,714	-----	4,714	4,594	9,308
Kuwait.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,009	5,009
Lebanon.....	-----	6,281	1,246	159	-----	7,686	-----	7,686	18,907	26,593
Pakistan.....	16,755	50,506	10,430	762	-----	78,453	4,170	82,623	85,956	168,579
Saudi Arabia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30,510	30,510
Syrian Arab Republic.....	-----	-----	-----	297	-----	297	-----	297	10,950	11,247
Turkey.....	-----	4,106	1,250	6,773	-----	12,129	9,389	21,518	2,702	24,220
Egypt.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	44,524	44,524
Other Near East and Southern Asia.....	-----	-----	785	1,085	-----	1,870	-----	1,870	3,388	5,258
Far East and Pacific (total).....	119,249	263,161	23,727	11,777	-----	417,914	32,792	450,706	1,722,667	2,173,373
Australia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31,558	31,558
Burma.....	-----	-----	-----	726	-----	726	-----	726	⁷ -278	448
French Pacific Islands.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,897	2,897
Hong Kong.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	55,839	55,839
Indonesia.....	-----	96,569	4,452	4,027	-----	105,048	-----	105,048	15,309	120,357
Japan.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,163,038	1,163,038
Korea, Republic of.....	6,405	140,382	9,109	975	-----	156,871	21,931	178,802	138,115	316,917
Malaysia.....	-----	-----	80	567	-----	647	-----	647	11,582	12,229
Nansei Islands.....	-----	-----	1,060	-----	-----	1,060	-----	1,060	11,841	12,901
New Zealand.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,109	9,109
Philippines.....	-----	20,230	146	3,726	-----	24,102	-----	24,102	58,745	82,847
Taiwan.....	5,389	-----	3,620	-----	-----	9,009	-----	9,009	159,947	168,956
Thailand.....	-----	-----	-----	781	-----	781	-----	781	49,251	50,032
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3,444	3,444
South Vietnam.....	100,010	3,930	4,276	507	-----	108,723	10,841	119,564	⁷ -2,276	117,288
Laos.....	-----	-----	984	292	-----	1,276	-----	1,276	411	1,687
Khmer Republic (Cambodia).....	7,445	2,050	-----	19	-----	9,514	20	9,534	⁷ -2,515	7,019
Other Far East and Pacific.....	-----	-----	-----	157	-----	157	-----	157	16,650	16,807
Latin America (total).....	-----	26,378	18,106	45,924	-----	90,408	67	90,475	671,466	761,941
Argentina.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,172	9,172
Bahamas.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	28,948	28,948
Barbados.....	-----	-----	68	-----	-----	68	-----	68	4,276	4,344
Bermuda.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	9,174	9,174
Bolivia.....	-----	4,085	624	1,779	-----	6,488	⁸ -250	6,238	4,749	10,987
Brazil.....	-----	1,155	6,468	5,742	-----	13,365	-----	13,365	45,605	58,970
Guyana.....	-----	-----	329	-----	-----	329	-----	329	4,383	4,712
British Honduras.....	-----	-----	-----	245	-----	245	-----	245	3,010	3,255
Canal Zone.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chile.....	-----	-----	114	4,524	-----	4,638	70	4,708	16,091	20,799
Colombia.....	-----	2,626	4,061	9,280	-----	15,967	136	16,103	37,728	53,831
Costa Rica.....	-----	-----	83	1,121	-----	1,204	27	1,231	8,321	9,552
Cuba.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dominican Republic.....	-----	11,958	52	6,500	-----	18,510	3	18,513	29,154	47,667
Ecuador.....	-----	4,347	160	2,157	-----	6,664	-----	6,664	12,503	19,167
El Salvador.....	-----	-----	70	1,432	-----	1,502	-----	1,502	7,198	8,700
Guatemala.....	-----	-----	19	3,226	-----	3,245	25	3,270	14,073	17,343

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 1972—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 ⁴	Barter ⁶	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁷	All
Haiti.....			21	1,677		1,698		1,698	7,393	9,091
Honduras.....			24	1,160		1,184	34	1,218	8,129	9,347
Jamaica.....		529	1,126	485		2,140		2,140	37,839	39,979
Leeward and Windward Islands.....				501		501		501	5,012	5,513
Mexico.....									130,779	130,779
Netherlands Antilles.....									16,004	16,004
Nicaragua.....			25	919		944		944	6,304	7,248
Panama.....				1,169		1,169		1,169	27,017	28,186
Paraguay.....		1,678	100	912		2,690	22	2,712	263	2,975
Peru.....			2,798	2,297		5,095		5,095	59,842	64,937
Surinam.....			86			86		86	5,423	5,509
Trinidad and Tobago.....			10	139		149		149	17,781	17,930
Uruguay.....			526	659		1,185		1,185	1,281	2,466
Venezuela.....			1,342			1,342		1,342	110,787	112,129
Other Latin America.....									3,227	3,227
North America (total).....									804,753	804,753
Canada.....									804,735	804,735
Other North America.....									18	18
Country of destination not reported (total).....			91,446			91,446		91,446	-91,446	
Total all countries.....	144,793	529,794	227,863	151,651		1,054,101	67,409	1,121,510	6,929,989	8,051,499

¹ Authorized by title I, 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 I, 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 Expenditures under commodity (nonprofit) 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 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 Net adjustment from a previous period.

⁹ Donations through the United Nations for the following: UNRWA—Relief and Works Agency 11,196,000, UNICEF—Childrens Fund 17,543,000, and UNRDO—Relief Operations of Dacca 62,707,000.

Table 4.—U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports; quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1972

[Thousand units]

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID) ⁶	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 ⁵	All
Cattle, live.....	Number.....						(⁷)		168	168
Breeding chicks.....	do.....						414		14,197	14,611
Milk, evaporated or condensed.....	Pound.....	19,116						19,116	33,671	52,787
Milk, nonfat dry.....	do.....	22,302		77,222	177,333			276,857	79,885	356,742
Wheat (60 lb).....	Bushel.....	20,882	132,059	26,793	5,505		754	185,993	390,044	576,037
Rice, milled.....	Hundredweight.....	3,589	14,347	5,463			3,133	26,532	11,060	37,592
Barley (48 lb).....	Bushel.....								48,071	48,071
Corn (56 lb).....	do.....	3,526	23,886	2,910				30,322	630,912	661,234
Oats (32 lb).....	do.....								22,697	22,697
Grain sorghums (56 lb).....	do.....		20,527	3,910				24,437	79,056	103,493
Wheat flour.....	Hundredweight.....	786	7,158	4,853	3,289			16,086	4,015	20,101
Cornmeal.....	do.....			361	410				771	933
Bulgur wheat.....	Pound.....		11,014	276,016	226,631			513,661	18,982	484,679
Ro'led wheat.....	do.....			3,926	3,216			7,142	3,573	10,715
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	do.....			2,057	30,889			32,946	21,174	54,120
Infants and dietetic foods.....	do.....						3,730	3,730	223,285	227,015
Corn-soya-milk.....	do.....			129,350	318,140			447,490	20,349	427,141
Wheat-soya-blend.....	do.....			72,641	65,410			138,051	23,804	114,247
Soybean oil cake and meal.....	Short ton.....						41	41	4,138	4,179
Soy flour.....	Pound.....			8,726	30			8,756	166,297	175,053
Feeds and fodders.....	do.....						(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Tallow, inedible.....	Pound.....		3,258				348,796	352,054	1,964,187	2,316,241
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	do.....	17,542	4,804					22,345	535,091	557,440
Cattle hides.....	Number.....						14	14	16,605	16,619
Cotton.....	Running bale.....	182	385					567	2,765	3,332
Soybean oil.....	Pound.....	53,815	362,103	278,746	133,815		33,192	861,671	700,175	1,561,846
Cottonseed oil.....	do.....	882	8,755					9,637	447,965	457,602
Citric acids.....	do.....						1,440	1,440	8,422	9,862
Fatty acids.....	do.....						1,227	1,227	5,204	6,431

¹ Authorized by title I, 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 I, 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 Less than 500.

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

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Total exports include those reported by Census plus Government-to-government donations. Nonrelief shipments of these items are not separately reported by Census.

¹¹ 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, 1972

[Millions of dollars]

Commodity	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID) ⁶	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 ⁵	All
Cattle, live.....						0.1	0.1	31.2	31.3
Breeding chicks.....						.4	.4	15.1	15.5
Milk, evaporated or condensed.....	5.6						5.6	6.2	11.8
Milk, nonfat dry.....	6.7		25.2	58.4			90.3	12.0	102.3
Wheat (60 lb).....	34.4	216.4	46.5	9.4		1.3	308.0	657.4	965.4
Rice, milled.....	75.8	101.8	48.8			21.9	198.3	108.4	306.7
Barley (48 lb).....								49.7	49.7
Corn (56 lb).....	5.3	33.0	4.4				42.7	865.2	907.9
Oats (32 lb).....								14.0	14.0
Grain sorghums (56 lb).....		29.0	6.4				35.4	111.2	146.6
Wheat flour.....	3.1	28.4	19.0	13.2			63.7	17.9	81.6
Cornmeal.....			1.6	1.9			3.5	4.0	7.5
Bulgur wheat.....		.4	11.6	9.3			21.3	1.2	21.1
Rollod wheat.....			.2	.1			.3	.6	.9
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....			.1	1.7			1.8	1.5	3.3
Infants' and dietetic foods.....						2.5	2.5	33.8	36.3
Corn-soya-milk.....			14.1	27.6			41.7	1.4	40.3
Wheat-soya-blend.....			6.0	4.8			10.8	1.7	9.1
Soybean oil cake and meal.....						3.7	3.7	374.2	377.9
Soya flour.....			.9	(10)			.9	10.1	11.0
Feeds and fodders.....						3.1	3.1	134.8	137.9
Tallow, inedible.....		.3				27.9	28.2	160.7	188.9
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	18.0	4.5					22.5	547.4	569.9
Cattle hides.....						.1	.1	157.2	157.3
Cotton.....	32.2	64.0					96.2	433.3	529.5
Soybean oil.....	11.0	46.1	43.1	25.3		4.3	129.8	94.5	224.3
Cottonseed oil.....	.2	1.3					1.5	66.9	68.4
Citric acids.....						.4	.4	3.0	3.4
Fatty acids.....						.5	.5	1.6	2.1
Other.....	2.5	4.6				1.2	8.3	3,021.3	3,029.6
Total.....	144.8	529.8	227.9	151.7		67.4	1,121.6	6,929.9	8,051.5

¹ Authorized by title I, 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 I, 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 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.

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 Total exports include those reported by Census plus Government-to-Government donations. Nonrelief shipments of these items are not separately reported by Census.

¹⁰ Less than \$50,000.

¹¹ Cotton products.

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, 1972

[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.....	155.0	614.9	524.4			1,294.3
1973 through Dec. 31, 1972.....	2.6	319.7	143.1			465.4
Total.....	17,992.4	3,847.6	4,333.1	2,582.1	1,466.3	30,221.5

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 or 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 7.—Public Law 480, exports—quantities of commodities shipped, Jul 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972

[In thousands of units]

Commodity and 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).....	3,798,521	819,388	304,005	44,484	350,898	5,317,296
Wheat flour (pound).....	12,039,275	4,385,856	6,873,035	12,358,064	760,900	36,417,130
Bulgur wheat (pound).....	13,020	452,578	1,273,491	2,941,867		4,680,956
Rolled wheat (pound).....			121,622	484,635		606,257
Corn (bushel).....	258,480	114,820	113,733	9,513	239,422	735,968
Barley (bushel).....	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,007	270,888
Grain sorghums (bushel).....	235,020	103,024	26,902	2,641	26,102	493,689
Oats (bushel).....	6,807		2,032		41,961	50,800
Rolled oats (pound).....			152,069	177,200		329,269
Rye (bushel).....	4,737				14,265	19,002
Mixed feed grains (pound).....		3,940				3,940
Rye flour (pound).....			1,100			1,100
Cornmeal (pound).....	2,600		754,731	4,271,116		5,028,447
Rice (hundredweight).....	142,201	78,612	10,929	7,712	4,444	243,898
Fats and oils:						
Lard (pound).....	213,161	2,526				215,687
Tallow (pound).....	1,823,726	333,852				2,157,578
Soybean oil (pound).....	6,859,684	2,054,682	770,732	1,212,457		10,897,555
Cottonseed oil (pound).....	1,603,710	32,302	87,921	267,516	34,731	2,026,180
Linseed oil (pound).....	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oil, other (pound).....			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).....			9,502	144		9,646
Flaxseed (bushel).....					897	897
Oilseed meal (pound).....		54,776			2,403	57,179
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed) (pound).....	570,625	4,700				575,325
Milk (nonfat dry) (pound).....	357,224	10,897	1,086,084	6,621,370	129,340	8,204,915
Milk (whole dry) (pound).....	20,856	48				20,904
Milk (dry, modified) (pound).....	55					55
Cheese (pound).....	20,679		66,688	616,653	9,836	713,856
Butter (pound).....	34,073		36,620	302,309	23,183	396,185
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee (pound).....	16,951	3,862	10,419	331,050		362,282
Other dairy products (pound).....	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:						
Beef (pound).....	118,638					118,638
Pork products (pound).....	19,991					19,991
Poultry (pound).....	35,416	198				35,614
Dried eggs (pound).....	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:						
Dried fruits (pound).....	44,896					44,896
Fresh canned fruits and juices (pound).....	100,905					100,905
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 (hundredweight).....	24					24
Other:						
Blended foods (pound).....			570,807	1,615,542		2,186,349
Cotton (including linters) (ball).....	12,517	2,847	99		2,526	17,989
Cotton products (fabric, yarn) (pound).....	18,070	55,948	411			74,429
Wool (pound).....					11,976	11,976
Tobacco (pound).....	552,526	82,142			196,658	831,326
Seeds (hundredweight).....	10					10
Cattle hides (number).....	9	9				18
Total, thousand metric tons.....	139,810	35,634	18,228	16,263	23,333	233,268

¹ Excludes exports after Dec. 31, 1962, made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

Table 8.—Public Law 480, exports value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972

[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
Grain and products:						
Wheat.....	6,361,436	1,343,647	539,484	82,955	607,767	8,935,289
Wheat flour.....	432,145	163,020	272,011	539,866	25,196	1,432,238
Bulgur wheat.....	435	17,393	56,283	125,539		199,650
Rolled wheat.....			5,142	22,757		27,899
Corn.....	354,304	162,066	104,436	14,123	313,503	948,432
Barley.....	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums.....	286,914	133,046	38,258	3,647	138,825	600,690
Oats.....	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Rolled oats.....			10,082	10,738		20,820
Rye.....	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains.....		212				212
Rye flour.....			183			183
Cornmeal.....	99		29,528	170,096		199,723
Rice.....	1,008,563	579,339	85,586	55,854	15,155	1,744,497
Fats and oils:						
Lard.....	29,970	294				30,264
Tallow.....	138,697	25,591				164,288
Soybean oil.....	840,560	243,270	112,471	201,376		1,397,677
Cottonseed oil.....	229,511	3,835	17,617	45,706	3,966	300,635
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.....			940	13		953
Flaxseed.....					2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal.....		2,056			50	2,106
Diary products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	130,331	883				131,214
Milk (nonfat dry).....	39,716	1,126	207,253	862,239	9,084	1,119,418
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.....			50,049	131,100		181,149
Cotton (including linters).....	1,691,055	384,773	15,269		320,972	2,412,069
Cotton products (fabric, yarn).....	16,953	48,094	487			65,534
Wool.....					7,029	7,029
Tobacco.....	414,475	75,379			126,206	616,060
Seeds.....	394					394
Cattle hides.....	79	65				144
Total.....	12,277,061	3,203,532	1,619,154	2,757,644	1,731,178	21,588,569

¹ Excludes exports after Dec. 31, 1962, made under barter contracts which result in balance-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

Table 9.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programmed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972 (by country of destination)

(In thousands)

Area and country	Wheat and wheat products (bushels)	Feedgrains (bushels)	Rice (hundred weight)	Cotton (bales)	Tobacco (pounds)	Fats and oils (pounds)	Dairy products (pounds)	Other (pounds)
Europe (total).....	444, 577	152, 897	498	3, 628. 3	177, 882	3, 485, 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, 526	4, 246	33	5. 5	6, 583	5, 732		13, 067
Italy.....	897	3, 705		508. 8	26, 015	253, 532		29
Netherlands.....				1. 8				
Poland.....	151, 601	53, 946	465	890. 2	8, 378	428, 579	40, 785	
Portugal.....	16, 454	21, 810						
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, 680
Africa (total).....	149, 402	32, 136	10, 729	510. 5	33, 949	1, 147, 346	42, 973	62, 612
Algeria.....	6, 985							
EACSO.....	1, 440							
Ethiopia.....	356			50. 1				
Ghana.....	7, 147	346	825	181. 6	5, 668	98, 434	2, 311	34, 527
Guinea.....	6, 361	47	3, 714	32. 6		49, 885	7, 350	220
Ivory Coast.....			1, 316			5, 291		
Kenya.....		8, 354						
Liberia.....	27	67	522					
Mali.....	458							
Morocco.....	60, 798			100. 7	441	348, 490		
Senegal.....			522					
Sierra Leone.....	517	12	161	. 3	376	1, 532		
Somali Republic.....	201					4, 850		
Sudan.....	11, 229	7, 874			440			
Tunisia.....	38, 011	12, 602		44. 0	1, 197	638, 864		1, 410
Zaire (Congo).....	15, 872	2, 834	3, 669	101. 2	25, 827		33, 312	26, 455
Near East-South Asia (total).....	3, 469, 973	601, 611	59, 497	3, 569. 3	129, 448	6, 947, 948	328, 350	99, 459
Afghanistan.....	10, 114					23, 882		
Cyprus.....	1, 084							
Greece.....	22, 586	55, 135				179, 897	36, 817	
India.....	1, 996, 904	230, 403	40, 427	3, 236. 5	15, 442	1, 516, 537	82, 232	882
Iran.....	57, 082	5, 770				258, 065	1, 543	
Iraq.....	6, 397				1, 764			220
Israel.....	108, 557	225, 946	785	33. 0	4, 891	534, 737	128, 309	48, 502
Jordan.....	7, 034	1, 035						
Lebanon.....	5, 255	3, 124		5. 0				
Pakistan.....	604, 918	18, 652	14, 579	294. 8	25, 119	2, 543, 705	62, 033	88
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	50, 978	380	1, 985					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	15, 991	3, 582	256		661			
Turkey.....	223, 825	16, 267	561			1, 164, 702	8, 598	21, 385
Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR).....	359, 248	41, 317	904		81, 571	726, 423	8, 818	28, 382
Far East-Pacific (total).....	522, 268	120, 204	173, 992	8, 177. 8	295, 081	762, 127	656, 704	276, 730
Burma.....				288. 3	2, 740	110	11, 023	882
Indonesia.....	70, 306		61, 744	1, 987. 2	32, 518			49, 659
Japan.....	36, 979	10, 066	2, 143	319. 4	9, 700			
KHmer Rep. (Cambodia).....	2, 793		1, 674	41. 6	7, 165	8, 818		11, 900
Korea.....	267, 745	72, 746	36, 642	2, 916. 0	8, 598	288, 538	1, 102	14, 991
Philippines.....		11, 939	6, 436	531. 0	24, 031	6, 835	15, 432	220
Ryukyu Islands.....	940	260	1, 017	4. 9	816	1, 102		8, 818
Taiwan (China).....	66, 341	2, 621		1, 026. 8	29, 011	264, 261	4, 392	190, 260
Thailand.....	1, 102				16, 773		838	
Vietnam.....	82, 062	22, 572	64, 336	1, 062. 6	163, 729	192, 463	623, 917	

Table 9.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programmed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972 (by country of destination)—Continued

[In thousands]

Area and country	Wheat and wheat products (bushels)	Feedgrains (bushels)	Rice (hundred weight)	Cotton (bales)	Tobacco (pounds)	Fats and oils (pounds)	Dairy products (pounds)	Other (pounds)
Latin America (total).....	530, 817	48, 256	3, 786	376. 2	45, 022	942, 644	37, 104	60, 783
Argentina.....			60			208, 778		
Bolivia.....	31, 265		60	32. 4	1, 267	6, 217	8, 841	
Brazil.....	350, 368	370			249	86, 862	5, 732	16, 976
Chile.....	46, 171	12, 738		204. 8	7, 657	203, 313	14, 992	882
Colombia.....	39, 745	2, 166		71. 5	12, 200	123, 680	2, 425	
Dominican Republic.....	15, 340	943	1, 907	9. 0	5, 823	119, 156		
Ecuador.....	6, 489			7. 1	7, 410	101, 610		
El Salvador.....	367							
Guatemala.....						20, 839		
Guyana.....	236				297	4, 949		6, 613
Jamaica.....		551						
Mexico.....		18, 995						
Paraguay.....	14, 410	6				3, 527	882	
Peru.....	14, 587		1, 695			44, 974	966	
Uruguay.....	11, 839	12, 487		51. 4	10, 119	18, 739	3, 266	36, 312
Grand total.....	5, 117, 037	1 955, 104	248, 502	16, 262. 1	681, 382	1 13, 285, 574	1 1, 111, 428	1 880, 397

1 See table below:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	414, 259
Barley.....	147, 831
Grain sorghum.....	384, 312
Oats.....	3, 893
Rye.....	4, 736
Mixed live-stock feeds.....	73
Total.....	955, 104

2 See table below:

	Thousand pounds
Soybean oil.....	8, 718, 447
Cottonseed oil.....	1, 953, 051
Tallow.....	2, 387, 001
Lard.....	219, 580
Linseed oil.....	7, 495
Total.....	13, 285, 574

3 See table below:

	Thousand bushels
Nonfat dry milk.....	450, 671
Condensed milk.....	481, 310
Evaporated milk.....	77, 470
Dry whole milk.....	23, 964
Any milk fat/butter fat.....	5, 700

Butter.....	33, 068
Butter oil.....	2, 645
Cheese.....	22, 025
Ghee.....	12, 520
Dry modified milk.....	55
Whey.....	2, 000
Total.....	1, 111, 428

4 See table below:

	Thousand pounds
Poultry.....	34, 010
Pork.....	20, 062
Beef.....	120, 593
Dried peas and beans, lentils.....	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.....	58, 559
Soybeans.....	199, 077
Soybean meal.....	54, 675
Total.....	880, 397

Table 10.—Title I Public Law 480—Value of commodities programmed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972 (by country of destination)

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total		Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oil	Dairy products	Other
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost, ¹ including ocean transportation								
Europe (total).....	2,238.9	3,133.9	891.8	199.7	3.3	526.0	127.7	444.4	3.7	42.3
Austria.....	39.5	60.1	6.9	15.7		9.5	3.8	3.4		.2
Finland.....	41.2	56.5	10.5	2.3		11.4	14.4			2.6
France.....	35.6	47.3				23.0	12.6			
Germany.....	1.2	1.2								1.2
Iceland.....	26.0	30.4	8.9	6.6	.3	.9	7.1	.8		1.4
Italy.....	140.1	184.3	1.5	4.9		76.9	20.4	36.4		(*)
Netherlands.....	.2	.3				.2				
Poland.....	499.2	749.1	250.5	67.0	3.0	124.4	6.7	44.4	3.2	
Portugal.....	57.8	75.0	27.8	30.0						
Spain.....	501.1	590.7	18.3	73.2		118.8	24.7	246.9		19.2
United Kingdom.....	48.1	48.5					38.0			10.1
Yugoslavia.....	848.9	1,290.5	567.4			160.9		112.5	.5	7.6
Africa (total).....	640.5	768.7	265.5	43.8	68.3	85.7	27.1	132.1	13.7	4.3
Algeria.....	11.2	15.2	11.2							
EACSO.....	2.5	3.2	2.5							
Ethiopia.....	6.4	7.9	.6			5.8				
Ghana.....	76.3	81.2	12.6	.5	6.5	44.9	4.4	7.2	.2	
Guinea.....	47.9	64.4	10.2	.1	24.2	4.1		7.4	1.9	(*)
Ivory Coast.....	8.1	12.3			7.7			.4		
Kenya.....	11.8	13.9		11.8						
Liberia.....	4.3	5.3	.1	.1	4.1					
Mali.....	.6	.8	.6							
Morecco.....	158.3	181.6	101.9			11.8	.2	44.4		
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.....	35.4	48.2	24.0	11.0			.4			
Tunisia.....	158.5	183.9	63.8	16.0		5.3	1.0	72.2		.2
Zaire (Congo).....	112.7	141.0	36.5	4.3	21.8	1.6	20.8		11.6	4.1
Near East-South Asia (total).....	8,277.6	10,724.4	5,635.0	797.9	348.2	498.8	100.0	815.3	50.4	32.0
Afghanistan.....	22.7	25.6	18.8					3.9		
Cyprus.....	1.9	2.9	1.9							
Greece.....	143.9	195.6	37.2	73.8				28.5	4.4	
India.....	4,322.9	5,293.6	3,190.7	280.1	234.5	433.8	17.1	157.6	9.0	.1
Iran.....	129.4	179.7	103.6	7.1				20.9	.8	
Iraq.....	12.5	19.8	11.3				1.1			.1
Israel.....	619.6	762.0	184.6	318.4	4.4	5.5	4.4	66.2	20.6	15.5
Jordan.....	13.0	14.8	11.4	1.6						
Lebanon.....	14.7	15.2	8.1	5.9		.7				
Pakistan.....	1,538.8	2,082.7	1,018.1	28.4	87.4	58.8	25.1	310.2	10.8	(*)
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	101.9	137.9	89.6	.6	11.7					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	33.0	55.0	26.4	4.6	1.4		.6			
Turkey.....	552.5	793.8	368.2	22.4	3.5			149.6	2.2	6.6
Arab Republic of Egypt.....	770.8	1,145.8	568.1	55.0	5.3		51.7	78.4	2.6	9.7
Far East-Pacific (total).....	3,903.1	4,772.9	890.0	163.4	1,252.3	1,098.8	246.2	80.3	164.0	8.1
Burma.....	46.3	62.4				41.5	2.7		2.0	.1
Indonesia.....	890.3	1,147.2	134.8		438.5	296.4	20.6			
Japan.....	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6			
Khmer Republic (Cambodia).....	45.3	48.3	4.9		16.1	16.3	6.6	1.4		
Korea.....	1,188.4	1,456.8	447.2	97.2	253.1	355.8	6.6	20.2	.3	8.0
Philippines.....	149.6	181.2		16.2	38.2	72.8	20.2	.5	1.7	(*)
Ryukyu Islands.....	8.7	12.6	1.5	.3	5.7	.5	.2	.5		
Taiwan.....	289.4	382.8	112.2	3.6		116.6	26.1	29.3	1.6	
Thailand.....	18.1	19.0	1.8				16.1		.2	
Vietnam.....	1,132.0	1,261.1	139.8	32.7	486.9	146.5	139.5	28.4	158.2	

Table 10.—Title I Public Law 430—Value of commodities programmed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972 (by country of destination)—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total		Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oil	Dairy products	Other
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost ¹ including ocean transportation								
Latin America (total).....	1,238.5	1,752.5	922.6	62.2	22.0	57.3	46.9	117.9	7.2	2.4
Argentina.....	29.9	35.8			.3			29.6		
Bolivia.....	70.8	94.1	61.9		.3	5.3	1.5	.8	1.0	
Brazil.....	606.8	917.5	590.6	.6			.7	11.7	2.2	1.0
Chile.....	162.7	213.6	76.8	15.9	.4	30.1	10.1	26.2	2.8	.4
Colombia.....	111.6	143.3	69.8	2.6		11.9	11.9	15.1	.3	
Dominican Republic.....	60.2	74.4	27.1	1.2	11.1	1.7	6.6	12.5		
Ecuador.....	34.2	39.3	13.2			1.1	6.9	13.0		
El Salvador.....	.6	1.0	.6							
Guatemala.....	1.1	1.1								
Guyana.....	1.2	1.4	.3					1.1		
Jamaica.....	.8	.8		.8			.2	.6		.1
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.....	68.3	87.4	32.3	16.4		7.2	9.0	2.1	.4	.9
Grand total.....	16,298.6	21,152.4	8,604.9	1,267.0	1,694.1	2,266.6	547.9	1,590.0	239.0	89.1

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 See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Corn.....	604.8
Barley.....	184.4
Grain Sorghums.....	466.2
Oats.....	5.4
Rye.....	6.0
Mixed feed.....	.2
Total.....	1,267.0

⁵ Includes \$9,690,000 for Cambodia and \$976,000 to Dominican Republic for yarn and \$16,767,000 for grey cloth and \$8,000,000 for yarn to Ghana and \$43,000,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

⁶ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
CSL/SBO.....	1,369.3
Tallow.....	169.5
Lard.....	39.1
Linseed oil.....	1.0
Coybeans.....	9.0
Soybean meal.....	2.1
Total.....	1,590.0

⁷ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Canned milk.....	1.4
Anhydrous milk fat.....	2.5
Condensed milk.....	106.5
Dry whole milk.....	11.2
Nonfat dry milk.....	80.0
Evaporated milk.....	9.2
Butter oil/ghee.....	22.6
Cheese.....	5.5
Whey.....	.1
Total.....	239.0

⁸ See table below:

Fruit: Austria, durma, Zaire (Congo), Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	16.3
Seeds: Chile.....	.4
Potatoes:	
Guyana.....	.1
Spain.....	1.4
Uruguay.....	.9
Poultry: Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR), Zaire (Congo), Iraq.....	12.2
Beef: Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR).....	38.7
Pork: Korea, Spain.....	9.7
Beans and peas, lentils: Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire (Congo), Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR), Brazil.....	8.7
Eggs: Pakistan.....	.5
Cattle hides.....	.2
Total.....	89.1

Table 11.—Title I, Public Law 480—Quantities of commodities programmed under agreements signed in calendar year 1972 (by country of designation)

(In thousands)

Area and county	Wheat and flour (bushels)	Feed grains (bushels)	Rice (hundred-weight)	Cotton and yarn (pounds)	Cotton (bales)	Tobacco (pounds)	Fats and oils (pounds)	Dairy products (pounds)
Europe (total).....	201	21,810				390		
Iceland.....	201					390		
Portugal.....		21,810						
Africa (total).....	6,030		165				23,369	
Guinea.....	151						1,323	
Liberia.....			165					
Morocco.....	3,674							
Tunisia.....	2,265						22,046	
Near East-South Asia (total)....	72,665	55,115			11.0	1,365	218,919	
Iran.....	1,102						85,980	
Israel.....	15,069	51,178				924	77,823	
Jordan.....	1,102							
Lebanon.....		2,559						
Pakistan.....	49,604	1,378			11.0	441	55,116	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	5,788							
Far East-Pacific (total).....	71,836	24,574	25,750	9,500	619.6	55,243	61,730	65,499
Indonesia.....	8,983		2,205	2,000	170.0			
Khmer Republic (Cambodia).....	1,837		1,543	7,500	27.6	3,858	6,614	
Korea.....	50,361	15,354	11,023		150.0			
Philippines.....		4,330	2,205		90.0	6,614	2,205	
Thailand.....	1,102					11,261		
Vietnam.....	9,553	4,890	8,774		182.0	33,510	52,911	65,499
Latin America (total).....	19,327	3,583				4,433	2,221	
Bolivia.....	3,674					952		
Colombia.....	5,512					1,157		
Dominican Republic.....	3,858	827				1,001	37,148	
Ecuador.....	1,874					1,323	24,692	
Guyana.....							1,642	
Uruguay.....	4,409	2,756					18,739	
Grand total.....	170,059	105,082	25,915	9,500	630.6	61,431	386,239	65,499

† See table below:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	56,139
Barley.....	1,543
Grain sorghums.....	47,400
Total.....	105,082

‡ Includes 9,500,000 pounds cotton yarn.

* See table below:

	Thousand pounds
Soybean oil.....	359,784
Tallow.....	26,455
Total.....	386,239

† Nonfat dry milk, 65,499 thousand pounds.

Table 2.—Title I, Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1972 (by country of destination)

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Total		Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles, and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation ¹							
Europe (total).....	31.0	35.1	0.6	30.0			0.4		
Iceland.....	1.0	1.0	.6						
Portugal.....	30.0	34.1		30.0			.4		
Africa (total).....	14.1	15.9	9.8		1.3			3.0	
Guinea.....	.4	.5	.2					.2	
Liberia.....	1.3	1.6			1.3				
Morocco.....	6.0	6.8	6.0						
Tunisia.....	6.4	7.0	3.6					2.8	
Near East-South Asia (total).....	249.8	286.1	140.4	82.4		2.9	1.6	28.4	
Iran.....	99.1	10.6	3.4					11.6	
Israel.....	116.9	132.0	29.6	77.1			.9	9.3	
Jordan.....	1.8	1.9	1.8						
Lebanon.....	3.3	3.6		3.3					
Pakistan.....	108.7	120.8	95.6	2.0		2.9	.7	7.5	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	10.0	17.2	10.0						
Far East-Pac fic (total).....	580.6	677.7	131.0	36.2	209.5	111.3	60.5	8.4	23.7
Indonesia.....	78.3	89.8	22.0		24.5	31.8			
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia).....	36.0	40.5	3.2		16.1	11.0	4.6	1.1	
Korea.....	207.1	248.4	87.8	22.3	73.0	24.0			
Philippines.....	48.8	54.5		6.1	21.0	15.3	6.3	.1	
Thailand.....	14.0	15.0	1.8				12.2		
Vietnam.....	196.4	229.5	16.2	7.8	74.9	29.2	37.4	7.2	23.7
Latin America (total).....	56.7	62.9	36.4	5.6			5.1	9.6	
Bolivia.....	9.9	10.0	8.9				1.0		
Colombia.....	11.5	13.1	10.0				1.5		
Dominican Republic.....	13.2	14.4	6.8	1.2			1.3	3.9	
Ecuador.....	8.1	9.1	3.5				1.3	3.3	
Guyana.....	.3	.3						.3	
Uruguay.....	13.7	16.0	7.2	4.4				2.1	
Grand total.....	932.2	1,077.7	318.2	154.2	210.8	114.2	67.6	49.4	23.7

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

² Apparent difference due to removal of feedgrains and reduction of ocean transportation programed calendar year 1971.

³ See table below:

	Million dollars
Corn.....	69.9
Barley.....	1.9
Grain sorghums.....	82.4
Total.....	154.2

⁴ Includes \$6,500,000 for cotton yarn to Cambodia and \$1,900,000 for cotton yarn to Indonesia.

⁵ See table below:

	Million dollars
Soybean oil.....	47.4
Tallow.....	2.0
Total.....	49.4

⁶ Nonfat dry milk, \$23,700,000.

Table 13.—Title I, Public Law 480, uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972 ¹

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total collected 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(f) 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				250,609
United Kingdom.....	48,540							48,540
Yugoslavia.....	619,798			385,732	187,577			46,489
Africa (total)	341,935	3,385	10,125	188,578	49,067	721		90,059
Ethiopia.....	843			464				379
Ghana.....	36,478		2,372	23,981		525		9,600
Guinea.....	30,734		998	20,120				9,616
Ivory Coast.....	3,126			1,563				1,563
Mali.....	580			377				203
Morocco.....	65,330		1,284	44,098				19,948
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.....	84,984	3,385	2,330	30,156	37,596			11,517
Far East—Pacific (total)	2,464,306	1,497,611	36,916	222,042	25,752			681,985
Burma.....	47,785			19,034	7,775			20,976
Cambodia.....	7,529	6,023						1,506
Indonesia.....	291,894	30,542		48,835	14,459			198,058
Japan.....	146,277	17,191		105,538	600			22,948
Korea.....	776,598	613,326	14,596					148,676
Philippines.....	53,237	9,371	6,055	13,697	2,918			21,196
Taiwan.....	252,256	106,788	10,853	33,260				101,355
Thailand.....	4,302			1,678				2,624
Vietnam.....	884,428	714,370	5,412					164,646
Near East and South Asia (total)	7,280,209	211,942	399,267	3,878,092	1,396,218	53,725	1,850	1,339,115
Afghanistan.....	994			646				348
Cyprus.....	2,096		210	933				953
Egypt.....	798,695		1,029	458,018	35,918			303,730
Greece.....	127,822	11,335	9,585	54,267	7,442			45,193
India.....	4,077,332		253,892	2,494,125	696,854	31,935	1,850	598,676
Iran.....	61,084	10,463	3,268	26,096				21,257
Israel.....	334,193		31,888	212,811	31,405			58,089
Jordan.....	5,883			3,667				2,216
Pakistan.....	1,304,313	79,260	42,500	425,585	617,594	21,790		117,584
Sri Lanka.....	31,480		453	13,483	4,904			12,640
Syria.....	34,901			20,396				14,505
Turkey.....	501,416	110,884	56,442	168,065	2,101			163,924

Table 13.—Title I, Public Law 480, uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972¹—Continued

Area and country	Total collected 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(f) grants ² for family welfare	104(k) animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses ³
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.....	85,202		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.....	12,901,178	1,722,848	497,086	5,574,757	1,772,789	54,446	1,850	3,277,402
Percent of total.....	100.0	13.4	3.9	43.2	13.7	.4	0	25.4

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amount of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount 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 Public Law 480). The combined total shown here includes obligations, where applicable, under subsecs. 104 (a), (b), (d), (g), (i), and (j).

Table 14.—Status of foreign currencies under Title I, Public Law 480, by country, as of June 1972

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts	Collections ¹		Disbursements by agencies ^{3,4}	Balances	Country	Agreement amounts	Collections ¹		Disbursements by agencies ^{3,4}	Balances
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²					Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ²		
Afghanistan.....	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	.....	Korea.....	814.9	778.1	28.7	784.7	1.6
Algeria.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....	Lebanon.....	.....	.....	1.0	3.7	.....
Argentina.....	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	(⁵)	Liberia.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....	Luxembourg.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....
Austria.....	40.9	40.1	.....	42.4	.....	Malaysia.....	.....	.....	.....	1.8	.....
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	11.3	.....	Mali.....	.6	.6	.....	.3	.....
Bolivia.....	42.6	36.9	8.0	44.3	1.0	Mexico.....	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	.....
Brazil.....	573.9	503.5	16.1	320.7	1.2	Morocco.....	75.9	65.4	10.5	67.4	7.8
Burma.....	50.2	47.8	8.4	48.7	6.1	Nepal.....	.....	.....	.8	1.7	.....
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4	.....	Netherlands.....	.3	.3	.....	10.0	.....
Ceylon (Sri Lanka).....	35.3	31.5	3.3	32.1	1.6	Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....
Chile.....	91.6	85.2	11.7	73.7	(⁵)	Nigeria.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	.....
China (Taiwan).....	270.5	252.6	22.0	264.0	2.3	Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	1.0	.....
Colombia.....	93.7	66.2	17.0	66.8	(⁵)	Pakistan.....	1,410.2	1,306.1	117.8	1,280.3	52.3
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....	Panama.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.....
Cyprus.....	2.2	2.1	.2	2.7	.....	Paraguay.....	17.9	16.0	2.4	14.9	3.0
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5	.....	Peru.....	46.0	39.9	6.1	43.1	.1
Dominican Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	Philippines.....	60.1	53.2	11.7	62.7	.1
Ecuador.....	13.2	11.5	2.2	13.4	.....	Poland.....	538.2	519.5	.....	119.9	11.8
Egypt.....	865.8	798.7	101.7	565.0	253.4	Portugal.....	7.1	7.1	.....	7.9	.....
El Salvador.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	Rwanda.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....
Ethiopia.....	.9	.8	.1	1.4	.....	Senegal.....	4.0	3.3	(⁵)	2.9	.5
Finland.....	47.1	43.0	7.3	43.5	.....	Sierra Leone.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....
France.....	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5	.....	Singapore.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	.....	27.1	(⁵)	Somali.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.....
Ghana.....	38.8	36.5	2.9	34.4	1.8	South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.7	.....
Greece.....	132.0	127.8	36.0	162.0	.5	Spain.....	507.8	488.0	41.7	446.2	(⁵)
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....	Sudan.....	39.4	26.5	1.2	21.5	6.3
Guinea.....	35.3	30.7	.8	17.4	14.6	Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	3.2	.....
Guyana.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	.....	Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	22.4	.....
Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....	Syrian Arab Republic.....	37.2	34.9	1.2	25.4	.....
Hong Kong.....	.....	.....	.....	4.4	.....	Tanzania.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	.....
Iceland.....	17.6	16.3	3.0	19.0	.....	Thailand.....	4.6	4.3	.3	5.8	.....
India.....	4,354.8	4,077.3	447.8	3,648.6	312.4	Tunisia.....	95.7	90.1	14.5	88.6	10.4
Indonesia.....	329.4	291.9	12.9	80.8	.2	Turkey.....	569.8	501.4	118.6	549.3	1.2
Iran.....	68.7	61.1	13.0	74.3	.....	United Kingdom.....	48.4	48.5	.....	68.2	.....
Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	.2	.....	Uruguay.....	48.4	36.2	3.0	21.6	(⁵)
Israel.....	345.8	334.2	119.2	402.8	2.6	Venezuela.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.....
Italy.....	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	.....	Vietnam.....	938.4	885.6	.6	965.7	57.8
Ivory Coast.....	3.8	3.1	.2	3.3	(⁵)	Yugoslavia.....	639.2	619.8	83.7	533.3	2.6
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.....	Zaire.....	91.4	85.0	3.5	65.6	.....
Japan.....	150.8	146.3	.....	166.9	.4	Total.....	13,898.7	12,906.3	1,300.4	11,661.5	757.4
Jordan.....	5.9	5.9	.6	6.5	.....					
Kenya.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....					
Khmer Republic (Cambodia).....	9.2	7.7	.....	1.8	3.8						

¹ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

² Includes sec. 104(e) and (f) loan interest and repayment of principal and proceeds from sales of commodities under sec. 104(g).

³ Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursements under sec. 104 (c), (g), and (f) grants were calculated at collection rates; sec. 104(a) sales at current Treasury selling rates; sec. 104(f) loans at loan agreement rates; sec. 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 sec. 104 (a) through (k) are

calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter reporting rates.

⁴ Disbursements exceed collections in some countries because of conversion from other currencies.

⁵ Less than \$50,000.

Note: Figures in this table may not cross-foot due to exchange rate adjustments and varying rates used for transferring the funds among the various agency accounts.

Table 15.—Status of foreign currencies under Title I, Public Law 480, by specified use, as of June 30, 1972

[In million dollar equivalents]

Uses as specified in sec. 104	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agencies	Balances ¹	Uses as specified in sec. 104	Transfers to agency accounts	Disbursements by agencies	Balances ¹
104(c) Common defense.....	1,826.0	1,689.8	61.8	Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	171.8	95.5	62.7
104(e) Loans to private enterprise.....	528.3	392.9	47.7	Interior: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	2.2	1.8	.3
104(f) Grants for economic development.....	1,888.3	1,703.3	70.1	Labor: 104(a) International labor meetings.....	.1	(²)	(²)
104(f) Loans to foreign governments.....	5,743.3	5,122.9	32.7	Library of Congress: 104(b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications.....	19.3	15.2	3.9
104(h) Finance programs related to population growth problems.....	56.0	48.4	7.7	National Science Foundation: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	21.1	13.1	6.3
104(k) Costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal or plant pests.....	1.8		1.8	Smithsonian Institution: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	16.8	14.1	2.7
U.S. uses (total).....	3,772.7	2,704.2	541.6	State:			
Total.....	13,816.4	11,661.5	763.4	104(a) American-sponsored schools and studies; 104(b)(2) International educational and exchange activities; 104(b)(3) Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104(d) Emergency relief grants.....	248.1	216.3	3.6
U.S. uses:				104(b)(4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad.....	60.0	47.2	7.7
Agency for International Development:				Treasury:			
104(d) Emergency relief grants.....	10.8	10.3	.5	104(a) Payment of U.S. obligations.....	2,336.1	1,694.0	296.6
104(g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries.....	168.3	137.7	14.4	104(j) Sales for dollars to U.S. citizen and nonprofit organizations.....	20.2	20.2	
Agriculture:				Transportation: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	.5	(²)	.5
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	408.6	201.4	107.1	U.S. Information Agency: 104(a) Translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials.....	138.0	122.0	6.9
Commerce:				Total U.S. use.....	3,772.7	2,704.2	541.6
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	16.4	14.2	1.3				
Defense:							
104(e) Military family housing.....	98.0	92.3	18.6				
104(a) Other programs.....	26.2	7.6	8.5				
Environmental Protection Agency: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	10.2	1.3	8.5				

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

² Less than \$50,000.

Table 16.—Public Law 480, Title II, Value of commodities shipped by type of programs—fiscal year 1972

[Millions dollars]

Type of program	Voluntary agencies UNICEF/UNRWA, UNRWA, UNRWA, UNRWA	Government to government	World food program	Total	Percent of total
Regular programs:					
Food for development:					
Maternal and child feeding.....	28.7	2.9	10.5	42.1	16.4
School feeding.....	83.8	15.0	3.7	102.5	40.0
Other child feeding.....	6.7			6.7	2.6
Food for work.....	30.3	14.0	20.5	64.8	25.3
Livestock feeding.....	.3	1.1	3.5	4.9	1.9
Emergency:					
Refugee.....	13.0	4.0	1.0	18.0	7.0
Disaster.....	.4	10.6	2.7	13.7	5.3
Welfare: General relief.....	3.9			3.9	1.5
Total.....	167.1	47.6	41.9	256.6	100.0
Percent by type of sponsor (regular programs).....	(65)	(19)	(16)	(100)	
II. Special emergency programs in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan.....	97.2	45.2	4.7	147.1	
III. Total, all programs.....	264.3	92.8	46.6	403.7	

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work/economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
Africa (total).....	12,919,579	1,928,901	2,010,237	113,716	6,816,452	25,618	1,890,000	134,655
Botswana: WFP.....	285,334	110,500	93,064		81,770			
Burundi.....	77,500	10,000	50,700		16,800			
CRS.....	47,500	10,000	37,500					
WFP.....	30,000		13,200		16,800			
Cameroon: CRS.....	12,650	9,500	2,000	400	750			
Central Africa Republic: WFP.....	25,346	6,000			19,346			
Chad: WFP.....	113,950	100,950			13,000			
Congo (Brazza): WFP.....	56,950	4,400	3,800		48,750			
Dahomey.....	150,000	2,500	3,000	700	28,800		115,000	
CRS.....	6,200	2,500	3,000	700				
WFP.....	143,800				28,800		115,000	
Ethiopia.....	131,100	15,000			116,100			
UNICEF.....	15,000	15,000						
Government to government.....	110,500				110,500			
WFP.....	5,600				5,600			
Gabon: WFP.....	2,880		2,880					
Gambia, The.....	170,610	10,000	28,260	3,000	129,000			350
CRS.....	70,550	10,000	12,200	3,000	45,000			350
WFP.....	100,060		16,060		84,000			
Ghana.....	187,100	36,000	85,000	20,500	32,100			13,500
CRS.....	144,500	30,000	75,000	20,000	6,000			13,500
CWS.....	18,000	6,000	10,000	500	1,500			
WFP.....	24,600				24,600			
Guinea: WFP.....	54,250		28,250		26,000			
Ivory Coast: WFP.....	41,400		16,000		25,400			
Kenya.....	225,375	35,000	38,000	9,500	2,500		140,000	375
CRS.....	85,375	35,000	38,000	9,500	2,500			375
WFP.....	140,000						140,000	
Lesotho.....	323,285	247,000			76,285			
CRS.....	128,125	80,000			48,125			
WFP.....	195,160	167,000			28,160			
Liberia.....	90,525	7,000	70,000	400	12,750			375
CARE.....	68,175	7,000	59,000	400	1,400			375
WFP.....	22,350		11,000		11,350			
Malagasy.....	73,050	11,000	36,000	2,000	24,050			
CRS.....	52,000	11,000	36,000	2,000	3,000			
WFP.....	21,050				21,050			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 102.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972—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/economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
Malawi.....	599,500	458,300	300	1,100	138,925		875	
CWS.....	10,475	7,500	300	1,100	1,200		375	
UNICEF.....	21,300	20,800					500	
WFP.....	1,567,725	430,000			137,725			
Mali.....	1,072,900	7,000			1,020,900	45,000		
Government to government.....	1,000,000				1,000,000			
WFP.....	72,900	7,000			20,900	45,000		
Mauritania.....	1,120,150	10,000	7,150		18,000	1,085,000		
CRS.....	28,000	10,000			18,000			
WFP.....	1,092,150		7,150			1,085,000		
Mauritius.....	219,000	70,000	124,000		25,000			
Government to government.....	25,000				25,000			
WFP.....	194,000	70,000	124,000					
Morocco.....	1,432,700	70,850	228,100	51,000	998,600		84,150	
AJJDC.....	6,950	850	5,100	1,000				
CRS.....	846,750	70,000	200,000	50,000	442,600		84,150	
Government to government.....	550,000				550,000			
WFP.....	29,000		23,000		6,000			
Niger.....	1,057,500		2,500		1,000,000	55,000		
Government to government.....	1,000,000				1,000,000			
WFP.....	57,500		2,500			55,000		
Nigeria.....	734,000	223,000	25,000	1,000	485,000			
CRS.....	76,000	75,000		1,000				
WFP.....	658,000	148,000	25,000		485,000			
Rwanda: CRS.....	53,900	27,000	12,000	1,300	10,600		3,000	
Senegal.....	1,077,860	7,500	34,360	6,000	1,025,000	5,000		
CRS.....	43,500	7,500	20,000	6,000	10,000			
Government to government.....	1,000,000				1,000,000			
WFP.....	34,360		14,360		15,000	5,000		
Seychelles: CRS.....	7,300	2,700	4,100	500				
Sierra Leone.....	234,600	46,000	169,000		19,600			
CARE.....	145,000	26,000	119,000					
CRS.....	88,000	20,000	50,000		18,000			
WFP.....	1,600				1,600			
Sudan.....	160,000	10,000				150,000		
CRS.....	150,000					150,000		
UNICEF.....	10,000	10,000						
Swaziland: WFP.....	148,000	67,000	72,000		9,000			
St. Helena: UNICEF.....	1,850	650	1,200					

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972—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/ economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
Tanzania.....	173,000	65,000	80,000	3,000	20,000	2,000		3,000
CRS.....	151,000	65,000	80,000	3,000				3,000
WFP.....	22,000				20,000	2,000		
Togo.....	213,800	10,000	35,000	2,000	16,800		150,000	
CRS.....	50,000	10,000	25,000	2,000	13,000			
WFP.....	163,800		10,000		3,800		150,000	
Tunisia.....	1,118,631	182,840	588,559	1,780	340,660			4,792
AJJDC.....	103,934	900	99,280	1,005				2,749
CARE.....	276,481	440	275,016	275				750
CRS.....	217,556	1,500	214,263	500				1,293
Government to government.....	180,800	180,000			800			
WFP.....	339,860				339,860			
Uganda: WFP.....	11,000					11,000		
Upper Volta.....	1,294,720	20,000	98,420	1,500	1,024,800		150,000	
CRS.....	123,500	20,000	90,000	1,500	12,000			
Government to government.....	1,000,000				1,000,000			
WFP.....	171,220		8,420		12,880		150,000	
Zaire (Congo, K.).....	153,397	46,211	71,594	8,036	2,700	618		24,238
CRS.....	139,000	44,000	65,000	7,500				22,500
CWS.....	11,697	2,211	6,594	536		618		1,738
WFP.....	2,700				2,700			
Zambia: WFP.....	14,466				7,466	7,000		
Europe (total).....	47,140		150	1,990				45,000
Malta: CRS.....	47,140		150	1,990				45,000
Near East—South Asia (total).....	46,784,867	3,132,229	16,256,383	444,624	2,221,010	934,000	23,582,000	214,621
Afghanistan.....	944,100	271,500	76,500		196,100		400,000	
UNICEF.....	38,500	3,500	35,000					
Government to government.....	400,000						400,000	
WFP.....	505,600	268,000	41,500		196,100			
Bangladesh.....	10,358,000						10,358,000	
UNRDP, ³ Government to government.....	10,000,000						10,000,000	
WFP.....	358,000						358,000	
Ceylon (Sri Lanka): CARE.....	2,115,198	96,277	2,000,000	11,121				7,800
Cyprus: WFP.....	45,900		24,000		21,900			
Gaza.....	237,150	21,125	48,100	71,900	50,000	12,000		34,025
CARE.....	105,250	8,125	13,100		50,000			34,025
UNRWA.....	131,900	13,000	35,000	71,900		12,000		

See footnotes at end of table, p. 102.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972—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/ economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
India.....	21,027,000	2,328,250	9,887,000	135,000	1,385,500		7,250,000	41,250
CARE.....	11,373,000	2,056,000	9,230,000		87,000			
CRS.....	1,552,250	200,000	505,000	119,000	700,000			28,250
LWR.....	366,000	53,000	39,000	12,000	252,000			10,000
UNICEF.....	221,000	18,000	113,000	4,000	83,000			3,000
Government to government.....	1,250	1,250						
WFP.....	7,000,000						7,000,000	
	513,500				263,500		250,000	
Iran.....	98,000	78,000					20,000	
UNICEF.....	20,000						20,000	
WFP.....	78,000	78,000						
Iraq.....	280,000	30,000					250,000	
UNICEF.....	30,000	30,000						
WFP.....	250,000						250,000	
Israel.....	37,743	1,377	31,733					4,633
AJJDC.....	21,456		18,000					3,456
HADASSAH.....	16,287	1,377	13,733					1,177
Jordan.....	337,578	34,400	44,550	59,800	65,265		90,000	43,563
CARE.....	34,950	15,400	17,550	2,000				
CRS.....	12,370				120			12,250
LWR.....	15,813				8,500			7,313
UNICEF.....	14,000	14,000						
UNRWA.....	113,800	5,000	27,000	57,800				24,000
Government to government.....	90,000						90,000	
WFP.....	56,645				56,645			
Jordan—West Bank.....	168,798	16,000	18,500	44,503	39,145			49,950
CARE.....	35,000				35,000			
CRS.....	39,898	2,500	1,600	6,203	2,145			27,450
LWR.....	33,800	4,700	2,900	1,700	2,000			22,500
UNRWA.....	60,100	9,500	14,000	36,600				
Lebanon.....	300,200	16,000	5,500	28,600	250,100			
UNRWA.....	50,100	16,000	5,500	28,600				
WFP.....	250,100				250,100			
Nepal: WFP.....	33,000				33,000			
Pakistan.....	2,488,000	155,000	100,000	3,000	16,000		2,214,000	
CARE.....	133,000	30,000	100,000	3,000				
UNICEF.....	125,000	125,000						
Government to government.....	2,050,000						2,050,000	
WFP.....	180,000				16,000		164,000	
Southern Yemen.....	14,000	12,000			2,000			
UNICEF.....	12,000	12,000						
WFP.....	2,000				2,000			
Syria: UNRWA.....	87,400	16,400	16,500	32,500		22,000		

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972—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/economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
Turkey.....	4,310,300	52,700	4,004,000	58,200	162,000			33,400
CARE.....	4,044,300	52,700	3,900,000	58,200				33,400
WFP.....	266,000		104,000		162,000			
Yemen: UNICEF.....	2,500	2,500						
NESA regional; Emergency feeding of East Pakistani children; UNICEF.....	3,000,000						3,000,000	
Palestine refugee program, UNRWA.....	900,000					900,000		
Far East—Pacific (total).....	10,582,314	1,174,000	4,880,018	158,978	3,362,207	587,000	285,000	135,111
Burma: UNICEF.....	120,000	54,000	59,000	7,000				
Cambodia: UNICEF.....	2,200	2,200						
China, Republic of: WFP.....	2,000,000	350,000	350,000		1,300,000			
Indonesia.....	2,286,010	312,310	730,000	20,500	1,174,700	30,000		18,500
CARE.....	700,000		700,000					
CRS.....	171,000	50,500	30,000	16,000	27,500	30,000		17,000
CWS.....	25,800	17,000		4,500	2,800			1,500
Government to government.....	1,086,000				1,086,000			
WFP.....	303,210	244,810			58,400			
Korea.....	1,814,814	18,000	1,218,000	29,620	533,000			16,194
CRS.....	77,120	18,000	18,000	4,620	27,000			9,500
WRC.....	45,194			25,000	13,500			6,694
Government to government.....	1,450,000		1,200,000		250,000			
WFP.....	242,500				242,500			
Laos.....	191,250	4,100	4,500	1,700		177,000		3,950
CRS.....	41,250	4,100	4,500	1,700		27,000		3,950
Government to government.....	150,000					150,000		
Macao.....	24,825	2,050	18,328	3,150				1,297
CARE.....	3,000		2,000	1,000				
CRS.....	21,825	2,050	16,328	2,150				1,297
Malaysia.....	371,839	39,490	165,563	10,000	154,125			2,661
CRS.....	183,839	12,990	155,563	10,000	2,625			2,661
UNICEF.....	36,500	26,500	10,000					
WFP.....	151,500				151,500			
Philippines.....	1,684,625	237,550	1,330,900	20,260	91,282			4,633
CARE.....	1,000,000		1,000,000					
CRS.....	561,931	215,000	296,000	15,000	33,000			2,931
CWS.....	51,412	17,550	22,900	1,260	9,000			702
SAWS.....	58,000	5,000	12,000	4,000	36,000			1,000
WFP.....	13,282				13,282			
Ryukyu Islands: Government to government.....	241,000		241,000					
Singapore.....	22,451	3,800	11,727	4,248				2,676
CRS.....	8,451	800	3,727	1,248				2,675
UNICEF.....	14,000	3,000	8,000	3,000				

See footnotes at end of table, p. 102.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972—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/ economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
Thailand: UNICEF.....	198,000	68,000	120,000	10,000				
Vietnam.....	1,625,300	82,500	631,000	52,500	109,100	380,000	285,000	85,200
CARE.....	10,000	2,500	5,000	2,500				
CRS.....	271,000	20,000	116,000	50,000				85,000
WRC.....	9,300				9,100			200
WVRO.....	10,000		10,000					
Government to government.....	1,325,000	60,000	500,000		100,000	380,000	285,000	
Latin America (total).....	19,603,160	3,390,491	12,449,155	497,995	2,860,086		291,732	113,701
Antigua: UNICEF.....	9,500	2,000	7,500					
Barbados: WFP.....	25,000		25,000					
Bolivia.....	706,115	41,250	270,000	8,500	383,365			3,000
CRS.....	345,250	41,250	270,000	8,500	22,500			3,000
Government to government.....	60,865				60,865			
WFP.....	300,000				300,000			
Brazil.....	7,599,562	810,912	5,741,355	86,060	943,020			18,215
CRS.....	666,381	91,626	17,355	69,800	476,750			10,850
CWS.....	151,054	10,000		8,829	129,250			2,975
LWR.....	104,112	12,491		7,431	79,800			4,390
Government to government.....	6,474,015	696,795	5,520,000		257,220			
WFP.....	204,000		204,000					
British Honduras: CARE.....	33,425	3,000	30,000	200				225
Chile.....	1,750,059	250	1,418,795	156,719	165,405			8,890
CARE.....	1,278,400		1,205,000	71,000				2,400
CRS.....	293,504		193,895	65,119	30,000			4,490
SAWS.....	36,250	250	6,400	6,100	22,200			1,300
WRC.....	52,700		13,500	14,500	24,000			700
WFP.....	89,205				89,205			
Colombia.....	2,628,462	1,155,654	954,050	95,965	352,825		40,000	29,968
CARE.....	910,972	152,310	558,782	41,335	150,000			8,545
CRS.....	622,264	62,118	395,268	54,630	88,825			21,423
WFP.....	1,095,226	941,226			114,000		40,000	
Costa Rica.....	419,950	12,000	350,000	3,000	46,000		5,200	3,750
CARE.....	368,750	12,000	350,000	3,000				3,750
CRS.....	40,000				40,000			
WFP.....	11,200				6,000		5,200	
Dominica: CRS.....	14,455	13,500	505		250			200
Dominican Republic.....	868,032	242,000	400,000	10,500	180,000		28,532	7,000
CARE.....	522,300	100,000	400,000	6,400			14,000	1,900
CRS.....	319,232	135,000		3,600	162,000		13,532	5,100
CWS.....	15,500	7,000		500	7,000		1,000	
WFP.....	11,000				11,000			
Ecuador.....	716,025	110,000	498,500	25,000	70,100			12,400
CARE.....	424,500	80,000	325,000	12,000				7,500
CRS.....	251,425	30,000	173,500	13,000	30,000			4,925
WFP.....	40,100				40,100			

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972—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/ economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
El Salvador.....	246,200	56,200	150,000	6,000	34,000			
CRS.....	235,000	55,000	150,000	6,000	24,000			
Government to government.....	11,200	1,200			10,000			
Grenada: CWS.....	16,855	5,000	7,500	880	3,100			375
Guatemala.....	629,730	185,000	400,000	21,000	12,230			11,500
CARE.....	536,350	105,000	400,000	20,000				11,350
CRS.....	92,150	80,000		1,000	11,000			150
WFP.....	1,230				1,230			
Guyana.....	133,442	14,500	53,000		65,942			
Government to government.....	127,500	14,500	53,000		60,000			
WFP.....	5,942				5,942			
Haiti.....	194,600	17,200	138,400	3,250	28,350			7,400
CARE.....	90,525	2,200	79,400		6,250			2,675
CRS.....	40,975	5,000	29,000	850	4,400			1,725
CWS.....	50,600	10,000	30,000	2,400	5,200			3,000
WFP.....	12,500				12,500			
Hondura.....	345,000	49,200	240,000	3,050	52,000			750
CARE.....	258,000	14,200	240,000	3,050				750
CRS.....	51,000	35,000			16,000			
WFP.....	36,000				36,000			
Jamaica.....	233,984	99,000	105,000	4,500	24,749			735
CRS.....	27,435	22,500		1,500	2,700			735
Government to government.....	184,500	76,500	105,000	3,000				
WFP.....	22,049				22,049			
Montserrat: UNICEF.....	3,250	1,250	2,000					
Nicaragua.....	147,000	35,000	90,000	12,000	8,000			2,000
CRS.....	142,000	35,000	90,000	12,000	3,000			2,000
WFP.....	5,000				5,000			
Panama.....	261,676	39,000	200,000	4,586	13,290			4,840
CARE.....	240,676	30,000	200,000	4,586	1,250			4,840
CRS.....	21,000	9,000			12,000			
Paraguay.....	342,870	128,925	150,000	14,445	49,500			
CRS.....	246,445	40,000	150,000	14,445	42,000			
WFP.....	96,425	88,925			7,500			
Peru.....	1,370,888	89,050	850,100	29,310	400,000			2,428
CRS.....	286,753	45,450	69,000	21,250	150,000			1,053
CWS.....	41,075	3,600	6,100	6,000	25,000			375
SAWS.....	138,960	15,000	25,000	2,060	95,900			1,000
Government to government.....	850,000		750,000		100,000			
WFP.....	54,100	25,000			29,100			

See footnotes at end of table, p. 102.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1972—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/ economic development	Refugee	Disaster	
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				
Surinam: WFP.....	800				800			
Trinidad and Tobago.....	29,200	8,000	20,000		1,200			
UNICEF.....	28,000	8,000	20,000					
WFP.....	1,200				1,200			
Turks and Caicos: UNICEF.....	1,500	500	1,000					
Uruguay.....	361,500	15,500	89,000	13,000	26,000		218,000	
CRS.....	143,500	15,500	89,000	13,000	26,000			
WFP.....	218,000						218,000	
Venezuela: WFP.....	487,500	240,000	247,500					
Grand total.....	89,937,060	9,625,621	35,595,943	1,217,303	15,259,755	1,546,618	26,048,732	643,088
Subtotals, voluntary agencies/international organizations.....	50,761,955	5,249,815	25,760,259	1,214,303	3,704,340	991,618	13,198,532	643,088
AJJD.....	132,340	1,750	122,380	2,005				6,205
CARE.....	24,707,252	2,793,152	21,208,848	240,067	330,900		14,000	120,285
CRS.....	9,363,829	1,794,184	3,742,404	621,535	2,563,390	57,000	163,532	421,784
CWS.....	758,468	138,861	122,394	38,505	436,050	618	1,000	21,040
HADASSAH.....	16,287	1,377	13,733					1,177
LWR.....	374,725	35,191	115,900	13,131	173,300			37,203
SAWS.....	233,210	20,250	43,400	12,160	154,100			3,300
UNICEF.....	3,715,350	405,150	269,700	20,000			3,020,000	500
UNROD ¹	10,000,000						10,000,000	
UNRWA.....	1,343,300	59,900	98,000	227,400		934,000		24,000
WRC.....	107,194		13,500	39,500	46,600			7,594
WVRO.....	10,000		10,000					
Government to government.....	26,366,380	1,028,995	8,369,000	3,000	6,610,385	530,000	9,825,000	
World food program.....	12,808,725	3,346,811	1,466,684		4,945,030	25,000	3,025,200	

¹ Project approved to begin in late fiscal year 1972. Most of the commodities will be shipped during the next 3 years.

² Estimate of individuals receiving benefits from the sale of the grain through grain boards.

³ UNROD—United Nations Relief Operation Dacca.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972

[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
Africa (total).....	45,654	774,676	210,031	180,415	25,003		47,173	25,156	189,816	1,948	38,707	8,131	5,311	28,649	13,336
Botswana: WFP.....	908	6,443					1,852	132			1,181	2,198		1,080	
Burundi.....	487	5,010		1,170	2,388		314				697	99		342	
CRS.....	234	2,188			1,677						391			120	
WFP.....	253	2,822		1,170	710		314				306	99		222	
Cameroon: CRS.....	162	971			138						268	220	245	100	
Central African Republic:															
WFP.....	158	2,665		461	22			1,722			45	153		262	
Chad: WFP.....	70	223									168			55	
Congo, B.: WFP.....	345	2,694		881			947				586			280	
Dahomey.....	362	6,995			259		2,287	4,143			306				
CRS.....	46	363			259						104				
WFP.....	316	6,632					2,287	4,143			202				
Ethiopia.....	811	22,358	22,065								249			44	
UNICEF.....	72	193									193				
Government to government..	691	21,475	21,475												
WFP.....	48	690	590								56			44	
Gabon: WFP.....	43	675		510			66						33	66	
Gambia.....	536	5,803		182	424				3,307		418	271		1,201	
CRS.....	196	1,113			424						418	271			
WFP.....	340	4,690		182					3,307					1,201	
Ghana.....	1,264	10,302			5,706			705			2,167	1,056	150	518	
CRS.....	1,064	8,066			5,189						1,989	493		395	
CWS.....	157	1,443			517						178	563	150	35	
WFP.....	43	793						705						88	
Guinea: WFP.....	938	11,842		5,749	868						226	100		563	4,336
Ivory Coast: WFP.....	1,178	13,682	5,982	1,215				876			998			1,083	3,528
Kenya.....	878	6,391			3,246						980			2,165	
CRS.....	564	4,727			3,246						980			501	
WFP.....	314	1,664												1,664	
Lesotho.....	2,416	24,732		860	3,751		14,646	381			3,736			1,358	
CRS.....	928	12,212		300	3,751		6,451				880			830	
WFP.....	1,488	12,520		560			8,195	381			2,856			528	
Liberia.....	651	6,056		1,362	1,184		932			162	836	243	111	565	661
CARE.....	411	3,178		272	819		645			162	736	110	111	323	(*)
WFP.....	240	2,878		1,090	365		287				100	133		242	661
Malagasy.....	663	4,101		749				979		663	1,329			381	
CRS.....	443	1,846								663	1,033			150	
WFP.....	220	2,255		749				979			296			231	

See footnotes at end of the table, p. 110.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972—Continued

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	NFC ²	CSM	WSB	Veg ³ oil	Other ⁴
Malawi.....	179	739								112	365	132		130	
CWS.....	74	446								112	105	132		97	
UNICEF.....	99	260									260				
WFP.....	6	33												33	
Mali.....	1,134	34,687						4,026	30,135		237			289	
Government to government.....	822	28,951						1,764	27,187						
WFP.....	312	5,736						2,262	2,948		237			289	
Mauritania.....	1,288	35,534	2,106	1,380				5,509	26,058		353			128	
CRS.....	93	260									260				
WFP.....	1,195	35,274	2,106	1,380				5,509	26,058		93			128	
Mexico.....	1,644	16,096		8,918							2,187			386	4,605
Government to government.....	512	4,991												386	4,605
WFP.....	1,132	11,105		8,918							2,187				
Morocco.....	13,917	302,806	170,902	116,976	35		41			12	4,541	676	54	9,569	
AJJDC.....	44	469		245	35		41			12	14			122	
CRS.....	8,360	126,573		112,049							4,347	676	54	9,447	
Government to government.....	5,245	170,902	170,902												
WFP.....	268	4,862		4,682							180				
Niger.....	844	28,480		340			105		27,990		45				
Government to government.....	623	21,707							21,707						
WFP.....	221	6,773		340			105		6,283		45				
Nigeria.....	682	6,019		167			166			22	673	867	4,124		
CRS.....	238	696								22	640	30	26		
WFP.....	444	5,323		167			166				33	837	4,098		
Rwanda: CRS.....	496	3,930		784	205		466			957	717	173		628	
Senegal.....	2,143	63,058	1,095	383	121		3,040	2,197	55,208		714	300			
CRS.....	234	3,329					2,796				233	300			
Government to government.....	1,614	55,514						1,096	54,418						
WFP.....	295	4,215	1,095	383	121		244	1,101	790		481				
Seychelles: CRS.....	62	474			305						114			55	
Sierra Leone.....	1,680	12,348		140	3,671		2,166				2,423	1,510		2,394	44
CARE.....	1,156	8,270			2,338		1,513				1,723	1,035		1,661	
CRS.....	503	3,854			1,333		653				689	475		704	
WFP.....	21	224		140							11			29	44
Sudan.....	91	298									198			100	
CRS.....	17	100												100	
UNICEF.....	74	198									198				
Swaziland: WFP.....	388	2,488		1,318	218						875			77	
St. Helena: UNICEF.....	4	12									12				

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972—Continued

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		
Tanzania.....	1,515	12,539				1,799		3,990	3,007				3,078	96		559	
CRS.....	1,341	9,303				1,799		3,990					2,893	96		525	
WFP.....	174	3,236							3,007				185			44	
Togo.....	635	4,788		55	1,321		1,586		299				1,258			269	
CRS.....	448	3,697		55	1,321		1,304						825			192	
WFP.....	187	1,091					282		299				433			77	
Tunisia.....	3,457	47,226	7,881	32,545									20	3,747	4	43	2,586
AJJDC.....	125	2,855		2,855													
CARE.....	1,281	11,693		8,477									20	2,072	4	43	1,077
CRS.....	801	7,642		5,715										1,039			888
Government to government.....	822	12,938		11,681										636			621
WFP.....	428	12,098	7,881	4,217													
Uganda: WFP.....	99	1,499							1,279				110			110	
Upper Volta.....	2,688	62,564		867	7		13,232	2,102	43,818				1,568	33	41	864	132
CRS.....	1,009	10,403					8,266						1,493			644	
Government to government.....	1,265	43,818							43,818								
WFP.....	414	8,443		867	7		4,966	2,102					75	33	41	220	132
Zambia: WFP.....	84	1,253						1,099					110			44	
Zaire (Congo, K.).....	754	6,795		3,003	335		1,337						1,192		510	388	30
CRS.....	313	1,564		495	210								749		80		30
CWS.....	37	215			125								90				
WFP.....	404	5,016		2,508			1,337						353		430	388	
Europe (total).....	527	2,090		1,080									32			978	
Mala: CRS.....	250	2,090		1,080									32			978	
Romania: Government to government.....	2,277	(⁴)															(⁴)
Near East—South Asia (total).....	251,501	3,717,307	1,577,520	352,377	298,937			90,890	16,688	63	53,926	348,766	97,345	338,921	541,874		
Afghanistan.....	8,593	254,566	250,425										1,829	699		1,613	
UNICEF.....	76	699												699			
Government to government.....	6,605	215,711	215,710														
WFP.....	1,912	38,157	34,715										1,829			1,613	
Bangladesh ⁵	73,115	1,243,754	818,123													104,929	320,702
UNROD ⁶	66,683	1,071,990	653,882													97,406	320,702
Government to government.....	4,129	132,825	132,825														
WFP.....	2,303	38,939	31,416													7,523	
Ceylon.....	2,373	27,886		8,389				13,629					3,196		1,462	1,210	
CARE.....	1,856	14,257		8,389									3,196		1,462	1,210	
WFP.....	517	13,629						13,629									
Cyprus: WFP.....	624	15,065		2,721	330			11,684								330	

See footnotes at end of table, p.110.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972—Continued

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 ³ oil	Other ²
Gaza.....	1,024	13,314		8,795							634	1,622	1,410	853	
CARE.....	806	12,176		8,795							176	942	1,410	853	
UNRWA.....	218	1,138									458	680			
India ⁷	114,379	1,426,226	365,295	5,180	294,295			41,335	16,688		26,189	234,993	27,006	194,069	221,172
CARE.....	44,710	585,815	51,529	5,180	235,523						4,278	222,629	13,045	45,125	* 8,506
CRS.....	21,626	308,159	219,806		18,700						19,807	11,744	9,733	28,369	
CWS.....	3,489	73,286	44,761		20,912						850		3,148	3,15	
LWR.....	1,243	25,293	14,220		8,196						90		1,080	1,707	
UNICEF.....	17	220													* 220
Government to government.....	39,341	335,524			10,968									112,110	212,446
WFP.....	3,953	97,929	34,979					41,335	16,688		1,164	620		3,143	(*)
Iran.....	533	1,596									1,596				
UNICEF.....	110	320									320				
WFP.....	423	1,276									1,276				
Iraq.....	477	1,796									694			1,102	
UNICEF.....	255	694									694				
WFP.....	222	1,102												1,102	
Jordan.....	3,163	58,080	27,764	22,597	1,026						1,334	2,137		3,227	
CARE.....	385	2,596		1,366	236						749			245	
CRS.....	148	2,959		2,865							4			90	
LWR.....	38	775		753										22	
UNICEF.....	104	1,187										1,187			
UNRWA.....	174	1,193									243	950			
Government to government.....	838	27,764	27,764												
WFP.....	1,476	21,606		17,613	790						338			2,865	
Jordan-West Bank.....	974	14,784		11,424	334					63	556	758	1,067	582	
CARE.....	351	6,123		4,609								217	1,045	252	
CRS.....	283	5,052		4,569	203					19	161			100	
LWR.....	206	2,947		2,246	131					44	110	164	22	230	
UNRWA.....	134	662									285	377			
Lebanon.....	1,342	23,892	18,174	2,937							787	385		1,609	
UNRWA.....	166	758									373	385			
WFP.....	1,176	23,134	18,174	2,937							414			1,609	
Nepal: WFP.....	259	3,866		3,490							266		55	55	
Pakistan ⁷	5,556	122,038	97,739					12,670			2,887	1,197	325	7,220	
CARE.....	257	964									639		325		
UNICEF.....	552	2,397									1,200	1,197			
Government to government.....	1,809	37,322	30,929											6,393	
WFP.....	2,938	81,355	66,810					12,670			1,048			827	
South Yemen.....	130	584		270							314				
UNICEF.....	118	314									314				
WFP.....	12	270		270											
Syria: UNRWA.....	315	1,303									733	570			

Table 18.—Title 11, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other ³
Turkey.....	8,624	75,793		36,660	2,948			11,572			12,583		275	11,755	
CARE.....	7,257	56,565		3,761	945					12,381		275	7,303		
WFP.....	1,367	19,228		899	2,103			11,572		202			4,452		
Yemen: UNICEF.....	24	65								65					
NESA regional; emergency feeding of East Pakistani children; UNICEF ⁴	17,130	172,150									106,405	65,745			
Palestine refugee program, UNRWA.....	12,438	253,848		243,887									9,961		
Far East (total).....	38,184	536,737	131,467	174,765	121,355	460	9,501	9,148	4,395	4,465	27,014	4,121	10,046		
Burma: UNICEF.....	774	2,076								2,076					
Cambodia: UNICEF.....	20	53								53					
China, Republic of: WFP.....	3,659	90,955	85,091							1,119	15		4,740		
Indonesia.....	9,281	112,480		1,625	89,453					12,231	6,791	2,380			
CARE.....	2,670	12,729								5,938	6,791				
CRS.....	1,317	16,306			12,434					1,492		2,380			
CWS.....	279	2,249			1,693					556					
Government to government.....	3,036	66,171			66,171										
WFP.....	1,979	15,025		1,625	9,155					4,245					
Korea.....	10,813	155,600	46,376	77,502			3,218	9,148		14,744	2,347		2,265		
CRS.....	790	14,488		1,197			1,720	9,148		440	1,895		88		
WRC.....	560	7,552		4,713			1,498			519	452		370		
Government to government.....	7,525	89,203	46,376	27,235						13,785			1,807		
WFP.....	1,938	44,357		44,357											
Laos.....	1,337	19,580		5,025	2,553		6,283			575	413	1,699	1,741	1,291	
CRS.....	307	3,662		668	1,125					575	130	270	442	452	
Government.....	1,030	15,918		4,357	1,428		6,283			283	1,429	1,299	839		
Macao.....	116	1,539		1,175						165	85			114	
CARE.....	5	58		45										13	
CRS.....	111	1,481		1,130						165	85			101	
Malaysia.....	691	5,204		2,066	1,565					44	1,427	102			
CRS.....	330	2,494		84	1,565					44	699	102			
UNICEF.....	272	728								728					
WFP.....	89	1,982		1,982											
Philippines.....	4,184	56,820		31,355	7,673	460				3,588	3,270	9,107		1,367	
CARE.....	1,586	20,821		17,967						1,597				1,257	
CRS.....	2,209	30,836		11,104	6,545					3,588	1,320	8,279			
CWS.....	167	2,477		550	896	460				123		448			
SAWS.....	61	822		312	199					41		270			
WFP.....	161	1,864		1,422	33					189	110			110	
Ryukyu Islands: Government to government.....	1,129	8,407		5,691							2,447			269	
Singapore.....	53	267		74	39					23	131				
CRS.....	13	156		74	39					23	20				
UNICEF.....	40	111									111				
Thailand: UNICEF.....	827	2,225								2,225					

See footnotes at end of table, p. 110.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972—Continued

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Roller wheat	Corn meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Roller oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other^{3}
Vietnam.....	5,300	81,521		50,252	20,072						4,244	6,953		
CARE.....	9	44		22										
CRS.....	508	6,145		2,698	1,603						22			
WRC.....	38	699		342	197						546		1,298	
WVRO.....	3	68		68									160	
Government to government.....	4,742	74,565		47,122	18,272						3,676	5,495		
Latin America (total).....	67,875	531,360	18,871	105,627	56,456	6,682	20,410	37,703	12,422	26,539	117,431	63,980	31,274	33,965
Antigua: UNICEF.....	54	144									144			
Barbados: WFP.....	72	436		258							178			
Bolivia.....	2,540	24,583	419	6,221	336	55	932	6,173		2,553	3,858	2,197	660	1,179
CRS.....	1,850	14,602		4,520	281		722			2,443	2,880	2,197	479	1,080
Government to government.....	79	1,242		547	55	55	210			110	18		181	66
WFP.....	611	8,739	419	1,154			6,173				960			33
Brazil.....	12,763	117,404		24,013	20,564	1,940	979	1,217	1,542	9,412	19,149	25,171	11,204	2,213
CRS.....	4,407	51,423		11,388	10,077					4,562	4,110	14,290	6,996	
CWS.....	965	11,710		1,633	1,980					2,136	400	2,555	2,215	791
LWR.....	732	8,111		1,092	1,483					1,273	645	1,739	1,718	161
Government to government.....	6,081	42,706		9,201	7,024	1,940		1,217	1,442	1,441	12,857	6,587	275	622
WFP.....	598	3,454		699			979				1,137			639
British Honduras: CARE.....	253	1,688		416							419	507	215	131
Chile.....	4,936	29,042		11,056	529		1,041			419	11,108	300	2,812	1,777
CARE.....	3,719	14,872		2,897							9,932		1,232	811
CRS.....	791	8,977		5,566	456		807				897	300	355	596
SAWS.....	132	2,038		1,182			100				30		375	76
WRC.....	171	2,008		699	73					144	80		850	162
WFP.....	123	1,147		712			134				169			132
Colombia.....	14,315	112,298		22,959	5,695	1,920	3,950	28,509	1,559		23,988	6,284	4,608	12,826
CARE.....	6,161	34,670		8,557	3,046						12,494	5,347	1,897	3,329
CRS.....	3,759	26,965		8,553	2,649	1,920	378				6,358	847	2,599	3,661
Government to government.....	910	26,745						26,745						
WFP.....	3,485	23,918		5,849			3,572	1,764	1,559		5,136	90	112	5,836
Costa Rica.....	1,248	7,922		1,027	250					826	2,247	3,042		530
CARE.....	968	4,841		317							2,092	2,204		228
CRS.....	188	2,344		228	250					826	800			240
WFP.....	92	737		482							155	38		62
Dominica: CRS.....	142	679		170			171				336	2		
Dominican Republic.....	6,840	47,741		5,165	10,789		1,467			3,181	12,126	8,188	3,309	3,516
CARE.....	4,244	23,176		50	5,105					3,157	9,042	3,861		1,961
CRS.....	2,371	22,498		4,631	5,509		1,345				2,901	3,869	2,984	1,259
CWS.....	171	1,326		133	175					24	183	278	325	208
WFP.....	54	741		351			122				180			88
Ecuador.....	2,436	21,055		6,787	3,297	696				1,032	3,470	2,013	1,722	2,038
CARE.....	1,205	9,293		3,399	900	696					2,123	830	545	800
CRS.....	1,058	9,310		2,575	1,704					1,032	1,347	763	849	1,040
WFP.....	173	2,452		813	693						420	328		198

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972—Continued

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
El Salvador.....	1,565	9,113		1,329	1,359		884			426	3,093	1,195		827	
CRS.....	1,493	8,430		1,167	1,210		884			365	3,052	1,095		657	
Government to government..	72	683		162	149					61	41	100		170	
Grenada: CWS.....	125	934		188	49		142			190	218	11		36	
Guatemala.....	3,423	18,269		4,981	423				176	1,109	7,829	2,037	962	752	
CARE.....	2,421	12,361		4,477	220						5,733	1,481		450	
CRS.....	982	5,622		461	180				1,109	2,074	556	962		280	
WFP.....	20	286		43	23				176	22				22	
Guyana.....	343	2,780		1,310	145					124	516	370	474	271	
Government to government..	219	1,758		620	145					124	349	370	44	106	
WFP.....	124	1,022		690						167				165	
Haiti.....	1,787	15,992		1,925	5,755		1,042	220		1,878	2,569	1,121		1,482	
CARE.....	854	7,780		538	3,403					1,878	1,181			780	
CRS.....	484	4,198		889	849		495			667	925			373	
CWS.....	425	3,444		188	1,463		547				721	196		329	
WFP.....	24	570		310	40			220							
Honduras.....	1,261	5,541		242	882					470	2,948	716	51	232	
CARE.....	895	2,908			210					150	2,287		51	210	
CRS.....	340	2,293			672					320	650	651			
WFP.....	26	340		242						11	65			22	
Jamaica.....	1,700	11,958		3,252	846	734	1,525			138	2,516	364	198	2,384	
CRS.....	498	2,817		449	100	40	249			138	923	309	198	411	
Government to government..	1,111	8,314		2,394	735	694	1,166				1,495			1,830	
WFP.....	91	827		410	11		110				98	55		143	
Montserrat: UNICEF.....	12	33									33				
Nicaragua.....	1,000	4,965		332	160			154		594	2,356	375	760	234	
CRS.....	973	4,611		176	160					594	2,312	375	760	234	
WFP.....	27	354		156			154			44					
Panama.....	1,218	5,086			348		350				3,029	409	639	311	
CARE.....	1,085	3,719									2,943		639	137	
CRS.....	133	1,367			348		350				86	409		174	
Paraguay.....	1,065	6,387	98	1,657	350					1,070	2,049	759		404	
CRS.....	959	5,487		1,110	350					1,070	1,860	759		339	
WFP.....	106	900	98	547							189			66	
Peru.....	5,440	56,776	441	11,858	4,679	1,237	7,242		7,716	2,699	6,868	7,850	3,806	2,380	
CRS.....	1,503	16,639		4,027	1,151		3,569			1,688	1,685	2,166	1,824	529	
CWS.....	166	1,583		314	160					299	185	363	149	113	
SAWS.....	771	10,428		2,827	1,907		1,193			413	320	1,505	1,833	430	
Government to government..	2,247	15,987		3,116	1,461	1,237	1,421			299	3,791	3,816		846	
WFP.....	753	12,139	441	1,574			1,059		7,716		887			462	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 110.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1972—Continued

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.....	54	143									143				
St. Lucia: CRS.....	86	251									251				
St. Vincent: CRS.....	56	190		16							151	17	6		
Surinam: WFP.....	97	2,932		52				1,430	1,429		15	2	4		
Trinidad and Tobago.....	152	574		142							410		22		
UNICEF.....	142	410									410				
WFP.....	10	164		142									22		
Turks and Caicos: UNICEF.....	7	20									20				
Uruguay.....	1,429	22,260	17,913	270		160	685			418	1,230	950	284	410	
CRS.....	688	4,347		270		100	685			418	1,230	950	284	410	
WFP.....	741	17,913	17,913												
Venezuela: WFP.....	1,436	4,164									4,164				
Grand total.....	403,741	5,562,170	1,937,889	814,264	502,751	7,142	77,084	162,897	218,926	32,945	254,561	447,891	138,051	412,559	555,210
Subtotals, voluntary agencies/international organizations.....	264,322	3,326,209	984,198	572,851	380,853	3,216	40,980	9,148		30,888	177,333	424,946	131,155	241,183	329,458
AJDC.....	321	6,773		6,549	35		41			12	14			122	
CARE.....	84,545	850,597	51,529	111,534	252,645	696	2,158			5,367	81,753	245,958	22,295	68,156	8,506
CRS.....	68,205	790,189	219,806	191,063	88,017	2,060	35,301	9,148		20,599	78,568	57,602	31,250	56,745	30
CWS.....	6,055	99,113	44,761	3,036	27,970	460	689			2,761	3,609	4,646	5,987	5,224	
HADASSAH.....	276	3,252		2,578							263			411	
LWR.....	2,219	37,126	14,220	4,091	9,810					1,317	845	1,903	2,820	2,120	
SAWS.....	964	13,288		4,321	2,106		1,293			688	391	1,775	2,208	506	
UNICEF.....	20,837	184,652								9,199	109,488	65,745		220	
UNROD.....	66,683	1,071,990	653,882											97,406	320,702
UNRWA.....	13,445	258,902		243,887						2,092	2,962			9,961	
WRC.....	769	10,259		5,754	270		1,498			144	599	612	850	532	
WVRO.....	3	68		68											
Government to government.....	92,774	1,461,140	645,981	112,126	106,408	3,926	9,080	30,822	148,672	2,035	39,378	17,797	1,799	126,065	217,051
World food program.....	46,645	774,821	307,710	129,287	15,490		27,024	122,927	70,254	22	37,850	5,148	5,097	45,311	8,701

¹ CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.

² Veg. oil—Vegetable oil (soybean).

³ Includes 546,454,000 pounds of rice and 8,756,000 pounds of soya flour.

⁴ Rice.

⁵ Soya flour.

⁶ Carry-in adjustment from fiscal year 1971.

⁷ Includes special emergency shipments for refugees. (See UNICEF also.)

⁸ UNROD—United Nations Relief Operations Dacca.

⁹ Includes 38,840,000 pounds of food valued at \$3,609,000 shipped to India, and 133,310,000 pounds valued at \$13,521,000 shipped to Bangladesh.

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1972

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary agencies/ international organizations		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, 453, 896	1, 097, 304	6, 772, 372	900, 763	2, 609, 214	192, 665	72, 310	3, 876
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 of.....	432, 993	100, 699	405, 989	97, 334	27, 004	3, 365		
Germany, Soviet occupied.....	11, 635	759			11, 635	759		
Hungary.....	148, 583	13, 575			135, 237	12, 649	13, 346	926
Italy.....	3, 355, 600	340, 241	2, 592, 569	250, 331	763, 031	89, 910		
Malta.....	68, 178	7, 077	34, 706	5, 959			33, 472	1, 118
Netherlands.....	4	(¹)	4	(¹)				
Poland.....	649, 874	76, 816	649, 874	76, 816				
Portugal.....	475, 217	52, 277	475, 217	52, 277				
Romania.....	262, 417	8, 917			236, 925	7, 085	25, 492	1, 832
Spain.....	983, 527	190, 607	971, 527	186, 846	12, 000	3, 761		
Yugoslavia.....	2, 396, 781	242, 527	1, 526, 083	195, 477	870, 698	47, 050		
Africa (total).....	14, 513, 194	919, 474	4, 956, 061	370, 033	8, 163, 877	472, 354	1, 393, 256	77, 087
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).....	132, 792	8, 417					132, 792	8, 417
Burundi.....	37, 510	3, 317	12, 464	1, 770	2, 589	162	22, 457	1, 385
Cameroon Republic.....	12, 297	981	7, 888	848	4, 409	133		
Canary Islands.....	480	18	480	18				
Central African Republic.....	11, 852	771	432	65	2, 403	155	9, 017	551
Chad.....	29, 248	1, 580	1, 261	219	1, 257	52	26, 730	1, 309
Congo—Brazza.....	13, 060	864					13, 060	864
Dahomey.....	77, 006	4, 567	40, 738	2, 644	17, 391	1, 047	18, 877	876
Equatorial Guinea.....	3, 261	252					3, 261	252
Ethiopia.....	305, 474	16, 962	40, 430	4, 062	251, 126	12, 429	13, 918	471
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6	80	6				
French West Africa.....	1, 180	239	1, 180	239				
Gabon.....	3, 910	282	564	97			3, 346	185
Gambia.....	29, 195	2, 135	13, 267	1, 479			15, 928	656
Ghana.....	181, 499	15, 650	107, 840	12, 059	11, 032	605	62, 627	2, 986
Guinea.....	33, 797	2, 830	226	47	18, 061	1, 595	15, 510	1, 188
Ivory Coast.....	25, 884	2, 021	1, 415	259			24, 469	1, 762
Kenya.....	227, 911	17, 626	60, 710	6, 796	165, 537	10, 516	1, 664	314
Lesotho (Basutoland).....	126, 592	9, 850	71, 678	4, 794			54, 914	5, 056
Liberia.....	40, 630	4, 089	35, 725	3, 698			4, 905	391
Libya.....	555, 074	32, 900	78, 358	7, 779	476, 716	25, 121		
Malagasy Republic.....	48, 738	5, 092	44, 290	4, 695	200	26	4, 248	371
Malawi.....	5, 001	618	2, 711	484			2, 290	134
Mali.....	200, 967	7, 219	575	108	161, 827	5, 361	38, 565	1, 750
Mauritania.....	61, 471	2, 864	7, 709	925	976	86	52, 786	1, 853
Mauritius.....	40, 605	4, 121	3, 329	556	9, 909	932	27, 367	2, 633
Morocco.....	4, 480, 251	251, 729	1, 680, 060	111, 820	2, 669, 573	132, 485	130, 618	7, 424
Niger.....	67, 068	2, 885	26	5	53, 862	2, 234	13, 180	646
Nigeria.....	417, 972	38, 529	306, 821	30, 390			111, 151	8, 139
Nyasaland.....	234	43	234	43				
Ruanda-Urundi.....	42, 865	2, 936	23, 025	1, 592	19, 840	1, 344		
Rwanda.....	47, 008	4, 021	33, 705	3, 076	13, 303	945		
St. Helena.....	544	107	544	107				
Senegal.....	396, 964	16, 905	234, 539	11, 095	134, 323	4, 477	28, 102	1, 333
Seychelles.....	3, 458	417	3, 458	417				
Sierra Leone.....	90, 007	9, 882	89, 263	9, 821			744	61
Somali Republic.....	106, 487	5, 436	8, 633	693	89, 825	4, 305	8, 029	438
Somaliiland, French.....	6, 167	586	6, 167	586				
Sudan.....	19, 650	1, 652	2, 120	493	55	9	17, 475	1, 150
Swaziland.....	8, 504	1, 143	875	156			7, 629	987

See footnote at end of table, p. 113

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1972—Continued

Country and area	Total		Voluntary agencies/ international organizations		Government to government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Tanzania.....	392,654	28,820	160,752	15,926	202,134	11,271	29,768	1,623
Togo.....	69,397	5,013	36,891	3,264	18,588	902	13,918	847
Tunisia.....	3,257,901	202,798	289,884	22,753	2,593,236	164,999	374,781	15,046
Uganda.....	24,667	2,131	6,029	954	6,048	304	12,590	873
Upper Volta.....	195,865	9,784	69,861	5,274	103,918	3,384	22,086	1,126
Zaire (Congo K.).....	425,439	34,525	255,682	20,234	164,340	13,870	5,417	421
Zambia.....	5,584	313					5,584	313
Zanzibar.....	156	26	156	26				
Near East—South Asia (total).....	24,549,874	1,880,183	15,459,184	1,335,172	7,328,069	458,745	1,762,621	86,266
Aden.....	997	169	997	169				
Afghanistan.....	1,621,543	94,150	16,285	2,456	1,520,858	87,071	84,400	4,623
Bangladesh.....	1,243,754	73,115	1,071,990	66,683	132,825	4,129	38,939	2,303
Ceylon.....	788,267	62,078	627,674	50,585	107,381	9,113	53,212	2,380
Cyprus.....	247,332	15,981	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	43,126	2,016
Egypt.....	2,130,087	179,631	1,680,035	156,703	409,864	20,748	40,188	2,180
Gaza.....	157,173	13,637	157,173	13,637				
Goa.....	1,349	601	1,349	601				
Greece.....	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,380	3,277	1,540	74
India.....	7,676,371	644,730	6,089,836	538,690	943,987	73,485	642,548	32,555
Iran.....	675,643	48,356	227,078	22,337	443,989	25,380	4,576	639
Iraq.....	116,990	8,425	61,453	5,600	46,420	2,151	9,117	674
Israel.....	156,934	17,151	152,851	16,427	4,083	724		
Israel (West Bank, Jordan).....	123,826	6,995	123,826	6,995				
Jordan.....	1,298,468	80,314	262,925	22,408	888,042	50,154	147,501	7,752
Lebanon.....	302,268	21,211	13,239	3,121	233,508	15,513	55,521	2,577
Nepal.....	72,568	4,744	63	11	62,524	4,215	9,981	518
Pakistan.....	2,022,294	159,427	386,142	56,598	1,418,865	93,227	217,287	9,602
Southern Yemen.....	2,065	389	1,003	323			1,062	66
Syria.....	481,723	26,939	19,246	3,019	438,715	22,691	23,762	1,229
Turkey.....	1,200,940	116,096	539,196	75,903	283,043	23,527	378,701	16,666
UNICEF.....	175,229	17,360	175,229	17,380				
UNRWA.....	2,719,754	141,111	2,719,754	141,111				
Yemen.....	191,104	12,464	27,647	1,971	152,297	10,081	11,160	412
Far East—Pacific (total).....	14,694,087	1,130,211	6,949,820	704,063	7,296,661	404,822	447,606	21,326
British Solomon Islands.....	8,847	735	8,847	735				
Burma.....	34,424	7,389	34,424	7,389				
Cambodia.....	22,804	2,515	683	148	22,000	2,343	121	24
China (Taiwan).....	1,463,916	119,756	950,449	87,253	379,063	26,417	134,404	6,086
Fiji.....	506	91	506	91				
Hong Kong.....	479,535	43,169	425,706	40,313	53,329	2,856		
Indonesia.....	943,608	64,137	355,909	36,778	515,820	22,984	71,879	4,375
Japan.....	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650,469	36,956		
Java.....	60	11	60	11				
Korea.....	6,470,792	383,920	2,264,700	178,308	4,019,277	197,480	186,815	8,132
Laos.....	95,503	8,517	36,756	4,247	58,376	4,252	371	18
Macao.....	61,316	5,140	61,316	5,140				
Malaya.....	29,627	4,795	29,627	4,795				
Malaysia.....	97,530	8,266	68,715	6,729	22,276	1,255	6,539	282
New Guinea.....	1,544	267	1,544	267				
North Borneo.....	3,111	478	3,111	478				
Philippine Islands.....	979,271	162,717	898,192	158,502	34,407	1,871	46,672	2,344
Ryukyu Islands.....	413,136	35,438	320,169	25,942	92,967	9,496		
Sarawak.....	9,283	1,391	9,144	1,365			139	26
Singapore.....	19,640	2,457	19,640	2,457				
Thailand.....	22,323	5,403	21,657	5,364			666	39
Tonga Island.....	9,849	763	9,849	763				
Vietnam.....	2,682,114	210,592	1,233,937	111,680	1,448,177	98,912		

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1962—Continued

Country and area	Total		Voluntary agencies/ international organizations		Government to government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Latin America (total).....	9, 042, 314	967, 137	6, 795, 587	763, 593	1, 929, 608	173, 952	317, 119	29, 592
Antigua.....	4, 064	798	4, 064	798				
Bahama Islands.....	921	294	921	294				
Barbados.....	1, 736	201					1, 736	201
Bolivia.....	409, 822	43, 661	160, 925	24, 221	227, 076	18, 037	21, 821	1, 403
Brazil.....	2, 223, 037	247, 677	1, 355, 609	157, 853	839, 063	86, 675	28, 365	3, 149
British Honduras.....	24, 290	2, 878	22, 288	2, 603	2, 002	275		
Chile.....	1, 088, 383	119, 742	1, 013, 580	107, 766	53, 638	10, 290	21, 165	1, 686
Colombia.....	1, 140, 984	135, 436	982, 741	120, 138	48, 765	1, 656	109, 478	13, 642
Costa Rica.....	91, 326	9, 708	53, 041	6, 104	35, 113	3, 379	3, 172	225
Cuba.....	42, 674	6, 753	42, 674	6, 753				
Dominica.....	9, 919	1, 344	9, 919	1, 344				
Dominican Republic.....	614, 028	62, 991	537, 555	58, 329	60, 125	3, 976	16, 348	686
Ecuador.....	258, 591	26, 308	234, 379	24, 925	9, 267	520	14, 945	863
El Salvador.....	170, 522	20, 699	155, 779	19, 331	12, 685	1, 062	2, 058	306
French Guiana.....	482	93	482	93				
French West Indies.....	514	74	514	74				
Grenada.....	7, 301	936	7, 301	936				
Guadeloupe.....	5, 817	592	5, 817	592				
Guatemala.....	257, 670	26, 028	185, 704	22, 770	71, 680	3, 238	286	20
Guyana (British Guiana).....	23, 384	2, 874	13, 312	1, 735	8, 423	973	1, 649	166
Haiti.....	245, 602	21, 898	206, 151	18, 194	34, 914	3, 409	4, 537	295
Honduras.....	73, 800	9, 989	67, 867	9, 571	3, 638	272	2, 295	146
Jamaica.....	199, 356	23, 913	143, 461	17, 329	46, 640	5, 767	9, 255	817
Martinique.....	4, 905	551	4, 905	551				
Mexico.....	693, 016	52, 527	646, 748	50, 235	46, 268	2, 292		
Montserrat.....	1, 316	254	1, 316	254				
Nicaragua.....	81, 565	9, 668	81, 211	9, 641			354	27
Panama.....	69, 578	12, 947	69, 578	12, 947				
Paraguay.....	111, 927	12, 528	106, 666	12, 040			5, 261	488
Peru.....	842, 801	75, 049	381, 914	40, 678	418, 721	31, 561	42, 166	2, 810
St. Kitts.....	4, 170	806	4, 170	806				
St. Lucia.....	3, 399	580	2, 895	559	504	21		
St. Vincent.....	3, 103	567	3, 103	567				
Surinam.....	13, 208	1, 297	5, 829	993			7, 379	304
Trinidad and Tobago.....	8, 277	1, 344	5, 505	1, 163			2, 772	181
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	569	89	569	89				
Uruguay.....	89, 575	7, 964	60, 576	6, 674	11, 086	549	17, 913	741
Venezuela.....	220, 427	26, 031	216, 263	24, 595			4, 164	1, 436
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.....	72, 396, 927	6, 020, 551	40, 992, 088	4, 083, 178	27, 411, 927	1, 719, 226	3, 992, 912	218, 147

† Less than \$500.

Table 20.—Title III, Public Law 480, agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods ¹

Commodity and unit	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1971	Calendar year 1972	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1972
Thousand units:			
Wheat ² (bushels).....	368,471		368,471
Corn (bushels).....	239,422		239,422
Grain sorghums (hundredweight).....	70,617		70,617
Barley (bushels).....	93,007		93,007
Oats (bushels).....	41,961		41,961
Tobacco (pounds).....	196,676		196,676
Cotton (bales).....	2,513.1		2,513.1
Dry milk (pounds).....	129,240		129,240
Butter (pounds).....	23,183		23,183
Other ³ (MT).....	808.36		808.36
Total quantity (thousand metric tons).....	23,327.25		23,327.25
Total value (millions).....	\$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 17,573,000,000 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 21.—Title III, Public Law 480, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972, and for calendar year 1972 ¹

[By country of destination; in thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1971, through Dec. 31, 1972	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1971, through Dec. 31, 1972	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972
Europe (total).....		1,053,386	Ghana.....		4,674
Austria.....		59,000	Liberia.....		291
Azores.....		261	Libya.....		8
Belgium.....		118,447	Madeira.....		160
Denmark.....		10,620	Mauritius.....		15
Finland.....		7,834	Morocco.....		3,940
France.....		63,453	Mozambique.....		4,627
Germany, West.....		147,635	Nigeria.....		2,963
Iceland.....		2	Rhodesia.....		466
Ireland.....		43,275	Sao Tome.....		46
Italy.....		34,204	Senegal.....		3,083
Luxembourg.....		1,828	Sierra Leone.....		80
Malta.....		624	Somali Republic.....		183
Netherlands.....		143,298	South Africa, Republic of.....		13,315
Norway.....		29,027	Sudan.....		198
Poland.....		9,092	Togo.....		82
Portugal.....		9,197	Tunisia.....		1,384
Spain.....		31,567	Zaire, Republic of.....		3,143
Sweden.....		14,519			
Switzerland.....		3,318	Near East—South Asia (total).....		185,752
Trieste.....		1,371	Bahrain.....		22
United Kingdom.....		305,219	Ceylon (Sri Lanka).....		1,315
Yugoslavia.....		19,595	Cyprus.....		1,806
			Egypt, Arab Republic of.....		12,297
Africa (total).....		55,163	Goa.....		54
Algeria.....		1,811	Greece.....		12,721
Angola.....		19	India.....		74,639
Burundi/Rwanda.....		91	Iran.....		758
Cameroon.....		50	Iraq.....		2,838
Canary Islands.....		14,028	Israel.....		47,094
Cape Verde Islands.....		36	Jordan.....		1,697
Congo, People's Republic of.....		43	Kuwait.....		148
Ethiopia.....		427	Lebanon.....		4,473
			Pakistan.....		52

Table 21.—Title III, Public Law 480, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972, and for calendar year 1972 ¹—Continued

[By country of destination; in thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1971, through Dec. 31, 1972	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1971, through Dec. 31, 1972	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972
Qatar.....		10	Bahamas.....		42
Saudi Arabia.....		801	Bermuda.....		70
Southern Yemen.....		128	Bolivia.....		7,931
Syrian Arab Republic.....		7,314	Brazil.....		63,446
Turkey.....		17,585	British Honduras.....		64
			British West Indies.....		21
Far East and Pacific (total).....		263,808	Canal Zone.....		144
Australia.....		8,418	Chile.....		4,387
Guam.....		56	Colombia.....		15,401
Hong Kong.....		14,809	Costa Rica.....		1,001
Indonesia.....		1,712	Cuba.....		5,526
Japan.....		193,672	Dominican Republic.....		1,330
Khmer, Republic of.....		38	Ecuador.....		345
Korea.....		6,174	El Salvador.....		831
Laos.....		74	Guatemala.....		4,354
Malaysia.....		1,173	Guyana.....		20
New Zealand.....		271	Haiti.....		6,377
Philippines.....		15,760	Honduras.....		297
Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....		829	Jamaica.....		2,037
Singapore.....		219	Mexico.....		19,659
Taiwan.....		16,042	Netherlands Antilles.....		37
Thailand.....		4,536	Nicaragua.....		659
Vietnam.....		25	Panama.....		180
			Paraguay.....		8
North America (total).....		3,484	Peru.....		32,968
Canada.....		3,345	Surinam.....		13
Greenland.....		36	Trinidad-Tobago.....		111
St. Pierre/Miquelon.....		103	Uruguay.....		1,397
			Venezuela.....		1,821
Latin America (total).....		170,593	Virgin Islands.....		77
Antigua.....		28	Others ²		13
Argentina.....		11	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 22.—Title III, Public Law 480, value of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through Dec. 31, 1972, and for calendar year 1972 ¹

(In millions of dollars)

Type	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1971		Calendar year 1972		Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1972	
	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: ³						
AID.....	33.5	33.3			33.5	33.3
AEC.....	4.5	3.2			4.5	3.2
DOD.....	68.5	67.5			68.5	67.5
Total.....	106.5	104.0			106.5	104.0
Grand total ⁴.....	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: \$258,600,000 acquired for the strategic stockpile; \$8,800,000 acquired for AEC; and \$4,100,000 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 for \$15,000,000 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 23.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ¹	Stockpile materials ²
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.....	do.....	
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.....	do.....	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium celestite, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bart), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin (pi2).
Yugoslavia.....	Supplies and services.....	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Unspecified European countries.....	do.....	

Table 23.—Title III, Public Law 480—Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972—Continued

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ¹	Stockpile materials ²
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, fluor-spar, 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 (Sri Lanka).....		Graphite.
Greece.....		Manganese ore (battery grade).
India.....		Beryl concentrates, beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, ferromanganese, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, thorium nitrate.
Israel.....		Diamond (stones).
Pakistan.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Turkey.....		Boron minerals, chromium metal (electrolytic, chromite, metallurgical), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia.....		Asbestos (crocidolite), beryllium metal billets, lead, rutile, zinc.
Japan.....	Cotton yarn, fertilizer, raw silk, zirconium sponge.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk oisu and/or lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea.....	Ordnance, raw silk.....	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia.....		Ferrochromium.
Philippines.....		Chromite (refractory), chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Taiwan.....		Waterfowl feathers and down.
Thailand.....		Tin (pig).
North America:		
Canada.....		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium platinum, selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States.....	Fertilizer, soybeans.....	
Latin America:		
Argentina.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, mica.
Bolivia.....		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, quartz crystals.
Chile.....		Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Columbia.....		Platinum.
Cuba.....		Chromite (refractory), ferrochromium-silicon.
Guyana.....		Bauxite.
Haiti.....		Do.
Jamaica.....		Do.
Mexico.....		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, fluor-spar, lead, zinc.
Peru.....		Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam.....		Bauxite.
Venezuela.....		Diamond (stones).
Unspecified sources.....		Beryllium metal billets.

¹ Materials, goods, equipment, and services procured for U.S. Government agencies under contracts entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1963.

² Materials acquired for the National and supplemental stockpiles.

Table 24.—Title III, Public Law 480, value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972, and for calendar year 1972 ¹

[By country; in thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1972 through Dec. 31, 1972	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1972	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1972 through Dec. 31, 1972	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1972
Europe (total).....		324, 062	India.....		125, 238
Austria.....		2, 492	Israel.....		275
Belgium.....		24, 012	Pakistan.....		66
Denmark.....		276	Turkey.....		92, 139
Finland.....		732	Far East and Pacific (total).....		169, 696
France.....		91, 914	Australia.....		34, 365
Germany, West.....		56, 168	Japan.....		94, 151
Italy.....		24, 766	Korea.....		5, 983
Netherlands.....		8, 901	New Caledonia.....		3, 418
Norway.....		13, 863	Philippines.....		27, 252
Spain.....		5, 631	Taiwan.....		121
Sweden.....		5, 260	Thailand.....		4, 406
Trieste.....		584	North America (total).....		154, 288
United Kingdom.....		67, 073	Canada.....		141, 797
Yugoslavia.....		17, 190	United States ²		12, 491
Unspecified European countries.....		5, 200	Latin America (total).....		348, 342
Africa (total).....		454, 284	Argentina.....		8, 824
Angola.....		125	Bolivia.....		1, 923
Botswana.....		884	Brazil.....		84, 239
Ghana.....		20, 220	Chile.....		10, 038
Malagasy Republic.....		3, 404	Colombia.....		1, 347
Malawi.....		34	Cuba.....		952
Morocco.....		14, 502	Guyana.....		19, 245
Mozambique.....		21, 783	Haiti.....		6, 351
Nigeria.....		552	Jamaica.....		94, 773
Rhodesia.....		35, 218	Mexico.....		70, 778
South Africa, Republic of.....		176, 131	Peru.....		18, 448
Tanzania.....		152	Surinam.....		30, 931
Uganda.....		44	Venezuela.....		493
Zaire, Republic of.....		53, 859	Unspecified source ⁴		1, 698
Unspecified African Countries ³		127, 340	Grand total.....		1, 682, 448
Near East and South Asia (total).....		230, 114			
Ceylon (Sri Lanka).....		303			
Greece.....		12, 093			

¹ The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 31, 1972, 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.