

The background of the entire page is a dense, repeating pattern of rice grains, shown in a grayscale, slightly textured style. Two large, solid black circles are positioned on the right side of the page, overlapping the rice grain pattern. The top circle contains the text '1974 ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC LAW 480' and the bottom circle contains the text 'FOOD FOR PEACE'.

**1974
ANNUAL REPORT
ON PUBLIC LAW
480**

**FOOD
FOR
PEACE**

FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM
1974 ANNUAL REPORT

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THE 1974 ANNUAL REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL EXPORT AC-
TIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, PURSUANT
TO SECTION 408 OF THE ACT



JANUARY 28, 1976.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

FEBRUARY 3, 1976.—Referred jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Agriculture.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1976

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1974 annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480 (Food for Peace). This program has supported the foreign policy and humanitarian objectives of the United States, providing assistance to alleviate hunger and promoting economic progress in the developing nations.

Throughout the year, the Food for Peace program demonstrated its flexibility in a changing agricultural situation. Because of the continuing tightness of commodity supplies in the United States, shipments during the year were somewhat restricted. This was especially true of wheat and wheat product shipments. However, our food donations to the drought-stricken African countries remained 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. Title I concessional sales programs were continued in such countries as Bangladesh, Israel, and Pakistan, and in Indochina. New Title I programs were started in Egypt, Syria, and Chile.

The Food for Peace program continues to be a major portion of the overall U.S. foreign aid effort. Concessional sales programs encourage recipient countries to establish self-help objectives, and provide valuable support to economic development. Most of these programs contain provisions for agricultural market development activities, which are being used as conditions warrant, although the need for such activities has lessened because of strong commercial demand. The Title II donation program continues its emphasis on improving the nutrition of pregnant and nursing mothers, babies, and preschool children.

As this report indicates, the Public Law 480 program completed its 20th year of operation continuing to perform its vital role in rendering humanitarian assistance to the disaster-stricken, promoting economic development in the poor nations, contributing to the development and expansion of foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, and supporting our foreign policy objectives around the world. It remains a key element of our foreign assistance program and a vital link in the improving economic relations between this country and the developing world.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 28, 1976.*

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SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

In calendar year 1974 exports of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 were valued at approximately \$760 million, a slight increase over calendar 1973's total of \$750 million. Despite the increase in expenditure, total volume of commodities shipped in calendar 1974 was at the lowest level since the program's beginning in 1955—at about 2.4 million tons, compared with about 4.2 million tons in calendar 1973. 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 and consumer prices in determining Public Law 480 availability.

Exports under the title I sales programs totaled about \$488 million, substantially lower than in previous years as the United States faced its second year of pressure on food and feed crop availabilities. Only 1.2 million tons of commodities were shipped under title I agreements during the year, less than half that shipped in the previous year, and one-fifth that shipped in 1972. Value in shipments did not decline, however, partly due to a general rise in prices, and partly because rice, with a higher unit value than wheat, replaced wheat as the major commodity shipped under title I.

With total agricultural exports at a record \$22 billion for the calendar year, the Public Law 480 percentage of the total dropped to only 3 percent—lowest for any full calendar year since the inception of the program in 1954. This is primarily a reflection of the continued great increase in international commercial demand for agricultural products stemming partly from poor weather in some areas of the world, including the United States, and partly from improving economies in many importing nations.

The year was marked by two significant legislative changes in the program. At the close of the year, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 was approved, directing that at least 70 percent of concessional food aid provided in fiscal year 1975 should be allocated to the nations designated by the United Nations as "most seriously affected" by the current economic crises. The requirement relates only to food commodities—not cotton and tobacco—programmed under title I in fiscal year 1975.

A second significant legislative change affected the use of currencies generated in recipient nations under the title I program. Under section 104(c), foreign currencies were used to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense, including internal security. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 had the effect of curtailing the use of foreign currencies for common defense at the conclusion of fiscal year 1974. Accordingly, agreements after July 1, 1974, did not include provisions for currency use for common defense purposes.

SALES PROGRAMS

During 1974, 39 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed with participating governments providing for export of commodities with a total export market value of about \$481 million. There were agreements with 15 countries, including the first title I agreements for blended foods, signed with Jamaica. P.L. 480 programing was resumed in 1974 with Egypt, Syria and Chile. One of the agreements was signed with a private trade entity in Korea.

Countries scheduled to receive the largest amounts of commodities in terms of value under 1974 agreements were Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Egypt,

Chile and Pakistan. Vietnam accounted for about 30 percent of the value of the commodities programed; Cambodia, 18 percent; Bangladesh, 15 percent; Egypt, 13 percent; Chile, 7 percent; and Pakistan, 5 percent.

The tonnage shipped in 1974, 1.2 million metric tons, was less than half the quantity shipped in 1973, and about one-fifth of what was shipped in 1972.

In terms of both value and quantity, rice was the leading commodity shipped under title I in 1974, accounting for 58 percent of the total value and 46 percent of the total quantity. Wheat and wheat products, which in previous years have been the major commodities in terms of shipments, constituted 40 percent of the commodities shipped and 17 percent of the value. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1974 were vegetable oil, cotton and cotton products, tobacco, and feedgrains. The first title I shipments of blended foods, wheat-soya blend and corn-soya blend, occurred in 1974, with 1,800 tons of these products shipped to Jamaica.

The 1.2 million tons of commodities exported under title I agreements during the year brought the cumulative shipment total since the program began to approximately 178.8 million tons. The \$488 million export market value of these commodities brought the cumulative total to \$16.5 billion.

TRANSITION TO DOLLAR SALES

Of the 15 countries with which title I agreements and amendments were signed, six concluded agreements on dollar credit terms, and nine on convertible local currency credit terms. A private trade entity (PTE) dollar credit program amendment was also signed in Korea.

Most agreements call for an initial payment, usually of 5 percent, in dollars. In many cases, too, provision is made for a currency use payment; i.e., payment in local currencies which the U.S. Government needs for expenses in the recipient country and would otherwise have to purchase for dollars. In Cambodia and Vietnam a 100 percent currency use payment was included in agreements through June 30. In Vietnam the full amount was used for common defense grants under section 104(c). In Cambodia 80 percent was used for such grants, with the remainder set aside for U.S. uses. However, the currency use payments program for both countries was terminated in July 1974, in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Sales under Public Law 480 provide substantial balance of payments benefits to the United States. Local currencies generated from payments for title I commodities, and repayments of section 104(f) 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 1974, including payments made on long term credit loans, were \$324 million.

USE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Although sales for local currency 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 totaling about \$153 million have been spent on developments of dollar markets. Private trade and producer associations, both in this country and abroad, have equaled this. Currently, the private contribution to joint promotional activities exceeds the Government share.

Virtually all U.S. farm products entering world trade are included under the market development program. Private organizations which participate

maintain 39 permanently staffed offices in 24 key countries and carry out promotional programs in more than 75 foreign markets.

The Foreign Agricultural Service (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 1974 is estimated at over \$9.5 million.

Marketing and utilization research

During fiscal 1974, the Department of Agriculture made two grants in the marketing research area for a total of \$213,054, dollar equivalent. Both grants dealt with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

In the product utilization area, the Department issued three grants totaling \$241,643, dollar equivalent, to institutions in Pakistan and Poland for research on improved quality and uses for 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 1974, the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration obligated the equivalent of \$250,000 for environmental research. A total of \$5.05 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

The Department of Agriculture made 74 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 the problems of farm and forest production and protection, human nutrition, and agricultural economics. Through fiscal 1974, 1,132 grants for a total of \$72.4 million had been made for research in these fields.

The Smithsonian Institution received \$4.5 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, earth sciences, and museum education programs.

The Library of Congress has since 1962 used Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, precatalog, index, and distribute current foreign publications. In 1974 the program operated in Egypt, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Poland.

The National Science Foundation, on behalf of 13 federal agencies, coordinates the administration of science information programs in Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. In fiscal 1974, the equivalent of \$1.9 million was obligated under contracts. In the 15 years of existence of these programs, the National Science Foundation has received or ordered the translation and publication of 936,990 pages of foreign scientific literature, including 29,550 pages of foreign patents, 67,691 abstracts and digests, 227 issues of annotated bibliographies, 9 directories, and 221 journals, 8,370 articles and dissertations.

Buildings and military housing

During fiscal 1974, the Department of State used \$6.5 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 \$67.8 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.

Extraordinary relief

Specified amounts of foreign currencies may be used each year for emergency relief for disasters. Such funds were used in 1974 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, local currency funds for loans have sharply declined. No loans were made in 1973 or 1974. 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. Only a handful of countries are now eligible.

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 1974 some projects were financed with funds generated in earlier agreements. Grants totaling \$2.12 billion were made to India for use in India's fifth 5-year development plan, which includes agriculture. A grant of \$2 million was made to Burma to further completion of Burma's University of Natural Science.

MISCELLANEOUS CURRENCY USES

Among other uses for foreign currency in 1974 were the following:

Continued support of family planning programs in Pakistan; and Support for a national nutrition survey and research project being undertaken by the National Institute of Nutrition in Tunisia.

Currencies determined to be excess for the 1974 and 1975 fiscal year 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.

DONATIONS PROGRAMS

During fiscal 1974, approximately 1.36 million tons valued at \$283 million of U.S. agricultural commodities were shipped to 88 countries in the form of donations under title II of Public Law 480 to feed needy people and meet emergencies. In terms of value, 49 percent of the commodities were programed through voluntary agencies and international organizations; 31 percent through government-to-government programs; and 20 percent through the World Food Program. Shipments made under title II accounted for 63 percent of the U.S. contribution to the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement.

About 55.5 million people were aided in fiscal year 1974 compared to 86.9 million in fiscal 1973. This decline in recipients resulted from reduced commodity availabilities and more specific program direction. All title II program proposals were carefully screened to eliminate or cut back lower priority activities and to insure that the remaining projects adhered to the strict guidelines established to improve program performance.

In fiscal year 1974, 25 percent of all regular program recipients were in the first priority maternal-child feeding category, up from 23 percent the previous year. Second priority food-for-work recipients accounted for 18 percent, a slight increase, while the lower priority school-feeding recipients decreased to 55 percent from 58 percent in fiscal 1973.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in fiscal 1974. Although shipments were lower, the formulated foods such as corn-soy-blend (CSB) 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, Latin America, East Asia, and Europe in that order

The World Food Program (WFP), 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 pledge target. The United States makes its food contribution to WFP under title II of Public Law 480. For the 1975-1976 biennium, the U.S. pledged a maximum contribution of \$140 million—\$97 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. Until the end of 1971 the law permitted sales agreements which provided for payment in local currencies on commodity delivery. Since 1972 sales agreements have been negotiated only for long-term credit repayable in dollars or in currencies convertible to dollars. Convertible local currency agreements usually allow a longer period for repayment than dollar credit agreements and are used when a 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 2 years, during which principal payments are not required.

Repayment under convertible local currency credit agreements is in dollars or, at the option of the United States, in convertible foreign currencies. The maximum terms available under this type of financing are 40 years, including a grace period up to 10 years. A down payment, in dollars, foreign currency, or both, may also be required in this kind of agreement. Interest rates under both types of financing are set by law at minimum of two percent during grace period and three percent thereafter. For the majority of title I sales agreements, the minimum rates have been those used.

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 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 1974

During calendar year 1974, 39 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of \$481 million. These agreements were entered into with 15 countries considered to be friendly to the United States, at the time the agreements were signed, in accordance with section 103(d) of Public Law 480. In comparison, sales agreements and amendments were signed with 22 countries in 1973 for a total export market value of \$733.5 million; in 1972 the export market value of agreements and amendments signed with 24 countries was \$932.3 million.

The reduction in program levels in the past 2 years reflects reduced availability of commodities for programing under Public Law 480. For example, during the early months of 1974 concern about domestic supplies and carryover stocks of wheat resulted in reduced programing levels of wheat and wheat flour. Adverse weather in 1974 also affected the corn and soybean crops and, in light of the uncertain supply situation, no feedgrains were programed under title I during the second half of the year. Moreover, a number of programing decisions were postponed during the second half of 1974, pending a decision on whether to increase the fiscal year 1975 budget level.

In 1974 convertible local currency agreements comprised 71 percent of the total value of agreements signed; dollar credit agreements comprised the remaining 29 percent. In terms of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during the year were Vietnam, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Egypt, Chile, and Pakistan. Programing to Vietnam represented about 30 percent (\$144.5 million) of the total; that to Cambodia, about 18 percent (\$87.1 million); Bangladesh, 15 percent (\$70.1 million); Egypt, 13 percent (\$64 million); Chile, 7 percent (\$33.6 million); and Pakistan, 5 percent (\$26.3 million). Due to the unusual constraints on programing of wheat, rice was the major commodity programed in terms of value, at 43 percent of the total. In terms of quantity, wheat and its products continued to be the major commodity. Other commodities programed were cotton and cotton products, vegetable oil, feedgrains, and tobacco.

One amendment to a sales agreement was signed with a private trade entity in 1974; this was with an organization in Korea. In 1973, two private trade agreements were signed.

SHIPMENTS

Preliminary data indicate that shipments under title I of Public Law 480 in 1974 are estimated at \$488 million; the value of shipments since the beginning of the program in 1954 is approximately \$16.5 billion. Shipment values in 1974, as in 1973, were substantially lower than in previous years as the United States faced its second year of pressure on food and feed crop availabilities. Only 1.2 million tons of commodities were shipped under title I agreements during the year, for a cumulative shipment total of approximately 178 million tons. The tonnage shipped in 1974 was less than half that shipped in the previous year and one-fifth that shipped in 1972. The value of the shipments did not decline in proportion to the quantity partly because of a general rise in prices, and partly because rice, which has a substantially higher unit value than wheat, replaced wheat as the major commodity shipped under title I.

In terms of both value and quantity, rice was the leading commodity shipped under title I in 1974 (as distinct from programing, discussed above); at \$288 million (562,000 tons) it accounted for 58 percent of the total value and 46 percent of the total quantity. Wheat and wheat products, which in previous years have been the major commodities in terms of shipments, constituted 40 percent of the quantity shipped and 17 percent of the value (\$85 million) in 1974. Other major commodities shipped under the program in 1974 were vegetable oil (56,000 tons valued at \$38.5 million); cotton (87,000 bales valued at \$30.5 million and 1,500 tons cotton yarn valued at \$5 million); tobacco (13,000 tons valued at \$36 million); and feed grains (65,000 tons valued at \$7.5 million).

The first title I shipments of blended foods, wheat-soya blend and corn-soya blend, occurred in 1974. Nearly 1800 tons of these products, valued at \$519,000, were shipped to Jamaica for use by the Government of Jamaica in a school feeding program. Jamaica's assistance under Public Law 480 had previously been limited to title II.

PRIVATE TRADE CREDIT SALES AGREEMENTS

An amendment to an agreement with a U.S.-Korean joint venture firm was signed in late 1974, providing for the financing of 10,000 tons of rice valued at about \$3.2 million during fiscal year 1975. Proceeds from the sale of this rice are to be used to complete financing of the port grain elevator and storage facility in Inchon, Korea. At the end of 1974 the silos and flat warehouses had been completed and the grain unloading dock was complete except for minor operational adjustments, using funds generated earlier under this private trade agreement.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS IN AGREEMENTS

TRANSITION TO DOLLAR SALES

In accordance with section 103(b) of Public Law 480, no new local currency sales agreements have been concluded since 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 prior to July 1974 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). However, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 curtailed use of these currencies for common defense purposes, and after July 1 currency use payment provisions were dropped from agreements with Vietnam and Cambodia.

Pakistan, the Philippines, Korea, and Sudan signed convertible local currency agreements with currency use payments and/or initial payments. Agreements with Bangladesh, Guinea, and Sri Lanka—countries designated by the United Nations as “most seriously affected” by the present economic situation—were on convertible local currency terms with no initial or currency use payment. Dollar credit agreements or amendments were signed with Egypt, Colombia, Chile, Syria, Israel, Jordan, and Korea (PTE).

INITIAL PAYMENT AND CURRENCY USE PAYMENT

Section 103(k) requires an “initial payment” in dollars or in “the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted to dollars” whenever practicable. Initial payments amount to “down payments” of the specified percentage, made in dollars directly to the U.S. supplier by the importing government, through letter of credit arrangements. The Commodity Credit Corporation finances the balance of the commodity cost under the credit terms of the agreement. In 1974 agreements or agreement amendments with nine countries provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. Those countries were Jordan, the Philippines, Israel, Korea, Colombia, Sudan, Syria, Egypt, and Pakistan.

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 that such payments are not inconsistent with the purposes of the Act. These currencies may be used by the United States for a number of purposes, but, except for common defense grant purposes permitted through June 30, 1974, they were limited to payment of U.S. obligations in the participating countries during the year. Currency use payments for U.S. uses were required in the agreements of Jordan, the Philippines, Colombia, Syria, Israel, Korea, Chile, and Cambodia during the year. Currency use payments received are considered as advance payments of interest and principal under long term credit agreements.

ALLOCATION OF TITLE I FOOD ASSISTANCE TO “MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED” COUNTRIES

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, approved December 30, 1974, directed that at least 70 percent of concessional food aid provided in fiscal year 1975 should be allocated to the countries designated by the United Nations as “most seriously affected” by the current economic crisis. At that time 32 countries were on the list. These are countries without the internal food production capability or the foreign exchange to import enough food to meet their immediate requirements. The requirement relates only to food commodities—not cotton and tobacco—programed under title I in fiscal year 1975. It is to apply unless the President demonstrates to the Congress that use of such food assistance for other countries is solely for humanitarian purposes.

The 32 countries initially designated “most seriously affected” by the United Nations were: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen (Arab Republic), and Yemen (People’s Democratic Republic).

SAFEGUARDS

A number of provisions under section 103 of Public Law 480 incorporate safeguards to insure that sales under the Act do not interfere with the normal commercial marketing of agricultural commodities. As stipulated in the Act,

title I agreements include precautions 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 safeguard 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 1974 as a result of the use of foreign currencies by other agencies amounted to \$149 million. Since the beginning of the program, CCC has been reimbursed nearly \$3.0 billion. A detailed discussion of the uses of foreign currencies is found later in this report.

In addition to local currency receipts, interest and principal installment payments were received from 48 countries and 8 private trade entities on prior years credit sales agreements. Such payments in fiscal year 1974 totaled approximately \$175 million. Thus the total balance of payments benefits generated by title I in fiscal year 1974 was \$324 million.

Most installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1974 have been paid. Total arrearage is slightly less than \$4.0 million.

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, 1974, totaled \$17,998 million—\$16,548 million in commodity and other costs, \$1,203 million in ocean transportation costs (including \$687 million for ocean freight differential), and \$247 million for interest costs. Through December 31, 1974, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs. Reimbursement by appropriations amounted to \$14,859 million and reimbursement 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 \$3,048 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, 1974, totaled \$4,980 million—\$4,577 million in commodity and other costs, \$399 million in ocean transportation costs (including \$292 million for ocean freight differential), and \$4 million for interest costs. Through December 31, 1974, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of \$955 million, and by appropriation in the amount of \$4,025 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 includes Treasury, State/AID, Defense, Commerce, and the Office of Management and Budget representatives. The committee considers factors bearing on the program, such as:

- (a) The country's need for the commodity, foreign exchange position, and overall economic status.
- (b) The possible impact of a title I program on U.S. dollar sales and other export programs, as well as U.S. needs for local currency.
- (c) The effect of such a program on export markets of friendly supply countries.
- (d) The relationship of the proposed program to the foreign aid program and the foreign policy of the United States.

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

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 1974, 57 purchase authorizations were issued.

Concurrently with the issuance of a purchase authorization, the importing country or private trade entity generally applies to the Commodity Credit Corporation for a "Letter of Commitment." The Letter of Commitment is a document issued by the CCC to the importing country's designated American bank, promising to reimburse the bank for any payments made to American suppliers for approved sales made under the purchase authorization. When an agreement requires an initial payment, the Letter of Commitment provides financing only for the balance of a purchase authorization's value. For example, when title I sales agreements provide for an initial payment of 5 per-

ment, 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.

SELF-HELP

All Public Law 480 title I sales agreements since 1967 have contained self-help measures to which recipient countries have committed 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; and
- (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 illustrates how some recipient nations are solving problems, exploiting opportunities, and improving agricultural development through self-help measures.

JORDAN

Jordan continued to make progress under the self-help measures in its agreements. In addition to the measures specified in the February 12, 1972 agreement, a measure was added to the March 12, 1974 agreement wherein the Government of Jordan agreed to take steps to improve existing and to construct additional grain storage facilities. An agreement signed in November 1974 included new self-help provisions which would be reported on next year.

The following activities show progress made under self-help provisions in 1974:

Cooperatives

The Jordan Cooperatives Organization reorganized during 1974 consolidating various cooperatives. The Jordan Cooperative Training Institute was reactivated during the year and provided training to members in the fields of administration, cashiering, accounts, and various in-service training. Total membership of the Jordan Cooperatives Organization more than doubled—expanding from 12,000 in 1973 to approximately 30,000 in 1974. Loans to its members in 1974 totaled JD400,000 (about \$1.25 million).

Wheat project

The Ministry of Agriculture conducted wheat research activities and cropping and summer fallow demonstrations involving the use of modern wheat farming practices (fertilization, weed control, multiplication and use of improved seed and seedbed preparation). During the 1974 crop season a total of 87 demonstrations were conducted covering a total area of 1,965 dunums (about 490 acres). A total of JD647,500 (\$1.9 million) was provided by the Government of Jordan to cover the costs of procuring equipment and fertilizers, purchasing improved seed from cooperatives and for operational expenses for wheat research activities.

Soil Conservation

The Ministry of Agriculture completed afforestation work including soil preparation and tree planting in 1,800 hectares in various parts of Jordan. Afforestation nurseries have been developed and produced about 5 million trees in 1974.

Grain Storage

The Ministry of Supply began the construction of grain storage in the Amman area having a capacity of 30,000 metric tons of bagged wheat. In addition, the Government of Jordan is planning for the construction of additional storage facilities in Aqaba and in other districts, and anticipates having the capacity to store up to 100,000 metric tons within the next year or so. The Jordanian Government provided JD 400,000 (about \$1.25 million) for construction in 1974.

INDONESIA

The self-help measures in Indonesia's Public Law 480 agreements reflect the determination of the Government of Indonesia to increase agricultural production. During calendar year 1974, measures to stimulate the application of new production technology were continued and intensified. These measures include maintaining a floor price for rice, increasing the capability for research within the Department of Agriculture, expanding agricultural extension services, broadening credit facilities, dispensing high-quality seeds and developing a wider system of cooperatives. Efforts to eradicate plant pests and diseases have also been intensified.

The Indonesian Government has, in the past, given subsidies to basic commodities, such as rice, wheat flour, wheat grain, sugar, raw cotton, and cotton yarn. It is seeking to decrease these subsidies by increasing the price of fertilizer. Efforts are also being made to develop a free market for rice.

The production of agricultural food commodities has steadily increased during the period from 1968 to 1973, with the exception of 1972, when a prolonged and severe drought caused a drop in production. The production of milled rice has increased at an average annual rate of 4.8 percent. However, these increases are still below levels required to make Indonesia self-sufficient in rice production. Rice imports to meet shortfalls in marketing needs will still be required next year.

Activities toward crop diversification have been continued and intensified in 1974. These activities are reflected in the expansion of crops other than rice, such as corn, soybeans, peanuts, green beans, sorghum, cassava and cotton. For example, corn plantings increased from 113,000 hectares in 1973 to 290,000 hectares in 1974. During the same period, soybean plantings increased from 11,000 hectares to 75,000 hectares and sorghum from zero to 10,000 hectares.

Extensive progress has been made in improving the quality of the Indonesian diet by raising protein consumption. The Government of Indonesia, aware of the benefits of nutritional foods, has taken action to make available fortified wheat flour to consumers at all levels. It has also contributed to increasing the food health benefits from soybeans, fish, and horticultural products by making available to producers better seedlings, fertilizers, and insecticides and by intensifying research extension and improvement of marketing.

PAKISTAN

In an effort to overcome setbacks in the agriculture economy caused by unprecedented floods in August 1973, both the Federal and the Provincial governments mobilized all their resources to rehabilitate the agricultural economy. Because such a large portion of the resources was needed in this effort, many other programs were affected. The farmers lost a major portion of their food stocks, agricultural inputs, and livestock, and hence their purchasing power. The objective of Pakistan's development planning was to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains, especially wheat, as soon as possible. A production target of 8.5 million tons of wheat was fixed for 1973-74.

The sowing of wheat was on a fairly good scale and it was hoped that with intensive cultivation and a steady supply of inputs, the target of 8.5 million tons would be achieved. Unfortunately this expectation was not realized because of a frost in the Punjab in December 1973 and an abrupt increase in temperature in March and April 1974 which affected the maturity of the grain. Because of these two events, the crop yield was 7.5 million tons, a million tons less than the target.

The 1973 production target for rice and corn was fixed at 2.8 million tons and one million tons respectively but due to shortage of canal water, actual production was 2.34 million tons and 0.6 million tons. The production of sorghum was also affected by drought, particularly in areas dependent on rainfall.

Because of the abnormal shortage of canal water (40-45 percent less) and persistent drought, the tentative wheat production target during current rabi season has been set at about 7.0 million tons.

The following measures have been or are being taken by the Government of Pakistan to achieve this production target:

(1) *Land*.—Efforts are being made to bring every inch of arable land under cultivation during the current rabi-season for growing wheat and less water consuming crops like gram, and other pulses.

(2) *Seeds*.—New high yielding varieties of wheat, including Chenab-70, SA-42, Blue Silver, Barani-70, Potohar, Khushal, and Sandal have been developed. Their cultivation is being encouraged by ensuring an adequate supply of seeds.

(3) *Fertilizer*.—Arrangements have been made for the distribution of 600,000 nutrient tons of fertilizer during 1974-75 compared to 402,692 nutrient tons during 1973-74. It is being distributed on a deferred payment system.

(a) *Water*.—Pakistan is facing a water shortage due to the breakdown of Tarbela Dam and a lack of rainfall until the end of November 1974. However, the provincial governments have taken steps to make best possible use of available water.

(5) *Credit*.—All authorized commercial banks have been asked to release short-term agriculture loans liberally and to simplify their existing loan procedure. The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan and other banks have been asked to open new branches in areas where no banking facilities exist.

PHILIPPINES

During calendar year 1974, the Government of the Philippines intensified its campaign for various economic reforms and initiated measures to increase production, particularly in agriculture. High priority was given to food production and distribution.

The Masagana 99 Rice Production Program, which was launched in 1973 to boost rice production, involves an integrated package of supervised credit, cash inputs, fertilizer subsidies and extension services to rice-producing areas. An estimated 60 percent of the country's rice production in 1973-74 was derived from Masagana 99 supported rice crop areas. Yields in these areas were double the national average. Another program, Masagana Ng Maisan, was launched in May 1974 to assist corn production. This program provides for supervised credit, cash inputs, and fertilizer subsidies. To date, corn production is estimated to have increased more than 13 percent over the 1973 level.

Credit policies in 1974 gave emphasis to the agricultural sector. Commercial banks were required to apportion at least 25 percent of loanable funds for agricultural credit. Under the Masagana 99 program, some 643,000 farmers availed themselves of almost P600 million in supervised credit in crop year 1973-74 from rural banks, the Philippine National Bank and the Agricultural Credit Administration.

Significant improvements in marketing and distribution of agricultural commodities were achieved in 1974. Producer support prices for rice and corn were raised, and ceilings on rice and corn retail prices were increased. To support these ceilings, the National Grains Authority imported substantial quantities of rice and continued to develop its extensive network of rice and corn outlets. Other improvements in marketing include expansion of the facilities of the greater Manila Food Terminal Market; construction of farm-to-market roads; development of linkages between trucking companies, shipping lines and organized farmers' associations; and Government assistance for grain drying, storage and processing facilities.

The National Irrigation Administration has been making great progress in its program of irrigation, distribution and installation of pump sets to farmers, rehabilitation of damaged areas, and survey of possible gravity and pump irrigation sites. Important achievements were made in 1974 in the areas of potable water supply and flood control. Construction of three and improvement of 18 provincial waterworks (as well as 186 artesian wells and springs) were undertaken. Water resources evaluation and test well drilling of six provincial water systems were also initiated. Flood control structures were built in metropolitan Manila, central Luzon, Bicol, and Cotabato.

Pesos amounting to P63 million have been committed to support rural electrification efforts. By mid-1974, the National Electrification Administration had registered 51 electric cooperatives; energized seven projects completely and 13 partially; signed 50 loan agreements with a total loan commitment of P713 million; trained manpower in electric cooperative management and technology; and granted financial assistance to four small industrial projects and conducted feasibility studies on others.

In 1974, the Government also strengthened its support for family planning and population programs. It assumed a 60 percent share of local support costs of private and public agencies involved in the program. The program continued to expand with about 2,200 clinics serving voluntary participants on a continuing basis. About 749,000 new "acceptors" enrolled in calendar year 1974, an indication that birth control practices and family planning are gaining acceptance in the Philippines.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Vietnam achieved self-sufficiency in corn production in 1974. This achievement was largely attributable to efforts to comply with a self-help measure, wherein the Government of Vietnam agreed to adopt and maintain policies to improve feed grain and livestock production. By the end of 1974, Vietnam was producing sufficient feed grains to support the Vietnamese livestock industry and to permit some exports for foreign exchange earnings. This was a substantial achievement in that Vietnam had required about 85,000 tons of feed grain imports each fiscal year from 1971 through 1973.

Since the 1968-69 rice crop season, paddy production has risen from 4.3 million tons to about 6.4 million tons in 1973-74. Through expanded rice production efforts introduced in earlier Vietnam title I self-help provisions, Vietnam was on the verge of self-sufficiency in rice production at the end of 1974. The total area under rice production increased from 2.4 million hectares to 2.8 million hectares during 1974. About 30 percent of the total rice acreage was planted with the improved high-yielding varieties, producing over 3.2 million tons or about 45 percent of the total paddy crop. During the second half of calendar year 1974, no Public Law 480 rice was imported into Vietnam, nor were any new title I agreements signed providing for rice. Inventories of rice under the control of the Government of Vietnam on December 31, 1974, amounted to about 205,000 tons, compared with reserves of 56,000 tons the year before.

A program designed to increase rice production while relieving unemployment was carried out in Military Regions I and II by the Agency for International Development of the Da Nang Area (ADDA) in 1974. This included projects to reclaim paddy land along the coast which had been subjected to salt water intrusion as a result of the deterioration of old structures, and to rehabilitate other irrigation systems in normal paddy areas which had also fallen into disuse. A preliminary analysis of the cost-benefit ratio showed excellent results. The estimated totals and averages for 26 such projects show :

	Totals	Averages
Hectares benefited	6,611	254
Annual cost (\$VN)	85,799,025	3,299,962
Annual benefit (\$VN)	1,340,397,500	43,861,442
Benefit/cost ratio	13:1	

The Government of Vietnam initiated numerous projects to comply with the self-help provisions of "constructing bench terraces in the highlands for vegetable production in areas near population centers." This resulted in increasing agricultural production among the minority population, 90 percent of whom live in the highlands of central Vietnam. The Government ceded land to villages to enable villagers to hold titled property and some highlanders were relocated to areas considered more secure. Assistance to highlanders included grants of corn and rice seeds, light farm tools, light farm tractors, fertilizers, insecticides and sprayers.

JAMAICA

While the Jamaican agreement signed in October 1973 was small by title I standards, it represented an important precedent—the assumption, as circumstances permit, of an increasing share of the cost of food imports for humanitarian purposes by the host government. Unlike almost all other title I programs, the blended foods shipped to Jamaica are distributed free by the Government in support of national nutrition programs.

The Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture has strengthened its organization by gaining approval for 17 new technical and administrative positions. Fourteen of these positions have been filled or are in the process of being filled. A new Forestry building is in the final design stage. The construction contract will go out for bids this fiscal year. The 1974/75 Department budget included funds for preparing and planting 2,500 acres, weeding 7,400 acres, maintaining 120 miles of roads and constructing an additional 23.5 miles.

The Government continues to increase its support of the family planning program with a budget of J\$1.475 million in 1974/75 and proposed budgets of J\$1.635 million in 1975/76, J\$1.701 million in 1976/77, J\$2.016 million in 1977/78 and J\$2.217 million in 1978/79. In April 1974 family planning services were integrated into the Ministry of Health delivery system. The new program expands clinical services and post partum care. It also promotes attitudinal and behavioral changes by involving other ministries and organizations, community leaders, and the commercial and industrial sectors in a coordinated approach to family planning education and the provisions of services. Courses in family and sex education are being increased in Jamaican schools.

The Ministry of Agriculture reports excellent success in the two phases of Operation G.R.O.W. Under Project Land Lease 10,000 farmers have been placed on about 18,000 acres during the past two years with resultant increases in the local production of vegetables and root crops. Twelve food farm projects are also in operation under the management of the Ministry of Agriculture. They produce mostly vegetables and are highly labor intensive. Both of these programs are expected to continue to expand.

The Nutrition Products Centre, or central school kitchen, in Kingston, built by the Jamaican Government at a cost of U.S. \$1.3 million, has increased its production to more than 45,000 lunches a day. These lunches consist of meat and banana filled tarts, or small pies, and fortified milk. The Govern-

ment is planning to construct at least one, and possibly two, more central kitchens.

The Jamacian Government has undertaken, at considerable expense, the remodeling of a warehouse adjoining the Nutrition Products Centre along modern, scientific lines. Arrangements are also under way to examine regional warehouses and outstations which may require improvement.

BOLIVIA

The last Public Law 480 title I agreement with the Bolivian Government was signed in December 1972. The agreement specified that priority attention be given to strengthening administration in the public agricultural institutions, improving agricultural statistics, and continuing programs to increase sheep and and cereals production.

Administrative improvements

In February 1974 the role of the Ministry of Agriculture was enlarged to include the National Agrarian Reform Service, the National Colonization Institute, and the highly regarded National Community Development Service. Later in the year the Departments of Agronomy and Livestock were consolidated to improve coordination of research and extension activities, and salaries for extension workers were increased by 60 percent. In early 1975, the government intervened in the government-financed Banco Agricola, the major channel of credit for small farmers, to improve its failing performance.

Increased sheep and cereals production

The sheep improvement program supported by title I generations and with technical experts provided under an A.I.D. contract with Utah State University has had a major impact on wool production. Wool imports have declined and over 75 percent of the fine wool now used in Bolivia is now produced in Bolivia. The number of improved sheep being used for breeding purposes has increased greatly and over 100 sheep producer cooperatives have been formed.

The cereals program has not met its production goals (42 percent of total consumption by 1975). Domestic production in 1974 was 62,528 metric tons and is expected to be 65,000 metric tons in 1975, or only about 22 percent of national consumption. This percentage is not appreciably better than the average for the past ten years. Utah State experts working with the National Wheat Institute have developed a number of improved seed varieties which are now in use by approximately one-half of all producers. Per hectare yields are up significantly, but total production has not grown proportionally as farmers have shifted their land into other more lucrative cash crops. In 1974 the government reversed its price policy to stimulate domestic production and, to encourage imports, removed import controls on flour. Thus far, the major result of the change has been heavy flows of Argentine wheat flour due to cheaper production costs and exchange rate advantages. Fearing that these flows will supplant domestic wheat, the government has reimposed import controls.

Thus, the wheat program is a mixed success. Total production has not risen greatly but increased yields from new varieties and production practices have resulted in a positive income effect for the wheat producers.

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 purchased commercially for dollars. New local currency sales, however, have been phased out in accordance with section 103(b) 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 receipts from the second source of Public Law 480 local currencies: principal and interest 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 credit sales agreements or convertible local currency credit sales agreements under title I. Under credit agreements the United States is paid in dollar installments over an extended period. Under convertible local currency sales agreements installments may be paid in local currency at the option of the United States.

A 1968 amendment to Public Law 480 provided that, except where the President determines 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 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 seven 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, and Tunisia are in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

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 the Agency for International Development. The allocations for 1974 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.

One recent change in the use of foreign currencies resulted from a provision in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973. As a result of this legislation, use of

foreign currencies for common defense under section 104(c) was curtailed in 1974. This is detailed below under the section on common defense.

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

Total exports of American farm products increased in value from \$3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955—the first full year of the joint Government-industry foreign market development program—to a record breaking \$21.3 billion in fiscal year 1974. During this period, export values increased by \$4.1 billion for wheat; \$4.4 billion for feed grains; \$3.1 billion for soybeans; and \$610 million for cotton.

To a large extent, this growth of dollar sales can be attributed to aggressive worldwide market development efforts launched by the Government in cooperation with numerous private U.S. agricultural trade and producer groups. As a result of these many successful efforts, the agricultural sector of the American economy has consistently enjoyed a favorable balance of exports over imports, thus helping to offset drains elsewhere in the U.S. balance of payments situation.

Since the beginning of the Public Law 480 program, about \$153 million (dollar equivalent) has been spent to develop dollar markets for U.S. farm commodities. Private trade and producer associations in this country and private organizations in foreign countries (third party cooperators) have matched this sum with their own funds to finance the jointly sponsored program. In fiscal year 1974, expenditures for market development totaled approximately \$35.3 million. The Government provided less than a third (\$10.9 million); the remainder, \$24.4 million, came from U.S. and third party cooperators. Cooperator contributions have exceeded Government expenditures by successively larger percentages in all but one of the past 8 years. This upward trend is expected to continue as cooperators absorb a larger proportion of the cost of the program.

In addition to cooperator projects, Government expenditures also include exhibits, sales teams, and point-of-purchase promotions; marketing research; and market development operating expenses at American Embassies.

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

1. Cooperative Government-Industry programs.
2. Government sponsored market development activities (e.g., food exhibits, sales teams, Trade Opportunity Referral Service).
3. Marketing Research.
4. Utilization Research.

Cooperative Government-industry programs

The major thrust of the export market development program is through cooperation between the U. S. Government and private industry. The U. S. Government, represented by the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), works with nonprofit agricultural trade and producer groups (cooperators) to develop and expand overseas commercial markets for U. S. farm commodities. Currently, FAS participates with 38 cooperators in sponsoring continuous and long term projects, with 28 cooperators on periodic and short term projects, and with 12 cooperators on a contractual basis under the Export Incentive Program (EIP).

FAS and the cooperators jointly sponsor 39 permanently staffed offices in 24 countries to carry out market development projects in more than 75 foreign markets. Market development activities encompass virtually every U. S. farm commodity entering world trade and include advertising, trade servicing, training and educational programs, seminars, demonstrations, international trade exhibits, and trade missions to and from the United States. In some commodity areas experiencing temporarily tight supplies, the emphasis has been shifted from activities that are directed toward consumer promotion and market expansion to those that are primarily trade servicing in nature and intended to assure

adequate foreign markets for U. S. farm commodities by facilitating efficient marketing.

FAS and U. S. livestock cooperator groups participated in five overseas agricultural fairs in fiscal year 1974, generating approximately \$4 million in sales of U. S. livestock during the fairs and sales of over \$11 million during the next year. FAS also initiated a project with the California Prune Advisory Board in fiscal year 1974 to promote California dried prunes in consumer packs in Scandinavia. The consumer response to the program is reflected in the larger 1974 U. S. export volume of 11,809 tons, an increase of 3,407 tons over the previous year.

The American Soybean Association's activities in Mexico, aimed at increasing the use of soy protein in tortillas and other traditional foods, have contributed to a fivefold increase in U. S. soybean exports to that country. The American Soybean Association also cooperated with a large vegetable oil manufacturer in Japan to promote an identified 100 percent soybean oil and thus increase the soy oil share of that market. Total sales of soy oil are estimated at 4.4 million pounds during fiscal year 1974.

Some projects are directed toward long term market development wherein consumers are educated in the use of U. S. agricultural products. As an example, Great Plains Wheat, Inc. conducts baking classes and seminars to promote increased use of bread products in the daily diets of foreign consumers. An evaluation of one such project in Korea showed that housewives exposed to cooking demonstrations used an average of 16 percent more wheat in family meals than was used by comparable families not exposed to the activity. Great Plains Wheat was also instrumental in developing a 3-year trade agreement with six U. S. grain export firms and the Norwegian Grain Corporation. This agreement assures U. S. producers of a significant share of Norway's grain imports. This is an example of market servicing with long term benefits to U. S. agriculture.

Government-sponsored market development activities

There are certain processed food items which are not promoted through the cooperator program. These food items and other consumer food products are promoted by the Foreign Agricultural Service. U. S. companies join FAS in promoting U. S. foods through exhibits overseas, sales teams, catalog shows, and supermarket and hotel/restaurant promotions. Small displays of products have also been held in countries with centrally controlled economies to expose influential officials to U. S. products.

Goals of this program include assisting firms which have not previously exported and promoting new products in an overseas market.

Some of the major activities in 1974 were :

American Foods Festival, Tokyo, Japan

Fifty-two of the U. S. firms that exhibited products in the show had not previously sold food products in Japan. Sales during the exhibit were about \$1 million and \$12 million in additional sales are expected in the next 12 months as a result of the exhibit.

Hotelympia Food Exhibition, London, England

Twenty-six U. S. food companies new to the United Kingdom market participated in this exhibit. The sales generated as a result of the exhibit were about \$1 million.

Regional Agent Shows, United Kingdom

Manchester and Coventry, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, were the sites of these small exhibits in which attendance was limited to wholesale and retail buyers. Projected 12-month sales are in excess of \$1 million.

Other services provided U.S. exporters under this program include :

New Product Testing System

Labels of U.S. products are cleared with the host Government and products are taste-tested by a panel of buyers and consumers to determine market acceptance of the product. This system is now servicing U.S. companies in Japan,

Italy, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, and Austria.

Trade Opportunity Referral Service (TORS)

This computerized service provides trade leads from foreign buyers to U.S. firms. In 1974, trade leads reported through TORS and the FAS weekly trade bulletin, Export Briefs, resulted in more than 60 export sales totaling \$9.5 million.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND UTILIZATION RESEARCH

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

The Department of Agriculture made five marketing and utilization research grants in fiscal year 1974 for a total of \$454,697 dollar equivalent. The grants were distributed to three excess-currency countries.

Marketing

During fiscal year 1974, the Department of Agriculture issued two grants for a total of \$213,054 dollar equivalent. These grants—one in Poland and one in Yugoslavia—deal with the protection and improvement of stored grains.

Since the first grant was issued in May 1960, 93 grants for a total of \$5,472,974 dollar equivalent have been made for marketing research.

An example of progress in this research is in the field of stored products. Yugoslav scientists have investigated the use of special inert dusts which will not leave toxic chemical residues on grain and cereal products while controlling pests. They found that some inert dusts were highly insect specific. When these dusts were applied in water suspension as a spray, dust clouds and environmental problems were lessened or eliminated, and adverse effects on worker environment, grain handling machinery and grain grades were reduced. This information has immediate value in developing control methods for insect pests which destroy large quantities of our grain and cereal products each year after harvest, during storage and processing, and distribution through marketing channels.

Utilization

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 1974, the Department issued three grants totaling \$241,643 dollar equivalent to institutions in Pakistan and Poland for research on improved quality and uses of cotton, wools, essential oils, and other plant and animal products.

Since June 1958, 352 grants for a total of \$20,497,191 dollar equivalent have been made.

An example of accomplishments in utilization research is the study of industrial uses for cereal grains. Research under a Special Foreign Currency project in Israel has established that a type of complex amino-sugar, expected to have unusual industrial uses, can be produced from cereal grains by two bacterial species. These bacteria produce the new compound by fermenting corn sugars. Heretofore, no practical sources of these complex amino-sugars were known. Success in producing them will enable chemists to produce materials which are in great demand by U.S. industry for flocculation, sedimentation, textile and paper sizing, and a host of other special industrial reactions and applications.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The educational and cultural exchange activities administered by the Department of State help promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries. The programs help improve the

environment for America's foreign policy and aid in building world peace. Under the programs, the Department of State sponsors exchanges and stimulates exchange activities by private organizations.

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 section 104(b) (2) of Public Law 480. 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 1974 is \$6.7 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is \$172.1 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 74 grants during fiscal year 1974 for a total of \$6,862,712, 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.

Since the first grant was issued in June 1958, 1,132 grants totaling \$72,406,147, dollar equivalent, have been made in these fields.

Examples of research accomplishments in this grant program are:

Natural enemies of aquatic weeds.—South American flea beetles collected and imported through a Special Foreign Currency (SFC) supported project in Uruguay are freeing Southern waterways from the strangulating effects of alligatorweed. This aquatic weed was accidentally brought into the United States in the late 1880's from South America, quickly clogging waterways in the South with thick interwoven mats of floating stems. The effectiveness of the flea beetle in reopening water channels has been demonstrated at sites from Virginia southward to Florida and westward to Texas.

Alligatorweed is the natural host of flea beetles. Significant numbers of the insects have not been found on any other plant at any time during its life

cycle. The numbers of flea beetles rise and fall with the amount of alligator-weed available. This insect, like others that are being carefully introduced, tested, and released, provides an effective, practical, and safe alternative to chemical weed control.

Winter lentils.—Turkey has historically contributed desirable germplasm for a number of principal U.S. food, forage, and industrial crops. Under a recent Special Foreign Currency project in Turkey, large numbers of plant species and varieties were assembled, screened, and tested for their potential as new crops in the United States. Among the new plant materials discovered were several selections of winter lentils.

The lentil is an important spring sown crop in the Pacific Northwest. The winter varieties of lentils discovered in this project were tested in this region of the United States and proved to be remarkably cold resistant, tolerating temperatures as low as minus 15°F. Four varieties have high resistance to *Pythium* root rot disease and have shown indications of being resistant to heaving due to alternate freezing and thawing of the soil.

All four *Pythium* resistant selections, already of near-commercial quality, are being retained in the State of Washington for nursery multiplication, testing, and further improvement through breeding to increase seed and plant size and reduce seed shattering. No genetic obstacles are foreseen to achieving this goal and USDA scientists anticipate early availability of superior new varieties of winter lentils for the Northwest.

Controlling the Mexican bean beetle.—A parasitic wasp from India is helping to control Mexican bean beetles in U.S. soybean fields. An Agricultural Research Service (ARS) entomologist, while in India some years ago, discovered a minute wasp which parasitizes certain beetles. Tests demonstrated that this tiny, nonstinging wasp, smaller than a gnat, is not harmful to any beneficial U.S. insects but does parasitize the Mexican bean beetle. In cooperation with the Commonwealth Institute for Biological Control, thousands of these wasps were made available for importation into the United States under controlled conditions. United States researchers have been able to rear these wasps in large numbers for field tests. Under a cooperative agreement with ARS, Maryland State entomologists have released this wasp in over 40 sites and have demonstrated its potential for rapid multiplication and spread in soybean fields infested with the Mexican bean beetle. The wasps caused a dramatic decline in Mexican bean beetle populations with a parasitism rate on bean beetle larvae between 70 and 90 percent. These wasps have been sent to five states where State entomologists are planning annual releases for control of bean beetles. The wasp will not live over winter, except possibly in Florida, but the annual rearing and release are considered simple procedures and fully practical for employment of this biological control agent. Its use provides a means of reducing or eliminating the need for chemical controls for Mexican bean beetles in U.S. soybean fields.

Solar radiation and crop yields.—Understanding of the basic phenomena governing the response of soil and plant surfaces to solar radiation, water, and the physical properties of air flow has been greatly expanded by a Special Foreign Currency study recently completed in Israel. The reason for studying these basic phenomena is to learn ways to efficiently use elements of production, such as sunlight, water, fertilizer, and land, to maximize crop yields. The Israelis studied soil surfaces, crop size and canopy, fertilizer, mulching, and water consumption and evaporation. Their studies were closely aligned with similar high priority research in the United States. The careful work and attention to detail and instrument calibration have yielded some of the best data available on this complex subject to date. U.S. scientists are drawing from the results from experimental planning and testing basic theories. The findings provide a data base that can be used in remote sensing for evaluating crop conditions and predicting crop yields. The findings also are helping U.S. scientists accurately predict irrigation requirements of crops. By measuring the amount of solar radiation, they can predict total water use and evaporation. This finding may in the future be applied to automatic irrigation systems throughout the arid part of the United States.

Improved seasoning of hardwoods.—Scientists working on a Special Foreign Currency project in India invented and perfected a method of treating

dense, hard-to-dry hardwoods. This new method, termed "steam-quenching," speeds up the drying process required to preserve such hardwood species as eucalyptus, which grows on the West Coast of the United States, and certain tropical species being introduced into Florida. The Indians also developed a treatment using polyethylene glycol to prevent surface and interior damage of dense woods used for tool handles and wood sculpturing. Laboratories are studying the application of the steam-quenching and polyethylene treatments to U.S. woods. These applications are expected to help eliminate some of the growth-stress defects in U.S. forest trees. They may also help solve the riddle of chemical decomposition in treated woods—a common occurrence in woods treated for fire retardancy.

Environmental research

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

During fiscal year 1974, the equivalent of \$250,000 was obligated. This included \$153,000 for a project in Poland to assess fisheries resources in the North Atlantic, \$25,000 for a radio communications research project in Pakistan, and \$72,000 for translation of scientific and technical literature.

A total of \$5.05 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

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

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 investigations 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.

Translations

As part of the overall translation program managed by the National Science Foundation, NOAA and its predecessor organizations have been involved in selecting foreign scientific material for translation. These translations cover all fields of geophysical sciences, fisheries research, marine biology, and related fields of interest to NOAA. The cost of these translations since fiscal year 1960 has been in excess of \$2.6 million.

Under the program, current foreign literature is translated and disseminated to industry, Government, and members of the academic community. In 1974, approximately 18,000 pages were translated and 27,000 copies distributed. The timely translation of material prevents duplication of translations and saves time and money in research efforts.

Approximately 55 percent of the translated pages were in the Russian language; 10 percent in German and French; 15 percent in Polish and eastern European; and 20 percent in Japanese. The translations were performed in India, United Arab Republic, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Poland. Additional material is now being translated in these countries.

Health, education, and welfare

Three of the component 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.

Approximately \$12.5 million equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for such activities in fiscal year 1974. These projects increase knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of disease and health problems; contribute to the advancement of rehabilitation techniques and practices; develop new knowledge about social welfare programs; and add to the proficiency of teachers in foreign language and knowledge of other areas of the world.

Health Research and Related Activities

The six agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service use excess foreign currencies generated under Public Law 480 to support health research and related activities, including training, conferences, and translations.

These activities, which are carried out in excess currency countries, are cooperative and benefit the United States as well as the host country. Project agreements are entered into by a Public Health Service agency and either an institution in the country, an international organization, such as the World Health Organization or, occasionally, a U.S. institution directly involved in research in a host country.

Since the beginning of the program in 1961, more than 400 projects have been funded in 11 countries (Egypt, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia) at a cost of \$121 million, foreign currency equivalent. During fiscal year 1974, \$8 million equivalent in new obligations were incurred to provide continuing support for 11 ongoing projects and to initiate 9 new projects. An average of 350 projects were active during the course of the year. Many projects are funded for more than one year at the time of their initiation.

The following are examples of several projects which were either initiated or received continuing support from the health agencies during 1974:

National Institutes of Health (NIH).—A study activated in 1974 will investigate a type of inflammatory breast cancer apparently limited to the Tunisian population and occurring in a much larger percentage of the women than other types of breast cancer in other countries. Detailed epidemiological and virological studies, as well as histopathological analysis, are expected to aid in the development of immunologic reagents and to provide clues as to the etiology of all forms of breast cancer, including that found in males.

Research on infectious diseases included a study of tuberculosis in Poland, where twenty-nine phages active on pathogenic, as well as on non-pathogenic, mycobacteria have been isolated as part of a WHO-sponsored international research effort.

A long-standing Egyptian-based study of ticks and tickborne diseases in Africa, Asia, and Europe has proved to be most productive. A network of collaborators throughout the world has provided a wealth of material for study. Several new viruses have been isolated, and the integration of natural history and laboratory investigations has made possible a fuller understanding of the biological factors of tick vectorship. The fifth volume of a worldwide bibliography of ticks and tickborne diseases has been prepared; and numerous books, translations, and articles have been edited and published. An extensive collection of specimens and books assembled in the course of the research has been transferred to the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. In another tick study, the basic aspects of tick biology, biochemistry, and physiology have been clarified. The possibility is being investigated that differences in the biochemical composition and physiological processes of certain ticks may influence their potential as disease vectors.

Center for Disease Control (CDC).—During 1974, a study of bilharziasis in Egypt was initiated. The major objectives of this project are to critically evaluate the ability of mass chemotherapy with and without snail control to interrupt the transmission of schistosomiasis. The effect of covered drainage on snail populations and human infection will be measured and critical baseline data on the prevalence and incidence of infection and its seasonal variation will

be collected. This data can be applied in all parts of the world where bilharziasis is a problem. If mass chemotherapy proves to be effective, the findings will also be used in the CDC preventive program in Puerto Rico.

In India, work continued on a project to determine the feasibility of the genetic control of mosquitoes. This research is important because the use of insecticides has not interrupted the transmission of malaria in most affected areas of the world.

Health Resources Administration (HRA).—The HRA, National Center for Health Statistics and the State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw continued work on a study of chronic respiratory disease. Methods for measuring prevalence and incidence of chronic respiratory diseases in relation to population and environmental characteristics, such as air pollution, housing and industrial conditions, and cigarette smoking are being investigated. A better understanding of the epidemiology of this disease is essential for the development of measures to limit its occurrence.

Health Services Administration (HSA).—Continuing support was provided for a study of the epidemiology, natural history and control of trachoma in Tunisia. Trachoma, the leading cause of blindness in many developing countries, is highly prevalent in the southern desert areas of Tunisia. Controlled treatment studies under this project have shown that topical tetracyclines or erythromycin have a definite but shortlived effect on the active phase of the disease.

The project is of particular use to the United States, because it has shown that topical medication does have a definite effect in controlling trachoma, a disease still prevalent in southwestern American Indians. Moreover, these studies have emphasized the necessity to treat the family members of cases detected in school surveys.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA).—The FDA has responsibility for assuring that food offered for sale is safe for human consumption. This encompasses all safety aspects of food, including food additives, toxic contaminants, nutrient supplements and deleterious microbial contaminants. Eight excess currency funded projects are directed toward these problems.

Illustrative of these is a project initiated in 1974 to study the hazard to human health of neurotoxin produced by the mold *P. cyclospium*. This work is being performed in Yugoslavia.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA).—Two examples of ongoing projects are a study in Israel of high risk children for schizophrenia, and a study of comprehensive social-psychiatric methods in alcoholic treatment in Yugoslavia.

The schizophrenia study is unique in its attempt to followup behavior and development of a high risk population as opposed to a retrospective assessment of the premorbid stage of schizophrenics. The alcoholic treatment projects will evaluate new methods of treatment to a sample of 200 alcoholics.

Educational Research and Training

The international education program supports training, research and curriculum specialists, and scholars to study overseas. In fiscal year 1974 the program supported 35 group projects (including 768 participants); 18 doctoral dissertation research awards; 18 faculty research awards; and 3 research projects. The equivalent of \$2.5 million in excess currencies generated under Public Law 480 supported these activities.

Group projects.—The participants in these projects are students of foreign languages and area studies and faculty members. The projects include development of educational materials; summer seminars for primary and secondary school teachers and college and university faculty members; internships; study and research for graduate students; and training for undergraduate students planning to teach foreign language and area studies courses.

For example, the Institute of Rural Higher Education, Gandhigram, India, collaborated with faculty members teaching area studies and cross-cultural courses at 20 colleges and universities, predominantly in the South. The faculty members participated in a seminar, which included meetings with key Indian national and local leaders and educational experts, and conferences

at agricultural universities and community development centers. Following their return to the United States, the participants are meeting in a series of workshops designed to strengthen Asian Studies at their institutions.

Individual research projects.—The purpose of these projects is to increase knowledge of non-Western countries and to explore worldwide problems applying multidisciplinary and comparative approaches. Under this program in 1974 a human ecology study was made in India, and research was initiated for a manuscript on the role of the Bank Misr Group in Egyptian industrialization in the early 20th century.

Curriculum development.—Professional organizations, faculty members and curriculum supervisors, representing all levels of American education, planned instructional units in foreign language and area studies and prepared instructional material for U.S. schools, colleges, and universities. For example, research contracts supported preparation of a dictionary of spoken Egyptian Arabic and abstracts and translations of articles from East European journals on applied linguistics.

Social and Rehabilitation Research

The international research and demonstration program of the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS), conducted under Public Law 480, supplements and complements the domestic research and demonstration activities of SRS. Subject areas that have received attention include alcoholism and drug abuse, burns, leprosy, cardiovascular disorders, chronic illness, mental retardation, neurological and neuromuscular disorders, rehabilitation engineering, respiratory disorders, speech and hearing, visual defects, manpower utilization and training, aging, services delivery, social policy, and youth development.

In fiscal year 1974 approximately \$2 million in foreign currencies was obligated for nine new activities. Since the beginning of the program in 1961, 359 projects have been approved in 12 countries for a total dollar equivalent of approximately \$39 million.

Accomplishments

Work on 43 projects was brought to a successful completion in 1974. During that year, final reports were submitted for 27 completed projects, with findings of significant implications for the United States. For example, an Israeli project has taken a comprehensive look at the possibility of structuring a Unified Assistance Program (Income Maintenance Benefits), a subject of prime concern to the United States and other developed countries. The study noted that the distinction between social insurance benefits, social assistance and compensatory benefits is still meaningful, particularly insofar as eligibility financing of benefits and rates are concerned.

Two completed projects in Yugoslavia have demonstrated the value of the clinical use of electrical stimulation in paralyzed extremities. The use of "programmed" functional electrical stimulæ to paralyzed nerves and muscles has allowed stroke patients to walk in a much more normal manner without external braces.

A project in Poland evaluated the fabrication and fitting of upper extremity prostheses and developed from this evaluation sound prescription criteria for various available systems in vocational settings.

The Regional Research Institute in Social Welfare at the School of Social Work, University of Southern California, published *International Social Welfare Research and Demonstration*, a study of the 67 international projects between 1961 and 1973. The study identifies the significance of each project supported by SRS and its predecessor agencies and lists the benefits to the United States, to the individual countries involved, and internationally.

An eight-nation (including three P.L. 480 countries) study of national social service systems continued throughout 1974. This complex multinational study, the first of its kind focusing on mechanisms, program and policies for dealing with specific problems, groups, functions, and tasks, is expected to contribute significantly to ongoing departmental and congressional re-examination of policy, programs and administration for general social services in the United States.

New programs

During fiscal year 1974, nine new projects and related activities were approved in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

A new project in Egypt has been developed to adapt modern technology to the design and construction of a comprehensive rehabilitation complex to be completely functional and barrier-free for severely disabled spinal cord discontinuity patients. This project is one of the cooperative rehabilitation engineering centers instituted by the Social and Rehabilitation Service during the last 2 years. Five are located in the United States and 3 overseas.

Utilization

A principal method for facilitating rapid use of research results is through the interchange of experts program. Authorized by the International Health Research Act, Public Law 86-610, and financed with Public Law 480 funds, project staff from the participating countries are brought to the United States and American experts are sent abroad to participate in and observe research and demonstration activities in their fields of interest. Since 1961, 490 foreign experts and 440 American experts have participated in this program.

Two major research meetings were held in 1974. Representatives from Canada, France, Israel, Poland, United Kingdom, United States, West Germany, and Yugoslavia met in Poland for research discussions concerned with the "Cross-National Study of Social Service Systems." Participants from Egypt, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, United States, and Yugoslavia attended the "Fifth International Conference on Cardiac Rehabilitation" in Tehran, Iran.

Science information programs

The National Science Foundation's program using foreign currencies to support scientific information activities is in its fifteenth year of operation.

By Executive Order the National Science Foundation (NSF) is charged with Government-wide responsibility for coordinating and administering science information activities conducted under section 104(b)(3). On behalf of 13 U.S. Government departments and agencies (over 30 separate Federal agencies), NSF administered and contracted for these activities with 10 foreign organizations in the following countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. These countries either are or have recently been excess currency countries.

The scope of the programs has gradually expanded from full-text translations to 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 936,990 original language pages of foreign scientific literature, including 1,793 books, 29,550 foreign patents, 67,691 abstracts and digests, 227 issues of annotated bibliographies, 2,221 scientific journal issues, 9 directories, and 8,370 articles and dissertations.

These programs make available translations of scientific and technological literature produced by foreign scientists in languages, such as Russian and Chinese, which are not widely understood by U.S. scientists. The translation activities supplement those of commercial organizations and professional societies in the United States. Scientists have attested to the usefulness of the

translations in eliminating costly duplication of effort; stimulating new, productive lines of scientific inquiry; and corroborating research results.

In fiscal year 1974, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,901,270 under contracts for use in these programs. (See Table II.) Of this amount, NSF contributed \$1,050,000; \$851,270 was transferred from other agencies.

Research, Science Education and Related Activities

The National Science Foundation is also responsible for the Special Foreign Currency Programs for Research, Science Education and Related Activities. Under this program in 1974, grants were awarded in foreign currencies to U.S. and foreign scientists and to U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. The grants helped to support joint scientific activities in chemistry, engineering, physics, the life sciences, and the social sciences. Through these grants, the National Science Foundation encourages the formation of enduring cooperative relationships between U.S. and foreign scientists and scientific institutions and strengthens science and science education in the United States. The activities also further U.S. foreign policy objectives.

In fiscal year 1974, a total of \$4,600,672 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for the grants described above and for travel grants to U.S. scientists to attend important scientific conferences and to develop joint research projects.

Examples of the types of research projects carried out are as follows:

Poland.—Scientists of the Materials Research Laboratory of the Pennsylvania State University are collaborating with scientists of the Polish Research Center for Monocrystals on the preparation of large, single crystals of several refractory compounds (borides, carbides, nitrides). These substances can be used in manufacturing superior cutting and grinding tools. The Polish scientists, who have been leaders in this area for some years, are preparing specimens which are used by their American colleagues for property measurements and studies of cutting tool performance.

Egypt.—Under a grant to Oklahoma State University, the Remote Sensing Applications Project in Egypt has been expanded to new areas of study, such as a geological survey of the Suez Canal Zone and the Aswan Dam area. At Aswan a previously unsuspected geological fault was discovered that has serious implications for the future of the dam. Irrigations, soil moisture, soil salinity, and health-related problems are also being studied. U.S. scientists working on the projects are gaining access to unique facilities for studies which are relevant to problems in the United States.

Scientists of the University of California, Los Angeles, and the University of Alexandria, Egypt, have begun a study of the mineral nutrition of native and cultivated plants of California and Egypt. This multidisciplinary study is developing methods for evaluating soils and other environmental factors to select species and varieties most suitable for agricultural production in arid climates of both countries.

India.—In a cooperative project between the University of Minnesota and the University of Delhi, India, studies of reproductive and other physiological cycles as they relate to efficiency of food intake are underway in an Indian laboratory. In another project at the University of Delhi, scientists are engaged in a basic study of the solid state of matter by neutron scattering, in cooperation with scientists at Northwestern University in Illinois. This study is expected to lead to a better understanding of the structure of water, graphite, and beryllium.

The University of Wisconsin and the Internal Combustion Engineering Laboratory of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, cooperated on multidisciplinary studies of the origin of atmospheric pollution from the exhaust

of diesel and spark ignition engines. The study has been extended to include social, public health, and meteorological factors as well as those related to engine design.

Pakistan.—Access to one of the unique hydrologic systems of the world, the Link Canals of the Indus Basin in Pakistan, is being provided to scientists of Colorado State University under a grant to the Water and Power Development Authority of Pakistan. Scientists of Dartmouth College and Columbia University now have access to important geological formations in northern Pakistan, close to the Himalayas, under a grant to the University of Peshawar. This project is for studying the magnetic features of important deposits of the Potwar Plateau through the use of new geological and geophysical techniques. The results should be useful in evaluating the presence of natural resources.

TABLE I.—*Special foreign currency obligations in fiscal year 1974*

[Obligations in dollar equivalent]	
Programs :	
Science information programs.....	1, 050, 000
Research, science education, and related activities program.....	4, 600, 672
Total	5, 650, 672

TABLE II.—SCIENCE INFORMATION PROGRAM, SEC. 104(b)(3) PUBLIC LAW 480

Agency and country	Obligations in dollar equivalent	
	Fiscal year 1974	Cumulative, Apr. 24, 1959– June 30, 1974
National Science Foundation:		
Egypt.....	0	\$250, 000
India.....	\$600, 000	1, 797, 000
Israel.....	0	6, 614, 346
Pakistan.....	150, 000	375, 000
Poland.....	200, 000	3, 485, 000
Tunisia.....	100, 000	675, 000
Yugoslavia.....	0	2, 215, 500
Health, Education, and Welfare:		
Public Health Service:		
Egypt.....	0	150, 000
India.....	150, 000	258, 500
Israel.....	0	1, 264, 157
Pakistan.....	0	150, 000
Poland.....	0	4, 266, 967
Tunisia.....	100, 000	150, 000
Yugoslavia.....	0	1, 126, 617
Office of Education:		
Burma.....	0	30, 691
India.....	11, 270	63, 582
Israel.....	0	38, 790
Pakistan.....	0	54, 860
Poland.....	0	73, 500
Sri Lanka.....	0	10, 000
Tunisia.....	0	42, 116
Yugoslavia.....	0	65, 228
Social and Rehabilitation Service: Poland.....	0	2, 000
U.S. Department of Commerce:		
National Bureau of Standards:		
Egypt.....	0	10, 000
India.....	100, 000	140, 000
Israel.....	0	11, 000
Pakistan.....	70, 000	90, 000
Poland.....	0	10, 000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:		
India.....	0	51, 500
Israel.....	0	541, 250
Pakistan.....	0	15, 000
Poland.....	0	132, 500
Tunisia.....	0	70, 000
Yugoslavia.....	0	85, 000
U.S. Department of Agriculture:		
Agricultural Research Service:		
Egypt.....	0	50, 000
India.....	200, 000	515, 000
Israel.....	0	1, 481, 866
Pakistan.....	150, 000	150, 000
Poland.....	0	563, 000
Yugoslavia.....	0	415, 500
Smithsonian Institution:		
India.....	70, 000	95, 000
Pakistan.....	0	50, 000
Poland.....	0	10, 000
Environmental Protection Agency:		
India.....	0	125, 000
Israel.....	0	60, 000
Poland.....	0	208, 000
Total	2, 201, 270	28, 038, 470

TABLE III.—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, PROGRAM FOR RESEARCH, SCIENCE EDUCATION, AND RELATED ACTIVITIES, SEC. 104(b)(3), PUBLIC LAW 480—OBLIGATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1974 AND CUMULATIVE AMOUNTS FROM THE PROGRAM INCEPTION FEBRUARY 1971 TO JUNE 30, 1974, INCLUDING FUNDS TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER AGENCIES

Agency and country	Obligations in dollar equivalent fiscal year 1974	Cumulative since February 1971
National Science Foundation:		
Burma.....	\$98	\$304
Egypt.....	732, 259	1, 274, 895
Guinea.....	0	900
India.....	207, 000	638, 159
Morocco.....	0	504, 154
Pakistan.....	667, 000	686, 388
Poland.....	1, 295, 000	3, 569, 018
Tunisia.....	254, 000	481, 006
Yugoslavia.....	1, 445, 315	3, 983, 888
Subtotal.....	4, 600, 672	11, 138, 712
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Yugoslavia.....	0	75, 000
Total.....	4, 600, 672	11, 213, 453

Museum programs and research in natural sciences and cultural history

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 \$4.5 million for fiscal year 1974.

As in previous years, the majority of grants awarded were in archeology, anthropology, and systematic and environmental biology. Modest support was continued for research in astrophysics, earth sciences, and museum education programs. The Smithsonian's administration believes that important scientific progress is being made under its grants in excess foreign currencies.

In archeological research and in anthropology, the Smithsonian has continued to support studies encompassing broad areas of human history and cultural development. In addition, this year the Smithsonian provided a major contribution to UNESCO for salvaging the temples on the Island of Philae, in the Nile River, as part of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia.

The Smithsonian also continued to award foreign currency grants for research in systematic and environmental biology, in support of the basic research objectives of American institutions. Some grants in this area have contributed to the goals of the International Biological Program (IBP), a timely scientific effort aimed at taking a biological inventory of the earth's terrestrial and marine environments and studying the processes that operate within natural systems. These grants enable American scientists to participate more fully in the international aspects of IBP activities, which are now culminating in efforts to synthesize on a global scale the knowledge derived from many IBP research programs.

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 field experience and 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, many of which are developing nations.

From the program's beginning through June 30, 1974, the Smithsonian had awarded grants in support of over 400 projects, amounting (in dollar equivalent) to \$13.1 million for archeology and anthropology; \$8.9 million for the biological sciences; \$1.2 million for astrophysics and earth sciences; and \$354,000 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 1974 totaled \$6.5 million. The total expenditures for the building program since its inception are \$58.2 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$67.8 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1974. As is the case with most of the activities described in the Uses and Administration of Foreign Currencies section of this report, currencies are available for this program only in countries where there is a supply in excess of normal U.S. Government requirements for two or more years. This program is currently active in Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia.

Current projects include alteration of 72 staff apartments and a community facility in New Delhi and construction of a service building and recreational facility and Marine guard residence in Islamabad, an Embassy residence and three duplex houses in Tunis, and an office building in Calcutta.

Building projects which have been completed include 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, Warsaw. Also finished are an office building annex and warehouse in Rabat, an office building in Casablanca, and an office building/information center in Calcutta.

Funds were also employed in the rehabilitation of the office buildings 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, Islamabad, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

Military family housing

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

Public Law 88-174, approved November 7, 1963, provided that until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I of Public Law 480 and the French housing (barter) program had been liquidated, the Department of Defense should use its appropriations to reimburse CCC an amount not to exceed \$6 million a year. As of December 31, 1974, CCC had received approximately \$98.7 million in such reimbursements, and an amount of \$41.2 million remained outstanding.

From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1974, the equivalent of \$90.9 million (excluding \$49.0 million for the barter housing program 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. In 1974, the program covered Egypt, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Poland.

The most noteworthy development in 1974 was a change in the funding of the program, effective July 1, 1974. The Library received authorization from Congress to utilize surplus foreign currencies accruing to the U.S. Government from sources other than Public Law 480.

This program began in 1962 with the establishment of regional acquisition 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 from Washington.

A more limited program acquires small selected sets of books and periodicals in English from Egypt, India, Nepal, and Pakistan for 330 public and academic libraries throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

The overseas offices also 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 also made available to hundreds of libraries through periodic accessions lists. The New Delhi office also administers an extensive project for microfilming nearly 50 official gazettes and 150 leading newspapers from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

In addition to liberalizing the sources of currencies to operate the program, other changes were made in 1974. These included restructuring the South Asia English-language program to permit participants more latitude in selecting serial titles and reviewing the Middle East program which resulted in changes in the roster of recipient libraries.

There are 38 libraries, including the Library of Congress, participating in one or more of the full programs under Public Law 480. More than one million pieces were acquired in 1974, bringing the 12-year total to more than 19 million.

COMMON DEFENSE

Under section 104(c), foreign currencies were used in 1974 to procure equipment, materials, facilities, and services for the common defense, including internal security. These funds were administered by the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development and were usually made available as grants.

In title I, Public Law 480 agreements signed during the first half of calendar year 1974, about \$159.3 million of foreign currency was allocated to section 104(c) uses, bringing the total since the beginning of the program to \$2.2 billion, foreign currency 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 the first half of calendar year 1974. During this period Vietnam agreements designated \$149.5 million (in piaster equivalent) for 104(c) uses. These currencies became a part of the "joint support" funds which were used primarily for personnel equipment (mostly clothing), construction and construction materials, and local services provided for the United States Military Assistance Command/Vietnam.

Khmer Republic (Cambodia) agreements signed during the same period designated approximately \$9.8 million (riel equivalent) for 104(c) uses. These funds were used by the Government of the Khmer Republic primarily for military pay and allowances.

Although both Vietnam and Cambodia were still able to use 104(c) grants for common defense purposes in early 1974, a change in legislation had the effect of curtailing the use of foreign currencies for common defense. This change, contained in section 40 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973, enacted December 17, 1973, states: "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 project agreements providing for the specific uses of designated amounts of foreign currencies, which were signed on or before the date of enactment. To the extent that currencies generated under project agreements and title I sales agreements signed after December 17, 1973 could not be used by June 30, the dollar value of the currency became a principal amount to be repaid in accordance with the long term credit provisions of the basic agreements.

Title I agreements in the second half of 1974 for Cambodia and Vietnam were \$91.5 million and \$7.2 million, respectively. These agreements did not provide for 104(c) uses.

EMERGENCY AND EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

During 1974, the equivalent of approximately \$90,000 in Pakistani rupees was used for flood relief activities in Pakistan.

The U.S.-owned foreign currencies are derived from payments 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 1974. Applications can now be encouraged only for Pakistan and Egypt.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Section 104(f) provides that U.S.-owned foreign currencies generated by title I local currency sales agreements can be used to promote agricultural and other economic development in the recipient countries. Particular emphasis has been placed on programs designed to promote or improve food production, processing and distribution in food deficit countries. Foreign currency funds are made available either through grants or loans. In 1974, only economic development grants were made.

Since legislative authority for entering into local currency sales agreements expired December 31, 1971, no new title I agreements have been concluded since that date providing for section 104(f) uses. Projects are now financed from section 104(f) funds remaining from agreements signed before December 31, 1971, or from excess currency allocations.

Grants for economic development

In February 1974 a special allocation of 16,640 million rupees (\$2.1 billion equivalent) was made to India under section 104(f) in accordance with the United States-India rupee agreement of February 18, 1974. This grant is being used for activities in India's Fifth Five Year Development Plan, such as agriculture, housing, family planning, health, technical evaluation, and power and rural electrification. In August 1974 an additional grant of nearly 164 million rupees (\$21.1 million equivalent) was made to India under section 104(f) from

residual title I funds. This grant was also provided for in the February 18 rupee agreement and is to be used for the same purposes as specified in the original agreement.

A grant of 9.5 million Burmese kyat (\$2.0 million equivalent) was made under section 104(f) in December 1974 to continue the Agency for International Development's financing of construction of Burma's University of Natural Sciences. Estimated completion dates for the project have not been met due to chronic short supply of building materials in Burma. The Burmese Government is now giving priority to completion of the University project in order to begin training its own scientists and researchers in the natural sciences.

The funds granted under section 104(f) will supplement 23 million kyat and \$3.2 million in foreign exchange provided by the Burmese Government. These monies will be used to complete new construction and to finish converting existing structures into facilities appropriate for teaching natural sciences. The campus will be fully operational with the completion of this phase of construction. U.S. funds will not be used for this project after 1974-75, but the Burmese plan further expansion with expenditures of 122 million kyat and \$7.1 million in foreign exchange.

FAMILY PLANNING AND NUTRITION PROJECTS

Section 104(h) provides for financing, at the request of a country, of programs emphasizing maternal welfare, child health and nutrition, and voluntary population planning activities.

The foreign currency equivalent of \$2 million in Pakistani rupees was allocated under section 104(h) to provide partial local cost funding for expansion of Pakistan's Population Planning Scheme. This program supports the development of a comprehensive and integrated approach to promote widespread practice of family planning and to provide more efficient deliveries of family planning supplies and services. Through this joint effort with the Government of Pakistan, family planning should reach 93 percent of the national population by the end of 1978.

Pursuant to section 104(h), the Office of Management and Budget also allocated the foreign currency equivalent of \$205,000 in Tunisian dinars for use by the National Institute of Nutrition in Tunisia. These funds will assist in covering the costs of selected nutrition projects undertaken by the Institute, including a national nutrition survey and a research project to study the effects of lysine fortified wheat.

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 goods and services for other friendly countries. No new local currency agreements have been entered into since 1971, but currencies generated under agreements signed on and before December 31, 1971 may still be made available under section 104(g).

In October 1974 an allocation of 30 million Indian rupees (\$3.8 million equivalent) was made under section 104(g) to support development activities in Nepal. These activities include construction of the Western Hills Road, general support for U.S. programs in the sectors of food and nutrition, health, population and family planning, education and human resources development, and for training of Nepalese participants in India.

FARMER TO FARMER AND PEST CONTROL PROGRAMS

Foreign currencies were not used under section 104(i) or 104(k) of the Act during 1974. Under section 104(i) local currencies may be used to finance the foreign expenditures of the farmer-to-farmer program authorized by section 406 of the Act. Section 104(k) authorizes the use of foreign currencies to carry out programs to control rodents, insects, weeds, and other pests.

SALES OF U.S.-OWNED FOREIGN CURRENCIES TO PRIVATE AMERICAN CITIZENS

Section 104(j) authorizes sales of currencies determined to be in excess supply by the Secretary of the Treasury to U.S. citizens and nonprofit organizations for travel and other purposes.

In 1974 these sales amounted to \$1.9 million. Total sales since the program was inaugurated in 1963 have amounted to \$23.4 million.

In most countries, including all of Europe and Latin America, the United States spends its foreign currency holdings for official purposes relatively quickly. Sales of these currencies to private citizens and nonprofit organizations would not benefit the U.S. balance of payments, since the depletion of limited currency stocks would force the U.S. Government to spend dollars to meet local expenses.

In excess and near-excess currency countries, however, where U.S.-owned currency exceeds anticipated U.S. Government needs, arrangements have been made to sell limited amounts to Americans. In 1974 such sales were authorized in the following countries: Egypt, Guinea, India, Morocco, Pakistan, and Tunisia.

In all countries, payment for local currencies may be in the form of a personal check, a traveler's check, or U.S. currency. In all countries but Tunisia, American tourists and other private citizens can purchase local currency through U.S. Embassies and Consulates. These sales are governed by the official rate of exchange, and there are no commercial bank fees. In Tunisia, however, strict regulations require the Tunisian Central Bank to handle the sales and to charge a small fee. Americans exchanging dollars there must specifically ask for dinars held by the U.S. Government.

The Treasury Department has written a brochure listing the addresses of U.S. diplomatic missions where these purchases can be made. The brochure is available at all U.S. passport offices, as well as at travel agencies and on international air and shipping lines. A separate State Department brochure, entitled "You and Your Passport", also describes local currency purchase procedures.

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 when the U.S.-owned foreign currencies are in excess supply.

A currency is declared excess by the Secretary of the Treasury whenever U.S. Government holdings of the currency exceed normal U.S. expenditure requirements in that 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, 1974, that the currencies of seven countries were in excess. They were Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia.

The final proviso of section 104 requires a report on currency uses. Sales of these foreign currencies to regular and special foreign currency appropriations in the seven countries for fiscal year 1974 are shown below.

The types of activities financed by these appropriations have been described in this annual report. Details of agency funding levels have been presented in the appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1976.

SALES FOR DOLLARS OF EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCIES UNDER REGULAR AND SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY APPROPRIATIONS

	(Million dollar equivalent)		
	Regular	Fiscal year 1974	
		Special	Total
Country:			
Burma.....	0.4	0.5	0.9
Egypt.....	.4	6.9	7.3
Guinea.....	.4	.1	.5
India.....	26.6	15.6	42.2
Pakistan.....	8.0	3.3	11.3
Poland.....	6.9	9.5	16.4
Tunisia.....	4.5	2.8	7.3
Total.....	47.2	38.7	85.9

TITLE II. FOREIGN DONATIONS

For the twentieth successive year the United States donated food to friendly countries and needy peoples around the world under the authority of title II, Public Law 480. These food donations supported mother and child feeding activities; school feeding projects; food-for-work; and emergency efforts to alleviate the sufferings of victims of natural and man-made disasters.

Regular title II programs reflect increasing concern about nutrition. Priority recipients are malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers in those countries which have developed national nutrition programs, using indigenous materials and administrative resources and foreign aid. The role of foreign aid, including title II foods, in these national nutrition programs is significant, but of gradually diminishing importance as countries increase their own activities in this area.

The Agency for International Development (AID) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) continue to share responsibility for administration of the title II program. The USDA determines the types, quantities, and values of commodities available and AID administers program operations.

Title II program activities are carried out by a variety of program sponsors. The "cooperating sponsors" propose programs and have responsibility for implementing them. There are three types of "cooperating sponsors": (1) nonprofit U.S. voluntary agencies, such as Catholic Relief Service and CARE, and intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); (2) friendly governments operating under bilateral agreements with the United States; and (3) the World Food Program, a multilateral organization associated with the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The United States' 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 specific requests by governments of recipient countries;

- cooperation and coordination with the representatives of United Nations agencies regarding proposals for multilateral food commodity assistance in their countries of assignment;

- analysis of and comment on all proposals for food grant assistance as they relate to the host country's development objectives and implementation strategy; and

- monitoring of all voluntary agency and government-to-government programs.

The responsibility for approval of title II program proposals is a function of the Public Law 480 Interagency Staff Committee in Washington. The title II subcommittee of the Interagency Staff Committee reviews program proposals prepared by AID and recommends implementation of these programs. The Interagency Staff Committee reviews recommendations of the subcommittee and makes final approval. In fiscal year 1974 nonprofit voluntary agencies participated more in the planning, programing, and review process. This was encouraged to make better use of the initiative and capability of these voluntary agencies in devising and administering humanitarian activities overseas.

TITLE II SHIPMENTS

Title II commodities were shipped to 88 countries, territories, and dependencies in fiscal year 1974. The total volume of these shipments was 1.36 million metric tons—about 66 percent of the 2.07 million metric tons shipped in fiscal year 1973.

The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) cost in fiscal year 1974 of title II commodities and shipping, including ocean freight and some inland freight charges, was \$384.4 million. About \$101.5 million of this amount was required to pay shipping costs. The CCC cost of title II commodities in fiscal year 1974 was \$282.9 million, including about \$86.7 million for special emergencies. This was approximately 98 percent of the fiscal year 1973 CCC commodity cost of \$290 million. The sharp decline in tonnage of commodities, without an accompanying decline in dollar value, is a clear indication of the sharp rise in prices

experienced in 1974. The CCC value of all commodities made available for overseas donation programs since the enactment of Public Law 480 in 1954 through fiscal year 1974 totaled \$6,681 million.

The volume and value of title II shipments in fiscal year 1974, as compared with fiscal year 1973, by major geographic areas were as follows:

[Dollar amounts in millions; fiscal years]

	Value		Volume in millions of pounds	
	1974	1973	1974	1973
Africa.....	\$106.4	\$37.8	1,418.6	639.0
Europe.....	.4	.3	2.3	2.2
Near East/South Asia.....	106.1	161.6	1,030.6	2,812.7
East Asia.....	31.3	44.7	265.3	624.5
Latin America.....	38.7	45.5	285.4	484.8
Total.....	282.9	289.9	3,002.2	4,563.2

These figures indicate a partial shift in title II emergency support from South Asia to Africa. In fiscal year 1973 major programs were carried out in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India to support victims of natural and man-made disasters. In fiscal year 1974 additional support was given to victims of the droughts in the Sahelian area of west Africa, in Ethiopia, and certain other areas of east Africa.

In fiscal year 1974 wheat and wheat product shipments constituted approximately 48 percent of the total quantity of commodities shipped under title II—a substantial decline from the 70 percent share wheat and wheat products had in a larger total program in fiscal year 1973. In contrast, sorghum and sorghum product shipments made up 28 percent of the fiscal year 1974 shipments, up from 6 percent of the fiscal year 1973 total. This increase reflects both the availability situation in the United States and the preference for sorghum in the Sahel area of Africa. Corn and corn products remained constant with a 14 percent share of both fiscal years shipments. The share of vegetable oil decreased from 5.5 percent to 4 percent in the same period.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS—1974

International commercial demand for U.S. agricultural commodities continued to increase in fiscal year 1974. At the same time, drought and other adverse weather conditions in the broad, disaster-affected tropical zone around the world, and to a lesser extent in the United States, caused reductions in the market availabilities of foodgrains in those countries. Sharply increased price levels resulted from these factors. These developments, plus the constraints of U.S. commodity availabilities and budgetary restrictions, forced a complete reprogramming of the title II effort in September 1973. All title II program proposals were rigidly screened to eliminate or cut back lower priority activities and to assure that the remaining projects adhered to the strict guidelines established earlier to improve program performance.

This reprogramming effort produced some changes in the quantities and types of commodities shipped in 1974. Shipments of wheat and wheat products (flour, bulgur, and wheat-soy-blend (WSB)) totaled 1,449 million pounds in fiscal year 1974, 45 percent of the 3.2 billion pounds of such products exported for donation programs in fiscal year 1973. Shipments of corn and corn products (cornmeal, corn-soya-milk (CSM), and corn-soya-blend (CSB)) totaled 578 million pounds in fiscal year 1974, or 89 percent of the 648 million pounds shipped the previous fiscal year. Similarly, shipments of rolled oats decreased from 60 million pounds in fiscal year 1973 to only 14.7 million pounds in fiscal year 1974. Vegetable oil shipments totaled 118 million pounds in fiscal 1974; this was half the quantity shipped in fiscal 1973. No rice or nonfat dry milk was included in fiscal year 1974 programs, while 72.5 and 56.6 million pounds respectively were shipped the year before.

On the other hand, the volume of shipments of some commodities increased. Shipments of grain sorghum and soy fortified sorghum grits (SFSG), a new product introduced in 1973, were 840 million pounds in fiscal year 1974—more

than three times the 1973 level of 263 million pounds. Trial shipments of a new product, whey soy drink mix, were also begun in fiscal year 1974. The amount of soy flour shipped under title II increased in 1974, but was still small. Most of the soy flour was used in the new program effort of assisting developing countries to manufacture their own blended weaning foods, based on indigenous raw materials to the extent possible, in the context of their own national nutrition policies. Whey soy drink and soy flour will compliment blended and fortified foods in meeting the needs of child feeding programs which previously depended on milk as their source of protein.

In fiscal year 1974 55.5 million recipients were included in approved title II overseas food donation programs—31.4 million less than were reached in fiscal year 1973. This decline in recipients resulted from reduced commodity availabilities and improvement in conditions in South Asia. The number of recipients by type of program sponsor were as follows:

[In fiscal years]

	Recipients (millions)		Percent of total recipients	
	1974	1973	1974	1973
U.S. voluntary agencies/international organizations.....	35.8	49.6	65	57
Government-to-government.....	11.6	26.9	21	31
World food program.....	8.0	10.4	14	12
Total.....	55.5	86.9	100	100

The value of the commodities made available, including those for emergency relief, by type of program sponsor were as follows:

[Dollar amounts in millions; fiscal years]

	Amount		Percent	
	1974	1973	1974	1973
U.S. voluntary agencies/international organizations.....	\$140.1	\$172.1	49	59
Government-to-government.....	87.7	80.7	31	28
World food program.....	55.1	37.2	20	13
Total.....	282.9	289.9	100	100

This table shows considerable differences between the 2 years in the value of commodities provided for each type of program sponsor. The value of commodities made available for voluntary agency and international organization programs was only 49 percent of the value of all commodities shipped for 1974 programs, while in 1973 the comparable proportion was 59 percent. In 1973 commodities supplied to the World Food Program were valued at \$37.2 million. This was far below the normal commitment of the U.S. biennial pledge to the World Food Program; the \$55.1 million worth of commodities supplied in fiscal year 1974 was more in keeping with the level to be expected under the pledge. The relatively high value of commodities supplied for programs under bilateral government-to-government arrangements in 1974 reflects the fact that the majority of title II aid supplied in the Sahelian region of Africa was in the government-to-government category.

A significant comparison can be made from the two tables shown above. Although the U.S. voluntary agencies and international organizations, principally UNICEF and UNRWA, had a declining share of total commodity shipments between 1973 and 1974, those same agencies supplied an increasing share of all recipients—rising from 57 percent in 1973 to 65 percent in 1974. This reflects the fact that most recipients in the voluntary agency and international organization programs are in child feeding categories, including maternal-child health and school feeding, wherein nutritional supplements are provided to children and pregnant and lactating mothers. On the other hand, in government-to-government and World Food Program projects many of the recipients are in the food-for-work or emergency disaster categories, and much larger rations are supplied to meet the requirements of families. As part of the reprogramming effort of September 1973, the voluntary agencies and international organiza-

tions cut back low priority programs, which resulted in more efficient and effective distribution of limited resources to the maximum number of needy recipients. This is reflected in their ability to supply an increasing share of the recipients.

Other comparisons regarding changes in the distribution within program categories of recipients over time do not reveal such clear trends. Strong efforts were made to implement the title II program's policy of giving highest priority to maternal-child health feeding programs, followed by food-for-work activities and then by school feeding programs. The pressure in September 1973 to reduce programs produced some difficulties for the voluntary agencies. For years they had operated school feeding programs in many countries in which strong commitments to these programs had been built up. Now it was necessary to phase over the school feeding programs to the host governments and concentrate efforts on building up food-for-work development projects and increasing the more difficult to manage maternal-child health activities. Simultaneously, there was an effort within the maternal-child health category to move out of the family feeding type of activity into the more efficient targeted mother/child feeding type of activity. Although the original intention was that the level of maternal-child health recipients should not decline as overall total programs were cut back in September 1973, the working of both the reform movement within the maternal-child health category and the strong support to more traditional programs given by individual country missions results in reduction in the number of maternal-child health recipients. However, the greatest reduction was in the school feeding category.

The following is a comparison of the number of recipients by program category:

[Millions of recipients; fiscal years]

	Voluntary agencies		Government-to-government		World food program		Total	
	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
Maternal-child health.....	8.6	10.5	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.6	12.2	14.4
School feeding.....	19.8	26.5	6.2	8.1	1.1	2.0	27.0	36.6
Other child feeding.....	.9	1.2	(n)	-----	(n)	-----	1.0	1.2
Food-for-work.....	4.2	3.9	1.1	3.0	3.5	4.0	8.8	11.0
Welfare.....	.2	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	.2	.3
Regular program total.....	33.7	42.4	8.5	12.3	6.9	8.6	49.2	63.5
Emergency.....	2.1	7.2	3.1	14.6	1.1	1.8	6.3	23.4
Total.....	35.8	49.6	11.6	26.9	8.0	10.4	55.5	86.9

In fiscal year 1974, 25 percent of all regular program recipients (this excludes emergency recipients) were in the first priority maternal-child health category, compared to 23 percent in fiscal year 1973. Similarly, the second priority food-for-work recipients moved up from 17 percent of all fiscal year 1973 regular program recipients to 18 percent of all fiscal year 1974 regular program recipients. On the other hand, in the lower priority school feeding recipient category, the percentage dropped from 58 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal year 1973 to 55 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal year 1974.

Emergency recipients totaled 23.4 million in fiscal year 1973 and only 6.3 million in fiscal year 1974. The recipients of disaster relief in 1973 were in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan; in 1974 the recipients were in the Sahelian area of west Africa and Ethiopia in east Africa where statistics are less reliable. The cost of title II commodities supplied to meet the requirements of special emergency programs in fiscal year 1974 was \$86.7 million, compared to \$102 million in fiscal year 1973.

NEW PRODUCTS

In 1974, progress continued in the development of high protein foods for use in the overseas donation program.

A new beverage type food was developed for distribution in the maternal-child feeding programs. The new food, whey soy drink mix (WSDM), was developed as a joint project of the Office of Food for Peace and the Office of Nutrition in AID, the Department of Agriculture, and private industry.

Whey soy drink mix is a formulated food designed to be mixed with potable water to form a nutritious beverage for infants and young children. It consists of 41.3 percent sweet whey; 36.5 percent soy flour; 9.0 percent corn solid; 12.2 percent soybean oil; and 1.0 percent vitamins and minerals.

An 8-ounce serving, which is the daily ration recommended by AID for supplemental feeding programs, provides approximately 7 grams of protein and 160 calories or nearly 28 percent of the minimum daily protein requirement and 15 percent of the calorie requirement of a small child.

In 1974, the first year of utilization, whey soy drink mix was programed for 10 countries and 3.8 million pounds of WSDM were shipped overseas.

FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT

CHILD FEEDING

Colombia

The child feeding program, operated in cooperation with CARE and CRS, was predominantly a school feeding operation prior to 1974. In 1974, AID, the U.S. voluntary agencies and the Government of Colombia decided to redirect the program to emphasize nutritional assistance to the nutritionally more vulnerable preschool age group. The importance of providing this assistance to preschool children is illustrated by the fact that deaths among Colombian children which can be attributed to malnutrition average 40,000 per year. According to a study made by the Colombian National Planning Department, at least 25 percent of all deaths among children under 5 years of age are caused by malnutrition. Of all children in the preschool age group, more than two-thirds suffer to some degree from malnutrition resulting from a consumption deficit in proteins and calories.

During 1974 CARE and CRS were provided title II food commodities to assist 1,028,000 beneficiaries. Of these 748,000 were preschool children and pregnant or lactating mothers. The other 280,000 were needy children enrolled in elementary schools. The commodities programed for this child feeding effort amounted to approximately 54.9 million pounds valued at about \$6.3 million.

The Government of Colombia is gradually increasing its resource commitments to the feeding program and has demonstrated a real interest in improving nutrition throughout the country. New, locally produced, high protein blended foods are being developed, and it is anticipated that title II inputs will be replaced with Colombian inputs within the next 2 to 3 years.

Morocco

During 1974 some 95,000 pregnant or lactating women and their children participated in the maternal-child health programs sponsored in Morocco by Catholic Relief Service.

The Ministry of Health established a new nutrition policy giving high priority to the maternal-child health program. Previously, emphasis had been placed on curative treatment. The new policy is broader in scope and places increased emphasis on nutrition education and prevention measures. The Government of Morocco established 150 centers throughout the country for the distribution of food supplements and to provide nutrition education. CRS and the Government of Morocco plan to expand this program during the next few years. Such expansion will involve the training of personnel and establishing additional centers throughout the country.

Lesotho

In a combined effort to improve the health of pregnant and lactating women and their small children, CRS, World Food Program (WFP), and the Government of Lesotho have developed a maternal-child health program reaching nearly 120,000 underprivileged recipients in fiscal year 1974.

The program includes (1) education of mothers in care and proper feeding of their children; (2) a monthly assessment of each participating child's health and weight through evaluation of standard weight charts; and (3) a regular public health campaign designed to educate the adult recipients about the harmful effects of childhood diseases and parasites.

Title II commodities used in this program are bulgur and vegetable oil. The World Food Program makes available nonfat dry milk. This commodity package forms a well-balanced dietary supplement for the recipients and is highly valued by them.

Haiti

Of the countries in the world listed by the United Nations as those most seriously affected by the energy and economic crisis, only four are in Latin America—El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, and Honduras.

The need for humanitarian and other assistance to Haiti is illustrated by certain basic statistics. Life expectancy is 47 years, the lowest in Latin America; infant deaths per 1,000 live births is 130, the highest in Latin America; only 10 percent of the population is literate, the lowest literacy rate in Latin America; and per capita annual GNP is \$113, again the lowest in Latin America.

The distribution of food to vulnerable malnourished children is now one of the most important elements of U.S. Government assistance to the people of Haiti. The child feeding programs are managed by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and Church World Service in conjunction with the Haitian Ministries of Health, Education and Rural Affairs. The Haitian Government furnishes technical personnel and financial support.

Approximately 194,000 preschool age children, lactating or pregnant women and needy elementary school children received benefits from this child feeding effort in 1974.

Philippines

In 1974 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 for 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 home and school gardens, and research including the development of a weaning food based on local produce.

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

To reach the malnourished preschool children, their mothers are given special instruction in the preparation of supplemental foods, including title II commodities. Title II blended foods, such as wheat-soya blend and corn-soya 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 other related official entities. In addition, the Nutrition Center of the Philippines was founded in July 1974 with an information, education, and communication role.

Program development assistance has been supplied by an AID-funded contract with Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Virginia State University. These child feeding activities in 1974 reached approximately 1.7 million children and pregnant and nursing mothers. About 31,000 metric tons of title II commodities having a value of approximately \$8 million were supplied under the Food for Peace program to support these efforts in 1974.

Sri Lanka

During 1974 CARE continued to administer a feeding program in conjunction with the Ministry of Health of Sri Lanka designed to provide a nutritional supplement to over 200,000 preschool children. This program provided each child a ration of approximately 10 grams of protein and 80 calories daily. This is about 50 percent of the preschool child's protein requirement as well as a significant calorie supplement.

An interesting aspect of this program is the development of a blended weaning food called "Thriposha." The formula for "Thriposha" was developed by the Ministry of Health of the Government of Sri Lanka and CARE, using substantially Public Law 480 commodities, specifically WSB. While the present formula uses both imported and indigenous commodities, plans call for the eventual use of all indigenous ingredients in its manufacture. The product is now being evaluated to determine its nutritional benefits and is undergoing a pilot marketing test. Future development of "Thriposha" will be guided by these activities.

FOOD-FOR-WORK

Bolivia

In 1974 the Governments of Bolivia and the United States arrived at an agreement involving joint support of an important Community Development Program.

Food for work programs in Bolivia are a governmental instrument for promoting development activities in rural areas of the country. A prime social goal of the Government of Bolivia, which AID shares, is to accelerate integration of the rural population into the modern economy. In addition to title II food-for-work commodities which totaled 1,000 tons valued at \$220,400 in 1974, AID supported the Ministry of Campesino Affairs' National Community Development Service (NCDS) with grant-funded technical assistance and two loans totaling nearly \$4 million. The title II component of the assistance program for the NCDS is integrally related to the overall assistance effort since food is provided to voluntary labor carrying out community development projects financed under the AID loans, and to village trainees for voluntary management of community programs sponsored by NCDS.

The following types of projects are included in the program: construction of irrigation canals, farm-to-market roads and bridges; land clearing and soil preparation; reforestation; river clean-up and dike construction; construction of schools, health centers, hospitals (milk bars) and latrines; self-help housing improvement and construction; and environmental sanitation and other community-oriented projects designed to attack the socio-economic problems of the campesinos.

Given the Government of Bolivia's demonstrated intention to maintain a significant community development service, coupled with its self-help undertakings, it is expected that the government-to-government food-for-work program will end in fiscal year 1976 to be replaced with a program for the rural population sponsored solely by Bolivian resources.

India

Title II commodities were made available to CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and a cooperative effort of Church World Services and Lutheran World Relief to continue food-for-work program activities in India. In total, over a million workers and their families benefited from the food rations provided through these programs in 1974.

Food-for-work programs emphasize projects that contribute to economic development through improved infrastructure or agricultural development. Some projects are also undertaken to provide rehabilitation after floods, drought or other natural disasters. The food-for-work projects are generally carried out by the voluntary agencies in conjunction with State Governments. The State Governments usually provide a matching grant of one rupee per man-day in cash or in kind and meet transportation and certain administrative costs.

Food-for-work efforts are receiving greater priority in the Indian Government as they complement a new national program to combat unemployment and underemployment in poverty-stricken rural areas.

EMERGENCY AND REFUGEE RELIEF

Bangladesh

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) continued to provide food supplements, including 10.9 million pounds of corn-soya blend and 2.6

million pounds of wheat-soya blend, to children and pregnant and nursing mothers in Bangladesh under an emergency program during 1974. This program had reached as many as 3 million recipients, many of them refugees, the previous fiscal year. The activity was phased out during fiscal year 1974, as the emergency nature of the rehabilitation problem diminished.

Central West Africa (Sahel)

The Sahel drought continued during fiscal year 1974, exacerbating the problems of refugees, nomads and others living in this area of west Africa. The lives of nearly 25 million people in Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, and Chad continued to be affected by critical food shortages. Herds of cattle which had normally been a source of food have been greatly reduced.

Multidonor studies, supported by field surveys conducted by U.S. Government representatives, provided a basis on which the U.S. Government supplied 340,392 metric tons of food to the Sahel in fiscal year 1974 for drought victims. Of this amount, 11,070 metric tons of fortified foods were donated through UNICEF for distribution to pregnant and lactating women and their small children at refugee camps and public health centers in the various countries.

The fiscal year 1974 food donations arrived at a crucial time to aid in forestalling starvation, particularly among the very old and very young. These commodities were transported by every possible route using every conceivable form of conveyance including camels for local distributions, truck convoys over the Sahara to Gao in Mali and airlifts by the U.S. Air Force in Chad, Mauritania, and Mali.

Egypt

In 1974 some 26 million pounds of title II wheat, flour and WSB and over 3 million pounds of vegetable oil were made available to Catholic Relief Services in Egypt to assist in a program of refugee feeding. This program, operated in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs, provided food supplements to about 500,000 persons for a period of 6 months. These refugees were people who were forced to leave their homes in the Suez Canal zone or in the Sinai because of the Middle East War.

Ethiopia

The drought which has affected nearly three-quarters of a million people in Ethiopia extends throughout the entire country and has put extreme pressure on Ethiopia's ability to help its people. The Ethiopian Government was forced to request food and other assistance from the world community when the full extent of the drought was finally determined.

Responding to the Government of Ethiopia's request for food assistance, the U.S. Government donated 35,000 metric tons of grain. This included 2,000 metric tons of fortified food for use by UNICEF in implementing a maternal-child health program conducted through clinics and health centers located throughout the country.

Philippines

Typhoon Vera and the floods that followed in December 1973 resulted in damage throughout the Philippines. In an emergency feeding program, Catholic Relief Service and the Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service distributed title II commodities to about 700,000 Filipinos made destitute by the typhoon and floods.

"Nutribuns," which contain soy fortified wheat flour, were distributed to disaster victims through Catholic Relief Service. Local bakeries throughout the Philippines were already geared to production of "nutribuns" as a part of the regular school feeding program. Thus local bakeries could produce for disaster victims in many areas, eliminating the need for long airlifts from Manila.

After the typhoon and floods, large food-for-work programs helped to rehabilitate farms, irrigation systems, and roads in the hardest hit provinces.

Pakistan

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 supplied for approved title II programs.

Under cooperative arrangements with voluntary agencies and the Government of Pakistan, the Pakistani rupee equivalent of \$384,000 was expended for support of title II programs in 1974. Examples of types of activities conducted with section 204 financing include the provision of storage facilities for title II commodities, nutrition education, study of dry and upland agriculture, road construction, voluntary agency management, skimming well research, a survey of the potential for tea and atta fortification, and a survey of nutritional deficiencies.

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 12 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 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, preferably in Least Developed Countries (LDC's) and Most Severely Affected Countries (MSA's). Programs are initiated by host governments and submitted to WFP headquarters in Rome for review and subsequent approval by members of the Intergovernmental Committee (IGC), a governing body of 24 member nations including the United States. If 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 70 countries were pledged to contribute to the organization's 1975-76 biennial target of \$440 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 1975-76 biennium, the United States pledged a maximum contribution of \$140 million (\$97 million in commodities, \$40 million for shipping the title II commodities, and \$3 million in cash) towards the WFP goal.

Resources from all donors made available to the program, since its inception through 1976, total \$1,566 million. Of this amount, \$1,106 million were in commodities and \$460 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 \$99 million worth of food grains made available to the program since 1967 by the signatories of the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Agreement.

From the beginning of the program through 1974, a total of 638 economic and social development projects have been approved in 95 countries at a cost of \$1,708 million. Most projects cover a period of 3 to 5 years. Therefore, the costs of projects approved through 1974 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—95 projects in 23 countries.

Near East and North Africa—129 projects in 11 countries.

West Africa—126 projects in 24 countries.

East Africa and Mediterranean—116 projects in 18 countries.

Asia and Far East—172 projects in 19 countries.

In addition, 191 emergency operations have been undertaken in 76 countries at a cost of \$153 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 in 1974. Approximately 37 percent of the shipments this year were made under title I and 63 percent under 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 agreement 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. An 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 PARTICIPATION WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT IN PROGRAMING TITLE II COMMODITIES, 1974

American Joint Jewish Distribution Committee, Inc., (AJJDC).
Church World Services (CWS).
Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE).
Catholic Relief Service (CRS).
Lutheran World Relief, Inc. (LWR).
Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service, Inc. (SAWS).

MULTILATERAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING WITH U.S. GOVERNMENT IN PROGRAMING TITLE II COMMODITIES, 1974

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

APPENDIX B

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Value by calendar year of Public Law 480 and total agricultural exports.

Table 2. Cumulative total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal years 1955-1974.

Table 3. Total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1974.

Table 4. Quantity by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1974.

Table 5. Value by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1974.

Table 6. Gross costs of financing Public Law 480 programs, by fiscal year, 1955 through first half of 1975.

Table 7. Cumulative quantities of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954-December 31, 1974.

Table 8. Cumulative value of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954-December 31, 1974.

Table 9. Title I cumulative quantities of commodities programed, by country and commodity groups, July 1, 1954-December 31, 1974.

Table 10. Title I cumulative value of commodities programed, by country and commodity group, July 1, 1954-December 31, 1974.

Table 11. Title I commodity quantities programed under agreements signed in calendar 1974, by country and commodity group.

Table 12. Title I commodity values programed under agreements signed in calendar 1974, by country and commodity group.

Table 13. Status of foreign currencies under title I local currency sales agreements, by country, as of June 30, 1974.

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Table 15. Title II commodity value of shipments, by type of program, fiscal year 1974.

Table 16. Title II recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974.

Table 17. Title II commodity quantities shipped, by country, sponsor, and commodity, fiscal year 1974.

Table 18. Title II cumulative amounts shipped, by country and type of program, July 1, 1954–June 30, 1974.

Table 19. Cumulative quantities exported under title III barter contracts, by commodity, July 1, 1954–December 31, 1974.

Table 20. Cumulative value of commodity exports under title III barter contracts, by country, July 1, 1954–December 31, 1974.

Table 21. Cumulative value of title III barter contracts, by purpose of procurement, July 1, 1954–December 31, 1974.

Table 22. Types of materials procured under title III barter contracts, by country, July 1, 1954–December 31, 1974.

Table 23. Cumulative value of goods and services received under title III barter contracts, by country, July 1, 1954–December 31, 1974.

Table 1.--Value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1974¹

(In millions of dollars)

Calendar year	Public Law 480					Total agricultural exports					Public Law 480 as percent of total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480	Mutual security (AID) ³	Total Government programs	Commercial sales ⁴	Total agricultural exports	
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	(5)	1,021	4,915	5,936	17
1970	276	490	129	126		1,021	612	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	4	542	118	91		755	113	868	16,812	17,680	4
1974 (preliminary)		488	132	140		760	37	797	21,197	21,994	3
July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1974	12,288	4,287	1,864	3,081	1,731	23,251	2,517	25,768	118,005	143,773	16

¹Export market value.

²Annual 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".

³Sales for foreign currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans.

⁴Commercial 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.

⁵Not available.

⁶Include 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 1973-74¹

(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
World	12,290.2	4,175.9	1,865.3	3,082.0	1,732.1	23,145.5	2,528.9	25,674.4	107,567.0	133,241.4
Greenland					(3)	(3)		(3)	.1	.1
Canada					3.3	3.3		3.3	11,689.5	11,692.8
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands					.1	.1		.1	.9	1.0
Mexico	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	2,291.3	2,369.5
Central America		1.6	10.0	78.7	7.6	97.9	10.3	108.2	1,124.3	1,232.5
Guatemala		1.0	2.0	22.3	4.4	29.7	8.7	38.4	216.4	254.8
Belize			.2	2.2	.1	2.5		2.5	39.6	42.1
El Salvador		.6	1.5	17.6	.8	20.5	.7	21.2	160.4	181.6
Honduras			.8	9.5	.3	10.6	.4	11.0	109.6	120.6
Nicaragua			2.8	9.6	.6	13.0	.1	13.1	109.9	123.0
Costa Rica			2.7	6.8	1.0	10.5	.4	10.9	152.2	163.1
Panama				10.7	.2	10.9		10.9	306.9	317.8
Canal Zone					.2	.2		.2	29.3	29.5
Caribbean		55.1	15.4	104.2	15.5	190.2	38.9	229.1	2,848.0	3,077.1
Bermuda					.1	.1		.1	130.9	131.0
Bahamas				.2	(3)	.2		.2	315.6	315.8
Cuba				5.1	5.5	10.6		10.6	839.0	849.6
Jamaica		1.3	7.8	13.4	2.0	24.5	.1	24.6	434.0	458.6
Haiti			2.8	18.1	6.4	27.3	.1	27.4	157.5	184.9
Dominican Republic		53.8	4.5	60.8	1.3	120.4	32.8	153.2	356.7	509.9
Leeward-Windward Islands			(3)	4.5	.1	4.6		4.6	58.6	63.2
Barbados			.2		(3)	.2		.2	51.7	51.9
Trinidad-Tobago			.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	245.3	252.4
Netherlands Antilles					(3)	(3)		(3)	232.5	232.5
French West Indies				1.1		1.1		1.1	26.2	27.3
South America	778.6	342.5	160.6	442.1	127.7	1,851.5	52.4	1,903.9	4,960.5	6,864.4
Colombia	60.2	149.8	17.5	106.3	15.4	249.2	7.3	256.5	515.0	771.5
Venezuela			1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7		21.7	1,904.6	1,926.3
Guyana		.8	1.4	1.2	(3)	3.4	(3)	3.4	83.5	86.9
Surinam			.4	.7	(3)	1.1		1.1	68.3	69.4
French Guiana				.1		.1		.1	2.4	2.5
Ecuador	10.8	20.1	1.5	24.8	.4	57.6	.1	57.7	185.5	243.2
Peru	38.3	1.8	28.9	36.0	33.0	138.0	.1	138.1	602.5	740.6

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1973-74--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		All
	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	
Bolivia	34.0	38.6	13.6	20.0	7.9	114.1	28.3	142.4	61.6	204.0
Chile	81.8	57.7	11.0	85.4	4.4	240.3	11.8	252.1	395.7	647.8
Brazil	474.2	132.4	83.3	132.8	63.4	886.1	2.7	888.8	908.4	1,797.2
Paraguay	14.8	10.5	.7	10.3	(3)	36.3	.1	36.4	3.2	39.6
Uruguay	34.6	30.8	1.0	5.9	1.4	73.7		73.7	47.4	121.1
Argentina	29.9				(3)	29.9	2.0	31.9	182.4	214.3
Other South America									(3)	(3)
Europe	1,984.0	368.0	131.1	693.6	1,067.9	4,244.6	1,056.4	5,301.0	50,532.7	55,833.7
Iceland ⁴	15.9	9.4			(3)	25.3	1.5	26.8	32.6	59.4
Sweden					14.5	14.5		14.5	984.9	999.4
Norway					29.0	29.0		30.8	825.0	855.8
Finland ⁴	41.2			1.4	7.8	50.4	1.8	52.2	242.8	295.0
Denmark					10.7	10.7	3.5	14.2	1,446.0	1,460.2
United Kingdom ⁴	48.1			.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	8,360.8	8,891.7
Ireland					43.3	43.3		43.3	449.9	493.2
Netherlands ⁴	.2				143.3	143.5	11.6	155.1	9,224.6	9,379.7
Belgium-Luxembourg ⁴				.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	2,865.8	2,988.0
France ⁴	35.6			5.3	63.4	104.3	244.1	348.4	2,725.4	3,073.8
West Germany ⁴	1.2		2.4	63.7	147.6	214.9	136.0	350.9	9,316.3	9,667.2
East Germany			.5			.5		.5	214.1	214.6
Austria	39.5		12.6	15.8	59.0	126.9	14.0	140.9	201.8	342.7
Czechoslovakia			1.3			1.3		1.3	258.6	259.9
Hungary			8.5			8.5		8.5	159.1	167.6
Switzerland ^{4 5}					3.3	3.3		3.3	1,434.1	1,437.4
Estonia									15.5	15.5
Latvia										
Lithuania										
Poland	498.2			60.3	9.1	567.6		567.6	1,027.5	1,595.1
USSR									1,826.5	1,826.5
Azores					.3	.3		.3	6.4	6.7
Spain ⁵	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	2,674.7	3,486.4
Portugal	6.3	50.4			9.2	105.1	2.4	107.5	506.1	613.6
Gibraltar									1.3	1.3
Malta-Gozo ⁶			.8	2.6		3.4		3.4	11.5	14.9
Malto-Gozo-Cyprus ⁶			5.2	2.5	2.4	10.1		10.1	7.7	17.8
Italy ⁴	140.0		59.0	173.1	34.2	406.3	109.1	515.4	4,346.9	4,862.3
Trieste ⁷				4.6	1.4	6.0		6.0	13.9	19.9
Yugoslavia ⁴	572.0	275.9	28.3	124.7	19.6	1,020.5	79.5	1,100.0	617.6	1,717.6
Albania									.7	.7
Greece	118.8	25.2	1.4	86.9	12.7	245.0	82.3	327.3	432.6	759.9
Romania			7.9			7.9		7.9	273.4	281.3
Bulgaria									28.6	28.6

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1973-74¹--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security programs (AID)	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
Asia	8,418.5	3,096.3	825.4	1,274.6	413.9	14,028.7	1,258.2	15,286.9	29,309.5	44,596.4
Turkey	465.4	84.7	27.1	74.8	17.6	669.6	52.3	721.9	109.9	831.8
Cyprus ⁶	1.9		4.1	.4		6.4		6.4	43.4	49.8
Syrian Arab Republic	32.6	.4	14.7	2.4	7.3	57.4		57.4	46.5	103.9
Lebanon ⁴		12.5	13.4	2.2	4.5	32.6		32.6	268.6	301.2
Iraq		12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6		21.6	107.9	129.5
Iran	53.3	62.1	13.9	16.6	.7	146.6	2.2	148.8	497.8	646.6
Israel	313.4	283.1	.5	20.1	47.1	664.2	88.8	753.0	897.1	1,650.1
Jordan	5.9	16.7	35.8	17.5	1.7	77.6		77.6	99.1	176.7
Gaza Strip				13.4		13.4		13.4	8-13.1	.3
Kuwait					.1	.1		.1	79.3	79.4
Saudi Arabia					.8	.8		.8	404.0	404.8
Qatar ⁹									1.8	1.8
Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c.			6.2	.2	(3)	6.4		6.4	15.1	21.5
United Arab Emirates ⁹									6.9	6.9
Yemen Arab Republic ⁹			1.1	2.5		3.6		3.6	5.8	9.4
Yemen (Aden)			.1	.5	.1	.7		.7	20.8	21.5
Oman ⁹									1.5	1.5
Bahrain					(3)	(3)		(3)	24.3	24.3
Afghanistan	1.0	22.8	50.3	1.7		75.8	.5	76.3	8-16.1	60.2
India	3,870.5	408.4	103.7	559.3	74.6	5,016.5	115.2	5,131.7	677.1	5,808.8
Pakistan ⁴	1,237.0	280.4	82.8	41.2	.1	1,641.5	37.4	1,678.9	335.1	2,014.0
Nepal			6.3	(3)		6.3		6.3	8-3.5	2.8
Bangladesh ¹⁰		18.9	46.3			65.2	42.5	107.7	171.0	278.7
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	29.6	74.2	8.9	41.1	1.3	155.1	2.2	157.3	38.6	195.9
Burma ⁴	46.0			6.2		52.2		52.2	8-14.5	37.7
Thailand	4.1	12.6	(3)	5.3	4.5	26.5	.4	26.9	477.0	503.9
North Vietnam										
South Vietnam ⁴ 11	889.4	395.9	116.6	35.0	(3)	1,436.9	97.5	1,534.4	84.2	1,618.6
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia ⁴ 11			2.6	25.6		28.2	36.9	65.1	19.0	84.1
Laos ¹¹			8.1	3.6	.1	11.8	6.5	18.3	8-.9	17.4
Khmer Republic (Cambodia) ¹¹	9.0	197.1	(3)	.1	.1	206.3	10.1	216.4	8-61.2	155.2
Federal of Malaya ¹²			1.7	9.5	1.1	12.3		12.3	175.1	187.4
Malaysia ¹²				1.5	.1	1.6		1.6	16.6	18.2
Singapore ⁴ 12			.1	1.9	.1	2.1		2.1	199.7	201.8
Indonesia ⁴	274.3	623.8	36.9	32.6	1.7	969.3	26.1	995.4	138.4	1,133.8
Philippines	50.5	83.7	13.9	92.5	15.8	256.4	106.2	362.6	1,163.7	1,526.3
Macao				3.9		3.9		3.9	(3)	3.9
Southern-SE. Asia, n.e.c.				.2		.2		.2	.4	.6
Portuguese Asia				.4	.1	.5		.5	.7	1.2
Peoples Republic of China									1,018.5	1,018.5
Mongolia										
North Korea										
Korea, Republic of	750.3	454.1	177.2	127.9	6.2	1,515.7	339.9	1,855.6	1,677.6	3,533.2
Hong Kong ⁴			1.6	29.6	14.8	46.0		46.0	1,055.5	1,101.5
Republic of China ⁴	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.4	16.1	394.9	267.4	662.3	1,639.6	2,301.9

Table 2 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1973-74¹--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
Japan ⁴	135.0		22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	17,690.7	18,083.5
Nansei Islands, n.e.c. ¹³		8.4	6.1	20.5	.8	35.8		35.8	210.5	246.3
Australia and Oceania			.3	1.4	8.7	10.4		10.4	1,008.3	1,018.7
Australia					8.4	8.4		8.4	740.9	749.3
Papua New Guinea									4.4	4.4
New Zealand					.3	.3		.3	169.8	170.1
Western Samoa									.5	.5
British Pacific Islands			.1	1.4		1.5		1.5	9.7	11.2
French Pacific Islands									40.5	40.5
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands									41.4	41.4
Other Pacific Islands, n.e.c.			.2			.2		.2	1.1	1.3
Africa	1,084.5	312.4	454.2	455.1	67.7	2,373.9	110.9	2,484.8	3,152.0	5,636.8
Morocco	65.7	89.2	88.6	113.1	4.0	360.6	68.8	429.4	258.5	687.9
Algeria		11.3	41.3	59.0	1.8	113.4	(3)	113.4	411.2	524.6
Tunisia	88.8	77.3	103.7	25.0	1.4	296.2	9.3	305.5	71.3	376.8
Libya			13.2	5.3	(3)	18.5	.2	18.7	55.5	74.2
Egypt	757.7	12.7	12.6	116.4	12.3	911.7	10.3	922.0	703.8	1,625.8
Sudan	24.0	4.1	2.3	2.7	.2	33.3	(3)	33.3	56.6	89.9
Canary Islands		1.3		(3)	14.0	15.3		15.3	104.2	119.5
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.									6.7	6.7
Equatorial Guinea ¹⁴									(3)	(3)
Mauritania ¹⁵			9.4	.3		9.7		9.7	8-6.9	2.8
Federal Republic of Cameroon			.4	.9	.1	1.4	(3)	1.4	18.4	19.8
French Equatorial Africa			(3)	.1		.1		.1	.7	.8
Senegal			11.1	10.1		21.2	(3)	21.2	36.6	57.8
Mali ¹⁶			14.6	.2		14.8		14.8	8-1.1	13.7
Guinea ¹⁵	13.3	23.0	2.0	.1		38.4	.9	39.3	1.9	41.2
Sierra Leone ¹⁷		2.5	.3	9.2		12.0		12.0	28.6	40.6
Ivory Coast ¹⁵	1.6	5.1	2.9	.2		9.8	(3)	9.8	12.0	21.8
Ghana	34.2	29.8	3.3	12.7	4.7	84.7	3.6	88.3	126.5	214.8
The Gambia ¹⁸			2.0	1.1		3.1		3.1	(3)	3.1
Niger ¹⁶			17.3			17.3		17.3	.1	17.4
Togo ¹⁵			1.2	2.9		4.1	(3)	4.1	3.9	8.0
Nigeria			24.8	13.7	3.0	41.5	.2	41.7	283.8	325.5
Central African Republic ¹⁹			.8	(3)		.8		.8	8-.2	.6
Gabon ¹⁹			.3	(3)		.3		.3	1.4	1.7
Chad ²⁰			5.0			5.0		5.0	8-1.7	3.3
Western Africa, n.e.c. ¹⁶	20.0		12.0	8.3	2.4	42.7	7.0	49.7	12.8	62.5
British West Africa				1.6	.1	1.7		1.7	5.1	6.8
Madeira Islands					.2	.2		.2	9.5	9.7

Table 2 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1973-74--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Total Public Law 480	Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		All
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Under specified Government programs			Outside specified Government programs		
Upper Volta ¹⁶			8.4	2.1			10.5		10.5	8-2.6	7.9
Dahomey ¹⁶			.5	.1			.6		.6	6.6	7.2
Angola						(3)	(3)		(3)	43.2	43.2
Congo (Brazzaville) ²⁰			1.4				1.4		1.4	.5	1.9
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.						.1	.1		.1	11.0	11.1
Liberia		4.3	.6	3.9	.3		9.1	(3)	9.1	131.5	140.6
Zaire	78.4	31.2	10.2	19.4	3.2		142.4	2.2	144.6	82.1	226.7
Burundi ²¹			.6	.4			1.0		1.0	.3	1.3
Burundi and Rwanda ²¹			1.9	2.6			4.5		4.5	8-.5	4.0
Rwanda ²¹				1.0			1.0		1.0	.1	1.1
Somali Republic		.5	2.5	.7			3.7		3.7	8.9	12.6
Ethiopia	.8	6.0	17.2	3.1	.4		27.5	2.4	29.9	15.2	45.1
Afars-Issas				.4	.2		.6		.6	5.3	5.9
Uganda ²²			.8	.2			1.0	.2	1.2	3.4	4.6
Kenya ²²		11.8	2.7	6.0			20.5		20.5	23.8	44.3
Seychelles-Dependencies				.5			.5		.5	.1	.6
Tanzania ²²			2.4	16.2			18.6		18.6	25.8	44.4
Mauritius-Dependencies			6.9	.4	(3)		7.3		7.3	7.3	14.6
British East Africa			9.2	2.6			11.8	3.7	15.5	8.0	23.5
Mozambique					4.6		4.6		4.6	11.7	16.3
Malagasy Republic			.5	4.3			4.8		4.8	14.4	19.2
French Indian Ocean Areas ²³										6.2	6.2
Republic of South Africa			3.9	.7	13.3		17.9		17.9	519.8	537.7
Botswana ²⁴			2.9				2.9		2.9	8-.5	2.4
Zambia ²⁵			.4	.1			.5		.5	13.7	14.2
Swaziland ²⁴			.6				.6		.6	8-.2	.4
Rhodesia ²⁵										1.9	1.9
Malawi ²⁵			.3	.5			.8		.8	.6	1.4
Southern Africa, n.e.c. ²⁴			7.1	3.1			10.2		10.2	8-2.6	7.6
Lesotho ²⁴			3.2	3.1			6.3		6.3	8-.7	5.6
Rhodesia-Nyassaland				(3)	.5		.5		.5	6.3	6.8
Unidentified Africa		2.3					2.3	2.1	4.4	8-4.4	
French West Africa ¹⁶			.9	.8	.9		2.6	(3)	2.6	16.6	19.2
Destination Unknown			266.7				266.7	1.8	268.5	649.9	918.4

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

²Exports 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."

³Less than \$50,000.

⁴Under 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.

⁵Wheat 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.

⁶Malta, Gozo, Cyprus through 1955-62.

⁷Included in Italy 1966-74.

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

Table 2 .--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1973-74¹--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						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	Mutual security programs (AID)	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All

⁹Included in Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c., 1955-72.

¹⁰Included in Pakistan, 1955-72.

¹¹Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 1955-58, separately classified 1959-74.

¹²British Malaya 1955-58, Federal of Malaya 1964-66.

¹³Included in Japan beginning 1973.

¹⁴Spanish Africa, n.e.c. 1955-71.

¹⁵French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-64.

¹⁶French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-71.

¹⁷British West Africa 1955-64.

¹⁸British West Africa 1955-66.

¹⁹Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64.

²⁰Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1965-71.

²¹Zaire 1955-64, Burundi and Rwanda 1965-71.

²²British East Africa 1955-64.

²³Included in Malagasy Republic 1955-71.

²⁴Republic of South Africa 1955-67, Southern Africa, n.e.c. 1968-71.

²⁵Rhodesia-Nyasaland 1955-63.

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 1974

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual Security (AID) programs ⁵	Total agricultural exports		All
	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	
World ⁷	14	573,434	146,267	143,467		863,182	75,928	939,110	20,383,441	21,322,551
Greenland										
Canada									1,194,805	1,194,805
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands									85	85
Mexico									610,268	610,268
Central America			2,019	4,639		6,658	66	6,724	151,752	158,476
Guatemala			7	1,161		1,168	66	1,234	26,728	27,962
Belize				40		40		40	3,831	3,871
El Salvador			89	1,178		1,267		1,267	27,395	28,662
Honduras			374	769		1,143		1,143	14,292	15,435
Nicaragua			1,389	519		1,908		1,908	17,468	19,376
Costa Rica			160	336		496		496	24,370	24,866
Panama				636		636		636	37,668	38,304
Canal Zone										
Caribbean		519	924	6,236		7,679	8-7	7,672	351,450	359,122
Bermuda									14,870	14,870
Bahamas									42,559	42,559
Cuba										
Jamaica		519	809	82		1,410		1,410	80,022	81,432
Haiti			61	1,884		1,945		1,945	21,265	23,210
Dominican Republic			29	4,130		4,159	8-7	4,152	103,461	107,613
Leeward-Windward Islands			5	140		145		145	9,429	9,574
Barbados			20			20		20	7,701	7,721
Trinidad-Tobago									40,687	40,687
Netherlands Antilles									28,282	28,282
French West Indies									3,174	3,174
South America		21,043	6,287	17,758		45,088	26	45,114	1,233,919	1,279,033
Colombia		6,971	1,723	5,006		13,700	15	13,715	140,265	153,980
Venezuela									247,476	247,476
Guyana			150			150		150	14,178	14,328
Surinam									10,037	10,037
French Guiana									190	190

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 1974--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480					Total 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			Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Ecuador		1,335		3,277		4,612		4,612	49,113	53,725
Peru			731	2,546		3,277		3,277	151,567	154,844
Bolivia		12,737	142	1,686		14,565	11	14,576	4,260	18,836
Chile				3,187		3,187		3,187	151,858	155,045
Brazil			3,402	2,050		5,452		5,452	363,965	369,417
Paraguay			139			139		139	551	690
Uruguay				6		6		6	3,209	3,215
Argentina									97,250	97,250
Other South America										
Europe		10,032		403		10,435		10,435	7,942,681	7,953,116
Iceland									5,025	5,025
Sweden									85,902	85,902
Norway									124,426	124,426
Finland									27,537	27,537
Denmark									133,064	133,064
United Kingdom									683,578	683,578
Ireland									34,725	34,725
Netherlands									1,473,196	1,473,196
Belgium-Luxembourg									255,173	255,173
France									442,904	442,904
West Germany									1,540,680	1,540,680
East Germany									31,229	31,229
Austria									18,282	18,282
Czechoslovakia									48,396	48,396
Hungary									29,338	29,338
Switzerland									186,426	186,426
Estonia										
Latvia										
Lithuania										
Poland									306,177	306,177
USSR									513,911	513,911
Azores									677	677
Spain									643,716	643,716
Portugal		10,032				10,032		10,032	140,333	150,365
Gibraltar									89	89
Malta-Gozo									4,613	5,016
Italy				403		403		403	757,869	757,869
Yugoslavia									158,916	158,916
Albania									359	359
Greece									184,887	184,887
Romania									108,963	108,963
Bulgaria									2,290	2,290

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 1974--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
Asia	14	520,462	39,934	83,095		643,505	73,532	717,037	7,188,102	7,905,139
Turkey				3,720		3,720		3,720	69,284	73,004
Cyprus			664			664		664	16,197	16,861
Syrian Arab Republic									1,818	1,818
Lebanon			2,667			2,667		2,667	54,400	57,067
Iraq									63,269	63,269
Iran									183,260	183,260
Israel		29,124		965		30,089	888	30,977	221,665	252,642
Jordan		7,087	830	295		8,212		8,212	5,641	13,853
Gaza Strip				2,090		2,090		2,090	9-2,090	
Kuwait									9,012	9,012
Saudi Arabia									91,671	91,671
Qatar									1,562	1,562
Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c.										
United Arab Emirates									5,407	5,407
Yemen Arab Republic			1,076	1,394		2,470		2,470	5,167	7,637
Yemen (Aden)									4,584	4,584
Oman									1,485	1,485
Bahrain									3,187	3,187
Afghanistan			43			43	2	45	314	359
India			5,604	61,049		66,653		66,653	244,932	311,585
Pakistan		30,242	7,030	277		37,549	4,791	42,340	127,611	169,951
Nepal			928			928		928	9-280	648
Bangladesh		18,901	1,298			20,199	23,472	43,671	122,953	166,624
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)		5,219		2,558		7,777		7,777	5,803	13,580
Burma									21	21
Thailand		9,823				9,823		9,823	82,030	91,853
North Vietnam										
South Vietnam		233,919	37	929		234,885	4,293	239,178	4,735	243,913
Laos			3,018	355		3,373	18	3,391	906	4,297
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)		168,174		15		168,189	1,276	169,465	9-58,614	110,851
Malaysia			23	61		84		84	31,213	31,297
Singapore			46	2		48		48	64,681	64,729
Indonesia		5,355	7,698	1,233		14,286	5,924	20,210	135,431	155,641
Philippines		6,892	3,536	8,152		18,580	19,704	38,284	125,800	164,084
Macao									19	19
Southern-SE. Asia, n.e.c.									101	101
Peoples Republic of China									851,523	851,523
Mongolia										
North Korea										
Korea, Republic of		5,726	5,436			11,162	13,164	24,326	635,512	659,838
Hong Kong									203,814	203,814
Republic of China	14					14		14	518,266	518,280
Japan									3,355,812	3,355,812

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 1974--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480					Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) programs ⁵	Total agricultural exports		All
	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			Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	
Australia and Oceania			59			59		59	127,880	127,939
Australia									90,779	90,779
Papua New Guinea									223	223
New Zealand									21,464	21,464
Western Samoa									454	454
British Pacific Islands			59			59		59	12	71
French Pacific Islands									6,324	6,324
Trust Territory of Pacific Is.									8,071	8,071
Other Pacific Islands, n.e.c.									553	553
Africa		21,378	73,765	31,336		126,479	2,311	128,790	854,922	983,712
Morocco		6,927	1,029	15,560		23,516	2,231	25,747	97,391	123,138
Algeria									148,102	148,102
Tunisia		10,411	3,268	2,897		16,576	24	16,600	23,133	39,733
Libya									8,471	8,471
Egypt			232	3,017		3,249		3,249	260,683	263,932
Sudan		2,922	1,090	643		4,655		4,655	21,420	26,075
Canary Islands									16,724	16,724
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.									7	7
Equatorial Guinea										
Mauritania			6,519	13		6,532		6,532	9-5,753	779
Federal Rep. of Cameroon			315	113		428		428	2,974	3,402
Senegal			5,190	506		5,696		5,696	17,253	22,949
Mali			11,047	134		11,181		11,181	9-332	10,849
Guinea		1,118	482			1,600		1,600	1,963	3,563
Sierra Leone			195	963		1,158		1,158	12,592	13,750
Ivory Coast			508			508		508	1,721	2,229
Ghana			527	1,368		1,895	56	1,951	19,450	21,401
The Gambia			944	50		994		994	351	1,345
Niger			13,448			13,448		13,448	1,572	15,020
Togo			264	746		1,010		1,010	627	1,637
Nigeria			1,940			1,940		1,940	71,667	73,607
Central African Republic			132			132		132	9-17	115
Gabon			76			76		76	489	565
Chad			4,664			4,664		4,664	9-1,437	3,227
British West Africa										
Madeira Islands										
Upper Volta			5,501	595		6,096		6,096	9-929	5,167
Dahomey			92	48		140		140	2,941	3,081
Angola									4,247	4,247
Congo (Brazzaville)			738			738		738	430	1,168

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 1974--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480					Total 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			Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Western Port. Africa, n.e.c.									1,003	1,003
Liberia			195	365		560		560	17,906	18,466
Zaire				286		286		286	9,607	9,893
Burundi			211	45		256		256	169	425
Rwanda				351		351		351	9-49	302
Somali Republic									3	3
Ethiopia			8,823	24		8,847		8,847	520	9,367
Afars-Issas									396	396
Uganda									962	962
Kenya				458		458		458	9,118	9,576
Seychelles-Dependencies				31		31		31	4	35
Tanzania			527	1,634		2,161		2,161	14,599	16,760
Mauritius-Dependencies			2,308			2,308		2,308	459	2,767
Mozambique									363	363
Malagasy Republic			79	186		265		265	10,884	11,149
French Indian Ocean Areas									2,439	2,439
Republic of South Africa									80,516	80,516
Botswana			1,819			1,819		1,819	9-441	1,378
Zambia			57			57		57	773	830
Swaziland			193			193		193	14	207
Rhodesia									5	5
Malawi			110	3		113		113	92	205
Lesotho			1,242	1,300		2,542		2,542	9-160	2,382
Destination Unknown			1023,279			23,279		23,279	727,577	11750,856

¹Authorized by title I, Public Law 480.²Shipments under dollar credit and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.³Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.⁴Authorized by sec. 303, title III, Public Law 480, and other legislation. Shipments made only under supply-type barter contracts during period.⁵Expenditures under commodity (nonproject) programs, project programs and economic development loans, authorized by Public Law 87-195.⁶Total 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.⁷Totals may not add due to rounding.⁸Negative values due to adjustments from prior periods.⁹The apparent excess of Government-financed program 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.¹⁰Donations 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).¹¹Transshipments through Canada where final destination was not known at the time of export.

Table 4 --U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, year ending June 30, 1974

(Thousand units)

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480						Total agricultural exports		
		Sales for foreign currency ¹	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency sales ²	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development ³	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ³	Barter for strategic materials ⁴	Mutual security (AID) ⁵	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Cattle, live	Number						(7)	(7)	53,879	53,879
Breeding chicks	do						119	119	11,408	11,527
Milk, nonfat dry	Pound						1,840	1,840	4,780	6,620
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bushel		24,997	3,733	2,526		11,074	42,330	1,062,608	1,104,938
Rice, milled	Pound		1,331,308				14,633	1,345,941	2,147,193	3,493,134
Corn (56 lb.)	Bushel		5,994	3,577	31		2,810	12,412	1,365,458	1,377,870
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	do		8,897	14,219	511		1,749	25,376	218,603	243,979
Wheat flour	Hundredweight		538	3,054	2,602			6,194	9,778	15,972
Cornmeal	do			540	367			907	1,863	2,770
Bulgar wheat	Pound			89,636	288,457		1,680	379,773	12,513	392,286
Rolled wheat	do			387				387	7,387	7,774
Oatmeal and rolled oats	do			1,610	12,466			14,076	23,725	37,801
Infants' dietary supplements	do						2,161	2,161	18,829	20,990
Corn-soya-milk	do		3,942	95,122	174,583			273,647	58,868	332,515
Wheat-soya-blend	do			13,826	106,706			120,532	7,380	127,912
Soybean oil cake and meal	Short ton						8	8	5,125	5,133
Feeds and fodders							(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Tallow, inedible	Pound						33,443	33,443	2,238,686	2,272,129
Tobacco, unmanufactured	do		24,182				279	24,461	666,086	690,547
Cattle hides	Number						10	10	17,134	17,144
Cotton	Running bale		(7)	128				128	5,580	5,708
Soybean oil	Pound		145,408	38,566	78,511			262,485	938,958	1,201,443

¹Authorized by title I, Public Law 480.

²Shipments 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.

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

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

⁵Shipments 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.

⁷Less than 500.

⁸Total exports include those reported by Census plus foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census.

⁹The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

¹⁰Reported 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, 1974

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity	Public Law 480						Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency ¹	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign currency sales ²	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development ³	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ³	Barter for strategic materials ⁴	Mutual security (AID) ⁵	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁶	All
Cattle, live						.1	.1	154.7	154.8
Breeding chicks						.2	.2	15.2	15.4
Milk, nonfat dry						.7	.7	1.5	2.2
Wheat (60 lb.)		103.0	17.6	14.0		45.6	180.2	4,376.2	4,556.4
Rice, milled		321.2				2.2	323.4	428.9	752.3
Corn (56 lb.)		16.9	10.9	.1		7.5	35.4	3,693.7	3,729.1
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)		19.4	41.9	1.3		4.5	67.1	565.3	7632.4
Wheat flour		5.8	33.7	30.4			69.9	69.1	139.0
Cornmeal			3.9	2.9			6.8	9.7	16.5
Bulgur wheat			10.3	30.8		.2	41.3	8.2	41.1
Rolled wheat			.1				.1	1.5	1.6
Oatmeal and rolled oats			.2	1.3			1.5	2.6	74.1
Infants' dietary supplements						1.6	1.6	13.8	15.4
Corn-soya-milk		.5	14.1	23.5			38.1	8.3	29.8
Wheat-soya-blend			1.8	14.5			16.3	1.5	17.8
Soybean oil cake and meal						1.6	1.6	1,063.6	1,065.2
Tallow, inedible						6.4	6.4	426.8	433.2
Tobacco, unmanufactured		29.7				.3	30.0	783.6	813.6
Cattle hides						.2	.2	300.3	300.5
Cotton	(9)	34.3					34.3	1,259.7	1,294.0
Soybean oil		37.5	10.9	23.8			72.2	222.4	294.6
Other		5.1	.9	.9		4.8	11.7	7,001.8	7,013.5
Total	(9)	573.4	146.3	143.5		75.9	939.1	20,383.4	21,322.5

¹Authorized by title I, Public Law 480. ²Shipments 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. ³Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. ⁴Authorized by sec. 303, title III, Public Law 480, and other legislation. Shipments made only under supply-type barter contracts during period. ⁵Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195. ⁶Total 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) exports payments in cash. ⁷Total exports include those reported by Census plus foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities are not separately reported by Census. ⁸The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to difference in classification or valuation procedures. ⁹Less than \$50,000.

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	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-Term dollar and convertible foreign cur- rency credit sales	Famine and other emer- gency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered material for supplemental stockpile	
1955	129.5	-	86.9	214.5	-	430.9
1956	624.2	-	93.6	271.2	-	989.0
1957	1,396.4	-	124.9	234.1	217.3	1,972.7
1958	1,144.7	-	121.4	254.3	83.9	1,604.3
1959	1,113.3	-	97.9	178.7	314.7	1,704.6
1960	1,308.0	-	95.5	130.8	192.4	1,726.7
1961	1,557.3	-	198.6	169.3	200.5	2,125.7
1962	1,606.1	29.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	2,262.0
1963	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	2,373.8
1964	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	2,308.8
1965	1,505.8	211.0	147.2	174.6	40.6	2,079.2
1966	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	148.3	25.8	1,959.0
1967	1,067.8	221.7	335.9	34.2	32.5	1,692.1
1968	784.8	350.0	344.6	-	25.9	1,505.3
1969	373.0	495.4	364.2	-	1.7	1,234.3
1970	335.3	560.0	351.0	-	.2	1,246.5
1971	225.2	625.9	395.7	-	.1	1,246.9
1972	155.0	614.9	524.4	-	-	1,294.3
1973	8.2	736.3	396.1	-	-	1,140.6
1974	.3	577.8	384.8	-	-	962.9
1975 thru 12-31-74	-	137.6	118.9	-	-	256.5
Total	<u>1/</u> 17,998.3	<u>2/</u> 4,979.6	<u>3/</u> 5,089.8	<u>4/</u> 2,582.1	<u>5/</u> 1,466.3	32,116.1

- 1/ Represents the gross cost to CCC of financing sales of U.S. agricultural commodities for foreign currency. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs.
- 2/ Represents the gross cost to CCC of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs. The export value of commodities financed and ocean transportation costs (except ocean freight differential) are repayable by the importing country or private trade entity.
- 3/ Represents CCC's investment value in commodities made available for donation abroad under title II of Public Law 480, ocean transportation costs for such donations and for foreign currency for use in self-help activities. Also includes gross cost of foreign donations through nonprofit voluntary agencies beginning Jan. 1, 1967.
- 4/ Represents CCC's acquisition cost value, plus the cost of any processing and packaging performed after acquisition, for commodities donated through nonprofit voluntary agencies under authority in sec. 416, Agricultural Act of 1949. This authority was repealed by the Food for Peace Act of 1966, Public Law 89-808, and such donations consolidated into new title II of such act, effective Jan. 1, 1967.
- 5/ Represents the value at which barter materials were transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

Table 7 --Public Law 480, exports--quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1974

(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	884,684	314,393	49,258	350,898	5,397,754
Wheat flour	Pound	12,039,275	4,535,756	7,496,635	12,807,064	760,900	37,639,630
Bulgur wheat	do	13,020	502,133	1,493,432	3,428,759		5,437,344
Rolled wheat	do			121,820	484,635		606,455
Corn	Bushel	258,480	135,793	118,863	9,602	239,422	762,160
Barley	do	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,007	270,888
Grain sorghums	do	235,020	117,755	46,656	3,072	126,102	528,605
Oats	do	6,807		2,032		41,961	50,800
Rolled oats	Pound			159,570	224,097		383,667
Rye	Bushel	4,737				14,265	19,002
Mixed feed grains	Pound		3,940				3,940
Rye flour	do			1,100			1,100
Cormeal	do	2,600		840,831	4,343,316		5,186,747
Rice	Hundredweight	142,201	102,109	10,951	7,712	4,444	267,417
Sorghum grits	Pound			27,103	12,364		39,467
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	2,357,183	843,179	1,363,493		11,423,539
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			7,821	235,711		243,532
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts	do					9,169	9,169
Soybeans	Bushel		3,316			5,932	9,248
Soya flour	Pound			10,657	194		10,851
Flaxseed	Bushel					897	897
Oilseed meal	Pound		54,776		2,000	2,403	59,179
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, mortified)	do	55					55
Cheese	do	20,679		66,688	616,653	9,836	713,856
Butter	do	34,073		36,620	302,309	23,183	396,185
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	do	16,951	3,862	10,419	331,050		362,282
Other dairy products	do	2,001					2,001
Meat and poultry:							
Beef	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	Pound	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		3,942	840,593	2,120,990		2,965,525
Cotton (including linters)	Bale	12,549	3,357	99		2,526	18,531
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	Pound	18,070	61,074	411			79,555
Wool	do					11,976	11,976
Tobacco	do	552,526	133,311			196,658	882,495
Seeds	Hundredweight	10					10
Cattle hides	Number	9	9				18
Nonalcoholic beverages	Gallon				2,185		2,185
Total, thousand metric tons		139,817	39,757	19,734	17,200	23,334	239,842

¹Excludes 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, 1974

(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	1,568,283	576,122	104,649	607,767	9,218,257
Wheat flour	432,145	174,710	325,408	583,007	25,196	1,540,466
Bulgur wheat	435	20,481	75,686	170,763		267,365
Rolled wheat			5,155	22,757		27,912
Corn	354,304	207,313	120,357	14,388	313,503	1,009,865
Barley	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums	286,914	162,555	95,009	4,768	138,825	688,071
Oats	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Rolled oats			10,706	15,313		26,019
Rye	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains		212				212
Rye flour			183			183
Corneal	99		35,498	175,154		210,751
Rice	1,008,563	1,046,549	85,867	55,854	15,155	2,211,988
Sorghum grits			2,926	1,374		4,300
Fats and oils:						
Lard	29,970	294				30,264
Tallow	138,697	25,679				164,376
Soybean oil	840,560	312,447	131,945	244,242		1,529,194
Cottonseed oil	229,511	4,997	17,617	45,706	3,966	301,797
Linseed oil	1,112				910	2,022
Vegetable oil, other			1,579	42,539		44,118
Oilseeds and meal:						
Peanuts					898	898
Soybeans		8,661			12,974	21,635
Soya flour			1,133	20		1,153
Flaxseed					2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal		2,056		278	50	2,384
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, mortified)	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 fruits	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		519	88,157	194,697		283,373
Cotton (including linters)	1,695,209	488,710	15,269		320,972	2,520,160
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	16,953	54,882	487			72,322
Wool					7,029	7,029
Tobacco	414,475	137,003			126,206	677,684
Seeds	394					394
Cattle hides	79	65				144
Nonalcoholic beverages				921		921
Total	12,281,215	4,228,899	1,869,057	2,988,332	1,731,178	23,098,681

¹Excludes 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 Programmed Under Agreements signed July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1974

(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 Dairy Oils (pounds)	Products (pounds)	Other (pounds)
Europe (total)	532,357	146,829	498	3,628.3	177,818	3,493,666	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	3,295	2,940	33	5.5	6,519	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	14,395	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	10,784	58,780	-	776.2	32,408	1,827,852	-	130,294
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	52,690	-	-	89,067
Yugoslavia	339,387	-	-	1,146.7	-	957,027	5,512	123,680
Africa (total)	160,096	23,900	10,733	458.9	33,419	1,206,732	41,529	49,824
Algeria	6,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EACSO	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	356	-	-	50.1	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,564	346	825	160.7	5,684	97,232	865	21,871
Guinea	8,870	441	3,714	33.5	-	73,091	7,351	220
Ivory Coast	-	-	1,316	-	-	5,291	-	-
Kenya	-	8,354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	27	67	526	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	64,143	-	-	83.4	441	325,801	-	-
Senegal	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	546	12	161	1.7	376	154	-	-
Somali Republic	-	-	-	-	-	4,883	-	-
Sudan	15,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	37,612	11,846	-	32.5	1,205	700,280	-	1,058
Zaire (Congo)	18,019	2,834	3,669	97.0	25,713	-	33,313	26,675
Near East-South Asia (total)	3,425,475	596,854	60,215	3,520.0	129,214	6,944,991	326,366	99,459
Afghanistan	9,844	-	-	-	-	24,645	-	-
Bangladesh	33,142	-	1,102	-	-	56,660	-	-
Cyprus	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	319,817	41,361	904	-	81,571	726,423	8,818	28,382
Greece	22,586	58,546	-	-	-	179,897	34,833	-
India	1,981,490	222,638	40,427	3,206.9	15,442	1,516,429	82,232	882
Iran	54,446	1,866	-	-	-	156,159	1,543	-
Iraq	6,397	-	-	-	1,764	-	-	220
Israel	105,440	228,566	785	33.0	4,752	533,666	128,309	48,502
Jordan	10,337	1,378	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	4,929	3,459	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	588,197	18,811	14,195	280.1	25,024	2,595,229	62,033	88
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	46,536	380	1,985	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	18,747	3,582	256	-	661	-	-	-
Turkey	222,482	16,267	561	-	-	1,155,883	8,598	21,385
Far East-Pacific (total)	520,130	123,789	182,181	8,094.2	271,554	639,720	583,736	258,654
Burma	-	-	-	288.3	2,740	110	11,023	882
Indonesia	71,655	-	56,360	2,023.0	32,317	-	-	31,763
Japan	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	3,893	197	12,310	51.2	6,856	7,316	-	11,720
Korea	271,140	80,641	36,864	2,946.5	10,362	283,048	1,102	14,991
Philippines	-	10,189	5,329	482.7	21,178	4,630	15,433	220
Ryukyu Islands	794	260	1,017	4.9	816	1,102	-	8,818
Taiwan (China)	66,341	2,621	-	1,009.2	20,011	264,261	4,491	190,260
Thailand	86	-	-	-	16,447	-	838	-
Vietnam	75,242	19,815	68,158	969.0	151,127	79,253	550,849	-
Latin America (total)	523,776	48,710	3,786	275.2	36,932	916,598	37,104	47,776
Argentina	-	-	60	-	-	208,778	-	-
Bolivia	31,376	-	60	32.4	95	6,217	8,841	-
Brazil	333,285	370	-	-	249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile	47,258	12,738	64	112.8	7,579	193,392	14,992	882
Colombia	40,855	2,166	-	71.5	9,020	134,701	2,425	-
Dominican Republic	16,218	2,404	1,907	-	4,525	110,893	-	-
Ecuador	6,181	-	-	7.1	6,060	87,545	-	-
El Salvador	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	19,867	-	-
Guyana	189	-	-	-	263	1,102	-	-
Jamaica	-	551	-	-	-	-	-	3,968
Mexico	-	18,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	14,312	6	-	-	-	3,527	882	-
Peru	14,587	-	1,695	-	-	44,975	966	-
Uruguay	19,148	11,480	-	51.4	9,141	18,739	3,266	25,950
GRAND TOTAL	5,161,834	940,082	257,413	15,976.6	648,937	13,201,707	1,035,032	836,526

TABLE 9 Title I, Public Law 480-Quantities of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1974
(by Country of Destination, in Thousands)

1/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Bushels</u>
Corn	414,119
Barley	158,611
Grain Sorghums	355,735
Oats	6,814
Rye	4,736
Mixed Livestock Feeds	<u>67</u>
TOTAL	940,082

2/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Soybean Oil	8,861,599
Cottonseed Oil	1,953,051
Tallow	2,183,745
Lard	195,817
Linseed Oil	<u>7,495</u>
TOTAL	13,201,707

3/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Nonfat Dry Milk	371,820
Condensed Milk	480,374
Evaporated Milk	79,895
Dry Whole Milk	23,964
Anhy Milk Fat/Butter Fat	5,700
Butter	34,004
Butter Oil	2,675
Cheese	22,025
Ghec	12,520
Dry Modified Milk	55
Whey	<u>2,000</u>
TOTAL	1,035,032

4/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
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	66,764
Hayseeds	882
Cattle hides	140
Cotton textiles (grey cloth)	17,055
Cotton Yarn	58,979
Soybeans	199,077
Soybean meal	54,675
Blended food products	<u>3,968</u>
TOTAL	836,526

TABLE 10 - TITLE I PUBLIC LAW 480 - VALUE OF COMMODITIES PROGRAMED UNDER AGREEMENTS SIGNED JULY 1, 1954 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1974 (BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)

(In Millions of Dollars)

Area and country	TOTAL									
	Market Value	Estimated CCC Cost 1/ including ocean transportation	Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
EUROPE (total)	2,208.5	3,101.9	891.1	171.2	3.2	525.0	127.7	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	24.9	29.0	8.2	6.4	.3	.8	7.0	.8	-	1.4
Italy	140.1	184.3	1.5	4.9	-	76.9	20.4	36.4	-	2/
Netherlands	.2	.3	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-
Poland	498.2	749.1	250.5	67.0	2.9	123.5	6.7	44.4	3.2	-
Portugal	55.3	74.9	27.8	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	3/ 475.3	560.2	18.3	47.4	-	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)	626.9	749.8	276.2	32.7	67.7	73.8	25.6	133.0	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	66.2	69.7	11.6	.5	6.4	36.9	4.1	6.6	1.9	-
Guinea	56.5	68.1	13.9	1.7	23.8	4.7	-	10.5	1.1	2/
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	151.9	178.3	108.3	-	-	9.4	.2	34.0	-	-
Senegal	3.1	5.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2.5	3.2	1.1	-	.9	.2	.3	-	-	-
Somali Republic	.5	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-
Sudan	29.2	39.0	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	162.7	188.9	62.6	14.3	-	3.9	.7	81.0	-	.2
Zaire (Congo)	109.5	138.3	34.5	4.3	21.8	12.9	20.3	-	11.6	4.1
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	8,402.9	11,839.9	5,691.8	771.1	375.9	500.6	109.7	872.3	49.5	32.0
Afghanistan	20.0	22.7	15.9	-	-	-	-	4.1	-	-
Bangladesh	118.3	119.9	68.4	-	23.0	-	-	26.9	-	-
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	818.0	1,184.3	605.4	55.0	5.3	-	61.6	78.4	2.6	9.7
Greece	144.0	195.6	37.2	73.8	-	-	-	28.6	4.4	-
India	4,278.3	6,213.6	3,147.1	274.5	234.6	440.0	16.9	157.0	8.1	.1
Iran	125.3	181.3	92.8	2.8	-	-	-	28.9	.8	-
Iraq	12.5	19.8	11.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Israel	597.7	762.2	183.9	297.7	4.4	5.5	4.4	65.8	20.5	15.5
Jordan	31.4	35.4	27.2	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	11.9	13.8	7.4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,542.4	2,087.6	1,004.4	31.0	83.0	55.1	25.1	332.9	10.9	2/
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	103.7	142.8	91.4	4.6	11.7	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	55.5	78.4	39.9	4.6	10.4	-	.6	-	-	6.6
Turkey	542.0	779.6	357.6	22.4	3.5	-	-	149.7	2.2	6.6
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	4,492.8	5,410.2	976.4	179.7	1,691.5	1,182.5	247.5	67.1	140.0	8.1
Burma	46.3	48.4	-	-	-	41.5	2.7	-	2.0	.1
Indonesia	938.6	1,219.5	162.4	-	437.3	318.3	20.6	-	-	-
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	301.8	307.6	11.4	.6	260.6	21.0	6.5	1.7	-	-
Korea	1,268.4	1,554.6	489.7	109.1	255.1	377.6	8.7	19.9	.3	8.0
Philippines	135.4	168.8	-	14.4	33.0	65.1	20.8	.4	1.7	2/
Ryukyu Islands	8.5	12.2	1.2	.3	5.7	.6	.2	.5	-	-
Taiwan (China)	288.9	382.4	112.2	3.6	-	116.0	26.1	29.4	1.6	-
Thailand	34.1	34.5	1.8	-	-	16.0	16.1	-	.2	-
Vietnam	1,335.8	1,480.7	149.9	38.3	686.0	174.0	138.2	15.2	134.2	-
LATIN AMERICA (total)	1,218.6	1,733.0	919.6	62.5	22.1	42.3	43.7	118.3	7.4	2.7
Argentina	29.9	35.8	-	-	.3	-	-	29.6	-	-
Bolivia	74.4	97.9	66.0	-	.3	5.1	1.2	.9	.9	-
Brazil	603.5	912.5	587.4	.6	-	-	.7	11.6	2.2	1.0
Chile	138.1	189.6	66.7	15.8	.4	17.0	9.7	25.2	3.0	.3
Colombia	122.6	156.3	77.6	2.6	-	11.9	12.0	18.2	.3	-
Dominican Republic	63.6	76.6	31.4	3.5	11.2	-	5.3	12.2	-	-
Ecuador	32.1	36.9	13.2	-	-	-	1.1	5.7	12.1	-
El Salvador	.6	1.0	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	.7	.7	.3	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Jamaica	1.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	-
Mexico	24.6	41.2	-	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	.8
Paraguay	20.8	32.4	19.9	-	-	-	-	.5	.4	-
Peru	40.2	64.2	25.4	-	9.9	-	-	4.7	.2	-
Uruguay	65.0	87.3	31.1	14.7	-	7.2	8.9	2.1	.4	.6
GRAND TOTAL	16,949.7	22,834.8	8,755.1	4/ 1,217.2	5/ 2,160.4	2,324.2	6/ 554.2	7/ 1,635.0	8/ 214.2	89.4

TABLE 10 - Title I Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed July 1, 1954 through December 31, 1974 (By Country of Destination)

(In millions of dollars)

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.....	591.2
Barley.....	174.0
Grain Sorghums.....	440.4
Oats.....	5.4
Rye.....	6.0
Mixed feed.....	.2
Total.....	1,217.2

5/ Includes \$13,576,000 for Cambodia for yarn and \$14,461,000 for grey cloth and \$3,015,000 for yarn to Ghana and \$42,572,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

6/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
CSO/SBO.....	1,418.8
Tallow.....	165.2
Lard.....	39.0
Linseed Oil.....	1.1
Soybeans.....	8.8
Soybean meal.....	2.1
Total.....	1,635.0

7/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Canned milk.....	1.4
Anhydrous Milk Fat.....	2.5
Condensed Milk.....	117.8
Dry Whole Milk.....	11.2
Nonfat Dry Milk.....	42.9
Evaporated Milk.....	11.0
Butter oil/ghee.....	21.6
Cheese.....	5.7
Whey.....	.1
Total.....	214.2

8/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
<u>Fruit:</u>	
Austria, Burma, Zaire (Congo), Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.....	16.3
<u>Seeds:</u>	
Chile.....	.4
<u>Potatoes:</u>	
Spain.....	1.4
Uruguay.....	.6
<u>Poultry:</u>	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Zaire (Congo), Iraq.....	12.2
<u>Beef:</u>	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR).....	38.7
<u>Pork:</u>	
Korea, Spain.....	9.7
<u>Beans and peas, lentils:</u>	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire (Congo), Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR), Brazil ...	8.7
<u>Eggs:</u>	
Pakistan.....	.5
Cattle hides.....	.1
Blended foods.....	.8
Total.....	89.4

Table 11 - Title I, Public Law 480-Quantities of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Calendar Year 1974 (In Thousands, by Country Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and flour (bushels)	Feed grains (bushels)	Rice hundredweight	Cotton yarn (pounds)	Cotton (bales)	Tobacco (pounds)	Fats and Oils (pounds)
Africa (total)	1,102	394	-	-	-	-	4,189
Guinea.....	367	394	-	-	-	-	4,189
Sudan.....	735	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	28,109	-	1,653	-	-	9,259	28,661
Bangladesh.....	7,349	-	1,102	-	-	-	28,661
Egypt.....	11,023	-	-	-	-	9,259	-
Israel.....	1,837	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan.....	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic.....	2,756	-	551	-	-	-	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	3,123	1,575	8,571	4,000	48.5	12,787	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia).....	367	197	4,850	4,000	-	-	-
Korea.....	-	-	194	-	-	-	-
Philippines.....	-	-	-	-	-	3,307	-
Vietnam.....	2,756	1,378	3,527	-	48.5	9,480	-
Latin America (total)	6,871	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile.....	6,871	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	39,205	1/ 1,969	10,224	2/ 4,000	48.5	22,046	3/ 32,850

1/ All Corn

3/ All soybean oil

2/ Includes 4,000 pounds cotton yarn.

Table 12 Title I, Public Law 480-Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Calendar Year 1974 (By Country of Destination)
 --- (In million of dollars)

Area and Country	Total		Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils
	Market value	Estimated CCC cost including Ocean trans- portation 1/						
Africa (total).....	8.0	9.5	4.8	1.6	-	-	-	1.6
Guinea.....	5.0	6.3	1.8	1.6	-	-	-	1.6
Sudan.....	3.0	3.2	3.0	-	-	-	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total).....	200.8	206.8	139.4	-	32.0	-	10.0	19.4
Bangladesh.....	70.1	71.7	36.0	-	23.0	-	-	11.1
Egypt.....	64.0	66.3	54.0	-	-	-	10.0	-
Israel.....	9.0	9.2	9.0	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan.....	7.9	8.3	7.9	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan.....	26.3	26.8	18.0	-	-	-	-	8.3 5/
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	1.0 5/	1.1 5/	1.0 5/	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic.....	22.5	23.4	13.5	-	9.0	-	-	-
Far East-Pacific (total).....	238.4	242.5	17.7	4.9	173.5	25.3	15.4	1.6
Khmer Rep.(Cambodia).....	87.1	89.2	1.9	0.6	79.3	5.0	-	0.3 5/
Korea.....	3.2	3.3	-	-	3.2	-	-	-
Philippines.....	3.6	3.6	-	-	-	-	3.6	-
Vietnam.....	144.5	146.4	15.8	4.3	91.0	20.3	11.8	1.3 5/
Latin America (total).....	33.8	35.5	33.6	-	-	-	-	0.2
Chile.....	33.6	35.3	33.6	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia.....	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2 5/
GRAND TOTAL	481.0	494.3	195.5	2/ 6.5	205.5	3/ 25.3	25.4	4/ 22.8

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

2/ All corn

4/ All Soybean oil

3/ Includes \$5,000,000 for cotton yarn to Cambodia.

5/ Represents dollar amounts programed to cover increased prices on quantities previously programed in calendar year 1973.

TABLE 13 -- Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Country

As of June 30, 1974

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections 1/		Disbursements by Agencies 3/ 4/	Balances
		Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds 2/		
Afghanistan.....	1.0	1.0	2.2	3.2	---
Algeria.....	---	---	---	.3	---
Argentina.....	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	---
Australia.....	---	---	---	1.0	---
Austria.....	40.9	40.1	---	42.4	---
Bangladesh.....	---	---	.2	.3	---
Belgium.....	---	---	---	11.3	---
Bolivia.....	42.6	36.9	10.9	47.9	---
Brazil.....	573.9	503.5	19.5	324.1	1.0
Burma.....	50.2	47.8	9.6	49.9	6.9
Canada.....	---	---	---	1.4	---
Chile.....	91.6	85.2	11.8	74.1	---
China (Taiwan).....	270.5	257.1	28.2	280.1	.1
Colombia.....	93.7	66.2	20.1	69.9	---
Costa Rica.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Cyprus.....	2.2	2.1	.3	2.8	---
Denmark.....	---	---	---	1.5	---
Dominican Republic.....	---	---	.5	.6	---
Ecuador.....	13.2	11.5	2.7	13.9	---
Egypt.....	865.8	798.7	115.4	582.8	247.9
El Salvador.....	---	---	---	.1	---
Ethiopia.....	.9	.8	.1	1.5	---
Finland.....	47.1	43.0	8.5	44.7	---
France.....	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5	---
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	---	30.7	---
Ghana.....	38.8	36.5	5.5	38.0	1.1
Greece.....	132.0	127.8	43.3	169.7	---
Guatemala.....	---	---	---	.3	---
Guinea.....	35.3	30.7	1.8	25.9	8.7
Guyana.....	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Honduras.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Hong Kong.....	---	---	---	4.4	---
Iceland.....	17.6	16.3	4.2	20.1	(*)
India.....	4,354.8	4,077.4	5/2,415.7	6/5,964.5	58.6
Indonesia.....	329.4	291.9	18.2	86.3	(*)
Iran.....	68.7	61.1	16.9	78.2	---
Ireland.....	---	---	---	.2	---
Israel.....	345.8	334.2	167.2	453.5	---
Italy.....	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	---
Ivory Coast.....	3.8	3.1	.3	3.4	---
Jamaica.....	---	---	---	.1	---
Japan.....	150.8	146.3	---	167.9	.4
Jordan.....	5.9	5.9	1.5	7.4	---
Kenya.....	---	---	---	.3	---
Khmer Republic (Cambodia).....	9.2	9.0	78.1	84.2	.4
Korea.....	811.9	778.0	75.1	833.0	1.1
Lebanon.....	---	---	1.2	4.0	---
Liberia.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Luxembourg.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Malaysia.....	---	---	---	1.8	---
Mali.....	.6	.6	(*)	.3	---
Mexico.....	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	---
Morocco.....	75.9	65.4	17.4	76.7	6.4
Nepal.....	---	---	1.2	1.5	.6
Netherlands.....	.3	.3	---	10.0	---
Nicaragua.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Nigeria.....	---	---	---	1.1	---
Norway.....	---	---	---	1.0	---
Pakistan.....	1,450.5	1,302.6	141.5	1,290.3	69.2
Panama.....	---	---	---	.2	---
Paraguay.....	17.9	16.0	3.0	18.5	---
Peru.....	46.0	39.9	7.3	44.4	---
Philippines.....	60.1	53.2	20.4	71.6	(*)
Poland.....	538.2	519.5	---	156.8	4.3
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1	---	7.9	---
Rwanda.....	---	---	---	(*)	---

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

TABLE 13-- Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title I, Public Law 480, by Country - continued

As of June 30, 1974

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections 1/		Disbursements by Agencies 3/ 4/	Balances
		Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds		
Senegal.....	4.0	3.3	.2	3.0	.4
Sierra Leone.....	---	---	(*)	.4	---
Singapore.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Somali.....	---	---	.1	.1	---
South Africa.....	---	---	---	.7	---
Spain.....	507.8	488.0	51.2	456.7	(*)
Sri Lanka.....	35.3	31.5	4.6	33.3	(*)
Sudan.....	39.4	26.5	1.7	22.9	4.6
Sweden.....	---	---	---	3.2	---
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	24.0	---
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37.2	34.9	1.2	26.9	5.8
Thailand.....	4.6	4.3	.9	6.4	---
Tunisia.....	95.7	90.1	24.2	93.1	16.9
Turkey.....	569.8	501.4	139.8	572.1	---
United Kingdom.....	48.4	48.5	---	68.2	---
Uruguay.....	48.4	36.2	3.0	21.2	---
Venezuela.....	---	---	---	1.3	---
Viet-Nam.....	938.4	894.9	386.7	1,433.6	---
Yugoslavia.....	639.2	619.8	98.0	552.0	.5
Zaire.....	91.4	85.0	4.7	66.4	---
Total.....	13,936.0	12,917.9	3,982.9	14,844.9	434.9

(*) Less than \$50,000.

1/ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

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

3/ Prior to July 1, 1961 disbursements under sections 104 (c), (g), and (f) grants were calculated at collection rates; section 104 (a) sales at current Treasury selling rates; section 104 (f) loans at loan agreement rates; section 104 (b)(1), (e) loans, (b)(2), through (b)(5) at the weighted average rates at the end of the month in which transfers were made to agency accounts for the balances remaining in the accounts. Subsequent to June 30, 1961, disbursements under sections 104 (a) through (k) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter reporting rates.

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

5/ Includes \$1,849.2 million prepayments by the Government of India of Public Law 480 loans pursuant to the U.S.-Indian rupee agreement of February 18, 1974.

6/ Includes \$2,035.4 million granted to the Government of India pursuant to the U.S.-Indian rupee agreement of February 18, 1974.

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

As of June 30, 1974

(In million dollar equivalents)

Uses as specified in Section 104	Transfers to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances
104 (c) Common defense.....	2,271.6	2,187.0	1.4
104 (e) Loans to private enterprise.....	499.1	410.3	.1
104 (f) Grants for economic development.....	1,909.5	1,749.2	45.3
104 (f) Loans to foreign governments.....	5,745.0	5,151.3	7.3
104 (h) Finance programs related to population growth problems.....	59.4	57.6	1.7
104 (k) Costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds, and other animal or plant pests.....	1.8	1.8	...
Loans and grants for economic assistance (Special Account).....	2,181.3	2,174.2	7.4
U.S. uses (Total).....	4,028.0	3,113.5	371.7
Total.....	16,695.7	14,844.9	434.9
U.S. uses:			
Agency for International Development:			
104 (b) (4) Acquisitions of sites and buildings and grounds.....	2.7	2.6	...
104 (d) Emergency relief grants.....	13.5	11.3	2.2
104 (g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries....	173.2	152.9	4.1
Agriculture:			
104 (a) Trade fairs; 104 (b) (1) Agricultural market development; and 104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	509.0	220.3	190.2
Commerce:			
104 (a) Trade fairs; 104 (b) (1) Agricultural market development; and 104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	18.2	15.9	1.5
Defense:			
104 (e) Military family housing.....	98.0	92.3	...
104 (a) Other programs.....	33.1	19.7	13.9
Environmental Protection Agency:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	15.8	7.4	8.8
Health, Education, and Welfare:			
104 (b) (2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	187.6	127.2	50.2
Interior:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	3.2	2.7	.3
Labor:			
104 (a) International labor meetings.....	.1	(*)	.1
Library of Congress:			
104 (b) (5) Evaluating foreign publications.....	22.2	20.1	1.9
National Science Foundation:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	35.8	22.1	12.4
Smithsonian Institution:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	25.4	19.9	5.0
State:			
104 (a) American - sponsored schools and studies; 104 (b) (2) International educational and exchange activities; 104 (b) (3) Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104 (d) Emergency relief grants.....	247.4	216.5	2.9
104 (b) (4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad.....	73.4	57.1	10.4
Treasury:			
104 (a) Payment of U.S. obligations.....	2,386.6	1,959.9	59.6
104 (j) Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations.....	23.4	23.4	...
Transportation:			
104 (b) (3) Scientific activities.....	.4	.1	.3
U.S. Information Agency:			
104 (a) Translation of books and periodicals, American-sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials.....	159.0	142.1	7.9
Total U.S. use.....	4,028.0	3,113.5	371.7

(*) Less than \$50,000.

TABLE 15- PUBLIC LAW 480, Title II, Value of Commodities Shipped by Type of Program--
Fiscal Year 1974

(Million Dollars)

Type of Program	Voluntary agencies UNICEF/UNRWA UNROD	Government to Government	World Food Program	Total	Percent of total
I. Regular Programs					
Food for Development:					
Maternal and Child Feeding.....	39.5	3.0	6.1	48.6	20.9
School feeding.....	62.1	2.5	5.2	69.8	30.1
Other child feeding.....	5.5	0.2	.....	5.7	2.5
Food for work.....	29.0	7.4	32.5	68.9	29.7
Livestock feeding.....	.....	.....	1.8	1.8	0.8
Emergency:					
Refugee.....	18.9	2.7	.....	21.6	9.3
Disaster.....	4.6	5.6	3.8	14.0	6.0
Welfare: General relief.....					
.....	1.7	.....	.....	1.7	0.7
Total.....	161.3	21.4	49.4	232.1	100.0
Percent by type of sponsor (Regular Programs).....					
.....	69.5	9.2	21.3	100	.....
II. Special Emergency Program in Sahel.....					
.....	3.6	41.5	5.7	50.8	.....
III. Total All Programs.....					
.....	164.9	62.9	55.1	282.9	.....

Table 16 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974

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).....	11,137,199:	2,334,660	2,154,182:	292,415	3,237,999	10,000	3,100,400	7,543
Botswana: WFP.....	207,734:	110,500	93,064:		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.....	33,800:	8,000			24,000		1,800	
CRS.....	8,000:	8,000						
Government to Government.....	1,800:						1,800	
WFP.....	24,000:				24,000			
Central African Republic: WFP.....	20,660:	6,000	13,000:		1,660			
Chad.....	231,980:				13,000		218,980	
Government to Government.....	191,800:						191,800	
WFP.....	40,180:				13,000		27,180	
Congo, Brazzaville: WFP.....	57,950:	4,400	3,800:		49,750			
Dahomey.....	25,900:	6,500	9,500:	400	9,500			
CRS.....	9,900:	6,500	3,000:	400				
WFP.....	16,000:		6,500:		9,500			
Ethiopia.....	770,300:	10,000			121,500		638,800	
UNICEF.....	190,000:	10,000					180,000	
Government to Government.....	311,800:				93,000		218,800	
WFP.....	268,500:				28,500		240,000	
Gabon: WFP.....	2,880:		2,880:					
Gambia.....	66,180:	6,500	16,060:	10,000	3,000		30,620	
CRS.....	19,500:	6,500		10,000	3,000			
Government to Government.....	18,120:						18,120	
WFP.....	28,560:		16,060:				12,500	
Ghana.....	232,100:	55,000	82,000:	10,500	84,600			
CRS.....	152,500:	55,000	82,000:	10,500	5,000			
WFP.....	79,600:				79,600			
Guinea.....	32,100:				20,000		12,100	
Government to Government.....	12,100:						12,100	
WFP.....	20,000:				20,000			
Ivory Coast: WFP.....	53,000:	3,000	16,000:		34,000			
Kenya: CRS.....	114,000:	60,000	43,000:	11,000				

Table 16 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - 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	
Lesotho.....	325,775:	242,000			83,775			
CRS.....	124,000:	75,000			49,000			
WFP.....	201,775:	167,000			34,775			
Liberia.....	104,387:	7,000	81,700:	400	15,100			187
CARE.....	80,637:	7,000	70,000:	400	3,050			187
WFP.....	23,750:		11,700:		12,050			
Malagasy.....	66,268:	21,798	23,420:		21,050			
CRS.....	45,218:	21,798	23,420:					
WFP.....	21,050:				21,050			
Malawi.....	589,765:	441,000	300:	760	147,705			
CWS.....	12,060:	11,000	300:	760				
WFP.....	577,705:	430,000			147,705			
Mali.....	583,028:				2,300		580,728:	
UNICEF.....	2,728:						2,728:	
Government to Government.....	503,000:						503,000:	
WFP.....	77,300:				2,300		75,000:	
Mauritania.....	315,168:	250	7,150:				307,768:	
UNICEF.....	268:						268:	
Government to Government.....	299,800:						299,800:	
WFP.....	15,100:	250	7,150:				7,700:	
Mauritius.....	234,428:	70,000	124,000:		40,428			
Government to Government.....	32,500:				32,500			
WFP.....	201,928:	70,000	124,000:		7,928			
Morocco.....	2,986,662:	553,560	260,656:	230,530	1,934,560			7,356
AJJD.....	22,932:	1,200	9,656:	4,630				7,356
CRS.....	2,852,730:	552,270	228,000:	225,900	1,846,560			
WFP.....	111,000:		23,000:		88,000			
Niger.....	735,850:		14,500:		37,000		684,350:	
Government to Government.....	592,150:						592,150:	
WFP.....	143,700:		14,500:		37,000		92,200:	
Nigeria: WFP.....	97,500:				97,500			
Rwanda: CRS.....	38,072:	17,841	10,831:	3,000	6,400			
Senegal.....	418,436:	13,000	18,860:	11,000	85,000		290,576:	
CRS.....	56,500:	13,000	4,500:	11,000	13,000		15,000:	
UNICEF.....	3,376:						3,376:	
Government to Government.....	201,300:						201,300:	
WFP.....	157,260:		14,360:		72,000		70,900:	
Seychelles: CRS.....	9,400:	4,500	4,100:	800				

Table 16 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - 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	
Sierra Leone.....	213,194	32,897	158,897		21,400			
CARE.....	121,794	10,897	110,897					
CRS.....	82,500	22,000	48,000		12,500			
WFP.....	8,900				8,900			
Sudan.....	314,500	41,000	250,000		13,500	10,000		
CRS.....	66,000	15,000	50,000		1,000			
LWR.....	28,500	6,000			12,500	10,000		
UNICEF.....	20,000	20,000						
WFP.....	200,000		200,000					
Swaziland: WFP.....	148,000	67,000	72,000		9,000			
Tanzania.....	321,500	150,000	120,000	10,000	41,500			
CRS.....	283,500	150,000	120,000	10,000	3,500			
WFP.....	38,000				38,000			
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.....	922,561	180,692	518,344	1,025	222,500			
CARE.....	313,726	392	313,059	275				
CRS.....	206,335	300	205,285	750				
Government to Government.....	180,000	180,000						
WFP.....	222,500				222,500			
Upper Volta.....	446,196	45,000	98,420	1,000	40,726		261,050	
CRS.....	148,500	45,000	90,000	1,000	12,500			
Government to Government.....	240,950						240,950	
WFP.....	56,746		8,420		28,226		20,100	
Zaire: CRS.....	72,222	72,222						
Zambia: WFP.....	84,000	70,000			14,000			
Regional: Sahel Area.....	73,628						73,628	
Europe (total).....	42,450		150	2,100				40,200
Malta: CRS.....	42,450		150	2,100				40,200
Near East - South Asia (total).....	22,787,353	4,297,521	12,982,598	197,867	2,812,698	910,000	1,531,210	55,459
Afghanistan: WFP.....	8,580				8,580			
Bangladesh.....	1,061,210						1,061,210	
UNICEF.....	561,210						561,210	
Government to Government.....	500,000						500,000	
Cyprus: WFP.....	45,900		24,000		21,900			

Table 16 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - 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	
Egypt.....	285,362:	125,000	160,362:					
CRS.....	125,000:	125,000						
WFP.....	160,362:		160,362:					
Gaza: CARE.....	81,000:	5,000		8,500	50,000			17,500
India.....	13,121,690:	3,772,490	7,886,000:	111,000	1,352,200			
CARE.....	11,133,000:	3,465,000	7,542,000:		126,000			
CRS.....	1,646,000:	288,000	344,000:	111,000	903,000			
CWS.....	61,700:	14,300			47,400			
LWR.....	19,740:	3,940			15,800			
UNICEF.....	1,250:	1,250						
WFP.....	260,000:				260,000			
Israel.....	40,533:	1,373	34,637:					4,523
AJJDC.....	23,363:		20,385:					2,978
Hadassah.....	17,170:	1,373	14,252:					1,545
Jordan, East Bank.....	119,174:	15,500	2,769:	16,320	71,313			13,272
CARE.....	35,119:	15,500	2,769:	16,320	530			
CRS.....	13,332:				60			13,272
LWR.....	478:				478			
WFP.....	70,245:				70,245			
Jordan, West Bank.....	50,855:	6,007	4,830:	4,849	15,005			20,164
CARE.....	13,095:				13,095			
CRS.....	18,771:	2,647	2,702:	4,849				8,573
LWR.....	18,989:	3,360	2,128:		1,910			11,591
Lebanon: WFP.....	241,400:				241,400			
Nepal: WFP.....	203,000:				33,000		170,000:	
Pakistan.....	1,040,768:	71,468			949,300			
CARE.....	29,225:	27,925			1,300			
UNICEF.....	63,543:	63,543						
WFP.....	948,000:				948,000			
Sri Lanka: CARE.....	1,414,500:	200,000	1,170,000:	44,500				
Turkey: CARE.....	3,788,381:	75,683	3,700,000:	12,698				
Yemen, YAR.....	385,000:	5,000			70,000	10,000	300,000:	
CRS.....	85,000:	5,000			70,000	10,000		
WFP.....	300,000:						300,000:	
Regional: Palestine Refugee: UNRWA.....	900,000:					900,000		
Far East - Pacific (total).....	4,709,936:	1,857,858	650,528:	87,140	1,550,292	250,500	286,064:	27,554
British Solomon Is.: WFP.....	11,000:		11,000:					
Cambodia: UNICEF.....	5,000:	5,000						

Table 16 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - 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	
Indonesia.....	1,752,228:	336,684	295,562:	11,257	1,106,355		2,370:	
CARE.....	281,679:	11,117	270,562:					
CRS.....	102,500:	60,000	25,000:	5,000	12,500			
CWS.....	49,292:	20,757		6,257	19,908		2,370:	
Government to Government.....	900,000:				900,000			
WFP.....	418,757:	244,810			173,947			
Korea: WFP.....	234,550:	20,000			214,550			
Laos.....	318,500:	11,000	3,000:	17,000	4,000	250,500	20,000:	13,000
CRS.....	33,500:	11,000	3,000:	2,000	4,000	500		13,000
Government to Government.....	285,000:			15,000		250,000	20,000:	
Malaysia.....	77,591:	25,640	47,000:	1,451	3,500			
CRS.....	74,091:	25,640	47,000:	1,451				
WFP.....	3,500:				3,500			
Philippines.....	2,129,963:	1,430,934	224,752:	10,184	221,887		239,994:	2,212
CARE.....	1,100,000:	1,100,000						
CRS.....	796,606:	303,438	224,752:	10,184	16,026		239,994:	2,212
CWS.....	35,395:	27,496			7,899			
SAMS.....	15,000:				15,000			
WFP.....	182,962:				182,962			
Singapore.....	55,404:	16,600	26,214:	11,248				1,342
CRS.....	7,804:	1,000	4,214:	1,248				1,342
WFP.....	47,600:	15,600	22,000:	10,000				
Vietnam.....	125,700:	12,000	43,000:	36,000			23,700:	11,000
CRS.....	102,000:	12,000	43,000:	36,000				11,000
Government to Government.....	23,700:						23,700:	
Latin America (total).....	16,776,389:	3,699,136	11,258,819:	395,027	1,197,967		197,085:	28,355
Antigua: UNICEF.....	9,000:	2,000	7,000:					
Barbados: WFP.....	25,000:		25,000:					
Bolivia.....	277,804:	40,000	228,000:	6,000	3,804			
CRS.....	274,000:	40,000	228,000:	6,000				
WFP.....	3,804:				3,804			
Brazil.....	7,263,064:	1,144,267	5,733,280:	42,374	343,143			
CRS.....	395,605:	131,468	9,280:	29,857	225,000			
CWS.....	60,001:	4,454		3,784	51,763			
LWR.....	83,458:	8,345		8,733	66,380			
Government to Government.....	6,520,000:	1,000,000	5,520,000:					
WFP.....	204,000:		204,000:					
British Honduras: CARE.....	30,200:	3,200	27,000:					

Table 16 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - 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	
Chile.....	1,216,800	33,000	1,076,000	107,800				
CARE.....	1,030,000	33,000	967,000	30,000				
CRS.....	175,100		109,000	66,100				
SAWS.....	11,700			11,700				
Colombia.....	2,104,007	1,212,278	655,415	93,895	138,334		4,085	
CARE.....	621,299	200,000	345,000	45,000	28,334		2,965	
CRS.....	431,482	71,052	310,415	48,895			1,120	
WFP.....	1,051,226	941,226			110,000			
Costa Rica.....	242,700	18,000	200,000	4,000	20,700			
CARE.....	214,000	10,000	200,000	4,000				
CRS.....	20,000				20,000			
WFP.....	8,700	8,000			700			
Dominica.....	15,980	13,500	250	150	2,080			
CRS.....	15,600	13,500	250	150	1,700			
WFP.....	380				380			
Dominican Republic.....	802,000	277,000	400,000	7,000	118,000			
CARE.....	539,000	135,000	400,000	4,000				
CRS.....	238,000	135,000		3,000	100,000			
CWS.....	14,000	7,000			7,000			
WFP.....	11,000				11,000			
Ecuador.....	1,573,719	270,936	1,075,754	64,767	152,562		9,700	
CARE.....	358,197	60,000	290,000	7,497			700	
CRS.....	1,215,522	210,936	785,754	57,270	152,562		9,000	
El Salvador.....	190,000	55,000	110,000	4,000	21,000			
CRS.....	169,000	55,000	110,000	4,000				
WFP.....	21,000				21,000			
Guatemala.....	357,389	140,958	201,646	3,555	11,230			
CARE.....	275,459	70,958	201,646	2,855				
CRS.....	80,700	70,000		700	10,000			
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.....	360,796	25,882	248,042	12,161	55,056		1,000	
CARE.....	259,461	10,882	184,042	9,686	36,056		1,000	
CRS.....	47,135	7,000	32,000	1,275	6,000		860	
CWS.....	47,200	8,000	32,000	1,200	6,000			
WFP.....	7,000				7,000			
Honduras.....	318,700	46,000	220,000	4,400	48,300			
CARE.....	241,900	17,500	220,000	4,400				
CRS.....	53,500	28,500			25,000			
WFP.....	23,300				23,300			

Table 16 Title II, Public Law 480-Number of recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - 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	
Jamaica.....	217,521:	98,500	107,000:	3,000	9,021			
CRS.....	27,750:	22,000	2,000:		3,750			
Government to Government.....	194,500:	76,500	105,000:	3,000				
WFP.....	5,271:				5,271			
Nicaragua.....	342,500:	58,000	60,000:	2,500	30,000		192,000:	
CRS.....	245,500:	58,000	60,000:	2,500			125,000:	
WFP.....	97,000:				30,000		67,000:	
Panama.....	136,800:	36,200	133,000:	7,600	10,000			
CARE.....	170,600:	30,000	133,000:	7,600				
CRS.....	16,200:	6,200			10,000			
Paraguay: WFP.....	96,425:	88,925			7,500			
Peru.....	888,192:	88,490	598,432:	15,975	185,295			
CRS.....	272,034:	46,800	68,259:	15,975	141,000			
CWS.....	10,450:	3,946	6,114:		390			
SANS.....	51,608:	12,744	24,059:		14,805			
Government to Government.....	500,000:		500,000:					
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.....	6,350:	5,000	1,000:	350				
Uruguay: CRS.....	120,000:	15,500	89,000:	15,500				
Grand total.....	55,453,327:	12,189,175	27,046,277:	974,549	8,798,956	1,170,500	5,114,759: 159,111	
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/ International Organizations.....	35,849,220:	8,646,464	19,772,281:	946,549	4,195,656	920,500	1,208,659: 159,111	
AJJDC.....	46,295:	1,290	30,041:	4,630			10,334	
CARE.....	22,132,272:	5,489,054	16,146,975:	197,731	258,365		3,965: 36,182	
CRS.....	11,292,909:	2,916,612	3,503,412:	711,754	3,670,058	10,500	381,114: 99,459	
CWS.....	290,098:	95,953	38,414:	12,001	140,360		2,370:	
Hadassah.....	17,170:	1,373	14,252:				1,545	
LWR.....	151,165:	21,645	2,128:	8,733	97,068	10,000	11,591	
SAWS.....	78,308:	12,744	24,059:	11,700	29,805			
UNICEF.....	941,003:	106,793	13,000:				821,210:	
UNRWA.....	900,000:					900,000		
Government to Government.....	11,602,020:	1,271,000	6,178,000:	18,000	1,061,500	250,000	2,823,520:	
World Food Program.....	8,002,087:	2,271,711	1,095,996:	10,000	3,541,800		1,082,580:	

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total CCC/ (thou- sand dollar)	Commodities (thousand pounds)										Veg. 2/ Oil	Other 3/ Other	
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgar	Corn- meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rolled Oats	CSM	CSB			WSB
Africa (total).....	106,448	1,418,603	62,841	162,171	25,517	72,693	152,748	791,312	606	49,660	34,004	26,344	27,067	13,640
Botswana: WFP.....	1,849	12,646				1,090			66	8,864	2,185		441	
Burundi.....	259	1,977		1,005	583	102				120	35		132	
CRS.....	46	370			250					120				
WFP.....	213	1,607		1,005	333	102					35		132	
Cameroon.....	504	4,487			89	3,148			6	200	355	205	484	
CRS.....	114	757			89	248				200			220	
Government to Government.....	22	272				272								
WFP.....	368	3,458				2,628			6		355	205	264	
Central African Rep.: WFP.....	162	1,388		591	34	495					180		88	
Chad.....	4,915	80,860						79,916		668			276	
Government to Government.....	4,179	69,995						69,995						
WFP.....	736	10,865						9,921		668			276	
Congo, B.: WFP.....	756	5,396		3,628		484						788	496	
Dahomey.....	248	3,111			175	2,774				46		116		
CRS.....	50	418			175	81				46		116		
WFP.....	198	2,693				2,693								
Ethiopia.....	7,497	130,624	38,705				81,880	5,512		4,458	36		33	
UNICEF.....	690	4,494								4,458	36			
Government to Government.....	4,619	84,609	19,264				65,345							
WFP.....	2,188	41,521	19,441				16,535	5,512					33	
Gabon: WFP.....	67	664	342	190								66	66	
Gambia.....	868	14,978		314	3,007			11,146		213	100		198	
CRS.....	49	358			45					213	100			
Government to Government.....	255	6,614						6,614						
WFP.....	564	8,006		314	2,962			4,532					198	
Ghana.....	1,932	14,092			4,828					2,244	1,137	1,368	1,321	3,194
CRS.....	1,395	10,284			3,164					1,592	487	859	988	3,194 ^{4/}
WFP.....	537	3,808			1,664					652	650	509	333	
Guinea.....	493	5,937		1,319				4,409					209	
Government to Government.....	243	4,409						4,409						
WFP.....	250	1,528		1,319									209	
Ivory Coast: WFP.....	517	3,060		1,151							365	867	677	
Kenya: CRS.....	468	2,707								155	1,819		723	10 ^{4/}

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - Continued

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total CCCL/ (thou- sand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Corn- meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rollod Oats	CSM	CSB	WSB	Veg. ^{2/} oil	Other ^{3/}
Lesotho.....	2,674	26,517		489	2,235	19,083				2,458	227	610	1,415	
CRS.....	1,413	13,231		489	2,235	8,276				435	225	608	963	
WFP.....	1,261	13,286				10,807			2,023	2	2	2	452	
Liberia.....	598	4,707		847	410	1,418				388	572	323	427	322
CARE.....	372	2,841		277	265	675				366	384	323	229	322 ^{4/}
WFP.....	226	1,866		570	145	743			22	188			198	
Malagasy.....	271	2,620		850	2	1,175				188	182		223	
CRS.....	190	1,645				1,175				188	180		102	
WFP.....	81	975		850	2					2			121	
Malawi.....	116	465		214									251	
CWS.....	3	11											11	
WFP.....	113	454		214									240	
Mali.....	11,584	211,387		166		10,942	197,603		840	66			672	1,098
UNICEF.....	122	800							800					
Government to Government.....	10,008	183,598				10,942	171,558							1,098 ^{4/}
WFP.....	1,454	26,989		166			26,045		40	66			672	
Mauritania.....	6,769	112,719		415		13,744	88,472		80	5,799			88	4,121
UNICEF.....	12	80							80					
Government to Government.....	6,568	109,415				11,023	88,472			5,799				4,121 ^{4/}
WFP.....	189	3,224		415		2,721							88	
Mauritius.....	2,336	18,449		17,241			661						547	
Government to Government.....	1,501	11,098		10,628									470	
WFP.....	835	7,351		6,613			661						77	
Morocco.....	16,662	134,367	11,845	99,822					509	3,558	10,596		8,037	
AJJDC.....	25	219		219										
CRS.....	15,761	121,377		99,603					509	3,558	10,596		7,111	
WFP.....	876	12,771	11,845										926	
Niger.....	14,320	250,671		180	4,569	4,410	240,099		33	45			235	1,100
Government to Government.....	12,350	216,133			4,175	4,410	206,448							1,100 ^{4/}
WFP.....	1,970	34,538		180	394		33,651		33	45			235	
Nigeria: WFP.....	2,228	21,672			7,816	6,464			42	200	6,821	329		
Rwanda: CRS.....	356	2,938		350		288			446	100	200	1,458	96	
Senegal.....	5,205	104,784			48	2,616	11,023	88,330		1,318			551	898
CRS.....	38	3,705			48	2,461				298				898 ^{4/}
UNICEF.....	151	1,020							1,020					
Government to Government.....	3,358	73,475				11,023	62,452							
WFP.....	1,358	26,584			155		25,878						551	

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - Continued

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total CCC/ (thou- sand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Corn- meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rolled Oats	CSM	CSB	WSB	Veg. 2/ oil	Other 3/
Seychelles: CRS	31	183			40					129			14	
Sierra Leone	1,178	9,180		345	2,472	2,546				556	1,356	149	1,039	717
CARE	494	3,999			1,179	1,817				72	448		443	40 1/4
CRS	487	3,751			694	729				440	908		453	527 1/4
WFP	197	1,430		345	599					44		149	143	150
Somali Rep.: WFP		4			2							2		
Sudan	1,871	13,958		7,135		2,770					2,454		1,599	
CRS	343	2,663				1,037					1,299		327	
LWR	272	2,720				1,733					816		171	
UNICEF	39	339									339			
WFP	1,217	8,236		7,135									1,101	
Swaziland: WFP	195	1,709		1,220	228				46		105		110	
Tanzania	2,379	19,526			2,335	5,957	1,433			2,299	5,419		2,083	
CRS	1,858	12,789			2,335	1,010				2,299	5,419		1,726	
WFP	521	6,737				4,947	1,433						357	
Togo	1,122	10,498			1,013	3,772	1,757				340	2,923	693	
CRS	762	6,114			1,013	1,803						2,858	440	
WFP	360	4,384				1,969	1,757				340	65	253	
Tunisia	6,249	61,041	11,949	22,961	110	13,228				3,366		6,544	2,883	
CARE	1,770	14,401		9,298						1,475		3,332	296	
CRS	1,178	8,555		3,989						792		3,212	562	
Government to Government	2,074	23,292	11,949	9,674						1,099			570	
WFP	1,227	14,793			110	13,228							1,455	
Upper Volta	6,126	105,866		1,738	90	10,803	13,670	75,825		197	515		848	2,180
CRS	603	5,544				3,490				197	515		262	1,080 1/4
Government to Government	4,522	87,948					11,023	75,825						1,100 1/4
WFP	1,001	12,374		1,738	90	7,313	2,647						586	
Zaire: CRS	292	3,338				3,139				199				
Zambia: WFP	58	267								22	133		112	
Sahel-Regional: UNICEF	3,293	19,810								19,810				
Europe (total)	410	2,308		1,590							14		704	
Malta: CRS	410	2,308		1,590							14		704	
Near East - South Asia (total)	106,051	1,030,621	312,481	229,834	234,663		36,772	30,833	369	45,191	32,326	40,186	65,656	2,310
Afghanistan: WFP	44	110											110	

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - Continued

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total CCCL/ (thou- sand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Corn- meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rolled: Oats	CSM	CSB	WSB	Veg. ^{2/} oil	Other ^{3/}
Bangladesh.....	3,320	19,457								10,888		2,581	5,988	
UNICEF.....	2,001	13,469								10,888		2,581		
Government to Government.....	1,319	5,988											5,988	
Br. Solomon Is.: WFP.....	59	443		193						115		80	55	
Cyprus: WFP.....	599	10,504		660	105		9,629						110	
Egypt.....	3,153	29,291	11,219	10,764	1,768					1,394	2,229		1,917	
CRS.....	2,899	28,299	11,219	10,764	1,768					1,394	2,229		925	
WFP.....	254	992											992	
Gaza: CARE.....	2,128	16,003		10,870						159	640	3,481	853	
India.....	60,287	574,241	171,920	4,547	232,076		13,178	30,833	369	30,965	27,626	17,092	43,325	2,310
CARE.....	38,863	299,937	26,936	4,547	193,602		1,714			16,589	20,768	4,300	30,051	1,280 ^{2/}
CRS.....	16,732	201,917	97,665		32,240			28,628	300	14,376	6,379	12,758	9,571	150 ^{2/}
CWS.....	526	5,521			4,860							34	627	
LWR.....	320	3,816	1,876		1,374				69				497	
UNICEF.....	158	880												880 ^{2/}
WFP.....	3,688	62,170	45,443				11,464	2,205			479		2,579	
Israel.....	129	1,000		1,000										
AJJDC.....	101	780		780										
Hadessah.....	28	220		220										
Jordan, E.	1,147	6,995		4,669	398					156	170	310	1,292	
CARE.....	159	1,119		285	107					156	170	310	91	
CRS.....	127	1,025		591	291								143	
LWR.....	15	103		90									13	
UNRWA.....	1													
WFP.....	845	4,748		3,703									1,045	
Jordan, W. Bank.....	866	7,011		5,501	315					525	119	247	304	
CARE.....	212	1,829		1,506						31	90	192	10	
CRS.....	282	2,138		1,481	123					416			118	
LWR.....	372	3,044		2,514	192					78	29	55	176	
Lebanon: WFP.....	1,923	22,752	17,925	2,984									1,843	
Nepal: WFP.....	889	11,670		3,115			5,732			989	1,542	193	99	
Pakistan.....	4,828	97,232	87,303	120			8,233					685	891	
CARE.....	229	2,575	1,600	120								685	170	
UNICEF.....	4	16											16	
WFP.....	4,595	94,641	85,703				8,233						705	
Sri Lanka.....	2,611	18,338		9,909	1							6,994	1,434	
CARE.....	2,611	18,337		9,909								6,994	1,434	
WFP.....	-	1			1									

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - Continued

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total : CCCL : (thou- sand : dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)											Veg. ^{2/} oil	Other ^{3/}		
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Corn- meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rolled: Oats	CSM	CSB	WSB				
Syria: UNRWA.....	1:															
Turkey: CARE.....	3,792:	27,019:		17,219:									7,959:	1,841:		
Yemen, YAR.....	1,560:	25,426:	24,114:										126:	1,186:		
CRS.....	978:	13,556:	12,244:										126:	1,186:		
WFP.....	582:	11,870:	11,870:													
NESA REGIONAL Palestine Refugee Program: UNRWA.....	18,715:	163,129:		158,283:									438:	4,408:		
East Asia (total).....	31,289:	265,264:		111,357:	91,150:	11,822:	71:	4,561:	6,362:	24,015:	12,435:	2,627:	864:			
Cambodia: UNICEF.....	15:	100:							70:	30:						
Indonesia.....	9,151:	74,428:		3,795:	59,737:				95:	110:		9,167:	664:			
CARE.....	217:	1,596:			4,339:							1,496:	100 ^{1/2} :			
CRS.....	803:	6,255:			1,971:				110:			1,702:	104 ^{1/2} :			
CWS.....	257:	2,527:		44:								452:	60 ^{1/2} :			
Government to Government.....	5,365:	44,048:		44,048:												
WFP.....	2,509:	20,002:		3,751:	9,379:				955:			5,517:	400 ^{1/2} :			
Korea: WFP.....	5,553:	49,461:		48,325:					317:	521:			298:			
Laos.....	3,441:	34,370:		11,485:	8,007:	9,874:			359:	857:	165:	1,449:	2,174:			
CRS.....	361:	2,657:		290:	870:				359:	213:	165:	460:	300:			
Government to Government.....	3,080:	31,713:		11,195:	7,137:	9,874:				644:		989:	1,874:			
Malaysia.....	95:	990:		347:	400:				29:	22:		192:				
CRS.....	61:	643:			400:				29:	22:		192:				
WFP.....	34:	347:		347:												
Philippines.....	11,990:	97,306:		47,405:	16,434:	1,948:	71:	3,218:	4,933:	22,660:	382:	55:	200:			
CARE.....	2,996:	23,110:		23,110:												
CRS.....	4,916:	39,776:		12,949:	2,228:	1,948:			2,438:	4,533:	15,680:					
CWS.....	362:	3,147:			1,896:				101:	300:	850:					
SAWS.....	54:	535:		120:	150:				114:	100:	51:					
Government to Government.....	-5:	-5:							-5:							
WFP.....	3,662:	30,743:		11,226:	12,160:		71:	570:		6,079:	382:	55:	200 ^{1/2} :			
Singapore.....	49:	340:							10:			330:				
CRS.....	2:	10:							10:							
WFP.....	47:	330:										330:				
Vietnam.....	995:	8,269:			6,572:				43:	639:	915:	100:				
CRS.....	958:	7,985:			6,572:				43:	639:	631:	100:				
Government to Government.....	37:	284:									284:					
Latin America (total).....	38,716:	285,414:	220:	65,368:	31,220:	12,871:	13,365:	2,756:	9,146:	51,789:	34,171:	41,560:	21,965:	983:		
Antigua: UNICEF.....	2:	18:									18:					

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - Continued

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total : CCCL : (thou- sand : dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Corn- meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rolled: Oats	CSM	CSB	WSB	Veg. 2/ oil	Other 2/
Barbados: WFP.....	20:	180:		180:										
Bolivia.....	1,847:	15,464:	221:	5,003:	311:	1,484:	2,205:	575:	1,592:	2,997:		1,076:		
CRS.....	1,722:	13,038:		5,003:	311:	1,484:		575:	1,592:	2,997:		1,076:		
WFP.....	125:	2,426:	221:				2,205:							
Brazil.....	5,456:	40,127:		8,347:	3,427:			551:	863:	18,753:	5,656:	2,442:	88:	
CRS.....	1,593:	11,153:		1,797:	1,913:			301:	5,052:		2,090:			
CWS.....	250:	2,421:		566:	914:			462:	329:	150:				
LWR.....	201:	1,718:		285:	600:			100:	271:	110:	352:			
Government to Government.....	2,270:	15,949:						551:	13,101:	2,297:				
WFP.....	1,142:	8,886:		5,699:						3,099:		88:		
British Honduras: CARE.....	39:	221:							149:		43:	29:		
Chile.....	3,210:	22,301:		13,336:	178:			1,086:		421:	5,386:	1,848:	46:	
CARE.....	2,019:	13,621:		8,122:				380:			3,887:	1,232:		
CRS.....	897:	6,666:		4,200:	88:			606:		221:	1,100:	451:		
SAWS.....	293:	2,014:		1,014:	90:			100:		200:	399:	165:	466/	
WRC.....	1:													
Colombia.....	6,844:	47,083:		11,760:	1,298:	3,789:	187:	273:	11,346:	2,444:	10,931:	4,955:	100:	
CARE.....	2,983:	19,362:		1,801:	651:			273:	9,942:		5,377:	1,218:	1004/	
CRS.....	2,110:	15,690:		5,299:	647:				1,117:	2,266:	5,512:	849:		
WFP.....	1,751:	12,031:		4,660:		3,789:	187:		287:	178:	42:	2,888:		
Costa Rica.....	510:	3,574:		660:		200:			526:	1,714:	228:	246:		
CARE.....	314:	2,334:		100:					378:	1,583:	228:	45:		
CRS.....	33:	273:		48:		200:						25:		
WFP.....	163:	967:		512:					148:	131:		176:		
Dominica.....	90:	675:		257:				309:		100:		9:		
CRS.....	84:	647:		237:				305:		100:		5:		
WFP.....	6:	28:		20:				4:				4:		
Dominican Rep.	4,279:	30,416:		2,294:	6,259:	1,947:		999:	1,442:	6,987:	7,520:	2,968:		
CARE.....	1,898:	13,590:		11:	3,313:			430:	1,204:	2,368:	5,198:	1,066:		
CRS.....	2,180:	15,333:		2,000:	2,565:	1,736:		500:	100:	4,580:	2,074:	1,778:		
CWS.....	171:	1,183:		184:	381:			69:	138:	39:	248:	124:		
WFP.....	30:	310:		99:		211:								
Ecuador.....	3,328:	22,187:		8,402:	1,934:			800:	5,791:	498:	2,905:	1,807:	50:	
CARE.....	1,915:	12,316:		4,902:	794:			500:	4,124:		979:	967:	506/	
CRS.....	1,413:	9,871:		3,500:	1,140:			300:	1,667:	498:	1,926:	840:		
El Salvador.....	1,287:	9,464:		175:	2,227:		485:	573:	2,880:	896:	1,725:	503:		
CRS.....	1,200:	8,539:			2,227:			573:	2,880:	697:	1,725:	437:		
WFP.....	87:	925:		175:			485:			199:		66:		

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - Continued

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total CCC/ (thou- sand dollars)	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat flour	Bulgur	Corn- meal	Corn	Grain sor- ghum	Rolled Oats	CSM	CSB	WSB	Veg. ^{2/} oil	Other ^{3/}
Guatemala.....	1,187	8,173		3,160	111				130	381	2,506	773	812	300
CARE.....	399	3,108		2,149	100						506		53	300 ^{4/}
CRS.....	781	5,032		1,000				130	381	2,000	773		748	
WFP.....	7	33		11	11								11	
Guyana.....	152	1,038		497	60				52	256	70		103	
Government to Government.....	91	686		292	60				26	214	70		24	
WFP.....	61	352		205					26	42			79	
Haiti.....	2,012	15,348		757	7,104	236	132			780	2,392	2,655	1,292	
CARE.....	1,034	8,008			4,368					210	1,762	984	684	
CRS.....	457	3,396		610	698	236				96	125	1,316	315	
CWS.....	461	3,446			1,886					474	460	355	271	
WFP.....	60	498		147	152		132				45		22	
Honduras.....	1,168	9,062		819	2,822				194	376	1,142	3,429	280	
CARE.....	446	3,239		165	154							2,860	60	
CRS.....	337	2,788			1,049				194	376	600	569		
WFP.....	385	3,035		654	1,619						542		220	
Jamaica.....	910	5,940		2,120	579	905			33	813	17	39	1,047	387
CRS.....	83	503		76		79				209		39	100	
Government to Government.....	726	4,717		1,511	579	749				604	17		870	387 ^{1/}
WFP.....	101	720		533		77			33				77	
Nicaragua.....	2,029	20,023		631			10,356		544	2,856	2,891	443	2,202	100
CRS.....	521	4,281		78					460	219	2,891	443	190	
Government to Government.....	-123	-2,043					-1,783						-260	
WFP.....	1,631	17,785		553			12,139		84	2,637			2,272	100 ^{4/}
Panama.....	712	5,262			290	440			994	579	1,755	796	408	
CARE.....	484	3,562							714	455	1,377	796	220	
CRS.....	228	1,700			290	440			280	124	378		188	
Paraguay: WFP.....	153	1,027		904						2			121	
Peru.....	3,418	27,433	-1	6,066	4,588	3,870		2,205	1,638	3,155	1,607	2,170	2,135	
CRS.....	1,376	10,821		2,321	2,291	1,714			1,094	1,960		440	1,001	
CWS.....	219	1,519		328	523					161	20	363	124	
SAWS.....	1,071	8,562		1,528	1,374	1,660			544	37	1,487	1,367	565	
Government to Government.....	403	2,674		1,143	400					997			134	
WFP.....	349	3,857	-1	746		496		2,205			100		311	
St. Kitts: UNICEF.....	7	60									60			
St. Lucia: CRS.....	29	167							59	83		29		
St. Vincent: CRS.....	25	150			32				24	29		50	15	
Uruguay: CRS.....	6	21											21	

Table 17 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, fiscal year 1974 - Continued

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

Country and program Sponsor	Total	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
	CCC ^{1/}	Wheat	Wheat	Corn	Grain	Rolled	CSM	CSB	WSB	Veg. oil ^{2/}	Other ^{3/}			
	(thousand dollars)	Total	flour	meal	corn	oats	CSM	CSB	WSB	oil	Other			
Grand total.....	282,914	3,002,210	375,542	570,320	382,550	97,386	202,956	824,901	14,682	153,002	124,530	120,525	118,019	17,797
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations.....	164,921	1,357,213	151,540	418,831	292,914	37,459	1,714	28,628	12,829	119,238	91,960	109,726	83,233	9,141
AJDC.....	126	999		999										
CARE.....	65,374	492,127	28,536	94,391	204,533	2,492	1,714		2,297	35,310	30,096	49,424	40,992	2,342
CRS.....	69,334	617,365	121,128	158,265	72,170	31,574		28,628	8,973	44,914	57,169	53,658	35,073	5,813
CWS.....	2,249	19,775		1,122	12,431				632	1,402	1,519	1,452	1,157	60
Hadassah.....	28	220		220										
LWR.....	1,180	11,401	1,876	2,889	2,166	1,733			169	349	955	407	857	
SAWS.....	1,418	11,111		2,662	1,614	1,660			758	137	1,738	1,766	730	46
UNICEF.....	6,494	41,086								37,126	483	2,581	16	880
UNRWA.....	18,717	163,129		158,283								438	4,408	
WRC.....	1													
Government to Government.....	62,867	974,869	31,213	34,443	52,224	15,070	111,983	686,324	21	16,659	8,183	1,273	9,670	7,806
World Food Program.....	55,126	670,128	192,789	117,046	37,412	44,857	89,259	109,949	1,832	17,105	24,387	9,526	25,116	850

1/ CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation
 2/ Veg. Oil - Vegetable oil (soybean)
 3/ Includes 15,154 thousand pounds of soy fortified sorghum grits, 2,160 thousand pounds of soy flour, 96 thousand pounds of whey soy beverage powder, and 387 thousand pounds of rolled wheat.
 4/ Soy fortified sorghum grits
 5/ Soy flour
 6/ Whey Soy beverage powder
 7/ Rolled wheat

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480 Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1974

(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).....	9,458,366	1,097,995	6,776,842	901,454	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					
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	926
Italy.....	3,352,600	340,241	2,592,569	250,331	763,031	89,910		
Malta.....	72,648	7,769	39,176	6,650			33,472	1,118
Netherlands.....	4	1	4	1				
Poland.....	649,874	76,816	649,874	76,816				
Portugal.....	475,217	52,277	475,217	52,277				
Romania.....	262,417	8,917			236,925	7,085	25,492	1,832
Spain.....	983,527	190,607	971,527	186,846	1,000	3,761		
Yugoslavia.....	2,396,781	242,527	1,526,083	195,477	870,698	47,050		
Africa (total).....	16,570,948	1,063,749	5,478,958	423,793	9,233,486	530,225	1,858,504	109,731
Algeria.....	2,249,095	154,551	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	64,600	3,450
Belgian Congo.....	890	165	890	165				
Botswana (Bechuanaland).....	147,090	10,434					147,090	10,434
Burundi.....	43,325	3,859	14,239	1,924	2,589	162	26,497	1,773
Cameroon.....	17,272	1,544	9,133	1,021	4,681	155	3,458	368
Canary Islands.....	480	18	480	18				
Central African Republic.....	14,232	986	432	65	2,403	155	11,397	766
Chad.....	116,901	6,738	1,261	219	71,252	4,231	44,388	2,288
Congo, Brazzaville.....	21,059	1,851					21,059	1,851
Dahomey.....	83,003	4,954	41,727	2,736	17,391	1,047	23,885	1,171
Equatorial Guinea.....	3,261	252					3,261	252
Ethiopia.....	440,126	24,706	45,439	4,855	338,681	17,166	55,946	2,685
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6	80	6				
French West Africa.....	1,180	239	1,180	239				
Gabon.....	5,182	330	564	97			4,618	293
Gambia.....	52,850	3,516	14,378	1,640	6,614	255	31,858	1,621
Ghana.....	205,368	18,549	127,846	14,411	11,032	605	66,490	3,533
Guinea.....	42,798	3,527	226	47	22,470	1,838	20,102	1,642
Ivory Coast.....	41,359	3,337	1,415	259			39,944	3,078
Kenya.....	234,613	18,525	67,412	7,695	165,537	10,516	1,664	314
Lesotho (Basutoland).....	177,558	13,965	98,165	7,054			79,393	6,911
Liberia.....	50,205	5,151	42,369	4,456			7,836	695
Libya.....	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121		
Malagasy Republic.....	54,212	5,538	47,312	4,989	200	26	6,700	523
Malawi.....	6,603	932	3,132	542			3,471	390
Mali.....	485,032	21,197	1,605	261	397,811	17,067	85,616	3,869
Mauritania.....	206,330	10,770	8,024	969	110,391	6,654	87,915	3,147
Mauritius.....	77,760	7,915	3,329	556	29,657	3,358	44,774	4,001
Morocco.....	4,754,002	277,825	1,935,003	136,721	2,669,573	132,485	149,426	8,619
Niger.....	394,548	19,992	26	5	334,026	16,849	60,496	3,138
Nigeria.....	445,291	41,138	306,821	30,390			138,470	10,748
Nyasaland.....	234	43	234	43				
Rwanda-Urundi.....	42,865	2,936	23,025	1,592	19,840	1,344		
Rwanda.....	52,878	4,604	39,575	3,659	13,303	945		
St. Helena.....	544	107	544	107				
Senegal.....	538,637	23,595	245,887	12,064	233,671	8,677	59,079	2,854
Seychelles.....	4,068	500	4,068	500				
Sierra Leone.....	109,816	12,013	107,241	11,724			2,575	289
Small Republic.....	106,491	5,436	8,633	693	89,825	4,305	8,033	438
Somaliand, French.....	6,167	586	6,167	586				
Sudan.....	57,853	5,743	29,658	2,896	55	9	28,140	2,838
Swaziland.....	11,470	1,416	875	156			10,595	1,260
Tanzania.....	430,502	32,658	187,009	18,995	202,134	11,271	41,359	2,392
Togo.....	89,807	6,937	50,266	4,671	18,588	902	29,953	1,364
Tangania.....	3,371,621	213,047	341,912	27,873	2,636,523	168,553	393,179	16,621
Uganda.....	24,998	2,144	6,029	954	304	304	12,921	886
Upper Volta.....	335,734	17,506	73,285	6,372	216,736	8,750	39,013	2,384
Zaire (Congo, Kinshasa).....	434,051	35,230	263,875	20,774	164,340	13,870	5,836	446
Zambia.....	6,467	399					6,467	399
Zanzibar.....	156	26	156	26				
Regional - Sahel.....	19,810	3,293	19,810	3,293				
Near East-South Asia (total).....	28,292,415	2,150,011	17,484,292	1,532,809	8,587,139	506,031	2,220,984	111,171
Aden.....	997	169	997	169				
Afghanistan.....	1,670,408	96,030	16,295	2,456	1,566,835	88,744	87,288	4,830
Bangladesh.....	2,574,764	139,133	1,262,327	89,489	1,273,498	47,341	38,939	2,303

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480 Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1974

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Cyprus.....	288,460	17,857	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	84,254	3,892
Egypt.....	2,168,539	183,663	1,717,491	160,481	409,864	20,748	41,184	2,434
Gaza.....	184,373	16,705	184,373	16,705				
Goa.....	1,349	601	1,349	601				
Greece.....	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,380	3,277	1,540	74
India.....	8,962,238	765,933	7,267,011	654,556	943,971	73,485	751,256	37,892
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.....	164,337	17,694	160,254	16,970	4,083	724		
Israel (W/Bank Jordan).....	139,576	8,458	139,576	8,458				
Jordan.....	1,348,211	84,172	271,046	23,233	888,042	50,154	189,123	10,785
Lebanon.....	343,450	24,100	14,122	3,250	233,508	15,513	95,820	5,337
Nepal.....	165,414	8,430	63	11	134,960	6,616	30,391	1,803
Pakistan.....	2,216,514	169,529	399,298	57,839	1,418,865	93,227	398,351	18,463
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	821,315	65,876	655,146	54,088	107,381	9,113	58,788	2,675
Syria.....	483,072	27,134	20,595	3,214	438,715	22,691	23,762	1,229
Turkey.....	1,297,291	126,304	631,975	85,799	283,043	23,527	382,273	17,068
UNICEF.....	175,229	17,380	175,229	17,380				
UNRWA.....	3,115,159	173,233	3,115,159	173,233				
Yemen (PDRY).....	2,446	457	1,154	378			1,292	79
Yemen (YAR).....	232,157	14,984	56,830	3,909	152,297	10,081	23,030	994
Far East-Pacific (total).....	15,584,246	1,206,257	7,207,682	729,041	7,619,391	431,895	757,173	45,321
British Solomon Islands.....	9,290	794	8,847	735			443	59
Burma.....	35,431	7,760	35,431	7,760				
Cambodia.....	22,354	2,548	833	181	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	4	1/
Hong Kong.....	479,535	43,169	425,706	40,313	53,229	2,856		
Indonesia.....	1,128,301	80,648	383,720	40,051	594,196	30,013	145,385	10,584
Japan.....	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650,469	36,956		
Java.....	60	1	60	1				
Korea.....	6,718,562	400,282	2,284,817	179,501	4,047,072	198,945	386,673	21,836
Laos.....	159,484	14,315	42,265	4,842	116,848	9,455	371	18
Macao.....	62,116	5,219	62,116	5,219				
Malaya.....	29,627	4,795	23,627	4,795				
Malaysia.....	107,038	9,083	73,511	7,230	25,779	1,496	7,748	357
New Guinea.....	1,544	267	1,544	267				
North Borneo.....	3,111	478	3,111	478				
Philippine Islands.....	1,252,243	189,170	1,064,505	174,206	106,849	8,719	80,889	6,245
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.....	20,263	2,572	13,933	2,525			330	47
Thailand.....	23,572	5,864	22,906	5,825			666	39
Tonga Islands.....	9,849	763	3,849	763				
Vietnam.....	2,786,816	212,418	1,258,754	114,380	1,528,062	105,038		
Latin America (total).....	9,812,551	1,051,362	7,326,691	825,705	2,050,472	185,312	435,388	40,345
Antigua.....	4,138	820	4,138	820				
Bahama Islands.....	321	294	321	294				
Barbados.....	2,216	240					2,216	240
Bolivia.....	435,345	46,414	181,951	26,776	227,076	18,037	26,318	1,601
Brazil.....	2,376,451	262,821	1,428,248	164,759	903,225	93,126	44,978	4,936
British Honduras.....	25,507	3,018	23,505	2,743	2,002	275		
Chile.....	1,135,592	125,488	1,058,396	113,348	53,638	10,290	23,558	1,890
Colombia.....	1,284,487	151,181	1,077,626	132,111	68,607	2,320	138,254	16,750
Costa Rica.....	103,219	11,097	63,717	7,303	35,113	3,379	4,389	415
Cuba.....	42,674	6,753	42,674	6,753				
Dominica.....	11,056	1,482	10,395	1,473			61	9
Dominican Republic.....	690,379	71,903	610,976	67,011	60,125	3,976	19,378	916
Ecuador.....	305,767	32,030	277,531	30,368	9,267	520	18,969	1,202
El Salvador.....	189,328	23,015	171,871	21,426	13,117	1,109	4,340	480
French Guiana.....	432	93	432	93				
French West Indies.....	514	74	514	74				
Grenada.....	7,583	957	7,583	957				
Guadeloupe.....	5,817	592	5,817	592				
Guatemala.....	282,468	29,040	210,358	25,765	71,680	3,238	430	37
Guyana (Br. Guiana).....	26,123	3,212	13,312	1,735	10,008	1,176	2,803	301
Haiti.....	276,306	25,207	236,357	21,443	34,914	3,409	5,035	355
Honduras.....	89,482	12,108	79,693	11,238	3,638	272	6,151	598
Jamaica.....	214,435	26,200	146,335	17,633	57,550	7,584	10,550	983
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.....	138,453	14,400	101,940	11,550	12,256	667	24,257	2,183
Panama.....	78,920	14,204	78,920	14,204				
Paraguay.....	120,313	13,570	112,877	12,816			7,436	754
Peru.....	916,174	82,357	424,761	45,451	430,398	33,072	61,015	3,834

Table 18 Title II, Public Law 480 Total commodities shipped by program sponsor cumulative from July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1974 (cont'd)

(Thousand pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar value)

Country and area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/Inter- national Organizations		Government-to-Government		World food program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
St. Kitts.....	4,300	839	4,300	839				
St. Lucia.....	3,704	619	3,200	598	504	21		
St. Vincent.....	3,351	608	3,351	608				
Surinam.....	15,356	1,377	5,829	993			9,527	384
Trinidad and Tobago.....	8,230	1,345	5,505	1,163			2,775	182
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	579	93	579	93				
Uruguay.....	92,892	8,433	63,022	6,985	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.....	79,862,088	6,595,616	44,333,529	4,422,356	30,184,200	1,862,816	5,344,359	310,444

1/ Less than \$500.

Table 19 - Title III, Public Law 480 - Agricultural commodities exported under barter contracts in specified periods 1/

Commodity	Unit	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1973	Calendar Year 1974	Cumulative through Dec. 31, 1974
(Thousand Units)				
Wheat <u>2/</u>	Bu	368,471	---	368,471
Corn	Bu	239,422	---	239,422
Grain Sorghums	Cwt	70,617	---	70,617
Barley	Bu	93,007	---	93,007
Oats	Bu	41,961	---	41,961
Tobacco	Lb	196,676	---	196,676
Cotton	Bale	2,513.1	---	2,513.1
Dry Milk	Lb	129,340	---	129,340
Butter	Lb	23,183	---	23,183
Other <u>3/</u>	MT	808.36	---	808.36
Total quantity (thousand metric tons)		23,327.25	---	23,327.25
(Million dollars)				
Total value		1,732.2	---	1,732.2

1/ Includes adjustments to previously reported exports. Exports after Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts relying on authority other than Public Law 480 have been excluded.

2/ Includes 17,573 million bushels of wheat acquired from CCC shipped as wheat flour during 1958-62.

3/ Includes rye, soybeans, rice, wool, cheese, flaxseed, linseed oil, dry edible beans, cottonseed oil and meal, and peanuts.

TABLE 20 -- Title III, Public Law 480 -- Value of agricultural commodity exports under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1974, and for calendar year 1974 ^{1/}

(By country of destination. In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Jan. 1, 1974	July 1, 1974	Area and country	Jan. 1, 1974	July 1, 1974
	through Dec. 31, 1974	through Dec. 31, 1974		through Dec. 31, 1974	through Dec. 31, 1974
Europe (total).....		1,053,386	Far East and Pacific (total).....		263,808
Austria.....		59,000	Australia.....		8,418
Azores.....		261	Guam.....		56
Belgium.....		118,447	Hong Kong.....		14,809
Denmark.....		10,620	Indonesia.....		1,712
Finland.....		7,834	Japan.....		193,672
France.....		63,453	Khmer, Republic of.....		38
Germany, West.....		147,635	Korea.....		6,174
Iceland.....		2	Laos.....		74
Ireland.....		43,275	Malaysia.....		1,173
Italy.....		34,204	New Zealand.....		271
Luxembourg.....		1,828	Philippines.....		15,760
Malta.....		624	Ryukyu Islands (Okinawa).....		829
Netherlands.....		143,298	Singapore.....		219
Norway.....		29,027	Taiwan.....		16,042
Poland.....		9,092	Thailand.....		4,536
Portugal.....		9,197	Vietnam.....		25
Spain.....		31,567			
Sweden.....		14,519	North America (total).....		3,484
Switzerland.....		3,318	Canada.....		3,345
Trieste.....		1,371	Greenland.....		36
United Kingdom.....		305,219	St. Pierre/Miquelon.....		103
Yugoslavia.....		19,595			
			Latin America (total).....		170,593
Africa (total).....		55,163	Antigua.....		28
Algeria.....		1,811	Argentina.....		42
Angola.....		19	Bahamas.....		42
Burundi/Rwanda.....		91	Bermuda.....		70
Cameroon.....		58	Bolivia.....		7,931
Canary Islands.....		14,020	Brazil.....		63,446
Cape Verde Islands.....		36	British Honduras.....		64
Congo, People's Rep. of.....		43	British West Indies.....		21
Ethiopia.....		427	Canal Zone.....		144
Ghana.....		4,674	Chile.....		4,387
Liberia.....		291	Colombia.....		15,401
Libya.....		8	Costa Rica.....		1,001
Maderia.....		160	Cuba.....		5,526
Mauritius.....		15	Dominican Republic.....		1,330
Morocco.....		3,940	Ecuador.....		345
Mozambique.....		4,627	El Salvador.....		831
Nigeria.....		2,963	Guatemala.....		4,354
Rhodesia.....		466	Guyana.....		20
Sao Tome.....		46	Haiti.....		6,377
Senegal.....		3,083	Honduras.....		297
Sierra Leone.....		80	Jamaica.....		2,037
Somali Republic.....		183	Mexico.....		19,659
South Africa, Republic of.....		13,315	Netherlands Antilles.....		37
Sudan.....		198	Nicaragua.....		659
Togo.....		82	Panama.....		180
Tunisia.....		1,384	Paraguay.....		8
Zaire, Republic of.....		3,143	Peru.....		32,968
			Surinam.....		13
Near East-South Asia (total).....		185,752	Trinidad-Tobago.....		111
Bahrain.....		22	Uruguay.....		1,397
Cyprus.....		1,806	Venezuela.....		1,821
Egypt, Arab Rep. of.....		12,297	Virgin Islands.....		77
Goa.....		54	Others ^{2/}		13
Greece.....		12,721			
India.....		74,639	Grand Total.....		1,732,199
Iran.....		758			
Iraq.....		2,838			
Israel.....		47,094			
Jordan.....		1,697			
Kuwait.....		148			
Lebanon.....		4,473			
Pakistan.....		52			
Qatar.....		10			
Saudi Arabia.....		801			
So. Yemen (Yemen, P. Dem. Rep. of).....		128			
Sri Lanka.....		1,315			
Syrian Arab Republic.....		7,314			
Turkey.....		17,585			

^{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, Guinea Bissau, and Puerto Rico.

Table 21 -- Title III, Public Law 480--Value of barter contracts entered into and strategic materials delivered or reimbursements received through Dec. 31, 1974, and for calendar year 1974 1/

(In millions of dollars)

Type	: July 1, 1954 through		: Calendar Year 1974		: Cumulative through	
	: Dec. 31, 1973		: Dec. 31, 1974		: Dec. 31, 1974	
	: Contracting	: Deliveries	: Contracting	: Deliveries	: Contracting	: Deliveries
	: or reim-	: or reim-	: or reim-	: or reim-	: or reim-	: or reim-
	: bursements	: bursements	: bursements	: bursements	: bursements	: bursements
Strategic materials for stockpile: <u>2/</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Strategic stockpile	: 151.5	: 151.5	: ---	: ---	: 151.5	: 151.5
Supplemental stockpile.....	: 1,420.0	: 1,425.0	: ---	: ---	: 1,420.0	: 1,425.0
Total.....	: 1,571.5	: 1,576.5	: ---	: ---	: 1,571.5	: 1,576.5
Procurements for other Government agencies: <u>2/3/</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	: <u>4/</u> 104.0	: ---	: ---	: 106.5	: 104.0
Grand Total <u>5/</u>	: 1,678.0	: 1,680.5	: ---	: ---	: 1,678.0	: 1,680.5

1/ The table shows the value of strategic materials delivered to CCC by contractors and reimbursements to CCC for procurements for U.S. Government agencies.

2/ The figures have been adjusted to reflect transfers to the supplemental stockpile of materials valued at: \$258.6 million acquired for the strategic stockpile, \$8.8 million acquired for AEC; and \$4.1 million acquired for Defense.

3/ Excludes contracting after Dec. 31, 1962, and reimbursements related to such contracting which relies primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

4/ Includes reimbursements of \$15 million received subsequent to Dec. 31, 1962, under contracts entered into prior to that date.

5/ Contracting totals do not equal delivery and reimbursement totals because the value of the latter, and of the counterpart agricultural exports, varies from contracting figures because of tolerances, premiums, and discounts on materials delivered, and contract defaults, etc.

TABLE 22
 Title III, Public Law 480--Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1974

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	Supplies and services	
Finland		Copper billets.
France	French housing	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), chromium metal (exothermic), diamond dies, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), palladium, silicon carbide, thorium nitrate, waterfowl feathers and down.
Germany, West	Caribbean cable, fertilizer, supplies and services	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), bismuth, cadmium, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, fluorspar, lead, selenium, zinc.
Italy	Fertilizer	Cadmium, ferrochromium, fluorspar, mercury, zinc.
Netherlands		Chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (stones), palladium, platinum, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
Norway		Ferrochromium, ferromanganese, zinc.
Spain		Fluorspar, lead, mercury.
Sweden		Ferrochromium, lead, selenium.
Trieste	Fertilizer	
United Kingdom	Fertilizer	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, chromium metal (exothermic), diamond (bort), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, tin (pig).
Yugoslavia	Supplies and services	Antimony, bismuth, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, zinc.
Unspecified European countries	Supplies and services	
Africa:		
Angola		Manganese ore (metallurgical), mica.
Botswana		Asbestos (chrysotile), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Ghana		Diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (metallurgical).
Malagasy Republic		Beryllium (copper master alloy), graphite, mica.
Malawi		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Morocco		Manganese ore (battery grade), manganese ore (chemical).
Mozambique		Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, zinc.
Nigeria		Columbite.
Rhodesia		Asbestos (chrysotile), beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (metallurgical), cobalt metal, copper, ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, mica, zinc.
South Africa, Republic of		Antimony, asbestos (amosite), asbestos (chrysotile), asbestos (crocidolite), beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, chromite (chemical), diamond (stones), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon, fluorspar, lead, manganese metal (electrolytic), manganese ore (metallurgical), palladium, platinum, rare earths, thorium nitrate.
Tanzania		Mica.
Uganda		Beryllium (copper master alloy).
Zaire, Republic of		Beryllium (copper master alloy), cadmium, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), manganese ore (metallurgical), tin (pig), zinc.
Unspecified African countries		Beryl ore, diamond (bort), diamond (stones), mica.
Near East and South Asia:		
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).
Sri Lanka		Graphite.
Turkey		Boron minerals, chromium metal (electrolytic), chromite (metallurgical), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Far East and Pacific:		
Australia		Asbestos (crocidolite), beryllium metal billets, lead, rutile, zinc.
Japan	Cotton yarn, fertilizer, raw silk, zirconium sponge	Cadmium, chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferromanganese, iodine (crude), raw silk, selenium, silk bisu and/or lap waste, titanium sponge, zinc.
Korea	Ordance, raw silk	Tungsten carbide powder.
New Caledonia		Ferrochromium.
Philippines		Chromite (refractory), chromium metal (electrolytic), ferrochromium, ferrochromium-silicon.
Taiwan		Waterfowl feathers and down.
Thailand		Tin (pig).

TABLE 22

Title III, Public Law 480-- Materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts, July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1974

North America:	:	:
Canada.....	:	Aluminum oxide (abrasive grain), aluminum oxide (crude), asbestos (chrysotile), cadmium, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, lead, palladium, platinum, selenium, silicon carbide, waterfowl feathers and down, zinc.
United States.....	Fertilizer, soybeans.....	:
Latin America:	:	:
Argentina.....	:	Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, mica.
Bolivia.....	:	Cadmium, lead, zinc.
Brazil.....	:	Beryl ore, beryllium (copper master alloy), beryllium metal billets, diamond (stones), ferromanganese, manganese ore (metallurgical), mica, quartz crystals.
Chile.....	:	Ferromanganese, iodine (crude), lead.
Colombia.....	:	Platinum.
Cuba.....	:	Chromite (refractory), ferrochromium-silicon.
Guyana.....	:	Bauxite.
Haiti.....	:	Bauxite.
Jamaica.....	:	Bauxite.
Mexico.....	:	Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, fluorspar, lead, zinc.
Peru.....	:	Bismuth, cadmium, lead, zinc.
Surinam.....	:	Bauxite.
Venezuela.....	:	Diamond (stones).
Unspecified sources.....	:	Beryllium metal billets

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

2/ Materials acquired for the National and supplemental stockpiles.

TABLE 23--Title III, Public Law 480--Value of materials, equipment, and services received under barter contracts
July 1, 1954, through Dec. 31, 1974, and for calendar year 1974 1/
(By country - In thousands of dollars)

Area and Country	Jan. 1, 1974 through Dec. 31, 1974	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1974	Area and Country	Jan. 1, 1974 through Dec. 31, 1974	July 1, 1954 through Dec. 31, 1974
Europe (total).....		324,062	Far East and Pacific.....		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 <u>3</u> /.....		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).....		452,328	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			
Tanzania.....		152	Unspecified source <u>4</u> /.....		1,698
Uganda.....		44			
Zaire, Republic of.....		51,939	Grand Total.....		1,680,528
Unspecified African Countries <u>2</u> /.....		127,340			
Near East and South Asia (total).....		230,114			
Greece.....		12,093			
India.....		125,238			
Israel.....		275			
Pakistan.....		66			
Sri Lanka.....		303			
Turkey.....		92,139			

1/ The table shows value of strategic materials delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation through Dec. 31, 1974, and reimbursements to CCC under contracts entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1963, covering procurements for U. S. Government agencies.

2/ Materials (mainly 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.