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1973 Annual Report on

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1973 annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480 (Food for Peace). This has been a successful program. It has provided a channel for humanitarian assistance, promoted economic development and, in general, supported foreign policy objectives of the United States.

Throughout the year, the Food for Peace program demonstrated its flexibility in a changing agricultural situation. Because of the tight commodity supply situation in the United States, shipments during the year were somewhat restricted. This was especially true of wheat and wheat product shipments. However, our food contributions to the drought-stricken African countries, including Ethiopia, were substantial. In both East and West Africa, U.S. food aid represented about 40 percent of the total supplied by the international community. The level of U.S. contributions to the World Food Program and the U.S. voluntary agencies was maintained and the title I concessional sales programs continued in such high priority countries as Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Israel, Pakistan, and Vietnam.

The Food for Peace program continues to be the primary U.S. food aid activity. Concessional sales programs continued to encourage recipient countries to establish self-help objectives and also support economic development projects. The program retains its emphasis on improving the nutrition of pregnant and nursing mothers, babies, and preschool children, the most nutritionally significant periods of human life. Although most programs have aspects of agricultural market development, specific programs for trade expansion have been limited because of strong commercial demand. Such programs could be resumed under changed supply conditions.

As 1973 legislation authorized the extension of the Public Law 480 program through 1977, it will go on playing its vital role in terms of development assistance, trade expansion, and promotion of our foreign policy objectives.

Gerald R. Ford

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 25, 1974.

**THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER
PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, DURING
THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1973**

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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

In calendar year 1973 exports of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 were valued at approximately \$750 million. This is a decrease, in terms of value, of about 30 percent from the previous year and is the lowest level of shipments since 1954, the first year of the program. Commodity availability constraints during the year were the primary cause of the decrease in shipment levels. The availability criteria, which are established in section 401 of the Act, provide that commodities can only be made available for shipment under Public Law 480 when supplies have been assured for domestic consumption, adequate domestic carryover stocks, and expected commercial exports. The section also provides for consideration of domestic farm and consumer prices in determining Public Law 480 availability.

Exports under the title I sales programs totalled about \$540 million, significantly below last year's shipments of \$730 million. Shipments under the title II donations programs were about \$210 million. This compares to title II shipments of \$377 million in 1972; however, the shipments in 1972 included substantial quantities provided under special funds for Bangladesh.

With total agricultural exports at a record \$17.7 billion for the calendar year, the Public Law 480 percentage of the total dropped to only 4 percent—lowest for any complete calendar year. This, of course, is primarily a reflection of the great increase in international commercial demand for agricultural products stemming partly from poor weather in some areas of the world and partly from improving economies in many importing nations.

The year was marked by an increased percentage of title I sales agreements signed for convertible local currency credit terms. This reflects the fact that in a period of tight commodity supplies and high prices, countries which are among the poorer of the less-developed world benefited from Public Law 480 pro-

*US food aid shipments
being unloaded at one of
their many destinations.*

grams. Although local currency agreements can no longer be entered into, certain local currency uses can be authorized by the President. Most agreements continue to provide for some payment in local currency which our Government would otherwise have to purchase for dollars to meet U.S. obligations.

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

Sales Programs

During 1973, 63 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with participating governments providing for export of commodities with a total export market value of about \$734 million. There were agreements with 22 countries, including the first title I agreement with Bangladesh. Two of the agreements were signed with private trade entities in Korea and Iran.

Countries scheduled to receive the largest amounts of commodities in terms of value under 1973 agreements were Cambodia, Vietnam, Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Cambodia accounted for about 25 percent of the value of commodities programed; Vietnam, 24 percent; Korea, 18 percent; Indonesia, 8 percent; Pakistan, 6 percent; and Bangladesh, 5 percent. In terms of value, rice became the major commodity programed. However, in terms of quantity, wheat and its products continued to be the most important. Other important commodities were cotton, vegetable oil, feedgrains, and tobacco.

The tonnage shipped in 1973, 3 million tons*, was slightly less than half the quantity shipped in 1972. About 1.4 million tons of wheat and its products were shipped. This accounted for 47 percent of the volume exported under title I. This brings cumulative shipments of wheat and its products to 133.2 million tons since the inception of the program in 1954. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1973 were feedgrains, rice, vegetable oil, and cotton.

Cambodia and Vietnam were the major recipients of title I commodities. Both countries received large quantities of rice which, because of higher prices, greatly increased the total value of title I agreements with them this year. Korea, Indonesia, and Pakistan

*Note: All tons in this report are metric.

continued to be important recipients. On August 6, Bangladesh entered into its first title I concessional sales agreement since its independence in late 1971.

The 3 million tons of commodities exported under title I agreements during the year brought the cumulative shipment total since the program began to 177 million tons. The \$541 million export market value of these commodities brought the cumulative total to \$16 billion.

Transition to Dollar Sales

Of the 22 countries with which title I agreements and amendments were signed, eight concluded agreements entirely on dollar credit terms; and 15, on entirely convertible local currently credit terms. Korea signed both a private trade entity dollar credit and a convertible local currency credit agreement.

Most agreements also call for an initial payment, usually of 5 percent, in either dollars or convertible local currency. In many cases, too, provision is made for a currency use payment, i.e., a payment in local currencies which the U.S. Government needs and would otherwise have to purchase for dollars. In Cambodia and Vietnam a 100 percent currency use payment was required to provide funds for such U.S. uses, but primarily was used for common defense grants.

Balance of Payments

Sales under Public Law 480 provide substantial balance of payments benefits to the United States. Local currency payments and repayments of economic development loans made in previous years are used by many U.S. agencies to defray overseas expenses that would otherwise require dollar expenditures. Total balance of payments benefits in 1973 were \$387 million.

At the end of 1973 arrearages amounted to \$3.7 million. Ninety-five percent of this was accounted for by only three countries.

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 \$161 million have been spent on development of dollar markets. Private trade and producer associations, both in this country and abroad, have equalled 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 30 permanently staffed offices in 16 key countries and carry out promotional programs in more than 70 foreign markets.

The FAS trade opportunity referral system (TORS), a computerized system for referring trade inquiries from foreign buyers to specific suppliers in the United States, continued to expand. The value of sales generated through this service in 1973 is estimated at over \$10 million.

Marketing and Utilization Research

During fiscal 1973, the Department of Agriculture made six grants for a total of \$578,917, dollar equivalent. All six grants dealt with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

In the product utilization area, the Department issued seven grants totaling \$744,437, dollar equivalent to institutions in India and Poland for research on improved quality and uses cotton, wool, essential oils, and other plant and animal products.

Scientific, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Several agencies are authorized to use foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 to conduct programs of scientific, educational, and cultural cooperation between the United States and other

countries, including the translation and dissemination of scientific and technical publications.

During fiscal 1973, the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration obligated the equivalent of \$220,000 for environmental research. A total of \$4.8 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within the Administration.

The Department of Agriculture made 73 grants for scientific research during the year for a total of \$6.9 million, dollar equivalent. The research being conducted through these grants is aimed at problems of farm and forest production and protection, human nutrition, and agricultural economics. Through fiscal 1973, 1,062 grants for a total of \$65.7 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. Grants for research in archeology, anthropology, and systematic and environmental biology continued to be the most important. The Institution made smaller grants to support research in astrophysics and earth sciences.

The Library of Congress has since 1962 used Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, precatalog, index, and distribute current foreign publications. In 1973 the program continued at a somewhat reduced level—having lost two field offices, one in Belgrade and one in Tel Aviv; and three countries, Yugoslavia, Israel, and Sri Lanka.

The National Science Foundation coordinates the administration on behalf of 13 Federal agencies science information programs in Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. In fiscal 1973, the equivalent of \$1.8 million was obligated under contracts. In the 14 years of existence of these programs the National Science Foundation has received or ordered the translation and publication of 886,270 pages of foreign scientific literature, including 28,050 foreign patents, 67,623 abstracts and digests, 217 issues of annotated bibliographies and 9 directories.

The Department of State conducts educational and cultural exchange activities financed by Public Law 480 currencies. In fiscal 1973, \$7.6 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 fiscal 1973, the Department of State used \$5.3 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 \$62.4 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

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 Vietnam \$158.5 million was designated in agreements signed in 1973 for such purposes. In Cambodia, \$144.5 was designated in agreements signed in 1973. A recent change in AID legislation will have the effect of prohibiting future 104(c) grants for common defense.

Extraordinary Relief

Specified amounts of foreign currencies may be used each year for emergency relief for disasters. Such funds were used in 1973 to help Pakistan after it suffered the most serious flood in its history as a country.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Since sales agreements now generally provide for payment in dollars, funds for loans have sharply declined. No loans were made in 1973. Since the beginning of the program 419 loans have been made to private firms in 31 countries. The total value of loans approved is the local currency equivalent of \$413 million.

Economic Development

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

In 1973 some projects were financed with funds generated in earlier agreements. A loan for \$1.8 million was made to help complete construction of an airport in the Tunis-Carthage area. A loan of \$17.4 million was made to India's Rural Electrification Corporation. Grants were made in Pakistan for \$617,000 and in Burma for \$2.1 million.

Miscellaneous Currency Uses

Among other uses for foreign currency in 1973 were the following:

- Continued support of family planning programs in Pakistan.
- A total of \$1.3 million was sold to private American citizens and nonprofit organizations for travel and other purposes, thus helping balance of payments.

Currencies determined to be excess for the 1974 and 1975 fiscal years are as follows: Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia (fiscal 1974 only).

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 continued in 1973 under these self-help efforts. Afghanistan, for example, achieved significant success in increasing its wheat production. Indonesia continued stressing its self-help activities; a major change was an increase in the floor price of rice to encourage production. Also new high yielding local rice varieties were



PL 480 grain reaching a recipient in the drought stricken Sahel zone of West Africa.

developed and distributed. Vietnam continued earlier efforts and established a viable commercial swine industry.

Donation Programs

During fiscal 1973, approximately 2 million tons valued at \$290 million of U.S. agricultural commodities were shipped to 97 countries in the form of donations under title II of Public Law 480 to feed needy people and meet emergencies. In terms of value, 59 percent of the commodities were provided through voluntary agencies and international organization; 28 percent through government-to-government programs; and 13 percent through the World Food Program.

Of the 86.9 million people aided, about 60 percent were children and pregnant and nursing mothers. The programs provided food as partial payment of wages to about 11 million workers and their families. Emergency assistance was provided to 21.5 million victims of natural and other disasters and to 1.9 million refugees.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in fiscal 1973. The formulated foods such as corn-soy-milk (CSM) and wheat-soy blend (WSB) were also important, as well as feedgrains and vegetable oil. Shipments were larger to the Near East-South Asia region than to any other geographic area, followed by Africa, East Asia, Latin America, and Europe in that order.

New Commodities

Efforts to develop new highly nutritional foods continued. In 1973, successful soy fortification of sorghum made possible its addition to the list of these new commodities. It is expected to have widest appeal in African programs.

The inclusion of fortified products in the program is made possible by a 1966 amendment to Public Law 480. These products have been so well received that they are now being made available for sale, both under title I agreements and, of course, commercially. A particular virtue of the blended foods is that they provide a large amount of nutrition at relatively low cost.

World Food Program

The World Food Program, a joint undertaking by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, with headquarters in Rome, continued to expand its activities and increase its pledges target. The United States makes its food contribution to WFP under title II. For the 1973-74 biennium, the U.S. pledged a maximum contribution of \$136 million—\$93 million for commodities, \$40 million for shipping costs, and \$3 million for cash.



TITLE I SALES PROGRAMS

Title I of Public Law 480 provides for the concessional sale of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Since 1972 sales have been negotiated for only one kind of financing—long-term credit repayable in dollars or currencies readily convertible to dollars. 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 concessional export of commodities included in sales

*US agricultural productivity
makes PL 480 activity possible.*

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 1973

During 1973, 63 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed having an export market value of \$733.5 million. These agreements were entered into with 22 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 24 friendly countries in 1972 and had a total export market value of \$932.3 million. This reduction in the value of agreements signed reflects the reduced availability of commodities for programming under Public Law 480 during the year. This reduced availability was due to the tight commodity supply situations and high domestic food prices.

In 1973 convertible local currency agreements comprised 93 percent of the total value of agreements signed; dollar credit agreements comprised the remaining 7 percent. The increased percentage of convertible local currency agreements also reflect the changed world commodity situation with reduced availabilities to program; generally those countries less well off economically received most of the benefit of Public Law 480 food assistance. This resulted in a higher percentage of softer terms than would normally have been the case.

In terms of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programmed during the year were Cambodia, Vietnam, Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Programming to Cambodia represented about 25 percent (\$180 million) of the total; that to Vietnam about 24 percent (\$173 million); Korea, 18 percent (\$129 million); Indonesia, 8 percent (\$56 million); Pakistan, 6 percent (\$47 million); and Bangladesh, 5 percent (\$37 million). Due to the unusual constraints on programming of wheat, rice became in terms of value the major commodity programmed at 42 percent of

the total. In terms of quantity, wheat and its products continued to be the major commodity. Other commodities of major importance were cotton and its products, vegetable oil, feedgrains, and tobacco.

Two sales agreements with private trade entities were signed in 1973; these were with organizations in Korea and Iran. In 1972, three private trade agreements were signed.

Shipments

Shipments under title I of Public Law 480 in 1973 are estimated at \$541 million, raising the total since the inception of the program in 1954 to \$16 billion. This year's shipment value is lower than the level of recent years due to the commodity availability constraints during the year. About 3 million tons of commodities were shipped under title I agreements during the year, for a cumulative shipment total of approximately 177 million tons. The tonnage shipped in 1973 is slightly less than half that shipped in the previous year. The value of the shipments did not decline proportionally due to the higher unit rates.

In terms of value, rice was the major commodity exported; at about \$180 million (about 500,000 tons) it accounted for 33 percent of the total value. However, in terms of quantity, wheat and its products were the major commodity; at 1.4 million tons, they accounted for 47 percent of the volume exported. The value of wheat and its products was \$158 million—29 percent of total value. This volume of wheat and its products brings total cumulative exports of these commodities since the inception of the program to 133.2 million tons. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1973 were feedgrains (842,000 tons valued at \$67 million); cotton (454,000 bales valued at \$78 million); vegetable oil (85,000 tons valued at \$32 million); and tobacco (10,000 tons valued at \$25 million). Exports are routinely checked for quality by the U.S. 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 Credit Sales Agreements

Section 107 of Public Law 480 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with foreign or U.S. private trade entities for financing the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities for export, as the Secretary determines will accomplish the objectives of this section of the law. Under current program policies, the projects financed under the agreements must directly result in an expansion of sales for dollars of U.S. agricultural commodities or directly assist in developing future commercial markets.

The financed agricultural commodities are purchased from private U.S. suppliers by the private trade entity. Proceeds from the sale of the commodities financed under the agreement or the products produced therefrom are used to finance the project(s) specified in the agreement. The dollar amounts financed by CCC plus applicable interest are repaid in U.S. dollars by the private trade entity over a specified payment period which, within the 20-year maximum authorized in the legislation, is based on the cash flow and financing requirements of the project. Assurance of payment by acceptable U.S. or foreign private or governmental banks or other financial institutions is required. The agreements include measures to assure that commodities financed under the agreements are additional to and do not displace commercial sales of agricultural commodities.

Following are some of the highlights of 1973 activities:

Proceeds from the sale of 45,800 metric tons of wheat exported to Korea in 1973 under an agreement with a United States-Korean joint venture firm are being used to finance construction of Korea's first port grain elevator and storage facility in Incheon, Korea. By year end, construction of administrative buildings, concrete silos, and the flat storage buildings were completed.

The new cornmeal processing plant being financed in part under a private trade agreement with a Jamaican entity is nearing completion and

operations are expected to start in the first quarter of 1974. This project is expected to double corn usage for cornmeal manufacturing purposes and thereby help in further expansion of U.S. corn exports to Jamaica.

Also throughout 1973 a Spanish firm, with which CCC concluded one of the first Public Law 480 private trade agreements, invested Public Law 480 sales proceeds to expand and modernize its vegetable oil refinery and distribution facilities in the Canary Islands and to initiate a beef production and marketing project. To meet the expanding Canary Islands market for meats, vegetable oil and related products, the vegetable oil refinery company plans in the next several years to construct with its own resources a soybean processing plant and livestock feed mixing facility which will further increase the potentials for commercial sales of U.S. soybean, corn, and other feed grains and feed additives.

Based on legislative authorization, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) has entered into 16 private trade agreements since the first agreement was signed on December 31, 1964.

Cumulative export market value of agricultural exports under the agreements during U.S. fiscal years 1965-73 totaled \$68.2 million of which \$12.51 million related to exports in U.S. fiscal year 1973. It is estimated that every dollar of financing under the private trade agreements results in generating at least \$3 of identifiable exports on a commercial basis.

The payment terms under the private trade agreements have provided for annual principal installments ranging from 2 to a maximum of 19 with a weighted average of 12.9 annual installments. The interest rate has been set at cost of funds to the U.S. Treasury as of the month in which the private trade entity and CCC agree on terms and conditions of the agreement or amendment thereto. The interest rates have ranged from 4 percent for 1964 agreements to a high of 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ percent for agreements concluded in November 1973. The weighted average interest rate of 6 percent per annum is slightly higher than the 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ percent per annum weighted average rate of CCC's borrowing rate.

During 1973, the private trade entities repaid CCC \$5,844,481 of which \$3,121,496 was principal and \$2,722,985 was interest. Cumulative payments total \$30.08 million or 48 percent of CCC's \$92,513 million total financing cost.

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). Nine countries signed convertible local currency credit agreements with more conventional currency use payments or with initial payments. These were: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, and Tunisia. Agreements with Bangladesh, Guinea, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka were on convertible local currency credit terms with no initial or currency use payment. Agreements with the following were for dollar credit: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Equador, Iran (PTE), Jamaica, Jordan, Korea (PTE), and Zaire.

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 14 countries provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. These countries

were: Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Iran, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sudan, Tunisia, and Zaire. In agreements with the following nine countries a currency use payment was required: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jordan, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, and Zaire. In agreements with Cambodia and Vietnam, a 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 1973 as a result of the use of foreign currencies by other agencies amounted to \$222 million. Since the beginning of the program, CCC has been reimbursed to the extent of approximately \$2.8 billion. Of the \$222 million, \$20 million was received as repayment in dollars under loans made in foreign currencies. 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 9 private trade entities on prior years credit sales agreements. Such payments in fiscal year 1973 totaled approximately \$165 million. Thus the total balance of payments benefits was \$387 million.

Most installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1973 have been paid. Total arrearage is \$3.7 million; three countries alone account for 95 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, 1973, totaled \$17,998 million—\$16,548 million commodity and other costs, \$1,203 million ocean transportation costs (including \$686 million ocean freight differential), and \$247 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1973, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to \$14,989 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 \$2,918 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, 1973, totaled \$4,450 million—\$4,053 million commodity and other costs, \$393 million ocean transportation costs (including \$286 million ocean freight differential), and \$4 million interest costs. Through December 31, 1973, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private-trade entity agreements in the amount of \$773 million, and by appropriations in the amount of \$3,677 million.

Development and Financing 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 requesting country. The program proposal also specifies uses of sales proceeds to be generated under the proposed agreement, and incorporates all other necessary details.

The Department of Agriculture submits its proposed program to the Interagency Staff Committee (ISC) on Public Law 480. This Committee is chaired by the Department of Agriculture and in-

cludes 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.

Once a title I sales agreement is negotiated and signed, purchase authorizations are issued by the Department of Agriculture. The purchase authorizations provide for financing of specific commodity sales and specify conditions under which financing will be made available. Where the applicable sales agreement provides for a relatively small amount of a commodity, a purchase authorization may be issued for the full amount in the agreement. Where agreement amounts are large, authorizations are generally spaced over the supply period, which is usually either a calendar year or a U.S. fiscal year. For private trade entity agreements, purchase authorizations are timed to coincide with the project

requirements of the private trade entity. During 1973, 113 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 agreement provides 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 sales prices 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 onboard 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.



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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 commercial purchases for dollars. New local currency sales, however, have been phased out in accordance with section 103 of the act. No new local currency sales agreements 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 entered only into dollar sales agreements or convertible local currency sales agreements under title I. Under dollar sales agreements, the United States does not acquire local currencies. Under convertible local currency sales, the repayment in local currency is at the option of the United States, and it has never been exercised.

A 1968 amendment to the Public Law 480 Act 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 has come to be known as 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.

Foreign currencies resulting from repayments of local currency loans made under earlier agreements

Agricultural research is one of many activities carried on with PL 480 generated currencies.

are generally available to U.S. Government agencies only when their use is charged to regular agency appropriations. These currencies are used for the payment of U.S. Government obligations overseas and for accommodation exchange sales for dollars to U.S. Government personnel. The dollars received from the agencies are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In eight countries the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is in excess of our requirements. In such countries "U.S. use" proceeds are available under both regular appropriations and appropriations for "special foreign currency programs," which are limited to excess currency countries, for purposes authorized by sections 104 (a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other laws. In addition, under section 104(j) currencies can be sold to U.S. citizens for travel or other purposes with dollar receipts going to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 (Yugoslavia for fiscal year 1974 only).

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the available foreign currencies when needed; the agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value; and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In all cases, agencies must await the reservation of currencies for 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 provisions 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 AID. The allocations for 1973 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 aggregate of the foreign currencies which accrue by the agreements 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 market development projects, programs of economic and military aid, 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

Since the beginning of the Public Law 480 program, foreign currencies totaling about \$161 million have been spent on development of dollar markets. Expenditures by private trade and producer associations, both in this country and abroad, have equalled this amount.

In fiscal year 1973, expenditures for agricultural export market development totaled an estimated \$31.8 million—roughly \$10.0 million in Government funds and \$21.8 million from private U.S. and third-party cooperators. In each of the past 6 years, private contributions have exceeded Government expenditures.

Virtually all U.S. farm products entering world trade are included under the market development program. Private trade organizations, in cooperation with the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), maintain 30 permanently staffed offices in 16 key countries and carry out promotional programs in more than 70 foreign markets.

During the almost two decades that the market development program has been in operation, the value of U.S. farm exports has increased from \$3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to \$12.9 billion in fiscal year 1973. The value of agricultural exports for fiscal year 1974 is projected at around \$20 billion, with a net favorable agricultural trade balance of over \$10 billion.

For the principal commodities covered by private trade cooperator market development programs,



Through the years, PL 480 funds have supported export promotion activities in many countries.

the increases in value of exports in 1973 over 1972 were \$1.28 billion for wheat, \$1.19 billion for feed grains, \$898 million for soybeans, and \$218 million for cotton.

Some examples of market development achievements in specialized products in 1973 include visits of (1) a livestock marketing team, composed of Holstein and Hereford Breed Association officials and an FAS marketing specialist, to Czechoslovakia and Hungary and (2) representatives of the Western Growers Association (WGA) to Tokyo to study the market potential for fresh produce. These visits

resulted in the sale of approximately 3,000 head of breeding cattle and an estimated \$3 million worth of fresh produce.

U.S. exhibits of American foods at the U.S. Trade Center and the hotel/restaurant/international exhibit in Tokyo resulted in floor sales valued at \$370,000, with projected 12-month sales at \$10 to \$11 million.

The FAS Trade Opportunity Referral System (TORS) continued to expand in 1973. Trade leads processed through TORS increased from 644 in 1972 to 1,306 in 1973, and the number of exporters

using the service increased from 1,900 to 2,500. The value of sales generated through the service during 1973 is estimated at over \$10 million.

FAS continued its cooperation with State Departments of Agriculture and assisted in the formation of two new regional state organizations: (1) The Eastern U.S. Agricultural and Food Export Council Corporation and (2) the Southern U.S. Trade Association. This brings the total of regional State organizations to five, which in turn represent a total of 41 States. In addition, during the fiscal year FAS worked closely with the previously established three regional State organizations (Mid-America International Agri-Trade Council, Atlantic International Marketing Association, Pacific International Trade Council), undertaking such activities as food exhibits, sales teams, and other foreign promotional endeavors.

Agricultural Market Research

Under section 104(b)(1), the Department of Agriculture made 13 grants during fiscal year 1973 for a total of \$1,323,354, dollar equivalent. These were distributed among four excess-currency countries in the following fields of research:

Marketing.—During fiscal year 1973, the Department of Agriculture issued six grants for a total of \$578,917, dollar equivalent. All six grants—five in Poland and one in Pakistan—deal with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

Since the first grant was issued in May 1960, 91 grants for a total of \$5,259,920, dollar equivalent, have been made in this field.

An example of progress in this research is:

Deterioration and losses of grains in storage.—Insects and molds cause heavy losses of stored grains and seeds. Research to prevent and reduce these losses has large potential benefits for all nations. Two recently completed projects in India and one in Poland were aimed at reducing these losses. In India 53 varieties of stored wheat were discovered to be resistant to rice weevils, 48 were resistant to lesser grain borers, and 7 were resistant to both. Previously, no basic information was available on variability in resistance of grain varieties to insect infestation in storage. Some of the varieties, reported in this study as resistant, have been selected for

further study at the U.S. Grain Marketing Research Center. They will be considered also for use in breeding new wheat varieties.

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 1973, the Department issued 7 grants totaling \$744,437, dollar equivalent, to institutions in India and Poland for research on improved quality and uses of cotton, wools, essential oils, and other plant and animal products.

Since June 1958, 349 grants for a total of \$20,408,697, dollar equivalent, have been made.

An example of accomplishments in utilization research is:

Soybeans for food and feed.—The soybean holds a dominant and increasingly important position in human and animal nutrition. Two projects in Israel were aimed at clarifying some of the nutritional paradoxes of soybeans in order to improve their food and feeding value. Studies were made of treatments to remove or alter objectionable factors and of the compounds which may be responsible for antinutritional characteristics of soybean flour. Results have given a better understanding of the nature and causes of the poor nutritional quality of unheated soybean flour. Experimental animals fed diets composed of raw soybeans required supplemental vitamin B₁₂ and experienced some thyroid underactivity. A goitrogenic substance in raw soybean flour was isolated, partially purified, and tentatively identified. After further purification, the goitrogenic substance is expected to yield a product for treating hyperthyroidism. Basic information was developed about soybean agglutinin which is believed to be one of the antinutritional factors in raw soybean. By characterizing these antinutritional compounds, this project has advanced the long-standing effort to improve the nutritive value of soybeans for man and livestock.

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 1973 is \$7.6 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is \$165.4 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 73 grants during fiscal year 1973 for a total of \$6,922,726, dollar equivalent. These were distributed among six 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.

Examples of research accomplishments in this grant program are:

Superior oat varieties.—Collections from Israel of the wild oat species, *Avena sterilis*, have provided U.S. scientists with the genetic resources to vastly improve the U.S. oat crop. Under a special foreign currency (SFC) grant Israeli scientists collected hundreds of samples of wild *Avena sterilis* in its native Mediterranean habitat. Fortunately, the wild species crosses readily with *Avena sativa*, the common oat species grown commercially in the United States. The wild species carries strong resistance to parasitic fungus diseases that plague the U.S. oat crop. Our scientists have successfully transferred this disease resistance to several U.S. oat varieties which are now released and in production. In addition, the wild species was found to have up to one-third more

protein than older U.S. varieties. Intensive efforts are now underway in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Indiana, to transfer genes for higher protein content to U.S. varieties. A significant increase in protein quantity in addition to higher disease resistance would materially increase the value of the U.S. oat crop to U.S. farmers and consumers.

Biological control of insects.—Six new pathogens described as potentially important for nonchemical control of insects have been isolated by Polish scientists under a SFC research project. One of the six is already being investigated as a possible commercial product. Work was concentrated on Polish insects closely related to two highly destructive North American insects, the cut worm and the corn ear worm. In addition to the five virus pathogens, a spore-forming protozoan was isolated which attacks both these insects. When a virus pathogen and the protozoan were used simultaneously, control was better than with either one singly. The most promising of the six new pathogens from the commercial angle appears to be a nuclear polyhedrosis virus which attacks the DNA material of insect cells and may have a wide spectrum of insect use in integrated insect control with reduced reliance on chemical pesticides.

Eurasian watermilfoil.—This exotic, water infesting weed poses a threat to U.S. waterways throughout the Eastern United States and has been found in Washington and Alaska. A SFC sponsored project in Yugoslavia has identified two insect species that show good promise for controlling milfoil biologically. One insect, a moth, prefers to feed on milfoil, but will feed on other aquatic plants if milfoil is in short supply. The other insect, a weevil, feeds only on milfoil, but does not have as voracious an appetite as the moth. Both insects are being introduced into the USDA-Florida cooperative biological quarantine facility, Gainesville, Fla., for thorough study before being released. The Yugoslavs also surveyed for possible disease-causing pathogens. No specific pathogens were found, but it was discovered that milfoil is a host for fungi, of the genus *Fusarium*, a genus in which is found many disease agents of economic plants. This finding makes it even more important to develop ways for controlling milfoil.

Forest tree diseases.—On a Forest Service project, Indian scientists surveyed for diseases of native and exotic trees. They identified more than 260

parasitic diseases capable of attacking more than 100 hosts. The Indians identified two previously undescribed diseases and five new tree hosts. Many of these tree diseases could be potentially devastating if accidentally introduced into the forests of the United States. The project produced 14 publications on forest tree diseases which have been widely distributed. These publications contribute substantially to the literature of forest tree pathology and reinforce the need for international cooperation and vigilance against introducing exotic tree diseases into U.S. forests.

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

During fiscal year 1973, the equivalent of \$220,000 was obligated. This included \$20,000 to use dye-lasers to study the characteristics of particles suspended in air, and \$200,000 for translation of scientific and technical literature.

A total \$4.8 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

Research was continued on 11 projects in India, 6 in Israel, and 2 in Yugoslavia. Over 18 scientific papers have been published or accepted for publication in the United States 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.

Earth Sciences Research

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

A research project, jointly sponsored by NOAA and the National Science Foundation (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, continued development of 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.

Aeronomy, Ionospheric, and Telecommunications Research

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

Satellite Research

Scientists in Israel with Sinai Research and Development Company, Ltd. completed testing a system to produce a photographic display from the electronic signals received from a satellite scanning radiometers. Using a laser beam and an electro-

magnetic device, the concept offers a potentially low-cost system to display satellite information on cloud cover.

Translations

In the overall NSF-managed translation program, NOAA and its predecessor organizations, have been involved in the selection of foreign scientific material for translation amounting to over \$2.5 million in cost since fiscal 1960. These translations cover all fields of geophysical sciences, fisheries research, marine biology, and related fields of interest to NOAA.

During fiscal year 1973, NOAA placed orders for the translation of 12,000 pages. Approximately 55 percent were in the Russian language; 20 percent, German and French; 18 percent, Polish and eastern European; and 7 percent, Japanese. For all translations with a total cost of about \$200,000 the approximate cost of work done by country was as follows: Israel, \$120,000; Poland, \$30,000; India, \$25,000; Tunisia, \$10,000; Pakistan, \$10,000; and Yugoslavia, \$5,000. 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. In 1973, approximately 12,000 pages were translated and 26,000 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 informa-

tion and ideas on problems of mutual interest to the United States and the host country.

Three of the constituent agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, and the Social and Rehabilitation Service—conduct a variety of cooperative programs with other countries under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480.

Educational Research and Training

An overall program of international education supports study in foreign lands by training, research, and curriculum development through grants to U.S. individuals and groups of curriculum specialists, faculty, and scholars. Public Law 480 funds equivalent to nearly \$2.15 million during fiscal year 1973 supported 30 group projects (including 581 participants—19 of which received project-related fellowships), 17 doctoral dissertation research awards, 19 faculty research awards, and 2 language research projects.

Group projects.—Faculty participants and students of foreign language and area studies are now applying improved language skills and a deepened knowledge of other cultures in grades kindergarten through 12 and institutions of higher education across the United States as a result of the group projects abroad program and the teacher exchange program. These projects include 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 language and area courses. Following are two examples of these programs:

1. A project conducted in Pakistan brought together the resources of North Carolina school teachers, teacher-educators, the State Department of Public Instruction, and college area experts. It resulted in a meaningful development at the State level of the recently adopted North Carolina social studies curriculum that stresses intercultural studies in the seventh and tenth grades. Using the culture process and inquiry method, the group compared general cultural concepts to specific examples in their

own and Pakistani societies. Follow-up workshops in North Carolina make possible the development of textual and audio-visual curricular components for intercultural study to be used with the new curriculum.

2. Twenty-five American secondary school teachers of world or Asian history attended the 8-week seminar on Indian history and culture in India. During the academic phase, the institute was affiliated with Mysore University where lectures on different aspects of life in India were followed by discussions. Educational trips to several cities and cultural centers and meetings with Indians active in various segments of society were included in the program. These experiences enabled participants to gain firsthand information about contemporary India while acquiring a general background of Indian history and culture.

Individual research projects.—To extend existing knowledge about various non-Western countries and to explore worldwide problems applying multidisciplinary and comparative approaches, individual projects were initiated. For example, one project focused on urbanization, migration, and economic development in western India; another focused on party building and political participations in Pakistan.

Curriculum development.—Representing all levels of American education, faculty members and curriculum supervisors planned units of foreign language and area studies and prepared instructional material for U.S. school systems and institutions of higher education. For example, two research contracts supported preparation of foreign language and area studies materials, including a text on modern Arabic writing and a dictionary of spoken Egyptian Arabic.

Medical Health-Related Research

Under the authorities provided by section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480 and section 3 of Public Law 86-610, the International Health Research Act of 1960, the six health agencies of the Public Health Service support health research, training, conferences, translations, and other related activities in the excess currency countries. The activities are cooperative and benefit the United States as well as the host countries.

Since the beginning of the program, nearly 400 projects have been initiated in eleven excess currency countries at a total cost of \$113.8 million equivalent in foreign countries. During fiscal year 1973, \$7.6 million equivalent was obligated to provide continued support for ongoing activities as well as for 14 new projects.

The following are some examples of the 293 projects which received funds from the health agencies during 1973:

National Institutes of Health (NIH).—Through an ongoing cooperative project between the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases and the Weizmann Institute in Israel, complex liquids labeled with radiocarbon ^{14}C were synthesized for use in metabolic studies of hereditary lipid storage diseases. With these labeled substrates the specific enzymatic defects in Gaucher's disease and Nieman-Pick disease were identified. These discoveries have established the nature of the underlying metabolic disturbances in all 10 now-known lipid storage diseases.

During 1973 the National Library of Medicine commissioned the cover-to-cover translation of two German-language monographs in Egypt. These classical studies in the field of developmental neurophysiology provide a description of experiments and data utilizing classical approaches to neurological investigation, upon which many concepts about motor control are based.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).—In 1973 a study of increased suicide among adolescents and young adults was initiated in Poland. This project is seeking to evaluate a comprehensive set of factors which may influence the decision for suicide and to evaluate a program of treatment for suicide prevention.

Also in Poland, ADAMHA provided continuing support for an investigation of the functional organization of the brain at the Nencki Institute of Experimental Biology. This research is aimed at further elucidating the pathways of the brain and the functions of different parts of the brain.

An interesting cooperative project with the Institute of Alcoholism and Drug Addiction in Belgrade, Yugoslavia is a study of the effects of parental alcoholism on psychosomatic development of children, with particular reference to their learning abilities and deviant behavior.

Health Resources Administration (HRA).—During 1973 the bilateral public health fellowship

program for students of U.S. schools of medicine was continued in Yugoslavia. This program is designed to provide public health and preventive medicine training and experience in medical care planning techniques in foreign countries. Since its inception in 1968, a total of 388 students have completed this program.

Health Services Administration (HSA).—“Nutrition Programmes for Preschool Children,” the report of a conference held in Yugoslavia under the auspices of the Institute of Public Health in Zagreb and the HSA, Maternal and Child Health Service and the International Union of Nutrition Sciences was published and distributed in 1973. The recommendations developed by the conference group have been reprinted in three international journals.

HSA embarked on further research on the interrelationship between nutrition and infection with two types of research. Using one approach, a new project in Tunisia is studying basic antibody production in malnourished infants. Two other projects, one in Morocco and the other in Tunisia, are attempting to demonstrate improved delivery of maternal and child health services, including family planning, with a focus on interrupting the cycle of poor nutrition and frequent infections in the infant and preschool children.

The year 1973 also saw the publication on the final results of a study of young children in Egypt. In addition to establishing national growth standards, it contains detailed data on the growth of low birth weight infants.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA).—The FDA is currently supporting four projects in Poland relating to food safety. The aim of one project is to establish whether 8-methoxypsoralen (8-MOP) administered to hairless mice in the diet, accelerates the phototoxic and carcinogenic action of ultraviolet rays. A second study is the investigation of organic reactions of hepatotoxic amines in conditions of induced and inhibited hepatic microsomal enzymes. Another project is a teratology study of nine GRAS (generally recognized as safe) substances which will provide data for use by FDA in the evaluation of safety of use of chemicals in foods. A fourth project is studying the level of lead, copper, zinc, and cadmium in food.

Center for Disease Control (CDC).—The CDC continued support for an investigation in India of the role of viruses in central nervous system disease and fevers of unknown origin in India. This project

has served to document the seasonal occurrence of enterovirus infections among children and has resulted in improved methods for the isolation and identification of enteroviruses. Also during 1973 additional funds were obligated for a three year extension of ongoing studies to control *Anopheles stephensi* and Malaria in Pakistan.

Ongoing occupational health projects included studies of exposure to noise in the cotton and flax textile industry in Egypt and abnormal lead absorption, lead poisoning, and lead chelation in Yugoslavia.

In Israel, work continued on research to determine the most effective methods for surveillance of nosocomial infections in hospitals.

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 Demonstrations. 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.

Subject areas which have received attention include alcoholism and drug abuse, burns and leprosy, cardiovascular disorders, chronic illnesses, community planning and social welfare policy, family life, mental illness, mental retardation, neurological and neuromuscular disorders, rehabilitation engineering, respiratory disorders, speech and hearing, visual defects, manpower utilization and training, aging, service delivery, social policy, and youth development.

Since the SRS international program was initiated in 1961, 350 projects have been approved in 12 countries for a total dollar equivalent of approximately \$37 million. During fiscal year 1973, 16 new projects were approved in India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia for a total dollar equivalent of approximately \$3 million.

Accomplishments—New Knowledge

Work on 19 projects was brought to successful completion in 1973. The findings have significant implications for the United States. A project in Israel developed a model for formulating social wel-

fare policy and tools for observing and monitoring the impact of programs and policies on populations-at-risk. This contributes a new and transferable methodology for studying compatibility between social needs and social welfare provisions.

A project developed and implemented in Yugoslavia for rehabilitating stutterers shows great promise for improving techniques presently utilized for these individuals. The total family is involved in this interdisciplinary approach now being tested in the United States.

A recently completed project at the chest disease hospital in Belgrade shows good potential for rehabilitating industrial workers with chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders, primarily bronchitis, and emphysema. Patients and family counseling combined with physical therapy and inhalation therapy are far superior to the usual chemotherapy, antibiotics and bed rest, as practiced in the United States and other countries.

A comprehensive examination of the influence of women's employment on family characteristics and functioning was completed in 1973. Needs of the working mother can be efficiently and economically met if her expectations and needs on the job and in the family are realistically perceived. Projects in Yugoslavia and Poland have sparked the interest of planning authorities and businessmen to redirect job opportunities, factory welfare services and community facilities to ease the load on the overburdened housewife and wage earner. The study has produced a wealth of data relevant to working U.S. women including mothers in Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Utilization

A principal method for facilitating rapid use of research is the interchange of experts. 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 fields of interest. Since 1961, 442 foreign experts and 398 American experts have participated in this program for a total of 840.

Interchange visits are frequently planned so that participants may share findings at symposia, work-

shops, or international meetings. For example, in April 1973, participants from Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia attended the Fourth International Conference on Rehabilitation. Researchers from Yugoslavia, Poland, Israel, and Egypt participated in the 100th anniversary of the National Conference on Social Welfare in May 1973, all serving as panelists on a session on "International Research on the Delivery of Services."

Science Information Program

The use of special foreign currencies to support science information activities is a 14-year-old program of the National Science Foundation (NSF).

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 agency components), administers the contracting with ten foreign organizations in nine currently or recently excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, 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 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 886,270 original language pages of foreign scientific literature, including 28,050 foreign patents, 67,623 abstracts and digests, 217 is-

sues of annotated bibliographies, and nine directories.

In fiscal year 1973 the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,778,000 for use in those programs under contracts (see table II). Of this amount \$800,000 represented the NSF contribution; \$978,000 was transferred from other agencies.

Both U.S. Government and nongovernmental scientists regard this supplementation of regular science information products and services, which are provided within the United States, as a valuable aid for keeping abreast of the latest scientific developments in countries which publish the results of scientific and technological research in languages only rarely understood by U.S. scientists. The translations, abstracts, and other products obtained through use of special foreign currencies continuously benefit not only American science and technology by eliminating costly duplication of effort and stimulating productive lines of inquiry, but also American society by leading to applications that are relevant to the improvement of man's economic, social, and environmental situation.

Research and Related Activities Program

During fiscal year 1971, the National Science Foundation inaugurated its 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 United States 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 1973 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

Table I.—Special foreign currency appropriations in fiscal year 1973

Programs	Appropriation in dollar equivalent
Science information programs.....	1,000,000
Research, science education, and related activities program.....	6,000,000
Total.....	7,000,000

Table II.—Science information program, sec. 104(b)(3) Public Law 480, fiscal year 1973, and cumulative since April 1959

Agency and Country	Obligations in dollar equivalent	
	Fiscal year 1973	Cumulative April 24, 1959, through June 30, 1973
National Science Foundation:		
Egypt.....	150,000	250,000
India.....	150,000	1,197,000
Israel.....	0	6,614,346
Pakistan.....	50,000	225,000
Poland.....	300,000	3,285,000
Tunisia.....	100,000	575,000
Yugoslavia.....	50,000	2,215,500
Health, Education, and Welfare:		
Public Health Service:		
Egypt.....	150,000	150,000
India.....	100,000	108,500
Israel.....	0	1,264,157
Pakistan.....	150,000	150,000
Poland.....	0	4,266,967
Tunisia.....	50,000	50,000
Yugoslavia.....	0	1,126,617
Office of Education:		
Burma.....	0	30,691
Sri Lanka.....	0	10,000
India.....	1,500	52,312
Israel.....	0	38,790
Pakistan.....	15,000	54,860
Poland.....	0	73,500
Tunisia.....	9,500	42,116
Yugoslavia.....	7,000	65,228
Social and Rehabilitation Service: Poland.....	0	2,000
U.S. Department of Commerce:		
National Bureau of Standards:		
Egypt.....	10,000	10,000
India.....	40,000	40,000
Israel.....	0	11,000
Pakistan.....	20,000	20,000
Poland.....	10,000	10,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:		
India.....	0	51,500
Israel.....	0	541,250
Pakistan.....	15,000	15,000
Poland.....	0	132,500
Tunisia.....	0	70,000
Yugoslavia.....	0	85,000
U.S. Department of Agriculture:		
Agricultural Research Service:		
Egypt.....	50,000	50,000
India.....	50,000	315,000
Israel.....	0	1,481,866
Poland.....	200,000	563,000
Yugoslavia.....	0	415,500
Smithsonian Institution:		
India.....	0	25,000
Pakistan.....	50,000	50,000
Poland.....	0	10,000
Environmental Protection Agency:		
India.....	25,000	125,000
Israel.....	0	60,000
Poland.....	25,000	208,000
Total.....	1,778,000	26,137,200

grants in chemistry, engineering, physics, the life sciences, and the social sciences. In addition, NSF awarded international travel grants to U.S. scien-

tists 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 1973, a total of \$3,542,121 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated (see table III).

In collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Electricity, Oklahoma State University is organizing available information on energy resources: wind, hydroelectric, and solar; leading to the design of pilot programs for new generating systems. Monitoring of power grid fluctuations is the subject of a study in India, conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, in cooperation with Systems Control, Inc., of Palo Alto, Calif.

The Foundation awarded a grant to the Polish Academy of Sciences for the construction of the Copernicus Astronomical Center, in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of Nicolaus Copernicus. The center, to be completed by 1975, will provide research facilities for scientists of Poland, the United States, and other nations.

The special foreign currency program occasionally produces net dollar flow to the United States. For example, the Egyptian Academy for Scientific Research and Technology purchased about \$100,000 worth of equipment in the United States for a cooperative research project with University of Oklahoma on the application of airborne remote sensing and aerial reconnaissance techniques to agriculture in Egypt. The Government of Tunisia

Table III.—Program for research, science education, and related activities, sec. 104 (b)(3), Public Law 480, obligations for fiscal year 1973 and cumulative amounts from inception of the program, February 1971 to June 30, 1973

Agency and country	Obligations in dollar equivalent, fiscal year 1973	From inception
National Science Foundation:		
Burma.....	161	206
Egypt.....	383,463	542,636
Guinea.....	900	900
India.....	317,870	431,159
Morocco.....	11	504,154
Pakistan.....	16,917	19,388
Poland.....	2,027,123	2,274,018
Tunisia.....	195,560	227,006
Yugoslavia.....	600,116	2,538,573
Department of Commerce: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Yugoslavia.....		
		75,000
Total.....	3,542,121	6,613,040

agreed to purchase about \$70,000 worth of engineering equipment in the United States for its National School of Engineering. The Yugoslav Government converted Yugoslav dinars, worth over \$330,000, to purchase in the U.S. equipment used in studies of electrical energy, earthquake engineering, and materials engineering.

In addition to the support of projects, there were 102 travel awards during fiscal year 1973, 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 benefits 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 1973.

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



The Smithsonian preserves art from an Egyptian temple.

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, 1973, the Smithsonian had awarded grants in support of 166 projects since the inception of the program amounting (in dollar equivalent) to \$11.7 million for archeology and anthropology; \$7.4 million for the biological sciences; \$1.1 million for astrophysics and earth sciences; and \$262,000 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 fiscal 1973 totaled \$5.3 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$62.4 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1973. Currencies are available for this program only in countries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for 2 or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, 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 \$52.4 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/information center in Calcutta and projects currently under construction include an office building, information center, 12 staff apartments and two senior officer residences in New Delhi; an office building and 30 staff apartments in Islamabad; an 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, 83d Congress, as amended, authorized the use of up to \$250 million in foreign currencies or barter commodities for the construc-

tion, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military family housing and related facilities. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) is to be reimbursed from Department of Defense appropriations to the extent the housing is occupied.

Public Law 88-174, approved November 7, 1963, provided that 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, 1973, CCC had received approximately \$86.7 million such reimbursements.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1973, 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 current foreign publications from countries where excess currencies are available for these purposes. The first appropriation, made to the Library in 1962, permitted the establishment of regional acquisitions offices to collect and distribute publications from India, Pakistan, and Egypt. The Library subsequently extended coverage to Indonesia, Israel, and Yugoslavia through offices set up in those countries, and in 1966-67 added Nepal and Sri Lanka to the responsibility of the New Delhi office. In 1972 the Library initiated a program for Polish publications administered directly from Washington rather than through a regional office.

A more limited program acquires small selected sets of books and periodicals in English from India, Nepal, and Pakistan for 288 public and academic libraries throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The English-language sets are also distributed to the 24 major research libraries participating in the Middle East program.

In addition to obtaining and sending publications to the Library of Congress and to other U.S. li-

braries, the overseas offices provide preliminary cataloging for the books and periodicals they acquire. The cataloging information serves as the basis for printed catalog cards distributed by the Library of Congress, and is further made available to libraries through the accessions lists produced and distributed by the offices. The New Delhi office also administers an extensive project for microfilming nearly 50 official gazettes and 150 leading newspapers from India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Pakistan.

In 1973, the Public Law 480 program continued at a somewhat reduced level, having lost two field offices (in Belgrade and Tel Aviv) and three countries—Yugoslavia, Israel, and Sri Lanka. As with Indonesia in 1969, the Library was obliged to terminate its programs due to the removal of these countries from the excess-currency list. In January 1973, the Polish program was expanded to include six additional participants, bringing the total to 18. Including the Library of Congress, there are currently 38 libraries participating in one or more of the full programs under Public Law 480. The number of pieces acquired in all programs during 1973 was approximately 1,380,000, bringing the eleven-year total of pieces acquired to 17,950,000.

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 calendar year 1973 about \$303.0 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 \$2.2 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 with Vietnam and Cambodia during 1973. In Vietnam, \$158.5 million (in piaster equivalent) was designated in agreements signed in 1973 for 104(c) uses during 1973 and 1974. This amount will become

part of the "joint support" funds which are primarily for personnel equipment (mostly clothing), construction and construction materials, and local services provided for the U.S. military assistance command/Vietnam.

In the Khmer Republic (Cambodia) approximately \$144.5 million was designated in agreements signed during the same period for 104(c) uses in 1973 and the first six months of 1974. These funds are used by the Government of the Khmer Republic primarily for military pay and allowances.

Although both Vietnam and Cambodia are still able to use 104(c) grants for their common defense purposes, a recent change in AID legislation will have the effect of prohibiting these uses of foreign currencies generated under future Public Law 480 title I agreements. This change, contained in section 40 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, enacted December 18, 1973, states: "Section 40. Effective July 1, 1974, no amount of any foreign currency (including principal and interest from loan repayments which accrues in connection with any sale for foreign currency under any provision of law) may be used under any agreement entered into after the date of the enactment of this act, or any revision or extension entered into after such date of any prior or subsequent agreement, to provide any assistance to any foreign country to procure equipment, materials, facilities, or services for the common defense, including internal security, unless such agreement is specifically authorized by legislation enacted after such date." Section 40 does not apply to agreements/amendments signed on or before the date of enactment.

Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

During 1973 U.S.-owned Pakistan rupees equivalent to approximately \$2,082,000 were made available for emergency and extraordinary relief activities in Pakistan. Over \$1 million of this was earmarked for assistance to displaced persons, \$800,000 for flood relief activities, and the balance provided to replenish a standby working fund for emergency or extraordinary relief needs.

These U.S.-owned foreign currencies are derived from repayments of principal and interest under

foreign currency loans previously made under section 104 of Public Law 480. Their use for emergency or extraordinary relief is made possible by section 104(d) which provides that the foreign currency equivalent of not more than \$5 million may be made available during any fiscal year to meet emergency or extraordinary relief requirements other than requirements for food commodities.

Loans to Private Enterprise

Section 104(e) provides that title I local currency 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.

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.

Since sales agreements now generally provide for payment in dollars rather than local currencies, funds available for loans have sharply declined. No loans were made in 1973, and no applications can now be encouraged.

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 1973 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

During 1973, an excess currency allocation of \$1.77 million in dinar equivalent was made for a loan, under section 104(f) authority, to cover the final local currency costs of an AID capital project consisting of the construction of an airport terminal in the Tunis-Carthage area of Tunisia.

A total of \$17.4 million equivalent in rupees was allocated for India's Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). This represented the final tranche of our 1,050 million rupee (\$140 million equiv.) program of grant assistance in support of the expansion of rural electrification in India. The REC has used these funds with considerable effectiveness via loans to state electricity boards and electric cooperatives for the generation and the distribution of electricity to pump sites and private homes throughout India.

Grants for Economic Development

In Pakistan in 1973, \$617,000 was allocated for grants for various purposes. These 104(f) funds are being used to (1) support the local costs of testing and demonstration of improved water management techniques that are a part of the precision land leveling project; (2) foster long-term relationship between America and Pakistani universities as a part of the grants to Pakistani educational institutions project, and; (3) to support economic policy research in the agricultural sector. A \$7.6 million grant for agricultural research has not yet been utilized but is intended to partially cover the local costs of upgrading Pakistan's national and provincial agricultural research capability.

A grant of \$2,140,000 was made to Burma for the construction of buildings at the University of Natural Science.

Family Planning

Major assistance to family planning in Pakistan was provided in 1973 under Section 104(h) of Public Law 480, which authorizes use of U.S.-owned currencies to help sustain voluntary family planning programs that emphasize maternal welfare, child health, and nutrition. Of the total of \$3,032,000 in Pakistan rupees thus allocated, \$2,857,000 supported Pakistan's expanded population planning program. The balance of \$175,000 was provided to help create a population section in the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics. No other new obligations were incurred under section 104(h) in 1973.

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 have been signed after December 31, 1971, generations from previous agreements may still be made available under section 104(g).

In June 1973, the Office of Management and Budget allocated 6 million Pakistan rupees (\$455,000) under section 104(g) for Afghanistan to help cover transportation and handling services for moving Public Law 480 commodities across Pakistan to Afghanistan. As of November, none of these funds had been disbursed.

An allocation of \$1.3 million equivalent of Pakistan rupees for war refugees has not yet been used.

A special allocation was made, under section 104(g), of \$1.4 million in excess Indian rupees for drought relief assistance for Nepal. These rupees were required to finance inland freight, handling and bagging costs incurred in India in connection with shipment of 32,500 tons of corn granted to the Government of Nepal under the provisions of title II of Public Law 480.

Farmer to Farmer and Pest Control Program

Local currencies were not used under section 104(k) during 1973. Section 104(k) covering pest con-

trol programs was added to Public Law 480 in 1968. Grants were made in 1969 and 1971 but no additional grants were made in 1972 or 1973.

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 1973 amounted to \$1.3 million. Total sales since the inauguration of the program in 1963 have amounted to \$21.6 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. 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 six 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 authorized in Egypt, Guinea, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Tunisia.

In five of the six countries American tourists and businessmen can purchase their local currency requirements through the U.S. embassies, consulates, and U.S. interest sections. Sales are made at the official rate of exchange and there are no commercial bank fees. The lone exception of this procedure is Tunisia, where, because of local regulations, the Tunisian Central Bank makes the actual conversions and charges a small fee. American buyers must

specifically request that they be sold dinars from the U.S. Government's account. Payments in all countries may be made in U.S. currency, personal checks drawn on an American bank, or U.S. travelers checks.

In order to stimulate sales to the traveling public, the Treasury Department has prepared a brochure which lists the addresses of U.S. diplomatic missions making these sales, as well as their selling hours. The brochure is available at all U.S. passport offices and has also been made available to travel agencies and international air and shipping lines for distribution to passengers. In addition, a State Department brochure, "You and Your Passport," also available at passport offices throughout the country, calls travelers' attention to the availability of 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 2 fiscal years following the year in which the determination is made.

By using this criterion, the Secretary of the Treasury determined on June 30, 1973, that the currencies of eight countries were in excess. The eight excess currency countries were Burma, Egypt, Guinea,

India, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia (fiscal year 1974 only).

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 this 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 1975."

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 1974 and 1975 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 1973		
	Regular	Special	Total
Burma.....	0.5	0.5	1.0
Egypt.....	2.5	3.9	6.4
Guinea.....	.5	.1	.6
India.....	32.0	16.1	48.1
Israel.....	15.5	3.7	19.2
Pakistan.....	4.9	4.1	9.0
Poland.....	12.8	7.7	20.5
Tunisia.....	2.8	2.6	5.4
Yugoslavia.....	11.6	13.3	24.9
Total.....	83.1	52.0	135.1



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 measures.

Afghanistan

Continuing a marked recovery after two years of serious drought in 1970-71, which brought greater

Agricultural self-help projects are carried on in all Title I recipient countries. Here, Jordanian farmers harvest their grain.

focus to the Government's agricultural programs, wheat production in Afghanistan reached an historical high in 1973. Many of the self-help measures included in the title I agreement related to production and management of the wheat crop. The increase in domestic production was reflected in a drop in wheat imports from 170,000 tons in 1972 to 70,000 tons contracted before the 1973 harvest had been fully reported. Thirty-five thousand tons of wheat which the United States had agreed to provide under title I of Public Law 480 prior to final reports on the 1973 harvest were diverted to Jordan with Afghan approval.

The increase in wheat production was attributed to more extensive use of improved seed and fertilizer as well as favorable weather conditions. Land on which improved seed was used increased by about 25 percent from an estimated 360,000 hectares in 1971-72 to 450,000 hectares in 1972-73. Fertilizer usage increased from approximately 36,000 tons applied to the wheat crop in 1972 to 44,000 tons in 1973. About 80 percent of the commercially procured fertilizer was applied to wheat.

The excellent wheat crop highlighted the need to consider national wheat management policy. To enhance its stocks of wheat and attempt to bolster the producer's price, the Government purchased close to 80,000 tons in 1973 compared to 15,000 tons the preceding year. With U.S. assistance, a study was undertaken related to the establishment of a wheat reserve/price stabilization program in Afghanistan. The report is now under review by the Afghan Government and several aid donors.

Self-help efforts in the development of a working Farmer Extension Service in the Ministry of Agriculture met with some success, particularly in demonstrating to traditional farmers the practical application of fertilizer as a means of increasing agricultural yields. The Extension Service also undertook a much needed crop diversification program which is being well received by the farmer. Experimental soybean trials to determine the varieties most suited to Afghanistan's soil and climate appear promising. Demonstration and research activities continued for orchards, vegetables, rice, and potatoes in an effort to increase production of higher-value marketable crops and improve the Afghan diet.

Generally speaking, self-help measures as observed during the past year met with greater success on the technical side than on the management side where further efforts are required to improve national program administration. Regional and provincially managed programs have met with some success; their continued progress will depend on the ability to design and execute fiscal, budgeting, and technological activities on a broader scale.

Cambodia

This is the fourth year of the war in Cambodia which is stalemated with the Government in control of 70 to 80 percent of the people and the Khmer Rouge in control of most of the land mass. The primary objective of U.S. policy in Cambodia is to assist that country to end the war and attain a negotiated solution.

Prior to the war, the Cambodians were not only self-sufficient in rice production, but exported about 50,000 tons a year. The domestic rice supply and production situation within Cambodia has drastically worsened over the past few years requiring substantial volumes of imported rice to meet the country's basic market needs. In fiscal 1973 the Public Law 480 contribution to this need was about 73,500 tons of rice.

The Public Law 480 title I agreement signed on July 25, 1973, between the United States and the Government of the Khmer Republic called upon Cambodia to give special attention to protecting the harvest, storage, and movement of agricultural commodities. In spite of the tremendous obstacles of war, over 40,000 tons of Cambodian rice were collected and convoyed to the capital, Phnom Penh. This rice proved to be of critical importance during the rice storage period September through November 1973. The Cambodian Government has also attempted to maintain adequate paddy prices to encourage production. Paddy prices were tripled during 1973 toward that goal. In addition, \$3.3 million in credit was provided to the rice purchasing agency to provide for paddy and rice purchases.

The Public Law 480 rice and other agricultural commodities supplied to Cambodia are viewed not merely in terms of economic stability, but in terms of the survival of the Government.

Indonesia

The self-help measures as identified in title I concessional sales agreements between the United States and Indonesia continue to support the development of Indonesian agriculture. The measures identify agricultural production as meriting the highest national priority. They call for such things as a comprehensive analysis of the agricultural sector and the promotion of crop diversification.

Agriculture production grew rapidly in the first 3 years of Indonesia's first 5-year plan (Pelita I, 1969-70-1973-74). However, bad weather halted agricultural growth in the 4th year and production increased only slightly in 1973, the last year of the plan. The broad outlines of the second 5-year plan have been made known and it is clear that agriculture will continue to be emphasized.

During 1973, a large number of developments occurred which demonstrated Indonesia's determination to promote agricultural development with increasing effectiveness. Many of the developments were related to the self-help measures contained in the latest Public Law 480 title I sales agreement with Indonesia.

Several policy changes were made to provide better incentives to farmers for using progressive agricultural techniques. Most important among these changes was raising the floor price for rice. From 1968 to 1972, the price of rice only increased about 7 percent while the cost of living increased about 80 percent. Thus rice farmer's terms of trade were steadily worsening. In early 1973, the government was not able to procure domestically the amount of rice necessary for an effective buffer stock operation at the existing floor price. Therefore, the floor price was raised about 50 percent.

Another policy change was the elimination of subsidies on imported cotton. Before the elimination the subsidy was about 35 percent of the purchase price. One side effect from eliminating the subsidy was to substantially increase the incentive for domestic production of cotton. Cotton production in Indonesia has been depressed for several decades.

Attention was given to improving the flow of inputs for agricultural production. New high-yielding varieties of rice were developed locally and were distributed from a growing network of multiplica-

tion farms. While imports of fertilizer were maintained, the expansion of Indonesia's largest fertilizer plant neared completion and plans for new fertilizer plants were announced. As for pesticides, a Presidential decree was issued in March 1973 to regulate the use of agricultural chemicals. Implementing regulations were issued by the various ministries concerned on research, registration, and distribution of pesticides. It is anticipated that these administrative actions will facilitate the flow of pesticides to farmers and improve the overall quality of pesticides available in the country.

The government also undertook to promote crop diversification as a means of raising farm incomes and improving nutrition. In particular, the government greatly expanded the BIMAS (mass guidance) programs for corn, soybeans, peanuts, and cotton.

The principal measure adopted by the government in 1973 to improve agricultural marketing was the formation of new "village units" or cooperatives, called BUUD, throughout the country. These new intermediaries are expected to replace the traditional money-lenders and other expensive sources of small-farmer credit. In addition, the BUUD are expected to have a role in the distribution of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs. At the end of 1973, 1,300 BUUD had been established in 10 provinces. Two other measures to improve marketing in 1973 were the adoption of standard rice grades and the announcement of a "5-year granary construction program."

During the year, the number of extension workers and specialists working with the BUUD was increased by 8 percent to 3253. The national rice research program, with assistance from foreign donors, made progress in reorganizing and strengthening a key component of the nation's research effort in the agricultural sector. In addition, the World Bank, AID, and other foreign donors provided substantial assistance to improve agricultural education in Indonesia, particularly at the secondary and university level.

Finally, although the nation fell short of reaching its Pelita I target of 55 grams per day average per capita consumption of protein, the government is continuing to emphasize the importance of better nutrition. A major initiative in this context in 1973 was the introduction of a pilot BIMAS program for poultry in Jogjakarta.

Jordan

Jordan continued to make substantial progress under the self-help measures of the title I sales agreement. In addition to the measures specified in the February 17, 1972, agreement, the following was added in the September 29, 1973, amendment: Take steps to improve existing and contract additional grain storage facilities.

The Jordanian agricultural sector has continued to progress satisfactorily. This has taken place notably in its efforts to increase wheat production through strengthening research activities and conducting annual cropping and summer fallow demonstrations. Government-sponsored teams have moved throughout most of the countryside demonstrating to farmers the techniques which will assist in obtaining maximum production with available resources. Farmers with smaller tracts of land are now benefiting from loans granted by the Government of Jordan through the Jordan Cooperative Organization (JCO). Presently 303 cooperatives are operating on the East Bank of the Jordan River. An additional benefit being provided by the JCO is a continuation of agriculture training programs for co-op leaders and their administrative staffs.

Irrigation is vital in Jordan because of the low, and often variable, level of rainfall. In recent years, in excess of 30 percent of total agricultural production has been under irrigation, although irrigated land constitutes about 6 percent of the cultivated areas. Accordingly, the government has intensified its program to protect and conserve this vital water resource. One example can be found in the Zerqa Dam Drainage Area project where 5,160 dunums of land have been prepared for tree plantings and 10,140 cubic meters of dikes constructed. By enlarging the irrigated areas, Jordanian agriculture will be less dependent on rainfall.

Numerous improvements to the port of Aqaba have taken place in recent years. A master plan has been developed to improve the handling and storage in particular. The main objectives of the plan include a feasibility study for the construction of bulk grain silos with a minimum capacity of 30,000 tons which will be equipped with mechanical loading and unloading facilities; the construction of a power station essential to regularly supply power for port operations; and construction of required facilities for the refueling of ships. The development and

improvement of the port services as outlined in the Master Plan are to be accomplished over the next ten years.

Pakistan

Disastrous floods struck Pakistan in August 1973, leaving behind the greatest destruction of any flood in the Indus Basin for the last 80 years. Consequently, the Government of Pakistan, at both the Federal and provincial level, was forced to divert its attention and resources to the floods.

An effort was made, with the help of foreign donors, to speed distribution of seeds and fertilizers, provide credit to affected farmers, and repair irrigation and transportation systems. Self-help measures, including expanding grain storage capacity and agricultural research as included in the title I agreement are all high priorities of the Government of Pakistan. The floods disrupted some government planning in these fields but it is hoped that the momentum will pick up in 1974. The government has repeatedly stated that it intends to make credit and the inputs associated with the Green Revolution available to the small farmer in all areas of Pakistan.

The unprecedented inundation of some 10 million acres of the Punjab and Sind provinces, of which 4 million were under crops, caused severe damage of the irrigation system standing summer crops, stored food grains and feed stocks, as well as other public facilities and homes. The total value of crops destroyed, both standing and in storage, has been estimated at \$475 million, of which \$160 million represents standing cotton and \$120 million the loss of stored grain.

The rains were a mixed blessing, benefiting crops in the nonflooded areas. Thanks to a large scale AID-financed emergency pesticide spraying operation, rice yields exceeded pre-flood predictions. Rising world prices for cotton and other Pakistani export commodities also increased agricultural income. Balancing the increases and the losses, the net reduction in agricultural output compared to 1972 is estimated at around \$110 million.

Although estimated use of fertilizer increased during 1972-73, as in other parts of the world, sufficient quantities were not available. Thus the Government of Pakistan was unable to make prompt

use of an AID emergency loan intended primarily to finance imported fertilizer. The situation was compounded by the Punjab province's nationalization of fertilizer distribution which had a negative effect at the critical beginning of the first-flood crop season. In the face of these shortages, Pakistan made further plans to increase domestic fertilizer production based on large natural gas deposits. The Asian Development Bank approved a loan to expand the plant at Multan. The construction of another plant was given active consideration by a consortium including a Pakistan government foundation, the World Bank, AID, and a private American company.

Sudan

Following the signing of the 1973 Public Law 480 title I agreement on March 19, 1973, the Government of the Sudan undertook several measures to promote self-help and self-sufficiency. These measures ultimately should accrue appreciable benefits to masses of Sudan citizens, especially those engaged in traditional agriculture.

Discussion of the self-help provision of the 1973 Public Law 480 agreement follows:

1. Support of the Sudan Government's program for development in the Jebel Marra area in Western Sudan:

Approximately 54 percent of the 130 kilometer farm-to-market road, programed for improvement in 1973, has been completed. It extends to the village towns of Nyala, Nyertete, Zalingei, and Dankug. A road leading to the village of Umballa is in progress. Sudan is also promoting road construction in other regions.

The agricultural extension services in Western Sudan are expanding to include a new office at Zalingei and an extension training center at Ujur. Ultimately, the center will have an annual capacity to train 120 agents and leaders who will extend proven skills to farmers in the region.

The new extension unit has been allocated about \$55,000 by the central government to get the office started. Local expenses will be borne by local government. The level of that support is unknown at the present time.

The government reclaimed 9,000 acres of land at Jebel Marra for production of both food and cash

crops with emphasis on food grains, fruits, and vegetables. In 1973, about 2,000 acres of this reclaimed acreage was used to grow grain sorghum as a mechanized experiment. Another 1,000 acres are planned for cultivation during the 1974-75 cropping season.

2. Support improvement of the Agricultural Extension Service program in the Wad Medani, Gedaref, and Kassala areas:

Agricultural extension development in Wad Medani is under the aegis of the Sudan Gezira Board. It has excellent budgetary support. In 1973, a TV program was added to accelerate communication of information to the farm people in the Gezira/Blue Nile Province. With sponsorships from FAO, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Freedom From Hunger campaign, viewers in the Blue Nile region will be in position to benefit quickly from modern agricultural technology emerging from the research corporation in Wad Medani and elsewhere.

Extension units headquartered elsewhere in the Blue Nile Province are located in Sennar, El Suki, and Kosti. They are supported by both central and local governments. Extension staff at Khashm El Girba is the only unit in existence at present in Eastern Sudan per se. But there are plans to open a major extension office in Gedaref to help upgrade agricultural production among farmers of private mechanized schemes. A subunit is planned for Kassala.

3. Support the restoration of the postsecondary education institution at Yambio which provides a 3-year program in Agriculture beyond the high school level:

The Sudan Government has contracted with FAO to rehabilitate the Yambio postsecondary school, including its operation for 2 years. An FAO expert has been appointed headmaster of the institution. Students selected from the three southern provinces (Bahr El Ghazal, Equatoria, and Upper Nile) will be trained in major agricultural enterprises common to the region. The goal is to admit 80-100 students per year so as to provide technically qualified agriculturists who would, both qualitatively and quantitatively, be able to assist with agricultural development needs in the southern region.

4. Support an improved rural health unit program nationwide:

Health facilities throughout the Sudan are inadequate to service the needs of the people. Where facilities are available, considerable difficulty is faced in staffing them with qualified doctors, nurses, and medical assistants, especially in remote rural areas.

To help satisfy some of these medical needs, foreign doctors are recruited and stationed in rural areas of the country such as Juba and Source Yubu in Equatoria Province, and Aweil in Bahr El Ghazal Province. All regions are served by WHO, especially in treating smallpox and tuberculosis. Each WHO expert has a cadre of Sudanese assistants working in the rural villages.

South Vietnam

Vietnam continued to make progress in achieving its self-help measures as designated in title I sales agreements between the United States and Vietnam. These measures cover areas such as improvement of feedgrain and livestock production, development of an oilseed processing industry, expansion of economic analytical expertise, and establishment of agricultural extension demonstrations.

Calendar year 1973 is regarded as the "wrapup" year of a long range effort, beginning approximately 1968, to establish a viable commercial swine industry in South Vietnam. Through the introduction of U.S. technology and Vietnamese acceptance of the principle of self-help, the swine population has been changed from that of the rural-reared scavenger, sway back pig—an inefficient converter of feed to pork—to a meat-type pig capable of efficient feed conversion. At the same time, pure bred producers and a commercial pork production industry have been established with capacity to serve municipal and rural communities.

From 1968 to 1973, it was customary to import poultry parent breeding stocks for each pure bred line produced. Recognizing the shortcomings embodied in this system, the Vietnamese poultry producers considered starting their own pure line breeding. Even though 153,355 parent stock birds were imported during the first 8 months of 1973, an increase of 13 percent over the same period during 1972, approximately 2,300 pure bred chicks were delivered to the National Livestock Training Center

in 1973, as an incountry start at foundation stock production. The government has begun a program of pure bred poultry production from this nucleus. Additionally, two private producers, one in the Delta and the other in central Vietnam, have also started the pure line approach on their own.

The first production of significant amounts of corn for livestock feed also took place in 1973. For 13 years prior to 1973, corn production in Vietnam was sufficient only to satisfy human food demand. By the end of the last quarter 1973, 21,000 hectares of new land specifically for animal feed should have been planted. During the year also, the Government finalized an agreement with Taiwan for assistance in corn production. The 1972/73 sorghum crop harvested on 18,000 hectares produced approximately 21,000 tons. The 1973-74 sorghum crop has a planned increase area of 18,000 (present) to 40,000 hectares. The year also brought nine professional Vietnamese agricultural engineers to the staff of the Institute of Agricultural Research.

During 1973, the Ministry of Agriculture instituted a program of in-house technical training based on suggestions of the USDA/Economic Research Service team study emphasizing ways to use large scale linear programming models as these relate to Vietnamese agriculture. Technicians were trained to formulate systems of equations relating to the economics of agriculture such as the rice-pig sector, how to fit these on electronic calculators, and how to interpret and use the results. A computer program designed to tabulate monthly price data for about 100 items by provinces, compute weighted average prices and index numbers and prepare tables for direct offset reproduction was rewritten for more general application.

Now that the major construction for expansion of laboratory facilities at the National Institute of Bacteriology and Animal Pathology is practically completed, it has the physical resources to develop quality controlled vaccines. Historically, 1973 marks the first year that each lot of animal vaccines were subjected to quality tests prior to release. In addition, all rinderpest and hog cholera vaccines were subjected to quality tests prior to release. All rinderpest and hog cholera vaccines are now produced via the tissue culture method.

During 1973, the Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture obtained a collection of some 400 varieties of soybeans to test adaptability to local

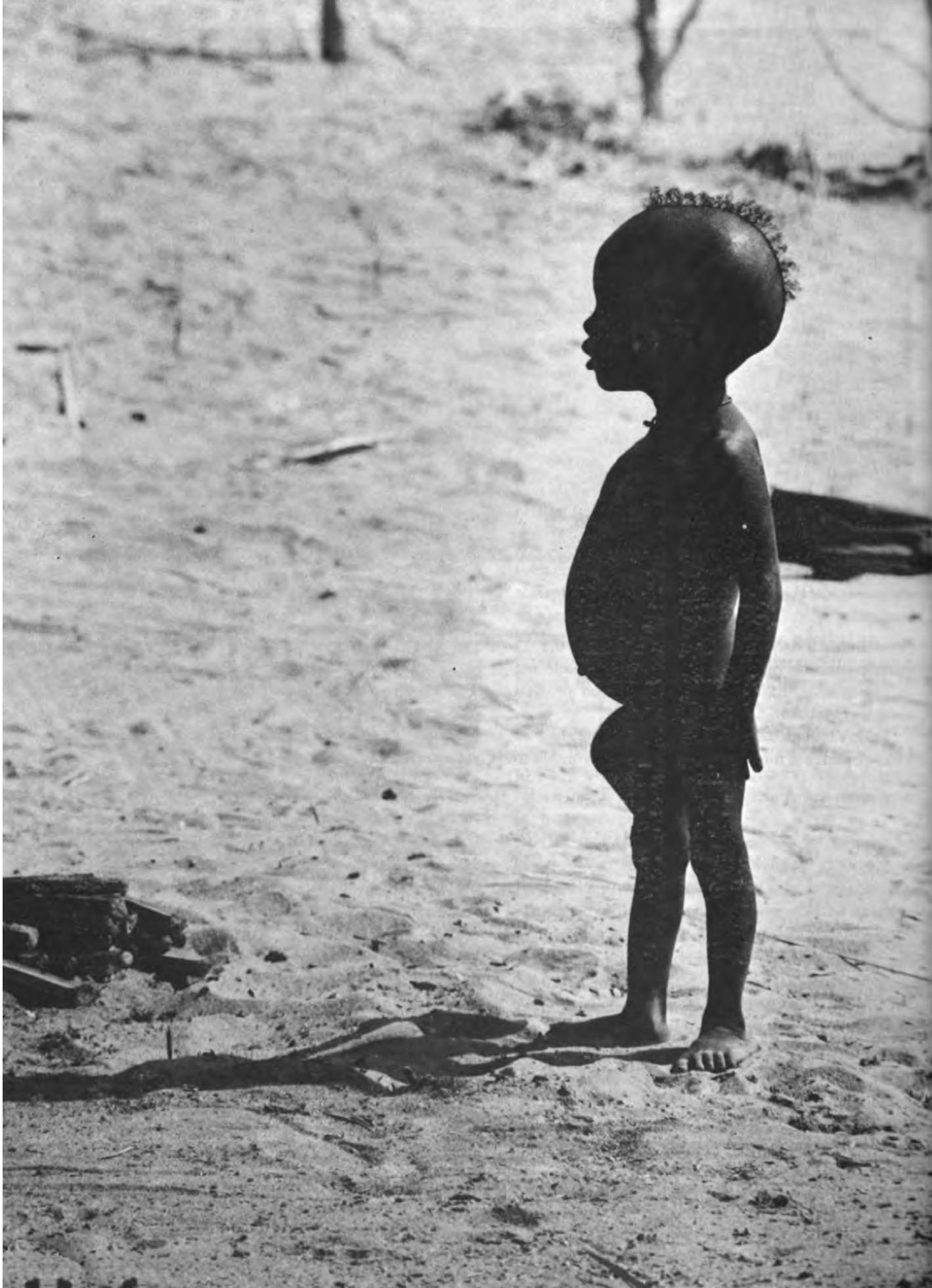


An example of the improved quality of swine in Vietnam.

conditions. Trials are being conducted on the 15 most promising varieties along with several selected local varieties. Extension variety trials on peanuts are also being run.

The Vietnam taxation guidelines, published in 1973, include a number of tax benefits favorable to

the developing segments of the livestock industry but implementation has been less than desirable. The least well implemented tax benefits are those offering rebates. Some who qualify have waited interminably long for rebates, but most have not yet received any rebate.



TITLE II FOREIGN DONATIONS

In fiscal 1973 the United States completed its 20th successive year of sharing its food resources under the provisions of Public Law 480. Food donations authorized under title II of this law were continued to friendly countries and needy peoples around the world. Food support for needy peoples suffering from natural disaster continued to be of substantial proportions while food support to development programs was also emphasized.

Close examination of individual country programs reflected the increasing concern and emphasis being given by the United States to nutrition in our food sharing arrangements.

The Agency for International Development (AID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continued to share the responsibility for administration of the title II program. As in previous years, and in accordance with established procedures, program operations were the responsibility of AID while USDA continued to discharge its responsibility for commodity availabilities for title II as they relate to other demands on U.S. food resources.

In recipient countries where title II programs operated in 1973, activities were carried out under a variety of program sponsorship arrangements. The entity which proposes a program and has implementation responsibility for it is called the "cooperating sponsor." These sponsors are of three general types. In some instances the recipient country government is the cooperating sponsor. In some situations a U.S. nonprofit voluntary agency or a combination of such agencies, performs the sponsorship function. In other situations an intergovernmental organization such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) or the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) sponsors title II program activities. In addition, the World Food Program, a multilateral organization in its 11th year

One example of malnutrition during the West African drought.

of operation, continued to channel title II resources to programs operating in many countries. A further variation of program sponsorship arrangements in 1973 was exemplified in the case of Bangladesh where food commodities were channeled through the U.N. Relief Organization Dacca (UNROD). This U.N. organization was established in 1972 in response to the special emergency situation which then existed.

U.S. overseas staffs play a vital role in all phases of title II program development and operations. Their responsibilities include:

- advisory assistance to U.S. nonprofit voluntary agencies and host country officials in developing program proposals, usually based on a specific request by the government of the recipient country;
- cooperation and coordination with the representatives of U.N. agencies regarding proposals for multilateral food commodity assistance in their country of assignment under multilateral arrangements;
- analysis of and comment on all proposals for food grant assistance as they relate to the host country's development objectives and implementation strategy;
- monitoring of all voluntary agency and government-to-government programs.

The responsibility for approval of program proposals is a function of the Public Law 480 Inter-agency Staff Committee in Washington. AID prepares program proposals and authorizes the implementation of approved programs. AID places orders under which commodities are purchased by USDA for approved World Food Program and government-to-government programs. The voluntary agency orders are sent directly to USDA from their headquarters.

Title II Shipments—1973

Shipments of title II commodities in fiscal year 1973 were made to 97 countries, territories, and dependencies. The volume of such shipments was 2.07 million tons which was about 83 percent of the 2.5 million tons supplied under the provisions of title II in 1972.

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) cost of title II shipments in fiscal year 1973 was \$395.5

million. Of this amount about \$105.5 million was required to pay shipping costs (ocean freight plus inland freight for land-locked countries). The CCC cost of title II commodities in 1973, \$290 million, including about \$60 million for special emergencies, was approximately 72 percent of the 1972 CCC commodity cost of \$404 million. The total figure for fiscal 1972 also included substantial commodities shipped with special emergency funds for relief in Bangladesh and in India for Bengali refugees. These special programs were supplied commodities valued at slightly less than \$150 million. The value of regular program shipments in fiscal 1972 was about \$250 million.

The volumes and values of title II shipments in fiscal year 1973 by major geographic areas were as follows:

	<i>Millions</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>
Africa	\$37.8	639.0
Europe . . . . .	.3	2.2
Near East/South Asia	161.6	2,812.7
East Asia	44.7	624.5
Latin America	45.5	484.8
Total	289.9	4,563.2

NOTE.—2.07 million metric tons.

In fiscal year 1973 wheat and wheat products constituted approximately 70 percent on a quantity basis of title II commodity shipments for overseas programs. Even though the total volume of title II shipments in 1973 was below the 1972 shipment level, the quantity of high protein blended foods increased slightly from 266,000 tons in 1972 to 270,000 tons in fiscal 1973. The CCC value of all commodities made available for overseas donation programs since the passage of Public Law 480 in 1954 through fiscal year 1973 totalled \$6.398 billion.

Program Highlights—1973

In fiscal 1973, commercial international demand for U.S. agricultural commodities was increasing. The effect of this became more apparent in the July–December period of 1973. In fiscal 1973, all title II program proposals were rigidly screened to assure they adhered to the tightened guidelines which had been established earlier to improve program performance.

Nonfat dried milk shipments of approximately 57 million pounds were about 22 percent of the 255 million pound level exported for donation programs

in fiscal 1972. Shipments of non-fat dry milk, the unit price of which had been rising, had to be discontinued when the United States began importing milk for the domestic market. Shipments of vegetable oil totaled 246 million pounds which was 60 percent of the over 413 million pounds shipped for approved title II programs in fiscal year 1972, substantial amounts of which were supplied to Bangladesh. Against these reductions in 1973 in comparison with 1972, shipments of wheat, flour, bulgur, wheat-soy blend (WSB), cornmeal, grain sorghum, and rolled oats exceeded 1972 levels. The addition of soy-fortified wheat flour in 1972 to the list of available cereal-based products, assisted materially in maintaining higher nutrient levels for 1973 program recipients—especially for those programs which had previously depended on non-fat milk for their protein content.

In 1973, 86.9 million recipients were included in approved title II overseas food donation programs. The components of this total, broken down by type of program sponsorship, were as follows:

	<i>Recipients (millions)</i>	<i>Percent</i>
U.S. voluntary agencies-international organizations	49. 6	57
Government-to-government	26. 9	31
World Food Program	10. 4	12
Totals	86. 9	100

In fiscal year 1973 the cost of title II commodities made available for regular programs (excluding special emergency allocations for Bangladesh) by type of program sponsorship was as follows:

	<i>Dollars (millions)</i>	<i>Percent</i>
U.S. voluntary agencies/international organizations	151. 2	67
Government-to-government	38. 9	17
World Food Program	37. 2	16
Total	227. 3	100

Comparisons of the 1973 and 1972 values of regular commodity shipments for the three main types of program sponsors show only slight percentage deviation for the 2 years compared. The value of commodities made available for voluntary agency and international organization programs in 1973 (\$151.2 million) constituted 67 percent of the value of all commodities shipped for regular 1973 programs while in 1972 the comparable proportion was 65 percent. The \$37.2 million value of com-

modities made available to the World Food Program (WFP) in fiscal year 1973 was 16 percent of the value of all commodities supplied in 1973 for regular title II programs. In 1972 commodities supplied to WFP were valued at \$41.9 million which was also 16 percent of the regular title II programs in that year. In this same context the values of title II commodities required for supplying approved programs under bilateral arrangements (government-to-government) were 19 and 17 percent for 1972 and 1973 respectively. Other comparisons show that program values in 1973 reflected the increasing emphasis being placed on programs which support the U.S. policy emphasis for use of title II commodities in situations where there is a clear indication of a government's awareness of the nutrition problems of its citizens. In numerous situations, 1973 title II program approvals reflected the host country's indicated determination to pursue solutions of their nutrition problems. Thus title II program proposals usually received favorable consideration in situations where such determination had been or was being translated into the host country's nutrition goals, plans, and strategies.

U.S. policy also emphasizes the use of title II commodities for programs which are targeted at reducing or relieving malnutrition problems of the most vulnerable segments of the population of the assisted country—preschool-age children and pregnant and lactating women. In 1973 commodities having a value of \$45 million were supplied in support of maternal/child feeding activities. This commodity value was approximately 20 percent of the \$227.3 million cost of all regular title II programs. In 1972 the volume of title II commodities supplied for similar programs was 19 percent of the value of commodities supplied for regular title II activities.

Approximately 11 million recipients received title II food products valued at \$60 million as part payment of wages for their labor in self-help community projects in 1973. Such activities continue to feature prominently in the title II program. The cost of commodities supplied in support of food-for-work activities in 1973 was approximately 26 percent of the value of the regular title II program.

The cost of title II commodities supplied for meeting the requirements of special emergency programs in 1973 was \$62.7 million which compares with a cost of \$147.1 million required to finance

special emergency programs in 1972. All of this special emergency food assistance program in 1973 was supplied as a contribution to the emergency food requirements of Bangladesh. In 1972 crises affecting Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan created conditions resulting in the commodity donations costing slightly more than \$147 million.

New Products

Continuing research, spanning more than a decade, has been directed at ways to improve the nutritive quality and the palatability of cereals made available under Public Law 480. In addition to the most recent research development which produced and successfully tested the soy-fortification of cornmeal, bulgur, and rolled oats in 1972, the successful soy-fortification and field testing of sorghum made possible its addition to the growing list of fortified grain-based cereals available for title II programing in 1973. This new product, soy-fortified sorghum grits, which is 85 percent sorghum grits and 15 percent defatted soy grits, has a mild nutty flavor. It is expected to have its widest appeal in African programs.

The addition of this product to the list of soy-fortified cereals available for title II programing adds assurances that program recipients would be protected from protein malnutrition. As with other soy-fortified cereals, the inclusion of soy-fortified sorghum grits in the human diet boosts the intake level of amino acids which are essential for human growth and development and therefore critically essential for children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Food for Development

Child Feeding

Dominican Republic.—During the year 1973 about 292,000 pregnant or lactating mothers and their small children participated in the maternal/child health programs sponsored by CWS, CARE, and CRS in the Dominican Republic.

Through a combination of feeding arrangements including nutrition centers, centrally located hot food preparation and utilization points, and product distribution for home consumption, activities were carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Health. These activities improved the nutrient intake of the recipients, provided parental training in sanitation, family planning, and improved family diets.

Title II commodities were supplied to the three voluntary agencies totaling nearly 13 million pounds to conduct these programs. The commodities included corn-soy-milk and wheat-soy blend, rolled oats, bulgur, nonfat dried milk, and vegetable oil valued at approximately \$2 million. Although a major portion of these commodities were distributed in bulk for home consumption, necessary emphasis was being placed on consumption of a prepared meal at nutrition stations and health clinics.

Ecuador.—During 1973 approximately 100,000 pregnant and lactating women and their children participated in the maternal/child health programs sponsored in Ecuador by CRS and CARE. More than 6.5 million pounds of title II commodities were supplied for the program.

The CRS project emphasized the use of growth and weight charts as a means of stimulating interest by mothers in the health of their children. At each visit to a health station, the children participating in the program were measured and weighed, thus visibly demonstrating the results of an improved diet.

Both CRS and CARE work towards increasing protein and caloric intake in that group of people who traditionally suffer most from poor or inadequate diets. When mothers arrive at health centers for a regular distribution of a combination of commodities which may include milk, bread, and such blended foods as corn-soy-milk and wheat-soy blend, they also receive instruction on nutrition which can be applied in their home life.

This program is implemented with the cooperation of the Ministry of Health and operated on an average of 20 days a month or 240 days during 1973.

Philippines.—In 1973 the food-for-peace program in the Philippines continued its focus on child feeding. The objective of the program was to assist the Government of the Philippines in establishing its national nutrition program aimed at improving the level of nutrition in preschool and elementary

school children through supplementary feeding with title II commodity donations and through educational programs for mothers. This focus on the malnutrition problems of the country included the promotion of school gardens and a backdrop of research.

U.S. voluntary agencies play an important role in program development and serve as the predominant channel through which malnourished school children receive a "nutribun" whose principal ingredient is soy-fortified wheat flour.

To reach the malnourished child of preschool age the mothers of such children are given special instruction in the preparation of supplemental foods including title II commodities. Blended title II foods such as wheat-soy blend and corn-soy blend have been provided for this target group. The U.S. voluntary agency cooperating sponsors which have coordinated with the Government of the Philippines and with the U.S. Government in this arrangement are: CARE, CRS, and CWS. The national nutrition program, established by Presidential directive, is coordinated by the National Food and Agriculture Council and involves the Departments of Health, Education, Local Government, Community Development and Education and other related official entities.

Program development assistance has been supplied by an AID-funded contract with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia State University. These child feeding activities in 1973 reached approximately 1,775,000 children (including pregnant and nursing mothers). About 40,000 tons of title II commodities having a value of approximately \$7.5 million were supplied under the Food For Peace program to support these efforts in 1973.

Tanzania.—Under CRS auspices two child feeding programs operated in Tanzania. In one of these programs title II foods were distributed in 1973 to 140,000 recipients aimed at alleviating the chronic protein-calorie malnutrition in the diets of children from birth to 5 years of age as well as in the diets of pregnant and nursing mothers. All programs are conducted in hospitals, clinics, or dispensaries. This program operated under four separate subcategories:

- a. Ministry of Health—prenatal and child welfare clinics
- b. Preschool nutrition education program, operating from private and government centers, aimed at educating the mother of the preschool age child through use of weight charts, with

emphasis on lectures and demonstrations of locally available protein-calorie rich foods which would be available to mothers

- c. Prenatal and child welfare programs operated at private clinics and dispensaries
- d. Hospitals—in patients composed of mothers and children.

The second of these CRS sponsored child feeding programs supplied title II foods for a school lunch program aimed at supplementing the diet of primary school children with high-protein foods to stimulate the child to attend classes. The policy of the government to Tanzania requires local school bodies to provide school lunch through their own resources.

However, the central government funds are provided to district and town councils in the form of administrative grants from which funds are used for transportation of Public Law 480 foods from the port of entry to council warehouses. The bulk of the primary school feeding program is aimed at government primary schools. An average of 130,000 children received food under this program during 1973.

Tunisia.—Commodities in the amount of 6,200 tons were approved for Tunisia to continue a preschool feeding program during 1973. The program reached 150,000 children between the ages of 3 and 6. The primary objectives of this government-to-government program were: (1) To assist in raising the nutritional level of the preschool child; (2) to make preschool feeding a permanent and meaningful institutional activity; and (3) to encourage the development of local blended foods and financial support so that the Government of Tunisia could ultimately assume complete responsibility for this program.

Guatemala.—During 1973, CRS sponsored 20,000 recipients in a series of food-for-work projects which consisted primarily of construction or repair of farm to market roads. The projects were undertaken with such enthusiasm by the recipients that title II commodity donations were being matched nearly dollar for dollar through local donations of materials and skilled help. The true value of these small roads is difficult to determine although efforts have been made to do so. However, even if the construction of a small road cannot be quantified monetarily, as a community asset the participating recipients are acutely aware of the intangible benefit which immediately affects them. Completion

of such roads makes it possible, for example, for the city doctor to drive to the locality and spend an entire day treating the sick and needy as opposed to his riding horseback and leaving early in order to complete the trip in 1 day. Among other similar benefits the completion of such projects means school teachers are more readily available for community building activities as are other people with technical expertise.

Title II commodities donated in Guatemala for food-for-work projects in 1973 consisted of rolled oats, wheat-soy blend and corn-soy-milk. Approximately 3.6 million pounds of these commodities were distributed to the 4,000 workers and their 16,000 dependents. The value of these commodities was nearly \$500,000.

Food-for-Work

Haiti.—In 1973 title II commodities were made available to CARE, CWS, and CRS in Haiti for food-for-work type projects. These projects were directed towards development of a basic infrastructure such as road networks, but also included water resources development, irrigation and soil conservation, and reforestation. Projects were normally initiated by individual community councils who, as plans developed, had the assistance of technical people such as engineers and agronomists. Under the arrangements employed, commodity support was used to stimulate and generate public support and enthusiasm for projects. In communities where road projects were undertaken the benefit of improved communications between producer and market was obvious. A less obvious benefit was the longterm effect such communications have on the overall problem of malnutrition.

The three voluntary agencies provided food support to 17,000 recipients who contributed their labor in implementing food-for-work projects in 1973.

India.—Probably the largest and most diverse food-for-work program ever undertaken with the use of title II commodities was conducted in India during 1973. Although it is possible to list the many projects and assign monetary values to these projects, it is nearly impossible to tabulate with any accuracy the vast number of man-hours contributed or the peripheral benefits that have accrued and will continue to benefit the participating communities.

During 1973 approximately 1.5 million people were engaged as workers or enrolled as dependents of workers on projects which ran the gamut from road construction to tree planting. Generally, projects were labor-intensive and directed towards strengthening the agricultural infrastructure and improving food production.

Indonesia.—Food-for-work projects conducted by the Government of Indonesia using title II commodities as partial payment of wages emphasized labor intensive activities. In this way many unemployed or underemployed persons were provided gainful occupation during periods of three to six months completing projects designed to improve the agricultural foundations of their community. Typical projects included farm-to-market roads, irrigation canal dredging and improvement, erosion control, construction of small bridges, dams, and building other earthworks designed to control the lesser forces of nature.

In 1973 approximately 75,000 workers and 450,000 dependents of these workers participated in this food-for-work project.

Lesotho.—Since 1968, title II food assistance has played an important role in Lesotho's efforts to use unemployed and under-employed manpower for economic development purposes. Title II food support, through the sponsorship of CRS, involved the construction of access and farm-to-market roads, public and community buildings, as well as soil and water conservation facilities. Approximately 7,500 tons of title II commodities were approved for continuing support of an average of 9,000 workers employed throughout the year in these construction activities and in planting trees.

In addition, WFP has been supporting self-help public works activities in Lesotho since 1967 to carry out a number of development projects for improving communications and living conditions throughout the country. During 1973, 4,000 tons of title II commodities were committed to this multi-lateral program in which 5,400 volunteer workers were engaged in road construction and soil conservation activities.

Scenes from the West African drought area.

TOP: A mobile kitchen unit in Mali.

LOWER LEFT: One woman finds a few potatoes for her family.

LOWER RIGHT: Drought severely affected cattle—a mainstay of the Sahelian economy.



Emergency and Refugee Relief

Central West Africa (Sahel drought).—As a result of progressively worsening and increasingly widespread drought in Central West Africa it was determined that serious food shortages existed in the region immediately south of the Sahara Desert. This area, encompassing significant portions of the countries of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, and Chad, is inhabited by some 25 million people, who depend heavily upon agriculture and grazing for their livelihoods. Based on urgent requests from the countries involved and supported by field surveys and studies by representatives of the U.S. Government and officials of other governments and international organizations, the United States supplied 159,000 tons of title II commodities in fiscal 1973 for the relief of drought victims in this area.

Laos.—During 1973 emergency feeding in Laos was generally directed toward supporting approximately 250,000 recipients who fled areas subjected to military operations; 150,000 refugee children, for whom special nutritional supplements were made available; and 20,000 victims of natural disasters such as flooding. Title II commodities used in these feeding operations consisted of: flour, wheat-soy blend, and vegetable oil which were made into noodles. Also used were soy-fortified cornmeal and soy-fortified bulgur. CRS provided food supplements to refugees which were in locations accessible by ground transportation, while the government-to-government program used air resources to ship commodities to refugees in the more remote and mountainous areas of the country.

The processing of title II commodities into noodles for refugee feeding has been found to be an effective way in which to provide recipients with a nutritious food supplement which compares favorably with traditional foods.

Pakistan.—During the summer of 1973 Pakistan was hit by the worst floods in the history of that country. In addition to the thousands of people who were left homeless or destitute there were losses to cattle and stored grain which will never be completely tallied. Exacerbating the problem was the loss of much of the forthcoming crops of wheat, rice, and cotton.

In response to this emergency the United States made a major Public Law 480 title II food contri-

bution of 40,000 tons of wheat directly to the people of Pakistan and 16,000 tons of sorghum through the world food program. From other availabilities significant quantities of wheat-soy blend were donated to Pakistan. American voluntary agencies also donated wheat-soy blend and nonfat dried milk. This food input and a variety of contributions from other countries, helped the Pakistani Government reduce the suffering of the flood victims and initiate recovery programs in a timely manner.

Sudan.—Due to continuing urgent need in southern Sudan, 2,500 tons of title II food were made available for distribution to 94,000 destitute Sudanese during 1973. This program supplemented a title II grant made in 1972 to victims of many years of internal strife who were returning to their homes after having fled to neighboring countries. The voluntary agencies, CRS and CWS, sponsored this program for the relief, resettlement, and rehabilitation of these refugees.

In addition, 35,000 tons of title II commodities were donated in 1973 through WFP for rural development in the southern provinces of the country. Under this multilateral project, 140,000 unemployed, returning Sudanese were engaged in rehabilitating farm lands formerly cultivated.

Yemen.—During the year 1973, Yemen continued to suffer from the effects of 5 years of drought. In these circumstances the prolonged food shortages affected adversely large numbers of the population, particularly children, and serious malnutrition became prevalent.

To improve the nutritional level of children, pregnant and lactating women, and refugees, CRS and WFP distributed commodities donated under the title II program to approximately 100,000 people. Able-bodied male refugees, who participated in a variety of food-for-work projects directed at improving the agricultural infrastructure in remote areas of the country, received commodities for themselves and their families.

Purchase of Title I Currencies

Title II (section 204) of Public Law 480 authorizes the purchase of U.S.-owned foreign currencies, generated by commodity sales under title I, to promote the effective use of commodities sup-

plied for approved title II programs. Expenditures for the purchase of such currencies in 1973 totalled the equivalent of \$2.511 million. This amount compares with \$2.8 million similarly expended for such purposes in 1972. Indian, Pakistani, and Tunisian currencies comprised this total. Most of these expenditures were in India where they totaled the equivalent of \$2.152 million, with similar expenditures in Pakistan amounting to \$293 thousand and in Tunisia, to \$66 thousand. The purchase of U.S.-owned foreign currencies for supporting title II activities, since first authorized nearly ten years ago, approximates the equivalent of \$22 million. A general description of the activities financed by these currencies in 1973 for each participating country follows:

India.—Under cooperative arrangements with voluntary agencies and the Indian Government and state governments, the Indian rupee equivalent of \$2.1 million was expended for support of title II programs in 1973. Examples of the types of activities conducted with section 204 financing include promotion activities aimed at accelerating soybean production and processing in combination with other foods, various types of support for school feeding activities, nutrition education programs, as well as continuing support for water control and utilization activities.

Pakistan.—Within the limit of \$1 million multi-year discretionary authority granted to the AID Mission in Pakistan for approval of projects financed by section 204 Pakistani rupees, expenditures totaling the equivalent of \$293,000 were authorized in fiscal year 1973 in support of title II commodity programs. These funds were used, among other purposes, for meeting the costs of storing title II commodities; for conducting demonstrations of precision land levelling techniques designed to promote improved efficiency in the use of available irrigation water; for supporting approved food-for-work activities (construction of houses and schools) for displaced persons returning to their homes following military activity in 1972 along the Indo-Pakistani border; and for financing the costs of a CARE sponsored nutrition seminar in Sind and Baluchistan provinces.

Tunisia.—The Tunisian currency equivalent of \$66 thousand was expended in fiscal year 1973 in support of a CARE sponsored multiyear program of public well renovation and construction.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP) was established in 1963 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization as a 3-year experiment in food distribution through a multinational agency. The trial period proved sufficiently successful to warrant placing the program on a continuing basis in 1966. During its 11 years of operation, WFP has acquired broad experience in the field of food aid and gained international respect for its substantial achievements.

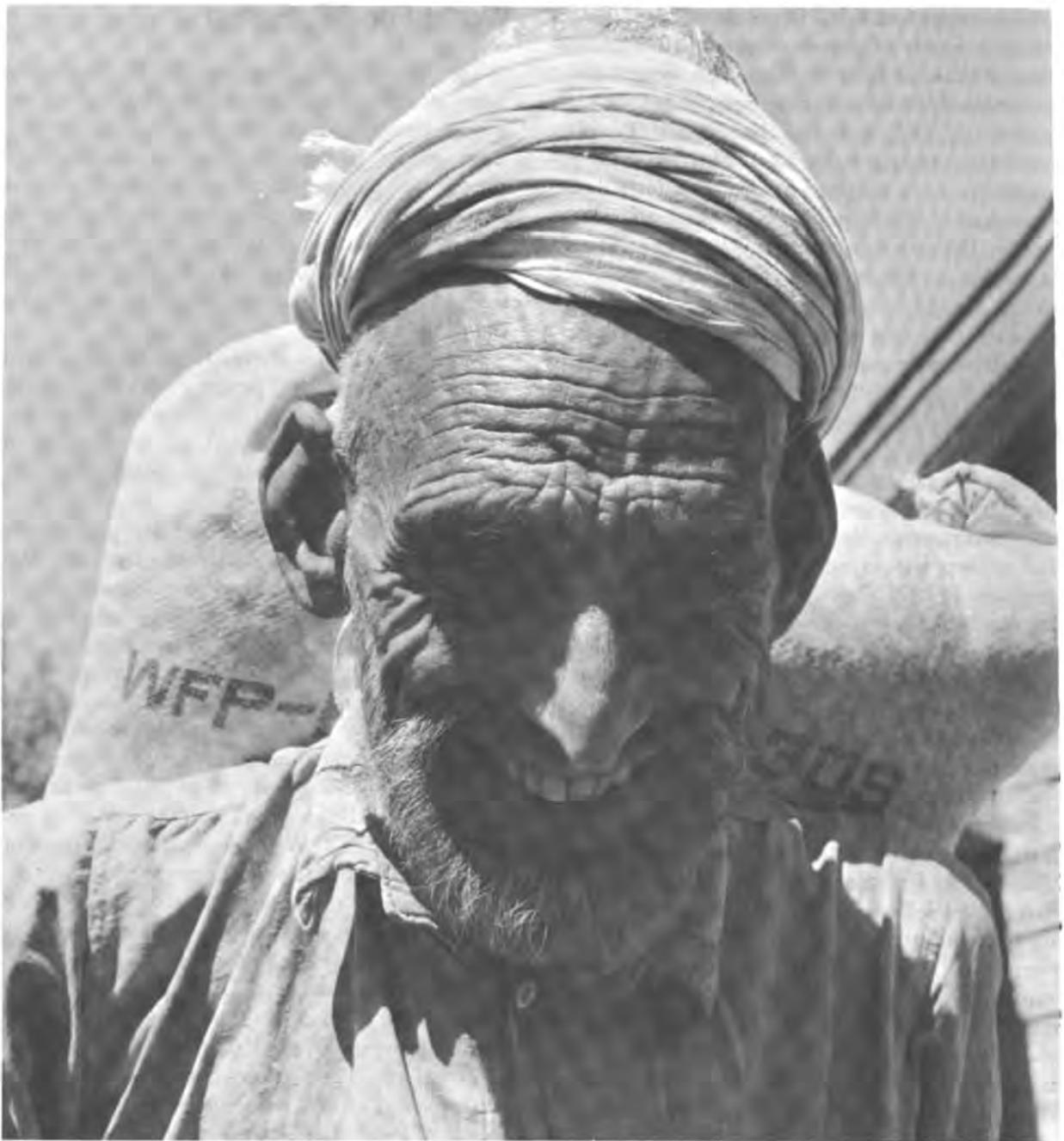
Beginning with an annual target of \$33 million for its first 3-year trial period (1963-65), pledge targets increased to \$170 million annually for the 1973-74 biennium. This goal has been raised to \$220 million annually for the coming 1975-76 pledge.

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 maternal health, preschool child feeding, and to labor intensive and rural development projects. Programs are initiated by host governments and submitted to WFP headquarters in Rome and for review and subsequent approval by members of the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), a governing body of 24 member nations including the United States. If a project is approved by the IGC, WFP requests one or more of its member nations to ship the required food as directed by WFP's secretariat in Rome. The WFP has project officers stationed in recipient countries to assist in the development of projects and to oversee their implementation.

A total of 73 countries were pledged to contribute to the organization's 1973-74 biennial target of \$340 million. They exceeded this goal by about \$15 million. The U.S. participation is funded under title II of Public Law 480 except for administrative expenses, currently \$1.5 million per year, which are provided from AID appropriations.

For the 1973-74 biennium, the U.S. pledged a maximum contribution of \$136 million (\$93 million in commodities, \$40 million for shipping the title II commodities, and \$3 million in cash) towards the WFP goal. The total U.S. pledge has been obligated, representing about 40 percent of the \$340 million target or 38 percent of the actual commitments.

Resources from all donors made available to the program since its inception through 1973, total



A Pakistani collects his ration for participation in a WFP food-for-work project.

\$1,199 million. Of this amount, \$886 million were in commodities and \$313 million were made available in the form of cash and services. The major portion of the latter amount was comprised of ocean transportation. In addition to these donor resources, further contributions include \$83 million worth of food grains made available to the program since 1967 by the signatories of the Food Aid Conven-

tion of the International Grains Agreement and a total of \$17 million in miscellaneous cash contributions.

From the beginning of the program through 1973, a total of 591 economic and social development projects have been approved in 88 countries at a cost of \$1,375 million. Most projects cover a period of 3 to 5 years. Therefore, the costs of projects ap-

proved through 1973 temporarily exceed WFP resources to the extent that given projects continue beyond that time.

Regionally, WFP projects are distributed as follows:

Latin America and Caribbean—85 projects in 23 countries.

Near East and North Africa—123 projects in 11 countries.

West Africa—115 projects in 22 countries.

East Africa and Mediterranean—102 projects in 17 countries.

Asia and Far East—166 projects in 16 countries.

In addition, 171 emergency operations have been undertaken in 74 countries at a cost of \$130 million.

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 1973. Shipments this year, as last year, were made under both title I and

title II. The original Food Aid Convention became effective July 1, 1967, for a 3-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 3-year period. As amendment to the Convention permitted donor nations to count, in addition to donations, concessional credit sales with repayment periods of twenty years or more and with interest below prevailing commercial rates. Member states have now agreed to extend the Convention beyond June 30, 1974, for 1 year.

Parties to the Convention are Argentina, Australia, Canada, the European Economic Community (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom), Finland, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Under the 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 2.3 million tons per year.

**APPENDIX A Major U.S. Nonprofit Voluntary Organizations
Participating With U.S. Government in
Programing Title II Commodities, 1973**

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 Asso-
ciation of Evangelicals (WRC)

**Multilateral and Intergovernmental
Organizations Participating With U.S.
Government in Programing Title II
Commodities, 1973**

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

APPENDIX B

PROGRAMS AND SHIPMENT TABLES

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

1. Value by calendar year, 1954-73.
 2. Cumulative value by country of destination, fiscal years 1955-73.
 3. Value by country of destination, fiscal year 1973.
 4. Quantity by commodity, fiscal year 1973.
 5. Value by commodity, fiscal year 1973.
- Summary Tables For All Titles, Public Law 480:**
6. Gross cost of financing Public Law 480, by fiscal year, 1955-73.
 7. Cumulative quantity, by commodity, of shipments, 1954-73.
 8. Cumulative value, by commodity, of shipments, 1954-73.
- Title I, Sales Programs:**
9. Cumulative quantities, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954-73.
 10. Cumulative value, by country of destination, of commodities programed, 1954-73.
 11. Quantities of commodities programed, by country of destination, calendar year 1973.
 12. Value of commodities programed, by country of destination, calendar year 1973.
- Title I, Uses of Foreign Currencies:**
13. Cumulative value of specified foreign currency uses, by country of agreement, 1954-73.
 14. Status of foreign currencies, by country, as of June 30, 1973.
 15. Status of foreign currencies, by specified use, as of June 30, 1973.
- Title II, foreign donations:**
16. Value of commodities shipped, by type of program, fiscal year 1973.
 17. Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973.
 18. Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973.
 19. Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1973.
- 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 1973 and cumulative through 1973.
 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 1973 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, 1973¹

[In millions of dollars]

Calendar year	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) ² 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 ³	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	(*)	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	138	152		982	87	1,069	6,624	7,693	13
1972.....	70	660	236	141		1,107	45	1,152	8,249	9,401	12
1973 (preliminary).....	4	537	118	91		750	113	863	16,814	17,677	4
July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1973.....	12,288	3,794	1,732	2,941	1,731	22,486	2,480	24,966	96,810	121,776	18

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.

* 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 1972-73 ¹

[By country of destination; in millions of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total, Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Europe (total).....	1,865.3	332.8	129.7	606.3	1,055.2	3,989.3	974.3	4,963.6	42,342.3	47,305.9
Austria.....	39.5		12.6	15.8	59.0	126.9	14.0	140.9	183.5	324.4
Belgium and Luxembourg ³.....				.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	2,610.6	2,732.8
Czechoslovakia.....			1.3			1.3		1.3	210.3	211.6
Denmark.....					10.6	10.6	3.6	14.2	1,313.0	1,327.2
Finland ³	41.2			1.4	7.8	50.4	1.8	52.2	215.3	267.5
France ³	35.6			5.3	63.5	104.4	244.1	348.5	2,282.4	2,630.9
Germany, East.....			.5			.5		.5	182.8	183
Germany, West ³	1.2		2.3	63.7	147.6	214.8	136.0	350.8	7,775.7	8,126.5
Hungary.....			8.5			8.5		8.5	129.7	138.2
Iceland ³	15.9	9.4			(⁴)	25.3	1.5	26.8	27.6	54.4
Ireland.....					43.3	43.3		43.3	415.2	458.5
Italy (including Trieste) ³	140.0		59.1	177.7	35.6	412.4	109.1	521.5	3,602.9	4,124.4
Netherlands ³.....	.3				143.3	143.6	11.6	155.2	7,751.3	7,906.5
Norway.....					29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	700.6	731.4
Poland and Danzig.....	498.2			60.3	9.1	567.6		567.6	721.3	1,288.9
Portugal.....	6.3	40.4		39.2	9.2	95.1	2.5	97.6	365.6	463.2
Spain ³	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	2,031.0	2,842.7
Sweden.....					14.5	14.5		14.5	899.0	913.5
Switzerland ³					3.3	3.3		3.3	1,247.7	1,251.0
United Kingdom ³	48.1			.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	7,677.2	8,208.1
USSR (Russia).....									1,312.6	1,312.6
Yugoslavia.....	572.0	275.9	28.3	124.6	19.6	1,020.4	79.5	1,099.9	458.7	1,558.6
Other Europe.....			13.9	4.8	2.7	21.4		21.4	228.3	249.7
Africa (total).....	327.5	278.0	368.1	310.1	55.2	1,338.9	98.4	1,437.3	1,854.0	3,291.3
Algeria.....		11.2	41.3	59.0	1.8	113.3	(⁴)	113.3	263.2	376.5
Angola.....					(⁴)	(⁴)		(⁴)	38.9	38.9
British East Africa and Tanganyika (Tanzania) ⁶			11.1	17.0		28.1	3.6	31.7	19.4	51.1
British West Africa and Sierra Leone ³		2.5	.1	9.9	.1	12.6		12.6	21.0	33.6
Canary Islands.....		1.3		(⁴)	14.0	15.3		15.3	87.5	102.8
Congo (Kinshasa), Burundi and Rwanda.....	78.5	31.2	12.3	22.8	3.2	148.0	2.3	150.3	72.3	222.6
Ethiopia.....	.8	6.0	8.3	3.1	.4	18.6	2.4	21.0	14.7	35.7
Ghana.....	34.2	29.8	2.8	11.3	4.7	82.8	3.6	86.4	107.0	193.4
Guinea ⁷	13.3	21.9	1.5	.1		36.8	.9	37.7	1.1	37.6
Kenya ⁸		11.8	2.7	5.6		20.1		20.1	14.7	34.8
Liberia.....		4.3	.4	3.5	.3	8.5	(⁴)	8.5	113.6	122.1
Libya.....			13.2	5.3	(⁴)	18.5	.2	18.7	47.1	65.8
Morocco.....	66.5	81.7	87.6	97.5	3.9	337.2	66.5	403.7	161.0	564.7
Mozambique.....					4.6	4.6		4.6	11.3	15.9
Nigeria.....			22.9	13.7	3.0	39.6	.2	39.8	212.1	251.9
South Africa, Republic of.....			3.8	.7	13.3	17.8		17.8	439.4	457.2
Sudan.....	24.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	.2	28.6	(⁴)	28.6	35.2	63.8
Tunisia.....	88.8	66.9	100.4	22.1	1.4	279.6	9.3	288.9	48.2	337.1
Western Africa, not elsewhere classified ¹⁰			3.6	.6		4.2		4.2	.3	4.5
Zambia, S. Rhodesia, and Malawi ¹¹.....			.6	.5	.5	1.6		1.6	21.7	23.3
Other African countries.....	21.4	8.2	54.4	35.3	3.8	123.1	9.4	132.5	125.5	258.0

See footnotes at end of table, p. 67.

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 1972-73 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
Near East and Southern Asia (total).....	6,887.2	1,223.7	411.1	925.8	183.9	9,631.7	404.6	10,036.3	3,267.8	13,304.1
Afghanistan.....	1.0	22.8	50.2	1.7	.....	75.7	.5	76.2	*-16.4	59.8
Bahrain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	.....	(⁴)	21.1	21.1
Ceylon.....	29.6	68.9	8.9	38.6	1.3	147.3	2.2	149.5	32.8	182.3
Greece.....	118.8	25.2	1.4	86.9	12.7	245.0	82.3	327.3	247.7	575.0
India ³	3,870.5	408.4	98.1	498.2	74.6	4,949.8	115.2	5,065.0	427.2	5,492.2
Iran.....	53.3	62.1	13.9	16.6	.8	146.7	2.1	148.8	314.5	463.3
Iraq.....	.....	12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6	.....	21.6	44.6	66.2
Israel.....	313.3	254.0	.5	19.2	47.1	634.1	87.9	722.0	675.5	1,397.5
Jordan.....	5.9	9.6	35.0	17.2	1.7	69.4	(⁴)	69.4	93.4	162.8
Kuwait.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.....	.1	70.3	70.4
Lebanon ³.....	.....	12.5	10.9	2.1	4.5	30.0	.....	30.0	214.1	244.1
Pakistan ³	1,237.3	249.9	75.7	40.9	.1	1,603.9	32.7	1,636.6	207.5	1,844.1
Saudi Arabia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	.8	.....	.8	312.4	313.2
Syrian Arab Republic.....	32.6	.4	14.7	2.3	7.3	57.3	.....	57.3	44.8	102.1
Turkey.....	465.4	84.7	27.1	71.1	17.6	665.9	52.3	718.2	40.6	758.8
United Arab Republic (Egyp).....	757.7	12.7	12.4	113.4	12.3	908.5	10.3	918.8	443.1	1,361.9
Other Near East and Southern Asia.....	1.8	.....	60.1	13.5	.2	75.6	19.1	94.7	94.6	189.3
Far East and Pacific (total).....	2,408.1	1,391.3	388.6	467.3	263.8	4,919.1	872.7	5,791.8	20,416.9	26,208.7
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.4	8.4	.....	8.4	650.2	658.6
Burma ³	46.0	.....	.....	6.2	.....	52.2	.....	52.2	*-14.5	37.7
French Pacific Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.2	34.2
Hong Kong ³.....	.....	.....	1.6	29.5	14.8	45.9	.....	45.9	851.7	897.6
Indonesia ³	274.3	619.7	29.2	31.4	1.7	956.3	20.2	976.5	.6	977.1
Japan ³	135.0	.....	22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	14,334.9	14,727.7
Korea, Republic of ³	750.3	448.4	171.8	127.9	6.2	1,504.6	326.7	1,831.3	1,042.1	2,873.4
Malaysia ¹².....	.....	.....	1.7	12.8	1.4	15.9	.....	15.9	295.4	311.3
Nansei and Nanpo Islands.....	.....	8.4	6.0	20.5	.8	35.7	.....	35.7	210.6	246.3
New Zealand and Western Samoa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.3	.....	.3	148.4	148.7
Philippines ³	50.5	76.8	10.4	84.4	15.8	237.9	86.5	324.4	1,037.8	1,362.2
Taiwan ³	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.4	16.0	394.8	267.4	662.2	1,121.4	1,783.6
Thailand.....	4.1	2.8	(⁴)	5.2	4.5	16.6	.4	17.0	395.1	412.1
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.4	33.4
Vietnam ¹³	889.5	162.5	116.6	34.1	(⁴)	1,202.7	93.2	1,295.9	78.9	1,374.8
Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia ¹³.....	.....	.....	2.6	25.6	.....	28.2	36.9	65.1	19.0	84.1
Other Far East and Pacific.....	9.1	28.7	5.5	9.4	.2	52.9	15.3	68.2	177.7	245.9

See footnotes at end of table, p. 67.

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 1972-73 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
Latin America (total).....	803.0	382.7	178.2	628.7	170.5	2,163.1	101.6	2,264.7	8,871.9	11,136.6
Argentina.....	29.9				(*)	29.9	2.0	31.9	85.2	117.1
Bahamas.....				.2	(*)	.2		.2	273.0	273.2
Barbados.....			.2		(*)	.2		.2	44.0	44.2
Bermuda.....					.1	.1		.1	116.1	116.2
Bolivia.....	34.0	25.8	13.4	18.4	7.9	99.5	28.3	127.8	57.3	185.1
Brazil.....	474.2	132.4	79.9	130.8	63.5	880.8	2.6	883.4	544.4	1,427.8
British Guiana.....		.8	1.2	1.2	(*)	3.2	(*)	3.2	69.3	72.5
British Honduras.....			.2	2.2	.1	2.5		2.5	35.7	38.2
Canal Zone.....					.1	.1		.1	29.4	29.5
Chile.....	81.8	57.7	11.0	82.2	4.4	237.1	11.8	248.9	243.8	492.7
Colombia.....	60.2	43.0	15.7	101.3	15.4	235.6	7.3	242.9	374.6	617.5
Costa Rica.....			2.6	6.5	1.0	10.1	.5	10.6	127.7	138.3
Cuba.....				5.1	5.5	10.6		10.6	839.0	849.6
Dominican Republic.....		58.5	4.5	56.7	1.3	121.0	32.8	153.8	248.5	402.3
Ecuador.....	10.8	18.8	1.5	21.5	.3	52.9	.1	53.0	136.5	189.5
El Salvador.....		.6	1.4	16.4	.8	19.2	.6	19.8	133.1	152.9
Guatemala.....		1.1	2.0	21.1	4.4	28.6	8.7	37.3	189.6	226.9
Haiti.....			2.7	16.2	6.4	25.3	.1	25.4	136.3	161.7
Honduras.....			.4	8.7	.3	9.4	.4	9.8	95.3	105.1
Jamaica.....		.8	7.0	13.3	2.0	23.1	.1	23.2	354.0	377.2
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			(*)	4.3	.1	4.4		4.4	49.2	53.6
Mexico.....	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	1,681.0	1,759.2
Netherlands Antilles.....					(*)	(*)		(*)	204.2	204.2
Nicaragua.....			1.4	9.0	.7	11.1	.1	11.2	92.4	103.6
Panama.....				10.1	.2	10.3		10.3	269.2	279.5
Paraguay.....	14.7	10.5	.5	10.3	(*)	36.0	.1	36.1	2.8	38.9
Peru.....	38.3	1.8	28.2	33.5	33.0	134.8	.2	135.0	450.7	585.7
Surinam.....			.4	.7	(*)	1.1		1.1	58.3	59.4
Trinidad and Tobago.....			.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	204.6	211.7
Uruguay.....	34.5	30.9	1.0	5.9	1.4	73.7		73.7	44.2	117.9
Venezuela.....			1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7		21.7	1,657.2	1,678.9
Other Latin America.....				1.2		1.2		1.2	25.3	26.5
North America (total).....					3.5	3.5		3.5	10,495.5	10,499.0
Canada.....					3.3	3.3		3.3	10,494.7	10,498.0
Other North America.....					.1	.1		.1	.9	1.0
Country of destination not reported (total).....			243.3		.1	243.4	1.8	245.2	-130.9	114.3
Total, all countries.....	12,291.1	3,608.5	1,719.0	2,938.2	1,732.2	22,289.0	2,453.4	24,742.4	87,117.5	111,859.9

¹ Estimated export market value and all data have been revised.

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

³ Under local currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods were exported to agreement countries. Exports of cotton under these triangular arrangements are included in exports to the agreement country and excluded from exports to the processing country.

⁴ Less than \$50,000.

⁵ Wheat valued at \$4,444,000 was sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain. The above value is shown under local currency exports to Switzerland and is not included in the value shown for Spain.

⁶ Included Kenya prior to 1964-65.

⁷ Data for 1964-65 through 1972-73. Included in Western Equatorial Africa during prior years.

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

⁹ Data for 1964-65 through 1972-73. Included in British East Africa and Tanganyika during prior years.

¹⁰ Included Mali, Niger, Chad, Upper Volta, Dahomey, and Congo (Brazzaville) from Jan. 1, 1964, through Dec. 31, 1970.

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 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual Security (AID) programs ⁶	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
Europe (total).....		19,565		273		19,838		19,838	5,682,186	5,702,024
Austria.....									13,958	13,958
Belgium and Luxembourg.....									190,153	190,153
Czechoslovakia.....									55,153	55,153
Denmark.....									137,755	137,755
Finland.....									19,064	19,064
France.....									335,234	335,234
Germany, East.....									10,930	10,930
Germany, West.....									888,437	888,437
Hungary.....									20,826	20,826
Iceland.....		702				702		702	1,763	2,465
Ireland.....									42,366	42,366
Italy.....									496,530	496,530
Netherlands.....									971,282	971,282
Norway.....									66,996	66,996
Poland and Danzig.....									199,087	199,087
Portugal.....		18,863				18,863		18,863	59,454	78,317
Spain.....									386,768	386,768
Sweden.....									58,532	58,532
Switzerland.....									131,644	131,644
United Kingdom.....									539,154	529,154
USSR (Russia).....									900,158	900,158
Yugoslavia.....									90,783	90,783
Other Europe.....				273		273		273	76,159	76,432
Africa (total).....		12,244	17,605	19,416		49,265	8,419	57,684	208,000	265,684
Algeria.....			187			187		187	35,138	35,325
Angola.....									2,997	2,997
Tanzania.....			239	1,164		1,403		1,403	98	1,501
Sierra Leone.....			29	880		909		909	3,148	4,057
Canary Islands.....									10,155	10,155
Congo (Kinshasa).....			23	429		452		452	5,960	6,412
Burundi-Rwanda.....			166	321		487		487	190	677
Ethiopia.....			165	99		264		264	965	1,229
Ghana.....		2,737	10	889		3,636	2,441	6,077	11,670	17,747
Guinea.....		3,211	189			3,400		3,400	207	3,607
Kenya.....				409		409		409	3,934	4,343
Liberia.....			74	375		449		449	7,298	7,747
Libya.....									5,721	5,721
Morocco.....		1,313	286	8,337		9,936	3,034	12,970	23,762	36,732
Mozambique.....									258	258
Nigeria.....			373			373		373	28,319	28,692
South Africa, Republic of.....									40,380	40,380
Sudan.....		1,174	545	1,627		3,346		3,346	6,867	10,213
Tunisia.....		3,809	1,894	2,010		7,713	2,944	10,657	6,971	17,628
Western Africa (not elsewhere classified).....			7,269	559		7,828		7,828	1-616	7,212
Zambia.....			25			25		25	271	296
Rhodesia.....									13	13
Malawi.....			138	55		193		193	14	207
Other African countries.....			5,993	2,262		8,255		8,255	14,280	22,535

See footnotes at end of table, p. 70.

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 1973—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual Security (AID) programs ⁵	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency ¹	Long-term dollar credit sales ²	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development ³	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ³	Barter ⁴	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Near East and Southern Asia (total).....		147,363	66,083	63,779		277,225	28,289	305,514	534,641	840,155
Afghanistan.....		5,344	2,196			7,540		7,540	⁷ -4,317	3,223
Bahrain.....									1,254	1,254
Ceylon.....		10,159	271	839		11,269		11,269	8,647	19,916
Greece.....									55,541	55,541
India.....			6,202	51,727		57,929		57,929	80,112	138,041
Iran.....		7,835				7,835		7,835	71,815	79,650
Iraq.....				204		204		204	2,389	2,593
Israel.....		47,593		929		48,522	1,925	50,447	94,431	144,878
Jordan.....		2,334	1,978	496		4,808		4,808	7,790	12,598
Kuwait.....									6,225	6,225
Lebanon.....			982	126		1,108		1,108	23,895	25,003
Pakistan.....		74,098	5,020	737		79,855	7,343	87,198	7,016	94,214
Saudi Arabia.....									35,799	35,799
Syrian Arab Republic.....				189		189		189	991	1,180
Turkey.....			391	5,663		6,054		6,054	5,726	11,780
United Arab Republic (Egypt).....				847		847		847	82,493	83,340
Other Near East and Southern Asia.....			49,043	2,022		51,065	19,021	70,086	54,834	124,920
Far East and Pacific (total).....	5,888	455,100	29,109	13,348		503,445	47,155	550,600	3,350,063	3,900,663
Australia.....									36,635	36,635
Burma.....				545		545		545	⁷ -159	386
French Pacific Islands.....									4,068	4,068
Hong Kong.....									92,032	92,032
Indonesia.....		103,842	5,052	1,918		110,812	18,693	129,505	28,723	158,228
Japan.....									2,290,917	2,290,917
Korea, Republic of.....		143,149	8,895	1,069		153,113	21,827	174,940	310,639	485,579
Malaysia.....			264	409		673		673	14,920	15,593
New Zealand.....									11,700	11,700
Philippines.....		20,032	6,915	6,935		33,882		33,882	66,978	100,860
Taiwan.....	4,631							4,631	237,842	242,473
Thailand.....		2,760		436		3,196		3,196	58,074	61,270
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....									5,018	5,018
South Vietnam.....	535	158,526	5,812	1,657		166,530	5,264	171,794	⁷ -4,738	167,056
Laos.....			2,019	224		2,243	3	2,246	214	2,460
Cambodia.....	722	26,791		17		27,530	1,368	28,898	⁷ -3,195	25,703
Other Far East and Pacific.....			152	138		290		290	200,395	200,685

See footnotes at end of table, p. 70.

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 1973—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Area and county	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 ⁴	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Latin America (total).....		25,279	12,105	31,606		68,990	* -81	68,909	1,020,395	1,089,304
Argentina.....									5,083	5,083h
Bahamas.....									31,410	31,410
Barbados.....			18			18		18	5,349	5,36
Bermuda.....									10,970	10,977
Bolivia.....		2,582	75	805		3,462	* -451	3,011	700	3,711
Brazil.....			4,522	4,665		1,187		9,187	118,460	127,647
Guyana.....			181			181		181	8,626	8,807
British Honduras.....				94		94		94	2,380	2,474
Chile.....			147	2,313		2,460		2,460	28,415	30,875
Colombia.....		109	1,864	6,622		8,595	33	8,628	53,246	61,874
Costa Rica.....			26	825		851		851	14,413	15,2
Dominican Republic.....		4,741	189	4,278		9,208	46	9,254	36,218	45,472
Ecuador.....		5,743	328	2,001		8,072		8,072	15,157	23,229
El Salvador.....			127	858		985		985	14,075	15,060
Guatemala.....			9	1,745		1,754	277	2,031	18,121	20,152
Haiti.....				1,223		1,223		1,223	10,330	11,553
Honduras.....			66	841		907		907	9,275	10,182
Jamaica.....		255	1,113	216		1,584		1,584	46,225	47,809
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			3	140		143		143	6,406	6,549
Mexico.....									22,458	252,458
Netherlands Antilles.....									19,613	19,613
Nicaragua.....			1,328	1,349		2,677	7	2,684	8,824	11,508
Panama.....				546		546		546	27,977	28,523
Paraguay.....			105	755		860	7	867	405	1,272
Peru.....			1,778	2,037		3,815		3,815	88,548	92,363
Surinam.....			71			71		71	6,584	6,655
Trinidad and Tobago.....									27,807	27,807
Uruguay.....		11,849	155	293		12,297		12,297	2,308	14,605
Venezuela.....									148,014	148,014
Other Latin America.....									2,998	2,998
North America (total).....									928,643	928,643
Canada.....									928,611	928,611
Other North America.....									32	32
Country of destination not reported (total).....			* 34,596			34,596		34,596	132,939	167,535
Total, all countries ¹¹	5,888	659,551	159,498	128,422		953,359	83,782	1,037,141	11,856,871	12,894,012

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 (nonproject) programs, project programs and economic development loans, authorized by Public Law 87-195.

⁶ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) barter shipments

for overseas procurement for U.S. agencies; (2) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) export payments in cash.

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

⁸ Negative values due to adjustments from prior periods.

⁹ Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees, United Nations Relief Organization of Dacca (UNROD) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

¹⁰ Transshipments through Canada where final destination was not known at the time of export.

¹¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 4.—U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1973

[Thousands 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 ⁴	Barter for strategic materials ⁵		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Cattle, live.....	Number.....						(?)	(?)	108	108
Breeding chicks.....	do.....						275	275	12,026	12,301
Milk, evaporated or condensed.....	Pound.....								47,069	47,069
Milk, nonfat dry.....	do.....		4,307	12,961	43,661		3,892	64,821	69,884	134,705
Wheat (60 lb).....	Bushel.....		85,701	21,581	3,793		-116	110,959	1,021,957	1,132,916
Rice, milled.....	Hundredweight.....		21,253	722	4		2,721	24,700	17,988	42,688
Barley (48 lb).....	Bushel.....								62,434	62,434
Corn (56 lb).....	do.....	356	31,393	2,272	39			34,060	1,104,336	1,138,396
Oats (32 lb).....	do.....								19,627	19,627
Grain sorghums (56 lb).....	do.....		18,629	4,702	4			23,335	167,107	190,442
Wheat flour.....	Hundredweight.....		2,544	6,304	3,864		13	12,725	5,844	18,569
Cornmeal.....	do.....			344	543			887	1,265	2,152
Bulgur wheat.....	Pound.....		101,991	174,957	337,055		113,433	727,436	48,966	678,470
Rolled wheat.....	do.....			1,398				1,398	4,727	6,125
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	do.....			7,721	52,304			60,025	65,440	125,465
Infants' dietary supplements.....	do.....						2,299	2,299	16,187	18,486
Corn-soya-milk.....	do.....			140,889	288,714			429,603	22,649	406,954
Wheat-soya-blend.....	do.....			69,827	94,297			164,124	36,691	127,433
Soybean oil cake and meal.....	Short ton.....						11	11	4,903	4,914
Feeds and fodders.....	do.....						(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Tallow, inedible.....	Pound.....		1,653				247,566	249,219	1,989,005	2,238,224
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	do.....		25,992				387	26,379	565,074	591,453
Cattle hides.....	Number.....						30	30	19,417	19,447
Cotton.....	Running bale.....	37	595				84	716	4,013	4,729
Soybean oil.....	Pound.....		233,743	124,561	121,278		22,638	502,220	629,671	1,131,891
Fatty acids.....	do.....						83	83	22,487	22,570

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 Shipments under programs 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 Negative quantities due to adjustments from prior periods.

⁹ Total exports include those reported by Census plus foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census.

¹⁰ The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

¹¹ Total exports include those reported by Census plus Government-to-government donations. Nonrelief shipments of these items are not separately reported by Census.

¹² 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, 1973

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity	Public Law 480					Mutual security (AID) ⁵	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency ¹	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales ²	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development ³	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ⁴	Barter for strategic materials ⁴		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Cattle, live.....						0.2	0.2	53.7	53.9
Breeding chicks.....						.3	.3	14.5	14.8
Milk evaporated or condensed.....								8.6	8.6
Milk, nonfat dry.....		1.5	4.3	14.7		1.0	21.5	14.0	35.5
Wheat (60 lb).....		190.2	46.9	8.5		7.2	245.4	1,997.9	2,243.3
Rice milled.....		204.2	7.2	(*)		28.8	240.2	195.2	435.4
Barley (48 lb).....								97.7	97.7
Corn (56 lb).....	0.5	51.3	3.7	.1			55.6	1,826.2	1,881.8
Oats (32 lb).....								17.3	17.3
Grain sorghums (56 lb).....		28.2	9.6	(*)			37.8	277.4	315.2
Wheat flour.....		13.3	31.6	19.3		.1	64.3	28.9	93.2
Cornmeal.....			1.7	2.6			4.3	5.8	10.1
Bulgur wheat.....		5.7	10.5	19.6		6.8	42.6	-2.2	40.4
Rolled wheat.....			.1				.1	.8	.9
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....			.6	3.8			4.4	4.1	8.5
Infants' dietary supplements.....						1.6	1.6	11.2	12.8
Corn-soya-milk.....			18.0	29.8			47.8	-3.5	44.3
Wheat-soya-blend.....			7.4	8.7			16.1	-3.5	12.6
Soybean oil cake and meal.....						1.5	1.5	690.8	692.3
Feeds and fodders.....						1.4	1.4	215.4	216.8
Tallow, inedible.....		.2				22.3	22.5	178.6	201.1
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....		28.4				.4	28.8	611.0	639.8
Cattle hides.....						.6	.6	372.8	373.4
Cotton.....	4.6	98.7				13.4	116.7	631.1	747.8
Soybean oil.....		33.0	17.9	21.3		2.9	75.1	69.2	144.3
Fatty acids.....						(*)	(*)	5.5	5.5
Other.....	.8	4.8				2.7	8.3	4,538.4	4,546.7
Total.....	5.9	659.5	159.5	128.4		83.8	1,037.1	11,856.9	12,894.0

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 Shipments under programs 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 guar-

antees for relatively short periods; (3) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices; and (4) exports payments in cash.

⁷ Negative values due to adjustments from prior periods.

⁸ Less than \$50,000.

⁹ Total exports include those reported by Census plus foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census.

¹⁰ The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification or valuation procedures.

¹¹ Total exports include those reported by Census plus government-to-government donations. Nonrelief shipments of these items are not separately reported by Census.

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, 1973

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year ending June 30	Title I		Title II, donations abroad		Title III— Bartered material for supplemental stockpile	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Famine and other emer- gency relief	Voluntary agency programs		
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.....	8.2	736.3	396.1	.....	.....	1,140.6
1974 through Dec. 31, 1973.....	(1)	185.6	96.3	.....	.....	281.9
Total.....	\$ 17,998.0	\$ 4,449.8	\$ 4,682.4	\$ 2,582.1	\$ 1,466.3	31,178.6

¹ Less than \$50,000.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ Represents CCC's investment value in commodities made available for donation abroad under title II of Public Law 480, ocean transportation costs for such dona-

tions and for foreign currency for use in self-help activities. Also includes gross cost of foreign donations through nonprofit voluntary agencies beginning Jan. 1, 1967.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Represents the value at which barter materials were transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

Table 7.—Public Law 480, exports—quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973

(In thousands of units)

Commodity	Unit	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:							
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	3,798,521	868,673	311,029	45,973	350,898	5,375,094
Wheat flour.....	Pound.....	12,039,275	4,479,256	7,246,535	12,561,864	760,900	37,087,830
Bulgur wheat.....	do.....	13,020	502,133	1,400,359	3,170,949		5,086,461
Rolled wheat.....	do.....			121,820	484,635		606,455
Corn.....	Bushel.....	258,480	134,812	115,697	9,552	239,422	757,963
Barley.....	do.....	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,007	270,888
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	235,020	116,180	34,850	2,769	126,102	514,921
Oats.....	do.....	6,807		2,032		41,961	50,800
Rolled oats.....	Pound.....			158,442	201,024		359,466
Rye.....	Bushel.....	4,737				14,265	19,002
Mixed feed grains.....	Pound.....		3,940				3,940
Rye flour.....	do.....			1,100			1,100
Cornmeal.....	do.....	2,600		798,331	4,301,816		5,102,747
Rice.....	Hundredweight..	142,201	89,710	10,951	7,712	4,444	255,018
Sorghum grits.....	Pound.....			1,300			1,300
Fats and oils:							
Lard.....	do.....	213,161	2,526				215,687
Tallow.....	do.....	1,823,726	334,403				2,158,129
Soybean oil.....	do.....	6,859,684	2,234,325	816,620	1,297,573		11,208,202
Cottonseed oil.....	do.....	1,603,710	39,350	87,921	267,516	34,731	2,033,228
Linseed oil.....	do.....	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oil, other.....	do.....			7,599	235,711		243,310
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts.....	do.....					9,169	9,169
Soybeans.....	Bushel.....		3,316			5,932	9,248
Soya flour.....	Pound.....			9,777	194		9,971
Flaxseed.....	Bushel.....					897	897
Oilseed meal.....	Pound.....		54,776			2,403	57,179
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	do.....	570,625	4,700				575,325
Milk (nonfat) dry.....	do.....	357,224	12,872	1,086,436	6,623,082	129,340	8,208,954
Milk (whole dry).....	do.....	20,856	48				20,904
Milk (dry, modified).....	do.....	55					55
Cheese.....	do.....	20,679		66,688	616,653	9,836	713,856
Butter.....	do.....	34,073		36,620	302,309	23,183	396,185
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	do.....	16,951	3,862	10,419	351,050		362,282
Other dairy products.....	do.....	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef.....	do.....	118,638					118,638
Pork products.....	do.....	19,991					19,991
Poultry.....	do.....	35,416	198				35,614
Dried eggs.....	do.....	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Dried fruits.....	do.....	44,896					44,896
Fresh canned fruits and juices.....	do.....	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.....	do.....	24					24
Other:							
Blended foods.....	Pound.....			757,544	1,883,400		2,640,944
Cotton (including linters).....	Bale.....	12,549	3,269	99		2,526	18,443
Cotton products (fabric, yarn).....	Pound.....	18,070	57,820	411			76,301
Wool.....	do.....					11,976	11,976
Tobacco.....	do.....	552,526	104,118			196,658	853,302
Seeds.....	Hundredweight..	10					10
Cattle hides.....	Number.....	9	9				18
Total, thousand metric ton.....		139,817	38,576	19,026	16,689	23,333	237,441

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, 1973

[In thousands of dollars]

Commodity	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ¹	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:						
Wheat.....	6,361,436	1,493,065	553,713	87,094	607,767	9,109,075
Wheat flour.....	432,145	168,386	294,890	553,360	25,196	1,473,977
Bulgur wheat.....	435	20,481	65,943	143,249		230,108
Rolled wheat.....			5,155	22,757		27,912
Corn.....	354,304	204,049	109,953	14,206	313,503	996,015
Barley.....	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums.....	286,914	158,247	58,860	3,897	138,825	646,743
Oats.....	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Rolled oats.....			10,577	12,640		23,217
Rye.....	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains.....		212				212
Rye flour.....			183			183
Cornmeal.....	99		32,115	171,927		204,141
Rice.....	1,008,563	758,796	85,867	55,854	15,155	1,924,235
Sorghum grits.....			125			125
Fats and oils:						
Lard.....	29,970	294				30,264
Tallow.....	138,697	25,679				164,376
Soybean oil.....	840,560	273,874	121,884	219,247		1,455,565
Cottonseed oil.....	229,511	4,997	17,617	45,706	3,966	301,797
Linseed oil.....	1,112				910	2,022
Vegetable oil, other.....			1,509	42,539		44,048
Oilseeds and meal:						
Peanuts.....					898	898
Soybeans.....		8,661			12,974	21,635
Soya flour.....			978	20		998
Flaxseed.....					2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal.....		2,056			50	2,106
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	130,331	883				131,214
Milk (nonfat dry).....	39,716	1,818	207,371	862,806	9,084	1,120,795
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.....			75,832	164,094		239,926
Cotton (including linters).....	1,695,209	458,237	15,269		320,972	2,489,687
Cotton products (fabric, yarn).....	16,953	49,762	487			67,202
Wool.....					7,029	7,029
Tobacco.....	414,475	100,143			126,206	640,824
Seeds.....	394					394
Cattle hides.....	79	65				144
Total.....	12,281,215	3,740,487	1,736,910	2,848,492	1,731,178	22,338,282

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 9.—Title I, Public Law 480—quantities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973

[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, 520	146, 962	498	3, 628. 3	177, 882	3, 485, 509	46, 297	380, 813
Austria.....	4, 057	11, 605	.....	63. 6	5, 952	20, 944	.....	1, 367
Finland.....	5, 879	1, 458	.....	72. 4	26, 235	.....	.....	18, 739
France.....	.....	.....	.....	163. 1	19, 621	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 630
Iceland.....	3, 466	3, 775	33	5. 5	6, 583	5, 732	.....	13, 007
Italy.....	897	3, 705	.....	508. 8	26, 015	253, 532	.....	29
Netherlands.....	.....	.....	.....	1. 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	151, 601	53, 946	465	890. 2	8, 378	428, 579	40, 785	.....
Portugal.....	16, 457	15, 890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	10, 784	56, 583	.....	776. 2	32, 408	1, 819, 695	.....	130, 294
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52, 690	.....	.....	89, 067
Yugoslavia.....	251, 379	.....	.....	1, 146. 7	.....	957, 027	5, 512	123, 680
Africa (total).....	162, 423	32, 136	10, 721	475. 7	33, 750	1, 240, 869	41, 652	54, 824
Algeria.....	6, 985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EACSO.....	1, 440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	356	.....	.....	50. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghana.....	6, 784	346	825	162. 1	5, 684	97, 232	988	26, 871
Guinea.....	7, 174	47	3, 714	37. 3	.....	69, 529	7, 351	220
Ivory Coast.....	.....	.....	1, 316	.....	.....	5, 291	.....	.....
Kenya.....	.....	8, 354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberia.....	27	67	514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mali.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morocco.....	65, 174	.....	.....	98. 9	441	349, 143	.....	.....
Senegal.....	.....	.....	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Leone.....	533	12	161	1. 7	376	154	.....	.....
Somali Republic.....	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 850	.....	.....
Sudan.....	16, 300	7, 874	.....	.....	440	.....	.....	.....
Tunisia.....	37, 619	12, 602	.....	24. 4	888.	714, 670	.....	1, 058
Zaire (Congo).....	19, 372	2, 834	3, 669	101. 2	25, 921	.....	33, 313	26, 675
Near East-South Asia (total).....	3, 385, 796	668, 532	74, 220	3, 535. 5	129, 307	7, 231, 278	328, 350	99, 459
Afghanistan.....	11, 110	.....	.....	.....	.....	46, 692	.....	.....
Bangladesh.....	5, 622	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 046	.....	.....
Cyprus.....	1, 085	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	22, 586	58, 546	.....	.....	.....	179, 897	36, 817	.....
India.....	1, 985, 183	222, 928	55, 535	3, 206. 9	15, 442	1, 520, 616	82, 232	882
Iran.....	55, 625	5, 770	.....	.....	.....	374, 689	1, 543	.....
Iraq.....	6, 397	.....	.....	.....	1, 764	.....	.....	220
Israel.....	105, 443	296, 094	785	33. 0	4, 845	538, 568	128, 309	48, 502
Jordan.....	3, 828	1, 378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	4, 929	3, 459	.....	5. 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan.....	584, 736	18, 811	14, 194	290. 6	25, 024	2, 666, 464	62, 033	88
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	51, 985	380	1, 985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian Arab Republic.....	15, 991	3, 582	256	.....	661	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	222, 482	16, 267	561	.....	.....	1, 155, 883	8, 598	21, 385
Arab Republic of Egypt (UAR).....	308, 794	41, 317	904	.....	81, 571	726, 423	8, 818	28, 382
Far East-Pacific (total).....	539, 510	127, 476	183, 196	8, 161. 3	289, 198	677, 736	628, 119	277, 628
Burma.....	.....	.....	.....	288. 3	2, 740	110	11, 023	882
Indonesia.....	73, 359	.....	56, 360	2, 023. 0	32, 317	.....	.....	47, 250
Japan.....	30, 978	10, 066	2, 143	319. 4	9, 700	.....	.....	.....
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia).....	3, 777	.....	7, 733	42. 1	7, 075	10, 324	.....	15, 207
Korea.....	288, 198	80, 641	39, 764	3, 085. 2	10, 362	282, 670	1, 102	14, 991
Philippines.....	.....	12, 017	6, 436	501. 9	21, 178	4, 630	15, 433	220
Ryukyu Islands.....	944	260	1, 017	4. 9	816	.....	.....	8, 818
Taiwan (China).....	66, 341	2, 621	.....	816. 7	29, 011	264, 261	4, 491	190, 260
Thailand.....	551	.....	.....	110. 8	11, 023	.....	838	.....
Vietnam.....	75, 362	21, 871	69, 743	969. 0	164, 976	114, 639	595, 232	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—Title I, Public Law 480—quantities programmed under agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973

[By country of destination, in thousands]

Area and county	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).....	540,236	48,708	3,786	284.2	40,269	953,868	37,104	54,389
Argentina.....			60			208,778		
Bolivia.....	31,750		60	32.4	1,047	17,240	8,841	
Brazil.....	346,661	370			249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile.....	46,132	12,738	64	112.8	7,657	203,313	14,992	882
Colombia.....	41,928	2,166		71.5	10,084	134,702	2,425	
Dominican Republic.....	17,931	2,404	1,907	9.0	4,943	116,731		
Ecuador.....	7,212			7.1	6,885	93,870		
El Salvador.....	367							
Guatemala.....						20,723		
Guyana.....	222				263	4,409		6,613
Jamaica.....		551						3,968
Mexico.....		18,995						
Paraguay.....	14,312	6				3,527	882	
Peru.....	14,587		1,695			44,974	966	
Uruguay.....	19,134	11,478		51.4	9,141	18,739	3,266	25,950
Grand total.....	5,072,485	1,023,814	272,421	16,085.0	670,406	13,589,260	1,081,522	867,113

¹ See table below:

	Thousands bushels
Corn.....	468,558
Barley.....	158,611
Grain sorghums.....	387,943
Oats.....	3,893
Rye.....	4,736
Mixed livestock feeds.....	73
Total.....	1,023,814

² See table below:

	Thousands pounds
Soybean oil.....	8,893,493
Cottonseed oil.....	1,953,051
Tallow.....	2,507,437
Lard.....	227,784
Linseed oil.....	7,495
Total.....	13,589,260

³ See table below:

	Thousands pounds
Nonfat dry milk.....	422,094
Condensed milk.....	479,981
Evaporated milk.....	77,470
Dry whole milk.....	23,964
Anhy 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.....	1,081,522

⁴ See table below:

	Thousands pounds
Poultry.....	34,010
Pork.....	20,000
Beef.....	120,593
Dried peas and beans, lentil.....	117,302
Dried fruit.....	44,157
Fresh fruit.....	65,597
Canned fruit.....	33,327
Potatoes.....	83,359
Hayseeds.....	882
Cattle hides.....	838
Cotton textiles (grey cloth).....	26,871
Cotton yarn.....	62,457
Soybeans.....	199,077
Soybean meal.....	54,675
Blended food products.....	3,968
Total.....	867,113

Table 10.—Title I Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1973 (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 oils	Dairy products	Other
	Market Value	Estimated CCC cost ¹ including ocean transportation								
Europe (total).....	2,237.9	3,133.9	891.8	199.8	3.2	525.0	127.8	444.3	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	6.7	.3	.8	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.....	498.2	749.1	250.5	67.0	2.9	123.5	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	24.8	246.8		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).....	660.2	783.7	273.2	43.7	67.8	87.9	27.1	142.6	13.6	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.....	77.8	81.6	12.0	.5	6.5	47.7	4.4	6.6	.1	
Guinea.....	59.9	68.5	12.1	.1	23.8	5.1		16.9	1.9	(?)
Ivory Coast.....	8.1	12.3			7.7			.4		
Kenya.....	11.8	13.9		11.8						
Liberia.....	4.2	5.3	.1	.1	4.0					
Mali.....	.6	.8	.6							
Morocco.....	158.1	183.8	109.1			11.6	.2	37.2		
Senegal.....	3.1	5.1			3.1					
Sierra Leone.....	2.5	3.2	1.1		.9	.2	.3			
Somali Republic.....	.9	1.1	.4					.5		
Sudan.....	37.6	50.8	26.2	11.0			.4			
Tunisia.....	165.0	191.3	62.9	16.0		3.9	1.0	81.0		.2
Zaire (Congo).....	110.5	139.7	34.4	4.2	21.8	13.6	20.8		11.6	4.1
Near East-South Asia (total).....	8,249.3	11,598.7	5,568.1	791.9	343.9	503.3	99.8	860.8	49.5	32.0
Afghanistan.....	26.3	29.2	19.5					6.8		
Bangladesh.....	37.1	38.1	32.4					4.7		
Cyprus.....	1.9	2.9	1.9							
Greece.....	143.9	195.6	37.2	73.8				28.5	4.4	
India.....	4,285.0	6,148.3	3,153.7	274.5	234.6	439.9	16.9	157.2	8.1	.1
Iran.....	139.8	196.0	96.3	7.0				35.7	.8	
Iraq.....	12.5	19.8	11.3				1.1			.1
Israel.....	604.1	755.0	173.0	314.4	4.4	5.5	4.4	66.4	20.5	15.5
Jordan.....	20.6	28.1	16.5	4.1						
Lebanon.....	11.9	13.8	7.4	4.5						
Pakistan.....	1,530.3	2,075.0	988.9	31.0	83.0	57.9	25.1	333.5	10.9	(?)
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	106.9	143.1	94.6	.6	11.7					
Syrian Arab Republic.....	33.0	55.0	26.4	4.6	1.4		.6			
Turkey.....	541.9	779.6	357.6	22.4	3.5			149.6	2.2	6.6
Arab Republic of Egypt.....	754.1	1,118.2	551.4	55.0	5.3		51.7	78.4	2.6	9.7
Far East-Pacific (total).....	4,338.3	5,244.7	961.2	180.4	1,559.0	1,155.6	246.8	70.4	156.8	8.1
Burma.....	45.3	62.4				41.5	2.7		2.0	.1
Indonesia.....	926.7	1,217.0	159.1		428.6	318.6	20.4			
Japan.....	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6			
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia).....	220.7	225.5	9.8		181.3	22.2	5.6	1.8		
Korea.....	1,297.7	1,558.0	490.5	108.2	283.9	378.1	8.7	20.0	.3	8.0
Philippines.....	146.5	180.4		17.8	38.2	71.2	17.2	.4	1.7	(?)
Ryukyu Islands.....	8.7	12.6	1.5	.3	5.7	.5	.2	.5		
Taiwan (China).....	269.4	362.8	112.2	3.6		96.6	26.1	29.3	1.6	
Thailand.....	34.1	34.5	1.8			16.0	16.1		.2	
Vietnam.....	1,253.2	1,390.0	138.5	37.1	607.5	158.5	142.2	18.4	151.0	

See footnotes at end of tables.

Table 10.—Title I Public Law 480—Value of commodities programed under agreements signed July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1973 (by country of destination)—Continued
 [In millions of dollars]

Area and county	Total		Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton, textiles, and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost ¹ including ocean transportation								
Latin America (total).....	1,289.2	1,804.8	941.7	62.8	22.0	72.6	59.8	120.0	7.4	2.9
Argentina.....	29.9	35.8			.3			29.6		
Bolivia.....	89.3	116.4	66.8		.3	5.1	15.4	.7	1.0	
Brazil.....	605.9	914.4	589.8	.6			.7	11.6	2.2	1.0
Chile.....	179.2	228.8	77.6	15.9	.4	45.6	10.2	26.2	2.9	.4
Colombia.....	120.8	151.7	77.9	2.6		11.9	10.1	17.9	.4	
Dominican Republic.....	70.6	84.1	33.5	3.5	11.1	1.7	7.5	13.3		
Ecuador.....	33.2	38.1	13.6			1.1	6.8	11.7		
El Salvador.....	.6	1.0	.6							
Guatemala.....	1.1	1.1						1.1		
Guyana.....	1.2	1.3	.3				.2	.6		.1
Jamaica.....	1.6	1.6		.8						.8
Mexico.....	24.6	41.2		24.6						
Paraguay.....	25.0	37.3	24.0	.1				.5	.4	
Peru.....	40.1	64.2	25.4		9.9			4.7	.1	
Uruguay.....	66.1	87.8	32.2	14.7		7.2	8.9	2.1	.4	.6
Grand total.....	16,774.9	22,565.8	8,636.0	1,278.6	1,995.9	2,344.4	561.3	1,638.1	7231.0	89.6

¹ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and 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.....	607.3
Barley.....	182.6
Grain sorghums.....	477.1
Oats.....	5.4
Rye.....	6.0
Mixed feed.....	.2
Total.....	1,278.6

⁵ Includes \$14,815,000 for Cambodia and \$976,000 to Dominican Republic for yarn and \$16,667,000 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
CSO/SBO.....	1,419.5
Tallow.....	167.3
Lard.....	39.1
Linseed oil.....	1.1
Soybeans.....	9.0
Soybean meal.....	2.1
Total.....	1,638.1

⁷ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Canned milk.....	1.4
Anhydrous milk fat.....	2.5
Condensed milk.....	118.7
Dry whole milk.....	11.2
Nonfat dry milk.....	58.8
Evaporated milk.....	11.0
Butter oil/ghee.....	21.6
Cheese.....	5.7
Whey.....	.1
Total.....	231.0

⁸ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Fruit: Austria, Burma, Zaire (Congo), Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	16.3
Seeds: Chile.....	.4
Potatoes:	
Guyana.....	.1
Spain.....	1.4
Uruguay.....	.6
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
Blended foods.....	.8
Total.....	89.6

Table 11.—Title I, Public Law 480, quantities of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1973 (in thousands, by country of destination)

Area and country	Wheat and flour (bushels)	Feedgrains (bushels)	Rice (hundredweight)	Cotton yarn (pounds)	Cotton (bales)	Tobacco (pounds)	Fats and oils (pounds)	Dairy products (pounds)
Africa (total)	6,244				5.0		74,957	
Guinea.....	805				5.0		8,818	
Morocco.....	3,362							
Sudan.....	919							
Tunisia.....							66,139	
Zaire (Congo).....	1,158							
Near East-South Asia (total) ...	12,121	2,953					286,601	
Afghanistan.....	1,266						17,637	
Bangladesh.....	5,622						22,046	
Iran.....							70,548	
Jordan.....	2,021	1,378						
Pakistan.....	2,205	1,575					176,370	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	1,007							
Far East-Pacific (total)	42,163	10,501	15,326	3,307	439.0	13,669	12,566	
Indonesia.....	13,135		85		101.0			
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia).....	919		6,460	3,307	2.2	1,543	1,543	
Korea.....	22,046	7,874	3,086		175.0	1,764		
Philippines.....		462						
Thailand.....					110.8			
Vietnam.....	6,063	2,165	5,695		50.0	10,362	11,023	
Latin America (total)	7,941	1,496					22,046	3,968
Bolivia.....	1,587							
Colombia.....	3,270						11,023	
Dominican Republic.....	2,653	1,496					11,023	
Ecuador.....	431							
Jamaica.....								3,968
Grand total	68,469	14,950	15,326	3,307	444.0	13,669	396,170	3,968

¹ See table below:

	Thousand bushels
Corn.....	13,375
Grain Sorghums.....	1,575
Total	14,950

² Includes 3,307 pounds cotton yarn.

³ Soybean oil (thousand pounds) 396,170.

⁴ wheat soy blend/corn soy blend.

Table 12.—Title I, Public Law 480—value of commodities programed under agreements signed in calendar year 1973 (by country of destination)

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total		Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy Products
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost including ocean transportation ¹							
Africa (total).....	29.5	30.9	16.5			1.0		12.0	
Guinea.....	4.6	4.6	2.1			1.0		1.5	
Morocco.....	9.4	10.3	9.4						
Sudan.....	2.2	2.5	2.2						
Tunisia.....	10.5	10.6						10.5	
Zaire (Congo).....	2.8	2.9	2.8						
Near East-South Asia (total).....	117.1	120.7	60.6	7.2				49.3	
Afghanistan.....	6.5	6.7	3.6					2.9	
Bangladesh.....	37.1	38.1	32.4					4.7	
Iran.....	11.1	11.1						11.1	
Jordan.....	10.5	11.5	7.9	2.6					
Pakistan.....	47.0	48.1	11.8	4.6				30.6	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	4.9	5.2	4.9						
Far East-Pacific (total).....	555.7	573.6	113.5	22.8	311.6	88.7	16.2	2.9	
Indonesia.....	56.1	63.7	32.2		1.1	22.8			
Khmer Republic (Cambodia).....	180.4	183.5	4.7		167.4	6.0	1.9	.4	
Korea.....	128.9	136.6	53.7	14.0	32.0	27.1	2.1		
Philippines.....	.9	.9		.9					
Thailand.....	16.0	15.5				16.0			
Vietnam.....	173.4	173.4	22.9	7.9	111.1	16.8	12.2	2.5	
Latin America (total).....	31.2	31.9	23.9	2.3				4.2	.8
Bolivia.....	6.7	6.7	6.7						
Colombia.....	11.8	12.1	8.9					2.9	
Dominican Republic.....	10.8	11.2	7.2	2.3				1.3	
Ecuador.....	1.1	1.1	1.1						
Jamaica.....	.8	.8							.8
Grand total.....	733.5	757.1	214.5	32.3	311.6	89.7	16.2	68.4	1.8

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

² CCC cost is less than market value due to reduction in ocean transportation.

³ See table below:

	Million dollars
Corn.....	27.7
Grain sorghums.....	4.6
Total.....	32.3

⁴ Includes \$5,125,000 for cotton yarn to Cambodia.

⁵ Soybean oil \$68,400,000.

⁶ Blended Foods.

Table 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973¹

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and country	Total collected amounts in agreements	104(c) common defense	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(f) loans to foreign governments for economic development	104(f) grants for economic development	104(h) grants ² for family welfare	104(k) animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses ³
Europe (total).....	1,963,692	9,910	13,991	780,858	187,775			971,158
Austria.....	40,095			25,452				14,643
Finland.....	42,976		3,890	24,131				14,955
France.....	35,697		6,454					29,243
Germany.....	1,197							1,197
Iceland.....	16,297			12,266	198			3,833
Italy.....	144,194		3,647	92,368				48,179
Netherlands.....	254							254
Poland.....	519,534							519,534
Portugal.....	7,082			3,400				3,682
Spain.....	488,028	9,910		237,509				240,609
United Kingdom.....	48,540							48,540
Yugoslavia.....	619,798			385,732	187,577			46,489
Africa (total).....	340,783	3,385	8,841	188,578	49,067	721		90,191
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.....	64,178			44,098				20,080
Senegal.....	3,292			1,646				1,646
Sudan.....	26,442		450	7,165	4,320			14,507
Tunisia.....	90,126		2,691	59,008		196		21,080
Zaire.....	84,984	3,385	2,330	30,156	37,596			11,517
Far East-Pacific (total).....	2,479,137	1,506,060	36,967	222,042	25,752			688,316
Burma.....	47,785			19,034	7,775			20,976
Cambodia.....	9,222	7,378						1,844
Indonesia.....	291,894	30,542		48,835	14,459			198,058
Japan.....	146,277	17,191		105,538	600			22,948
Korea.....	777,818	614,131	14,647					149,040
Philippines.....	53,237	9,371	6,055	13,697	2,918			21,196
Taiwan.....	256,313	106,788	10,853	33,260				105,412
Thailand.....	4,302			1,678				2,624
Vietnam.....	892,289	720,659	5,412					166,218

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.—Title I, Public Law 480—Uses of foreign currency as provided in agreements signed July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973¹—Continued

[In thousand dollar equivalents]

Area and county	Total collected amounts in agreements	104(c) common defense	104(e) loans to private enterprise	104(f) loans to foreign governments for economic development	104(f) grants for economic development	104(h) grants ² for family welfare	104(k) animal or plant pest control	U.S. uses ³
Near East and South Asia (total).....	7,280,354	211,942	399,269	3,878,218	1,396,218	53,611	1,850	1,339,246
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.....	4,077,477		253,894	2,494,251	696,854	31,821	1,850	598,807
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	79,267	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	110,824	56,442	168,065	2,101			163,924
Latin America (total).....	851,058		36,789	505,605	113,977			194,687
Argentina.....	30,525			18,199				12,326
Bolivia.....	36,893		2,305	25,955				8,633
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				12,35
GRAND TOTAL.....	12,915,024	1,731,297	495,857	5,575,301	1,772,789	54,332	1,850	3,283,598
Percent of Total.....	100.0	13.4	3.0	43.2	13.7	0.4	0	25.5

¹ Many agreements provide for the various currency uses in terms of percentages of the amount of local currency accruing pursuant to sales made under each agreement. In such cases, amounts included in this table for each use are determined by applying the specified percentages to the total dollar amount 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 30, 1973

[In million dollar equivalents]

Country	Agreement amounts	Collections ¹		Disbursements by agencies ^{2,4}	Balances	Country	Agreement amounts	Collections ¹		Disbursements by agencies ^{2,4}	Balances
		Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ³					Sales proceeds	Other proceeds ³		
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	1.9	2.9		Korea	811.9	778.0	61.4	818.1	1.2
Algeria				.3		Lebanon			1.2	4.0	
Argentina	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	(*)	Liberia				(*)	
Australia				1.0		Luxembourg				(*)	
Austria	40.9	40.1		42.4		Malaysia				1.8	
Bangladesh			.2		0.3	Mali	.6	.6		.3	
Belgium				11.3		Mexico	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	
Bolivia	42.6	36.9	9.4	45.9	.6	Morocco	75.9	65.4	13.8	69.2	10.6
Brazil	573.9	503.5	18.2	322.5	1.4	Nepal			.9	1.4	.4
Burma	50.2	47.8	9.0	49.9	6.2	Netherlands	.3	.3		10.0	
Canada				1.4		Nicaragua				(*)	
Chile	91.6	85.2	11.8	74.1		Nigeria				1.1	
China (Taiwan)	270.5	256.7	25.2	273.0	1.0	Norway				1.0	
Colombia	93.7	66.2	18.4	68.2		Pakistan	1,450.5	1,302.6	129.4	1,284.7	63.4
Costa Rica				(*)		Panama				.2	
Cyprus	2.2	2.1	.3	2.8		Paraguay	17.9	16.0	2.8	18.3	
Denmark				1.5		Peru	46.0	39.9	6.7	43.8	(*)
Dominican Republic			.5	.5		Philippines	60.1	53.2	15.7	66.9	.1
Ecuador	13.2	11.5	2.6	13.7	.1	Poland	538.2	519.5		140.4	6.4
Egypt	865.8	798.7	109.2	572.3	253.7	Portugal	7.1	7.1		7.9	
El Salvador				.1		Rwanda				(*)	
Ethiopia	.9	.8	.1	1.5		Senegal	4.0	3.3	.2	3.0	.5
Finland	47.1	43.0	7.9	44.1		Sierra Leone			(*)	.3	
France	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5		Sinapore				(*)	
Germany	1.2	1.2		28.8		Somali			.1	.1	
Ghana	38.8	36.5	4.1	36.2	1.4	South Africa				.7	
Greece	132.0	127.8	39.5	165.9		Spain	507.8	488.0	46.7	450.5	.8
Guatemala				.3		Sri Lanka	35.3	31.5	3.8	32.6	.1
Guinea	35.3	30.7	1.4	21.8	12.3	Sudan	39.4	26.5	1.4	22.2	5.1
Guyana			(*)	(*)		Sweden				3.2	
Honduras				4.4		Switzerland				23.3	
Hong Kong				19.3		Syrian Arab Republic	37.2	34.9	1.2	26.9	5.3
Iceland	17.6	16.3	3.4	19.3		Thailand	4.6	4.3	.3	5.8	
India	4,354.8	4,077.4	515.2	3,740.3	248.9	Tunisia	95.7	90.1	19.1	88.9	15.7
Indonesia	329.4	291.9	18.0	85.5	.6	Turkey	569.8	501.4	133.4	565.6	
Iran	68.7	61.1	15.2	76.5		United Kingdom	48.4	48.5		68.2	
Ireland				.2		Uruguay	48.4	36.2	3.0	21.2	
Israel	345.8	334.2	161.8	448.0		Venezuela				1.3	
Italy	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4		Viet-Nam	938.4	894.9	139.2	1,175.0	(*)
Ivory Coast	3.8	3.1	.3	3.3		Yugoslavia	639.2	619.8	90.3	541.9	1.5
Jamaica				.1		Zaire	91.4	85.0	4.3	66.4	
Japan	150.8	146.3		167.9	.4						
Jordan	5.9	5.9	.9	6.8							
Kenya				.3							
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	9.2	9.0	10.5	14.1	2.7						
						Total	13,936.0	12,917.5	1,676.7	12,166.7	640.7

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) and currency use payments.³ Prior to July 1, 1961, disbursements under secs. 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 secs. 104 (a) through (k) are calcu-

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

⁴ Disbursements exceed collections in some countries because of conversions 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 31, 1973

[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.....	1,962.6	1,880.1	2.6	Interior: 104(b)(3) scientific activities.....	2.6	2.1	.4
104(e) loans to private enterprise.....	528.5	408.5	33.7	Labor: 104(a) international labor meetings..	.1	(*)	.1
104(f) grants for economic development.....	1,902.2	1,746.0	41.3	Library of Congress; 104(b)(5) evaluating foreign publications.....	19.8	18.0	1.6
104(f) loans to foreign governments.....	5,745.2	5,144.1	14.8	National Science Foundation: 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	28.7	16.8	10.8
104(h) finance programs related to population growth problems.....	56.2	50.7	6.0	Smithsonian Institution: 104(b)(3) scientific activities.....	20.0	16.9	3.2
104(k) costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds and other animal or plant pests.....	1.8	.3	1.5	State:			
U.S. uses (Total).....	3,994.2	2,937.0	540.8	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.....	247.5	216.4	3.1
Total.....	14,190.7	12,166.7	640.7	104(b)(4) acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad.....	65.4	53.2	6.8
U.S. uses:				Treasury:			
Agency for International Development:				104(a) payment of U.S. obligations.....	2,496.2	1,855.6	292.5
104(b)(4) acquisitions of sites and buildings and grounds.....	4.5	2.6	1.9	104(j) sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations.....	21.6	21.6	.....
104(d) emergency relief grants.....	12.2	10.6	1.6	Transportation: 104(b)(3) scientific activities.....	.3	(*)	.3
104(g) purchase goods or services for other friendly countries.....	172.3	147.7	8.9	U.S. Information Agency: 104(a) translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials.....	150.6	133.9	7.9
Agriculture: 104(a) trade fairs; 104(b)(1) agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) scientific activities.....	408.3	206.9	107.2	Total U.S. use.....	3,994.2	2,937.0	540.8
Commerce: 104(a) trade fairs; 104(b)(1) agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) scientific activities.....	17.7	15.0	1.9				
Defense:							
104(a) military family housing.....	98.0	9.3	.....			
104(a) other programs.....	31.6	12.2	20.1				
Environmental Protection Agency: 104(b)(3) scientific activities.....	14.0	4.2	10.1				
Health, Education, and Welfare: 104(b)(2) international educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) scientific activities.....	182.8	111.0	62.4				

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

* Less than \$50,000.

Table 16.—Public Law 480, title II, value of commodities shipped by type of programs—fiscal year 1973

[Million dollars]

Type of program	Voluntary agencies UNICEF/UNRWA, UNRDO	Government to government	World Food Program	Total	Percent of total
I. Regular programs:					
Food for development:					
Maternal and child feeding.....	35.2	2.1	2.5	39.8	17.5
School feeding.....	67.3	8.6	3.2	79.1	34.8
Other child feeding.....	5.2	.....	.....	5.2	2.3
Food for work.....	25.6	8.2	26.0	59.8	26.3
Livestock feeding.....	.1	.7	1.6	2.4	1.1
Emergency:					
Refugee.....	15.5	3.9	.....	19.4	8.5
Disaster.....	.6	15.3	3.9	19.8	8.7
Welfare: General relief.....	1.8	.....	.....	1.8	.8
Total.....	15.13	38.8	37.2	227.3	100.0
Percent by type of sponsor (regular programs).....	67	17	16	100	.....
II. Special emergency program in Bangladesh.....	20.8	41.9	.....	62.7	.....
III. Total all programs.....	172.1	80.7	37.2	290.0	.....

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973

Country and program sponsor	Total	Food for development				Emergency assistance		Welfare (general relief)
		Maternal child feeding	School feeding	Other child feeding	Food for work	Refugee	Disaster	
Africa (total).....	10,702,273	1,946,556	2,986,580	137,201	3,190,123	390,000	1,999,740	52,073
Algeria: WFP.....	842,000		842,000					
Botswana: WFP.....	187,234	107,000	76,064		4,170			
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.....	18,150	15,000	2,000	400	750			
Central African Republic: WFP.....	7,660	6,000			1,660			
Chad: WFP.....	68,115				13,000		55,115	
Congo (Brazza): WFP.....	56,950	4,400	3,800		48,750			
Dahomey.....	39,900	4,500	3,000	600	31,800			
CRS.....	11,100	4,500	3,000	600	3,000			
WFP.....	28,800				28,800			
Ethiopia.....	128,600	30,000			98,600			
UNICEF.....	30,000	30,000						
Government to government.....	93,000				93,000			
WFP.....	5,600				5,600			
Gabon: WFP.....	2,880		2,880					
Gambia.....	66,060	25,000	16,060	10,000	15,000			
CRS.....	50,000	25,000		10,000	15,000			
WFP.....	16,060		16,060					
Ghana.....	187,100	58,924	82,346	10,230	32,100			3,500
CRS.....	144,500	50,000	75,000	10,000	6,000			3,500
CWS.....	18,000	8,924	7,346	230	1,500			
WFP.....	24,600				24,600			
Guinea: WFP.....	20,000				20,000			
Ivory Coast: WFP.....	41,400		16,000		25,400			
Kenya.....	140,200	92,000	43,000	11,000				200
CRS.....	96,200	42,000	43,000	11,000				200
CARE.....	50,000	50,000						
Lesotho.....	416,400	260,000			77,400		79,000	
CRS.....	142,500	93,000			49,500			
WFP.....	273,900	167,000			27,900		79,000	
Liberia.....	100,187	7,000	81,000	400	11,600			187
CARE.....	80,587	7,000	70,000	400	3,000			187
WFP.....	19,600		11,000		8,600			
Malagasy.....	73,850	16,000	32,000	1,000	24,050			800
CRS.....	52,800	16,000	32,000	1,000	3,000			800
WFP.....	21,050				21,050			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973—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	Refugee	Disaster	
Malawi.....	588,750	441,850	300	360	145,540			200
CWS.....	14,110	11,850	300	860	900			
WFP.....	574,640	430,000			144,640			200
Mali.....	648,009				183,717		464,292	
UNICEF.....	5,000						5,000	
Government to government.....	459,292				183,717		275,575	
WFP.....	183,717						183,717	
Mauritania.....	293,425		7,150		5,700		280,575	
UNICEF.....	5,000						5,000	
WFP.....	288,425		7,150		5,700		275,575	
Mauritius.....	239,428	70,000	124,000		45,428			
Government to government.....	37,500				37,500			
WFP.....	201,928	70,000	124,000		7,928			
Morocco.....	982,983	85,850	267,516	63,586	523,000			43,031
AJJDC.....	7,908	850	4,516	1,586				956
CRS.....	946,075	85,000	240,000	62,000	517,000			42,075
WFP.....	29,000		23,000		6,000			
Niger.....	899,797		2,500		479,663		417,634	
Government to government.....	661,580				477,663		183,917	
WFP.....	238,217		2,500		2,000		233,717	
Nigeria: WFP.....	133,500				133,500			
Rwanda: CRS.....	49,125	27,000	13,000	1,300	2,400	4,000		1,425
Senegal.....	609,652	15,000	37,360	13,000	80,000		464,292	
UNICEF.....	5,000						5,000	
CRS.....	66,000	15,000	23,000	13,000	15,000			
Government to government.....	459,292						459,292	
WFP.....	79,360		14,360		65,000			
Seychelles: CRS.....	11,900	7,000	4,100	800				
Sierra Leone.....	227,400	33,000	165,000	3,000	26,400			
CARE.....	129,000	11,000	115,000	3,000				
CRS.....	89,500	22,000	50,000		17,500			
WFP.....	8,900				8,300			
Sudan.....	542,000	20,000	200,000			322,000		
CRS.....	150,000					150,000		
CWS.....	60,000					60,000		
LWR.....	90,000					90,000		
UNICEF.....	42,000	20,000				22,000		
WFP.....	200,000		200,000					
Swaziland: WFP.....	148,000	67,000	72,000		9,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973—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	Refugee	Disaster	
Tanzania.....	340,000	145,000	140,000	10,000	43,500			1,500
CRS.....	300,000	145,000	140,000	10,000	3,500			1,500
WFP.....	40,000				40,000			
Togo.....	110,575	25,000	61,000	2,000	22,575			
CRS.....	95,000	25,000	51,000	2,000	17,000			
WFP.....	15,575		10,000		5,575			
Tunisia.....	1,530,031	182,032	533,384	1,025	812,360			1,230
CARE.....	320,353	532	319,121	275				425
CRS.....	217,318	1,500	214,263	750				805
Government to government.....	630,000	180,000			450,000			
WFP.....	362,360				362,360			
Uganda: WFP.....	14,000					14,000		0
Upper Volta.....	635,012	40,000	108,420	2,000	245,760		238,832	
CRS.....	154,500	40,000	100,000	2,000	12,500			
Government to government.....	385,805				220,460		165,345	
WFP.....	94,707		8,420		12,800		73,487	
Zaire.....	140,700	82,000		6,000	2,700	50,000		
CRS.....	138,000	82,000		6,000		50,000		
WFP.....	2,700				2,700			
Zambia: WFP.....	77,800	70,000			7,800			
Europe (total).....			150	2,100				45,200
Malta: CRS.....			150	2,100				45,200
Near East-South Asia (total).....	47,376,865	7,763,762	17,263,084	404,748	3,596,350	922,000	17,281,000	147,921
Afghanistan.....	668,000	268,000					400,000	
Government to government.....	400,000						400,000	
WFP.....	268,000	268,000						
Bangladesh.....	14,500,000						14,500,000	
UNICEF.....	4,500,000						4,500,000	
UNROD.....								
Government to government.....	10,000,000						10,000,000	
Ceylon (Sri Lanka).....	2,636,000	150,000	2,400,000	14,000	56,000			16,000
CARE.....	2,580,000	150,000	2,400,000	14,000				16,000
WFP.....	56,000				56,000			
Cyprus: WFP.....	45,900		24,000		21,900			
Egypt.....	285,362	125,000	160,362					
CRS.....	125,000	125,000						
WFP.....	160,362		160,362					
Gaza.....	227,490	19,125	48,100	31,000	90,000	12,000		27,265
CARE.....	98,490	8,125	13,100		50,000			27,265
UNRWA.....	129,000	11,000	35,000	31,000	40,000	12,000		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973—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	Refugee	Disaster	
India.....	19,231,721	6,794,089	10,423,908	165,419	1,719,055		111,000	18,250
CARE.....	16,516,000	6,484,000	9,926,000		106,000			
CRS.....	1,905,471	235,839	497,908	165,419	988,055			18,250
CWS.....	306,000	56,250			249,750			
LWR.....	211,000	16,750			83,250		111,000	
UNICEF.....	1,250	1,250						
WFP.....	292,000				292,000			
Iraq: UNICEF.....	30,000	30,000						
Israel.....	39,759	1,415	34,063					4,281
AJDC.....	23,363		20,385					2,978
HAP:ASSAH.....	16,396	1,415	13,678					1,303
Jordan-East Bank.....	262,844	41,950	45,149	64,400	71,695			39,650
CARE.....	46,149	22,950	19,149		4,050			
CRS.....	10,000				2,000			9,800
LWR.....	12,650				6,800			5,850
UNICEF.....	14,000	14,000						
UNRWA.....	119,400	5,000	26,000	64,400				24,000
WFP.....	60,645				60,645			
Jordan—West Bank.....	136,958	10,000	18,002	46,981	37,000			24,97
CARE.....	35,000				35,000			
CRS.....	23,208	1,500	2,702	5,281				13,725
LWR.....	22,050	5,000	2,300	1,500	2,000			11,250
UNRWA.....	56,700	3,500	13,000	40,200				
Lebanon.....	301,750	14,500	7,000	30,150	250,100			
UNRWA.....	51,650	14,500	7,000	30,150				
WFP.....	250,100				250,100			
Nepal.....	1,143,000	60,000			13,000		1,070,000	
Government to government.....	900,000						900,000	
WFP.....	243,000	60,000			13,000		170,000	
Pakistan.....	2,454,500	138,000	82,000	1,500	1,033,000		1,200,000	
CARE.....	1,301,500	13,000	62,000	1,500	25,000		1,200,000	
UNICEF.....	125,000	125,000						
WFP.....	1,028,000		20,000		1,008,000			
Syria: UNRWA.....	87,600	15,000	16,500	38,600				17,500
Turkey.....	4,324,981	75,683	4,004,000	12,698	232,600			
CARE.....	3,988,381	75,683	3,900,000	12,698				
WFP.....	336,600		104,000		232,600			
Yemen (PDRY).....	14,000	12,000			2,000			
UNICEF.....	12,000	12,000						
WFP.....	2,000				2,000			
Yemen (YAR).....	89,000	9,000			70,000	10,000		
UNICEF.....	4,000	4,000						
CRS.....	85,000	5,000			70,000	10,000		
NESA regional Palestine refugee program: UNRWA.....	900,000					900,000		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973—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	Refugee	Disaster	
Far East-Pacific (total).....	9,914,901	1,093,126	4,477,362	153,730	2,196,280	566,000	1,398,536	29,867
Burma: UNICEF.....	120,000	54,000	59,000	7,000				
Cambodia: UNICEF.....	5,000	5,000						
Fiji Islands.....	160,536	59,000					101,536	
Government to government.....	101,536						101,536	
WFP.....	59,000	59,000						
Indonesia.....	2,077,229	333,810	361,000	17,000	1,144,919		212,000	8,500
CARE.....	310,000		310,000					
CRS.....	171,000	72,000	51,000	12,000	27,500			8,500
CWS.....	59,072	17,000		5,000	37,072			
Government to government.....	900,000				900,000			
WFP.....	637,157	244,810			180,347		212,000	
Korea.....	1,800,370	18,000	1,218,000	33,620	530,000			750
CRS.....	95,370	18,000	18,000	8,620	50,000			750
WRC.....	38,500			25,000	13,500			
Government to government.....	1,450,000		1,200,000		250,000			
WFP.....	216,500				216,500			
Laos.....	208,600	10,000	4,500	1,700		186,000		6,400
CRS.....	58,600	10,000	4,500	1,700		36,000		6,400
Government to government.....	150,000					150,000		
Macao.....	20,143	2,050	14,293	3,150				650
CARE.....	3,000		2,000	1,000				
CRS.....	17,143	2,050	12,293	2,150				650
Malaysia.....	420,004	48,870	113,845	17,282	238,677			1,330
CRS.....	144,039	21,870	99,845	17,282	3,712			1,330
UNICEF.....	41,000	27,000	14,000					
Government to government.....	83,465				83,465			
WFP.....	151,500				151,500			
Philippines.....	2,916,995	396,796	1,560,000	21,050	137,684		800,000	1,465
CARE.....	1,250,000		1,250,000					
CRS.....	719,465	370,000	300,000	15,000	33,000			1,465
CWS.....	45,748	23,796		2,050	19,902			
SAWS.....	65,000	3,000	10,000	4,000	48,000			
Government to government.....	800,000						800,000	
WFP.....	36,782				36,782			
Singapore.....	27,804	13,000	12,214	4,248				1,342
CRS.....	7,804	1,000	4,214	1,248				1,342
UNICEF.....	20,000	9,000	8,000	3,000				
Thailand: UNICEF.....	145,600	75,600	60,000	10,000				
Vietnam.....	2,012,620	80,000	1,074,510	38,680	145,000	380,000	285,000	9,430
CARE.....	270,551		268,829	1,722				
CRS.....	325,200	20,000	263,500	32,270				9,430
WRC.....	70,000		21,000	4,000	45,000			
WVRO.....	21,869		21,181	688				
Government to government.....	1,325,000	60,000	500,000		100,000	380,000	285,000	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973—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	Refugee	Disaster	
Latin America (total).....	18,893,296	3,605,077	11,857,225	517,892	1,987,988		868,000	57,114
Antigua: UNICEF.....	9,500	2,000	7,500					
Barbados: WFP.....	25,000		25,000					
Bolivia: CRS.....	322,250	40,000	257,750	8,500	15,000			1,000
Brazil.....	7,754,875	1,183,436	5,740,770	77,306	746,675			6,688
CRS.....	655,625	161,436	16,770	66,306	406,425			4,688
CWR.....	97,750	8,000		4,000	85,750			
LWR.....	97,500	14,000		7,000	76,500			
PPHF.....	2,000							2,000
Government to government.....	6,698,000	1,000,000	5,520,000		178,000			
WFP.....	204,000		204,000					
British Honduras: CARE.....	33,300	3,000	30,000	200				100
Chile.....	1,561,862		1,297,500	171,500	85,312			7,550
CARE.....	1,177,000		1,100,000	77,000				
CRS.....	262,600		175,500	66,000	15,000			6,100
SAWS.....	32,950		8,300	11,500	12,500			650
WRC.....	44,000		13,700	17,000	12,500			800
WFP.....	45,312				45,312			
Colombia.....	2,421,711	1,157,226	820,000	113,000	316,500			14,985
CARE.....	848,023	153,750	505,000	60,000	125,000			4,273
CRS.....	518,462	62,250	315,000	53,000	77,500			10,712
WFP.....	1,055,226	941,226			114,000			
Costa Rica.....	419,875	20,000	354,000	4,000	40,000			1,875
CARE.....	371,875	12,000	354,000	4,000				1,875
CRS.....	40,000				40,000			
WFP.....	8,000	8,000						
Dominica.....	16,485	13,500	505	600	1,880			
CRS.....	16,105	13,500	505	600	1,500			
WFP.....	380				380			
Dominican Republic.....	875,000	292,000	416,000	10,500	153,000			3,500
CARE.....	573,350	150,000	416,000	6,400				950
CRS.....	276,150	135,000		3,600	135,000			2,550
CWS.....	14,500	7,000		500	7,000			
WFP.....	11,000				11,000			
Ecuador.....	644,910	100,000	443,500	23,000	72,600			5,810
CARE.....	373,750	70,000	290,000	10,000				3,750
CRS.....	225,060	30,000	153,500	13,000	26,500			2,060
WFP.....	46,100				46,100			
El Salvador.....	231,800	51,200	125,000	5,000	50,600			
CRS.....	200,000	50,000	125,000	5,000	20,000			
Government to government.....	10,800	1,200			9,600			
WFP.....	21,000				21,000			
Grenada: CWS.....	9,000	2,225	5,500	275	1,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973—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	Refugee	Disaster	
Guatemala.....	633,005	185,000	404,000	17,000	21,230			5,775
CARE.....	530,700	105,000	404,000	16,000				5,700
CRS.....	101,075	80,000		1,000	20,000			75
WFP.....	1,230				1,230			
Guyana.....	109,442	14,500	53,000		41,942			
Government to government.....	103,500	14,500	53,000		36,000			
WFP.....	5,942				5,942			
Haiti.....	188,425	20,465	142,100	3,825	17,000			5,035
CARE.....	98,250	2,200	79,400	1,475	12,500			2,675
CRS.....	40,975	6,265	31,000	850	2,000			860
CWS.....	49,200	12,000	31,700	1,500	2,500			1,500
Honduras.....	321,000	58,300	220,000	3,400	39,300			
CARE.....	246,700	23,300	220,000	3,400				
CRS.....	51,000	35,000			16,000			
WFP.....	23,300				23,300			
Jamaica.....	236,119	99,000	105,000	4,500	27,249			370
CRS.....	27,770	22,500		1,500	3,400			370
Government to government.....	184,500	76,500	105,000	3,000				
WFP.....	23,849				23,849			
Montserrat: UNICEF.....	3,250	1,250	2,000					
Nicaragua.....	894,000	58,000	82,000	1,000	102,000		650,000	1,000
CRS.....	147,000	58,000	82,000	1,000	5,000			1,000
CARE.....	400,000						400,000	
Government to government.....	347,000				97,000		250,000	
WFP.....								
Panama.....	294,400	47,000	225,000	8,000	12,000			2,400
CARE.....	275,400	40,000	225,000	8,000				2,400
CRS.....	19,000	7,000			12,000			
Paraguay.....	346,555	133,925	150,000	25,130	37,500			
CRS.....	250,130	45,000	150,000	25,130	30,000			
WFP.....	96,425	88,925			7,500			
Peru.....	1,171,482	89,050	850,100	25,306	206,000			1,026
CRS.....	284,282	45,450	69,000	19,306	150,000			526
CWS.....	17,300	3,600	6,100	1,600	6,000			
SAWS.....	65,800	15,000	25,000	4,400	20,900			500
Government to government.....	750,000		750,000					
WFP.....	54,100	25,000			29,100			
St. Kitts: UNICEF.....	11,000	5,000	6,000					
St. Lucia: CRS.....	11,000	7,000	4,000					
St. Vincent: CRS.....	7,350	6,000	1,000	350				
Trinidad & Tobago: WFP.....	1,200				1,200			
Turks and Caicos: UNICEF.....	1,500	500	1,000					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.—Title II, Public Law 480—Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1973—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	Refugee	Disaster	
Uruguay.....	338,000	15,500	89,000	15,500	-----	-----	218,000	-----
CRS.....	120,000	15,500	89,000	15,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
WFP.....	218,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	218,000	-----
Grand total.....	86,936,785	14,408,521	36,584,401	1,215,671	10,970,741	1,878,000	21,547,276	332,175
Subtotals, voluntary agencies/international organizations.....	49,584,227	10,459,960	26,476,605	1,212,671	3,942,816	1,334,000	5,826,000	332,175
AJDC.....	31,271	850	24,901	1,586	-----	-----	-----	3,934
CARE.....	31,507,359	7,381,540	22,278,599	221,070	360,550	-----	1,200,000	65,600
CRS.....	10,090,752	2,407,160	3,752,000	674,562	2,809,942	250,000	-----	197,088
CWS.....	690,680	150,645	50,946	16,015	411,374	60,000	-----	1,700
HADASSAH.....	16,396	1,415	13,678	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,303
LWR.....	433,200	35,750	2,300	8,500	168,550	90,000	111,000	17,100
PPHF.....	2,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,000
SAWS.....	163,750	18,000	43,300	19,900	81,400	-----	-----	1,150
UNICEF.....	5,130,100	415,600	157,500	20,000	-----	22,000	4,515,000	-----
UNROD ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
UNRWA.....	1,344,350	49,000	97,500	204,350	40,000	912,000	-----	41,500
WRC.....	152,500	-----	34,700	46,000	71,000	-----	-----	800
WVRO.....	21,869	-----	21,181	688	-----	-----	-----	-----
Government to government.....	26,983,270	1,332,200	8,128,000	3,000	3,019,405	530,000	13,970,665	-----
World food program.....	10,369,288	2,616,361	1,979,796	-----	4,008,520	14,000	1,750,611	-----

¹ UNROD—United Nations Relief Operation Dacca.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973

[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).....	37,827	639,151	20,711	191,390	29,435		68,012	13,863	234,643	988	9,027	24,340	6,885	32,358	7,499
Algeria: WFP.....	194	1,147											1	1,146	
Botswana: WFP.....	168	1,652										1,398		254	
Burundi.....	283	3,838		1,495	1,371		257				66	464		185	
CRS.....	108	1,405		315	815									75	
WFP.....	175	2,433		1,180	556		257				66	264		110	
Cameroon: CRS.....	59	488			238		62				79	47		62	
Central African Rep.: WFP.....	53	992		212					662		22	67		29	
Chad: WFP.....	243	6,793							6,614		23	1	1	154	
Congo, B.: WFP.....	231	2,603		1,505			550				221		115	212	
Dahomey.....	139	2,886			260		1,930	544			28	124			
CRS.....	42	571			260		159				28	124			
WFP.....	97	2,315					1,771	544							
Ethiopia.....	247	4,028	3,387								180	395		66	
UNICEF.....	103	575									180	395			
Government to Government.....	118	2,946	2,946												
WFP.....	26	507	441											66	
Gabon: WFP.....	41	608	164	365									46	33	
Gambia.....	513	8,677		242	3,587				4,189		194	211		254	
CRS.....	112	753			348						194	211			
WFP.....	401	7,924		242	3,239				4,189					254	
Ghana.....	967	9,777			6,141					60	716	843	1,272	745	
CRS.....	762	7,777			5,049						582	500	1,053	593	
CWS.....	195	1,945			1,092					60	134	343	219	97	
WFP.....	10	55												55	
Guinea: WFP.....	204	3,064		2,700										364	
Ivory Coast: WFP.....	799	12,415	6,646	2,826									546	1,625	4,772
Kenya.....	431	3,995			2,270						358	409	400	558	
CARE.....	34	400											400		
CRS.....	397	3,595			2,270						358	409		558	
Lesotho.....	1,441	24,449		2,069	360		19,888				214		299	1,619	
CRS.....	847	13,256		1,000	360		10,293				214		299	1,090	
WFP.....	594	11,193		1,069			9,595							529	
Liberia.....	464	4,868		614	1,026		731			180	137	1,247	487	446	
CARE.....	386	3,803		324	563		643			180	137	1,129	487	340	
WFP.....	78	1,065		290	463		88					118		106	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 489—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other ³
Malagasy.....	175	2,854		780			917	616				365	2	174	
CRS.....	104	1,377				917						363		97	
WFP.....	71	1,477		780				616				2	2	77	
Malawi.....	198	1,137		220						104	269	210		334	
CWS.....	55	410								104	38	210		58	
WFP.....	143	727		220							231			276	
Mali.....	2,394	72,678						72,448				230			
UNICEF.....	31	230										230			
Government to government.....	1,698	52,386						52,386							
WFP.....	665	20,062						20,062							
Mauritania.....	1,137	2,140	890	910			6,099	23,825			99	235		82	
UNICEF.....	32	235										235			
WFP.....	1,105	31,905	890	910			6,099	23,825			99			82	
Mauritius.....	1,458	18,706		10,581				661						837	6,627
Government to government.....	925	8,650		1,263										760	4,627
WFP.....	533	10,056		9,318				661						77	
Morocco.....	9,434	139,384		127,093							1,343	908	890	9,150	
AJJDC.....	24	302		279							23				
CRS.....	9,091	133,045		120,777							1,320	908	890	9,150	
WFP.....	319	6,037		6,037											
Niger.....	2,787	76,809		751			726	2,205	72,671		35	289		132	
Government to government.....	2,265	64,031					200	2,205	61,626						
WFP.....	522	12,778		751			526		11,045		35	289		132	
Nigeria: WFP.....	381	5,647		425	1,672		2,188			143		1,197		22	
Rwanda: CRS.....	227	2,932		661	69		755			479	80	82	570	236	
Senegal.....	1,485	36,889	75	257	88		5,788	551	29,160		327	643			
CRS.....	445	6,388					5,653				327	408			
UNICEF.....	35	235										235			
Government to government.....	842	25,873						25,873							
WFP.....	163	4,393	75	257	88		135	551	3,287						
Seychelles: CRS.....	52	427			285						63			79	
Sierra Leone.....	953	10,629		335	3,667		2,751				379	2,309		1,188	
CARE.....	440	5,036			2,087		1,319				183	1,600		447	
CRS.....	482	5,192			1,580		1,432				185	1,309		686	
WFP.....	31	401		335							11			55	
Sudan.....	2,220	24,245					13,934				357	3,826		6,128	
CRS.....	852	10,392					6,139					2,050		2,203	
CWS.....	397	5,599					3,932					875		792	
LWR.....	323	5,092					3,863					689		540	
UNICEF.....	177	733									357	208		168	
WFP.....	471	2,429									4			2,425	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other ³
Swaziland: WFP.....	78	1,257		775	326					22		57		77	
Tanzania.....	1,459	18,322			4,399		5,912	1,521			80	3,991	5	2,414	
CRS.....	1,211	13,468			4,399		2,923				80	3,991	5	2,070	
WFP.....	248	4,854					2,989	1,521						344	
Togo.....	802	9,912			1,867		4,007	199	204		235	1,083	1,562	755	
CRS.....	645	7,261			1,867		2,006		204		235	748	1,499	702	
WFP.....	157	2,651					2,001	199			335	335	63	53	
Tunisia.....	4,000	52,679	9,549	35,113	180						2,364	2,368	485	2,620	
CARE.....	1,326	18,323		16,112							760	27	365	1,059	
CRS.....	856	10,756		9,554							648		170	434	
Government to government.....	1,480	19,995	9,549	6,849							956	2,341		300	
WFP.....	348	3,605		2,598	180									827	
Uganda: WFP.....	13	331						331							
Upper Volta.....	1,596	34,003		1,020	33		5,584	586	24,870		662	878	14	356	
CRS.....	495	4,580					2,882				662	845		191	
Government to government.....	844	24,870							24,870						
WFP.....	257	4,553		1,020	33		2,702	586				33	14	165	
Zaire.....	473	5,274		441	1,596		2,032				496	419	190		100
CRS.....	448	4,855		66	1,596		2,032				496	375	190		1000
WFP.....	25	419		375								44			
Zambia: WFP.....	28	616						550				44		22	
Europe (total).....	281	2,162		879							5	27		901	350
Malta: CRS.....	281	2,162		879							5	27		901	350
Near East—South Asia (total).....	161,646	2,812,726	1,500,691	353,097	302,942			73,484	15,699	9,482	9,522	269,188	94,141	173,855	10,625
Afghanistan.....	1,836	48,755	47,475									1		1,279	
Government to government.....	1,673	45,977	45,183											794	
WFP.....	163	2,778	2,292									1		485	
Bangladesh.....	62,698	1,311,553	1,070,698									99,794	54,631	76,630	9,800
UNICEF.....	17,887	154,425										99,794	54,631		
UNRWA.....	2,918	22,443												12,643	49,800
Government to government.....	41,893	1,134,685	1,070,698											63,987	
Cyprus: WFP.....	1,277	30,624		3,696	700			25,644						584	
Egypt.....	879	9,161		2,210	2,231							3,593	2	1,125	
CRS.....	879	9,157		2,210	2,231							3,591		1,125	
WFP.....	(?)	4										2	2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Title II, Public Law 480—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other ³
Gaza.....	940	11,197		5,239	204						260	1,509	3,564	421	
CARE.....	743	9,608		5,239							40	730	3,178	421	
UNRWA.....	197	1,589			204						220	779	386		
India.....	58,726	811,989	244,617	12,673	294,455				15,699	9,458	447	156,216	15,768	61,881	775
CARE.....	40,843	458,626	26,623	12,673	223,184						400	145,775		49,471	* 500
CRS.....	14,208	269,464	170,600		55,786					6,977		10,441	14,889	10,771	
CWS.....	1,516	30,869	17,880		10,550					1,811			279	349	
LWR.....	472	6,252			4,935					670	47		600		
UNICEF.....	39	275													* 275
WFP.....	1,648	46,503	29,514						15,699					1,290	
Iraq: UNICEF.....	209	1,288									291	997			
Israel.....	414	6,403		5,999							66			338	
AJJDC.....	204	3,659		3,659											
HADASSAH.....	210	2,744		2,340							66			338	
Jordan.....	2,711	42,748	99	33,736	4,373						235	2,319	536	1,450	
CARE.....	139	2,035		1,359	149							435		92	
CRS.....	50	871		269	589									13	
LWR.....	14	276		26	250										
UNICEF.....	82	700										700			
UNRWA.....	238	1,992			191						235	1,117	149		
WFP.....	2,188	36,874	99	32,082	3,194							67	87	1,345	
Jordan-West Bank.....	597	8,739		6,286	226					24	122	549	1,186	346	
CARE.....	239	3,766		2,536								100	889	241	
CRS.....	82	1,418		1,400						18					
LWR.....	187	2,757		2,350	104					6	54	70	68	105	
UNRWA.....	89	798			122						68	379	229		
Lebanon.....	966	18,430	14,714	1,561	55						192	227	411	1,270	
UNRWA.....	129	883			55						192	225	411		
WFP.....	837	17,547	14,714	1,561								2		1,270	
Nepal.....	2,797	81,176	33,925	396				45,635			110	1,000	55	55	
Government to government.....	2,401	72,436	27,462					44,974							
WFP.....	396	8,740	6,463	396				661			110	1,000	55	55	
Pakistan.....	5,274	96,988	77,223								132		9,933	9,700	
CARE.....	390	4,325	500								132		3,693		
UNICEF.....	618	6,240											6,240		
WFP.....	4,266	86,423	76,723											9,700	
Sri Lanka.....	1,187	14,710		9,815				2,205			1,040		1,000	600	50
CARE.....	892	9,135		6,445							1,040		1,000	600	* 50
WFP.....	295	5,575		3,370				2,205							
Syria: UNRWA.....	194	1,349			120						286	470	473		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thou- sand 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.....	6,506	69,332		47,794	578						6,146		6,582	8,232	
CARE.....	6,104	65,760		46,194	99						6,146		6,582	6,739	
WFP.....	402	3,572		1,600	479									1,493	
Yemen (PDRY).....	68	381		230								151			
UNICEF.....	55	151									151				
WFP.....	13	230		230											
Yemen (YAR).....	960	15,627	11,940								44	2,513		1,130	
CRS.....	944	15,583	11,940									2,513		1,130	
UNICEF.....	16	44								44					
NESA regional Palestine refugee program UNRWA.....	13,407	232,276		223,462										8,814	
East Asia (total).....	44,698	624,452		342,576	121,501		5,898	1,906	346	18,875	10,540	41,450	20,694	5,671	54,995
Burma: UNICEF.....	371	1,007									1,007				
Cambodia: UNICEF.....	18	50									50				
Fiji.....	161	2,261		2,200								2	2	57	
Government to government. WFP.....	161 (7)	2,257 4		2,200								2	2	57	
Indonesia.....	7,360	110,265		12,020	83,181					437	1,378	268	12,981		
CARE.....	608	5,833									235		5,598		
CRS.....	1,103	12,298			8,564						591		3,143		
CWS.....	285	4,302		109	3,605						72	268	248		
Government to government. WFP.....	1,664 3,700	34,328 53,504		34,328 11,911	34,328 36,684					437	480		3,992		
Korea.....	10,809	198,309		193,002			698	1,676			750	1,997		186	
CRS.....	1,179	19,789		15,560			370	1,676				1,997		186	
WRC.....	14	328					328								
Government to government. WFP.....	1,465 8,151	27,795 150,397		27,045 150,397							750				
Laos.....	2,357	29,611		10,101	9,437		5,200			415	922	2,378	750	408	
CRS.....	234	2,852		675	687					415	42	527	405	101	
Government to government.....	2,123	26,759		9,426	8,750		5,200				880	1,851	345	307	
Macao.....	79	800		477						149	33	29		112	
CARE.....	3	40		36										4	
CRS.....	76	760		441						149	33	29		108	
Malaysia.....	722	8,518		995	5,293					426	615	1,124	65		
CRS.....	323	3,835		133	2,774					426	297	140	65		
UNICEF.....	117	318									318				
Government to government. WFP.....	241 41	3,503 862			2,519 862							984			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 489—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Buigur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other ³
Philippines.....	14,463	175,666		56,595	20,834			230	346	17,405	1,702	22,416		1,143	54,995
CARE.....	2,189	31,754		30,353							1,401				
CRS.....	4,789	62,380		15,524	13,542					10,899	175	21,138		1,102	
CWS.....	311	4,444			2,274					1,344		826			
SAWS.....	87	1,167		395	246					193	28	305			
Government to government.....	6,848	72,447		8,850	4,200					4,402					54,995
WFP.....	239	3,474		1,473	572			230	346	567	98	147		41	
Singapore.....	66	283		38	30					43	162		10		
CRS.....	21	161		38	30					43	40		10		
UNICEF.....	45	122									122				
Thailand: UNICEF.....	461	1,249									1,249				
Vietnam.....	7,831	96,433		67,148	2,726						2,672	13,236	6,886	3,765	
CARE.....	455	1,635									1,150			485	
CRS.....	880	10,453		8,174	360						740	700	294	185	
WRC.....	312	3,778		1,375	1,160						190	647	58	348	
WVRO.....	95	966		754							109			103	
Government to government.....	6,089	79,601		56,845	1,206						483	11,889	6,534	2,644	
Latin America (total).....	45,509	484,823	749	128,760	58,134	1,398	14,651	40,143	12,724	30,680	27,528	94,598	42,404	33,054	
Antigua: UNICEF.....	20	56									56				
Barbados: WFP.....	19	300		300											
Bolivia.....	906	10,059		2,363	709		540	2,071		1,469	879	1,534		494	
CRS.....	833	7,981		2,363	709		540			1,469	879	1,534		494	
WFP ⁴	73	2,077						2,071							
Brazil.....	9,688	113,288		37,119	24,086	1,000	319	550	551	5,371	4,023	33,197	5,676	595	
CRS.....	3,566	41,360		8,565	8,639					2,717	1,176	17,246	2,977	48	
CWS.....	514	6,747		1,378	1,732					508	113	1,477	1,532		
LWR.....	777	9,182		1,711	2,315					1,096	202	2,330	1,167	366	
PPHF.....	5	53		36										16	
Government to government.....	4,181	48,217		20,399	11,400	1,000		550	551	1,050	3,332	9,931			
WFP.....	645	7,727		5,030			319					2,213		165	
British Honduras: CARE.....	101	996		410							50	333	110	93	
Chile.....	2,536	24,908		13,130	737					297	1,330	548	6,038	2,828	
CARE.....	1,352	11,455		4,109						207	800	100	4,390	1,849	
CRS.....	801	8,642		5,302	651						480	385	1,346	478	
SAWS.....	94	1,046		775							20		139	112	
WRC.....	125	1,372		804	80					90	30	63	163	136	
WFP.....	164	2,393		2,140										253	
Colombia.....	8,901	96,420		31,612	5,681		2,929	20,283			5,712	13,043	5,202	11,958	
CARE.....	4,017	34,662		14,409	2,608						3,183	9,471		4,991	
CRS.....	2,863	25,171		7,474	3,073						1,968	3,430	5,202	4,024	
Government to government.....	664	19,842						19,842							
WFP.....	1,357	16,745		9,729			2,929	441			561	142		2,943	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other ³
Costa Rica.....	879	8,319		2,169						1,724	433	2,792		1,201	
CARE.....	563	4,250		361										771	
CRS.....	289	3,819		1,687					1,724		400	2,718		408	
WFP.....	27	250		121							33	74		22	
Dominica.....	48	462		242	1					93	37	78		11	
CRS.....	45	429		217	1					89	37	78		7	
WFP.....	3	33		25					4					4	
Dominican Republic.....	4,633	45,935		4,232	9,245		3,531			7,843	1,896	11,584	3,486	4,118	
CARE.....	2,069	19,836		37	5,964					6,600	960	4,667		1,608	
CRS.....	2,236	22,069		2,914	3,128		2,254			1,098	763	6,398	3,240	2,274	
CWS.....	128	1,310		180	153					145	60	519	246	7	
WFP.....	200	2,720		1,101			1,277				113			229	
Ecuador.....	2,454	24,989		9,225	3,995					1,475	1,375	2,253	5,446	1,220	
CARE.....	1,148	11,248		4,546	1,547					801	875	941	2,261	277	
CRS.....	967	9,717		2,756	1,505					674	500	667	2,915	700	
WFP.....	339	4,024		1,923	943							645	270	243	
El Salvador.....	1,029	9,342		942	1,586			794		522	634	1,343	2,466	1,055	
CRS.....	895	7,553		555	1,478					489	634	1,152	2,382	863	
Government to government.....	47	432		88	108					33		110		93	
WFP.....	87	1,357		299				794				81	84	99	
Grenada: CWS.....	21	282		65	47		50			67		41		12	
Guatemala.....	1,825	16,625		6,883	512				44	1,474	1,796	4,007	1,090	819	
CARE.....	1,305	12,089		6,474	490					100	1,277	3,374		374	
CRS.....	510	4,425		386						1,374	508	633	1,090	434	
WFP.....	10	111		23	22				44		11			11	
Guyana.....	186	1,701		615						225	116	631		114	
Government to government.....	12	899		220						203	116	301		59	
WFP.....	74	802		395						22		330		55	
Haiti.....	1,297	15,356		1,290	5,489		1,956			434	304	1,581	3,395	907	
CARE.....	672	7,708		140	4,909						240	1,391	588	440	
CRS.....	290	3,804		841	580		739			434			900	310	
CWS.....	335	3,844		309			1,217				64	190	1,907	157	
Honduras.....	951	6,620		291	1,556					366	1,222	1,297	1,523	365	
CARF.....	604	3,293		108	363						1,022		1,523	277	
CRS.....	280	2,506			753					366	200	1,187			
WFP.....	67	821		183	440							110		88	
Jamaica.....	1,377	9,139		2,089	498	398	1,192			12	2,380	1,150	657	763	
CRS.....	221	2,371		373			336					822	590	250	
Government to government.....	1,091	6,193		1,464	498	398	745				2,334	328	67	359	
WFP.....	65	575		252			111			12	46			154	
Montserrat: UNICEF.....	7	20									20				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18.—Title II, Public Law 480—total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1973—Continued

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

Country and program sponsor	Total CCC ¹ (thousand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Rolled wheat	Corn-meal	Corn	Grain sorghum	Rolled oats	NFDM	CSM	WSB	Veg ² oil	Other ³
Nicaragua.....	2,703	36,865		5,403	240		42	15,403		2,329	240	6,850	4,126	2,232	
CARE.....	4	36		17										19	
CRS.....	1,384	16,412		1,920	240		42	2,205		2,329	240	4,596	4,126	714	
Government to government.....	790	14,299		2,842				10,355						1,102	
WFP.....	525	6,118		624				2,843				2,254		397	
Panama.....	545	4,080			365		178			1,141	616	853	699	228	
CARE.....	428	2,812								1,089	570	304	699	150	
CRS.....	117	1,268			365		178			52	46	549		78	
Paraguay.....	889	7,359	88	1,743	273					975	699	3,385		196	
CRS.....	776	6,211		920	273					975	587	3,383		73	
WFP.....	113	1,148	88	823							112	2		123	
Peru.....	3,890	45,940	661	8,446	3,110		3,404		11,023	4,564	2,457	7,522	1,993	2,760	
CRS.....	1,788	18,577		2,895	2,065		2,265			3,248	640	4,592	1,397	1,475	
CWS.....	117	1,408		346	245					289	22	166	222	118	
SAWS.....	202	1,960		364			382			201	124	331	374	184	
Government to government.....	1,108	9,003		2,808	800					826	1,660	2,433		476	
WFP.....	675	14,992	661	2,033			757		11,023		11			507	
St. Kitts: UNICEF.....	26	70									70				
St. Lucia: CRS.....	14	138								57		81			
St. Vincent: CRS.....	16	98		16	4					4	23	51			
Surinam: WFP ⁴	80	2,148						1,042	1,106						
Trinidad and Tobago: WFP.....	1	3										2	1		
Turks and Caicos: UNICEF.....	4	10									10				
Uruguay.....	463	3,296		175			510			238	350	442	496	1,085	
CRS.....	305	2,425		175			510			238	350	442	496	214	
WFP.....	158	871												871	
Grand total.....	289,961	4,563,314	1,522,151	1,016,702	512,012	1,398	88,561	129,396	263,412	60,025	56,622	429,603	164,124	245,839	73,469
Subtotals, voluntary agencies/international organizations.....	172,068	2,084,610	227,543	609,634	398,612		54,221	3,881	204	52,304	43,828	388,508	151,897	142,903	11,075
AJJDC.....	228	3,961		3,938							23				
CARE.....	67,054	728,464	27,123	151,882	141,963		1,962			8,977	21,001	172,495	31,763	70,748	550
CRS.....	60,470	824,692	182,540	217,035	227,162		42,487	3,881	204	36,743	16,505	100,899	50,093	46,692	450
CWS.....	3,874	61,153	17,880	2,387	19,698		5,199			4,328	503	4,915	4,653	1,590	
HADASSAH.....	210	2,744		2,340							66			338	
LWR.....	1,773	23,564		4,087	7,604		3,863			1,772	303	3,089	1,115	1,011	
PPHF.....	5	52		36										16	
SAWS.....	383	4,173		1,534	246		382			394	172	636	513	296	
UNICEF.....	20,353	168,033									3,925	102,794	60,871	168	275
UNROD.....	2,918	22,443												12,643	9,800
UNRWA.....	14,254	238,887		223,462	692						1,001	2,970	1,948	8,814	
WRC.....	451	5,478		2,179	1,246		328			90	220	710	221	484	
WVRO.....	95	966		754							109			103	
Government to government.....	80,723	1,797,420	1,155,838	140,299	63,809	1,398	6,145	77,926	165,306	6,514	10,511	30,168	6,946	70,938	61,622
World food program.....	37,170	681,284	138,770	266,769	49,591		28,195	47,589	97,902	1,207	2,283	10,927	5,281	31,998	772

¹ CCC—Commodity Credit Corporation.

² Veg. oil—vegetable oil (soybean).

³ Includes 72,544,000 pounds of rice and 925,000 pounds of soya flour.

⁴ Rice.

⁵ Soya flour.

⁶ UNROD—United Nations Relief Operation—Dacca.

⁷ Less than \$500.

⁸ Grains supplied for use in livestock feeding program—no entry shown on recipient table.

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1973

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary agencies/international organizations		Government to government		World food programs	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Europe (total).....	9,456,058	1,097,585	6,774,534	901,044	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.....	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	426
Italy.....	3,355,600	346,241	2,592,569	250,331	763,031	89,910		
Malta.....	70,340	7,358	36,868	6,240			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.....	893,527	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).....	15,152,345	957,301	5,227,497	390,816	8,363,628	480,526	1,562,220	85,959
Algeria.....	2,245,75	154,551	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	64,600	3,450
Belgian Congo.....	290	165	890	165				
Botswana (Bechuanaland).....	134,474	8,585					134,444	8,585
Burundi.....	41,348	3,600	13,869	1,878	2,589	162	24,890	1,560
Cameroon Republic.....	12,785	1,040	8,376	907	4,409	133		
Canary Islands.....	480	18	480	18				
Central African Republic.....	12,844	824	432	65	2,403	155	10,009	604
Chad.....	36,041	1,823	1,261	219	1,257	52	33,523	1,552
Congo-Brazza.....	15,663	1,095					15,663	1,095
Dahomey.....	79,392	4,706	41,309	2,696	17,391	1,047	21,192	973
Equatorial Guinea.....	3,261	252					3,261	252
Ethiopia.....	309,502	17,209	41,005	4,165	254,072	12,547	14,425	497
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6	80	6				
French West Africa.....	1,180	239	1,180	239				
Gabon.....	4,518	323	564	97			3,954	226
Gambia.....	37,872	2,648	14,020	1,591			23,852	1,057
Ghana.....	191,276	16,617	117,562	13,016	11,032	605	62,682	2,996
Guinea.....	36,861	3,034	226	47	18,061	1,595	18,574	1,392
Ivory Coast.....	38,299	2,820	1,415	259			36,884	2,561
Kenya.....	231,906	18,057	64,705	7,227	165,537	10,515	1,664	314
Lesotho (Basutoland).....	151,041	11,291	84,934	5,641			66,107	5,650
Liberia.....	45,498	4,553	39,528	4,084			5,970	469
Libya.....	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121		
Malagasy Republic.....	51,592	5,267	45,667	4,799	200	26	5,725	442
Malawi.....	6,138	816	3,121	539			3,017	277
Mali.....	273,645	9,613	805	139	214,213	7,059	58,627	2,415
Mauritania.....	93,611	4,001	7,944	957	976	86	84,691	2,958
Mauritius.....	52,311	5,579	3,329	556	18,559	1,857	37,423	3,166
Morocco.....	4,619,635	261,163	1,813,407	120,935	2,669,573	132,485	136,655	7,743
Niger.....	143,877	5,672	26	5	117,893	4,499	25,958	1,168
Nigeria.....	423,619	38,910	306,821	30,390			116,798	8,520
Nyasaland.....	234	43	234	43				
Ruanda-Urundi.....	42,865	2,936	23,025	1,592	19,840	1,344		
Rwanda.....	49,940	4,248	36,637	3,303	13,303	945		
St. Helena.....	544	107	544	107				
Senegal.....	433,853	18,390	241,162	11,575	160,196	5,319	32,495	1,496
Seychelles.....	3,885	469	3,885	469				
Sierra Leone.....	100,636	10,835	99,491	10,743			1,145	92
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.....	43,895	3,872	23,936	2,242	55	9	19,904	1,621
Swaziland.....	9,761	1,221	875	156			8,886	1,065
Tanzania.....	410,976	30,279	174,220	17,137	202,134	11,271	34,622	1,871
Togo.....	79,309	5,815	44,152	3,909	18,588	902	16,569	1,004

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1973—Continued

[Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation dollar value]

Country and area	Total		Voluntary agencies/international organizations		Government to government		World food programs	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Tunisia.....	3,310,580	206,798	318,963	24,925	2,613,231	166,479	378,386	15,394
Uganda.....	24,998	2,144	6,029	954	6,048	304	12,921	886
Upper Volta.....	229,868	11,380	74,441	5,769	128,788	4,228	26,639	1,383
Zaire (Congo K.).....	430,713	34,998	260,537	20,682	164,340	13,870	5,836	446
Zambia.....	6,200	341					6,200	341
Zanzibar.....	156	26	156	26				
Near East-South Asia (total).....	27,362,600	2,041,829	16,779,942	1,439,366	8,581,167	504,712	2,001,491	97,751
Yemen.....	997	169	997	169				
Afghanistan.....	1,670,298	95,986	16,285	2,456	1,566,835	88,744	87,178	4,786
Bangladesh.....	2,555,307	135,813	1,248,858	87,488	1,267,510	46,022	38,939	2,303
Cyprus.....	277,956	17,258	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	73,750	3,293
Egypt.....	2,139,248	180,510	1,689,192	157,582	409,864	20,748	40,192	2,180
Gaza.....	168,370	14,577	168,370	14,577				
Goa.....	1,349	601	1,349	601				
Greece.....	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,340	3,277	1,540	74
India.....	8,488,360	703,456	6,855,322	595,768	943,987	73,485	689,051	34,203
Iran.....	675,643	48,356	227,078	22,337	443,989	25,380	4,576	639
Iraq.....	118,278	8,634	62,741	5,809	46,420	2,151	9,117	674
Israel.....	163,337	17,565	159,254	16,841	4,083	724		
Israel (West Bank, Jordan).....	132,565	7,592	132,565	7,592				
Jordan.....	1,341,216	83,025	268,799	22,931	888,042	50,154	184,375	9,940
Lebanon.....	320,698	22,177	14,122	3,250	233,508	15,513	73,068	3,414
Nepal.....	153,744	7,541	63	11	134,960	6,616	18,721	914
Pakistan.....	2,119,282	164,701	396,707	57,606	1,418,865	93,227	303,710	13,868
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	802,977	63,265	636,809	51,477	107,381	9,113	58,787	2,675
Syria.....	483,072	27,133	20,595	3,213	438,715	22,691	23,762	1,229
Turkey.....	1,270,272	122,602	604,956	82,007	283,043	23,527	382,273	17,068
UNICEF.....	175,229	17,380	175,229	17,380				
UNRWA.....	2,952,030	154,518	2,952,030	154,518				
Yemen (PDRY).....	2,446	457	1,154	378			1,292	79
Yemen (YAR).....	206,731	13,424	43,274	2,931	152,297	10,081	11,160	412
Far East-Pacific (total).....	15,318,539	1,174,909	7,119,341	718,039	7,543,351	423,413	655,847	33,457
British Solomon Islands.....	8,847	735	8,847	735				
Burma.....	35,431	7,760	35,431	7,760				
Cambodia.....	22,854	2,533	733	166	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.....	2,767	252	506	91	2,257	161		(1)
Hong Kong.....	479,535	43,169	425,706	40,313	53,829	2,856		
Indonesia.....	1,053,873	71,497	378,342	38,774	550,148	24,648	125,383	8,075
Japan.....	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650,469	36,956		
Java.....	60	11	60	11				
Korea.....	6,669,101	394,729	2,284,817	179,501	4,047,072	198,945	337,212	16,283
Laos.....	125,114	10,874	39,608	4,481	85,135	6,375	371	18
Macao.....	62,116	5,219	62,116	5,219				
Malaysia.....	106,048	8,988	72,868	7,169	25,779	1,496	7,401	323
Malaya.....	29,627	4,795	29,627	4,795				
New Guinea.....	1,544	267	1,544	267				
North Borneo.....	3,111	478	3,111	478				
Philippine Islands.....	1,154,937	177,180	997,937	165,878	106,854	8,719	50,146	2,583
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.....	19,923	2,523	19,923	2,523				
Thailand.....	23,572	5,864	22,906	5,825			666	39
Tonga Island.....	9,849	763	9,849	763				
Vietnam.....	2,778,547	218,423	1,250,769	113,422	1,527,778	105,001		
Latin America (total).....	9,527,137	1,012,646	7,116,320	796,427	2,028,489	181,945	382,328	34,274
Antigua.....	4,120	818	4,120	818				
Bahama Islands.....	921	294	921	294				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19.—Title II, Public Law 480, total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954, through June 30, 1973—Continued

[Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation dollar value]

Country and area	Total		Voluntary agencies/international organizations		Government to government		World food programs	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Barbados.....	2, 036	220					2, 036	220
Boliva.....	419, 881	44, 567	168, 913	25, 054	227, 076	18, 037	23, 892	1, 476
Brazil.....	2, 336, 324	257, 365	1, 412, 956	162, 715	887, 276	90, 856	36, 092	3, 794
British Honduras.....	25, 286	2, 979	23, 284	2, 704	2, 002	275		
Chile.....	1, 113, 291	122, 278	1, 036, 095	110, 138	53, 638	10, 290	23, 558	1, 850
Colombia.....	1, 237, 404	144, 337	1, 042, 574	127, 018	68, 607	2, 320	126, 223	14, 999
Costa Rica.....	99, 645	10, 587	61, 110	6, 956	35, 113	3, 379	3, 422	252
Cuba.....	42, 674	6, 753	42, 674	6, 753				
Dominica.....	10, 381	1, 392	10, 348	1, 389			33	3
Dominican Republic.....	659, 963	67, 624	580, 770	62, 762	60, 125	3, 976	19, 068	886
Ecuador.....	283, 580	28, 762	255, 344	27, 040	9, 267	920	18, 969	1, 202
El Salvador.....	179, 864	21, 728	163, 332	20, 226	13, 117	1, 109	3, 415	393
French Guiana.....	482	93	482	93				
French West Indies.....	514	74	514	74				
Grenada.....	7, 583	957	7, 583	957				
Guadeloupe.....	5, 817	592	5, 817	592				
Guatemala.....	274, 295	27, 853	202, 218	24, 585	71, 680	3, 238	397	30
Guyana (British Guiana).....	25, 085	3, 060	13, 312	1, 735	9, 322	1, 085	2, 451	240
Haiti.....	260, 958	23, 195	221, 507	19, 491	34, 914	3, 409	4, 537	295
Honduras.....	80, 420	10, 940	73, 666	10, 455	3, 638	272	3, 116	213
Jamaica.....	208, 495	25, 290	145, 832	17, 550	52, 833	6, 858	9, 830	882
Martinique.....	4, 905	551	4, 905	551				
Mexico.....	693, 016	52, 527	646, 748	50, 235	46, 268	2, 292		
Montserrat.....	1, 336	261	1, 336	261				
Nicaragua.....	118, 430	12, 371	97, 659	11, 029	14, 299	790	6, 472	552
Panama.....	73, 658	13, 492	73, 658	13, 492				
Paraguay.....	119, 286	13, 417	112, 877	12, 816			6, 409	601
Peru.....	888, 741	78, 939	403, 859	42, 785	427, 724	32, 669	57, 158	3, 485
St. Kitts.....	4, 240	832	4, 240	832				
St. Lucia.....	3, 537	594	3, 033	573	504	21		
St. Vincent.....	3, 201	583	3, 201	583				
Surinam.....	15, 356	1, 377	5, 829	993			9, 527	384
Trinidad and Tobago.....	8, 280	1, 345	5, 505	1, 163			2, 775	182
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	579	93	579	93				
Uruguay.....	92, 871	8, 427	63, 001	6, 979	11, 086	549	18, 784	899
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.....	76, 960, 241	6, 310, 512	43, 076, 698	4, 255, 246	29, 209, 347	1, 799, 949	4, 674, 196	255, 317

¹ 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, 1972	Calendar year 1973	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1973
Thousand units:			
Wheat ² bushels.....	368, 471		368, 471
Corn..... do.....	239, 422		239, 422
Grain sorghums..... hundredweight.....	70, 617		70, 617
Barley..... bushels.....	93, 007		93, 007
Oats..... do.....	41, 961		41, 961
Tobacco..... pounds.....	196, 676		196, 676
Cotton..... bale.....	2, 513. 1		2, 513. 1
Dry milk..... pounds.....	129, 340		129, 340
Butter..... do.....	23, 183		23, 183
Other ³ metric tons.....	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 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, 1973, and for calendar year 1973 ¹

[By country of destination; in thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973
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, 577	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.....		58	Iraq.....		2, 838
Canary Islands.....		14, 020	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

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21.—Title III, Public Law 480, value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973, and for calendar year 1973 ¹—Continued

[By country of destination; in thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973
Qatar.....		10	Bahamas.....		42
Saudi Arabia.....		801	Bermuda.....		70
So. Yemen (Yemen, P. Dem. Rep. of).....		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.....		213	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, 1973, and for calendar year 1973¹

[In millions of dollars]

Type	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1972		Calendar year 1973		Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1973	
	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements	Contracting	Deliveries or reimbursements
Strategic materials for stockpile:²						
Strategic stockpile.....	151.5	151.5			151.5	151.5
Supplemental stockpile.....	1,420.0	1,426.9			1,420.0	1,426.9
Total.....	1,571.5	1,578.4			1,571.5	1,578.4
Procurements for other government agencies:^{2,3}						
AID.....	33.5	33.3			33.5	33.3
AEC.....	4.5	3.2			4.5	3.2
DOD.....	68.5	67.5			68.5	67.5
Total.....	106.5	104.0			106.5	104.0
Grand total⁴.....	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 of \$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, 1973

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.....	
Yugoslavia.....	Supplies and services.....	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bort), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin (pig).
Unspecified European countries.....	do.....	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Africa:		
Angola.....		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Botswana.....		Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Ghana.....		Diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Malagasy Republic.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi.....		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco.....		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria.....		Columbite.
Rhodesia.....		Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets chromite (metallurgical), cobalt metal, copper, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, mica, zinc.
South Africa, Republic of.....		Antimony, asbestos (amosite), asbestos (chrysotile), asbestos (crocidolite) beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (chemical), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, fluorspar, lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, 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.

Footnotes at end of table, p. 109.

Table 23—Title III, Public Law 480, materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973—Con.

Country and area	Procurements for U.S. Government agencies ¹	Stockpile materials ²
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia.....		Asbestos (crocidolite), beryllium metal billets, lead, rutile, zinc.
Japan.....	Cotton yarn, fertilizer, raw silk, zirconium sponge.	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea.....	Ordnance, raw silk.....	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia.....		Ferrochromium.
Philippines.....		Chromite (refractory), chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Taiwan.....		Waterfowl feathers and down.
Thailand.....		Tin (pig).
North America:		
Canada.....		Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States.....	Fertilizer, soybeans.....	
Latin America:		
Argentina.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, mica.
Bolivia.....		Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil.....		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, quartz crystals.
Chile.....		Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia.....		Platinum.
Cuba.....		Chromite (refractory), ferrochromium-silicon.
Guyana.....		Bauxite.
Haiti.....		Do.
Jamaica.....		Do.
Mexico.....		Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, fluorspar, 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, 1973, and for calendar year 1973 ¹

[By country; in thousands of dollars]

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973	Area and Country	Jan. 1, 1973, through Dec. 31, 1973	July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1973
Europe (total).....		324,062	Far East and Pacific (total).....		169,696
Austria.....		2,492	Australia.....		34,365
Belgium.....		24,012	Japan.....		94,151
Denmark.....		276	Korea.....		5,983
Finland.....		732	New Caledonia.....		3,418
France.....		91,914	Philippines.....		27,252
Germany, West.....		56,168	Taiwan.....		121
Italy.....		24,766	Thailand.....		4,406
Netherlands.....		8,901			
Norway.....		13,863	North America (total).....		154,288
Spain.....		5,631	Canada.....		141,797
Sweden.....		5,260	United States ²		12,491
Trieste.....		584			
United Kingdom.....		67,073	Latin America (total).....		348,342
Yugoslavia.....		17,190	Argentina.....		8,824
Unspecified European countries.....		5,200	Bolivia.....		1,923
			Brazil.....		84,239
Africa (total).....		454,248	Chile.....		10,038
Angola.....		125	Colombia.....		1,347
Botswana.....		884	Cuba.....		952
Ghana.....		20,220	Guyana.....		19,245
Malagasy Republic.....		3,404	Haiti.....		6,351
Malawi.....		34	Jamaica.....		94,773
Morocco.....		14,502	Mexico.....		70,778
Mozambique.....		21,783	Peru.....		18,448
Nigeria.....		552	Surinam.....		30,931
Rhodesia.....		35,218	Venezuela.....		493
South Africa, Republic of.....		176,131	Unspecified source ⁴		1,698
Tanzania.....		152			
Uganda.....		44	Grand total.....		1,682,448
Zaire, Republic of.....		53,859			
Unspecified African countries ³		127,340			
Near East and South Asia (total).....		230,114			
Ceylon (Sri Lanka).....		303			
Greece.....		12,093			
India.....		125,238			
Israel.....		275			
Pakistan.....		66			
Turkey.....		92,139			

¹ The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 31, 1973, 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.