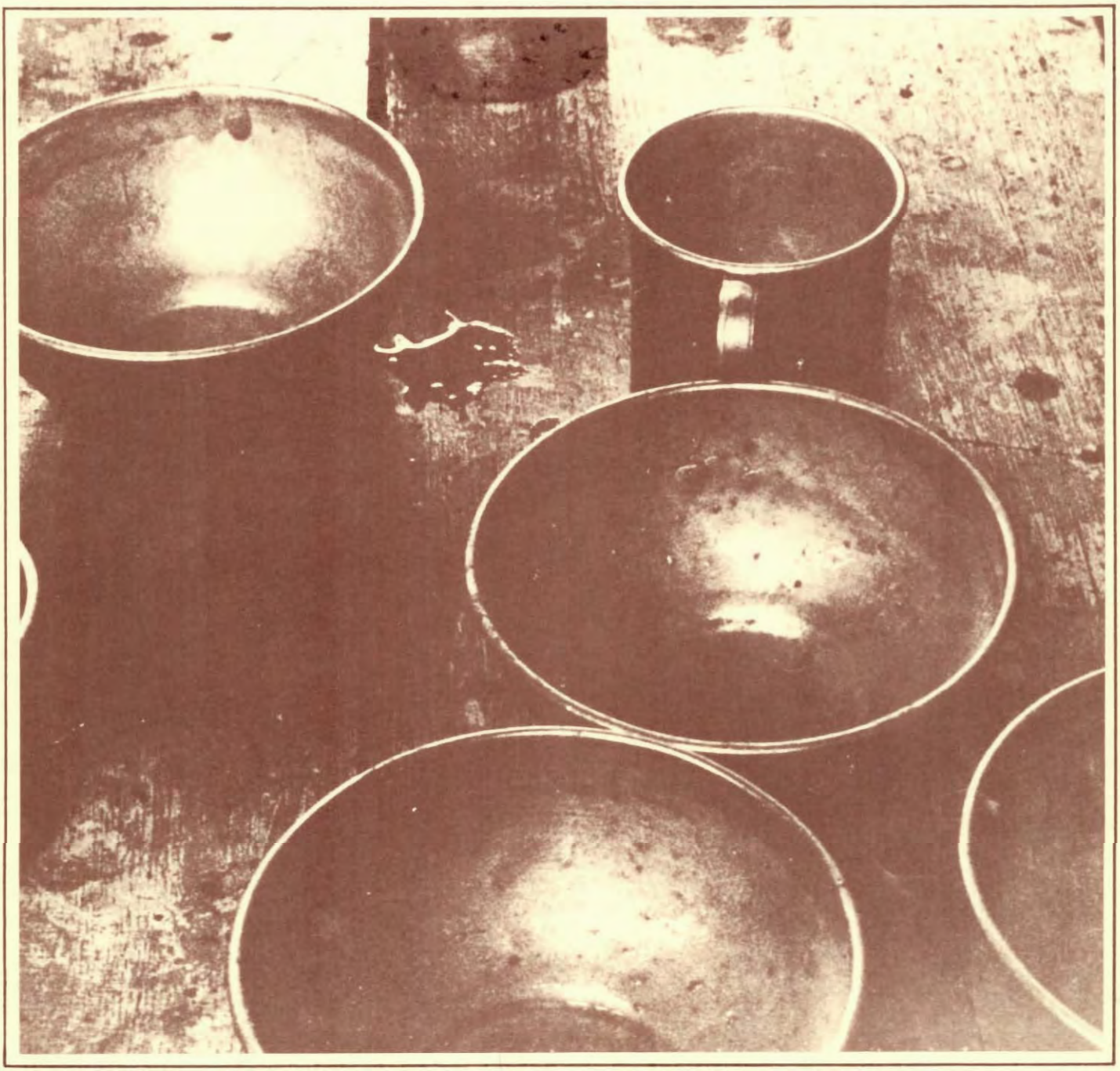
1976/TQ

Annual Report
on Public Law 480

FOOD FOR PEACE



THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83d CONGRESS, AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1975 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

December 9, 1977

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to send the annual report on agricultural export activities carried out under Public Law 480, Food for Peace. The report covers the 15-month period from July 1, 1975, through the transitional quarter ending September 30, 1976. The program continues to focus attention on problems of hunger and malnutrition in underdeveloped countries and emphasizes the trend toward food aid programing in addressing those problems. In addition, particular attention is given to promoting economic and community development within needy countries.

Major disaster relief efforts were directed mainly to Asia, followed by Latin America and Africa. Among the chief recipients of concessional food aid were Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India. The United States contribution to the World Food Program and the U.S. voluntary agencies continued at a high level.

Bob Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture

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SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

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(Note: With the statutory change of the United States' fiscal year from July 1 through June 30, to October 1 through September 30, made effective in 1976, this fiscal year report includes both the July 1, 1975–June 30, 1976 period and the Transitional Quarter (TQ), July 1 through September 30, 1976—to the start of the new fiscal year on October 1, 1976.)

In fiscal year 1976, exports of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 were valued at approximately $963.5 million, a decrease of $136.5 million from the previous year. Along with the decrease in export value, total volume of commodities shipped in fiscal year 1976, at 4.3 million metric tons (MT), dropped 500,000 MT. Export dollar value and commodity volume were below the fiscal year 1975 level primarily because of lower unit prices for most commodities, and the postponement of some title I shipments into the transitional quarter (TQ).

Under title I during the fiscal year, 3.4 million MT of commodities were exported, at an export market value of $649.8 million. Under the title II donation program, there were 987,000 MT of commodities and products (grain equivalent) shipped, for an export market value of $313.7 million.

During the TQ (July 1–September 30, 1976), approximately 2.05 million MT of commodities, with an export market value of $419.6 million, were shipped. Exports under title I amounted to 1.8 million MT of commodities, with an approximate export market value of $355.7 million. Exports under title II amounted to 250,000 MT, with an approximate export market value of $63.9 million.

A significant new legislative requirement was placed on title I programing in fiscal year 1976 with the addition of section 111 to the title by Public Law 94–161, approved December 20, 1975—the so-called 75/25 ratio of food allocations. In essence, section 111 provides that not less than 75 percent of the food aid commodities in each fiscal year shall be allocated and agreed to be delivered to countries with a per capita gross national product of $300 or less, based upon data developed by the World Bank. Under specified terms and conditions, a Presidential waiver is permitted, and a reallocation is authorized.

On the basis both of allocations and of shipments, compliance with the new section was achieved. About 75.7 percent of all food commodities were allocated and shipped during the fiscal year and transitional quarter to countries having an annual per capita gross national product of $300 or less. The major countries in this category included Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India.

Sales Programs

During fiscal year 1976, title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of $913.9 million. Of that amount, about $18.2 million represented reprograming of funds originally authorized under an agreement signed with the Republic of Korea in April 1973—the remainder represented new financing commitments.

During the TQ, title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for an export market value of $118.9 million.

For the 15-month programing period, agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of $1,032.81 million.

In fiscal year 1976, convertible local currency agreements made up 63.1 percent of the total value of agreements signed, with dollar credit

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agreements comprising the remaining 36.9 percent. In the TQ, convertible local currency agreements made up 77.5 percent of the total value of agreements signed, with 22.5 percent entered into for dollar credit.

Total percentage figures for the 15-month period were 64.7 percent for convertible local currency agreements and 35.3 percent for dollar credit arrangements.

On the basis of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during fiscal year 1976 and the TQ were Egypt, Bangladesh, Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, and India. Programing to Egypt represented about 21.1 percent ($218.3 million) of the total; that to Bangladesh, about 15.9 percent ($164.6 million); Pakistan, 11.6 percent ($119.3 million); Korea, 11.5 percent ($118.7 million); Indonesia, 9.9 percent ($103.2 million); and India, 8 percent ($83 million).

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat continued to hold its position as the leading commodity shipped under title I during the fiscal year and the TQ. Wheat accounted for 52.6 percent, $517.1 million, of the total value, and 70.2 percent, 3.7 million tons, of the total quantity shipped during the 15-month period. Rice, at about $265.5 million and 965,000 tons, accounted for 26.1 percent of the total value and 18.4 percent of the total quantity.

Other commodities shipped under the program during the 15-month period included 346,000 tons of wheat flour, valued at $70 million; 111,000 tons of soybean oil, valued at $52.6 million; 5,500 tons of tobacco, valued at $20.2 million; and 219,000 bales of cotton, valued at $59.4 million.

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. The only local currencies held by the U.S. Treasury under agreements signed since that date are those received as currency use payments from recipient nations.

INITIAL PAYMENT AND CURRENCY USE PAYMENTS

Most title I agreements call for an initial payment, usually 5 percent, in dollars, or in ". . . the types or kinds of currencies which can be converted to dollars" whenever practicable. Initial payment to U.S. suppliers for fiscal year 1976 totaled $26.3 million, and initial payment made in the TQ amounted to $23.5 million. During the 15-month period, agreements or agreement amendments with 20 countries provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. These countries were Afghanistan, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zaire.

There is provision also for a "currency use payment." This is payment in local currencies which the U.S. Government needs for expenses in the recipient country and otherwise would have to purchase for dollars. Currency use payments are considered as advance payments of interest and principal under long-term credit agreements.

Currency use payments for U.S. uses were required in the agreements of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chile, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea, Portugal, Syria, Tanzania, Zaire, and Zambia.

Sales under title I of Public Law 480 provide direct balance of payment benefits to the United States. Currency use payments and repayments of local currencies from loans for economic development made under previous title I agreements provide local currencies used by U.S. agencies to defray overseas expenses, with corresponding dollar expenditure savings. Program costs recovered by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which is reimbursed in dollar equivalent by the U.S. agencies using local currencies,

amounted to $104 million in fiscal year 1976. For the TQ, program costs recovered by CCC amounted to $28.5 million. The total amount recovered for the 15-month period was $132.5 million. Since the beginning of the program, CCC has been reimbursed nearly $3.2 billion.

Interest and principal installment payments, totaling about $216.2 million for the 15-month period, also were received from 53 countries and 8 private trade entities on prior years' credit sales agreements. The total balance of payment benefits generated by title I in fiscal year 1976 and the TQ, then, amounted to $348.7 million. Total arrearage (amounts due and unpaid 90 days or more) at the end of the 15-month period was $226.7 million. However, of this amount, $223.2 million represents the financial value of "frustrated" cargo diverted from Cambodia and Vietnam, for which ultimate disposition has not yet been recorded.

Use of Foreign Currencies

Although sales for local currencies 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.

The Secretary of the Treasury determined that in seven countries the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is in excess of requirements. In these designated 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 and other purposes with dollar receipts going to the CCC.

The Treasury Department determined that United States' holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1976 and 1977. The excess determination for Poland terminated on December 31, 1976, and that for Tunisia expired on September 30, 1977.

Included in the use of foreign currencies are market development projects, scientific, cultural, and educational programs, and sales of foreign currencies to U.S. organizations and citizens.

Export Market Development

During the two decades the export market development program has been in operation, the value of U.S. farm exports has increased from $3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to $22.1 billion in fiscal year 1976—setting a new record for the sixth consecutive year. In fiscal year 1976, 30 foreign markets each imported over $100 million worth of U.S. farm products.

To a large extent, the growth of export 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.

Since the beginning of the Public Law 480 programs, foreign currencies totaling about $177 million have been spent to develop dollar markets for U.S. farm commodities. Private trade and producer associations in this country and private organizations in foreign nations have matched this sum with their own funds to finance the jointly sponsored program.

In fiscal year 1976, expenditures for market development totaled an estimated $39.7 million. The Government provided less than a third ($11.7 million), with the remainder ($28 million) coming from U.S. and third party expenditures. Cooperator contributions have exceeded

Government outlays by successively larger percentages in each of the past 10 years.

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has an on-going cooperative program with nonprofit agricultural trade and producer groups to develop new commercial markets for U.S. farm commodities and to maintain and expand existing markets.

Currently, FAS participates with 43 cooperators in sponsoring continuous and long-term projects, with 23 cooperators on periodic and short-term projects, and with 15 cooperators on a contractual basis under the Export Incentive Program. Under the Foreign Market Development Program, FAS jointly sponsors 38 permanently staffed offices in 20 countries, which carry out market development projects in more than 70 foreign markets. The FAS trade opportunity referral system (TORS), a computerized system for referring trade inquiries from foreign buyers to specific suppliers in the United States, prompted trade leads in fiscal year 1976 that resulted in export sales with an estimated value of $11.1 million.

Marketing and Utilization Research

During fiscal year 1976, the U.S. Department of Agriculture made three grants, for a total of $256,330 dollar equivalent, which were distributed among three excess currency countries. Grants continued to be issued to expand markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and for basic chemical and physical research as a basis for technological developments.

Grants to Poland and to Egypt, totaling $199,577 dollar equivalent, were for programs to protect and to improve stored grains.

A grant in the amount of $56,751 dollar equivalent was made to an institution in Pakistan for research on cotton fiber yarns and fabrics.

Scientific, Medical, Cultural, and Educational Activities

Various agencies and Departments of the U.S. Government 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.

During fiscal year 1976, the Department of Agriculture made 61 grants, totaling $7,872,000 dollar equivalent, for research projects in five countries; four where the Department still has access to special foreign currencies and one, Yugoslavia, where the Department cooperated in research under procedures of the U.S.-Yugoslav Joint Board.

An estimated $8 million in foreign currency expenditure was utilized by the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs of the Department of State. These programs are designed to strengthen people-to-people communication and cooperation to improve the environment of U.S. foreign policy and help build the human foundations of the "structure of peace."

The Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) obligated the equivalent of $330,000 during the fiscal year and the TQ for research and translation of scientific and technical literature. A total of $5.54 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) obligated approximately $4 million in foreign currencies to support research and demonstration activities in the excess currency countries. These programs serve as a link between EPA and foreign environmental agencies and institutions that have mutual interests in seeking solutions to environmental problems. Since the initiation of the program in 1970, approximately $20 million in foreign currencies has been obligated for 71 projects.

In fiscal year 1972, the Department of the Interior initiated a research and development program, to be financed from U.S.-owned foreign currencies, in the fields of mine health and safety, mineral

exploration and wise use of natural resources, water resources and desalination in Poland and Yugoslavia. Total obligations in dollar equivalents for this on-going program approximate $1.9 million through September 1976.

Five of the component agencies of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)—the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Rehabilitation Services Administration, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Social Security Administration—conduct a variety of cooperative programs with foreign nations under the provisions of section 104(b) (3) of Public Law 480. In fiscal year 1976, HEW agencies obligated approximately $16.9 million dollar equivalent in foreign currencies that involve more than 400 separate programs dealing with disease and health, education, and social welfare.

The National Science Foundation (NSF) on behalf of itself and 30 component agencies of major Departments, coordinates the administration of contracts with 10 foreign organizations for science information programs in eight excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. While Israel and Yugoslavia are no longer excess currency countries, work by contractors in these nations was being completed. In fiscal year 1976 and the TQ, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of $1,379,313 for use in science information programs. Of this amount, $512,538 represented the NSF contribution; $866,775 was transferred from other agencies.

The Smithsonian Institution received an appropriation of $500,000 equivalent in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1976. However, obligations for the year totaled $1,420,706 equivalent to support more than 60 projects. Total obligations utilized carry over, as well as recoveries of appropriated funds from prior years. Grants for research in archeology, anthropology, systematic and environmental biology, and for astrophysics and earth sciences continued to be the most important.

The Library of Congress, since 1962, has used Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, precatalog, index, and distribute current foreign publications. Programs for Egypt, Pakistan, and Poland were funded in fiscal year 1976, and the TQ, with the dollar equivalent of $800,296 obligated for the fiscal year, and $192,238 in the TQ.

Building and Military Housing

During fiscal year 1976, the Department of State obligated $8.1 million to construct, maintain, and operate buildings and related facilities employed in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs. In addition, the Department of Defense uses P.L. 480 currencies for the construction, rent, or other acquisition of U.S. military housing and related facilities, with CCC reimbursed from appropriations to the extent the housing is occupied. The Department is to reimburse CCC an amount not to exceed $6 million a year (from 1964) until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I of P.L. 480 had been liquidated. As of June 30, 1976, CCC had received approximately $120.7 million in reimbursements, and as of September 30, 1976, $122.9 million, leaving a balance of $27.7 million outstanding.

Emergency or Extraordinary Relief

Section 104(d) of P.L. 480 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. This authority was not used in 1976.

Economic Development

Section 104(f) of P.L. 480 provides that U.S.-owned local currencies generated by title I sales can be used to promote agricultural and other economic development in recipient countries. During fiscal year 1976,

$12.2 million was made available, and $600,000 was allocated during the TQ.

A special allocation of 26 million Indian rupees ($3.2 million equivalent) was made to complete construction of facilities planned under an original (1969) $6.5 million grant in rupees to St. John's Medical College/Hospital, Bangalore.

In Pakistan, a grant of approximately $1 million was used to pay costs of project design and evaluation in the Food and Nutrition, Population and Health, and Education sectors. In addition, $5.9 million in fiscal year 1976 and $400,000 in the TQ were allocated for economic development projects in these sectors.

An allocation of excess Egyptian pounds, valued at $2 million, was used to provide local currency support costs for technology transfer, manpower development, and feasibility studies. During the TQ, $300,000 was allocated for the American University in Cairo.

An allocation of $10,000 worth of Burmese currency was made to assist in the restoration of earthquake-damaged temples in Burma.

MISCELLANEOUS CURRENCY USES

Included in other uses for foreign currencies were:

Under section 104(g) of P.L. 480, which authorizes local currencies generated by title I sales in a country to be utilized for programs in other friendly countries, about $8.9 million of excess Indian rupees were made available to support development activities in Nepal. Under this authority, too, $121,000 in fiscal year 1976 and $384,000 in the TQ of excess Pakistani rupees were allocated to cover the inland freight costs of U.S. financed fertilizer to Afghanistan.

Under section 104(h), there was continued support of family planning programs in Pakistan, with the equivalent of $7,564,000 in fiscal year 1976, and $1.5 million in the TQ, in Pakistani rupees allocated.

TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS

During fiscal year 1976 and the TQ, 1,062 million metric tons of title II commodities were shipped to about 40 million recipients in 78 countries and territories. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) value of these commodities, including transportation costs, amounted to $485 million: $378 million in commodities, and $107 million in freight costs.

In fiscal year 1976, $314 million was expended on commodities, of which $45 million was used for emergency programs.

Food distributed through the American Voluntary Agency programs accounted for 72 percent of regular title II programs in fiscal year 1976, followed by the World Food Program, with 18 percent, and government-to-government programs, with 10 percent. In the TQ, distribution by sponsor was voluntary agencies, 58 percent; World Food Program, 17 percent; and government-to-government, 25 percent.

In fiscal year 1976, 38 percent of all regular program recipients were in the first priority maternal-child health category. The second priority food-for-work recipients were at 22 percent. The lower priority school feeding recipients dropped from 49 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal year 1975 to 36 percent in fiscal year 1976.

Emergency recipients totaled 4 million in fiscal year 1976. The recipients of major disaster relief efforts in 1976 included Guatemala, Tanzania, Somalia, Chile, Haiti, and Honduras.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in fiscal year 1976, followed by feed grains, vegetable oil, and nonfat dry milk.

Shipments were larger to Asia than to any other geographic area, followed by Africa, the Near East, and Latin America, in that order.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP), a joint activity by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, with headquarters in Rome, continues to expand. The United States contributes commodities and ocean freight to the WFP under title II of Public Law 480, and cash from the A.I.D. appropriation. For the 1975–1976 biennium, the United States pledged a maximum contribution of $140 million-$97 million for commodities, $40 million for ocean transportation, and $3 million in cash for administrative expenses. For the 1977–1978 biennium, the United States pledge was increased to $188 million, amounting to 25 percent of the WFP goal of $750 million for that period.

The Food Aid Convention of the International Wheat Agreement

The Food Aid Convention obligates signatories, of which the United States is one, to provide minimum annual amounts of food aid in wheat or coarse grains for human consumption. The Convention, which was initiated in 1968, was extended in 1976 for a 2-year period.

In fiscal year 1976, of the total U.S. grains aid of about 4.3 million tons, 1.9 million tons were counted against the Food Aid Convention obligation, with 61 percent of U.S. shipments made under title I and 39 percent under title II.

TITLE I — SALES PROGRAMS

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 (dollar credit) or in currencies convertible to dollars (convertible local currency credit). 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 desirable.

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 minimums of two percent during the 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 (CCC) 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. The Corporation finances sales by paying suppliers directly through the U.S. banking system for that portion of their sale not covered by the required down payment. CCC then collects the amount due over the credit period and under the interest rates provided in the importing country's agreement.

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 FY 1976 AND THE TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

During the fiscal year 1976, 41 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of $913.9 million, a decrease of $58.3 million from fiscal year 1975. Of that amount some $18.2 million represented reprograming of funds originally authorized under an agreement signed with the Government of Korea in April 1973; the remainder represented new financing commitments. During the transitional quarter (TQ), July 1 through September 30, 1976, an additional 12 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for an export market value of $118.9 million. Thus, during the 15-month programing

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period, signed agreements and amendments totaled 53 and amounted to a total value of $1,032.81 million.

These agreement actions were concluded with 23 countries considered to be friendly to the United States at the time agreements were signed, in accordance with section 103(d) of Public Law 480. By comparison, sales agreements and amendments were signed with 18 countries in fiscal year 1975 for a total export market value of $972.2 million; and, in fiscal 1974 with 18 countries for a total export market value of $572.4 million.

In fiscal year 1976, convertible local currency agreements made up 63.1 percent of the total value of agreements signed, with dollar credit agreements comprising the remaining 36.9 percent. The percentages for the TQ were 77.5 for convertible local currency agreements, and 22.5 percent for dollar credit. Total percentage figures for the 15 months were 64.7 for convertible local currency agreements and 35.3 for dollar credit agreements.

In terms of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during fiscal year 1976 and the TQ were Egypt, Bangladesh, Korea, Indonesia, Pakistan, and India. Programing to Egypt represented about 21.1 percent ($218.3 million) of the total; that to Bangladesh, about 15.9 percent ($164.6 million); Pakistan, 11.6 percent ($119.3 million); Korea, 11.5 percent ($118.7 million); Indonesia, 9.9 percent ($103.2 million); and India 8.0 percent ($83.0 million). During the 15 months, wheat and its products were the major commodities programed in terms of both quantity and value at 78.8 percent and 63.5 percent of the total respectively; rice constituted 17.8 percent of the total quantity programed and 25.4 percent of the total value of commodities programed. Other commodities programed were soybean oil, feed grains, cotton, blended foods, and tobacco. No private trade agreements were signed during the 15-month programing period.

Shipments

Shipments under title I in fiscal year 1976 amounted to $649.8 million; the value of shipments since the beginning of the program in 1954 is approximately $18.4 billion. Shipment values in fiscal 1976 were substantially lower than in fiscal year 1975 ($759 million) reflecting both lower unit prices for most commodities and a tendency to postpone some commodity shipments into the TQ. During the year about 3.4 million tons of commodities were shipped under title I agreements for a cumulative total of about 187.9 million tons. The tonnage shipped in fiscal year 1976 thus was only about 600,000 less than in 1975 and slightly less than one-half of that shipped in 1972. During the TQ an additional 1.8 million metric tons of commodities were shipped under title I which increased the cumulative total since the program began to 189.7 million metric tons.

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat continued to hold its customary position as the leading commodity shipped under title I during fiscal 1976 and the TQ. At $517.1 million and 3.7 million tons, wheat accounted for 52.6 percent of the total value and 70.2 percent of the total quantity shipped during the 15-month period. Rice, at about $256.5 million and 965,000 tons, accounted for 26.1 percent of the total value and 18.4 percent of the total quantity. Other commodities shipped under the program in fiscal year 1976 and the TQ were wheat flour (346,000 tons valued at $70.0 million); soybean oil (111,000 tons valued at $52.6 million); tobacco (5,500 tons valued at $20.2 million); and cotton (219,000 bales valued at $59.4 million).

Legislative Actions

Allocation Requirements

A title I allocation requirement based on a somewhat different eligibility criterion from that of the previous fiscal year was established

with enactment of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-161 approved on December 20, 1975). A new section 111 was added to title I, the so-called "75/25" requirement, which provides in part that:

> Not more than 25 per centum of the food aid commodities provided under this title in each fiscal year shall be allocated and agreed to be delivered to countries other than those with an annual per capita gross national product of $300 or less and affected by inability to secure sufficient food for their immediate requirements through their own production or commercial purchase from abroad, unless the President certifies to the Congress that the use of such food assistance is required for humanitarian food purposes and neither House of Congress disapproves such use, by resolution, within thirty calendar days after such certification . . . A reduction below 75 per centum in the proportion of food aid allocated and agreed to be delivered to countries with a per capita gross national product of $300 or less and affected by inability to secure sufficient food for their immediate requirements through their own production or commercial purchase from abroad which results from significantly changed circumstances occurring after the initial allocation shall not constitute a violation of the requirements of this section. Any reallocation of food aid shall be in accordance with this section so far as practicable. The President shall report promptly any such reduction, and the reasons, therefor, to the Congress.

The intent of this section is to emphasize programing of title I food commodities to countries most in need of concessional assistance. On the basis both of allocations and of shipments, compliance with this Congressional directive was achieved. About 75.7 percent of all food commodities were allocated and shipped during the fiscal year and the TQ to countries having annual per capita gross national products of $300 or less as listed in the 1975 annual report of the World Bank. The major countries in that group included Egypt, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India.

SELF-HELP FORGIVENESS PROVISION ("CURRENCY USE OFFSET")

In order to provide major sources of capital financing for specified projects within low income countries, section 106 was amended to provide new impetus to the self-help requirements of Public Law 480. Congress, in amending this section of the Act, sought to strengthen the self-help measures requirement of title I by adding a "forgiveness" feature. This provision is intended to provide an incentive to recipient countries to attack the more difficult tasks in their development program.

Under amendments to section 106, foreign currency proceeds from new Public Law 480 agreements may be used for activities which directly improve the lives of the poorest people and their capacity to participate in the economic development of their country. The agreements would contain specific stipulations on self-help uses and the agreed uses may be deemed payment of the dollar obligations to the U.S. Government. Such payments may not exceed 15 percent of the total value of all agreements entered into under title I of Public Law 480 within a fiscal year.

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. Thus there are no sales programs generating U.S.-owned local currencies.

The only source of new currencies now is currency use payments described below. Activities of U.S. agencies, which are described in a later section of this chapter are financed either with excess local currencies which accumulated over a number of years prior to 1972, or with local currency loans derived from recipient countries' payments on local currency loans originally made from P.L. 480-generated local currencies.

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. Since they are not covered by the loan, initial payments reduce the concessionality of the program. The Commodity Credit Corporation finances the balance of the commodity cost under the credit terms of the agreement. Initial payment paid to U.S. suppliers for fiscal year 1976 totaled $26.3 million as compared with $12.4 million for the previous fiscal year and $9.4 million for fiscal year 1974. Initial payments paid to U.S. suppliers for the TQ totaled $23.5 million. The fifteen month total initial payments is $49.8 million. During the reporting period agreements or agreement amendments with 20 countries provided for an initial payment of at least 5 percent. Those countries were Afganistan, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordon, Korea, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zaire.

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 during the reporting period 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 with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Chile, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea, Portugal, Syria, Tanzania, Zaire, and Zambia. Currency use payments are considered as advance payments of interest and principal under long-term credit agreements. Insofar as they reduce the need of the U.S. Government to use dollars to purchase local currencies in these countries, currency use payments also reduce the concessional assistance provided under Public Law 480.

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 insure 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 yielded some direct benefit to the U.S. balance of payments. Currency use payments provide one source of foreign currency to the United States. 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 CCC an equivalent amount from their own dollar appropriations.

In addition, the initial payment, made in dollars, represents a direct trade benefit to the United States. Program costs received by the CCC in fiscal year 1976, as a result of the use of foreign currencies by other agencies amounted to $104.0 million; for the TQ, program costs recovered amounted to $28.5 million. Thus, the total amount recovered for the 15-month period was $132.5 million. Since the beginning of the program, CCC has been reimbursed nearly $3.2 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 53 countries and 8 private trade entities on prior years' credit sales agreements. Such payments in fiscal 1976 and the TQ totaled approxmately $216.2 million. The total balance of payments benefit generated by title I in the 15-month period was $348.7 million.

Most installments of principal and interest due at the end of fiscal year 1976 and the TQ have been paid. Total arrearage (amounts due and unpaid 90 days or more) at the end of the 15-month period was $226.7 million. Of this amount, $223.2 million represents the financial value of "frustrated" cargo diverted from Cambodia and Vietnam, for which ultimate disposition has not yet been recorded. Thus, only $3.5 million was overdue from active country agreements as of September 30, 1976.

Accounting for Title I Costs

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES FOR DOLLARS ON CREDIT TERMS

The gross cost to CCC of financing long-term credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities from July 1, 1961, through September 30, 1976, totaled $6,588 million—$6,103 million commodity and other costs, $481 million ocean transportation costs (including $372 million ocean freight differential), and $4 million interest costs. Through September 30, 1976, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments in the amount of $1,211 million, by $665 million foreign currency funds used to finance long-term credit sales, and by appropriations in the amount of $4,712 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 and AID Mission 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 representatives of Treasury, State/AID, Defense, Commerce, and the Office of Management and Budget. 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 U.S. export programs, as well as U.S. needs for local currency.
c. The effect of such a program on export markets of friendly supplying countries.
d. The effect of the program on recipient country self-help efforts in agriculture production and distribution.
e. 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 for advice. Consultations are also held with traditional friendly third-country suppliers of the commodities programed. Congressional agricultural committees are informed of the proposed program at this time. Negotiating instructions are prepared in Washington and forwarded to the U.S. Embassy concerned. 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 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 the 15-month fiscal year, 71 purchase authorizations were issued.

Concurrently with the issuance of a purchase authorization, the importing country or private trade entity applies to the CCC for a "Letter of Commitment." The Letter of Commitment is a document issued by the CCC to the importing country's designated American bank, promising to reimburse the bank for any payments made to American suppliers for approved sales made under the purchase authorization. When an agreement requires an initial payment, the Letter of Commitment provides financing only for the balance of a purchase authorization's value. For example, when title I sales agreements provide for an initial payment of 5 percent, the CCC will not issue Letters of Commitment in excess of 95 percent 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 that 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 bill 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 listed in section 109 are:

(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 the agreements may be specific or general, as appropriate. The purpose is to prompt each nation to place an appropriate emphasis on agricultural development and related programs.

The following country reports illustrate how some participating nations are meeting their agreed objectives to improve agricultural development through self-help measures.

AFRICA

Tunisia

The Government of Tunisia is committed to attainment of self-sustained economic growth by the 1980s. Similarly, the self-help measures it undertook as a result of the June 1976 title I agreement are in the same vein and reflect its determination to achieve the larger goal.

Exemplifying this determination perhaps more than any other of the self-help measures is the program to develop an integrated health and family planning service for the 40 percent of the population still subsisting at the poverty level and who have yet to obtain a fair share of the benefits from the rapid economic growth which has recently taken place in Tunisia.

Acceptance of family planning in Tunisia has increased greatly in recent years (the annual population growth rate fell from 3.0 percent a decade ago to 2.4 percent in 1976). Encouraged by the decline, the Govern-

ment of Tunisia has made a concerted effort to reinforce Ministry of Health infrastructure so that it can bring integrated health and family planning services to the rural poor in all areas. It has accelerated training programs for medical and paramedical personnel to upgrade and broaden their skills. It is also planning construction of an additional 160 maternal-child health centers so that it can realize its goal of one center for 2,000 of population and emphasize services for rural areas where facilities are almost nonexistent.

Another self-help measure likely to have considerable spread effect in Tunisia and a noticeable impact on the farm sector is the training in agricultural sector planning for young Tunisians. This should soon be reflected in the quality of the design and execution of sector plans and research programs. Supplementing this training effort is the AID financed Economic Research and Planning Project under which ex-participants training at the Master of Science level return to the Ministry of Agriculture's Planning Division and elsewhere in the Government of Tunisia to carry out valuable work in data collection and processing economic analysis and budgeting. This division is now regarded as a principal source of expertise in these areas and was recently given responsibility for the annual budget review of all the branches of the Ministry of Agriculture and preparation of production cost studies which will be the basis for important policy decisions affecting the nation's agriculture.

Also significant among the Government of Tunisia's self-help measures in 1976 was the increase in allocations for credit to small farmers and elimination of the former requirement that a borrower must have a recognized title as a precondition for credit eligibility.

Ethiopia

The title I sales agreement of June 15, 1976, called for action by the Ethiopian Government to promote increased productivity and welfare of the low income rural population by improving marketing institutions and price policies, agricultural research, expanded extension services and improved transportation in the rural areas. The Government of Ethiopia has reported significant progress in each of these areas.

1. *Marketing.* To improve incentives to farmers for increasing production and to protect urban consumers, the Government has undertaken a massive program for development of a national marketing structure. This has taken the following forms:

(a) The formation of a new Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) through the amalgamation of the former Grain Corporation and the Agricultural Inputs Marketing Services (AIMS). The new organization's expanded functions and facilities are expected to provide it with a bigger role in grain marketing and input distributon that will eventually handle some 40 percent of the country's grain trade.

(b) The reorganization and expansion of the functions and duties of the Ethiopian Grain Board to facilitate the operation of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

(c) The improvement of the crop information and forecasting services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. *Agricultural Research.* Programs for the strengthening of the activities of the Institute of Agricultural Research and for the coordination of research activities in the field of agriculture through a new Centre for Science and Technology have been undertaken. A plan is in process to set up a Genetic Resources Centre under the Institute financed by a German loan. These programs aim at improving agricultural production by concentration on research in improving agricultural implements and providing improved varieties of seeds.

3. *Extension Services.* Improvements in extension services have been facilitated by the formation of peasant associations throughout the

countryside. The Extension and Project Implementation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement has been reorganized to expand its programs aimed at providing an integrated program of services to peasant associations and cooperative societies.

4. *Transportation.* The construction of feeder roads to improve the living standards of the masses in rural areas has been given priority. An autonomous Rural Roads Agency has been established. The Government's 1978-82 program for road construction calls for raising the share of rural roads construction to over 80 percent of the total compared to less than 50 percent in 1973-77.

Tanzania

In compliance with their agreed assurances to take certain self-help measures as specified in Public Law 480 title I agreements, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has undertaken the following significant and self-help related actions in its Agriculture Sector programs and policies.

An important element of title I self-help assurances is initiatives regarding the prevention of food losses through improved storage practices. In this connection, and since the title I agreement, Tanzania has undertaken the construction of 650 village grain storage receptacles. Also, the Government of Tanzania has underway the construction of up to 5 of a planned 20 regional grain warehouses, each with a capacity of 40,000 tons of corn. Finally, the Government of Tanzania has taken action on the construction of two 80,000-100,000 ton intermediate storage facilities for the National Milling Corporation.

Concerning the improvement of livestock production which is an important related aspect of the title I self-help assurances, Tanzania has underway tsetse fly eradication programs in several areas of the country. Also underway is the construction of two meat processing facilities—at Mbeya and Shinyanga as well as new initiatives to establish a Livestock Transport Facilities Company to improve the marketing of beef from Africa's largest national cattle herd.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the title I self-help assurances were most related to Tanzania's policy and program need to increase food grain production. Two extraordinarily significant actions in this regard have occurred. Tanzania initiated a National Maize Campaign to return corn production to the self-sufficiency level existing before 1971. To help achieve this, Tanzania has encouraged production increases by increasing from 50 percent to 100 percent producer prices for corn, wheat, and rice. Prices for these products are now at export parity according to the World Bank.

Guinea

The Government of Guinea has undertaken a variety of self-help measures to increase crop production, storage, and marketing.

A number of programs have been started which are aimed at increasing production of rice and other crops. These include preparation of rice plains for cultivation, creation of rural engineering brigades, importation of fertilizer, agricultural machinery and seed material, strengthening of extension services (including publication of a monthly planting calendar), accelerated agricultural research programs, and establishment of seed multiplication and selection centers. Measures are also being taken to strengthen the collection of agricultural production statistics. A national agricultural service has been established and, with UN/FAO assistance, statistics have begun to be collected on the amount and types of crops being cultivated.

There has been an increase in grain storage warehouse planning and construction at the national and local levels. There has also been a reorganization of transport services for products within Guinea's different political levels.

Guinea has been receiving assistance from other donors in strengthening its agricultural services. The FAO is assisting the Koba Seed Multiplication and Selection Center and is providing Guinea with technical and post-university grants. Several agricultural development projects have been submitted to the World Bank. There is the possibility of project loans from the European Economic Community to enable Guinea to purchase appropriate agricultural tools. Progress is also being made on implementation of the A.I.D.-supported Agricultural Production and Training project.

EAST ASIA

Afghanistan

Significant among the self-help measures undertaken by the Government of Afghanistan in 1976 was its project to develop technical personnel with special design and survey skills to carry out small-scale irrigation projects and conduct explorations for ground water potential in the southern part of the country.

Another noteworthy development in 1976 was the Afghan initiative in family planning. Heretofore there has been little or no official government identification with family planning in Afghanistan, e.g., in 1973–74 the Government of Afghanistan only tolerated the Afghan Family Planning Association, the one local organization conducting an organized contraceptive program in the country. Now the Government of Afghanistan is openly supporting family planning, and its Seven-Year Plan includes a statement to the effect that population growth undoubtedly creates problems and therefore family planning will be undertaken on a larger scale.

Bangladesh

Continuing severe inflation and the 1975 devaluation led to a large increase in the cost of equipment and raw materials in Bangladesh in fiscal year 1976 and a corresponding increase in the cost of development programs. A reassessment of development projects and a reordering of priorities for resource allocation were made. A hardcore program was drawn up, giving top priority to agriculture, flood control and irrigation, and rural development programs in fiscal year 1976. The major objective was to increase foodgrain production in an effort to obtain self-sufficiency. Necessary budget provisions were made and provided for the agriculture, rural development and water resource sectors. Although in fiscal year 1976 total foodgrain production was less than the planned target, it was the highest ever achieved in Bangladesh. Major self-help activities contributing to this achievement are stated below:

1. *Agricultural Research.* The Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) was reorganized and strengthened and undertook applied research on oilseeds, pulses, vegetables, plant protection, and soil and water management. Four subprojects under the Cereal Seed Project were approved in fiscal year 1976. The major objective of these projects are to evolve high-yielding varieties of rice seed and set up procedures for their multiplication, procurement, processing and distribution to farmers. Measures were taken for production of quality jute seed and the reorganization of the Jute Research Institute. The Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council was reorganized in order to improve the streamlining and coordinating of research activities of mono-crop institutes. The Sugarcane Research Institute at Ishurdi was provided with Bangladesh taka (Tk.) 6.5 million to undertake breeding programs.

An action research program on small farmers and landless laborers was also undertaken in fiscal year 1976. This project aims at (a) enabling low-income small farmers, tenants, and landless laborers to raise their income through group action; (b) introducing supervised

credit, and; (c) helping participants to form small, multifunctional groups. Six action research fellows have been recruited and placed in villages. A socioeconomic survey is in progress in 7 thanas; another survey on socioeconomic conditions of 27,000 families in 20 thanas under the Integrated Rural Development Program has been completed.

2. *Extension and Training.* An additional 14 district extension officers and 4 Regional Directors have been recruited in fiscal year 1976 and 490 workers given training in agricultural extension. In order to provide in-service training, Tk. 6.75 million was provided for a Staff Training Institute, a Graduate Training Institute under the Agriculture University, and a Central Extension Resource Development Institute.

In fiscal year 1976, 2,500 jute extension assistants were in position and 2,500 jute growers' societies were formed. Farmers in these societies were provided field training in improved jute cultivation.

Under the Rural Works and Integrated Rural Development programs, 19,150 farmers and group managers and 25,000 members of project committees were given training on various aspects of agricultural and rural development and cooperative management, and 1,557 primary cooperative societies were formed. During fiscal year 1976, Tk. 2 million was provided for preparatory work on an integrated approach to area development and on training of personnel in seven thanas of Bangladesh.

3. *Foodgrain Storage and Distribution.* During fiscal year 1976, 1.89 million tons of foodgrains were procured from internal and external sources and about 1.7 million tons were distributed through the Bangladesh ration system. To increase storage capacity the Bangladesh Government rehabilitated 180 godowns and planned to build 309 new godowns by the end of December 1976.

4. *Agricultural Inputs.* Major agricultural input programs which were stressed during fiscal year 1976 were the distribution of fertilizers, pesticides, high-yielding varieties of seeds, and agricultural credit.

a. *Fertilizer*

In fiscal year 1976 a budget provision of Tk. 682.02 million was made for the procurement and distribution of fertilizers. Up to June 1976, 4.56 lakh tons of fertilizer had been distributed.

b. *Pesticides*

The target for pesticide distribution in fiscal year 1976 was set at 5,000 tons. By the end of June, 3,000 tons had been used over 21.1 lakh spray acres.

c. *Seeds*

A budget of Tk. 11.56 crores was set for the Cereal Seed Project in fiscal year 1976. It is expected that this project will increase the acreage and production of rice, wheat, and jute.

d. *Agricultural credit*

The target for credit disbursement by all institutions during fiscal year 1976 was set at Tk. 496 million. By June, actual credit disbursements were estimated at Tk. 515.4 million. Cooperative credit under the Integrated Rural Development Program for the financing of paddy crop production also increased. Commercial bank credit for paddy, sugarcane, and jute production constituted 30 percent of total credit disbursements.

5. *Irrigation and Flood Control.* The irrigation program of the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation included the injection of low-lift pumps, deep tubewells, and shallow tubewells into the irrigation system. Construction of flood protection structures and drainage facilities was spread over 32.36 lakh acres in fiscal year 1976. Further, 1.05 lakh acres of land were irrigated.

Korea

In the successful implementation of three successive economic development plans and the fulfillment of self-help provisions under their Public Law 480 agreements, the Government of the Republic of Korea has effectively used the proceeds of Public Law 480 title I loans for projects contributing to the establishment of an agricultural production base, expanded farm mechanization, improved agricultural research, etc. One objective of these agricultural projects was to achieve self-sufficiency in staple foodgrains particularly in rice and barley.

In 1976, the Government of the Republic of Korea placed heavier emphasis on agricultural projects directly related to food production increases. These projects will contribute to sustaining self-sufficiency in staple foodgrains and to building a reserve of major grains to cope with a possible world food crisis in the future. Some important self-help projects for food production increases initiated by the government are as follows:

1. *Establishment of an Agricultural Production Base*

a. *Expansion of farmland*

In view of the fact that some cultivated land is used for nonfarm purposes during the course of economic development and more foodgrains will be required to meet demand resulting from increased population and income growth, it will be necessary to expand agricultural land area by limiting the use of farmland for nonagricultural purposes and by the development of new agricultural land.

At present in Korea there are about 321,000 hectares of forest land which could be developed for agricultural purposes. In order to expand agricultural land the Government of the Republic of Korea has enacted the Agricultural Land Expansion and Development Law and set up a new agency called The Technical Group of Agricultural Land Expansion and Development, under the supervision of the Agricultural Development Corporation. The Government of the Republic of Korea scheduled the development of 5,000 hectares of new agricultural land, at a cost of 5.7 billion won, in 1976.

b. *Irrigation*

In 1976, the Government of the Republic of Korea planned to irrigate an additional 63,624 hectares of farm land in 141 different medium-size project areas and 4,529 hectares in 207 small-size project areas, at a cost of 33,772 million won. The ratio of irrigated land to total land will go up to 86 percent at the end of 1976.

c. *Rearrangement and Drainage*

Rerrangeable paddy land accounts for 46 percent of total paddy land. By 1976, 272,000 hectares had been rearranged. In 1976, the Government of the Republic of Korea invested 11,224 million won in rearrangement projects. In addition, the Government of the Republic of Korea improved 4,748 hectares of poorly drained paddy land, at a cost of 1,980 million won.

2. *Farm Mechanization.* In 1974 the Government of the Republic of Korea began an ambitions farm mechanization program, with the target of supplying 100,000 power tillers and other farm machinery to farmers. The remarkable increase in food production in recent years can be attributed in part to more efficient farm operation as a result of this increased farm mechanization. In 1976, the government provided credit for farm mechanization in the amount of 24.5 billion won to enable farmers to purchase 89,000 farm machines, including 42,000 power tillers, 9,800 power sprayers, 21,000 power mist dusters, 4,800 irrigation pumps, and 5,000 power thrashers. In addition, the government has provided village leaders, cooperative repre-

sentatives, and irrigation association presidents with 4,500 power tillers on a long-term loan basis. Technical training has also been given to 60,000 farmers to explain how to operate the machinery and the benefits of farm mechanization. The Government of the Republic of Korea has also expanded farm machinery services centers to provide sufficient parts and service.

3. *Grain Storage Facilities.* The substantial increase in the supply of foodgrains under government control has resulted in more grain being held for longer periods. It has become necessary, therefore, to expand storage facilities and to prevent spoilage. In 1976, the Government of the Republic of Korea constructed 22,000 pyong of new warehouses and repaired a large number of old facilities.

4. *New High Yield Rice Varieties.* In 1976, the Government of the Republic of Korea increased the paddy land planted with improved rice varieties to a total of 533,000 hectares. At the same time, the government developed two new earlier maturing, better tasting rice varieties. The government plans to distribute 6,400 metric tons of the new varieties harvested in 1976 for planting the 1977 crop. They also plan to distribute 51,300 metric tons of traditional varieties through the distribution channels of the Seed Supply Office of the Ministry of Agriculture.

5. *Agricultural Research and Training.* In 1976, the Government of the Republic of Korea undertook 528 research projects in various experimental stations. The results of these research activities will undoubtedly contribute to technical improvement and rural well-being. The main research activities in 1976 include technical improvement in foodgrain production, improvement of grass-eating livestock, concentrated feedgrain production, farm mechanization, cooperation between agricultural researchers and university professionals, and international cooperation in research development. The Government of the Republic of Korea has also continued to provide foreign training for agricultural researchers and to import newly developed research equipment from foreign countries in order to establish modernized, experimental facilities.

In addition to the agricultural self-help measures carried out by the Government of the Republic of Korea, the government has continued to expand and strengthen its family planning program. The system had concentrated on the delivery of family planning services in rural areas. Because of the explosive urbanization of the last decade, however, facilities in cities are no longer adequate to fill the growing needs there. For this reason family planning clinics have been established in cities to increase the dissemination of family planning services to urban slum residents.

Indonesia

Measures to increase food production were expanded during the 1975–76 crop year. Due to widespread expansion of "Homa Wereng" (plant hoppers) and serious floods in several main rice producing centers, however, the 1975–76 rice output was only marginally higher than that of the previous year.

The measures to increase production consisted basically of price and nonprice measures with the purpose of providing strong production incentives to the producers and stimulating them to apply improved production techniques. The price measures were in the form of a minimum (or floor) price for rice. This floor price was subject to adjustment depending upon the development of rice prices and production input. Nonprice measures included:

1. The introduction of six new rice varieties;
2. The expansion of the supply of credit;
3. The development and strengthening of agriculture extension supported by a new IBRD loan;

4. The improvement of agriculture education and training via the introduction of new training curricula and rehabilitation of training centers; and,

5. The encouragement of the use of improved processing equipment to reduce damage to quality and reduce waste.

Domestic rice procurement executed by and through a government entity (BULOG) showed a marked improvement during the reporting period. This indicates that the farmers are becoming increasingly aware of this particular government operation and the benefits they can derive from it. The domestic procurement of rice is a vital part of the government's rice price policy which is aimed, among other things, at securing a minimum price to the farmers for their paddy and improving their income. This policy, together with the successes achieved by the government in maintaining relative stability in the price of rice during the last three years, has provided the necessary climate for sound economic progress and development of the country as a whole.

Further, efforts to expand the production of secondary crops were continued and intensified through the expansion of BIMAS and INMAS and multiple cropping. In addition, due to a change in government policy, fertilizer is no longer a controlled commodity. This means that it may be used for any crop and may be purchased and moved freely. The benefits of this new policy have already been evidenced by the fact that within a mere six weeks after the introduction of this change, urea prices had already been reduced. Finally, the consumption of insecticides and rodenticides has also continued to expand.

SOUTH ASIA

India

Overall food grain objectives of Fifth Five Year Plan

The Fifth Five Year Plan places first priority on production of foodgrains. The present target is to increase production from 105 million tons in 1973-74 to 125 million tons in 1978-79, if average weather conditions prevail.

The significant steps proposed by the government of India to achieve this increase are as follows:

(1) Increase by 0.6 percent per annum the gross cropped area for food production;

(2) Increase gross irrigated areas by 4 percent per annum;

(3) Extend the area of land under cultivation of high yielding varieties from 25.8 million hectares in 1973-74 to 40 million hectares by 1978-79;

(4) Increase the utilization of chemical fertilizers from 2.8 million tons in 1973-74 to 5 million tons by 1978-79;

(5) Increase the use of pesticides and adopt soil conservation techniques on an additional 10 million hectares of land; and,

(6) Increase the use of modern management practices and cropping patterns.

Programs to increase output of specific food crops

The government of India has initiated a number of programs to increase output of the specific grain crops on which it places highest priority.

Rice—Various high-yielding varieties of rice, identified by the *Rice Mini Kit Project*, are to be grown on 16.5 million hectares of land, with farmers utilizing modern irrigation techniques to cultivate rice nurseries prior to the kharif crop planting.

Wheat—Prior to the conclusion of the Fifth Five Year Plan the government of India plans to increase the adoption of high-yielding, rust-resistant wheat on an additional 5 million hectares of land.

Coarse Grains—An additional 3.33 million hectares of land will be

devoted to the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of bajra, maize, and jowar by the conclusion of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

A number of other food crops are also receiving the special attention of the Government of India.

Pulses—A centrally sponsored scheme for the production of pulses is being implemented in 40 important pulse growing districts in order to increase and stabilize the production of Gram & Tur, which make up 60–65 percent of the total national production of pulses.

Oilseeds—The objective is to increase oilseed production to 12.6 million tons by 1978–79. This will be done by: (1) Intensive cultivation of oilseeds in specific newly irrigated districts, (2) Development of non-traditional oilseeds such as sunflower and soyabean, and (3) Raising the irrigated area under oilseed cultivation to at least 2 million hectares by 1978-79.

Programs supporting overall agricultural production

The Government of India is also initiating various programs aimed at increasing production of food by means of:

(1) Crop Research Programs for rice and oilseeds;
(2) Dry land farming projects, which cover cultivation of drought resistant and short-duration varieties of crops;
(3) Minor Irrigation Programs, aimed at increasing the irrigation of croplands to 6 million hectares by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. These programs also substantially increase the number of tubewells and dugwells, as well as the use of diesel and electric pumpsets; and,
(4) Storage Facilities Programs, aimed at increasing the total foodgrain storage facilities of India by 6 million tons by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. In addition interest free loans of Rupees (RS) 14 million have been provided to state governments in order to assist farmers with the purchase of small metal bins to be used as on-farm storage facilities.

These measures build on the programs of previous years, and continue to expand the Government of India's efforts to provide for the food requirements of India's population.

Sri Lanka

Increasing Rice Production. During 1976 the Government of Sri Lanka continued to strive towards the attainment of self-sufficiency in production of rice paddy, which remains the highest agricultural priority. Recent measures taken to achieve this goal include:

1. Concentration of the responsibilities related to the purchase, milling, and selling of rice in one central government body, the Paddy Market Board;
2. Increasing the distribution of high yielding varieties of paddy rice seed to farmers;
3. Maintenance of a fixed guaranteed price for paddy rice, Rupees (RS.) 33 per bushel;
4. Removal of internal control and restrictions related to the transportation of rice in Sri Lanka, thereby eliminating a major disincentive for the expansion of farmers' production of rice;
5. Payment of a subsidy of RS. 500 for each new acre of land brought under rice cultivation;
6. Strengthening the Department of Agriculture's capacity to research and breed new strains of paddy rice especially adaptable to Sri Lanka's needs.

Expanding Overall Agricultural Production. The Government of Sri Lanka has taken the following steps related to improving the overall national agriculture production capacity.

1. A network of cooperative people's banks has been established to provide credit to farmers. In conjunction with the Bank of

Ceylon, new branches have been established in rural agricultural production centers throughout the nation.

2. Since October 1975, the differential in subsidies established for fertilizer purchased for use in growing various crops has been eliminated. This program has ended the distortion of production incentives which existed.

3. A "Land Betterment Charges" bill was passed in 1976. Charges are now levied on water users, thereby enforcing greater discipline in the utilization of a scarce national resource as well as generating revenue for the national government.

4. A Land Distribution program has been designed, the specific goal of which is, to benefit the rural poor.

5. A new program was initiated to build grain storage facilities at the district levels. Some 307 new facilities in 22 districts with a capacity to store 260,039 tons were built since the program's inception.

6. In 1975 funds were provided for the purchase and importation of 100 four-wheel tractors and 1,300 two-wheel tractors. In 1976 the government has provided tentative funding for the purchase and importation of an additional 500 four-wheel tractors and 1,000 additional two-wheel tractors.

7. The provision of RS. 36 million for importation of agrochemicals required for national food production.

8. A program of strengthening the extension services of the Department of Agriculture by increasing the number of village level extension workers.

Longer-Term Agricultural Development Programs. The Government of Sri Lanka continued to emphasize development of the massive Mahaweli Irrigation Project, land settlement programs, experimentation in crop diversification, more effective use of marginal estate lands affected by land reform, and rehabilitation and enlargement of village water storage and simple irrigation facilities.

Thus the Government of Sri Lanka continues to expand and improve its efforts to provide for the food requirements of the population of Sri Lanka.

Pakistan

During 1976 the Government of Pakistan continued to place needed emphasis on the agriculture sector. Funds allocated to this sector increased from Rupees .998 million in 1975 to Rupees 1.225 million in 1976. The agricultural sector as a whole registered a growth of 3.9 percent in 1976, thus marking the end of a period of relative stagnation during the past several years.

The most encouraging development was the increase in wheat production from 7.5 million metric tons in 1975 to an estimated 8.5 million metric tons in 1976. Increases in rice and corn production were also reported, .30 million metric tons and .05 million metric tons respectively.

Specific self-help measures that contributed to this increased production include:

1. Lowering the average price of fertilizer by 17 percent;
2. Increasing the availability of fertilizer supplies from 425,000 metric tons in 1975 to 554,000 metric tons in 1976;
3. Importing and distributing 17,000 tons of high yielding variety seed to farmers for multiplication;
4. Maintaining the favorable procurement prices of wheat and rice at previous levels;
5. Continuing the policy of providing a subsidy for the drilling of tubewells in the unirrigated areas;
6. Distribution of 500,000 acres of state land to farmers currently tilling these lands.

The Government of Pakistan's objective is to be self-sufficient in foodgrains. Additional measures being undertaken by the Government of Pakistan to reach this objective include:

1. *Improved seed:* The Government of Pakistan has enacted seed laws for controlling and regulating the quality of seed in the country. A National Seed Control and Federal Seed Certification Registration Agency has been established;
2. *Fertilizer:* Targets for fertilizer consumption have been increased by 141,000 nutrient tons for 1977;
3. *Credit:* Credit to farmers will be increased from 1,410 million Rupees to 1,800 million Rupees. A passbook system has been established which simplifies procedures for obtaining loans;
4. *Water logging and Salinity:* In fiscal year 1977 an additional 1,086 tubewells will be drilled.

EUROPE

Portugal

In the wake of widespread social upheaval and chaotic government actions the present Government of Portugal is continuing to grapple with agrarian reform problems. Only now is the Government of Portugal beginning to turn its attention to longer-term agricultural development plans.

Despite complex and serious problems presently confronting the Government of Portugal, it has taken significant first steps to implement self-help measures under the 1976 title I agreement by allocating local currency generated under the agreement to self-help measures for increasing agricultural production and involving the Portuguese populace including the small farmer and urban poor (over 660 million escudos for investment in such diverse activities as wool selection and handling, grain and produce marketing and storage, promotion of extension services and cooperatives slaughterhouse construction, and dairy industry expansion), in the benefits therefrom. In view of the shortage of technically competent specialists in the Ministry of Finance to appraise agricultural projects, control funds and monitor implementation, the Government of Portugal has assigned responsibility for these important functions to *Caixa Geral de Depositos* (National Savings Bank).

LATIN AMERICA

Chile

To help Chile overcome a severe economic situation, the United States provided a food assistance program in fiscal year 1975. Agricultural production shortfalls have contributed to Chile's economic difficulties. The Government of Chile, in recognition of these problems, initiated various programs and undertook certain measures to relieve the situation and to provide a basis for improving its food situation. And as a result, food production has increased substantially.

Specific self-help measures undertaken by the government, required under title I agreements and supported in part by sales proceeds, include:

Improvement and Promotion of Livestock. The Government of Chile has expanded credit for livestock production from 37 loans ($148,000) in 1975 to approximately 400 loans ($2,400,000) in 1976. The Government of Chile has increased its extension and technical assistance to livestock producers which is expected to improve sanitary conditions, enhance disease control, foster increased artificial insemination, increase and improve educational facilities through the Technological Dairy Institute, and improve pricing policy.

Improvement in Agriculture Statistics. The Government of Chile has initiated a study to look at pricing of agricultural products. An agricultural information system is being developed which will have a direct impact on farmers through the extension system. In addition, in early 1976, an agricultural census was undertaken and the processing of the

data should be completed by mid-1977. The Government of Chile has also organized regional statistics offices.

National Irrigation Program. A National Irrigation Commission has been organized and two far-reaching irrigation projects have been initiated with a total investment approaching $80 million. About 110,000 hectares of land will be affected. Another project involving 85,000 hectares is under study. Other smaller projects are also underway.

Fruit Production Program. In an effort to improve agriculture exports and the balance of payments situation, the Government of Chile has for several years been encouraging the development of fruit production activities. As a result, fruit exports rose from $18,400,000 in 1973 to $48,900,000 in 1975.

Credit for Small Producers. The Government of Chile has continued to expand and encourage credit for small farmers. Various credit institutions continue to expand credit to these producers. For instances, the Institute for Agricultural Development increased its credit to small farmers by $1,000,000 from 1975 to 1976 ($9,400,000 to $10,400,000). And during the period September 1975 through September 1976, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Promotion channeled loans to farmers in the amout of $40 million, 76 percent of which went to small producers.

Haiti

Haiti signed its first title I agreement in fiscal year 1975 for $2.4 million followed by an agreement for $5.2 million in fiscal year 1976. Haiti's current agricultural production is insufficient to provide an adequate diet for all its population. It is significant that in a listing of 129 countries prepared by the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy in 1974, Haiti was 127th in per capita daily calorie consumption and 129th in protein consumption. This has produced high childhood morbidity and mortality.

To overcome this, for several years increasing amounts of wheat and vegetable oil have been imported using scarce foreign exchange. A prolonged drought in 1975 has exacerbated the already bleak food situation. It is against this very desperate backdrop that title I has been programed.

Haiti has been making very good progress in the self-help aspects of the program. These measures emphasize rural development, agricultural production, and nutrition and family planning programs. A substantial part of the title I generated funds provide local currency funding directly to Agency for International Development-financed projects.

In particular, Haiti has recently published a five-year plan which is an attempt to bring some organization to development planning and some rationalization to resource use. In addition, the Government of Haiti has created a planning unit for the Ministry of Agriculture. Also, the government has begun to revise its agricultural policies to encourage productivity and increase farmer income. Two examples of this are the abolishment of the agricultural marketing tax and the establishment of a coffee floor price paid to farmers.

In the family planning and health areas, the Government of Haiti has launched a maternal and child health program to persuade families to practice family planning and to make contraceptive supplies widely available. Also, traditional midwives will be trained to encourage family planning. A health planning section has been established within the Ministry of Public Health and Population and health administration has been decentralized to provide more effective services in rural areas. The Government has set for itself the goal of raising life expectancy by six months during each of the next five years.

Finally, the Government of Haiti is supporting a great number of development projects in the areas of agricultural production, rural development, health, and education. In addition to the U.S. Government

efforts, various international agencies are active in Haiti, committing over $68.0 million in fiscal year 1976 and the TQ.

Honduras

Public Law 480 title I was first provided to Honduras in fiscal year 1975 primarily in response to extraordinary food needs after Hurricane Fifi and the severe drought which followed in 1975. The Government of Honduras is currently implementing an ambitious five-year plan (begun in 1974) which has as its basic focus development of the rural areas and integrating the rural sector into the national economy. The U.S. Government aid program and the title I self-help measures reinforce this thrust.

Specific self-help efforts undertaken by the government, required under title I agreements and supported in large measure by sales proceeds, include:

Increased storage capacity and development of price stabilization program. Storage capacity has been raised to 45,000 metric tons. Technical knowledge in this area has been strengthened through U.S. training. The Government of Honduras is currently considering a plan for reorganizing its agricultural marketing system, key to which is the establishment of a Marketing Institute responsible for all grain purchases, storage, and marketing. Responsibility for the price stabilization program will be centered in this new institute.

An improved marketing structure and an established common system of grades/standards for basic grains in Central America. The establishment of the Marketing Institute will be a major step forward in rationalizing the marketing structure in Honduras. The Government of Honduras has been concentrating on this effort as well as constructing access roads to farm groups in order to improve the movement of people and food. In addition, the Government of Honduras has been studying the export potential of various crops, carrying out an experimental program in contract farming, and developing an agro-industrial export development project.

Providing assistance to agricultural cooperatives, small agro-industrial producers, and strengthening extension services. The Governmen of Honduras has doubled the number of extension agents in the last couple of years and has established a policy of dealing with farm groups in order to maximize the coverage. In addition, it has expanded enrollment of Government of Honduras-sponsored students in agricultural schools. The delivery system for credit and technical assistance to agricultural cooperatives and small agro-industries is being improved and expanded through in-service and academic training. The Government of Honduras is also strengthening its agricultural research and planning capability.

Providing credit assistance to support private sector agricultural and agro-industrial development. A model Agarian Fund has been established with the Government of Honduras providing $2.5 million. In addition, the Government of Honduras has allocated $1.5 million for credit to small farmer cooperatives.

Improving the internal transportation system. There are currently over $70 million in road projects in the implementation stage with the Government of Honduras providing over $30 million of this cost. There is at least an additional $135 million in projects in the planning stage with the Government of Honduras sharing some $30 million of the costs. Several hundred kilometers of roadway are involved.

Jamaica

The United States began a small food aid program in Jamaica in fiscal year 1974. This assistance has been in direct support of the government national nutrition program which seeks to improve the nutrition of school age children. The self-help measures contained in the title I agreements include agricultural production, nutrition, family planning,

land utilization, and grain storage and distribution. These measures complement and are directly related to the U.S. Government bilateral assistance program in Jamaica.

Specific self-help efforts undertaken by the government, required under title I agreements include:

Improvement of the population control programs. Through the National Family Planning Board, the Government has continued to strengthen and enlarge the commercial distribution system for family planning material with over 850 outlets, island-wide. The statistical system has been improved and public information activities have been extended through a telephone answering service.

Increased production of local food crops by furnishing additional acreage for cultivation through governmental and private means. By the end of 1976, the Ministry of Agriculture had distributed approximately 46,250 acres of cultivable land to approximately 25,000 farmers. Additional acreage has been consolidated from former estates and made available to farmers to operate on a cooperative basis. A pilot watershed development project in steep slope areas has also been started.

Strengthened (particularly nutritional aspects) and expanded food preparation and distribution programs. Approximately 95,000 solid lunches including milk are produced daily for basic and primary schools in the Kingston area. A rural school lunch program for about 100,000 children is operated by the Government of Jamaica, and nutritional aid is given in maternal and child health clinics to more than 100,000 pregnant and lactating women and babies. There is also some nutritional assistance given to elderly and indigent persons confined to hospitals.

Information dissemination on the storage, handling, and distribution of food commodities throughout Jamaica. The government has continued its efforts to renovate and expand warehousing, and there are currently five major regional warehouses used for the rural school lunch program and other related nutritional programs. Several of the larger rural school complexes have upgraded storage facilities. The Central Food Organization of the Ministry of Marketing and Commerce disseminates useful and pertinent storage and food handling information to the several regions.

Strengthening the Forest Department of the Ministry of Agriculture by improving its organization, administration and physical facilities and by increasing reforested acreage. Approximately 5,900 acres of pine have been planted and over 23 miles of forest access roads completed. All but two positions in the expanded forestry personnel program have been filled on a permanent basis and all of the major required forestry equipment has been purchased. Considerable additional work has been done to strengthen the government's forestry program which cost over $2.5 million in 1976.

NEAR EAST

Egypt

The overall self-help in Egypt in 1976 was characterized by a significant change in the Government of Egypt's approach to agricultural and rural development. Major changes were made in the organizations of both agricultural cooperatives and the agricultural credit program designed to allow increased participation of farmers in the allocation of credit and the operation and management of cooperatives.

Cooperatives are now to direct their activities toward improving production rather than serving as distributors of seed and fertilizers as in the past. The new cooperative constitution also calls for the establishment of intermediate cooperatives to serve smaller (village-level) cooperatives and as a focus for small agro-industrial activities (rural entrepreneurs).

Similarly, the charter of the Agricultural Credit Bank was amended in 1976 to allow direct loans to farmers as well as cooperatives, thus permitting the farmer-borrower a choice.

The Government of Egypt also has programs underway to provide individual farmers and cooperatives with tools and equipment, livestock, vaccines, and improved seeds, e.g., the acreage planted to higher-yielding Mexican wheats more than doubled from 200,000 acres in 1975 to 450,000 acres in 1976. Also, some 4,000 tractors were distributed at subsidized prices to farmers and cooperatives last year.

In summary, the Government of Egypt continued research and extension programs in 1976 at about the same levels as reported in last year's self-help report. Moreover, it undertook several new measures in agricultural credit and cooperatives directed toward the rural sector which appear promising and are only now getting underway. It is expected that these undertakings will be expanded during the next few years, both on a self-help basis and as essential components of agricultural and rural development programs assisted by external donors.

Israel

Despite an average annual agricultural growth rate of over 5 percent for the past 3 years, strenuous self-help efforts in field crops research and intensive farmer training, Israel must still depend on imports for a substantial share of its basic food needs. This is so because of the severe limitations on the availability of arable land and a general shortage of water at critical times. Nevertheless, largely through its own efforts the Government of Israel noted modest gains in several functional areas of the agricultural sector in 1976. These gains were in (1) food production, (2) food storage and distribution, and (3) adaptive research. Its work in these areas, coupled with more careful use of irrigation water, improvements in irrigation technology and use of the additional increment to the total arable land resulted in an agricultural growth rate of 4.3 percent in real terms in 1976.

Another gain attributable to Government of Israel self-help efforts in 1976 was in grain storage and distribution (port to mill). This was done by reducing the use of older, less efficient intermediate storage areas and constructing new capacity at the mills (estimated net gain of 63,000 metric tons in the past 2 years).

Two other activities were (1) the continuing research in field crops improvement, particularly the wheat breeding programs from which new higher yielding, disease resistant varieties have come, and (2) the exploratory work of the Israeli Agricultural Extension Service in investigating various production and servicing processes applicable to small farms, where there is no economy of scale but where technology can be applied to marginal operations to make the product more competitive in domestic markets. This work has favorable implications for Israel's subsistence farmers and the rural poor in general.

Jordan

Due to severe limitations in the supply of arable land and a generally inadequate rainfall, the Government of Jordan's agricultural development effort is centered around soil and water conservation and production of wheat, Jordan's basic food grain.

Self-help measures supplementing these activities continued to attract a significant share of the 1976 budget, with the Jordan Valley Commission receiving by far the largest share—approximately 3.1 million Jordanian Dinars (JD) out of JD 4.8 million allocated to agricultural production.

Among the more significant of specific self-help activities in 1976 were (a) distribution by the Ministry of Agriculture of approximately 1,250 metric tons of seed wheat from improved, higher-yielding varieties and (b) more than 100 demonstrations of modern wheat production technology. Complementing these two activities was the construction by the Ministry of Supply of some 30,000 metric tons of new wheat storage capacity and new allocations of funds for construction of additional

capacity in the current year. Examples of other self-help measures undertaken in 1976 are (a) the six-month training sessions for new agricultural school graduates and the shorter-term courses for extension agents, (b) increased availability of agricultural loans to small farmers and the authority for the Jordan Cooperative Organization and the Agricultural Credit Corporation to make loans directly to the small farmer. These are relatively new developments in Jordan's agricultural credit system. Their impact on the effectiveness of small farm production will bear watching.

Syria

As in the case of earlier self-help measures, the Government of Syria continued in 1976 to carry out its commitments to: (a) give priority to agricultural development budgeting; (b) emphasize domestic agricultural distribution systems, including storage for assured supples in all areas; (c) improve agricultural research and extension services; (d) develop an effective system for the collection and analysis of statistical data; (e) strengthen agricultural education and training systems; and, (f) intensify food crop production through expansion of the total area under irrigation.

Progress in carrying out those measures in 1976 was more apparent in some areas than in others. Syria's overall budget allocations for agriculture and land reform in 1976 were some 6 1/2 percent higher than the year before and constituted approximately 13 percent of the national budget total, compared with 12 percent in 1975 and 10 percent in 1974.

More notable perhaps were the 1976 achievements in the Government of Syria's storage construction programs for grains and other foods. The grain storage program was inaugurated in 1972, while the food storage program was begun only last year. Under the grain storage program, targeted on 920,000 metric tons of storage space by 1978, 8 out of 15 silos planned were completed by the end of 1976; 9 out of 11 seed storage centers and both feed mills planned were completed in 1976. Similarly, in 1976 construction was begun on 8 refrigerated potato warehouses, each with a capacity of 3,000 metric tons and each located in or near principal consumption centers. Construction of these is expected to be completed by the end of 1977. The principal benefits from the additional capacity are lower unit storage, handling and transport costs, guaranteed availabilities, and price stability.

Other self-help measures to which Syria was committed in 1976 were in conjunction with ongoing projects for the cleaning and treatment of cotton and wheat seeds. Research on these two crops was generally limited to development of higher yielding, disease and pest-resistant varieties.

Use and Administration of Foreign Currencies

Many sales agreements signed before 1972 permitted the importing country to pay for title I commodities in local currency rather than dollars. Payments were made upon delivery of the commodities through direct deposits to U.S.-owned accounts in banks of the recipient countries. In many countries which regularly negotiated title I local currency sales agreements, accumulations of currencies built up over time which were larger than needed to support U.S. Government activities in the affected countries. Since most of these currencies were "soft," they could not be exchanged into other currencies for use either in the United States or third countries.

Revision of Public Law 480 in 1966 required that a phase-out of local currency sales agreements be completed by December 31, 1971. After that date no new local currency sales agreements were signed, although the financing of previously signed agreements continued until fiscal year 1974. Foreign currencies received under the title I program as payment for these earlier programs remain the largest single source of currencies available to the U.S. Government without being purchased commercially for dollars. They are supplemented by receipts from

.e second source of Public Law 480 local currencies, principal and ınterest payments on local currency loans to private enterprise and on economic development loans made with local currencies originally generated under earlier title I 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 dollar 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 Pubic 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 may 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 several countries, the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that the supply of U.S.-owned currencies from Public Law 480 and other sources is still 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," for purposes authorized by sections 104 (a) and (b) of Public Law 480 and by other legislation. 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 were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1976 and 1977. The excess designation for Poland terminated on December 31, 1976, and that for Tunisia will expire on September 30, 1977.

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 a special foreign currency 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 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 14 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. The allocations for 1976 are described below.

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.

Agricultural Export Market Development

During the two decades the export market development program has been in operation, the value of U.S. farm exports has increased from $3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to $22.1 billion in fiscal year 1976—setting a new record for the fifth consecutive year. In fiscal year 1976, 30 foreign markets each imported over $100 million worth of U.S. farm products.

To a large extent, the growth of export 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.

The Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) will continue to depend heavily on participating nonprofit agricultural trade and producer groups to develop new commercial markets for U.S. farm commodities and to maintain and expand existing markets. Currently, FAS participates with 43 cooperators in continuous long-term projects, with 23 cooperators on periodic and short-term projects, and with 15 companies on a contractual basis under the Export Incentive Program. Under the Foreign Market Development Program FAS jointly sponsors 38 permanently staffed offices in 20 countries, which carry out market development projects in more than 70 foreign markets.

In fiscal year 1976, expenditures for market development totaled an estimated $39.7 million. The Government provided less than a third ($11.7 million), with the remainder ($28 million) coming from the United States and third-party expenditures. Cooperator contributions have exceeded Government outlays by successively larger percentages in each of the past 10 years. Since the beginning of the Public Law 480 programs, foreign currencies totaling about $177 million have been spent to develop dollar markets for U.S. farm commodities. In addition, private trade and producer associations in this country and private organizations in foreign nations have contributed approximately $244 million of their own funds to help finance the jointly sponsored program.

The FAS market development program is in the process of being modified worldwide to emphasize more heavily the trade servicing approach to market development and to reflect the emergence of promising new markets in the Middle East, North Africa, and centrally planned economies, while maintaining a strong position in traditional markets. The FAS trade opportunity referral system (TORS), a computerized system for referring trade inquiries from foreign buyers to specific suppliers in the United States, prompted trade leads in fiscal year 1976 that resulted in export sales with an estimated value of $11.1 million. The TORS program has been favorably received by the U.S. trade. However, while providing foreign buyers a means of contacting U.S. exporters, it does not offer American firms the opportunity to put their product "before foreign buyers." Thus, the concept of "TORS-in-Reverse" was developed on a trial basis wherein a monthly bulletin, "Contacts for U.S. Food Products," is prepared in FAS/Washington and forwarded to the agricultural attaches for distribution. The inaugural issue of "Contacts" dated August 1, 1976, contained 26 product listings.

Agricultural Marketing and Utilization Research

Under section 104(b)(1), the Department of Agriculture made three grants during fiscal year 1976 totaling $256,330 dollar equivalent. These were distributed among three excess currency countries in the following fields of research:

Marketing

During fiscal year 1976, the Department of Agriculture issued two grants totaling $199,577 dollar equivalent. These grants—one in Poland and one in Egypt—deal with protection and improvement of stored grains. Between May 1960, when the first grant was issued, and through fiscal year 1976, 100 grants for a total of $5,973,014 dollar equivalent have been made in this field.

An example of progress in this research area is control of the Khapra beetle. A project in Pakistan revealed several insecticides which can kill Khapra beetle larvae in stored grain and can safely protect stored grains for long periods against reinfestation. These research results will serve as a basis for protecting U.S. domestic grain supplies and grain export shipments if the Khapra beetle again becomes established in the United States. This foreign grain pest was intercepted at U.S. ports in 128 instances in 1975 and poses a steadily increasing threat of invading the United States.

Utilization

Grants are made for commodity research aimed at expanding markets for U.S. farm crops. During fiscal year 1976, the Department issued one new grant in the amount of $56,751 dollar equivalent to an institution in Pakistan for research on cotton fiber yarns and fabrics. Since June 1958, 356 grants totaling $20,847,470 dollar equivalent have been made in this field.

An example of accomplishment in utilization research is better durable-press cottons. Research under this project in Yugoslavia showed that durable-press cotton garments can be improved in performance by using selected washing and drying temperatures. Washing temperatures above or below 70° C (158° F) had less adverse effects on these cottons than temperatures at 70° C. Tumbler drying temperatures in the 50° to 60° C range extended the drying period and were detrimental to subsequent performance of durable-press cottons. Higher temperatures with shorter periods of tumbler drying had less adverse effects on these cottons.

Agricultural Research

Under section 104(b)(3), the Department of Agriculture made 61 grants during fiscal year 1976 totaling $7,872,002 dollar equivalent. These funds were used for research projects in five countries; four where the Department still has access to special foreign currencies and one, Yugoslavia, where the Department was able to cooperate in research under procedures of the U.S.-Yugoslav Joint Board. Grants were made for research in the following fields:

Farm. Including crop research, plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, animal diseases and parasites, soil and water management, and agricultural engineering.

Forestry. Including research toward better products from forests, protection of forests from fire, diseases and insects, and methods for increasing forest productivity.

Human Nutrition. Including composition of foods, human nutrition and metabolism, and food quality.

Agricultural Economics. Including farm and market economics, and analysis of foreign trade.

Since the first grant was made in June 1958, 1,249 grants totaling $86,001,038 dollar equivalent have been made in these fields. Some examples of research accomplishments are:

Protecting Apple Trees

Research in Poland improved performance of Ultra-Low-Volume (ULV) spray machines and gave disease control of apple trees with about half as much actual pesticide per acre as is commonly used with the best low-income machines. These improvements make it practical to use smaller

spray machines and smaller tractors, and result in less soil compaction, lower pesticide levels in the orchard, and safer conditions for operators.

Citrus Trees From Tissue Cultures

A research project in India made and studied cultures from tissues of embryos and of bud-shoot tips of several citrus species. The results will apply in developing virus-free clonal rootstocks for citrus orchards. These techniques also can be adapted for safe interregional movement of citrus germplasm and for safe tissue culture banks of citrus germplasm. These tissue culture techniques will be useful for improvements in U.S. citrus plantings. More than one million acres in the United States are now devoted to citrus.

New Techniques for Crop Improvement

A research project in Israel developed techniques for detecting natural divergences in the cytoplasm of cells of the peanut. They also discovered several new methods for inducing cytoplasmic mutations. From this project, U.S. plant scientists have received seeds of breeding lines of 51 cross combinations for evaluation and use in improving this crop for the United States. Techniques developed by the Israeli scientists with peanuts are being used in the United States for research on breeding and improvement of corn and pearl millet.

Low-Cost Meals for Young Children

Research in India demonstrated ways to prepare low-cost diets to prevent and treat malnutrition by using better combinations of cereals, grain legumes, and leafy vegetables with skim-milk powder and seasonal fruits. These results point the way for developing protective diets which will allow normal weight gains and eliminate nutritional deficiencies in areas where animal protein foods are costly and scarce or nonexistent.

Monograph on Fir Trees

A research project in forestry resulted in a 608-page illustrated book entitled, "Monograph of the Genus *Abies* (Firs)." It has become a standard reference work for the true firs of the world. The firs include some of our most valuable wood producing forest trees. Foresters have needed a reference covering this genus where old and new information is brought together with reliable and usable botanical descriptions. This book is now widely available in U.S. libraries and is useful for those concerned with forest and tree nursery sciences and practices.

Pine Shoot Moth Control

A research project in Yugoslavia revealed 34 parasites and hyperparasites attacking the pine shoot moth. Several of these species were new to science. Information also was developed to indicate which of these parasites would be safe to introduce into the United States for pine-shoot-moth control and which would not be safe.

Breeding and Genetics of Potato

A research project in India explored use of haploid potato strains for crossing with pest-resistant, wild potato relatives. The research has greatly increased the amount of genetically diverse potato breeding material available to breeders. The improved germplasm has already had a beneficial impact on potato breeding in India and will benefit breeders in other countries as soon as these new materials are distributed for use.

Cold-Resistant Blackberries

The native Yugoslavian blackberry material has the type of cold-hardiness required in this crop for growing in the U.S. mid-Atlantic States. Research in Yugoslavia identified four new blackberry lines with outstanding cold-hardiness of the desired type, and with resistance to

pests and disease. These good new selections have been brought to the United States and are being used extensively at this time to breed improved, cold-hardy, thornless blackberries.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

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

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

(1) Exchanges involving students, teachers, and professors and the visits and interchanges of leaders and other influential persons; promotion of American studies abroad, and other overseas projects.
(2) Assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad.
(3) Cultural presentations abroad of performing artists and athletes from the United States.

The estimated title I, Public Law 480 foreign currency expenditure for educational and cultural programs (State) in fiscal year 1976 is $8.0 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is $186.6 million.

Environmental Research

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Under the provisions of section 104(b) (3) of Public Law 480, the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) enters into cooperative projects with foreign government agencies, universities, and other research organizations in order to augment and supplement its domestic research and service programs.

During fiscal year 1976 and the TQ, the equivalent of $330,000 was obligated. This included $128,000 for a project in Poland to assess fisheries resources in the North Atlantic, $190,000 for translation of scientific and technical literature and $12,000 for travel related to ongoing projects.

A total $5.54 million has been obligated in excess foreign currency countries since 1962 by all present component organizations within NOAA.

Assessment of Fisheries Resources in North Atlantic

A project was continued for operation of a plankton sorting and taxonomy center to support a NOAA program which monitors the abundance, composition, and distribution of the principal biological communities in the water of the U.S. Continental shelves and selected international waters.

Samples collected in the international waters and samples contributed by collaborating countries are sent to the Center for Marine Research of the Polish Fisheries Institute, Szczecin, Poland. Samples are analyzed to provide the estimated numbers of specimens, size of measurements, and where possible, egg determinations.

Translations

In the overall National Science Foundation-managed translation program, NOAA and its predecessor organizations have been involved in the selection of foreign scientific material for translation amounting to over $2.95 million in cost since fiscal year 1960. These translations cover all fields of geophysical sciences, fisheries research, marine biology, and related fields of interest to NOAA. The translations are performed as a service for government, industry, and the academic community.

Current foreign literature is translated and disseminated through a specialized translation program operating in conjunction with the NSF program. Savings in research effort and funds as well as avoidance of duplicate translations have been accomplished through timely translation of material. Approximately 61 percent of the translated pages were in the Russian language, 16 percent Japanese, 10 percent German and French, and 13 percent Polish and eastern European. The translations were performed in India, Pakistan, Tunisia, Poland, and the United Arab Republic. Additional material is in the process of being translated in these countries.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supports research and demonstration activities in the excess currency countries under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. These activities serve as a link between EPA and foreign environmental agencies and institutions that have mutual interests in seeking solutions to environmental problems. Further, they support EPA's primary international goals: (1) to assist in the achievement of domestic program goals by carrying on programs through which EPA scientists collaborate with colleagues in foreign countries, acquiring technology developed abroad and sharing in the research and program management experiences of other countries; (2) to fulfill national obligations created by international agreements; and (3) to benefit the worldwide environment movement in general and specific country environmental programs.

In fiscal year 1976, approximately $4.0 million in foreign currencies was obligated for 16 new projects. Since the initiation of the program in 1970, approximately $20 million in foreign currencies has been obligated for 71 projects.

Research and demonstration projects being conducted in the excess currency countries involve outstanding foreign scientists in many leading environmental centers in a broad spectrum of environmental programs in air and water pollution, solid waste management, pesticides, water supply, radiation, toxic substances, land use management, and energy.

The following are examples of projects and related activities which were either initiated or received continuing support during fiscal year 1976.

Egyptian scientists and engineers continued studies of the current and future environmental impacts of the Aswan High Dam. Among the achievements of the project was the establishment of a data bank which will be utilized to compile, analyze, and disseminate the results of this comprehensive multidisciplinary study. New projects were started to study the health effects and economic aspects of water reuse in food processing industry and to determine the water quality of marine recreational waters. Data from these latter studies will be useful in establishing standards for such waters.

In Poland several projects were initiated to study effective means for the control and abatement of water pollution; e.g., studies to determine effective pollution control measures for waste waters from irrigated lands, boh surface return flows and subsurface flows and development of plans and designs for coal mine waste disposal sites in order to maintain and protect ground water quality.

EPA and Polish scientists are studying glaciers in several parts of the world to determine whether they can serve as a historical "pollution

index" and to show what man has been doing to the global atmosphere. These scientists are analyzing the contents of ice, especially heavy metal and radioactive pollutants, to learn about the long range transport of pollutants and to predict futude trends in the biosphere.

Other studies in Poland are concerned with the effects of industrial emissions on tree growth; the development of dust control equipment in copper smelters to improve the cleaning and treatment of particulates; and, improving the efficiency of sulphur dioxide removal systems.

In addition to the aforementioned examples of new and continued projects, related activities included a seminar that brought together Polish and U.S. experts from research centers, universities, and domestic activities concerned with wastewater treatment. Another seminar was held to discuss environmental marine studies currently being conducted in Poland and Yugoslavia and those planned in Egypt, Pakistan, and India. An integral part of this seminar focused on the identification of "target of excellence" for future marine studies in the excess currency countries. A direct spin-off has occurred in Egypt where negotiations are underway to develop marine pollution studies in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea.

Natural Resources

In fiscal year 1972 the Department of the Interior initiated a research and development program to be financed from U.S.-owned foreign currencies in the fields of mine health and safety, mineral exploration and wise use of natural resources, water resources and desalination in Poland and Yugoslavia.

Total obligations in dollar equivalents of the foreign currencies for this ongoing program approximate $1,900,000 through September 1976. In addition, a new three-year energy research program in Poland has been authorized and will begin during fiscal year 1977 totalling $1,450,000 in the U.S.-owned Polish zlotys.

Interior has also proposed Special Foreign Currency Programs for fiscal year 1977 in dollar equivalents of: $499,500 in India, $231,500 in Egypt, and $125,000 in Pakistan. For fiscal year 1978 these amounts will increase to $540,700 in India, $235,500 in Egypt, and $180,000 in Pakistan. Work in these proposed programs will take place in the fields of water resources, dam design and construction, earthquake effects, materials research, water and minerals exploration, research on endangered fauna and flora, and ecosystems research and management.

Interior has found that interchanges with counterpart agencies or institutions in other countries assist it in fulfilling its official responsibilities. Such interchanges facilitate the Department's work by providing (1) needed information about technology, research, and development abroad which are of use to the Department, (2) information about foreign sales and investment opportunities and future sources of raw materials, and (3) opportunities for studying worldwide natural resources and environmental phenomena in order to improve the knowledge and methods of study in monitoring of similar phenomena in the United States.

Generally, the achievement and special benefits of Interior's Special Foreign Currency Program (SFCP) are as follows:

- Domestic research has been expedited. (No U.S. manpower or domestic research is duplicated.)
- Currencies are used to benefit the United States through needed scientific research projects.
- Current information on developments in foreign research is provided. (Whereas U.S. research is a matter of public record, access to foreign research is often closed to U.S. researchers. These programs, however, have enabled our scientists to learn about research developments that would otherwise have been unavailable to them.)

- Research reports are done in English and can, therefore, be used by scientists throughout the country. (Ordinarily, research reports are published in the language of the country.)
- Markets for U.S. industry (research equipment and future industrial market contacts) have been developed.
- The results of domestic research have been accelerated by permitting a variety of research avenues to be explored simultaneously.
- New reservoirs (foreign) of research and development knowledge have been opened up to the United States. For example, Polish research in mine safety and automated mining is the best in the world; if one U.S. miner's life will be saved by learning from foreign research, this program will have been worth the investment.
- U.S. researchers have been able to modify, redirect, or even discontinue some aspects of research and, thus, save many research dollars.
- Research is provided at a fraction of the cost of U.S. research. For example, labor costs in Poland are about one-fourth U.S. labor costs.
- This program provides a source of funds for implementing Interior's responsibilities mandated by Congress under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Five agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare conduct a variety of cooperative programs with other countries under the provisions of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. The five are the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Rehabilitation Services Administration, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Social Security Administration.

HEW agencies obligated approximately $16.9 million dollar equivalent in foreign currencies for such activities in fiscal year 1976. Involving some 400 separate projects, these programs 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; suggest alternative approaches to the handling of social security problems; and add to the proficiency of teachers in foreign languages and their knowledge of other areas of the world.

Health Research and Related Activities

The six agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) conduct a variety of health research and related activities in the excess currency countries. Projects are designed to benefit the health of the American people and that of the people in the participating foreign countries. Activities include basic biomedical research to increase knowledge of life and disease processes; the development of new or improved mechanisms to prevent or control communicable diseases; studies to develop better ways of delivering health services; research to increase knowledge leading to improved occupational safety and health standards; and studies aimed at assuring the safety and efficacy of drugs and medical devices as well as the safety of foods and improvement of nutrition.

PHS projects are conducted under agreements between the PHS agency having substantive responsibility, and a government agency, university, hospital, or other research institution in the host country. Participating foreign scientists cooperate with U.S. scientists who may be PHS employees or scientists associated with a U.S. university, hospital, or other research institution.

During fiscal year 1976, $11.5 million equivalent was obligated for

projects in Egypt, India, Poland, and Tunisia. Since the beginning of the PHS program in 1961, nearly 450 projects have been initiated in eleven countries (Brazil, Burma, Sri Lanka, Egypt, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia) at a total cost of $139.0 million equivalent. Some 250 projects were active during 1976.

The following are typical examples of PHS projects receiving support in 1976:

Alcohol, Drug, Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)

Projects conducted under this agency's sponsorship are directed toward the prevention, control, and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental and emotional illness. During 1976 ADAMHA had twelve projects in three countries (India, Poland, and Yugoslavia).

Among the projects supported is a study in Yugoslavia of the effects of parental alcoholism on the psychosomatic development of children, particularly with regard to learning abilities and deviant behavior. The results of preliminary data analysis suggest that children of alcoholic parents are smaller, more neurotic, and less capable.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)—Research interests supported by the Food and Drug Administration fall into five broad areas: environmental health, radiological health, medical devices, food research and nutrition, and drug research. In 1976 FDA supported twenty projects in four countries. These included continuing support for a study on the incidence of zinc deficiency in Tunisians. Through identification of the plasma zinc level, which is a good indicator of zinc nutritional status, approximately 30 percent of the population investigated was found to be deficient in this essential mineral. The zinc deficiency appears to be related, in part, to poor availability of zinc present in whole-grain cereals and breads, staples in the Tunisian diet. These findings are important because of the increased use of plant-seed foods, such as soybean protein products and whole-grain cereal. This and related studies suggest a need to fortify these important foods in order to assure adequate dietary levels of available zinc.

Health Resources Administration (HRA)—The Health Resources Administration provides leadership with respect to the identification, deployment, and utilization of personnel, and educational, physical, financial, and organizational resources in the achievement of optimum health services for the people of the United States. During 1976 HRA had 24 current projects in Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)—NIH's biomedical research efforts are directed toward the elucidation and understanding of fundamental biological processes in normal life, the disease states of man, and living experimental models. This includes reproductive physiology, nutritional and metabolic mechanisms, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and communicable and parasitic diseases. During 1976 some 90 projects were supported.

Communicable eye diseases and their complications are among the leading causes of blindness. In a current study Egyptian investigators have found that corneal scarring caused by infectious disease is the single largest cause of blindness. In rural areas the principal cause of blindness is trachoma, a chronic eye infection which leads to scarring of the conjunctiva and cornea. Knowledge is being sought not only about the microbiological and environmental factors which contribute to blindness in rural Egyptian communities, but also about the social and cultural factors involved. The investigators hope to develop a strategy for preventing blindness.

Center for Disease Control (CDC). The program objectives of the Center for Disease Control are the prevention or control of communicable and vector-borne diseases, improving laboratory performance, nutrition, and

assuring safe and healthy working conditions. A total of 51 projects received support in 1976.

In the area of prevention and control, a promising beginning has been made in investigating a new approach to the conquest of parasitic diseases. CDC researchers are closely following a project in Egypt concerned with the immunologic responses of patients infected with schistosomisasis. Findings from this study will give us further insight into the host-parasite interrelationship in individuals infected with schistosomisasis. Such studies may also have a bearing on the disease process associated with other parasitic infections, such as malaria and leishmaniasis. In regard to occupational safety and health, a project in Poland is investigating the role of industrial stress on changes in the cardiorespiratory system and will provide information about the intensity of exposure to noxious factors in selected industrial establishments.

Health Services Administration (HSA). The broad objective of the Health Services Administration is to improve the quantity and quality of the delivery of health services through problem-oriented research. Within this broad frame of reference specific problems include the provision of health and medical care to areas of need; removing barriers to obtaining services; and maternal and child health, with special attention to nutrition and family planning.

During 1976 HSA provided support for 41 projects. These included a study in Egypt of lactose intolerance in infants and children of different ages, research on the control of trachoma in Tunisia, an investigation of hearing and speech disorders in India, a study of immunologic responses in malnourished infants and preschool children in Tunisia, and a study of energy and nutrient requirements for small-for-date infants in Poland.

Educational Research and Training

The international education program of the U.S. Office of Education supports training, research, and curriculum development by awarding grants to U.S. teachers, curriculum specialists, and scholars to study overseas. In furtherance of these goals the fiscal year 1976 program supported 33 group projects (including 635 participants) and 18 doctoral dissertation research awards at a cost of approximately $1.9 million equivalent.

Group Projects.—Eligibility to participate in these projects is limited to students and faculty members concerned with foreign languages and area studies. Projects include the development of educational materials; summer seminars for primary and secondary school teachers and members of college and university faculties; internships; study and research for graduate students; and training for undergraduates planning to teach foreign language and area studies courses.

In a typical example, 21 Iowa teachers and other educators spent six weeks in Egypt in the summer of 1976. The group's program at the University of Alexandria used local and contemporary learning resources, with travel elsewhere in Egypt supplementing formal instruction. The American Friends of the Middle East facilitated these arrangements. Development and evaluation workshops in Iowa followed upon the group's return, and a package of materials for use in Iowa schools was prepared in time to be introduced in the fall semester. A mobile in-service training laboratory is traveling about the State to train teachers in the use of these materials.

Individual research projects.—These projects serve to increase our knowledge of non-Western countries and to explore worldwide problems through multidisciplinary and comparative approaches. Eighteen doctoral dissertation awards were made in fiscal year 1976. Dissertations in this and preceding years covered such topics as: a study of urban planning and spatial development in Maharashtra (India); the changing role of women in Egyptian society as seen in the textile industry; and, the reasons for the maintenance of cultural community identify of German migrants dispersed in Tunisia.

*Rehabilitation Research**

The Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) conducts research abroad in the same fields as it does domestically. These fields involve the rehabilitation of persons with disfigurements caused by burns and leprosy, cardiovascular disorders, mental retardation, neurological and neuromuscular disorders and speech, hearing, and visual defects.

Accomplishments

It has been demonstrated in Egypt that it is both more effective and cost beneficial to train the blind in agricultural pursuits in their village environments rather than in the traditional setting of the large institution. Many vocational rehabilitation programs in the United States are shifting emphasis to training within the context of familiar surroundings, using techniques employed in the Egyptian model.

Techniques developed in India in a project to rehabilitate lepers have been adapted in the United States to meet the needs of industrial accident victims. Methods involving muscle transplants and progressive splinting to correct the "claw" hand of the leper have been used with hand trauma patients. The results show a cost reduction of three-fourths and are now standard practice here.

About 100,000 Americans have already benefited from techniques developed at Konstancin near Warsaw, Poland. This project experimented with early post-surgical fitting of prosthesis for leg amputees, usually while still on the operating table. Patients were mobilized within 24 hours of their operation so as to ambulate, thus reducing hospital stay to about one-fourth, enhancing healing, and preventing contractures and debilitation. Prosthetics and orthotics training programs in the United States have incorporated these methods. Patients with severe fractures of the long bones of the lower extremity are now being fitted with an articulated brace almost immediately, becoming weight-bearing on the brace within a few days. This procedure reduces hospital stay, enhances vocational pursuits, and prevents complications.

Statistics. Since the beginning of the international research program in 1961, more than 250 such projects in twelve countries have been approved and undertaken involving a dollar equivalent cost of $32.9 million. In fiscal year 1976 RSA obligated $2.0 million equivalent to maintain ongoing projects and finance new research activities.

Interchange of experts. One of the main objectives of the RSA's international program is to promote the rapid integration of foreign research findings into standard American practice. A principal method for achieving this goal is offered by the interchange of experts program. The International Health Research Act (P.L. 86–610) authorized participating American experts to go abroad and foreign experts to come here to take part in research and demonstration activities in their fields of interest. During the program's fifteen years of operation, close to 850 experts have traveled in both directions, with foreign experts accounting for slightly more than half the trips.

Two of the international meetings at which a number of rehabilitation experts participated during fiscal 1976 took place in June; one meeting was held in Tel Aviv, Israel and the other in Singapore. Both were sponsored by Rehabilitation International, an international professional organization encompassing private and governmental organizations from 65 nations in the medical, social, psychological, and vocational disciplines. The Israeli conference, a congress of the full organization (which meets once every four years), reviewed a broad spectrum of rehabilitation activities.

* Rehabilitation research today is the responsibility of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), and social welfare research is the responsibility of the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS). However, in fiscal 1975 and preceding years, these two fields were the common responsibility of a single HEW agency, bearing the same name as the contemporary SRS. Earlier Food for Peace Reports accordingly contained combined reports for the activities of these now separate agencies.

The Singapore conference, one of a series of regional gatherings promoted by the parent body, concentrated on drug rehabilitation, as well as the cardiovascular, mental retardation, and prosthetic and orthotic areas. Conferees exchanged information on new approaches and updated techniques in affecting treatment.

*Social Welfare Research**

The cooperative international research and demonstration program conducted by the Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) is designed to complement the domestic research program and serves to expand SRS research capability. In fiscal year 1976, as in previous years, SRS projects involved income maintenance, public welfare policy and planning, family and child care, organization of community services, and problems of special groups, such as the aging.

Accomplishments

The "Cross-National Study of Social Service Systems," an eight-country study coordinated by the Columbia University School of Social Work and partially financed by P.L. 480 generated currencies, was completed during fiscal year 1976. The study involved Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia. It focused on mechanisms, programs, and policies for dealing with social services. The study has contributed significantly to ongoing HEW and Congressional re-examination of policy in the United States in such fields as: community care and support services for the aged; day care and related preschool programs; identification and intervention in child abuse and neglect; institutions and community-based residential arrangements for delinquent and neglected children; access services in family planning and abortion; and social service delivery models at the local level. The study is scheduled to be published in February 1977.

An SRS project in Yugoslavia, completed in fiscal year 1976, evaluated the effects of foster family care on children and analyzed the factors which influence the outcome of foster placement. The Yugoslav project was a unique experiment in a village where the orientation was toward care in the community and family. Findings from this study are immediately relevant to problems in the United States.

New knowledge of specific needs of working mothers and needed community services required by families with employed mothers was gained from completed projects in Yugoslavia and Poland and is applicable in our own Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) programs. New and transferable knowledge and techniques in family planning and social welfare have been developed in another SRS project in Pakistan. A handbook for community workers, developed in the course of the project, has received international recognition.

Statistics. SRS's international research and demonstration program, begun in 1961, now numbers nearly 100 projects in eight countries. Total expenditure has been approximately $11 million equivalent. Fiscal year 1976 obligations amount to just over $300,000 equivalent, the bulk of this sum covering projects undertaken in Egypt with the active cooperation of the Egyptian Ministry of Social Affairs.

Interchange of Experts. As with the Rehabilitation Services Administration, the SRS relies on an active interchange of experts program to facilitate the integration of research findings into standard professional practice. More than 200 experts have participated since the program's initiation in 1961. Travel by foreign experts accounts for just over half the trips.

The biennial sessions of three major social welfare organizations took place in San Juan, Puerto Rico in July 1976. The lead organization, the

* See footnote, p. 45.

International Council on Social Welfare, attracted delegations from more than 80 countries to discuss "The Struggle for Equal Opportunity—Strategies for Social Welfare Action." Present and former researchers supported by SRS through Public Law 480 currency grants attended from Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Two other conferences which were held concurrently were sponsored by the International Association of Schools of Social Work and the International Federation of Social Workers. Faculty members active in SRS cooperative research chaired sessions and presented major papers at both these meetings.

Social Security Research

Research conducted abroad by the Social Security Administration (SSA) increases our knowledge of other nations' social insurance and social welfare programs. By analyzing the experience of foreign societies in dealing with problems comparable to our own, SSA is better equipped to evaluate the effectiveness of our domestic programs and to plan for the future.

Foreign research projects supported by Special Foreign Currency got under way for the first time in fiscal 1976. A total of $1.1 million equivalent was obligated for three projects in Egypt. Two of these involve original field research to be conducted by staff members at Cairo University and the American University in Cairo. The third, a contract with the National Science Foundation, will enable SSA to abstract and translate into English materials on social security and related topics previously published in a foreign language.

Research and Related Activities

The National Science Foundation (NSF) inaugurated its Special Foreign Currency Programs for Research and Related Activities during fiscal year 1971 under section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 83–480. The objectives of the program are to encourage the formation of enduring cooperative relationships between the United States and foreign scientists and scientific institutions and to strengthen science and science education in the United States. The programs also support the attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives. The Foundation awarded grants in foreign currencies during fiscal year 1976 and the TQ to U.S. scientists and to U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. Awards were given for the support of collaborative scientific activities in chemistry, engineering, physics and life sciences, and social sciences. In Egypt and India, awards specifically assisted the work of Joint Cooperation Commissions, established by the United States with these countries.

In addition, NSF awarded international travel grants to U.S. scientists for attendance at important international scientific congresses, conferences and symposia, and for the development of joint research programs which are of great interest to both the United States and participating foreign countries. In fiscal year 1976 and the TQ, a total of $3,603,764 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for research and related activities (see Table I).

Significant Recent Achievements

In cooperation with the University of North Carolina and the U.S. Navy Department, NSF funded the establishment of the first ultrasound diagnostic center in the Arab world, thus making available to doctors of Arab countries one of the most powerful diagnostic tools of modern biomedical science.

A grant to a university in India led to publication of new data tables about the properties of atomic particles. The availability of these tables now eliminates much repetitive literature search by scientists of all countries.

A novel instrument to measure the wetting properties of liquids came out of a cooperative project between the University of Delaware and a research institute in Poland. The knowledge of surface wettability is of great economic importance in the chemical processing industry.

Science Information Programs

The utilization of special foreign currencies to support science information activities is a 17-year old program of the National Science Foundation.

The authority for these activities derives from the Foundation's enabling legislation, from section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 83-480, and from Executive Order 10900 of January 1961. The latter assigns to NSF government-wide responsibility for coordinating and administering science information activities conducted under section 104(b)(3). Thus NSF, on behalf of itself and other major departments and agencies (over 30 separate Federal agency components), administered contracts with 10 foreign organizations in 8 excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. (Israel and Yugoslavia are no longer "excess currency" countries; work by the contractors in these countries was being completed.)

The scope of the programs has been gradually expanded to include not only full-text translations, but also more diversified science information tools. The programs include publication of English editions of foreign primary scientific journals; preparation of abstracts, digests and critical review papers; compilation of annotated bibliographies; and preparation of guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services. The nature, extent, and benefits of the science information programs sponsored by the various Federal departments and agencies are described more specifically in other sections of this report.

These programs make available translations of selected scientific and technological literature produced by foreign scientists in such languages as Russian and Chinese, which are rarely understood by U.S. scientists. Since 1959, the Foundation has coordinated and administered a program for collecting, translating, abstracting, and disseminating such information to meet the requirements of both Federal agencies and the general scientific community. Since fiscal year 1960, the effort has been supported by the special foreign currency appropriation.

Foundation support of information activities overseas with excess foreign currencies supplements translating activities conducted by commercial organizations and professional societies in the United States. Scientist users of these translations have attested to the usefulness of the materials in eliminating costly duplication of effort; stimulating new, productive lines of scientific inquiry; and corroborating research results.

In fiscal year 1976 and the TQ, the Foundaton obligated the foreign currency equivalent of $1,399,313 for use in science information programs (see Table II). Of this amount, $512,538 represented the NSF contribution; $866,775 was transferred from other agencies.

Table III shows amounts obligated by NSF (including transfers from other agencies) since the programs began.

Significant Recent Achievements

Translations into English were made available to scientists in response to their specific requests for help. The translations were related to: U.S. Government-sponsored research in arctic and antarctic science; copper resources in Chile; social security systems of Japan, Poland, Finland, and the Soviet Union; the response of machine bearings to vibration; and hydroreclamation, drainage, and sedimentation.

The availability of foreign literature under the Science Information Program led directly to a cooperative effort between Bell Laboratories and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to design an improved "sea-plow" for laying submarine cable. The new design had twice the energy savings of the old one.

TABLE I. Special Foreign Currency Obligations (Expressed in Dollar Equivalent) in Fiscal Year 1976 and Transitional Quarter

Programs	*Appropriations*	*Obligations*
1. NSF		
Research and Related Activities Program	$4,598,325	$3,603,764
Science Information Program	1,000,000	512,538
2. Other Agencies (Transfers)		
Science Information Program	——	866,775
Total	$5,598,325	$5,003,077

TABLE II. National Science Foundation, Science Information Program, Section 104 (b) (3), Public Law 83-480. Obligations in Dollar Equivalent

Country	Fiscal Year 1976 and Transitional Quarter	Cumulative April 1959 to September 30, 1976
Egypt	—0—	$ 450,000
India	$200,000	2,397,000
Israel	—0—	6,614,346
Pakistan	100,000	475,000
Poland	—0—	3,794,562
Tunisia	212,538	987,538
Yugoslavia	—0—	2,215,500
NSF Totals	$512,538	$16,933,946

TABLE III. National Science Foundation, Special Foreign Currency Obligations by Country Since Inception of Programs, Including Funds Transferred From Other Agencies in Dollar Equivalent

Country	Research and Related Activities Program	Science Information Program
Burma	$ 304	$ 32,691
Egypt	4,645,999	924,892
Guinea	900	—0—
India	984,631	3,893,181
Israel	—0—	10,011,409
Morocco	525,165	—0—
Pakistan	1,501,862	1,243,860
Poland	5,561,409	9,097,529
Tunisia	853,654	1,187,616
Yugoslavia	3,913,055	3,907,845
Total	$17,986,979	$30,299,023

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

The Smithsonian Institution's Special Foreign Currency Program which began under the authority of section 104(d) (3) in fiscal year 1966 awards grants to American institutions of higher learning to support basic research in the natural sciences, cultural history, museum professional fields, and related educational activities. This program received an appropriation of $500,000 equivalent in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1976.

However, obligations for the year totaled $1,420,706 equivalent to support over 60 projects in these fields. Total obligations employed carryover as well as recoveries of appropriated funds from prior years.

Of total obligations, $923,358 equivalent went for Archeology and Related Disciplines; $222,821 equivalent went for Systematic and Environmental Biology; $227,382 equivalent went for Astrophysics and Earth Sciences; and $23,834 equivalent for Museum Programs.

Since the inception of the program in fiscal year 1966, the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program has awarded grants in support of over 460 projects amounting to $29,407,335 equivalent.

The Smithsonian Special Foreign Currency Program occupies an unusual position among similar government programs. It is a national grants program supporting research and related projects initiated, supervised, and published by American scholars. It has strengthened the programs of 63 United States institutions in 29 states and the District of Columbia.

Though the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program awards grants to American institutions rather than to foreign institutions, most projects are accomplished in collaboration with appropriate host country institutions. These projects often provide field experience and training for American and foreign graduate students, working under the guidance of senior scholars. The Smithsonian program is thus able to contribute to the development of science both in the United States and in the host countries, most of which are developing nations.

In an era of rapid environmental change the grants awarded by the Smithsonian in systematic and environmental biology are timely. Smithsonian sponsored projects in fiscal year 1976 included a systematic study of the freshwater snails of Africa. The biology of these snails is important to understand because some species are carriers of schistosomiasis, a disease affecting humans and animals alike. Another studied the ecology of the land in Tunisia bordering the Sahara Desert. This project seeks to learn the natural agricultural processes which are causing the desert to expand thereby reducing the amount of agricultural land. This study will help develop land use plans and modified agricultural techniques to assist in reversing the desertization process.

The urgency of understanding the forces demanding change in human societies has caused scholars to study man and his communities, past and present, for a better grasp of the process of social change. Modern archeology and anthropology seek to understand such change. Smithsonian supported research toward this end in fiscal year 1976 included a study of Neolithic remains in the Egyptian desert, establishing a chronology of environmental changes and of the appearance and development of early man. Another project sought evidence of contact between the civilization of the Middle East and those of South Asia by studying a 4000 B.C. seaport in Pakistan.

The study of the origin of the Earth's chemical elements is intrinsic to man's understanding of his world. In an effort to further research in this area the Smithsonian continued to award grants in Astrophysics and Earth Sciences. One such grant in fiscal year 1976 supported the study of the chemical evolution of the core of stars comparable to the earth's solar system.

In museum programs, the Smithsonian Foreign Program provided support for ethnographic research in Pakistan and Egypt of folk traditions which are still practiced by American immigrants from these lands. This research was part of that underlying the joint presentation by the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service of performances of these traditions in Washington, D.C. as a part of the Bicentennial Festival of American Folklife and by the Smithsonian Touring Program of these traditions in 52 cities around the country.

BUILDINGS FOR U.S. GOVERNMENT

Diplomatic and Consular Activities

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 1976 totaled $8.1 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total $90.3 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1976. 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.

Funds from this source have paid the operation and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings. Total expenditure for the building program since its inception is $74.7 million. This includes construction of office and warehouse buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Other completed projects include an office building annex and warehouse in Rabat, an office building in Casablanca, and a new office building/information center in Calcutta. Projects currently under construction include alterations to 72 staff apartments and a community facility in New Delhi, and an office building in Calcutta. Funds were also employed in the rehabilitation of office buildings in Alexandria, Colombo, Kathmandu, and Port Said. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites, residences and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Calcutta, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, 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 June 30, 1976, CCC had received approximately $120.7 million such reimbursements, and an amount of $29.2 million remained outstanding. As of September 30, 1976, approximately $122.9 million of reimbursements had been made, leaving a balance of $27.7 million outstanding.

From the beginning of the program through September 30, 1976, 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 comprehensive sets of newly-published foreign publications of research value for its own collections and those of other important research libraries in the United States. Beginning in 1962, regional offices were established to collect, index, and distribute publications from India, Pakistan, and Egypt. Subsequently, the Library established offices in Indonesia, Israel, and Yugoslavia. In 1966–67 Nepal and Sri Lanka were added to the responsibility of the New Delhi office. In 1972 a program for Poland publications was initiated, administered directly from Washington, rather than through a regional office. A program limited to small sets of important English-language books and serials published in Egypt, Pakistan, India, and Nepal serves about 300 public and academic libraries located in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

The Library's regional offices give preliminary cataloging to the publications they acquire. This bibliographic information is widely disseminated to libraries and research institutions throughout the world by means of periodic accessions lists, computer tapes, catalog cards, and printed catalogs distributed by the Library.

Only the programs for Egypt, Pakistan, and Poland were funded

in fiscal year 1976 under Public Law 480. The Library acquired publications for India, Indonesia, Israel, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia, where excess Public Law 480 currencies no longer exist, by the use of other funds. In fiscal 1976 the Library acquired a total of 697,335 pieces for all participating libraries, bringing the total of pieces acquired since 1962 to 20,235,935.

Library of Congress
Public Law 480 Activities, 1976
Statistical Summary

		U.S. Dollar equivalent
I.	Foreign currency funds spent or firmly obligated in FY 1976	$ 800,296.37
	Foreign currency funds spent or firmly obligated in TQ	$ 192,238.62
II.	Total amount used or obligated, FY 1962-1976	$21,479,054.32
	Total amount used or obligated, FY 1962-1976 TQ	$21,671,292.94
III.	Total amount authorized, FY 1962-1976	$23,061,500.00
	Total amount authorized, FY 1962-1976 TQ	$23,210,100.00

EMERGENCY OR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

Section 104(d) 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. This authority was not used in 1976.

LOANS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

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, 422 loans have been approved for private business firms in 31 countries. The total value of loans approved is the local currency equivalent of $421.7 million. This total includes loans made by the Export-Import Bank.

Since sales agreements now generally provide for payment in dollars rather than local currencies, funds available for loans have sharply declined. Applications can now be encouraged only for Pakistan and Egypt.

In fiscal year 1976 the two projects begun in 1975 were completed in Pakistan. No new loans were made in 1976.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Section 104(f) of Public Law 480 provides that U.S.-owned local currencies generated by title I sales can be used to promote agricultural and other economic development in recipient countries. During fiscal year 1976, $12.2 million was made available for such purposes; and an additional $0.6 million was allocated under section 104(f) during the TQ. The following grants were included under this section.

A special allocation of 26,000,000 Indian rupees ($3.2 million equivalent) was made to complete construction of facilities planned under an original $6.5 million grant in rupees to St. John's Medical College/Hospital, Bangalore, in 1969.

In Pakistan, a grant of approximately $1.0 million was used to pay local costs of project design and evaluation in the Food and Nutrition, Population and Health, and Education sectors. In addition, $5.9 million in fiscal year 1976 and $0.4 million in the TQ was allocated for economic development projects in these sectors.

An allocation of excess Egyptian pounds valued at $2.0 million was used to provide local currency support costs for technology transfer, manpower development and feasibility studies. During the TQ, $0.3 million was allocated for the American University in Cairo.

An allocation of $10,000 worth of Burmese currency was made to assist in the restoration of earthquake-damaged temples in Burma.

MISCELLANEOUS CURRENCY USES

Under section 104(g) of Public Law 480, local currencies generated by title I sales in a country may be used for programs in other friendly countries. Some $8.9 million of excess Indian rupees were made available to support development activities in Nepal. Under this authority $121,000 in fiscal year 1976 and $384,000 in the TQ of excess Pakistani rupees were allocated to cover the inland freight costs of U.S. financed fertilizer for Afghanistan.

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.

Major assistance continued to be provided the population planning program in Pakistan in 1976 and in the TQ under section 104(h) of Public Law 480. A total of the equivalent of $7,564,000 in fiscal year 1976 and $1,500,000 in the TQ in Pakistani rupees was allocated to assist the Government of Pakistan in its efforts to check population growth through (a) intensive fertile couple education and motivation to accept a method of family planning; (b) making contraceptive methods easily available at a price even the poorest can afford; and (c) development of an administrative framework in which the program can grow and achieve its goals.

TITLE II — FOREIGN DONATIONS

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FOREIGN DONATIONS ACTIVITY

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes donations of food, on behalf of the American people, to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements; to combat malnutrition, particularly in children; and to promote economic and community development in friendly developing areas.

In December 1975, the Congress established an annual minimum tonnage requirement for title II, provided that the minimum does not exceed the total made available by the Secretary of Agriculture for Public Law 480 as a whole. The grain equivalent of at least 1.3 million tons of food must be distributed under title II, of which a minimum of one million tons must be distributed through nonprofit voluntary agencies and the World Food Program (WFP), unless the President determines that the latter amount cannot be effectively used to carry out the purposes of title II. The establishment of the minimum tonnages was designed to assure continuity of supplies for donation programs, thereby promoting their effectiveness and permitting forward planning. Commodities must be apportioned in a manner designed to assure availability of no less than the minimum amounts; however, actual shipments depend upon the amounts called forward against approved programs.

The Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) has major responsibility for administration of the program. The Department of Agriculture determines the amounts and kinds of commodities which are made available and procures them in the United States as required by program needs.

The Congress also established certain requirements which must be met if sales by governments of donated food are authorized. These requirements are not applicable in those instances in which food is provided to meet famine or other extraordinary relief needs. Otherwise, no sales may be authorized unless the recipient country is undertaking self-help measures to increase agricultural production and improve storage and distribution facilities. In addition, there must be a written agreement between the two governments, specifying the uses of the sales proceeds for agriculture, rural development, or nutrition projects.

Program activities abroad are carried out by cooperating sponsors—U.S. voluntary agencies, registered with and approved by the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, and intergovernmental organizations; the multilateral World Food Program established by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization; and, on a bilateral basis, other governments. In 1976, 75 percent of donated foods were provided to the voluntary agencies, including CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Service. About 17 percent were shipped to the World Food Program and 8 percent to other governments.

The United States has pledged $188 million to the World Food Program for calendar years 1977–1978, compared to $140 million for the two preceding years. These amounts include food and ocean transportation financed under title II and a relatively small amount of A.I.D. funds for administrative expenses. The 1977–1978 U.S. pledge will comprise 25 percent of the total, provided the $750 million target is met.

Aside from emergency/famine relief, greatest emphasis is placed on reaching needy people through maternal/child health and preschool feeding programs, food for work and school feeding. Increased efforts are being

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made to assure that to the maximum extent feasible, title II resources are integrated with other aid tools to help solve priority development problems.

The voluntary agencies are actively involved in program planning in cooperation with the Agency for International Development, including A.I.D. missions abroad. The missions are also consulted with reference to proposed WFP projects including coordination with those carried out by the voluntary agencies. The United States is a member of the governing body of the World Food Program—the Committee of Food Aid (CFA) (formerly the Intergovernmental Committee) which establishes policy and reviews and approves WFP's proposed programs.

All title II programs are subject to approval by the Interagency Staff Committee on Public Law 480.

In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and U.S. private industry, the Agency for International Development has initiated a series of Food Storage Seminars. The first seminar was held in Dakar, Senegal in November 1974. Subsequently, regional seminars were held in Manila in April 1975, and San Pedro Sula, Honduras in January 1976. The most recent seminar was conducted in Alexandria, Egypt in January 1977. Additional seminars are planned for the Indian subcontinent in August 1977 and Asia and Africa in 1978.

The regional seminars have proven to be highly effective in creating an awareness of conditions which cause food losses and how to prevent them. The program consists of lectures, audiovisual presentations and demonstrations covering good warehouse management and inspection; the use of approved fumigants and sprays; and rodent and bird control. Although the program is specifically aimed at preventing losses of title II food donations, the procedures have general applicability. An average of about 125 participants, including field representatives of the U.S. voluntary agencies, World Food Program, A.I.D. missions, and host governments have attended each seminar. Some of the participants have conducted mini-seminars on return to their assigned posts.

Title II Shipments—FY 1976

During fiscal year 1976 and the TQ, 1.062 million metric tons of title II commodities were shipped to about 40 million recipients in 78 countries and territories. The Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) value of these commodities, including transportation costs, amounted to $485 million, $378 million in commodities, and $107 million in freight costs.

In fiscal year 1976, $314 million was expended on commodities of which $45 million was used for emergency programs. The largest category of recipients was children in maternal/child health, school, and other child feeding programs. Twenty-one percent of the funds were expended in food-for-work programs, which provided food as partial payment to workers engaged in self-help projects.

Food distributed through the American Voluntary Agency programs accounted for 72 percent of regular title II programs in fiscal year 1976, followed by the World Food Program with 18 percent, and government-to-government programs with 10 percent. In the TQ, distribution by sponsor was: voluntary agencies, 58 percent; World Food Program, 17 percent; and government-to-government, 25 percent.

A comparison of shipments for fiscal years 1975, 1976, and the TQ by major geographic areas follows:

	Value in Millions of Dollars			Quantity in Millions of Pounds		
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ
Africa (including Malta)	$ 72.8	$ 60.7	$10.9	643.2	410.8	83.0
Asia	147.4	131.4	33.5	1,052.3	911.5	307.6
Near East	54.7	40.6	7.4	406.1	196.4	51.8
Latin America	59.5	81.0	12.1	347.1	407.3	74.0
TOTAL	$334.4	$313.7	$63.9	2,448.7	1,926.0	516.4

More than one-half of the commodities shipped in fiscal year 1976 went to four countries: India, Morocco, Tanzania, and the Philippines.

Blended high protein food and nonfat dry milk comprised a significant quantity of processed American agricultural products shipped abroad for use in title II programs, particularly preschool and school feeding projects. In maternal/child feeding programs, 42 percent of the commodities programed were corn soy blend, instant corn soy milk, wheat soy blend, whey-soy drink mix, and nonfat dry milk.

Commodity shipments, in metric tons grain equivalent, for fiscal years 1975, 1976 and the TQ are listed below. It will be noted that wheat and wheat products continued to be the major commodities provided under the donations program, accounting for more than half of the entire program.

	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ
	Thousands of metric tons*		
Wheat	687	483	169
Feedgrains	450	415	58
Vegetable oil	42	49	10
Other	1	11	8
Rice	6	0	0
Nonfat dry milk	44	29	5
	1,230	987	250

* Wheat and feedgrains expressed in grain equivalents.

From the inception of Public Law 480 in 1954 through fiscal year 1976, 84.8 billion pounds (38 million metric tons) of commodities have been exported under foreign donation programs at a CCC cost of $7.3 billion.

Program Description

In fiscal year 1976, 40.0 million recipients were included in approved title II overseas food donation programs.

The approximate numbers of recipients by type of program sponsor were as follows:

	Millions of Recipients			Percent of Total Recipients		
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ
U.S. Voluntary agencies/int'l. organizations	33.4	27.8	26.8	65	69	73
World Food Program	6.7	2.3	2.4	13	6	6
Gov't.-to-gov't.	11.2	9.9	7.7	22	25	21
TOTAL	51.3	40.0	36.9	100	100	100

Comparing program categories of recipients over time does not reveal clear trends for any particular types of cooperating sponsor. Strong efforts have been made to implement the title II policy of giving highest priority to maternal/child health feeding programs, followed by food-for-work activities, and then by school feeding programs, as reflected in program category tables in the appendix. During fiscal years 1975 and 1976 there was a concerted effort to deemphasize government-to-government arrangements and to program more title II resources through the U.S. voluntary agencies and the World Food Program.

The figures in the following table indicate that most recipients in the voluntary agency and international organization programs, and in World Food Program projects, are in child feeding categories, including maternal/child health and school feeding. Under these programs nutritional supplements are provided to children and pregnant and nursing women. In government-to-government programs most of the recipients were in the emergency disaster categories.

MILLIONS OF RECIPIENTS

	Voluntary Agencies			Gov't-to-Gov't			World Food Program			Total		
	FY 75	FY 76	TQ	FY 75	FY 76	TQ	FY 75	FY 76	TQ	FY 75	FY 76	TQ
Maternal/Child Health	7.4	8.6	8.1	.2	.2	.2	2.4	5.0	3.9	10.0	13.8	12.2
School Feeding	15.6	10.6	10.3	1.3	.5	--	2.0	1.9	1.1	18.9	13.0	11.4
Other Child Feeding	1.1	1.0	.9	--	(neg)	--	--	(neg)		1.1	1.0	.9
Food for Work	2.1	5.7	5.6	.2	(neg)	--	6.2	2.5	2.0	8.5	8.2	7.6
Welfare	--	(neg)	(neg)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(neg)	--
Regular Program Total	26.2	25.9	24.9	1.7	.7	.2	10.6	9.4	7.0	38.5	36.0	32.1
Emergency	7.2	1.9	1.9	5.0	1.6	2.2	.6	.5	.7	12.8	4.0	4.8
GRAND TOTAL	33.4	27.8	26.8	6.7	2.3	2.4	11.2	9.9	7.7	51.3	40.0	36.9

In fiscal year 1976 (excluding the TQ), 38 percent of all regular program recipients (excluding emergency), were in the first priority maternal/child health category. Twenty-three percent of all recipients in the regular program were in the second priority food for work category in fiscal year 1976. School feeding recipients dropped from 49 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal year 1975 to 36 percent of total regular recipients in fiscal year 1976.

Emergency recipients totaled 4.0 million in fiscal year 1976 (excluding the TQ), compared to 12.8 million in fiscal 1975. The recipients of major disaster relief efforts in 1976 were in Guatemala, Tanzania, Somalia, Chile, Haiti, and Honduras. In 1975 the major disaster relief programs were in India, Bangladesh, Haiti, and Pakistan. The total cost of title II commodities supplied to meet the requirements of emergency programs in fiscal year 1976 (excluding the TQ) was approximately $44.8 million, compared to $75.5 million in fiscal year 1975.

Shipments of wheat and wheat products (flour, bulgur, and wheat-soy blend (WSB)) totaled 1,064 million pounds in fiscal year 1976. Corn, sorghum, and feed grain-based processed commodities totaled 665 million pounds. Vegetable oil totaled 109 million pounds.

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

	Value in Millions of Dollars			Percent		
	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ	FY 1975	FY 1976	TQ
U.S. voluntary agencies/ Int'l Organ.	194.1	237.5	45.7	58	69	72
World Food Program	100.4	56.3	10.0	30	25	15
Gov't.-to-Gov't.	39.9	19.9	8.2	12	6	13
TOTAL	334.4	313.7	63.9	100	100	100

The value of commodities made available for voluntary agency and international organization programs was 69 percent of the value of all commodities shipped for 1976 programs, which was a larger proportion of the total than in 1975. In 1976 commodities supplied to the World Food Program were valued at $56.3 million.

PROGRAM EXAMPLES

Following are some examples of the type of activities carried out under title II programs in different countries in fiscal year 1976 and the transitional quarter.

CHILD FEEDING

HAITI

Haiti is one of the poorest of the developing countries, with an average per capita income of $100. Health and nutrition standards are the

lowest in the western hemisphere. In fiscal year 1976, CARE initiated additional activity in the area of maternal child health (MCH) and other child feeding. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Church World Service (CWS) are placing greater emphasis on the MCH and nutrition aspects of their programs.

Although the voluntary agencies are focusing more on the improvement of the nutritional status of the youngest, lack of infrastructure severely handicaps this effort. For this reason, school feeding, with an infrastructure in place, is a useful vehicle for reaching a large number of undernourished children.

CARE is directing the overwhelming majority of its programs toward maternal child health, preschool, and primary school feeding. The MCH programs stress nutritional improvement through child feeding, with mothers receiving basic education in nutrition. CARE works closely with MCH centers under the direction of the Government of Haiti's Bureau of Nutrition. These centers are designed to treat severely malnourished children. The Public Law 480 title II contribution is supplemented by contributions from the community and a grant from an American-based foundation. CARE has increased three-fold its feeding program for preschoolers attending day-care centers and kindergartens.

CRS has given priority attention to programs attacking malnutrition in the MCH group. Its preschool program is implemented in clinics and centers that include the use of visual aids and clinical activity to stress methods to prevent malnutrition. In the nutritional education program, infant feeding is demonstrated to mothers using cooking facilities and methods with which the mothers are familiar. CRS' school feeding program places emphasis on educating children in good nutrition practices. In rural areas children are taught that home gardens form an important portion of the agricultural subsistence economy and can provide supplements to the staple diet.

The CWS MCH program is implemented through hospitals, clinics, and nutrition centers. Proper nutrition, family planning, and hygiene are emphasized. The centers are run by nutritionists, and children are selected by doctors, with priority being given the most severely malnourished. The mothers help prepare the meals and receive instruction in the best way to nourish their children with food available locally. Children who have attended the centers are periodically recalled for physical examinations and follow-up studies. In CWS' school feeding program, a nutritionist agent visits the school to instruct in title II food preparation and nutrition.

The voluntary agencies reached approximately 33,500 mother/child recipients and 172,700 school children, with a total commodity level of thirty million pounds.

PANAMA

The Government of Panama and CARE have designed a phase-over plan for school feeding under which, as it becomes fully operational, 30,000 recipients per year will be transferred from title II food programs to programs operated by the Government of Panama. To expedite this transfer, CARE is also encouraging school gardens designed to help balance the nutritional intake. Some of these gardens are being established and maintained by the local community. Other community gardens have been established under an A.I.D. Health and Nutrition Project.

The CARE School Feeding program recipient level averaged 100,000 recipients for fiscal year 1976. The commodity level was programed at 2,269,000 pounds.

ECUADOR

Child feeding programs carried out by CARE and CRS in Ecuador include primary school feeding programs with 90,000 recipients and

79,000 maternal/child and other child recipients. The title II commodities are distributed through a wide variety of institutions ranging from hospital pediatric and maternity wards, to day care centers, orphanages, maternal-child health clinics, and nurseries.

TOGO

In Togo, CRS carried out a variety of child feeding activities reaching approximately 87,000 recipients with title II commodities. Fifty-nine public social centers of the Direction des Affaires Sociales reached 11,025 mothers and 8,975 children. Distribution of supplemental food acted as a major incentive for mothers to visit these centers. CRS also supports a series of day care centers for small children so that their mothers can work to supplement the family income. Thirty thousand children were fed at 85 CRS Nutrition Centers in fiscal year 1976. CRS rations also went to 15 Catholic, 2 Protestant, and 2 private maternity clinics to provide food for about 2,000 mothers and children.

GHANA

CRS provides title II food for 116 government operated maternal child health centers in Ghana. In fiscal year 1976, recipient levels were increased from 75,000 to 100,000 with these increases directed primarily at the rural areas. The CRS title II MCH program has demonstrated various low-cost, effective systems and training methods, including weight charts, home gardens, and cooking demonstrations. CRS' use of weight charts aroused the interest of the Government of Ghana, which now produces these charts locally for use in all MCH programs. The idea and methods of supplemental protein and vitamin foods is being promoted by CRS in pilot programs.

Title II activities in Ghana emphasize services to rural areas, in general, and to the Northern and Upper Regions in particular, which are the two areas most affected by droughts and the perennial pre-harvest "hungry season." Title II commodities for these areas are a crucial nutritional supplement on which survival, especially that of young children, often depends.

INDIA

In India, Public Law 480 title II foods were used to improve the nutrient intake and health of 9.0 million infants and young children in programs for preschool children, pregnant and nursing women, primary school lunch programs, and programs targeted at specific underprivileged groups (i.e., homeless, disabled, or diseased children).

Title II foods are distributed by the U.S. voluntary agencies (CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Church World Service (CWS), and Lutheran World Relief (LWR)) in cooperation with the national government and various state governments through programs designed primarily to accelerate the input of other foods and services and permit the effective delivery of food supplements to the target groups. For example, these programs emphasize the provision of both services, such as nutrition education and health checkups, and indigenous food supplies as part of the host country's participation.

Distribution is effected through schools, preschool centers, integrated nutrition, health and family planning centers, and other local community health-care programs which facilitate the delivery of title II food supplements to the areas of greatest need.

The U.S. voluntary agencies operate with the national, state, and local governments and with local voluntary and independent organizations. This permits the title II assistance to be channeled through well planned, centrally supported and directed supplemental feeding programs as well as encouraging local initiative to improve the nutritional and health status of the very young children and their mothers.

The principal group of recipients (6.0 million) is made up of primary school age (6 to 11 years) children who because of inadequate diets in their home, cannot effectively participate in school. These primary students participate in state education programs or attend semiofficial or

private schools where the children come from various tribal or caste groups. Approximately 3.0 million recipients are preschool age (0-6 years) children, their pregnant or nursing mothers, and women participating in family planning services.

FOOD-FOR-WORK

PERU

In Peru, the Seventh-day Adventist Welfare Service (SAWS) has a food-for-work program which reached almost 36,000 recipients. In the rural areas the projects are the traditional type such as road work, construction of reservoirs for irrigation systems, and the development of potable water systems.

In the shanty towns around Lima, where rural workers have immigrated in large numbers in the past decade, SAWS has begun a food-for-work project which is being received enthusiastically by the recipients. It involves teaching poor women in the immediate area new skills such as sewing, making clothes patterns, crocheting, macrame, knitting, and embroidery work. While classes are in session, nurses and nutritionists visit and lecture on health, sanitation, and nutrition. During the first year of the project the women are taught the skills. During the second year, they perfect the skills and begin to sell the products, such as clothes, rugs, shawls, and tablecloths. In the last phase, the goal is for the women to become self-sustaining. The women are highly motivated, with a couple of small groups reaching the second phase ahead of schedule. There is much competition between neighboring groups.

In areas where little community organization or cooperation exists, the women's groups formed under this project have become a strong voice in the community.

CHILE

In August of 1975, the Government of Chile, Catholic Relief Services, and the Agency for International Development agreed to carry out a nutritional assistance program complementary to the Minimum Employment Program (MEP) of the Government. The MEP is an emergency public works program created to provide work and income to the unemployed due to the current severe depression in Chile. The nutritional assistance program recipients totaled 200,000, including both workers and dependents. The title II commodities are a supplement to the wages provided by the Government.

Work activities include reforestation; repair and construction of water systems, roads, and streets; and construction of irrigation canals, sidewalks, gutters and sewage installations. There are also groups developing unused land into community recreation facilities and community gardens. The products of the gardens not only provide additional food for the community but also for nearby day care centers and nurseries.

Work is provided 20 days a month for six hours each day. Workers are issued identification cards, presented at the time of food distribution, which shows the work days completed and the quantity of rations they are to receive, depending on the size of the family.

LESOTHO

In Lesotho, CRS carried out two types of food-for-work projects involving 34,500 workers and dependents. Under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture, major soil and water conservation projects were undertaken at the district level by the Soil Conservation Division. Emphasis was on small, integrated schemes taking in a catchment in each subarea of a district, rather than individual and unconnected projects scattered over the whole district. Types of projects included small dam con-

struction, diversion furrow and storm drain construction, repairs to existing antierosion works, establishment of grass waterways, construction of silt traps, and tree and grass planting for gully reclamation.

Small community development projects were carried out by CRS in the areas of primary and secondary school construction, clinic construction, water projects, and other local projects. The Department of Community and Rural Development provided technical advice and supervision for these projects which were executed by local community groups, missions, and schools.

BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh a unique title II program was initiated in fiscal year 1976. The Government of Bangladesh authorized CARE, a U.S. voluntary agency to act as project manager in a major rural food-for-work project.

This integrated food-for-work activity is an excellent example of resourceful programing. The result has been increased program effectiveness and distribution efficiency of title II resources and improvement of institutional capacity of the host government. This has been accomplished through technical assistance provided by a U.S. private voluntary organization and funded by both A.I.D. as a development assistance grant and the Government of Bangladesh through the provision of local currency.

The project will assist the Government of Bangladesh to achieve its objectives by:

(a) providing employment opportunities and food aid to rural, unemployed poor;

(b) providing technical and management expertise to increase and improve the administrative capability of the Government of Bangladesh for carrying out the development of small, productive, infrastructure subprojects in the rural area; and,

(c) developing a national governmental system for programing, developing, and implementing food-for-work projects throughout Bangladesh, utilizing the country's resources to continue the development process after U.S. planned inputs have been completed. The combined inputs of A.I.D. provides funds for technical assistance. Title II food resources and the Government of Bangladesh budget funding will result in achievements exceeding those possible through equivalent nonintegrated inputs.

Both title II resources and grant funding are planned for a 5-year period. After the Government of Bangladesh has issued wheat or rice stocks to implement small work projects, approved and monitored by CARE, a total of 500,000 metric tons of title II commodities will be shipped in increments of approximately 100,000 metric tons annually to replace stocks issued by the Government of Bangladesh.

MOROCCO

In Morocco, during fiscal year 1976, food-for-work rations were utilized in several imaginative and productive ways by CRS and its Government of Morocco counterpart, Entraide Nationale. In one particular program, now completing its second year, approximately 30,000 young women, ranging in age from 12 to 20, attend vocational training centers sponsored by Entraide Nationale. Many of these women have never been in school. All of the women come from poor families.

Each participant attends a community center for four hours a day, six days a week, concentrating on Arabic literacy training, and learning skills which provide a socially acceptable form of education and occupation outside the family circle. The program is simple in design, but an excellent effort in the nonformal education of these young women, whose nutritional status (and that of their children) is improved by title II foods. In addition, each young woman contributes five dirhans ($1.25) to the center to cover administrative and supply costs.

Emergency Feeding

In fiscal year 1976 title II commodities were used to assist victims suffering from natural disasters or continuing emergencies in countries throughout the world. Approximately $49 million in title II commodities was provided for emergency programs in 17 countries.

GUATEMALA

On February 3, 1976, a devastating earthquake struck Guatemala. Within seconds, 22,000 people had been killed and more than half a million were homeless. CARE and CRS rushed immediate emergency aid to the survivors and within hours began massive feeding programs. The U.S. Government responded to this need by releasing in-country stocks of title II food, diverting commodities at sea or at U.S. ports, and transferring stocks from neighboring countries with less pressing needs. After meeting the first priority of immediate relief, the voluntary agencies began food-for-work programs for earthquake rehabilitation projects. In all, 35,600 metric tons of title II food, valued at $14 million, were supplied to help the Guatemalans recover from this natural disaster which had devastated their country.

TANZANIA

Crop losses resulting from the drought in Tanzania required emergency imports of food to feed 1.5 million people. Under a government-to-government agreement, 30,000 metric tons of title II soy-fortified sorghum grits were shipped to Tanzania in fiscal year 1976 to assist in this feeding. In addition, the United States contributed 13,900 metric tons of title II corn and vegetable oil to the World Food Program to feed refugees from Burundi and Uganda.

SOMALIA

The 1974–75 drought which devastated sections of Somalia made it impossible for many of Somalia's nomadic families to continue their traditional way of life. In 1976, 10,000 metric tons of title II food valued at $1.3 million were donated to the Government of Somalia to assist in feeding 28,000 nomadic families now living in refugee camps. Somalian farmers, whose complete crop was ruined by the drought, were also assisted with these donations.

CHILE

Both CARE and CRS carried out emergency assistance programs in Chile in fiscal year 1976. CRS' nutritional assistance program is complementary to the Government of Chile's Minimum Employment Program, which provides work and income to those unemployed due to current severe economic depression in Chile. CRS' emergency title II assistance this year amounted to $5,409,000. Through the Ministry of Education, CARE provided 8,460 tons of commodities as nutritional supplements during both the winter months and school vacations to more than 200,000 mothers and children in depressed urban areas.

Transitional Quarter

In the transitional quarter, 50,000 metric tons of wheat valued at $6.4 million were shipped to Pakistan to alleviate hunger and malnutrition in flood-affected areas. In additon, blended foods were supplied to the World Food Program for approximately 355,000 disaster victims in Mozambique.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP) was established in 1963 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organizaton with strong U.S. encouragement. During its 14 years of operation, the WFP has acquired broad experience in the field of multilateral food aid and now is recognized as one of the most important instruments available to the international community in its efforts to cope with the world food crisis.

Beginning with an annual target of $33 million for its first 3-year trial period (calendar years 1963–65), the WFP increased its pledge target to $375 million annually for the 1977–78 biennium to provide food to developing countries for economic and social development projects and for emergencies. Special emphasis is given to projects related to maternal child health, preschool child feeding, and labor intensive and rural development projects, especially in least developed countries and countries most severely affected by rising raw material prices. Programs are initiated by governments seeking external assistance and submitted to WFP headquarters in Rome for review and subsequent approval by members of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programs (CFA), a governing body of 30 member nations including the United States.

At the end of September 1976, resources made available to the program from all donors since its inception totaled $2,426 million. Of this amount, $1,776 million was for commodities, with $650 million in the form of cash and services (including ocean transportation). In addition to these donations, $153 million worth of food grains have been made available since 1967 by the signatories of the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Agreement.

From the beginning of the program through September 30, 1976, a total of 789 economic and social development projects have been approved in 104 countries at a cost of $2,657 million. Since most projects cover a period of 3 to 5 years, WFP commitments exceed resources to the extent that projects continue into periods not yet covered by pledges.

Regionally, WFP projects are distributed as follows:

- Latin American and Caribbean: 109 projects in 25 countries.
- Near East and North Africa: 147 projects in 11 countries.
- West Africa: 164 projects in 26 countries.
- East Africa and Mediterranean: 133 projects in 19 countries.
- Asia and Far East: 236 projects in 23 countries.

In addition, 275 emergency programs have been undertaken worldwide in 88 countries at a total cost of $233 million.

If a project is approved by CFA, the WFP requests one or more of its member nations to ship the required food as directed by the WFP's secretariat in Rome. The secretariat consists of about 230 international civil servants. The WFP has about 130 project officers stationed in recipient countries to assist in the development of projects and to oversee their implementation.

A total of 83 countries pledged $622 million against the WFP's target of $440 million for the calendar year 1975–76 biennium. Increased resources are forthcoming as a result of worldwide attention focused by the World Food Conference on multilateral food assistance. 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 A.I.D.'s budget for voluntary contributions to international organizations.

For the calendar year 1975–76 biennium, the United States pledged a maximum contribution of $140 million ($97 million in commodities, $40 million for shipping, and $3 million in cash for administrative expenses). This amounts to 32 percent of the initial WFP goals of $440 million. For the 1977–78 biennium, the United States pledge was increased to $188 million, amounting to 25 percent of the WFP goal of $750 million for that period.

Purchase of Title I Currencies

Section 204 of title II authorizes the annual purchase of up to $7.5 million of U.S. owned foreign currency generated by commodity sales under title I, local currency sales agreements. These currencies are made available to promote the effective use of commodities supplied for approved title II programs, or to promote community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the causes of the need for title II food assistance.

EGYPT

In fiscal year 1976, the local currency equivalent of $427,000 was authorized to support a nutrition services project with the Egyptian Family Planning Organization. This CARE-sponsored nutrition/health education project will promote improved nutrition and health practices and demonstrate how the provision of a package of nutrition health services will encourage acceptance of family planning services. Nutrition objectives are reduced infant mortality and morbidity, improved physical growth, and reduced infection through improved health practices. Family planning objectives are to test the assumption that a package of nutrition, health, and family planning services results in greater acceptance of family planning than does offering family planning alone, and to test whether a reduction in infant mortality will reduce the desire for more children. The Government of Egypt Ministry of Social Welfare will bear more than half the cost of this project.

PAKISTAN

Under cooperative arrangements with voluntary agencies and the Government of Pakistan, the local currency equivalent of $532,355 was obligated in 1976. The activities for which these currencies were expended in 1976 were:

- $120,496 in an agreement with the National Fertilizer Corporation to carry out a study of fertilizer distribution and use in order to identify factors currently inhibiting greater and better balanced use of fertilizer by farmers, and to plan for the reduction or removal of constraints thus identified.
- $76,267 in an agreement with the Asia Foundation for an Integrated Functional Education Project to develop and test new means of extending functional education and literacy, to evaluate effectiveness and cost of such education, and to recommend a strategy for further development.
- $115,455 in an agreement with the Government of Pakistan to provide research in rural development which will lead to a plan of action for the successful implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Program.
- $178,609 in an agreement with CARE for the construction of a rodent, pest, and moisture-free warehouse at Quetta for the storage of food and medical supplies and $41,528 in an agreement with the Government of Pakistan for a water management survey.

The Food Aid Convention of the International Wheat Agreement

The Food Aid Convention obligates signatories to provide minimum annual amounts of food aid in wheat or coarse grains for human consumption. The Convention entered into force July 1, 1968, for a 3-year period. It was renewed in 1971 for another 3-year period, extended for one year each in 1974 and 1975, and extended in 1976 for a 2-year period.

The minimum annual contributions of the present donor members are:

	Metric tons
Argentina	23,000
Australia	225,000
Canada	495,000
European Economic Community	1,287,000
Finland	14,000
Japan	225,000
Sweden	35,000
Switzerland	32,000
United States of America	1,890,000
Total	4,226,000

In fiscal year 1976, of the total U.S. grains aid of about 4.3 million tons, 1.9 million tons were counted against the Food Aid Convention obligation. As in fiscal year 1975, 61 percent of U.S. shipments were made under title I and 39 percent under title II.

Since the inception of the Food Aid Convention in 1968, over 30 million tons of food aid, in terms of wheat equivalent, have been supplied under its provisions to some 90 developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Part of the aid is channeled through multilateral organizations such as the World Food Program.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

(NOTE: Tables listed below include data both for fiscal year 1976 and the transitional quarter, July 1—September 30, 1976. For the purpose of the short descriptions given below the transitional quarter is considered to be a fiscal year.)

Table 1.—Value of Public Law 480 and total agricultural exports, by fiscal years.

Table 2.—Cumulative total value of country of agricultural exports under and outside Public Law 480, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Tables 3, 3a.—Toal value by country of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Tables 4, 4a.—Quantity by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Tables 5, 5a.—Value by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Table 6.—Gross cost of financing Public Law 480 programs, by fiscal year through September 30, 1976.

Table 7.—Cumulative quantities of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1976.

Table 8.—Cumulative value of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1976.

Table 9.—Title I: Cumulative quantities of commodities programed by country and commodity groups, July 1, 1954-September 30, 1976.

Table 10.—Title I: Cumulative value of commodities programed, by country and commodity group, July 1, 1954-September 30, 1976.

Tables 11, 11a.—Title I: Commodity quantities programed under agreements signed in fiscal years 1976/TQ, by country and commodity group.

Tables 12, 12a.—Title I: Commodity values programed under agreements signed in fiscal years 1976/TQ, by country and commodity group.

Table 13.—Status of foreign currencies under title I local currency sales agreements, by country, as of September 30, 1976.

Table 14.—Status of foreign currencies under title I local currency sales agreements, by specified uses, as of September 30, 1976.

Tables 15, 15a.—Title II: Commodity value of shipments, by type of program, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Tables 16, 16a.—Title II: Commodity quantities of shipments, by type of program, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Tables 17, 17a.—Title II: Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Tables 18, 18a.—Title II: Commodity quantities shipped, by country, sponsor, and commodity, fiscal years 1976/TQ.

Table 19.—Title II: Cumulative amounts shipped, by country and type of program, July 1, 1954-September 30, 1976.

Table 1 --Value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, fiscal years 1955-76 and July-September 1976[1]

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year ending June 30	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID)[3]	Total agricultural exports			
	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Total Government programs	Commercial sales[4]	Total agricultural exports	Public Law 480 as percent of total
1955	73	.....	52	135	125	385	450	835	2,309	3,144	12
1956	439	.....	63	184	298	984	355	1,339	2,157	3,496	28
1957	908	.....	51	165	401	1,525	394	1,919	2,809	4,728	33
1958	657	.....	51	173	100	981	227	1,208	2,795	4,003	24
1959	724	.....	30	131	132	1,017	210	1,227	2,492	3,719	27
1960	824	.....	38	105	149	1,116	167	1,283	3,236	4,519	24
1961	951	.....	75	146	144	1,316	186	1,502	3,444	4,946	26
1962	1,030	19	88	160	198	1,495	74	1,569	3,573	5,142	29
1963	1,088	57	89	174	48	1,456	14	1,470	3,608	5,078	29
1964	1,056	48	81	189	43	1,417	24	1,441	4,627	6,068	23
1965	1,142	158	55	183	32	1,570	26	1,596	4,501	6,097	26
1966	866	181	87	180	32	1,346	42	1,388	5,359	6,747	20
1967	803	178	110	157	23	1,271	37	1,308	5,513	6,821	19
1968	723	300	100	150	6	1,279	18	1,297	5,086	6,383	20
1969	346	427	111	154	1	1,039	11	1,050	4,776	5,826	18
1970	309	506	113	128	.....	1,056	12	1,068	5,650	6,718	16
1971	204	539	138	142	.....	1,023	56	1,079	6,674	7,753	13
1972	143	535	228	152	.....	1,058	66	1,124	6,922	8,046	13
1973	6	661	159	128	.....	954	84	1,038	11,864	12,902	7
1974	(5)	575	147	145	.....	867	76	943	20,350	21,293	4
1975	---	762	148	191	---	1,101	123	1,224	20,354	21,578	6
1976	---	650	65	192	---	907	216	1,123	21,024	22,147	5
July-Sept. 1976	---	316	18	51	---	385	138	523	4,830	5,355	10
1955 through July-Sept. 1976	12,292	5,912	2,097	3,515	1,732	25,548	3,006	28,554	153,955	182,509	16

[1] Export market value.

[2] Annual exports have been adjusted for 1963 and subsequent years by deducting exports under barter contracts which improve the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480. These exports are included in the column headed "Commercial sales."

[3] Sales for local currency, economic aid, and expenditures under development loans.

[4] Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of short-and medium-term credit, export payments, sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and, for 1963 and subsequent years, exports under barter contracts which benefit the balance of payments and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

[5] Less than $500,000.

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 1975-76 and July-September 1976 1/

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
World[3]	12,291.1	5,914.0	2,096.2	3,509.6	1,732.1	25,543.0	3,005.7	28,548.7	153,698.3	182,247.0
Greenland					(4)	(4)		(4)	.1	.1
Canada					3.3	3.3		3.3	14,773.3	14,776.6
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands					.1	.1		.1	.9	1.0
Mexico	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	3,611.5	3,689.7
Central America		8.8	13.8	106.3	7.7	136.6	10.4	147.0	1,522.8	1,669.8
Guatemala		1.0	2.1	36.7	4.4	44.2	8.8	53.0	293.7	346.7
Belize			.2	2.3	.1	2.6		2.6	51.7	54.3
El Salvador		.6	2.6	20.6	.8	24.6	.7	25.3	222.8	248.1
Honduras		7.2	2.5	14.7	.3	24.7	.4	25.1	151.9	177.0
Nicaragua			3.2	11.2	.7	15.1	.1	15.2	146.6	161.8
Costa Rica			3.2	8.1	1.0	12.3	.4	12.7	211.4	224.1
Panama				12.7	.2	12.9		12.9	415.4	428.3
Canal Zone					.2	.2		.2	29.3	29.5
Caribbean		68.9	18.5	128.7	15.5	231.6	39.2	270.8	3,663.1	3,933.9
Bermuda					.1	.1		.1	172.8	172.9
Bahamas				.2	(4)	.2		.2	416.4	416.6
Cuba				5.1	5.5	10.6		10.6	839.0	849.6
Jamaica		2.6	8.0	13.5	2.0	26.1	.1	26.2	599.8	626.0
Haiti		7.1	5.6	26.5	6.4	45.6	.1	45.7	216.6	262.3
Dominican Republic		59.2	4.5	76.8	1.3	141.8	33.1	174.9	559.3	734.2
Leeward-Windward Islands			(4)	4.5	.1	4.6		4.6	78.6	83.2
Barbados			.3		(4)	.3		.3	71.0	71.3
Trinidad-Tobago			.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	360.7	367.8
Netherlands Antilles					(4)	(4)		(4)	309.1	309.1
French West Indies				1.1		1.1		1.1	36.5	37.6
Turks and Caicos Islands									.3	.3
Cayman Islands									3.0	3.0
South America	778.6	442.3	177.4	505.0	127.7	2,031.0	52.3	2,083.3	7,164.1	9,247.4
Colombia	60.2	49.9	21.0	124.9	15.4	271.4	7.3	278.7	713.8	992.5
Venuezuela			1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7		21.7	2,535.7	2,557.4
Guyana		.8	1.8	1.2	(4)	3.8	(4)	3.8	120.4	124.2
Surinam			.4	.7	(4)	1.1		1.1	95.1	96.2
French Guiana				.1		.1		.1	2.9	3.0
Ecuador	10.8	19.8	2.0	29.7	.4	62.7	.1	62.8	319.2	382.0
Peru	38.3	1.8	34.8	43.5	33.0	151.4	.1	151.5	962.7	1,114.2
Bolivia	34.0	39.0	14.8	29.9	7.9	125.6	28.3	153.9	82.9	236.8

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 1975-76 and July-September 1976 1/-- Continued
(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Chile	81.8	157.3	11.0	103.1	4.4	357.6	11.8	369.4	543.4	912.8
Brazil	474.2	132.4	88.2	137.1	63.4	895.3	2.6	897.9	1,520.7	2,418.6
Paraguay	14.8	10.5	1.1	10.3	(4)	36.7	.1	36.8	5.3	42.1
Uruguay	34.6	30.8	1.0	5.9	1.4	73.7		73.7	61.3	135.0
Argentina	29.9				(4)	29.9	2.0	31.9	200.7	232.6
Other South America									(4)	(4)
Europe	1,984.0	391.6	131.1	693.7	1,067.9	4,268.3	1,056.4	5,324.7	70,270.6	75,595.3
Iceland[5]	15.9	9.4			(4)	25.3	1.5	26.8	45.4	72.2
Sweden					14.5	14.5		14.5	1,195.9	1,210.4
Norway					29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	1,053.4	1,084.2
Finland[5]	41.2			1.4	7.8	50.4	1.8	52.2	326.3	378.5
Denmark				.1	10.7	10.8	3.5	14.3	1,692.8	1,707.1
United Kingdom[5]	48.1			.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	9,728.7	10,259.6
Ireland					43.3	43.3		43.3	511.9	555.2
Netherlands[5]	.2				143.3	143.5	11.6	155.1	12,990.2	13,145.3
Belgium-Luxembourg[5]				.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	3,648.7	3,770.9
France[5]	35.6			5.3	63.4	104.3	244.1	348.4	3,681.1	4,029.5
Federal Republic of Germany[5]	1.2		2.4	63.7	147.6	214.9	136.0	350.9	12,705.8	13,056.7
German Democratic Republic			.5			.5		.5	273.2	273.7
Austria	39.5		12.6	15.8	59.0	126.9	14.0	140.9	237.6	378.5
Czechoslovakia			1.3			1.3		1.3	385.3	386.6
Hungary			8.5			8.5		8.5	229.9	238.4
Switzerland[5 6]					3.3	3.3		3.3	1,771.7	1,775.0
Estonia										
Latvia									15.5	15.5
Lithuania										
Poland	498.2			60.3	9.1	567.6		567.6	1,881.7	2,449.3
USSR									4,304.1	4,304.1
Azores					.3	.3		.3	9.4	9.7
Spain[6]	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	4,209.9	5,021.6
Portugal	6.3	74.0		39.2	9.2	128.7	2.4	131.1	1,073.7	1,204.8
Gibraltar									1.5	1.5
Malta-Gozo[7]			.8	2.6		3.4		3.4	24.3	27.7
Malta-Gozo-Cyprus[7]			5.2	2.5	2.4	10.1		10.1	7.7	17.8
Italy[5]	140.0		59.0	173.1	34.2	406.3	109.1	515.4	6,141.6	6,657.0
Trieste[8]				4.6	1.4	6.0		6.0	13.9	19.9
Yugoslavia[5]	572.0	275.9	28.3	124.7	19.6	1,020.5	79.5	1,100.0	722.7	1,822.7
Albania									1.8	1.8
Greece	118.8	25.2	1.4	86.9	12.7	245.0	82.3	327.3	710.0	1,037.3
Romania			7.9			7.9		7.9	582.4	590.3
Bulgaria									92.5	92.5

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 1975-76 and July-September 1976 1/ -- Continued
(By country of destination. In million of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Asia	8,418.8	4,366.1	913.8	1,501.1	413.8	15,613.6	1,686.8	17,300.4	44,660.3	61,960.7
Turkey	465.4	84.7	27.1	78.4	17.6	673.2	52.3	725.5	255.4	980.9
Cyprus[7]	1.9		4.7	.4		7.0		7.0	52.3	59.3
Syria	32.6	33.0	15.1	2.4	7.3	90.4		90.4	101.5	191.9
Lebanon[5]		12.5	15.6	2.1	4.5	34.7		34.7	360.0	394.7
Iraq		12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6		21.6	322.4	344.0
Iran	53.3	62.1	13.9	16.6	.7	146.6	2.2	148.8	1,467.1	1,615.9
Israel	313.4	307.3	.5	22.6	47.1	690.9	470.5	1,161.4	1,110.6	2,272.0
Jordan	5.9	35.0	39.2	18.7	1.7	100.5		100.5	123.0	223.5
Gaza Strip				15.7		15.7		15.7	9-15.3	.4
Kuwait					.1	.1		.1	117.3	117.4
Saudi Arabia					.8	.8		.8	722.8	723.6
Qatar[10]									3.1	3.1
Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c.			6.2	.2	(4)	6.4		6.4	15.1	21.5
United Arab Emirates[10]									29.6	29.6
Yemen (Sana)[10]			2.4	7.1		9.5		9.5	18.0	27.5
Yemen (Aden)			.1	.5	.1	.7		.7	28.5	29.2
Oman									3.6	3.6
Bahrain					(4)	(4)		(4)	33.3	33.3
Afghanistan	1.0	22.8	54.7	1.7		80.2	.5	80.7	9-15.3	65.4
India	3,870.5	583.5	143.6	721.9	74.6	5,394.1	122.2	5,516.3	2,039.1	7,555.4
Pakistan[5]	1,237.3	463.4	93.0	42.1	.1	1,835.9	68.6	1,904.5	454.1	2,358.6
Nepal			7.6	(4)		7.6		7.6	9-3.0	4.6
Bangladesh[11]		394.2	51.8			446.0	47.0	493.0	294.1	787.1
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	29.6	113.2	10.8	49.1	1.3	204.0	2.3	206.3	40.1	246.4
Burma[5]	46.0			6.2		52.2		52.2	9-14.4	37.8
Thailand	4.1	12.6	(4)	5.3	4.5	26.5	.4	26.9	643.1	670.0
North Vietnam										
South Vietnam[5] [12]	889.4	419.4	116.8	38.9	(4)	1,464.5	100.9	1,565.4	112.8	1,678.2
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia[5] [12]			2.6	25.6		28.2	36.9	65.1	19.0	84.1
Laos[12]			8.9	3.8	.1	12.8	6.5	19.3	9-1.1	18.2
Cambodia[12]	9.0	286.0	2.5	.5	(4)	298.0	10.8	308.8	9-82.8	226.0
Federal of Malaya[13]			1.8	9.5	1.1	12.4		12.4	201.6	214.0
Malaysia[13]				1.5	.1	1.6		1.6	55.0	56.6
Singapore[5] [13]			.2	1.9	.1	2.2		2.2	298.5	300.7
Indonesia[5]	274.3	719.2	45.7	38.6	1.7	1,079.5	26.1	1,105.6	351.1	1,456.7
Philippines	50.5	84.2	14.2	122.9	15.8	287.6	106.2	393.8	1,511.5	1,905.3
Macao				3.9		3.9		3.9	(4)	3.9
Southern Asia, n.e.c.				.2		.2		.2	.7	.9
Portuguese Asia				.4	.1	.5		.5	.7	1.2
Peoples Republic of China									1,368.5	1,368.5
Mongolia										
North Korea										
Korea, Republic of	750.3	668.1	181.7	127.9	6.2	1,734.2	339.9	2,074.1	3,326.9	5,401.0
Hong Kong[5]			1.6	29.6	14.8	46.0		46.0	1,413.4	1,459.4
Republic of China[5]	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.4	16.1	394.9	267.4	662.3	2,708.9	3,371.2
Brunei									.2	.2

Table 2.--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, fiscal years 1954-55 through 1975-76 and July-September 1976 1/ -- Continued
(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Japan[5]	135.0		22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	24,978.8	25,371.6
Nansei Islands, n.e.c.[14]		8.4	6.1	20.5	.8	35.8		35.8	210.5	246.3
Australia and Oceania			.4	1.4	8.7	10.5		10.5	1,277.0	1,287.5
Australia					8.4	8.4		8.4	911.4	919.8
Papua New Guinea									5.3	5.3
New Zealand					.3	.3		.3	224.1	224.4
Western Samoa									1.8	1.8
British Pacific Islands			.2	1.4		1.6		1.6	9.7	11.3
French Pacific Islands									59.9	59.9
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands									60.6	60.6
Other Pacific Islands, n.e.c.			.2			.2		.2	4.2	4.4
Africa	1,085.4	635.8	567.3	541.4	67.7	2,897.6	158.3	3,055.9	5,119.8	8,175.7
Morocco	66.5	98.3	89.5	141.9	4.0	400.2	72.5	472.7	424.6	897.3
Algeria		11.3	50.3	59.0	1.8	122.4	(4)	122.4	780.2	902.6
Tunisia	88.8	80.1	114.5	26.9	1.4	311.7	9.3	321.0	136.1	457.1
Libya			13.2	5.3	(4)	18.5	.3	18.8	92.8	111.6
Egypt	757.7	279.7	15.3	130.8	12.3	1,195.8	53.4	1,249.2	1,280.8	2,530.0
Sudan	24.0	4.9	9.9	3.3	.2	42.3	(4)	42.3	109.0	151.3
Canary Islands		1.3		(4)	14.0	15.3		15.3	150.4	165.7
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.									6.7	6.7
Equatorial Guinea[15]									(4)	(4)
Mauritania[16]			13.7	.3		14.0		14.0	9-6.3	7.7
Cameroon			2.0	1.3	.1	3.4	(4)	3.4	26.6	30.0
French Equatorial Africa			(4)	.1		.1		.1	.6	.7
Senegal			12.5	12.6		25.1	(4)	25.1	49.7	74.8
Mali[17]			20.9	.2		21.1		21.1	9-.1	21.0
Guinea[16]	13.3	40.5	4.3	.1		58.2	.9	59.1	7.3	66.4
Sierra Leone[18]		2.5	.8	13.4		16.7		16.7	38.1	54.8
Ivory Coast[16]	1.6	5.1	4.1	.2		11.0	(4)	11.0	17.5	28.5
Ghana	34.2	29.8	4.4	19.3	4.7	92.4	3.6	96.0	175.1	271.1
The Gambia[18]			2.9	1.7		4.6		4.6	.1	4.7
Niger[17]			25.3			25.3		25.3	10.2	35.5
Togo[16]			2.9	4.7		7.6	(4)	7.6	6.1	13.7
Nigeria			26.3	13.7	3.0	43.3	.2	43.5	511.4	554.9
Central African Republic[20]			1.2	.1		1.3		1.3	9-.1	1.2
Gabon[20]			.4	(4)		.4		.4	1.7	2.1
Chad[21]			5.6	.3		5.9		5.9	9-1.7	4.2
St. Helena 17/(Western Africa)	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
Madiera Islands					.2	.2		.2	9.5	9.7
Upper Volta[17]			10.2	6.3		16.5		16.5	9-.7	15.8

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 1975-76 and July-September 1976 1/ -- Continued
(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Benin 17 (Dahomey)			1.0	.4		1.4		1.4	14.4	15.8
Angola					(4)	(4)		(4)	57.4	57.4
Congo (Brazzaville)[21]			2.9			2.9		2.9	1.0	3.9
Western Africa, n.e.c.			1.5		.1	1.6	.5	2.1	12.9	15.0
Liberia		4.3	1.7	4.1	.3	10.4	(4)	10.4	162.2	172.6
Zaire	78.5	41.5	10.0	19.6	3.2	152.8	2.2	155.0	130.5	285.5
Burundi[22]			1.3	1.3		2.6		2.6	.3	2.9
Burundi and Rwanda[22]			1.9	2.6		4.5		4.5	[9]-.5	4.0
Rwanda[22]			.7	3.1		3.8		3.8	[9]-.3	3.5
Somalia		.5	7.4	.7		8.6		8.6	11.8	20.4
Ethiopia	.8	9.5	22.9	3.9	.4	37.5	2.4	39.9	17.2	57.1
Afars-Issas				.4	.2	.6		.6	7.6	8.2
Uganda[23]			1.4	.2		1.6	.2	1.8	6.7	8.5
Kenya[23]		11.8	2.7	9.1		23.6		23.6	32.5	56.1
Seychelles				.7		.7		.7	(4)	.7
Tanzania		12.4	21.6	24.1		58.1		58.1	65.4	123.5
Mauritius			8.7	.4	(4)	9.1		9.1	13.2	22.3
British East Africa[23]			9.2	2.6		11.8	3.7	15.5	8.0	23.5
Mozambique			.8		4.6	5.4		5.4	16.2	21.6
Malagasy Republic			.5	4.9		5.4		5.4	18.2	23.6
French Indian Ocean Areas[24]									6.2	6.2
Republic of South Africa			3.9	.7	13.3	17.9		17.9	662.6	680.5
Southwest Africa (Nambia)									(4)	(4)
Botswana[25]			6.8			6.8		6.8	[9]-1.5	5.3
Zambia[26]			.6			.6		.6	15.3	15.9
Swaziland[25]			1.4			1.4		1.4	[9]-.7	.7
Rhodesia[26]									1.9	1.9
Malawi[26]			.9	.5		1.4		1.4	2.9	4.3
Southern Africa, n.e.c.[25]			7.1	3.1		10.2		10.2	[9]-2.6	7.6
Lesotho[25]			7.0	6.8		13.8		13.8	[9]-1.0	12.8
Rhodesia-Nyasaland				(4)	.5	.5		.5	6.3	6.8
Unidentified Africa		2.3				2.3	2.1	4.4	[9]-4.4	
French West Africa[17]			.9	.8	.9	2.6	(4)	2.6	16.6	19.2
British Indian Ocean Territory										
Destination Unknown			266.7			266.7	1.8	268.5	2,443.6	2,712.1

[1]Estimated export market value and all data have been revised.
[2]Exports after Dec. 31, 1962 under barter contracts which result in balance of payments benefits, and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480, are shown in column headed "Outside specified Government programs."
[3]Nonagricultural commodities added not distributed by country.
[4]Less than $50,000.
[5]Under local currency and long-term dollar credit agreements, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods were exported to agreement countries. Exports of cotton under these triangular arrangements are included in exports to the agreement country and excluded from exports to the processing country.
[6]Wheat valued at $4,444,000 was sold to Spain for resale to Switzerland for financing procurement of Swiss goods by Spain. The above value is shown under local currency exports to Switzerland and is not included in the value shown for Spain.
[7]Malta, Gozo, Cyprus through 1955-62.
[8]Included in Italy 1966-74.
[9]The excess of the Government programs over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.
[10]Included in Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c., 1955-72.
[11]Included in Pakistan, 1955-72.

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 1975-76 and July-September 1976 1/ -- Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar credit sales	Government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All

[12]Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 1955-58, separately classified 1959-74.
[13]British Malaya 1955-58, Federal of Malaya 1964-66.
[14]Included in Japan beginning 1973.
[15]Spanish Africa, n.e.c. 1955-71.
[16]French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-64.
[17]French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-71.
[18]British West Africa 1955-64.
[19]British West Africa 1955-66.
[20]Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64.
[21]Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1965-71.
[22]Zaire 1955-64, Burundi and Rwanda 1965-71.
[23]British East Africa 1955-64.
[24]Included in Malagasy Republic 1955-71.
[25]Republic of South Africa 1955-67, Southern Africa, n.e.c. 1968-71.
[26]Rhodesia-Nyasaland 1955-63.

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1976

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
World[5]	649,792	64,526	192,043	906,361	215,872	1,122,233	21,024,695	22,146,928
Greenland								
Canada							1,400,247	1,400,247
St. Pierre and Miquelon							9	9
Mexico							403,698	403,698
Central America		2,150	16,460	18,610		18,610	173,085	191,695
Guatemala		77	10,551	10,628		10,628	31,572	42,200
Belize							6,001	6,001
El Salvador		505	1,884	2,389		2,389	26,308	28,697
Honduras		1,099	2,015	3,114		3,114	22,479	25,593
Nicaragua		248	478	726		726	17,308	18,034
Costa Rica		221	538	759		759	24,575	25,334
Panama			994	994		994	44,842	45,836
Canal Zone								
Caribbean	1,279	2,351	14,707	18,337	118	18,455	382,118	400,573
Bermuda							19,321	19,321
Bahamas							45,983	45,983
Cuba								
Jamaica	1,279	47		1,326		1,326	73,702	75,028
Turks and Caicos Islands							204	204
Cayman Islands							1,972	1,972
Haiti		2,255	5,117	7,372		7,372	28,373	35,745
Dominican Republic			9,590	9,590	118	9,708	106,009	115,717
Leeward-Windward Islands							7,962	7,962

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Barbados		49		49		49	8,691	8,740
Trinidad-Tobago							50,299	50,299
Netherlands Antilles							34,988	34,988
French West Indies							4,614	4,614
South America	51,804	6,155	24,107	82,066	14	82,080	1,049,606	1,131,686
Colombia		1,485	7,675	9,160		9,160	76,905	86,065
Venezuela							271,171	271,171
Guyana		167		167		167	15,773	15,940
Surinam							11,793	11,793
French Guiana							257	257
Ecuador		291	1,517	1,808		1,808	64,890	66,698
Peru		3,372	2,918	6,290		6,290	137,817	144,107
Bolivia		311	4,601	4,912		4,912	5,340	10,252
Chile	51,804		7,396	59,200		59,200	27,919	87,119
Brazil		513		513		513	429,474	429,987
Paraguay		16		16	14	30	1,179	1,209
Uruguay							2,389	2,389
Argentina							4,699	4,699
Other South America								
Europe	12,413			12,413		12,413	9,739,606	9,752,019
Iceland							5,404	5,404
Sweden							96,619	96,619
Norway							101,942	101,942
Finland							29,182	29,182
Denmark							135,240	135,240
United Kingdom							647,069	647,069

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Ireland							25,808	25,808
Netherlands							1,755,147	1,755,147
Belgium-Luxembourg							375,048	375,048
France							408,098	408,098
Federal Rep. of Germ.							1,618,052	1,618,052
German Democratic Rep.							35,215	35,215
Austria							18,255	18,255
Czechoslovakia							69,084	69,084
Hungary							19,734	19,734
Switzerland							138,342	138,342
Estonia								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Poland							447,254	447,254
USSR							1,863,547	1,863,547
Azores							993	993
Spain							654,997	654,997
Portugal	12,413			12,413		12,413	220,460	232,873
Gibraltar							81	81
Malta-Gozo							7,206	7,206
Italy							799,839	799,839
Yugoslavia							33,802	33,802
Albania								
Greece							121,117	121,117
Romania							80,653	80,653
Bulgaria							31,418	31,418
Asia	424,000	14,760	100,251	539,011	179,846	718,857	6,440,500	7,159,357
Turkey							8,630	8,630
Cyprus							4,664	4,664
Syria	11,986			11,986		11,986	20,760	32,746

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Lebanon							28,901	28,901
Iraq							70,913	70,913
Iran							148,345	148,345
Israel	15,517		1,237	16,754	165,632	182,386	108,815	291,201
Jordan	8,791	1,053	458	10,302		10,302	10,250	20,552
Gaza Strip			1,418	1,418		1,418	6-1,298	120
Kuwait							12,525	12,525
Saudi Arabia							149,894	149,894
Qatar							130	130
United Arab Emirates							10,925	10,925
Yemen (Sana)		508	1,837	2,345		2,345	6,450	8,795
Yemen (Aden)							1,503	1,503
Oman							1,099	1,099
Bahrain							4,487	4,487
Afghanistan		699		699		699	6-215	484
India	27,595	7,895	71,207	106,697		106,697	632,919	739,616
Pakistan	91,497		707	92,204	14,223	106,427	40,225	146,652
Nepal		362		362		362	701	1,063
Bangladesh	156,556	1,600		158,156		158,156	57,769	215,925
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	5,385		3,540	8,925		8,925	6-1,962	6,963
Burma							117	117
Thailand							70,751	70,751
North Vietnam								
South Vietnam					7-20	7-20	43	23
Laos							20	20
Cambodia								
Malaysia							26,402	26,402
Singapore		60		60		60	48,148	48,208
Indonesia	43,909	2,305	2,627	48,841		48,841	126,708	175,549
Brunei							148	148
Philippines		77	17,220	17,297		17,297	171,339	188,636
Macao							3	3
Southern Asia, n.e.c.		14		14		14	89	103
Peoples Republic of China							2,390	2,390

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Mongolia								
North Korea								
Korea, Republic of	62,764	187		62,951	11	62,962	659,464	722,426
Hong Kong							155,949	155,949
Republic of China							562,043	562,043
Japan							3,300,456	3,300,456
Australia and Oceania							113,017	113,017
Australia							70,024	70,024
Papua New Guinea							365	365
New Zealand							23,048	23,048
Western Samoa							448	448
British Pacific Islands							13	13
French Pacific Islands							9,532	9,532
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.							8,314	8,314
Other Pacific Is., n.e.c.							1,273	1,273
Africa	160,296	39,112	36,518	235,926	35,894	271,820	815,341	1,087,161
Morocco		460	13,614	14,074	162	14,236	65,561	79,797
Algeria		3,990		3,990		3,990	171,257	175,247
Tunisia		3,026	869	3,895		3,895	17,805	21,700
Libya							13,520	13,520
Egypt	147,829	617	2,113	150,559	35,186	185,745	219,002	404,747
Sudan		662	165	827		827	24,094	24,921
Canary Islands							24,515	24,515
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.								
Equatorial Guinea								
Mauritania		2,030		2,030		2,030	26	2,056

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Cameroon		678	307	985		985	3,439	4,424
Senegal		515	1,388	1,903		1,903	4,114	6,017
Mali		70		70		70	219	289
Guinea	5,402	701		6,103		6,103	2,563	8,666
Sierra Leone		266	1,946	2,212		2,212	4,707	6,919
Ivory Coast		303		303		303	1,235	1,538
Ghana		635	2,301	2,936		2,936	20,869	23,805
The Gambia		271	433	704		704	27	731
Niger		2,636		2,636		2,636	1,084	3,720
Togo		579	955	1,534		1,534	1,013	2,547
Nigeria		269		269		269	112,144	112,413
Central African Republic		236		236		236	[6]-37	199
Gabon		45		45		45	158	203
Chad		133	196	329		329	[6]-258	71
St. Helena								
Madeira Islands								
Upper Volta		535	1,797	2,332		2,332	[6]-347	1,985
Benin (Dahomey)		210	218	428		428	2,745	3,173
Angola							10,551	10,551
Western Africa, n.e.c.		1,433		1,433	546	1,979	1,058	3,037
Congo (Brazzaville)		554		554		554	200	754
Liberia		377		377		377	13,208	13,585
Zaire	4,915			4,915		4,915	24,579	29,494
Burundi		292	602	894		894	[6]-20	874
Rwanda			998	998		998	[6]-16	982
Somalia		908		908		908	2,832	3,740
Ethiopia		2,524	514	3,038		3,038	807	3,845
Afars-Issas							847	847
Uganda		258		258		258	75	333
Kenya			1,814	1,814		1,814	4,302	6,116
Seychelles			97	97		97	19	116
British Indian Ocean Terr.								
Tanzania	2,150	9,108	3,521	14,779		14,779	4,718	19,497
Mauritius		525		525		525	789	1,314

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Mozambique							238	238
Malagasy Republic		25	474	499		499	1,331	1,830
French Indian Ocean Area							14	14
Republic of South Africa							58,932	58,932
Southwest Afr. (Namibia)							24	24
Botswana		1,996		1,996		1,996	6-655	1,341
Zambia		71		71		71	163	234
Swaziland		113		113		113	7	120
Rhodesia								
Malawi		187		187		187	1,905	2,092
Lesotho		1,874	2,196	4,070		4,070	6-22	4,048
Destination Unknown							8507,457	8507,457

[1]Shipments under dollar credit and convertible local currency credit sales agreements, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

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

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

[4]"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 extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods.

[5]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[6]The 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 country through which transshipment was made.

[7]Negative values due to adjustments from prior periods.

[8]Transshipments through Canada where final destination was not known at the time of export.

Table 3a --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, July-September 1976

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
World[5]	316,145	18,192	51,272	385,609	137,982	523,591	4,831,499	5,355,090
Greenland								
Canada							371,427	371,427
St. Pierre and Miquelon							25	25
Mexico							65,033	65,033
Central America	2,072	189	1,150	3,411		3,411	37,366	40,777
Guatemala			413	413		413	5,819	6,232
Belize							1,361	1,361
El Salvador		112	167	279		279	5,962	6,241
Honduras	2,072		300	2,372		2,372	2,591	4,963
Nicaragua		77		77		77	3,609	3,686
Costa Rica			217	217		217	8,222	8,439
Panama			53	53		53	9,802	9,855
Canal Zone								
Caribbean	4,669	101	1,475	6,245		6,245	84,327	90,572
Bermuda							5,255	5,255
Bahamas							9,751	9,751
Cuba								
Jamaica		34		34		34	16,727	16,761
Turks and Caicos Is.							105	105
Cayman Islands							1,003	1,003
Haiti	4,669	67	569	5,305		5,305	4,584	9,889
Dominican Republic			906	906		906	17,433	18,339
Leeward-Windward Is.							2,255	2,255

Table 3a --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, July-September 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Barbados							2,926	2,926
Trinidad-Tobago							13,565	13,565
Netherlands Antilles							9,258	9,258
French West Indies							1,465	1,465
South America	224	1,799	9,660	11,683		11,683	258,080	269,763
Colombia		539	1,353	1,892		1,892	26,936	28,828
Venezuela							64,119	64,119
Guyana		48		48		48	5,289	5,337
Surinam							4,047	4,047
French Guiana							36	36
Ecuador			113	113		113	18,274	18,387
Peru		64	1,200	1,264		1,264	28,063	29,327
Bolivia			1,302	1,302		1,302	3,610	4,912
Chile	224		5,692	5,916		5,916	53,097	59,013
Brazil		1,148		1,148		1,148	52,773	53,921
Paraguay							177	177
Uruguay							406	406
Argentina							1,253	1,253
Other South America								
Europe	11,168			11,168		11,168	2,086,886	2,098,054
Iceland							1,238	1,238
Sweden							25,865	25,865
Norway							17,557	17,557
Finland							8,166	8,166
Denmark							23,668	23,668
United Kingdom							137,356	137,356

Table 3a --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, July-September 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Ireland							5,800	5,800
Netherlands							385,892	385,892
Belgium-Luxembourg							124,894	124,894
France							93,532	93,532
Fed. Rep. of Germany							327,014	327,014
German Democratic Rep.							15,190	15,190
Austria							2,856	2,856
Czechoslovakia							24,289	24,289
Hungary							5,153	5,153
Switzerland							35,496	35,496
Estonia								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Poland							157,054	157,054
USSR							222,898	222,898
Azores							7	7
Spain							89,644	89,644
Portugal	11,168			11,168		11,168	69,271	80,439
Gibraltar							6	6
Malta-Gozo							2,722	2,722
Italy							194,273	194,273
Yugoslavia							10,242	10,242
Albania							419	419
Greece							33,885	33,885
Romania							71,766	71,766
Bulgaria							733	733
Asia	226,814	8,731	27,865	263,410	130,028	393,438	1,586,018	1,979,456
Turkey							2,430	2,430
Cyprus							764	764
Syria	13,681	221		13,902		13,902	2,179	16,081

Table 3a --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, July-September 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Lebanon							559	559
Iraq							19,440	19,440
Iran							64,337	64,337
Israel			149	149	130,010	130,159	[6]-68,171	61,988
Jordan	3,047	111	61	3,219		3,219	4,031	7,250
Gaza Strip			148	148		148	[6]-139	9
Kuwait							3,426	3,426
Saudi Arabia							45,265	45,265
Qatar							267	267
United Arab Emirates							3,583	3,583
Yemen (Sana)		701	33	734		734	3,942	4,676
Yemen (Aden)							254	254
Oman							298	298
Bahrain							1,617	1,617
Afghanistan		302		302		302	1,028	1,330
India	44,329		22,725	67,054		67,054	181,400	248,454
Pakistan	12,750	6,297	93	19,140	18	19,158	9,926	29,084
Nepal		427		427		427	29	456
Bangladesh	14,605			14,605		14,605	251	14,856
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	15,078	428	1,132	16,638		16,638	3,775	20,413
Burma							1	1
Thailand							13,881	13,881
North Vietnam								
South Vietnam								
Laos								
Cambodia								
Malaysia							12,002	12,002
Singapore							13,687	13,687
Indonesia	46,420	187	530	47,137		47,137	28,364	75,501
Brunei							30	30
Philippines		43	2,994	3,037		3,037	56,942	59,979
Macao							4	4
Southern Asia, n.e.c.		14		14		14	[6]-12	2
Peoples Republic of China							42	42

Table 3a --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, July-September 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Mongolia								
North Korea								
Korea, Republic of	76,904			76,904		76,904	181,654	258,558
Hong Kong							63,954	63,954
Republic of China							96,650	96,650
Japan							838,328	838,328
Australia and Oceania							30,554	30,554
Australia							18,159	18,159
Papua New Guinea							98	98
New Zealand							6,395	6,395
Western Samoa							134	134
British Pacific Islands							16	16
French Pacific Islands							2,668	2,668
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.							2,725	2,725
Other Pacific Is., n.e.c.							359	359
Africa	71,198	7,369	11,123	89,690	7,954	97,644	224,368	322,012
Morocco	9,743		3,112	12,855		12,855	9,028	21,883
Algeria		1,633		1,633		1,633	35,829	37,462
Tunisia	2,801	94	56	2,951	14	2,965	2,481	5,446
Libya							1,420	1,420
Egypt	43,062	607	1,080	44,749	7,940	52,689	58,925	111,614
Sudan			91	91		91	14,927	15,018
Canary Islands							3,926	3,926
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.								
Equatorial Guinea								
Mauritania		728		728		728	6-251	477

Table 3a --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, July-September 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Cameroon		484		484		484	1,779	2,263
Senegal		87	249	336		336	585	921
Mali		5		5		5		5
Guinea	2,379	24		2,403		2,403	861	3,264
Sierra Leone			367	367		367	1,013	1,380
Ivory Coast		26		26		26	813	839
Ghana		159	1,780	1,939		1,939	6,143	8,082
The Gambia			68	68		68	27	95
Niger		503		503		503	153	656
Togo		75	344	419		419	368	787
Nigeria							41,930	41,930
Central African Republic							54	54
Gabon							44	44
Chad		286	57	343		343	6-57	286
St. Helena								
Madeira Islands								
Upper Volta			656	656		656	298	954
Benin (Dahomey)		19	13	32		32	1,952	1,984
Angola							339	339
Western Africa, n.e.c.							174	174
Congo (Brazzaville)		35		35		35	208	243
Liberia		62		62		62	3,156	3,218
Zaire	5,412			5,412		5,412	10,625	16,037
Burundi		16	208	224		224	16	240
Rwanda		59	110	169		169	24	193
Somalia		418		418		418	8	426
Ethiopia	3,472		307	3,779		3,779	6-546	3,233
Afars-Issas							1,266	1,266
Uganda							3,039	3,039
Kenya			261	261		261	668	929
Seychelles			2	2		2	16	18
British Indian Ocean Terr.								
Tanzania	4,329	1,010	2,152	7,491		7,491	1,153	8,644
Mauritius							199	199

Table 3a--Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, July-September 1976--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Mozambique		791		791		791	[6]-471	320
Malagasy Republic			33	33		33	605	638
French Indian Ocean Area							30	30
Republic of South Africa							21,193	21,193
Southwest Africa (Namibia)							2	2
Botswana		38		38		38	295	333
Zambia							27	27
Swaziland								
Rhodesia								
Malawi							264	264
Lesotho		210	177	387		387	[6]-170	217
Destination Unknown							[7]87,417	[7]87,417

[1]Shipments under dollar credit and convertible local currency credit sales agreements, authorized by title I, Public Law, as amended by Public Law 89-808.

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

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

[4]"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 extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods.

[5]Totals may not add due to rounding.

[6]The apparent excess of Government-financed programs 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.

[7]Transshipments 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, 1976

(Thousand units)

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480			Mutual security (AID)[3]	Total agricultural exports		
		Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Baby chicks, breeder	Number				65	65	8,958	9,023
Baby chicks, excluding breeder	do				8	8	19,601	19,609
Beef and veal	Pound				45	45	65,780	65,825
Poultry meat	do				19	19	283,357	283,376
Variety meats	do				2,032	2,032	322,369	324,401
Milk, nonfat dry	do		9,880	46,557		56,437	5,818	62,255
Eggs, in shell	Dozen				6	6	24,723	24,729
Wheat	Bushel	94,266	942	3,298	8,348	106,854	1,019,012	1,125,866
Rice	Pound	1,122,862			11,116	1,133,978	2,365,472	3,499,450
Corn	Bushel		1,186	240	5,828	7,254	1,554,229	1,561,483
Grain sorghums	do		1,032	2		1,034	235,800	236,834
Wheat flour	Hundredweight	5,087	786	1,644		7,517	5,731	13,248
Cornmeal	do	9	389	491	10	899	1,106	2,005
Sorghum grits	Pound		106,363	67,708		174,071	[5]-4,513	169,558
Bulgar wheat	do	1,565	53,019	346,615		401,199	20,859	422,058
Oats, rolled	do		1,728	54,427		56,155	4,669	60,824
Corn-soya-milk	do	3,746	36,243	142,436		182,425	1,730	184,155
Wheat-flour-soya	do	926	7,402	101,701		110,029	11,005	121,034
Almonds, shelled	do					596	100,477	101,073
Beans, dried	do			10,200	2,117	12,317	249,430	261,747
Dehydrated potatoes	do		(6)	(6)		(6)	27,160	27,160
Sugar, cane, or beet	do				14,829	14,829	316,576	331,405
Oil cake and meal, soybean	Short ton				(6)	(6)	4,895	4,895
Soya flour defatted	do		2	2		4	[5]-1	3
Sugar by-products	do				4	4	258	262
Animal feeds, n.e.c.	do				(6)	(6)	59	59
Soup mixes, dried	Pound				409	409	991	1,400
Whey soya beverage powder	Gallon		(6)	939		939	[5]-112	827
Tobacco	Pound	9,797			270	10,067	590,805	600,872
Hides, cattle	Number				12	12	22,681	22,693
Soybeans	Bushel				11,708	11,708	554,326	566,034
Cotton, excluding linters	Running bale	140				140	3,118	3,258
Seeds					(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Vegetable saps extract	Pound				6	6	6,185	6,191
Lard oil stearin	do				128	128	11,688	11,816
Tallow, inedible	do				264,545	264,545	1,511,494	1,776,039
Oil, soybean	do	182,349			195,691	378,040	411,589	789,629
Oil, peanut	do		26,655	75,043		101,698	[5]-18,993	82,705
Essential oils					(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Cornstarch	Pound				62	62	70,513	70,575

[1]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible local 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. [2]Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. [3]Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 and Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. [4]"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 extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods. [5]The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures. [6]Less than 500. [7]Reported in value only.

Table 4a --U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-September 1976

(Thousand units)

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480			Mutual security (AID)[3]	Total agricultural exports		
		Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Variety meats	Pound				867	867	79,176	80,043
Milk, nonfat dry	do		507	16,421		16,928	16,122	33,050
Wheat	Bushel	38,992	2,016	593	6,481	48,082	261,116	309,198
Rice	Pound	1,000,654				1,000,654	442,553	1,443,207
Corn	Bushel	1,362	255	1	21,387	23,005	345,566	368,571
Grain sorghums	do		183	45	2,636	2,864	66,237	69,101
Wheat flour	Hundredweight	2,350	323	408		3,081	11,201	14,282
Cornmeal	do		133	73		206	296	502
Sorghum grits	Pound		6,488	5,581		12,069	83,767	95,836
Bulgur wheat	do		4,601	117,159		121,760	12,348	134,108
Oats, rolled	do		492	3,632		4,124	58,432	62,556
Corn-soya-milk	do		6,570	29,098		35,668	5-8,579	27,089
Wheat-flour-soya	do		1,433	24,088		25,521	2,332	27,853
Almonds, shelled	do				372	372	31,409	31,781
Beans, dried	do			5,193		5,193	66,628	71,821
Peas, dried	do			14,292		14,292	21,552	35,844
Soya flour defatted	Short ton		1			1	4	5
Whey soya beverage powder	Gallon			194		194	1,132	1,326
Tobacco	Pound	1,100			357	1,457	108,189	109,646
Soybeans	Bushel				-4,620	-4,620	71,085	75,705
Cotton, excluding linters	Running bale	72				72	821	893
Tallow, inedible	Pound				48,548	48,548	514,384	562,932
Soybean oil	do	52,900	3,611	11,299	25,015	92,825	185,701	278,526
Peanut oil	do		2,293	12,349		14,642	99,378	114,020

[1]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible local 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. [2]Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. [3]Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 and Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. [4]"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 extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods. [5]The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

Table 5 --U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, fiscal year 1976

(Million dollars)

Commodity	Public Law 480			Mutual security (AID)[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Baby chicks, breeder				.1	.1	16.0	16.1
Baby chicks, excluding breeder				(5)	(5)	5.0	5.0
Beef and veal				(5)	(5)	97.8	97.8
Poultry meat				(5)	(5)	134.7	134.7
Variety meats				1.8	1.8	129.3	131.1
Milk, nonfat dry		5.7	26.7		32.4	2.6	35.0
Eggs, in shell				.1	.1	27.0	27.1
Wheat (60 lb.)	370.3	3.8	13.3	34.1	421.5	4,381.9	4,803.4
Rice	143.3			1.6	144.9	395.9	540.8
Corn (56 lb.)		4.2	.8	18.9	23.9	4,810.4	4,834.3
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)		3.2	(5)		3.2	674.9	678.1
Wheat flour	47.1	7.2	18.0		72.3	58.7	131.0
Cornmeal	.1	3.3	4.3	.1	7.8	9.6	17.4
Sorghum grits		11.1	7.2		18.3	[6]-.2	18.1
Bulgar wheat	.1	4.8	31.3		36.2	3.0	39.2
Oats, rolled		.2	6.5		6.7	3.5	10.2
Corn-soya-milk	.5	6.5	28.7		35.7	[6]-.8	34.9
Wheat-flour-soya	.1	.9	12.9		13.9	2.7	16.6
Almonds, shelled				.5	.5	93.6	94.1
Beans, dried			2.0	.5	2.5	47.8	50.3
Dehydrated potatoes			(5)		(5)	8.7	8.7
Sugar, cane, or beet				2.5	2.5	59.4	61.9
Oil cake and meal, soybean				(5)	(5)	739.7	739.7
Soya flour defatted		.5	.5		1.0	[6]-.2	.8
Sugar by-products				.4	.4	25.0	25.4
Animal feeds, n.e.c.				(5)	(5)	11.7	11.7
Soup mixes, dried				.2	.2	1.2	1.4
Whey soya beverage powder			2.4		2.4	[6]-.2	2.2
Tobacco	15.8			.4	16.2	901.1	917.3
Hides, cattle				.1	.1	344.3	344.4
Soybeans				69.4	69.4	3,008.7	3,078.1
Cotton, excluding linters	34.1				34.1	838.9	873.0
Seeds				.2	.2	124.3	124.5
Vegetable saps extract				(5)	(5)	10.8	10.8
Lard oil stearin				.1	.1	2.8	2.9
Tallow, inedible				49.6	49.6	255.9	305.5
Oil, soybean	38.4			35.1	73.5	101.4	174.9
Oil, peanut		13.1	37.4		50.5	[6]-10.6	39.9
Essential oils				.2	.2	63.2	63.4
Cornstarch				.1	.1	14.9	15.0
Other						3,630.2	3,630.2
Total[7]	649.8	64.5	192.0	216.0	1,122.3	21,024.6	22,146.9

[1]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible local currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. [2]Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. [3]Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 and Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. [4] 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 extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods. [5]Less than $50,000. [6]The 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. [7]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 5a --U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-September 1976

(Millions of dollars)

Commodity	Public Law 480			Mutual security (AID)[3]	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales[1]	Government-to-government donations for disaster relief and economic development[2]	Donations through voluntary relief agencies[2]		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs[4]	All
Variety meats				.8	.8	31.4	32.2
Milk, nonfat dry		.3	9.5		9.8	2.0	11.8
Wheat	139.4	7.0	2.1	25.1	173.6	1,023.5	1,197.1
Rice	112.7				112.7	73.3	186.0
Corn	4.3	.9	(5)	65.9	71.1	1,055.7	1,126.8
Grain sorghums		.5	.1	6.8	7.4	186.0	193.4
Wheat flour	21.2	2.9	4.7		28.8	32.0	60.8
Cornmeal		1.2	.6		1.8	2.7	4.5
Sorghum grits		.7	.6		1.3	9.0	10.3
Bulgur wheat		.4	10.4		10.8	1.7	12.5
Oats, rolled		.1	.5		.6	7.4	8.0
Corn-soya-milk		1.5	6.4		7.9	6-2.5	5.4
Wheat-flour-soya		.2	3.2		3.4	.5	3.9
Almonds, shelled				.4	.4	28.3	28.7
Beans, dried			1.0		1.0	10.7	11.7
Peas, dried			2.0		2.0	3.1	5.1
Soya flour defatted		.3	.1		.4	.9	1.3
Whey soya beverage powder			.5		.5	3.0	3.5
Tobacco	2.0			.6	2.6	170.4	173.0
Soybeans				24.2	24.2	467.4	491.6
Cotton, excluding linters	24.6				24.6	256.7	281.3
Tallow, inedible				8.0	8.0	85.5	93.5
Soybean oil	11.9	1.0	3.3	5.9	22.1	41.5	63.6
Peanut oil		1.2	6.3		7.5	48.9	56.4
Other				.3	.3	1,292.4	1,292.7
Total	316.1	18.2	51.3	138.0	523.6	4,831.5	5,355.1

[1]Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible local currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. [2]Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. [3]Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 and Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. [4]"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 extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods. [5]Less than $50,000. [6]The apparent excess of Government-financed program over total exports may be dut to lags in reporting, differences in valuation procedures, or the recording of the export as destined for the country through which transshipment was made.

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 September 30, 1976
(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Title I		Title II, donations abroad		Title III	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-Term dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales	Famine and other emergency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered material for supplemental stockpile	
1955	129.5	-	86.9	214.5	-	430.9
1956	624.2	-	93.6	271.2	-	989.0
1957	1,396.4	-	124.9	234.1	217.3	1,972.7
1958	1,144.7	-	121.4	254.3	83.9	1,604.3
1959	1,113.3	-	97.9	178.7	314.7	1,704.6
1960	1,308.0	-	95.5	130.8	192.4	1,726.7
1961	1,557.3	-	198.6	169.3	200.5	2,125.7
1962	1,606.1	29.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	2,262.0
1963	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	2,373.8
1964	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	2,308.8
1965	1,505.8	211.0	147.2	174.6	40.6	2,079.2
1966	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	148.3	25.8	1,959.0
1967	1,067.8	221.7	335.9	34.2	32.5	1,692.1
1968	784.8	350.0	344.6	-	25.9	1,505.3
1969	373.0	495.4	364.2	-	1.7	1,234.3
1970	335.3	560.0	351.0	-	.2	1,246.5
1971	225.2	625.9	395.7	-	.1	1,246.9
1972	155.0	614.9	524.4	-	-	1,294.3
1973	8.2	736.3	396.1	-	-	1,140.6
1974	.3	577.8	384.8	-	-	962.9
1975	-.6	767.9	460.4	-	-	1,227.7
1976		645.3	327.4	-	-	972.7
TQ 6/		332.5	155.8	-	-	488.3
Total	1/17,997.7	2/6,587.7	3/ 5,914.5	4/2,582.1	5/ 1,466.3	34,548.3

1/ 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/ 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 trasportation costs (except ocean freight differential) are repayable by the importing country or private trade entity.

3/ 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/ 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/ Value at which barter materials were transferred to the supplemental stockpile.

6/ Data applicable to the transition quarter July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, bridging change of fiscal year ending to September 30 each year thereafter.

BEST AVAILABLE

Table 7 --Public Law 480, exports--quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1976

(In thousands of units)

Commodity	Unit	Sales for local currency	Long-term 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	3,798,560	1,126,553	320,039	56,214	368,471	5,669,837
Wheat flour	Hundredweight	120,745	56,475	78,530	135,423		391,173
Bulgur wheat	Pound	13,020	556,487	1,672,998	4,635,235		6,877,740
Rolled wheat	do			126,554	488,495		615,049
Corn	Bushel	258,481	140,331	76,238	9,913	239,451	724,414
Barley	do	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,012	270,893
Grain sorghums	do	235,652	118,789	50,689	3,216	126,092	534,438
Oats	do	6,807		2,032		41,961	50,800
Rolled oats	Pound			157,337	370,829		528,166
Rye	Bushel	4,737				14,266	19,003
Mixed feed grains	Pound		3,940				3,940
Rye flour	Hundredweight			11			11
Cornmeal	do	26	9	9,301	45,505		54,841
Rice	do	158,737	138,335	11,073	7,729	4,444	320,318
Sorghum grits	Pound			160,814	130,662		291,476
Fats and oils:							
Lard	do	213,161	2,526				215,687
Tallow	do	1,826,615	335,549				2,162,164
Shortening	do			7,707	254,309		262,016
Soybean oil	do	6,845,669	2,658,729	907,511	1,128,579		11,540,488
Cottonseed oil	do	1,603,707	39,349	87,921	45,872	34,731	1,811,580
Peanut oil	do			28,948	97,453		126,401
Linseed oil	do	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oils, other	do				599,005		599,005
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts	do					9,169	9,169
Soybeans	Bushel		3,316			5,932	9,248
Soya flour	Pound			11,321	1,064		12,385
Flaxseed	Bushel					897	897
Oilseed meal	Short ton		27		1		28
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	Pound	570,721	4,700				575,421
Milk (nonfat dry)	do	358,465	14,147	1,179,543	6,778,084	129,341	8,459,580
Milk (whole dry)	do	22,857	48				22,905
Cheese	do	20,679		66,688	616,725	9,836	713,928
Butter	do	34,023		36,620	393,824	23,181	487,648
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee	do	16,951	3,862	11,270	188,392		220,475
Meat and poultry:							
Beef	do	118,638					118,638
Pork products	do	19,991					19,991
Poultry	do	35,416	198				35,614
Dried eggs	do	4					4
Fruits and vegetables:							
Dried fruits	do	44,896					44,896
Fresh, canned fruits and juices	do	100,905					100,905
Dry edible beans	Hundredweight	654	292	1,017	3,119	566	5,648
Dry peas	do	149			143		292
Dry lentils	do	24					24
Potatoes	Pound	50,822	25,886				76,708
Other:							
Corn-soya-milk	do		7,689	783,912	2,375,515		3,167,116
Wheat-flour-soya	do		926	194,145	524,876		719,947
Cotton (including linters)	Bale	12,522	3,695	97		2,516	18,830
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	Pound	18,069	61,676	411			80,156
Wool	do					11,976	11,976
Tobacco	do	552,068	148,630			196,677	897,375
Seeds	Hundredweight	10					10
Cattle hides	Number	9	9				18
Whey soya beverage powder	Gallon				1,957		1,957
Total, thousand metric tons		140,582	48,870	19,405	19,028	23,462	251,347

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

Table 8 --Public Law 480, exports--Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through September 1976

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Sales for local currency	Long-term 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	6,362,374	2,477,617	608,197	129,934	632,960	10,211,082
Wheat flour	433,518	271,058	350,355	650,868		1,705,799
Bulgur wheat	435	23,249	93,311	267,289		384,284
Rolled wheat			5,680	22,628		28,308
Corn	354,282	215,846	127,439	15,554	313,503	1,026,624
Barley	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums	287,447	164,617	106,186	5,184	138,825	702,259
Oats	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Rolled oats			10,730	30,625		41,355
Rye	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains		212				212
Rye flour			93			93
Cornmeal	99	82	42,050	184,940		227,171
Rice	1,018,689	1,545,481	88,213	54,541	15,155	2,722,079
Sorghum grits			16,937	14,374		31,311
Fats and oils:						
Lard	29,970	294				30,264
Tallow	138,736	25,924				164,660
Shortening			1,563	46,616		48,179
Soybean oil	839,114	377,901	154,249	218,850		1,590,114
Cottonseed oil	229,511	4,997	17,617	10,000	3,966	266,091
Peanut oil			14,265	45,475		59,740
Linseed oil	1,112				910	2,022
Vegetable oils, other				99,925		99,925
Oilseeds and meal:						
Peanuts					898	898
Soybeans		8,661			12,974	21,635
Soya flour			1,981	742		2,723
Flaxseed					2,723	2,723
Oilseed meal		2,056		168	50	2,274
Dairy products:						
Milk (evaporated and condensed)	130,331	883				131,214
Milk (nonfat dry)	39,860	2,275	259,131	960,094	9,087	1,270,447
Milk (whole)	10,909	27				10,936
Cheese	5,718		19,601	159,989	2,813	188,121
Butter	13,575		16,278	163,331	8,233	201,417
Butter oil, anhydrous fat, and ghee	8,668	1,578	5,556	96,489		112,291
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	7,040	22,301	2,526	39,620
Dry peas	776			2,000		2,776
Dry lentils	209					209
Potatoes	1,392	631	17	13		2,053
Other:						
Corn-soya-milk		1,007	90,749	241,885		333,641
Wheat-flour-soya		112	19,095	60,195		79,402
Cotton (including linters)	1,695,331	565,039	15,269		321,980	2,597,619
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	14,885	55,361	487			70,733
Wool					7,029	7,029
Tobacco	414,672	160,488			126,220	701,380
Seeds	394					394
Cattle hides	79	65				144
Whey soya beverage powder				5,629		5,629
Total	12,291,120	5,914,028	2,096,197	3,509,639	1,732,200	25,543,184

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

TABLE 9 Title I, Public Law 480-Cumulative Quantities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1976

(Transitional Quarter) 1/
(By Country of Destination, in Thousands)

Area and country	Wheat and Wheat products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(hundred weight)	(bales)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Europe (total)	532,354	152,474	2,041	3,644.3	177,816	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	3,940	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	59,984	465	890.2	8,376	428,579	40,785	-
Portugal	16,454	14,395	1,543	16.0	-	-	-	-
Spain	10,784	57,387	-	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)	165,107	25,475	12,099	475.7	33,559	1,221,324	41,529	50,045
Algeria	6,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EACSO	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,275	-	-	50.1	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,564	346	825	160.7	5,824	97,499	865	21,871
Guinea	8,431	441	4,485	34.3	-	80,803	7,351	220
Ivory Coast	-	-	1,316	-	-	5,291	-	-
Kenya	-	8,354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	18	67	526	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	66,513	-	-	83.4	441	325,800	-	-
Senegal	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	546	12	161	1.7	376	154	-	-
Somali Republic	-	-	-	-	-	4,883	-	-
Sudan	16,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	1,575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	38,347	11,846	-	32.5	1,205	700,280	-	1,058
Zaire (Congo)	18,019	2,834	4,264	113.0	25,713	-	33,313	26,896
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	6,614	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	3,626,461	598,496	75,087	3,520.0	150,211	7,185,068	329,187	99,459
Afghanistan	9,844	-	-	-	-	33,463	-	-
Bangladesh	45,379	-	12,117	-	-	125,856	-	-
Cyprus	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	382,306	41,317	904	-	99,922	726,423	8,818	28,382
Greece	22,586	58,546	-	-	-	179,897	36,817	-
India	2,055,582	222,638	42,632	3,206.9	15,442	1,516,428	83,069	882
Iran	53,344	1,866	-	-	-	156,159	1,543	-
Iraq	6,397	-	-	-	1,764	-	-	220
Israel	110,033	226,304	785	33.0	4,752	532,714	128,309	48,502
Jordan	14,197	1,977	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	4,929	3,459	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	625,959	18,810	14,195	280.1	25,024	2,747,222	62,033	88
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	56,347	380	1,985	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	15,991	4,180	1,909	-	3,307	11,023	-	-
Turkey	222,482	19,019	560	-	-	1,155,883	8,598	21,385
Far East-Pacific (total)	541,998	121,611	205,231	8,362.0	300,344	638,022	580,400	272,645
Burma	-	-	-	288.8	2,740	110	11,023	882
Indonesia	75,329	-	69,692	2,198.1	32,317	-	-	49,812
Japan	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	3,524	174	12,067	35.4	6,824	7,012	-	7,662
Korea	288,969	80,706	43,527	2,982.1	8,598	283,048	1,102	14,991
Philippines	-	10,189	5,329	482.7	23,951	4,630	15,433	220
Ryukyu Islands	794	260	1,016	4.9	816	1,102	-	8,818
Taiwan (China)	66,341	2,621	-	1,009.2	29,011	264,261	4,491	190,260
Thailand	86	-	-	-	16,138	-	838	-
Vietnam	75,976	17,595	71,457	1,041.4	170,249	77,859	547,513	-
Latin America (total)	539,673	47,607	4,006	275.2	36,269	921,519	38,206	126,456
Argentina	-	-	60	-	-	208,778	-	-
Bolivia	16,466	-	60	32.4	95	6,217	8,841	-
Brazil	346,377	370	-	-	249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile	64,269	12,738	64	112.8	7,579	193,392	14,992	882
Colombia	39,143	2,166	-	71.5	9,020	123,679	2,425	-
Dominican Republic	16,218	1,358	1,907	-	3,739	110,893	-	-
Ecuador	6,224	-	-	7.1	6,183	96,875	-	-
El Salvador	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	19,867	-	-
Guyana	189	-	-	-	263	1,102	-	-
Haiti	1,455	-	-	-	-	6,614	-	-
Honduras	918	-	220	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica		551	-	-	-	-	1,102	31,721
Mexico	-	18,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	14,312	6	-	-	-	3,527	882	-
Peru	14,587	-	1,695	-	-	44,974	966	-
Uruguay	19,148	11,423	-	51.4	9,141	18,739	3,266	76,877
GRAND TOTAL	5,405,593	2/ 945,663	298,464	16,277.2	698,199	3/ 13,459,599	4/ 1,035,619	5/ 929,418

TABLE 9 Title I, Public Law 480-Cumulative Quantities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through Fiscal Year September 30, 1976 (Transitional Quarter) 1/
(By Country of Destination, in Thousands)

1/ Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

2/ See table below:

	Thousands Bushels
Corn	425,436
Barley	162,345
Grain Sorghums	346,265
Oats	6,814
Rye	4,736
Mixed Livestock Feeds	67
TOTAL	945,663

3/ See table below:

	Thousands Pounds
Soybean Oil	9,191,052
Cottonseed Oil	1,953,051
Tallow	2,091,240
Lard	216,761
Linseed Oil	7,495
TOTAL	13,459,599

4/ See table below:

	Thousands Pounds
Nonfat Dry Milk	370,207
Condensed Milk	480,374
Evaporated Milk	79,895
Dry Whole Milk	24,934
Anhy Milk Fat/Butter Fat	5,220
Butter	33,421
Butter Oil	3,527
Cheese	22,334
Ghee	13,668
Dry Modified Milk	55
Whey	1,984
TOTAL	1,035,619

5/ See table below:

	Thousands Pounds
Poultry	34,010
Pork	20,062
Beef	120,593
Dried Peas and Beans, Lentil	117,302
Dried Fruit	44,157
Fresh Fruit	69,540
Canned Fruit	35,199
Potatoes	76,877
Hayseeds	882
Cattle hides	838
Cotton textiles (grey cloth)	17,055
Cotton Yarn	62,274
Soybeans	199,077
Soybean meal	54,675
Blended food products	76,877
TOTAL	929,418

Table 10 - Title I Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1976 (Transitional Quarter) *
(By Country of Destination In Millions of Dollars)

Area and Country	TOTAL Market Value	TOTAL Estimated CCC Cost 1/ including ocean transportation	Wheat and wheat products	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton textiles and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Dairy products	Other
EUROPE (total)	2,233.3	3,128.1	890.9	171.2	23.2	530.0	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	24.7	29.0	8.0	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	80.3	101.1	27.8	27.5	20.0	5.0	-	-	-	-
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)	686.1	820.0	296.9	37.1	94.3	78.8	25.6	135.6	13.6	4.2
Algeria	11.2	15.2	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EACSO	2.5	3.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	10.0	11.8	4.2	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-
Ghana	66.2	69.7	11.6	.5	6.4	36.9	4.1	6.6	.1	-
Guinea	73.0	90.1	17.2	1.5	35.0	4.7	-	12.7	1.9	2/
Ivory Coast	8.1	12.3	-	-	7.7	-	-	.4	-	-
Kenya	11.8	13.9	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	4.0	5.4	.1	.1	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	.6	.8	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	163.2	189.8	119.6	-	-	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	28.7	41.8	28.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	12.1	12.6	-	4.5	7.6	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	164.5	191.1	65.6	14.4	-	3.9	.7	79.8	-	.1
Zaire (Congo)	122.5	131.7	34.5	4.3	29.8	17.9	20.3	-	11.6	4.1
Zambia	1.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	9,471.2	12,600.2	6,503.1	770.0	585.0	500.5	130.3	900.6	49.7	32.0
Afghanistan	22.6	25.4	15.9	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	-
Bangladesh	423.4	448.9	193.9	-	194.2	-	-	35.3	-	-
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,092.3	1,107.9	863.9	55.0	5.3	-	77.4	78.4	2.6	9.7
Greece	144.0	195.6	37.2	73.8	-	-	-	28.5	4.5	-
India	4,489.2	6,431.9	3,332.1	274.5	260.6	439.9	16.9	157.0	8.1	.1
Iran	114.2	170.2	92.8	2.7	-	-	-	17.9	.8	-
Iraq	12.5	19.8	11.3	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	.1
Israel	632.1	797.4	218.3	297.7	4.4	5.5	4.4	65.8	20.5	15.5
Jordan	44.3	50.3	40.5	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	11.9	13.8	7.4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,716.4	2,267.2	1,153.2	30.4	83.0	55.1	25.1	358.6	11.0	2/
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	149.5	191.5	137.2	.6	11.7	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	74.9	97.8	39.9	4.6	22.3	-	5.4	2.7	-	-
Turkey	542.0	779.6	357.6	22.4	3.5	-	-	149.7	2.2	6.6
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	4,752.2	5,696.3	1,009.4	162.1	1,904.1	1,206.2	256.2	66.1	140.0	8.1
Burma	46.2	64.3	-	-	-	41.4	2.7	-	2.0	.1
Indonesia	1,054.6	1,331.5	154.5	-	521.7	358.0	20.4	-	-	-
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	293.3	300.2	9.2	.6	260.4	15.1	6.5	1.5	-	-
Korea	1,428.9	1,729.3	523.0	97.7	401.2	372.2	6.6	19.9	.3	8.0
Philippines	134.7	168.2	-	14.4	33.0	65.0	20.2	.4	1.7	2/
Ryukyu Islands	8.5	12.2	1.2	.3	5.8	.5	.2	.5	-	-
Taiwan (China)	288.9	382.4	112.2	3.6	-	116.0	26.1	29.4	1.6	-
Thailand	17.8	18.5	1.4	-	-	-	16.2	-	.2	-
Vietnam	1,344.3	1,488.2	160.1	32.1	668.2	185.6	149.7	14.4	134.2	-
LATIN AMERICA (total)	1,326.1	1,848.6	1,026.2	60.8	25.6	42.3	41.3	116.3	7.4	6.2
Argentina	29.9	35.8	-	-	.3	-	-	29.6	-	-
Bolivia	70.5	96.0	63.4	-	.3	5.1	.1	.7	.9	-
Brazil	603.5	912.5	587.4	.6	-	-	.7	11.6	2.2	1.0
Chile	245.2	300.7	173.6	15.8	.4	17.0	9.8	25.2	3.0	.4
Colombia	111.8	143.0	71.2	2.6	-	11.9	10.7	15.1	.3	-
Dominican Republic	57.5	70.6	27.8	1.8	11.1	-	5.1	11.7	-	-
Ecuador	30.9	36.1	12.0	-	-	1.1	5.8	12.0	-	-
El Salvador	.6	1.0	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Guyana	.8	.8	.4	-	-	-	.2	.2	-	-
Haiti	7.5	7.9	5.9	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Honduras	7.1	7.8	3.5	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5.2	5.3	-	.7	-	-	-	.3	-	4.2
Mexico	24.6	41.2	-	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	24.8	37.4	23.9	-	-	-	-	.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	18,468.9	24,093.2	9,726.5	4/ 1,201.2	2,632.2	5/2,357.8	581.1	6/1,662.9	7/ 214.4	8/ 92.8

TABLE 10 - Title I Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1976 (Transitional Quarter)*
(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	586.6
Barley	169.4
Grain Sorghums	433.6
Oats	5.4
Rye	6.0
Mixed feed	.2
Total	1,201.2

5/ Includes $8,576,000 for Cambodia for yarn and $14,461,000 for grey cloth and $3,015,000 for yarn to Ghana and $42,467,000 for yarn to Indonesia.

6/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
CSO/SBO	1,464.4
Tallow	147.5
Lard	39.0
Linseed Oil	1.1
Soybeans	8.8
Soybean meal	2.1
Total	1,662.9

7/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Canned milk	2.8
Anhydrous Milk Fat	2.5
Condensed Milk	119.3
Dry Whole Milk	11.2
Nonfat Dry Milk	42.9
Evaporated Milk	8.4
Butter oil/ghee	24.2
Cheese	3.0
Whey	.1
Total	214.4

8/ See table below:

	Millions of dollars
Fruit:	
Austria, Burma, Zaire (Congo), Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia	17.9
Seeds:	
Chile	.4
Potatoes:	
Spain	1.4
Uruguay	.6
Poultry:	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Zaire (Congo), Iraq	10.3
Beef:	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR)	38.7
Pork:	
Korea, Spain	10.0
Beans and peas, lentils:	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire (Congo), Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR), Brazil	8.7
Eggs:	
Pakistan	.5
Cattle hides	.1
Blended foods	4.2
Total	92.8

* Quantities shown reflect a combination of quantities shipped under agreements for which all activity is complete, plus quantities programed in signed agreements for which activity is not complete.

TABLE 11 - TITLE I, Public Law 480 - Quantities of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1976 (In Thousands, by Country of Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton & Yarn	Tobacco	Fats and Oils	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(hundredweight)	(bales)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Europe (total)	-	-	1,102	16.0	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	1,102	16.0	-	-	-
Africa (total)	5,695	1,575	815	16.0	-	4,409	
Ethiopia	919	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	367	-	220	-	-	4,409	-
Morocco	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	1,575	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	735	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire (Congo)	-	-	595	16.0	-	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	110,720	-	7,716	-	11,905	187,393	-
Bangladesh	20,209	-	4,409	-	-	88,185	-
Egypt	45,930	-	-	-	9,259	-	-
India	14,697	-	2,205	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	2,939	-	-	-	-	88,185	-
Pakistan	18,372	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	4,899	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	1,102	-	2,646	11,023	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	18,371	-	7,103	58.0	-	-	-
Indonesia	3,674	-	3,307	-	-	-	-
Korea	14,697	-	3,796	58.0	-	-	-
Latin America (total)	12,493	-	-	-	-	6,614	-
Chile	11,023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	919	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	551	-	-	-	-	6,614	-
GRAND TOTAL	147,279	1,575 1/	16,736	2/ 90.0	11,905	198,416 3/	-

1/ All Corn

2/ All Cotton

3/ All Soybean oil

TABLE 11a - TITLE I, Public Law 480 - Quantities of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 (Transition Quarter) (In thousands, by Country of Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(hundredweight)	(bales)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Europe (total)	-	-	441	-	-	-	-
Portugal	-	-	441	-	-	-	-
Africa (total)	-	-	220	-	-	6,614	-
Guinea	-	-	220	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	6,614	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	10,105	-	-	-	-	52,910	-
Afghanistan		-	-	-	-	8,818	-
Egypt	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	919	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,512	-	-	-	-	44,092	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	3,674	-	4,409	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	4,409	-	-	-	-
Korea	3,674	-	-	-	-		
Latin America (total)	-	-	-	-	-	1,102	16,314
Jamaica		-	-	-	-	1,102	16,314
GRAND TOTAL	13,779	-	5,070	-	-	1/ 60,626	2/16,314

1/ All Soybean oil.
2/ Blended/Fortified foods.

TABLE 12 - TITLE I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1976 (By Country of Destination)
(In Million of Dollars)

Area and Country	Total: Market value	Total: Estimated CCC Cost Including Ocean transportation 1/	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Other
Europe (total)	20.0	20.7	-	-	15.0	5.0	-	-	-
Portugal	20.0	20.7	-	-	15.0	5.0	-	-	-
Africa (total)	44.3	47.2	23.0	4.5	10.8	5.0	-	1.0	-
Ethiopia	3.6	3.9	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	5.5	5.8	1.7	-	2.8	-	-	1.0	-
Morocco	14.8	15.9	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	4.5	5.0	-	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2.9	3.2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire (Congo)	13.0	13.4	-	-	8.0	5.0	-	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	610.6	655.8	451.9	-	95.1	-	20.6	43.0	-
Bangladesh	164.6	177.8	84.7	-	57.2	-	-	22.7	-
Egypt	202.9	217.3	187.1	-	-	-	15.8	-	-
India	83.0	90.2	57.0	-	26.0	-	-	-	-
Israel	15.2	16.2	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	12.2	13.2	12.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	91.3	95.8	73.7	-	-	-	-	17.6	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	22.0	25.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	19.4	20.3	-	-	11.9	-	4.8	2.7	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	182.5	191.3	74.3	-	90.1	18.1	-	-	-
Indonesia	59.6	63.2	15.6	-	44.0	-	-	-	-
Korea	122.9	128.1	58.7	-	46.1	18.1	-	-	-
Latin America (total)	56.5	61.2	54.9	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
Chile	49.1	53.3	49.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5.2	5.5	3.6	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
Honduras	2.2	2.4	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	913.9	976.2	604.1	4.5 2/	211.0	28.1 3/	20.6	45.6 4/	-

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

2/ All Corn. 3/ All Cotton. 4/ All Soybean oil.

TABLE 12a TITLE I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976 (Transition Quarter)
(By Country of Destination)

(In Millions of Dollars)

Area and Country	Total: Market value	Total: Estimated CCC cost including Ocean transportation 1/	Wheat and flour	Feed grains	Rice	Cotton and yarn	Tobacco	Fats and oils	Other
Europe (total)	5.0	5.5	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Portugal	5.0	5.5	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Africa (total)	4.0	4.3	-	-	2.4	-	-	1.6	-
Guinea	2.4	2.6	-	-	2.4	-	-		-
Zambia	1.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	49.8	52.7	38.0	-	-	-	-	11.8	-
Afghanistan	2.6	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	-
Egypt	15.4	16.6	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3.8	4.0	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	28.0	29.4	18.8	-	-	-	-	9.2	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	57.6	63.7	14.0	-	43.6	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	43.6	48.6	-	-	43.6	-	-	-	-
Korea	14.0	15.1	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America (total)	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	.3	2.2
Jamaica	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	.3	2.2
GRAND TOTAL	118.9	128.7	52.0	-	51.0	-	-	13.7 2/	2.2 3/

1/ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and estimated value of ocean freight differential disbursed by CCC.
2/ All Soybean oil.
3/ Blended/Fortified foods.

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

As of September 30, 1976

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections 1/ Sales Proceeds	Collections 1/ Other Proceeds 2/	Disbursements by Agencies 3/ 4/	Balances
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	2.5	3.5	-
Algeria	-	-	-	.3	-
Argentina	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	-
Australia	-	-	-	1.0	-
Austria	40.9	40.1	-	42.4	-
Bangladesh	-	-	1.5	1.5	-
Belgium	-	-	-	11.3	-
Bolivia	42.6	36.9	13.6	50.8	-
Brazil	573.9	503.5	21.8	327.2	-
Burma	50.2	47.8	11.4	51.4	4.8
Canada	-	-	-	1.4	-
Chile	91.6	85.2	17.5	79.8	-
China (Taiwan)	270.5	257.1	32.6	284.5	-
Colombia	93.7	66.2	21.6	71.3	-
Cyprus	2.2	2.1	.4	2.9	-
Denmark	-	-	-	1.5	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	.8	.8	-
Ecuador	13.2	11.5	3.1	14.3	-
Egypt	865.8	798.7	212.6	649.6	265.5
El Salvador	-	-	-	.1	-
Ethiopia	.9	.8	.1	1.5	-
Finland	47.1	43.0	9.6	45.8	-
France	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5	-
Germany	1.2	1.2	-	30.3	(*)
Ghana	38.8	36.5	9.0	42.5	-
Greece	132.0	127.8	51.4	177.7	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	.4	-
Guinea	35.3	30.7	2.1	28.3	5.8
Guyana	-	-	(*)	(*)	-
Haiti	-	-	.1	.1	-
Honduras	-	-	.2	.3	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	5.4	-
Iceland	17.6	16.3	5.1	21.0	-
India	4,354.8	4,077.4	5/ 2,451.7	6/ 6,018.4	11.4
Indonesia	329.4	291.9	21.1	89.2	-
Iran	68.7	61.1	20.9	82.2	-
Ireland	-	-	-	.2	-
Israel	345.8	334.2	179.1	464.5	.4
Italy	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	-
Ivory Coast	3.8	3.1	.4	3.5	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	.1	-
Japan	150.8	146.3	-	168.8	-
Jordan	5.9	5.9	2.9	8.9	-
Kenya	-	-	-	.3	-
Khmer Republic	9.2	9.0	79.3	85.6	.1
Korea	811.9	778.0	106.5	866.4	-
Lebanon	-	-	1.2	4.0	-
Liberia	-	-	-	(*)	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	(*)	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	1.8	-
Mali	.6	.6	.1	.4	-
Mexico	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	-
Morocco	75.9	65.4	25.4	85.0	5.9
Nepal	-	-	1.7	2.9	10.3
Netherlands	.3	.3	-	10.0	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	(*)	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	1.1	-
Norway	-	-	-	1.0	-
Pakistan	1,450.5	1,302.6	166.3	1,307.9	74.4
Panama	-	-	-	.2	-
Paraguay	17.9	16.0	3.8	19.2	(*)
Peru	46.0	39.9	8.4	45.5	-
Philippines	60.1	53.2	23.1	74.8	(*)
Poland	538.2	519.5	-	208.9	1.6
Portugal	7.1	7.1	-	7.9	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	(*)	-
Senegal	4.0	3.3	.3	3.2	.4
Sierra Leone	-	-	(*)	.3	-
Singapore	-	-	-	(*)	-
Somali	-	-	.1	.1	-
South Africa	-	-	-	.7	-
Spain	507.8	488.0	63.3	468.7	(*)
Sri Lanka	35.3	31.5	7.1	35.6	.2
Sudan	39.4	26.5	2.3	24.9	3.2
Sweden	-	-	-	3.2	-
Switerland	-	-	-	23.9	-
Syrian Arab Republic	37.2	34.9	4.0	28.3	6.8
Tanzania	-	-	-	.4	-
Thailand	4.6	4.3	1.5	7.9	-
Tunisia	95.7	90.1	35.6	101.1	19.3
Turkey	569.8	501.4	154.8	586.8	-
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	1,433.5	-
Yugoslavia	639.2	619.8	114.4	557.4	10.2
Zaire	91.4	85.0	5.6	67.7	-
TOTAL	13,936.0	12,917.9	4,304.4	15,193.4	420.3

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

As of September 30, 1976

(In million dollar equivalents)

FOOTNOTES

(*) 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 Section 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 P.L. 480 loans pursuant to the Indian Rupee Settlement Agreement of February 18, 1974.

6/ Includes $2,035.4 million granted to the Government of India pursuant to the India Rupee Settlement 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 amoung the various agency accounts.

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

As of September 30, 1976

(In million dollar equivalents)

Uses as Specified in Section 104	Transfers to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances
104(c) Common defense	2,270.1	2,187.0	-
104(e) Loans to private enterprise	508.6	413.5	-
104(f) Grants for economic development	1,925.9	1,792.1	21.7
104(f) Loans to foreign governments	5,742.4	5,154.6	1.2
104(h) Finance programs related to population growth problems.	65.0	61.4	(*)
104(k) Costs of control of rodents, insects, weeds and other animal or plant pests	1.8	1.8	-
Loans and grants	2,205.6	2,188.6	4.6
U.S. uses (Total)	4,356.8	3,394.4	392.8
Total	17,076.2	15,193.4	420.3
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	11.7	11.5	.3
104(g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries	190.4	162.6	11.3
Agriculture:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	519.2	250.0	158.9
Commerce:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	20.6	18.1	1.6
Defense:			
104(a) Military family housing	98.0	92.3	-
104(a) Other programs	38.9	31.5	7.9
Environmental Protection Agency:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	22.6	15.8	6.4
Health, Education, and Welfare:			
104(b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	217.2	153.2	52.3
Interior:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	5.1	2.9	2.0
Labor:			
104(a) International labor meetings	.1	.1	(*)
Library of Congress:			
104(b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications	26.3	25.3	.8
National Science Foundation:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	51.3	31.2	12.5
Smithsonian Institution:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	29.8	26.1	3.2
State:			
104(a) American-sponsored schools and studies; International educational and exchange activities; 104(b)(3) Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments; and 104(d) Emergency relief grants	247.4	216.5	2.6
104(b)(4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad	92.5	73.6	12.9
Treasury:			
104(a) Payment of U.S. obligations	2,569.2	2,082.9	113.6
104(j) Sales for dollars to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations	34.0	34.0	-
Transportation:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	.8	.2	.8

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

As of September 30, 1976

(In million dollar equivalents)

	Transfers to Agency Accounts	Disbursements by Agencies	Balances
U.S. Information Agency:			
104(a) Translation of books and periodicals, American sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials	178.9	164.1	5.7
Total U.S. Use	4,356.7	3,394.5	392.8

(*) Less than $50,000

FY 1976

Table 15-- PL 480 Title II - Value of Commodities Shipped By Program Category

Million Dollars

Program Category	Voluntary Agencies	World Food Program	Gov't to Gov't	Total	Percent of Total
Maternal Child Feeding	119.2	17.1	2.0	138.3	44.1
School Feeding	46.3	6.6	2.1	55.0	17.5
Other Child Feeding	8.0			8.0	2.5
Food for Work	40.6	26.1	.4	67.1	21.4
Refugee	1.2	3.2	—	4.4	1.4
Disaster	21.7	3.3	15.4	40.4	12.9
General	.5			.5	.2
Total	237.5	56.3	19.9	313.7	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	75.7	18.0	6.3	100.0	

Table 15a-- TRANSITIONAL QUARTER
PL 480 TITLE II - VALUE OF COMMODITIES SHIPPED
BY PROGRAM CATEGORY
MILLION DOLLARS

Program Category	Voluntary Agencies	World Food Program	Government to Government	Total	Percent of Total
Maternal Child Feeding...	22.4	2.3	.....	24.7	38.7
School Feeding.....	11.8	1.6	1.8	15.2	23.8
Other Child Feeding.....	2.5	.....	.....	2.5	3.9
Food for Work.....	8.4	5.4	.4	14.2	22.2
Refugee.....	.1	.7	.....	.8	1.2
Disaster.....	.3	.....	6.1	6.4	10.0
General Relief.....	.1	.....	.....	.1	.2
TOTAL	45.6	10.0	8.3	63.9	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	71.4	15.6	13.0	100.0	

FY 1976

Table 16-- PL 480 Title II - Quantity of Commodities Shipped by Program Category

Thousand Pounds

Program Category	Voluntary Agencies	World Food Program	Gov't to Gov't	Total	Percent of Total
Maternal Child Feeding	501,365	109,537	12,484	623,386	32.4
School Feeding	294,166	31,347	12,254	337,767	17.5
Other Child Feeding	43,011			43,011	2.2
Food for Work	393,858	159,705	2,147	555,710	28.9
Refugee	10,547	28,274		38,821	2.0
Disaster	130,529	25,994	166,907	323,430	16.8
General Relief	3,923			3,923	.2
Total	1,377,399	354,857	193,792	1,926,048	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	71.5	18.4	10.1	100.0	

TRANSITIONAL QUARTER

Table 16a-- PL 480 TITLE II - QUANTITY OF COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM CATEGORY THOUSAND POUNDS

Program Category	Voluntary Agencies	World Food Program	Government to Government	Total	Percent of Total
Maternal Child Feeding...	124,380	14,322	.....	138,702	26.8
School Feeding.....	79,405	11,274	15,499	106,178	20.6
Other Child Feeding.....	15,357	.....	.....	15,357	3.0
Food for Work.....	75,563	51,270	2,723	129,556	25.1
Refugee.....	1,570	9,020	.....	10,590	2.0
Disaster.....	1,495	.....	113,622	115,117	22.3
General Relief.....	959	.....	.....	959	.2
TOTAL	298,729	85,886	131,844	516,459	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	57.9	16.6	25.5	100.0	

Table 17-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1976

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Near East (total)	3,624,200	1,227,600	1,348,000	83,800	874,000	60,000	10,000	20,800
Afghanistan - WFP	104,600	53,600	.....	.....	51,000	.....	.....	.....
Algeria - WFP	850,000	.....	850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhutan - WFP	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	821,000	522,000	160,000	25,000	114,000	.....	.....	.....
CARE	200,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	347,000	322,000		25,000				
WFP	274,000	.....	160,000	.....	114,000	.....	.....	.....
Gaza - CARE	52,200	4,000	1,200	4,500	35,000	.....	.....	7,500
Jordan	128,200	30,000	.....	15,000	83,200	.....	.....	.....
CARE	29,000	14,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
LWR	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
UNICEF	16,000	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	73,200	.....	.....	.....	73,200	.....	.....	.....
Jordan, West Bank	54,800	6,500	4,000	13,500	19,500	.....	.....	11,300
CARE	17,500	.....	.....	.....	17,500	.....	.....	.....
CRS	19,000	3,500	2,000	8,500	.....	.....	.....	5,000
LWR	18,300	3,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	.....	.....	6,300
Lebanon - WFP	2,600	.....	.....	.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....
Morocco	640,500	375,200	25,300	25,000	175,000	40,000	.....	.....
AJDC	2,500	200	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	615,000	375,000	.....	25,000	175,000	40,000	.....	.....
WFP	23,000	.....	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunisia	768,200	226,300	301,400	800	239,700	.....	.....	.....
CARE	211,200	25,000	186,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	131,000	15,000	115,200	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	239,700	.....	.....	.....	239,700	.....	.....	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	186,300	186,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yemen	196,100	10,000	100		154,000	20,000	10,000	2,000
CRS	104,000	10,000	.....	.....	62,000	20,000	10,000	2,000
WFP	92,100	.....	100	.....	92,000	.....	.....	.....
Latin America (total)	11,137,900	4,217,300	2,888,400	667,400	1,298,100		2,066,700	
Barbados - WFP	25,000	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia	375,000	100,000	134,000	10,000	131,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	244,000	100,000	134,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	131,000	.....	.....	.....	131,000	.....	.....	.....
Brazil - WFP	534,200	.....	62,200	.....	472,000	.....	.....	.....
Chile	2,586,300	893,000	675,000	203,300	15,000	.....	800,000	.....
CARE	2,063,000	675,000	675,000	113,000	.....	.....	600,000	.....
CRS	471,800	180,200	.....	76,600	15,000	.....	200,000	
SAWS	51,500	37,800	.....	13,700				
Colombia	2,475,100	2,020,100	280,000	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CARE	639,900	379,900	130,000	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	432,000	237,000	150,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	1,403,200	1,403.200						

Table 17-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1976 continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Costa Rica	111,200	23,000	75,000	.....	13,200	.....	.....	.....
CARE	90,000	15,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	21,200	8,000	.....	.....	13,200	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	1,098,200	393,600	355,700	6,900	92,000	.....	250,000	.....
CARE	710,400	225,800	355,700	3,900	.....	.....	125,000	.....
CRS	373,000	160,000	.....	3,000	85,000	.....	125,000	.....
CWS	14,800	7,800	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador	213,500	70,000	90,000	9,000	44,500	.....	.....	.....
CARE	108,000	44,000	60,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	61,000	26,000	30,000	5,000				
WFP	44,500	.....	.....	.....	44,500	.....	.....	.....
El Salvador	139,000	100,000	.....	.....	39,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	39,000	.....	.....	.....	39,000	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	911,000	186,000	208,800	232,200	31,000	.....	253,000	.....
CARE	641,800	116,000	208,800	231,500	500	.....	85,000	.....
CRS	248,700	70,000	.....	700	10,000	.....	168,000	.....
WFP	20,500	.....	.....	.....	20,500	.....	.....	.....
Guyana - WFP	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Haiti	656,200	65,500	172,700	2,000	47,500	.....	368,500	.....
CARE	293,600	11,000	98,700	2,000	17,000	.....	164,900	.....
CRS	57,000	11,000	37,000	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	59,000	11,500	37,000	.....	6,900	.....	3,600	.....
WFP	246,600	32,000	.....	.....	14,600	.....	200,000	
Honduras	748,300	65,000	180,000	4,000	104,100	.....	395,200	.....
CARE	254,000	40,000	180,000	4,000	17,500	.....	12,500	.....
CRS	262,500	25,000	.....	.....	37,500	.....	200,000	.....
WFP	211,700	.....	.....	.....	49,100	.....	162,600	.....
GOV't-to-GOV't	20,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,100	.....
Jamaica - WFP	18,800	.....	.....	.....	18,800	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	150,000	65,000	30,000	.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	145,000	65,000	30,000	.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Panama	165,200	48,200	100,000	7,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
CARE	149,000	42,000	100,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	16,200	6,200	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Peru	837,000	99,000	500,000	18,000	220,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	220,000	54,000	.....	16,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	12,000	5,000	.....	2,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
SAWS	50,900	15,000	.....	.....	35,900	.....	.....	.....
WFP	54,100	25,000	.....	.....	29,100	.....	.....	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	500,000	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay - WFP	88,900	88,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 17-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1976 continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Africa (total)	5,394,100	1,515,200	1,232,800	45,500	825,900	68,000	1,706,700	.....
Benin	35,300	15,000	1,500	800	18,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	19,300	15,000	1,500	800	2,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	16,000	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....
Botswana - WFP	208,200	200,000	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burundi	55,000	15,000	13,200	5,000	21,800	.....	.....	.....
CRS	25,000	15,000	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	30,000	.....	13,200	.....	16,800	.....	.....	.....
Cameroon	36,000	12,000	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	12,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	24,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde - WFP	270,500	60,000	100,000	.....	110,500	.....	.....	.....
Central African Republic - WFP	19,400	6,000	13,000	.....	400	.....	.....	.....
Chad	39,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	29,000	.....
CARE	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000	.....
Congo - WFP	52,500	.....	3,800	.....	48,700	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia	182,600	12,000	.....	.....	5,600	.....	165,000	.....
CRS	57,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....
WFP	5,600	.....	.....	.....	5,600	.....	.....	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,000	.....
Gabon - WFP	2,800	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambia	51,600	20,000	16,100	.....	15,500	.....	.....	.....
CRS	23,000	20,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	28,600	.....	16,100	.....	12,500	.....	.....	.....
Ghana	270,000	100,000	62,000	10,000	86,000	.....	12,000	.....
CRS	192,000	100,000	62,000	10,000	8,000		12,000	
WFP	78,000	.....	.....	.....	78,000	.....	.....	.....
Guinea	254,800	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	224,800	.....
WFP	30,000				30,000			
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	224,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224,800	.....
Guinea Bisseau - WFP	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Ivory Coast - WFP	47,400	22,000	.....	.....	25,400	.....	.....	.....
Kenya - CRS	76,000	40,000	9,000	11,000	.....	.....	16,000	.....
Lesotho	348,500	287,000	.....	.....	61,500	.....	.....	.....
CRS	154,500	120,000	.....	.....	34,500	.....	.....	.....
WFP	194,000	167,000	.....	.....	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Liberia - WFP	15,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malagasy	46,800	30,000	12,000	.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....
CRS	42,000	30,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	4,800	.....	.....	.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....

Table 17-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1976 continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Malawi - WFP	28,000	.....	.....	.....	28,000	.....	.....	.....
Mali - WFP	2,300	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....
Mauritania	196,100	.....	7,400	.....	18,700	.....	170,000	.....
WFP	86,100	.....	7,400	.....	18,700	.....	60,000	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000	.....
Mauritius	116,900	7,900	.....	.....	109,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	77,900	7,900	.....	.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	39,000	.....	.....	.....	39,000	.....	.....	.....
Niger	118,800	.....	2,500	.....	6,300	.....	110,000	.....
WFP	8,800	.....	2,500	.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	110,000						110,000	
Nigeria - WFP	28,000	.....	.....	.....	28,000	.....	.....	.....
Rwanda - CRS	46,800	30,000	12,000	1,300	3,500	.....	.....	.....
Sao Tome & Principe - WFP	12,500	.....	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal	173,400	118,000	18,400	.....	37,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	57,000	38,000	4,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	116,400	80,000	14,400	.....	22,000	.....	.....	.....
Seychelles - CRS	8,700	4,300	4,000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Leone	214,300	71,000	116,000	.....	27,300	.....	.....	.....
CARE	99,000	13,000	80,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	109,000	58,000	36,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	6,300	.....	.....	.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....
Sudan	631,000	40,000	590,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	46,000	15,000	30,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
UNICEF	25,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	560,000	.....	560,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somali Rep. - GOV'T-to-GOV'T	244,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244,900	.....
Swaziland - WFP	9,000	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Tanzania	1,036,000	135,000	75,000	15,000	8,000	68,000	735,000	.....
CRS	233,000	135,000	75,000	15,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	68,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	.....	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	735,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735,000	.....
Togo	107,800	45,000	40,000	2,000	20,800	.....	.....	.....
CRS	104,000	45,000	40,000	2,000	17,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	3,800	.....	.....	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....
Uganda - WFP	105,000	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Volta	215,200	70,000	98,400	.....	46,800	.....	.....	.....
CRS	172,500	70,000	90,000	.....	12,500	.....	.....	.....
WFP	42,700	.....	8,400	.....	34,300	.....	.....	.....
Zambia - WFP	84,000	70,000	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....

Table 17-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1976 continued

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Asia (total)	19,869,600	6,903,400	7,507,500	188,100	5,177,400	29,000	64,200	.....
Bangladesh - WFP	780,000	780,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India	15,513,700	4,607,000	6,000,000	.....	4,906,700	.....	.....	.....
CARE	4,410,000	.....	.....	.....	4,410,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	9,231,000	2,996,000	6,000,000	.....	235,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	58,600	15,600	.....	.....	43,000	.....	.....	.....
LWR	39,000	10,400	.....	.....	28,600	.....	.....	.....
WFP	1,775,100	1,585,000	.....	.....	190,100	.....	.....	.....
Indonesia	718,900	388,800	.....	128,100	202,000	.....	.....	.....
CARE	180,000	58,000	.....	122,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	102,000	72,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	40,100	14,000	.....	6,100	20,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	396,800	244,800	.....	.....	152,000	.....	.....	.....
Korea - WFP	20,000	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Nepal - WFP	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	64,800	40,000	.....	.....	24,800	.....	.....	.....
CARE	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	24,800	.....	.....	.....	24,800	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	1,574,600	730,000	707,500	20,000	23,900	29,000	64,200	.....
CARE	629,200	50,000	550,000	.....	.....	.....	29,200	.....
CRS	911,500	660,000	157,500	20,000	10,000	29,000	35,000	.....
CWS	22,000	20,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	11,900	.....	.....	.....	11,900	.....	.....	.....
Singapore - WFP	37,600	37,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sri Lanka - CARE	1,100,000	260,000	800,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	40,025,800	13,863,500	12,976,700	984,800	8,175,400	157,000	3,847,600	20,800
Subtotals - Voluntary Agencies; UNICEF	27,817,000	8,641,200	10,573,100	984,800	5,676,900	89,000	1,831,200	20,800
UNICEF	41,000	41,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AJDC	2,500	200	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CARE	11,927,800	2,212,700	3,500,600	676,900	4,513,500	.....	1,016,600	7,500
CRS	15,469,500	6,247,200	7,031,200	281,100	1,003,000	89,000	811,000	7,000
CWS	206,500	73,900	37,000	8,100	83,900	.....	3,600	.....
LWR	67,300	13,400	2,000	5,000	40,600	.....	.....	6,300
SAWS	102,400	52,800	.....	13,700	35,900	.....	.....	.....
WORLD FOOD PROGRAM	9,918,700	5,036,000	1,903,600	.....	2,459,500	68,000	451,600	.....
GOV'T-to-GOV'T	2,290,100	186,300	500,000	.....	39,000	.....	1,564,800	.....

Table 17a-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Transitional Quarter

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
NEAR EAST (TOTAL)	3,265,600	996,600	1,203,800	83,000	891,400	60,000	10,000	20,800
Afghanistan - WFP	104,600	53,600	.....	.....	51,000	.....	.....	.....
Algeria - WFP	850,000	.....	850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt (total)	621,000	322,000	160,000	25,000	114,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	347,000	322,000	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	274,000	.....	160,000	.....	114,000	.....	.....	.....
Gaza - CARE	52,200	4,000	1,200	4,500	35,000	.....	.....	7,500
Jordan (total)	102,200	14,000	.....	15,000	73,200	.....	.....	.....
CARE	29,000	14,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	73,200	.....	.....	.....	73,200	.....	.....	.....
Jordan, W.B. (total)	54,800	6,500	4,000	13,500	19,500	.....	.....	11,300
CARE	17,500	.....	.....	.....	17,500	.....	.....	.....
CRS	19,000	3,500	2,000	8,500	.....	.....	.....	5,000
LWR	18,300	3,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	.....	.....	6,300
Morocco (total)	617,500	375,200	2,300	25,000	175,000	40,000	.....	.....
AJDC	2,500	200	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	615,000	375,000	.....	25,000	175,000	40,000	.....	.....
Syria - WFP	30,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Tunisia (total)	637,200	211,300	186,200	.....	239,700	.....	.....	.....
CARE	211,200	25,000	186,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	239,700	.....	.....	.....	239,700	.....	.....	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	186,300	186,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yemen (total)	196,100	10,000	100	.....	154,000	20,000	10,000	2,000
CRS	104,000	10,000	.....	.....	62,000	20,000	10,000	2,000
WFP	92,100	.....	100	.....	92,000	.....	.....	.....
LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL)	9,673,000	3,969,400	2,173,400	656,400	989,800	.....	1,884,000	.....
Bolivia - CRS	244,000	100,000	134,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil - WFP	534,200	.....	62,200	.....	472,000	.....	.....	.....
Chile (total)	2,586,300	893,000	675,000	203,300	15,000	.....	800,000	.....
CARE	2,063,000	675,000	675,000	113,000	.....	.....	600,000	.....
CRS	471,800	180,200	.....	76,600	15,000	.....	200,000	.....
SAWS	51,500	37,800	.....	13,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia (total)	2,475,100	2,020,100	280,000	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CARE	639,900	379,900	130,000	130,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	432,000	237,000	150,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	1,403,200	1,403,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica - CARE	90,000	15,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Rep. (total)	1,098,200	393,600	355,700	6,900	92,000	.....	250,000	.....
CARE	710,400	225,800	355,700	3,900	.....	.....	125,000	.....
CRS	373,000	160,000	.....	3,000	85,000	.....	125,000	.....
CWS	14,800	7,800	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador - CRS	61,000	26,000	30,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
El Salvador (total)	139,000	100,000	.....	.....	39,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	39,000	.....	.....	.....	39,000	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala (total)	890,500	186,000	208,800	232,200	10,500	.....	253,000	.....
CARE	641,800	116,000	208,800	231,500	500	.....	85,000	.....
CRS	248,700	70,000	.....	700	10,000	.....	168,000	.....

Table 17a-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Transitional Quarter

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Guyana - WFP	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Haiti (total)	656,200	65,500	172,700	2,000	47,500	.....	368,500	.....
CARE	293,600	11,000	98,700	2,000	17,000	.....	164,900	.....
CRS	57,000	11,000	37,000	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	59,000	11,500	37,000	.....	6,900	.....	3,600	.....
WFP	246,600	32,000	.....	.....	14,600	.....	200,000	.....
Honduras (total)	516,500	65,000	180,000	4,000	55,000	.....	212,500	.....
CARE	254,000	40,000	180,000	4,000	17,500	.....	12,500	.....
CRS	262,500	25,000	.....	.....	37,500	.....	200,000	
Jamaica - WFP	18,800	.....	.....	.....	18,800	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua - WFP	5,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Panama - CRS	16,200	6,200	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Peru (total)	337,000	99,000	.....	18,000	220,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	220,000	54,000	.....	16,000	150,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	12,000	5,000	.....	2,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
SAWS	50,900	15,000	.....	.....	35,900	.....	.....	.....
WFP	54,100	25,000	.....	.....	29,100	.....	.....	.....
AFRICA (TOTAL)	3,632,300	1,242,300	520,000	45,500	459,500	68,000	1,297,000	.....
Benin (total)	35,300	15,000	1,500	800	18,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	19,300	15,000	1,500	800	2,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	16,000	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....
Botswana - WFP	208,200	200,000	8,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burundi (total)	55,000	15,000	13,200	5,000	21,800	.....	.....	.....
CRS	25,000	15,000	.....	5,000	5,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	30,000	.....	13,200	.....	16,800	.....	.....	.....
Cameroon - WFP	24,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....
Chad (total)	39,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	29,000	.....
CARE	10,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,000	.....
Congo - WFP	52,500	.....	3,800	.....	48,700	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia - CRS	57,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....
Gambia - CRS	23,000	20,000	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Ghana (total)	270,000	100,000	62,000	10,000	86,000	.....	12,000	.....
CRS	192,000	100,000	62,000	10,000	8,000	.....	12,000	.....
WFP	78,000	.....	.....	.....	78,000	.....	.....	.....
Guinea - WFP	30,000	.....	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Ivory Coast - WFP	47,400	22,000	.....	.....	25,400	.....	.....	.....
Kenya - CRS	76,000	40,000	9,000	11,000	.....	.....	16,000	.....
Lesotho (total)	348,500	287,000	.....	.....	61,500	.....	.....	.....
CRS	154,500	120,000	.....	.....	34,500	.....	.....	.....
WFP	194,000	167,000	.....	.....	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Liberia - WFP	15,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malagasy - CRS	42,000	30,000	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mali - WFP	2,300	.....	.....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	.....

Table 17a-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Transitional Quarter

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Mauritania (total)	196,100	.....	7,400	.....	18,700	.....	170,000	.....
WFP	86,100	.....	7,400	.....	18,700	.....	60,000	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000	.....
Mozambique - WFP	355,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355,000	.....
Niger (total)	118,800	.....	2,500	.....	6,300	.....	110,000	.....
WFP	8,800	.....	2,500	.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	110,000	.....	.....	.....		.....	110,000	.....
Rwanda (total)	59,800	43,000	12,000	1,300	3,500	.....	.....	.....
CRS	46,800	30,000	12,000	1,300	3,500	.....	.....	.....
WFP	13,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal (total)	173,400	118,000	18,400	.....	37,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	57,000	38,000	4,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	116,400	80,000	14,400	.....	22,000	.....	.....	.....
Seychelles - CRS	8,700	4,300	4,000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierre Leone (total)	208,000	71,000	116,000	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....
CARE	99,000	13,000	80,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	109,000	58,000	36,000	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Sudan - CRS	46,000	15,000	30,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Tanzania (total)	1,036,000	135,000	75,000	15,000	8,000	68,000	735,000	.....
CRS	233,000	135,000	75,000	15,000	8,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	68,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000	.....	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	735,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	735,000	.....
Togo (total)	107,800	45,000	40,000	2,000	20,800	.....	.....	.....
CRS	104,000	45,000	40,000	2,000	17,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	3,800	.....	.....	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....
Upper Volta - CRS	172,500	70,000	90,000	.....	12,500	.....	.....	.....
ASIA (TOTAL)	20,182,700	6,007,800	7,507,500	66,100	5,283,100	29,000	1,289,200	.....
India (total)	15,513,700	4,607,000	6,000,000	.....	4,906,700	.....	.....	.....
CARE	4,410,000	.....	.....	.....	4,410,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	9,231,000	2,996,000	6,000,000	.....	235,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	58,600	15,600	.....	.....	43,000	.....	.....	.....
LWR	39,000	10,400	.....	.....	28,600	.....	.....	.....
WFP	1,775,100	1,585,000	.....	.....	190,100	.....	.....	.....
Indonesia (total)	538,900	330,800	.....	6,100	202,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	102,000	72,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....	.....	.....
CWS	40,100	14,000	.....	6,100	20,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	396,800	244,800	.....	.....	152,000	.....	.....	.....
Nepal - WFP	60,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan (total)	1,265,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225,000	.....
CARE	40,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	1,225,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,225,000	.....
Philippines (total)	1,552,600	710,000	707,500	20,000	21,900	29,000	64,200	.....
CARE	629,200	50,000	550,000	.....	.....	.....	29,200	.....
CRS	911,500	660,000	157,500	20,000	10,000	29,000	35,000	.....
WFP	11,900	.....	.....	.....	11,900	.....	.....	.....

Table 17a-- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Transitional Quarter

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
Sri Lanka (total).....	1,252,500	260,000	800,000	40,000	152,500	.....	.....	.....
CARE.....	1,100,000	260,000	800,000	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP.....	152,500	.....	.....	.....	152,500	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL.....	36,928,600	12,216,100	11,404,700	851,000	7,623,800	157,000	4,655,200	20,800
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies.....	26,819,000	8,144,200	10,267,900	851,000	5,614,900	89,000	1,831,200	20,800
AJDC.....	2,500	200	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CARE.....	11,290,800	1,868,700	3,340,600	543,900	4,513,500	.....	1,016,600	7,500
CRS.....	15,181,500	6,155,200	6,886,000	280,300	953,000	89,000	811,000	7,000
CWS.....	184,500	53,900	37,000	8,100	81,900	.....	3,600	.....
LWR.....	57,300	13,400	2,000	5,000	30,600	.....	.....	6,300
SAWS.....	102,400	52,800	.....	13,700	35,900	.....	.....	.....
World Food Program.....	7,743,300	3,885,600	1,136,800	.....	2,008,900	68,000	644,000	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't.....	2,366,300	186,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,180,000	.....

Table 18 -- TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1976

Definitions: Blended food products - CSM (corn soya mix); CSB (corn soya blend); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (Nonfat-dry milk); Volag (American voluntary agencies and UNICEF, unless otherwise noted); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified).

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Corn-meal 10/	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum Grits	CSB	CSM 11/	NFDM	WSB	Peanut Oil	Other 2/
NEAR EAST (TOTAL)	40,575	196,370	33,151	92,337	5,468	.....	.....	609	2,145	11,026	13,889	18,982	18,306	457
Afghanistan - WFP	1,079	11,402	10,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....
Algeria - WFP	5,428	8,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,588	.....	1,757	.....
Bhutan - WFP	36	194	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	55	19	.....
Egypt (total)	4,441	12,296	.....	1,265	4,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	1,748	3,966	.....
CARE	198	1,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,498	.....	.....
CRS	2,431	7,367	.....	.....	4,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019	250	1,800	.....
WFP	1,812	3,431	.....	1,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,166	.....
Gaza - CARE	1,597	11,357	.....	7,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	687	80	2,512	469	.....
Jordan (total)	1,705	13,071	.....	10,593	610	.....	.....	.....	315	1,025	115	.....	413	.....
CARE	242	1,283	.....	595	290	.....	.....	.....	42	195	115	.....	46	.....
LWR	45	416	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
UNICEF	233	1,103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	830	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	1,185	10,269	.....	9,590	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	359	.....
Jordan West Bank (total)	1,436	9,406	.....	6,901	451	.....	.....	.....	42	588	140	698	549	37
CARE	572	4,175	.....	3,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	192	.....	572	209	.....
CRS	439	2,409	.....	1,589	281	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	140	.....	159	.....
LWR	425	2,822	.....	2,208	170	.....	.....	.....	14	186	.....	26	181	37 9/
Lebanon - WFP	81	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
Morocco (total)	17,196	80,783	.....	50,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,713	7,044	4,855	9,943	6,756	420
AJDC	37	232	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
CRS	16,523	77,457	.....	47,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,713	7,044	4,827	9,943	6,260	420 4/
WFP	636	3,094	.....	2,598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496	.....
Tunisia (total)	5,101	23,893	972	15,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,671	574	1,264	3,420	.....
CARE	628	4,076	576	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740	260	.....
CRS	378	2,873	396	1,828	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524	125	.....
WFP	2,090	6,721	.....	4,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	574	.....	1,620	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	2,005	10,223	.....	7,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,671	.....	.....	1,415	.....
Yemen (total)	2,475	25,496	21,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	609	.....	.....	391	2,762	516	.....
CRS	1,926	22,009	18,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	609	.....	.....	122	2,762	296	.....
WFP	549	3,487	2,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	.....	220	.....
LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL)	81,015	407,276	.....	90,434	53,921	31,805	.....	3,460	8,956	50,714	18,641	45,230	30,204	73,931
Barbados - WFP	50	534	.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia (total)	6,088	25,007	.....	6,413	644	.....	.....	510	525	5,710	1,942	1,956	1,500	5,807
CRS	5,727	23,025	.....	5,233	644	.....	.....	510	525	5,440	1,942	1,956	1,313	5,462 4,9/
WFP	363	1,982	.....	1,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	187	345 4/
Brazil (total)	599	5,406	.....	3,967	.....	44	.....	.....	895	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
LWR	74	605	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	526	4,801	.....	3,362	.....	44	.....	.....	895	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile (total)	10,162	49,389	.....	20,276	1,649	1,269	.....	122	1,724	2,408	4,048	9,962	2,864	5,067
CARE	5,351	21,998	.....	7,593	.....	1,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,227	7,750	1,699	460 4/
CRS	4,379	24,449	.....	12,245	1,649	.....	.....	57	1,483	1,818	821	1,353	1,133	3,890 4,6,9/
SAWS	432	2,942	.....	438	.....	.....	.....	65	241	590	.....	859	32	717 4,9/

Table 18-- TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1976

Definitions: Blended food products - CSM (corn soya mix); CSB (corn soya blend); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (Nonfat-dry milk); Volag (American voluntary agencies and UNICEF, unless otherwise noted); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified).

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Corn-meal 10/	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM 11/	NFDM	WSB	Peanut Oil	Other 2/
Colombia (total)	11,468	62,294	.....	19,495	7,279	12,590	.....	.....	....	5,764	2,009	2,111	5,408	7,638
CARE	6,864	34,497	.....	8,637	4,596	6,872	.....	.....	....	5,764	2,009	.....	2,700	3,919 5,7/
CRS	2,923	13,355	.....	4,127	2,683	2,233	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2,111	2,201	.....
WFP	1,681	14,442	.....	6,731	.....	3,485	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	507	3,719 5/
Costa Rica (total)	1,312	4,587	.....	1,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	220	139	409	392	1,856
CARE	1,003	2,961	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	139	409	238	1,856 9/
WFP	309	1,626	.....	1,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	220	.....	.....	154	.....
Dominican Republic (total)	11,402	52,518	.....	2,851	6,861	4,894	.....	.....	1,967	10,425	2,014	11,200	4,897	7,409
CARE	5,499	29,193	.....	22	3,542	1,498	.....	.....	1,824	6,379	.....	8,158	2,097	5,673 4/
CRS	5,653	22,153	.....	2,577	3,171	3,396	.....	.....	127	3,813	1,993	2,919	2,675	1,482 4/
CWS	250	1,172	.....	252	148	.....	.....	.....	16	233	21	123	125	254 4/
Ecuador (total)	2,098	11,364	.....	4,036	400	.....	.....	.....	200	2,968	378	460	664	2,258
CARE	713	4,460	.....	1,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,014	.....	.....	200	1,614 4/
CRS	1,044	4,692	.....	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,754	378	340	321	574 4/
WFP	341	2,212	.....	1,079	400	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	120	143	70 4/
El Salvador (total)	3,029	14,296	.....	1,366	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	1,238	6,384	1,119	2,484
CRS	2,366	9,792	.....	.....	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	1,238	6,138	745	191 4/
WFP	663	4,504	.....	1,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	246	374	2,293 3/
Guatemala (total)	12,561	54,107	.....	7,938	3,040	.....	.....	2,282	1,197	4,821	3,198	4,260	4,736	22,635
CARE	5,646	20,448	.....	4,349	3,005	.....	.....	2,182	797	1,398	521	.....	3,551	4,645 3,6,9/
CRS	6,811	33,103	.....	3,145	.....	.....	.....	100	400	3,423	2,677	4,260	1,108	17,990 3,4,6/
WFP	104	556	.....	444	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....
Guyana - WFP	194	541	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	159	.....	77	.....
Haiti (total)	8,499	47,807	.....	5,791	18,686	6,117	.....	.....	506	2,700	1,809	4,213	3,786	4,399
CARE	3,864	21,117	.....	.....	14,438	.....	.....	.....	200	1,450	933	2,280	1,637	179 9/
CRS	1,131	4,173	.....	534	955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	1,489	355	40 9/
CWS	842	4,268	.....	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	226	885	76	444	387	.....
WFP	2,662	18,249	.....	5,257	1,043	6,117	.....	.....	80	365	.....	.....	1,407	3,980
Honduras (total)	3,628	26,288	.....	4,929	7,312	.....	.....	.....	1,516	1,848	197	3,630	1,177	5,679
CARE	1,335	7,053	.....	365	1,780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197	3,630	626	455 3,7/
CRS	1,001	9,450	.....	.....	4,062	.....	.....	.....	620	1,453	.....	.....	.....	3,315 3,4/
WFP	1,196	9,169	.....	4,564	1,470	.....	.....	.....	896	264	.....	.....	507	1,468 3/
Gov't-to'Gov't	96	616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	44	441 3/
Jamaica - WFP	55	405	.....	286	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	22 4/
Nicaragua (total)	747	4,985	.....	1,485	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680	.....	.....	.....	1,820
CRS	493	2,620	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680	.....	.....	.....	740
WFP	254	2,365	.....	1,285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080
Panama (total)	1,162	4,590	.....	.....	324	500	.....	.....	25	1,662	517	.....	343	1,219
CARE	904	2,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195	445	.....	343	804 4/
CRS	258	1,803	.....	.....	324	500	.....	.....	25	467	72	.....	.....	415 4/
Paraguay - WFP	15	184	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru (total)	7,943	42,974	.....	9,396	6,902	6,316	.....	546	16	9,123	993	645	3,199	5,838
CRS	3,340	18,199	.....	2,538	4,006	2,830	.....	.....	.....	1,643	857	.....	1,190	5,135 4,6/
CWS	177	854	.....	142	80	.....	.....	.....	16	49	26	195	87	259 4/
SAWS	463	3,060	.....	450	462	480	.....	546	.....	81	.....	450	192	399 4/
WFP	1,206	4,872	.....	400	.....	3,006	.....	.....	.....	430	110	.....	926	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	2,757	15,989	.....	5,866	2,354	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,920	.....	.....	804	45 7/

Table 18-- TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1976

Definitions: Blended food products - CSM (corn soya mix); CSB (corn soya blend); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (Nonfat-dry milk); Volag (American voluntary agencies and UNICEF, unless otherwise noted); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified).

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)														
		Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Corn-meal 10/	Grain Sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM 11/	NFDM	WSB	Peanut Oil	Other 2/
AFRICA (TOTAL)	60,709	410,874	18,416	20,101	21,679	58,277	57,770	78,721	9,762	40,101	11,834	13,248	20,616	60,349
Benin (total)	494	2,107	.....	.....	355	730	.....	.....	.....	230	192	330	198	72
CRS	227	1,019	.....	.....	355	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	330	.....	72 9/
WFP	267	1,088	.....	.....	.....	660	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	198	.....
Botswana - WFP	2,206	9,032	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,299	6,530	.....	.....	1,003	200 4/
Burundi (total)	1,129	6,540	.....	1,499	2,635	239	.....	.....	.....	530	240	958	453	.....
CRS	786	4,099	.....	.....	2,205	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	240	958	310	.....
WFP	343	2,441	.....	1,499	430	239	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	143	.....
Cameroon (total)	1,410	6,628	.....	.....	380	4,487	.....	.....	230	170	147	232	971	11
CRS	371	1,458	.....	.....	380	355	.....	.....	230	170	147	.....	176	.....
WFP	1,039	5,170	.....	.....	.....	4,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	795	11 4/
Cape Verde - WFP	1,717	10,503	.....	1,597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	821	.....	.....	1,124	6,961 3/
Central Afr.Rep. - WFP	271	2,070	.....	839	.....	747	176	.....	85	135	.....	.....	88	.....
Chad (total)	464	1,649	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	449	.....
CARE	260	1,384	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....
WFP	204	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....
Congo - WFP	685	4,445	.....	4,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	.....
Ethiopia (total)	2,819	21,781	10,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	.....	9,780	567	.....	130	.....
CRS	569	1,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	.....	513	567	.....	108	.....
WFP	18	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	2,232	20,247	10,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,267	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon - WFP	43	540	329	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Gambia (total)	885	4,464	.....	45	1,717	.....	781	537	.....	.....	245	639	412	88
CRS	556	1,882	.....	.....	137	.....	.....	537	.....	.....	245	639	324	.....
WFP	329	2,582	.....	45	1,580	.....	781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	88 8/
Ghana (total)	3,711	18,461	.....	.....	3,161	.....	.....	7,551	80	.....	891	4,826	1,930	22
CRS	2,878	14,212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,551	.....	.....	891	4,458	1,290	22 7/
WFP	833	4,249	.....	.....	3,161	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	368	640	.....
Guinea (total)	782	9,324	.....	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	8,435
WFP	199	889	.....	724	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	583	8,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,435 3/
Guinea,Bissau - WFP	120	1,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	958 3/
Ivory Coast - WFP	414	1,065	.....	435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	440	.....
Kenya - CRS	2,133	8,210	.....	.....	2,328	.....	.....	.....	695	3,498	642	200	847	.....
Lesotho (total)	4,757	28,939	.....	909	2,894	18,766	.....	.....	.....	1,962	1,462	1,109	1,837	.....
CRS	2,654	12,033	.....	909	2,894	5,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,462	.....	1,164	.....
WFP	2,103	16,906	.....	.....	.....	13,162	.....	.....	.....	1,962	.....	1,109	673	.....
Liberia - WFP	471	2,961	.....	975	.....	1,438	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	179	254	.....
Malagasy (total)	597	1,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828	510	367	.....	169	.....
CRS	553	1,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828	510	367	.....	114	.....
WFP	44	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
Malawi - WFP	288	735	.....	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		.....	308	.....

Table 18-- TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1976

Definitions: Blended food products - CSM (corn soya mix); CSB (corn soya blend); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (Nonfat-dry milk); Volag (American voluntary agencies and UNICEF, unless otherwise noted); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified).

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)													
		Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Cornmeal 10/	Grain Sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM 11/	NFDM	WSB	Peanut Oil	Other 2/
Mali (total)	99	326	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	41	.....	.....	88	.....
WFP	99	326	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	41	.....	.....	88	.....
Mauritania (total)	2,215	15,362	7,107	1,329	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	1,184	.....	242	.....
WFP	881	8,733	7,107	1,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	242	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	1,334	6,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	1,129	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius (total)	599	4,792	.....	3,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	293	1,102
WFP	108	1,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	44	1,102 3/
Gov't-to-Gov't	491	3,644	.....	3,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	.....
Niger (total)	2,689	47,226	.....	188	.....	519	46,296	.....	70	36	40	.....	77	.....
WFP	168	930	.....	188	.....	519	.....	.....	70	36	40	.....	77	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	2,521	46,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nigeria - WFP	276	2,757	.....	.....	.....	2,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rwanda - CRS	1,202	5,992	.....	1,109	.....	594	.....	.....	.....	200	372	1,868	425	1,424 4,8/
Sao Tome & Principe - WFP	65	556	.....	135	.....	399	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....
Senegal (total)	1,989	19,099	.....	.....	.....	5,811	8,566	2,175	220	1,861	466	.....	.....	.....
CRS	1,465	10,225	.....	.....	.....	5,503	.....	2,175	220	1,861	466	.....	.....	.....
WFP	524	8,874	.....	.....	.....	308	8,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seychelles - CRS	116	478	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....	106	114	57	.....	33	.....
Sierra Leone (total)	2,565	13,032	.....	.....	2,921	1,801	.....	2,967	1,070	2,767	667	.....	839	.....
CARE	872	5,292	.....	.....	800	1,346	.....	1,877	120	808	.....	.....	341	.....
CRS	1,345	5,910	.....	.....	1,100	220	.....	780	950	1,959	667	.....	234	.....
WFP	348	1,830	.....	.....	1,021	235	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	264	.....
Sudan (total)	1,191	3,142	.....	500	.....	555	.....	.....	800	.....	180	.....	1,067	40
CRS	259	1,410	.....	.....	.....	555	.....	.....	635	.....	180	.....	.....	40 8/
UNICEF	23	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	909	1,567	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,067	.....
Somali Republic - Gov't-to-Gov't	1,351	22,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,046 3/
Swaziland - WFP	145	945	.....	857	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
Tanzania (total)	15,803	99,290	.....	.....	1,644	653	.....	59,667	4,122	10,382	2,704	.....	4,435	15,683
CRS	6,658	22,195	.....	.....	1,644	653	.....	.....	4,122	10,382	2,704	.....	2,439	251 8/
WFP	2,628	17,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,996	15,432 3/
Gov't-to-Gov't	6,517	59,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Togo (total)	1,862	13,014	.....	.....	2,276	5,214	.....	.....	.....	384	99	2,717	780	1,544
CRS	1,164	8,131	.....	.....	2,276	2,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	2,648	421	.....
WFP	698	4,883	.....	.....	.....	2,527	.....	.....	.....	384	.....	69	359	1,544 3/
Uganda - WFP	286	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	452	.....	.....	.....
Upper Volta (total)	2,780	19,271	.....	699	.....	13,567	1,951	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	982	1,212
CRS	2,108	14,550	.....	.....	.....	13,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	860	.....	519	.....
WFP	672	4,721	.....	699	.....	396	1,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463	1,212 3/
Zambia - WFP	80	742	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	45	.....	.....	22	551 3/

Table 18-- TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1976

Definitions: Blended food products - CSM (corn soya mix); CSB (corn soya blend); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (Nonfat-dry milk); Volag (American voluntary agencies and UNICEF, unless otherwise noted); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (Soy Fortified).

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC 1/ (thousand dollars)	Total	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)											
			Wheat	Wheat Flour 10/	Bulgur 10/	Corn-meal 10/	Grain Sorghum	S.F. Sorghum grits	CSB	CSM 11/	NFDM	WSB	Peanut Oil	Other 2/
EAST ASIA (TOTAL)	833	7,660	.....	1,700	5,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vietnam (total)	833	7,660	.....	1,700	5,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CARE	158	1,880	.....	.....	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	675	5,780	.....	1,700	4,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASIA (TOTAL)	130,594	903,868	196,896	43,680	368,785	.....	125	94,175	13,091	56,632	19,991	34,320	39,418	36,755
Bangladesh - WFP	1,631	15,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India (total)	98,409	725,208	196,896	9,086	344,308	.....	.....	78,235	7,955	32,867	5,201	11,885	37,776	999
CARE	62,548	443,617	21,604	9,086	301,801	.....	.....	54,939	4,075	26,772	.....	.....	24,341	999 3/
CRS	25,167	185,351	137,387	.....	10,244	.....	.....	699	3,880	6,095	5,023	11,885	10,138	.....
CWS	1,040	8,991	5,348	.....	2,788	.....	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	504	.....
LWR	898	7,228	4,042	.....	2,601	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	335	.....
WFP	8,756	80,021	28,515	.....	26,874	.....	.....	21,996	.....	.....	178	.....	2,458	.....
Indonesia (total)	5,360	36,810	.....	300	24,142	.....	125	550	.....	.....	2,616	5,248	.....	3,829
CARE	441	2,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	300	.....	.....	.....	299	.....	1,367 3,9/
CRS	2,186	15,049	.....	.....	8,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090	2,971	.....	2,044 4/
CWS	278	2,301	.....	300	1,233	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	418 4/
WFP	2,455	17,369	.....	.....	13,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,426	1,978	.....	.....
Korea - WFP	245	1,101	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	718	.....	.....	.....	163	.....
Nepal - WFP	369	2,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	460	.....	.....	2,440	.....	.....
Pakistan (total)	1,610	3,277	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,184	200	567	1,326
CARE	899	2,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	567	1,326 9/
WFP	711	1,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,184	.....	.....	.....
Philippines (total)	19,012	92,483	.....	23,275	335	.....	.....	.....	3,958	23,267	10,990	85	.....	30,573
CARE	2,358	15,925	.....	14,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013	85	.....	.....
CRS	16,392	74,563	.....	7,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,823	22,722	9,977	.....	.....	30,573 4/
CWS	184	1,015	.....	.....	335	.....	.....	.....	135	545	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	78	980	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore - WFP	61	466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	466	.....	.....
Sri Lanka - GARE	3,897	26,233	.....	10,799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498	.....	13,996	912	28 8/
GRAND TOTAL	313,726	1,926,048	248,463	248,252	455,813	90,082	57,895	176,965	33,954	158,473	64,355	111,780	108,524	171,492
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/Int'l Organizations	237,537	1,377,399	187,583	169,888	403,051	49,836	125	74,102	28,887	127,562	52,064	104,328	80,494	99,489
AJDC	37	232	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
CARE	105,849	665,418	22,180	71,104	333,332	10,985	125	59,298	7,419	46,322	8,679	42,229	40,420	23,325
CRS	126,287	674,807	156,003	93,777	59,652	38,371	.....	13,342	20,382	77,841	43,134	60,002	38,223	74,080
CWS	2,771	18,601	5,348	694	6,834	.....	.....	601	393	1,712	223	762	1,103	931
LWR	1,442	11,071	4,042	3,221	2,771	.....	.....	250	14	186	.....	26	524	37
SAWS	895	6,002	.....	888	462	480	.....	611	241	671	.....	1,309	224	1,116
UNICEF	256	1,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	830	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gov't-to-Gov't	19,887	193,792	10,980	16,398	2,362	.....	46,296	65,167	.....	17,989	1,129	.....	2,504	30,967
World Food Program	56,302	354,857	49,910	61,966	50,400	40,246	11,474	37,696	5,067	12,922	11,162	7,452	25,526	41,036

1/ Commodity Credit Corporation
2/ Includes 77,684 thousand pounds corn, 59,921 thousand pounds rolled oats, 7,627 thousand pounds soy flour, 15,394 thousand pounds beans, 100 thousand pounds potatoes, 527 thousand pounds soybean oil, and 10,239 thousand pounds whey soy drink mix.
3/ Corn
4/ Rolled Oats
5/ Soy Flour
6/ Beans
7/ Potatoes
8/ Soybean oil
9/ Whey Soy Drink Mix
10/ Soy-fortified and Regular
11/ Instant and Regular

Table 18a- Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor, Transitional Quarter

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), WSB (wheat soya blend)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC ($000)	Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 11/	Bulgur 11/	Corn-meal 11/	Grain Sor-ghum	Soy Forti-fied Sor-ghum Grits	Corn Soy Milk (CSM) 12/	Non-Fat Dry Milk	Wheat Soy Blend (WSB)	Pea-nut Oil	Other 2/
						Commodities (thousand pounds)							
NEAR EAST (TOTAL)	7,392	51,819	454	33,667	2,927	.....	.....	209	1.041	.....	6.023	555	6.943
Afghanistan - WFP	3	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algeria - WFP	1,664	12,630	.....	10,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,249 8/
Egypt (Total)	1,112	7,983	.....	.....	2,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,354	-40	1,033
CRS	1,112	8,023	.....	.....	2,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,354	.....	1,033 8/
WFP	.....	-40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-40	.....
Gaza - CARE	190	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	235 8/
Jordan (Total)	204	426	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	221	45
CARE	29	205	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	45 8/
WFP	175	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....
Jordan, W. Bank (Total)	188	946	.....	497	151	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	3	108	82
CARE	49	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
CRS	95	548	.....	268	124	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	44	28 8/
LWR	44	335	.....	229	27	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	1	54 8/9/
Morocco (Total)	2,830	19,745	.....	14,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	916	.....	1,516	.....	2,428
AJJDC	25	179	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 8/10/
CRS	2,805	19,566	.....	14,834	.....	.....	.....	.....	916	.....	1,516	.....	2,300 8/ 10/
Syria - WFP	225	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	761 8/
Tunisia (Total)	173	912	447	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	110
CARE	52	597	447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....
WFP	-127	-1,390	.....	-1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 8/
Government-to-Government	248	1,705	.....	1,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yemen (Total)	803	8,018	.....	7,699	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
CRS	19	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	784	7,809	.....	7,699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL)	12,055	74,018	877	20,430	8,076	7,648	.....	349	6,624	2,903	8,313	1,324	17,474
Bolivia - CRS	1,197	2,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	-14	805	.....	474	844 9/
Brazil - WFP	1,173	8,491	.....	5,254	.....	389	.....	.....	2,848	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chile (Total)	4,312	23,485	.....	8,493	2,918	1,299	.....	256	1,660	2,020	2,896	195	3,748
CARE	497	2,880	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8	1,996	.....	692 4/10/
CRS	3,671	19,546	.....	7,963	2,889	1,299	.....	226	1,480	2,028	600	195	2,866 4/8/ 10/
SAWS	144	1,059	.....	330	29	.....	.....	30	180	.....	300	.....	190 4/
Colombia (Total)	1,542	12,392	.....	2,676	982	4,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170	.....	3,183
CARE	285	1,600	.....	-622	.....	1,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 8/
CRS	637	4,695	.....	1,483	982	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170	.....	812 5/8/
WFP	620	6,097	.....	1,815	.....	2,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,945 5/

Table 18a- Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor, Transitional Quarter

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), WSB (wheat soya blend)

	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
	Total CCC ($000)	Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 11/	Bulgur	Corn-meal 11/	Grain Sor-ghum	Soy Forti-fied Sor-ghum Grits	Corn Soy Milk (CSM) 12/	Non-Fat Dry Milk	Wheat Soy Blend (WSB)	Pea-nut Oil	Other 2/
Costa Rica - CARE	226	1,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	1,297 8/10/
Dominican Rep. (Total)	951	6,627	.....	779	942	869	.....	.....	921	.....	973	15	2,128
CARE	242	1,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,199 8/10/
CRS	602	4,850	.....	718	871	869	.....	.....	847	.....	898	-22	669 4/
CWS	107	578	.....	61	71	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	75	37	260 4/10/
Ecuador - CRS	75	469	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	52	119 4/
El Salvador (Total)	69	469	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	-105	.....	.....
CRS	-5	-105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	-105	.....	.....
WFP	74	574	.....	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala (Total)	272	4,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	.....	2,461
CARE	73	2,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,461 3/9/
CRS	199	1,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	.....	.....
Guyana - WFP	50	356	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti (Total)	832	5,532	.....	1,099	1,827	100	.....	.....	200	78	726	98	1,404
CARE	199	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,177 8/9/
CRS	270	2,186	.....	999	647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	..... 10/
CWS	266	1,262	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	200	78	186	98	150 10/
WFP	97	907	.....	100	630	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 8/
Honduras (Total)	290	1,998	.....	.....	589	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	499	.....	295
CARE	98	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499	.....	220 10/
CRS	192	1,279	.....	.....	589	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	.....	75 4/
Jamaica - WFP	32	333	.....	200	.....	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 4/
Nicaragua - WFP	77	707	.....	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 4/
Panama - CRS	39	75	.....	.....	.....	-100	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	37	110 4/
Peru (Total)	918	5,449	877	785	818	599	.....	50	34	.....	330	453	1,503
CRS	526	2,239	.....	535	599	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453	209 4/
CWS	73	533	.....	100	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	236 4/6/8/
SAWS	252	1,800	.....	150	132	156	.....	50	34	.....	220	.....	1,058 4/8/10/
WFP	67	877	877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AFRICA (TOTAL)	10,940	83,006	5,484	1,243	5,953	13,013	12,752	14,730	6,509	2,575	4,022	1,712	15,013
Benin (Total)	35	494	.....	.....	150	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
CRS	14	163	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
WFP	21	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Botswana - WFP	165	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	132 8/
Burundi (Total)	173	1,159	.....	.....	525	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	85	.....
CRS	157	960	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	85	.....
WFP	16	199	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 18a-Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor, Transitional Quarter

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), WSB (wheat soya blend)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC ($000)	Commodities (thousand pounds) Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 11/	Bulgur 11/	Cornmeal 11/	Grain Sorghum	Soy Fortified Sorghum Grits	Corn Soy Milk (CSM)	Non-Fat Dry Milk	Wheat Soy Blend (WSB)	Peanut Oil	Other 2/
Cameroon - WFP	362	4,023	.....	.....	.....	3,864	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....
Chad (Total)	348	3,603	.....	.....	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	302
CARE	57	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	302 8/10/
WFP	291	3,300	.....	.....	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo - WFP	36	400	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia - CRS	372	1,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	762	.....	.....	162	.....
Gambia - CRS	71	613	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	280	.....	.....
Ghana (Total)	2,047	11,128	.....	.....	1,951	.....	2,500	3,480	.....	1,223	1,610	364	.....
CRS	1,885	9,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	3,480	.....	1,223	1,610	364	.....
WFP	162	1,951	.....	.....	1,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guinea - WFP	25	169	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 8/
Ivory Coast - WFP	29	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
Lesotho (Total)	343	3,515	.....	200	700	2,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165
CRS	128	1,550	.....	200	700	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	215	1,965	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 8/
Liberia - WFP	69	417	.....	128	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	66 8/
Malagasy - CRS	52	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....
Mali - WFP	5	55	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritania (Total)	751	8,852	5,484	176	.....	.....	.....	3,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	405	5,660	5,484	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Govt. to Govt	346	3,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mozambique - WFP	812	3,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,388	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niger (Total)	513	9,932	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
WFP	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 8/
Govt. to Govt	510	9,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,921	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rwanda (Total)	245	906	.....	150	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	181	.....
CRS	176	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	148	.....
WFP	69	408	.....	150	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	33	.....
Senegal (Total)	345	3,151	.....	.....	.....	2,271	.....	510	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	256	2,154	.....	.....	.....	1,274	.....	510	370	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	89	997	.....	.....	.....	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seychelles - CRS	2	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Leone (Total)	371	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	.....	69	.....
CARE	55	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
CRS	316	481	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481	.....	.....	.....
Sudan - CRS	141	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....
Kenya - CRS	294	1,748	.....	.....	815	.....	.....	.....	933	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 18a- Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor, Transitional Quarter

(Definitions: Blended food products, CSM (corn soya mix), WSB (wheat soya blend)

	Commodities (thousand pounds)												
	Total CCC ($000)	Total	Wheat	Wheat Flour 11/	Bulgur	Corn-meal 11/	Grain Sor-ghum	Soy Forti-fied Sor-ghum Grits	Corn Soy Milk (CSM) 12/	Non-Fat Dry Milk	Wheat Soy Blend (WSB)	Pea-nut Oil	Other 2/
Tanzania (Total)	2,294	22,362	.....	.....	1,051	30	.....	6,796	784	-8	.....	483	13,226
CRS	356	1,862	.....	.....	1,051	30	.....	.....	784	-8	.....	5	.....
WFP	1,208	13,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	13,226 3/
Govt. to Govt	730	6,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,796	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Togo (Total)	392	3,373	.....	.....	597	699	.....	.....	.....	.....	899	100	1,078
CRS	321	2,295	.....	.....	597	699	.....	.....	.....	.....	899	100	.....
WFP	71	1,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078 3/
Upper Volta - CRS	648	879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	879	.....	.....	.....
ASIA (TOTAL)	33,545	307,616	155,693	16,764	91,028	.....	.....	80	14,042	6,256	5,769	4,560	13,424
India (Total)	21,862	161,682	45,463	3,598	79,408	.....	.....	.....	13,449	4,120	899	4,560	10,185
CARE	16,001	108,725	16,073	3,598	66,208	.....	.....	.....	11,949	.....	.....	4,812	6,085 5/8/
CRS	5,678	48,834	26,267	.....	12,200	.....	.....	.....	1,500	4,120	899	-252	4,100 10/
CWS	229	3,165	2,165	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LWR	4	958	958	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	-50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indonesia (Total)	778	8,358	.....	80	7,109	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	500	.....	589
CRS	505	5,289	.....	.....	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	439 4/
CWS	85	880	.....	80	570	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 4/
WFP	188	2,189	.....	.....	2,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepal - WFP	470	1,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	507	870	.....	.....
Pakistan (Total)	6,522	110,571	110,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341
CARE	99	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341 8/9/
Govt. to Govt	6,423	110,230	110,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines (Total)	2,348	11,632	.....	4,789	4,511	.....	.....	.....	593	1,629	.....	.....	110
CARE	730	6,100	.....	4,500	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS	1,574	5,100	.....	.....	2,878	.....	.....	.....	593	1,629	.....	.....	.....
WFP	44	432	.....	289	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 4/
Sri Lanka (Total)	1,565	13,996	.....	8,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	2,199
CARE	1,129	9,096	.....	3,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	2,199 10/
WFP	436	4,900	.....	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SUBTOTALS, VOLUNTARY AGENCIES	45,620	298,729	45,910	39,273	103,126	7,364	2,500	5,380	21,376	11,227	22,737	7,327	32,509
AJJDC	25	179	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
CARE	20,011	137,373	16,520	11,073	67,948	1,796	.....	.....	11,969	-8	6,295	5,101	16,679
CRS	24,380	150,607	26,267	27,199	32,712	5,412	2,500	5,220	8,898	11,157	15,548	2,090	13,604
CWS	760	6,418	2,165	241	2,278	.....	.....	80	274	78	371	135	796
LWR	48	1,293	958	229	27	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	3	1	54
SAWS	396	2,859	.....	480	161	156	.....	80	214	.....	520	.....	1,248
WFP	10,055	85,886	6,368	31.126	4,858	13,297	331	.....	6,840	507	1,390	824	20,345
Govt. to Govt	8,257	131,844	110,230	1,705	.....	.....	9,921	9,988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	63,932	516,459	162,508	72,104	107,984	20,661	12,752	15,368	28,216	11,734	24,127	8,151	52,854

1/ CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation
2/ Includes 16,347 thousand pounds corn; 3,112 thousand pounds rolled oats; 2,588 thousand pounds soy flour; 14,887 thousand pounds soybean oil; 1,630 thousand pounds whey soy drink mix and 14,290 thousand pounds peas.
3/ Corn
4/ Rolled Oats
5/ Soy Flour
6/ Beans
7/ Potatoes
8/ Soybean Oil
9/ Whey Soy Drink Mix
10/ Peas
11/ Soy-fortified and regular
12/ Instant and regular

NOTE: Negative figures are due to adjustments between preliminary Fiscal Year 1976 data and final reporting for 15-month period prior to beginning of new fiscal year on October 1.

Table 19-- Title II - Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor

Cumulative From - July 1,1954 through Sept. 30,1976

Country and Area	TOTAL		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government - to - Government		World Food Program	
	000 Lbs.	$ 000	000 Lbs.	$ 000	000 Lbs.	$ 000	000 Lbs.	$ 000
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	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechloslovakia	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 (East)	11,635	759	.....	.....	11,635	759	.....	.....
Germany (West)	432,993	100,699	405,989	97,334	27,004	3,365	.....	.....
Hungary	148,583	13,575	.....	.....	135,237	12,649	13,346	926
Italy	3,355,600	340,241	2,592,569	250,331	763,031	89,910	.....	.....
Malta	72,648	7,768	39,176	6,650	.....	.....	33,472	1,118
Netherlands	4	.....	4	1/	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland	649,874	76,816	649,874	76,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	475,217	52,277	475,217	52,277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romania	262,417	8,917	.....	.....	236,925	7,085	25,492	1,832
Spain	983,527	190,607	971,527	186,846	12,000	3,761	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	2,396,781	242,527	1,526,083	195,477	870,698	47,050	.....	.....
NEAR EAST - TOTAL	25,134,930	1,781,513	11,861,779	988,806	11,515,326	682,882	1,757,825	109,825
Aden	997	169	997	169	.....	.....	.....	.....
Afghanistan	1,692,221	100,620	16,285	2,456	1,566,835	88,744	109,101	9,420
Algeria	2,297,694	165,096	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	113,199	13,995
Bhutan	194	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	194	36
Cyprus	293,600	18,451	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	89,394	4,486
Egypt	2,256,026	201,802	1,798,918	175,307	409,864	20,748	47,244	5,747
Gaza	201,620	19,213	201,620	19,213	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	1,143,195	135,089	1,098,275	131,738	43,380	3,277	1,540	74
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	.....	.....
Jordan	1,386,769	88,431	278,085	24,447	888,042	50,154	220,642	13,830
Jordan - West Bank	157,568	11,228	157,568	11,228	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	371,036	25,701	14,122	3,250	233,508	15,513	123,406	6,938
Libya	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121	.....	.....
Morocco	4,945,620	310,755	2,119,449	168,572	2,669,573	132,485	156,598	9,698
Syria	484,309	27,550	20,595	3,214	438,715	22,691	24,999	1,645
Tunisia	3,463,246	226,551	356,398	29,884	2,667,223	173,679	439,625	22,988
Turkey	1,317,645	130,061	652,329	89,466	283,043	23,527	382,273	17,068
UNICEF	175,229	17,380	175,229	17,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
UNRWA	3,137,110	174,976	3,115,159	173,233	21,951	1,743	.....	.....
Yemen - (D.R.Y.)	2,446	457	1,154	378	.....	.....	1,292	79
Yemen - (Y.A.R.)	295,073	20,363	108,151	7,774	152,297	10,081	34,625	2,508
LATIN AMERICA - TOTAL	10,640,904	1,203,887	7,979,461	952,188	2,098,390	192,355	563,053	59,344
Antigua	4,138	820	4,138	820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahama Islands	921	294	921	294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbados	3,090	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,090	326
Belize (British Honduras)	26,757	3,141	24,755	2,866	2,002	275	.....	.....
Bolivia	485,019	58,670	225,185	37,688	229,281	18,402	30,553	2,580
Brazil	2,449,078	272,177	1,460,012	169,211	920,244	95,188	68,822	7,778
Chile	1,231,597	144,506	1,154,401	132,366	53,638	10,290	23,558	1,850
Colombia	1,419,842	175,678	1,184,817	152,646	68,607	2,320	166,418	20,712
Costa Rica	112,755	13,531	70,518	9,157	35,113	3,379	7,124	995
Cuba	42,674	6,753	42,674	6,753	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominica	11,056	1,482	10,995	1,473	.....	.....	61	9
Dominican Republic	782,019	89,869	702,516	85,037	60,125	3,916	19,378	916
Ecuador	338,544	37,752	306,899	35,507	9,267	520	22,378	1,725
El Salvador	214,116	27,534	186,726	24,683	13,117	1,109	14,273	1,742
French Guiana	482	93	482	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies	514	74	514	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenada	7,583	957	7,583	957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guadaloupe	5,817	592	5,817	592	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	358,946	45,330	286,122	41,922	71,680	3,238	1,144	170
Guyana (British Guiana)	28,037	3,623	13,312	1,735	10,008	1,176	4,717	712
Haiti	351,171	37,793	288,613	30,771	34,914	3,409	27,644	3,613
Honduras	140,332	19,687	115,854	16,833	4,254	368	20,224	2,486
Jamaica	216,636	26,490	147,276	17,736	57,550	7,584	11,810	1,170
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	150,771	16,532	110,337	13,247	12,256	667	28,178	2,618
Panama	88,623	16,291	88,623	16,291	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	121,391	13,989	112,877	12,816	.....	.....	8,514	1,173
Peru	1,000,594	97,171	472,201	53,651	458,476	37,652	69,917	5,868
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	8,280	1,345	5,505	1,163	.....	.....	2,775	182
Turks and Caicos Island	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	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 19-- Title II - Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor

Cumulative From - July 1,1954 through Sept. 30,1976

COUNTRY AND AREA	TOTAL		Voluntary Agencies/ International Organizations		Government - to - Government		World Food Program	
	000 lbs.	$000	000 lbs.	$000	000 lbs.	$000	000 lbs.	$000
AFRICA - TOTAL	6,778,277	529,899	2,174,948	225,145	3,011,146	174,783	1,592,183	129,971
Belgium Congo	890	165	890	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benin (Dahomey)	88,863	5,893	43,583	3,102	17,391	1,047	27,889	1,744
Botswana	167,639	14,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,639	14,822
Burundi	54,774	5,718	20,431	3,040	2,589	162	31,754	2,516
Cameroon	31,873	3,826	11,405	1,527	6,511	301	13,957	1,998
Canary Islands	480	18	480	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde	11,303	1,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,303	1,829
Central African Republic	17,519	1,491	432	65	2,403	155	14,684	1,271
Chad	123,963	7,716	2,948	536	71,252	4,231	49,763	2,949
Congo - Brazza	30,506	3,239	.....				30,506	3,239
Equatorial Guinea	3,261	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,261	252
Ethiopia	491,368	30,232	55,246	7,008	369,348	19,934	66,774	3,290
French Equatorial Africa	80	6	80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Africa	1,180	239	1,180	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon	6,933	554	564	97	.....	.....	6,369	457
Gambia	65,617	5,191	17,637	2,396	11,843	591	36,137	2,204
Ghana	252,236	27,176	166,463	21,697	11,032	605	74,741	4,874
Guinea	72,413	5,836	226	47	48,920	3,668	23,267	2,121
Guinea - Bissau	1,024	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024	120
Ivory Coast	50,514	4,523	1,415	259	.....	.....	49,099	4,264
Kenya	249,167	21,920	81,966	11,090	165,537	10,516	1,664	314
Lesotho	231,787	22,111	120,493	11,227	.....	.....	111,294	10,884
Liberia	59,512	6,639	44,050	4,764	.....	.....	15,462	1,875
Malagasy	57,002	6,349	50,047	5,756	200	26	6,755	567
Malawi	8,240	1,604	3,132	542	.....	.....	5,108	1,062
Mali	583,407	27,969	1,605	261	491,167	23,381	90,635	4,327
Mauritania	245,359	15,479	8,024	969	134,844	10,047	102,491	4,463
Mauritius	92,710	9,772	3,329	556	37,924	4,507	51,457	4,709
Mozambique	3,388	812	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,388	812
Niger	524,352	28,368	26	5	449,422	24,052	74,904	4,311
Nigeria	463,985	42,817	306,821	30,390	.....	.....	157,164	12,427
Nyasaland	234	43	234	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruanda - Urundi	42,865	2,936	23,025	1,592	19,840	1,344	.....	.....
Rwanda	75,959	7,684	51,507	5,963	24,044	1,652	408	69
St. Helena	544	107	544	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sao Tome and Principe	556	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	556	65
Senegal	578,492	27,641	264,202	14,692	243,281	9,300	71,009	3,649
Seychelles	5,406	774	5,406	774	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Leone	137,873	17,116	132,125	16,275	.....	.....	5,748	841
Somali Republic	166,086	10,556	8,633	693	149,169	9,271	8,284	592
Somaliland, French	6,167	586	6,167	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudan	78,801	14,668	33,265	3,649	55	9	45,481	11,010
Swaziland	14,548	2,273	875	156	.....	.....	13,673	2,117
Tanzania	659,483	62,552	222,502	28,493	334,143	25,232	102,838	8,827
Togo	119,167	10,647	64,632	6,698	18,588	902	35,947	3,047
Uganda	25,891	2,694	6,029	954	6,048	304	13,814	1,436
Upper Volta	390,889	24,141	108,448	10,870	231,255	9,676	51,186	3,595
Zaire	435,720	35,465	265,544	21,149	164,340	13,870	5,836	446
Zambia	8,914	576	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,914	576
Zanzibar	156	26	156	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Regional-Sahel	39,181	6,663	39,181	6,663	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASIA - TOTAL	32,597,239	2,668,172	18,550,637	1,819,176	11,634,411	674,776	2,412,191	174,220
Bangladesh	2,602,631	144,621	1,262,327	89,489	1,278,956	50,658	61,348	4,474
British Solomon Islands	10,158	957	8,847	735	.....	.....	1,311	222
Burma	35,431	7,760	35,431	7,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
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/
Goa	1,349	601	1,349	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong	479,535	43,169	425,706	40,313	53,829	2,856	.....	.....
India	10,566,125	988,009	8,703,704	835,179	943,971	73,485	918,450	79,345
Indonesia	1,258,674	96,053	439,288	46,385	594,196	30,013	225,190	19,655
Japan	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650.469	36,956	.....	.....
Java	60	11	60	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khymer Republic (Cambodia)	38,212	5,472	3,114	542	34,977	4,906	121	24
Korea	6,756,602	404,914	2,284,817	179,501	4,047,072	198,945	424,713	26,468
Laos	168,768	15,307	43,869	5,038	124,528	10,251	371	18
Macao	62,116	5,219	62,116	5,219	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaya	29,627	4,795	29,627	4,795	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaysia	107,395	9,121	73,511	7,230	25,779	1,496	8,105	395
Nepal	171,740	9,813	63	11	134,960	6,616	36,717	3,186
New Guinea	1,544	267	1,544	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Borneo	3,111	478	3,111	478	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	2,364,758	181,328	402,316	58,959	1,529,095	99,650	433,347	22,719
Philippines	1,429,881	221,380	1,237,876	206,058	106,849	8,719	85,156	6,603
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	21,089	2,683	19,933	2,525	.....	.....	1,156	158
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	900,532	76,235	712,964	62,439	107,381	9,113	80,187	4,683
Thailand	23,572	5,864	22,906	5,825	.....	.....	666	39
Tonga Island	9,849	763	9,849	763	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vietnam	2,820,030	224,251	1,291,162	119,094	1,528,062	105,038	806	119

Table 19-- Title II - Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor
Cummulative From - July 1, 1954 through Sept. 30, 1976

COUNTRY AND AREA	TOTAL		Voluntary Agencies/ International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
Christmas Holiday	84,498	16,688	.....	.....	84,498	16,688	.....	.....
American Voluntary Relief Agencies International Organizations	59,064	9,554	59,064	9,554	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	84,753,278	7,307,708	47,402,731	4,896,323	30,952,985	1,934,149	6,397,562	477,236

1/ Less than $500.

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