



FOOD FOR PEACE

**1977 ANNUAL REPORT
ON PUBLIC LAW 480**



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

July 10 1978

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 period from October 1, 1976, through September 30, 1977. The program continues to carry out the U.S. commitment to aid underdeveloped countries in fighting hunger and malnutrition. Further, particular emphasis is focused on promoting economic and community development within poor countries.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob Bergland". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Bob Bergland
Secretary of Agriculture

Enclosure

**THE ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT
UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83d CONGRESS,
AS AMENDED, DURING THE PERIOD
OCTOBER 1, 1976 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1977**

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SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

In fiscal year 1977, exports of agricultural commodities under Public Law 480 were valued at about \$1,224.1 million, an increase of \$260.6 million over the 12-month 1976 fiscal year and \$222.9 million less than the 15-month period ending September 30, 1976. Increased shipment values during the 1977 fiscal year over the comparable 1976 period reflect a greater volume of commodities shipped at lower unit prices in 1977.

P.L. 480 tonnage shipped during fiscal 1977 was 6.1 million tons, an increase of 1.8 million over the 12-month 1976 fiscal year and 200,000 tons less than was shipped during the 15-month period which incorporated the transitional quarter.

Significant legislative actions during the year affected Public Law 480 in a number of ways. Existing authority for the program was extended through December 31, 1981. The allocation requirement (75/25 ratio) established by section 111 changed the eligibility standard for countries in the 75 percent category by linking the standard to the poverty criterion of the International Development Association.

Also, a new section 112 was added to the law concerning human rights determinations under title I programs. A title III section was written into the law which emphasizes food for development. Title III programs are an integral part of title I and are to complement but not replace developmental assistance from other sources.

In accord with a Sense of Congress Resolution, the Secretary of Agriculture appointed a task force to conduct an indepth review of the administration and organization of the Public Law 480 program, including the title I allocation criteria, quality control, handling and storage of commodities from acquisition to first-stage distribution in the recipient country.

TITLE I—SALES PROGRAMS

During fiscal year 1977, title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of \$765.1 million, which includes a \$15.0 million agreement with Chile which was not implemented. The \$148.8 million decrease in market value for 1977 over the comparable 1976 period reflects the drop in the unit value of wheat.

Agreements and amendments signed during fiscal 1977 were split almost evenly between convertible local currency and dollar credit arrangements. On the basis of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during the year were Egypt, Indonesia, Korea, Portugal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. In terms of value, wheat and its products were the major commodities programed at 52 percent; rice constituted 19 percent of the total value of commodities programed. Other commodities programed were soybean oil, feed grains, tobacco, cotton, and dry beans.

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat continued to hold its customary position as the leading commodity shipped under title I during fiscal year 1977. Wheat accounted for 62 percent or \$315.6 million of the total value and 41 percent, 3.0 million tons, of the total quantity shipped during 1977. Rice at about \$168.4 million and 661,094 tons accounted for 22 percent of the total value and 14 percent of the total quantity shipped.

Other commodities shipped under the program during the fiscal year included 461,647 tons of wheat flour valued at \$72.3 million; 463,398

tons of corn, valued at \$43.5 million; 125,973 tons of soybean oil, valued at \$76.1 million; 13,531 tons of tobacco valued at \$55.7 million; and 46,520 bales of cotton valued at \$18.0 million.

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 has 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 Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Poland were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1977 and 1978. 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 22 years 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 \$24 billion in fiscal year 1977.

Since the beginning of the P.L. 480 program, foreign currencies totaling about \$189 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 countries have more than matched this sum with their own funds to finance the jointly sponsored program.

In fiscal year 1977, expenditures for market development totaled an estimated \$40 million of which the Government's share was less than a third, or \$12 million. The remaining \$28 million was provided by U.S. and third-party expenditures. Cooperator contributions have exceeded Government outlays by successively larger percentages over the past 12 years.

Marketing and Utilization Research

During fiscal year 1977 the U.S. Department of Agriculture made four grants for a total of \$396,829 equivalent among three excess currency countries. The 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 development. One grant went to Poland and two to Pakistan to protect and to improve stored grain.

One new grant in the amount of \$99,604 equivalent went to Egypt 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 1977, the Department of Agriculture made 36 grants totaling \$4,719,261 equivalent for research projects in four countries—Egypt, Pakistan, India, and Poland.

An estimated \$5.9 million in foreign currency expenditures was used by the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs of the Department of State. These programs are designed to strengthen people-to-people communication and cooperation and to improve the environment of U.S. foreign policy and help build the human foundations of the "structure of peace."

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) obligated about \$4.7 million in foreign currencies for 11 new projects for research and demonstration activities in excess currency countries. These activities combine the expertise of EPA scientists in many leading environmental research centers in India, Pakistan, Egypt, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

The Department of the Interior began a new 3-year energy research program in Poland for a total obligation of \$1,450,000 equivalent. In addition, new programs were initiated in India, Egypt, and Pakistan to promote conservation which will benefit endangered species of wildlife.

During the year, the U.S. Department of Labor obligated \$106,000 to fund international labor conferences and other activities in which strategies and programs are discussed that will help the United States achieve its goals in international labor.

Four of the agency components of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)—the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Office of Human Development Services, and the Social Security Administration—conduct a variety of cooperative programs with other countries under provisions of sections 104(b)(2) and 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480.

In fiscal year 1977, HEW agencies obligated \$14.6 million equivalent in foreign currencies that involve 350 separate projects 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 science information activities in six excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. In fiscal year 1977, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,740,000 for use in science information activities. Of this amount, \$675,000 represented the NSF contribution; \$1,065,000 was transferred from other agencies.

The Smithsonian Institution received an appropriation of \$3,481,000 equivalent in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1977. However, obligations for the year totaled \$3,967,000 equivalent to support more than 123 projects in the support of basic research in the natural sciences, cultural history, museum professional fields, and related educational activities.

The Library of Congress uses P.L. 480 currencies to acquire, pre-catalog, index, and distribute current foreign publications. Programs for Egypt, Pakistan, and Poland were funded in fiscal 1977 with the dollar equivalent of \$889,291.

Building and Military Housing

During fiscal year 1977, the Department of State obligated \$14.9 million to construct, maintain, and operate buildings and other facilities used 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 Commodity Credit Corporation 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 until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title II of Public Law 480

had been liquidated. As of September 30, 1977, the Commodity Credit Corporation had received approximately \$110.7 million in reimbursements, leaving a balance of \$29.2 million outstanding.

TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS

During fiscal year 1977, 1.3 million metric tons of title II commodities were shipped to about 55.5 million recipients in 77 countries and territories. The Commodity Credit Corporation value of these commodities, including ocean transportation costs, totaled \$459 million; \$362 million in commodities and \$97 million in freight costs.

Food distributed through the voluntary agencies accounted for 70 percent of regular title II programs in fiscal year 1977, followed by World Food Program, with 21 percent, and government-to-government programs, with 9 percent.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in fiscal year 1977, followed by feed grains, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil.

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. For the 1977-1978 biennium, the U.S. pledge was set at 25 percent of the WFP goal of \$750 million, or \$188 million; \$155 million for commodities, \$30 million for ocean transportation, and \$3 million in cash.

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.

Of the 1.9 million ton July/June 1977 U.S. obligation, 49 percent was met through shipments under title I and 51 percent under title II.

TITLE I—SALES PROGRAMS

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Title I of Public Law 480 provides for the concessional sale of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Agreements under title I may be signed either for dollar credit or convertible local currency credit with a 20 to 40 year pay back period. Grace periods for both types of credit may range from 2 to 10 years and specific down payments in dollars may be required. Interest rates under both types of financing are set by law at minimums of 2 percent during the grace period and 3 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.

TITLE I—SALES AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN FISCAL YEAR 1977

During fiscal year 1977, 47 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of \$765.1 million, a decrease of \$148.8 million from the 12-month 1976 programing period in which 41 agreements and amendments were signed valued at \$913.9 million. Although the programing levels between these two periods were about the same, the decrease in export market value for 1977 reflects the drop in the price of wheat. The 1977 total includes a \$15.0 million agreement with Chile which was signed but not implemented.

These agreement actions were concluded with 25 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 23 countries in the previous 15-month 1976/transitional quarter programing period for a total export market value of \$1,032.8 million; and, in fiscal year 1975 with 18 countries for a total export market value of \$972.2 million.

Agreements and agreement amendments signed during 1977 were split almost evenly between convertible local currency and dollar credit arrangements. In terms of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during fiscal 1977 were Egypt, Indonesia, Korea, Portugal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Programing to Egypt represented about 26 percent (\$197.2 million) of the total; that to Indonesia, about 13 percent (\$100.3 million); Korea, 10 percent (79.1 million); Portugal, 9 percent (\$70.0 million); Bangladesh, 8 percent (\$63.8 million); and Sri Lanka, 5 percent (\$39.9 million).

Wheat and its products were the major commodities programed in terms of value at 52 percent; rice constituted 19 percent of the total value of commodities programed. Other commodities programed were soybean

oil, feed grains, tobacco, cotton, and dry beans. No private trade agreements were signed during the fiscal year.

SHIPMENTS

Shipments under title I in fiscal year 1977 amounted to \$762.1 million; the value of shipments since the beginning of the program in 1954 is approximately \$19.5 billion. Shipment values in fiscal 1977 were substantially higher than in fiscal year 1976 (\$649.8 million) reflecting a greater volume of commodities shipped while unit prices were below last year.

During fiscal 1977, about 4.8 million tons of commodities were shipped under title I agreements for a cumulative total of about 194.5 million tons. The tonnage shipped in 1977 increased by 29 percent over the 12-month 1976 period and was about three-fourths of the 1972 shipment level.

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat continued to hold its customary position as the leading commodity shipped under title I during fiscal 1977. At \$315.6 million and 3.0 million tons, wheat accounted for 62 percent of the total value and 41 percent of the total quantity shipped. Rice, at about \$168.4 million and 661,094 tons accounted for 22 percent of the total value and 14 percent of the total quantity.

Other commodities shipped under the program in fiscal year 1977 were wheat flour (461,647 metric tons valued at \$72.3 million); corn (463,398 tons valued at \$43.5 million); soybean oil (125,973 tons valued at \$76.1 million); tobacco (13,531 tons valued at \$55.7 million); and, cotton (46,520 bales valued at \$18.0 million).

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Existing authority for Public Law 480 has been extended through December 31, 1981. A number of other changes have been made in the program through legislative actions taken in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 and the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1977. Some of these changes or requirements are highlighted below.

TITLE I

Public Law 480 Regulations—

The title I regulations have been amended, based on legislative actions, to:

- Require that food commodities be purchased on the basis of invitations for bids publicly advertised in the United States.
- Prohibit payments to selling agents for commodity suppliers in connection with sales of food commodities.
- Establish a procedure for U.S. Department of Agriculture approval of purchasing and/or shipping agents for participating countries.
- Revoke the prohibition against financing sales by commodity suppliers engaged in trade with North Vietnam.

Presently, other proposed rules are being prepared for submission to the Federal Register which were not finalized at this writing.

Ocean Freight Differential Study—

An Executive Branch study into the method of payment of ocean freight differential recommended that responsibility for funding ocean freight differential be retained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture with these costs clearly identified in the budget as support of the U.S. Merchant Marine. The amount of ocean freight differential reimbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation in fiscal 1977 was \$75,451,000. During the same period, U.S. flag participation in the Public Law 480 program was limited to 46.4 percent of the total tonnage shipped because of the unavailability of U.S. flag vessels.

Allocation Requirements—

Section 111, which established the 75/25 ratio food allocation provision, changes the eligibility standard for countries in the 75 percent category to the current per capita income criterion of the International Development Association.

(The initial and final commodity allocations for 1977 are provided at the end of this section. It should be noted that allocation table data may differ from other data showing agreements signed in a given period.)

Human Rights—

A new section 112 was added which prohibits title I sales to countries engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights unless such sales directly benefit the needy within the recipient country.

Title I Priority Financing—

Section 402 was amended to provide that priority be given to financing the sale of food and fiber commodities under title I.

TITLE II

Minimum Tonnage Requirement—

Section 201(b) establishes a new minimum tonnage requirement under title II as follows:

Fiscal Year	New Minimum Tonnage Requirement	Amount to move through U.S. voluntary agencies and the World Food Program
1978-1980	1,600,000	1,300,000
1981	1,650,000	1,350,000
1982	1,700,000	1,400,000

Priority Distribution—

Section 202 directs title II assistance toward community and self-help activities with emphasis toward providing nutrition information and food distribution in the most remote villages. Priority will be given to malnourished children in the poorest regions of recipient countries.

Overland Transportation Costs—

Section 203 allows reimbursement of overland transportation costs of title II commodities to include not only landlocked countries but also countries where ports of entry are impeded due to natural or other disturbances, where carriers to the country are unavailable, or where savings in cost or time can be achieved by using other ports of entry.

TITLE III

Food for Development—

During fiscal year 1977, a new title III section was written into the law effective October 1, 1977, which aims at enhancing the developmental impact of Public Law 480 and increasing access of the poor in recipient countries to a growing food supply designed to improve the production, protection and use of food, and to increase the well-being of the rural poor. Title III programs are to be carried out under the authority of title I and are considered an integral part of title I programs.

Assistance under title III is to be used for activities involving agricultural and rural development, nutrition, health, population planning and other programs in countries with self-help projects designed to

improve agricultural production, storage, transportation and distribution and other programs. Commodities can be supplied for up to 5 years under this title.

Proposals under title III will include a statement of how the program assistance will be integrated into the country's overall development plans. Food for Development programs are to complement but not replace assistance from other sources. The President can waive certain requirements under title III if he determines that the humanitarian purposes of the Act would be better served by giving financing under other provisions of the Act. Any such waiver must be reported to Congress detailing the reasons for such action.

Sense of Congress Resolution—

The 1977 farm bill included a Sense of Congress Resolution which states:

(a) That there be no discrimination between price-supported and nonprice-supported commodities in P.L. 480 programing.

(b) That the Secretary of Agriculture appoint a task force to review and report on the administration of Public Law 480. The review will, among other things, study the organizational arrangements for administration of Public Law 480, review title I allocation criteria, and procedures, quality control, including handling and storage through the first stage of distribution in the recipient country, and regulation of businesses and organizations to which services are contracted under the P.L. 480 program.

Initial P.L. 480 Title I Allocations—FY 77
(Commodities: 1,000 metric tons/bales)

Country \$300 or Less GNP	\$Million Total	Wheat	Rice	Corn/gs	Vegoil	Total			
						Food	Cotton	Tobacco	
Bangladesh	103.5	400	100	—	40	540	—	—	
Egypt	162.6	1,000*	—	—	—	1,000	—	4.0	
Guinea	7.8	10**	20	—	2	32	—	—	
Haiti	7.1	30	—	—	5	35	—	—	
India	76.2	450	—	—	25	475	—	—	
Indonesia	80.3	150	225	—	—	375	—	—	
Pakistan	74.3	300	—	—	70	370	—	—	
Sri Lanka	35.2	200**	20	—	—	220	—	—	
Sudan	9.9	50	—	—	5	55	—	—	
Tanzania	6.0	—	—	60	—	60	—	—	
Zaire	18.0	—	50	50	—	100	—	—	
Subtotal	580.9	2,590	415	110	147	3,262 (75.1%)	—	4.0	
Over \$300 GNP									
Chile	15.0	103	—	—	—	103	—	—	
Honduras	2.2	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	
Israel	10.1	70	—	—	—	70	—	—	
Jordan	7.3	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	
Korea	120.8	480	100	—	—	580	70	—	
Morocco	7.3	50	—	—	—	50	—	—	
Philippines	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	10	2.0	
Portugal	50.0	60	70	25	—	155	20	3.3	
Senegal	6.5	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	
Syria	10.0	—	10	—	5	15	—	1.2	
Zambia	5.0	16	—	—	5	21	—	—	
Subtotal	246.2	844	205	25	10	1084 (24.9%)	100	6.5	
Total Allocated	827.1	3,434	620	135	157	4,346	100	10.5	
Reserve	38.9	172	30	0	13	215	0	0	
Total Program	866.0	3,606	650	135	170	4,561	100	10.5	

*Including 333,000 MT wheat equivalent of flour.
September 16, 1976

**Grain equivalent of flour.

P.L. 480 Title I Final Allocations
Fiscal Year 1977
(Commodities: 1,000 metric tons/bales)

Country	\$Million Total	Wheat	Rice	Corn/gs	Vegoil	Total Food	Cotton	Tobacco
\$300 or Less GNP								
Bangladesh	63.8	275	75	—	20	370	—	—
Egypt	197.2	1,475 ^a	—	204 ^b	—	1,679	—	5.0
Guinea	3.1	—	10	—	—	10	—	—
Haiti	11.3	30	10	10	5	55	—	—
India	26.0	—	—	—	50	50	—	—
Indonesia	143.9	295 ^c	400	—	—	695	—	—
Pakistan	37.1	—	—	—	70	70	—	—
Sierra Leone	1.3	5	—	—	—	5	—	.2
Sri Lanka	39.9	267 ^c	20	—	—	287	—	—
Sudan	4.8	40	—	—	—	40	—	—
Tanzania	8.0	—	20	30	—	50	—	—
Zaire	18.8	—	19	5	—	24	—	3.0
Subtotal	555.2	2,387	554	249 ^b	145	3,335 (68.1%)	—	8.2
Over \$300 GNP								
Dominican Republic	2.6	—	—	30	—	30	—	—
Israel	7.4	70	—	—	—	70	—	—
Jamaica	12.0	36	—	73	1	110	—	—
Jordan	10.3	100	—	—	—	100	—	—
Korea	79.1	513	45	—	—	558	30	—
Morocco	10.0	100	—	—	—	100	—	—
Philippines	13.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0
Portugal	70.0	135	70	250	—	455	20	1.1
Syria	15.0	—	35	—	—	35	—	1.2
Tunisia	8.7	80	—	—	—	80	—	—
Zambia	5.4	16	—	—	5	21	—	—
Subtotal	233.7	1,050	150	353	6	1,559 (31.9%)	50	5.3
Lebanon*	7.2	50	5	—	—	55	—	—
Total Allocated	796.1	3,487	709	602^b	151	4,949	50	13.5

* Includes 250,000 MT flour (333,000 W/E) ^b Includes 4,000 MT of dry beans ^c Includes 50,000 MT bulgur (55,000 W/E) ^d Wheat equivalent of flour * Programed for humanitarian purposes with appropriate notification to the Congress.
September 27, 1977

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, 1977, totaled \$7,386 million—\$6,826 million commodity and other costs, \$556 million ocean transportation costs (including \$447 million ocean freight differential), and \$4 million interest costs. Through September 30, 1977, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of \$1,440 million, by \$845 million foreign currency funds used to finance long-term credit sales, and by appropriations in the amount of \$5,102 million.

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.

Self-help reports have been received from a number of countries in compliance with title I regulations. The following country reports have been selected as representative of the types of agricultural development projects being conducted in those countries.

AFRICA

TUNISIA

Tunisia has embarked on a crucial phase of its development program with the new Fifth Development Plan (1977-1981). By the end of this plan, Tunisia hopes to have attained self-generated economic growth free from dependence on external assistance. The plan places priority on agricultural self-sufficiency. The self-help measures submitted by the Government of Tunisia pursuant to the provisions of the fiscal year 1977 Public Law 480 title I agreement parallel this goal.

To institute major advances in agricultural production and productivity the plight of the small and medium-sized farmer has to be considered. The self-help measure to increase fund allocations for loans and other services provided to farmers in this category is an initial step in this direction. During the 1973-1976 Fourth Plan period, the legislation governing agricultural loans was amended and several measures were taken to simplify the granting procedures, mainly through more decentralization, increased allocations, and better distribution of funds. In December 1976, loan procedures were further amended with a view to ensuring a better distribution of loans, especially to small-sized farmers. The agricultural loan policy was geared mainly toward (a) the use of public funds to meet small and medium farm loan requirements; (b) the use of loans as an inducement for small and medium-sized farmers to join together into farmer cooperatives and associations and to hire more technicians; and (c) the use of preferential interest rates for the agricultural sector, with some adjustment according to the size of the farm. This effort will be continued during the Fifth Plan period in order to attain production targets set for the agricultural sector. An overall amount of medium and long-term loans totaling \$83 million and short-term loans worth \$133 million has been programmed for the span of the Fifth Plan.

Several other self-help measures that will have an impact on the agriculture sector are:

—*Promoting cereal production.* The Government of Tunisia intends to subsidize the application of fertilizers and herbicides by their sale to small farmers at half prices and to develop a credit-in-kind system (wheat for seed, for example) for the cereal growers. A shift from bag to bulk cereal storage is also contemplated.

—*Improvement of planning for the agricultural sector.* The Ministry of Agriculture's effort to improve the process of planning for the agricultural sector has been sustained. Many of the staff of this ministry are being directed to M.S. and Ph.D. level training in agricultural economics. An A.I.D.-sponsored project has served the same purpose and has trained 20 Tunisians, with 3 still in training. The Ministry's project provides for training 32 participants in agricultural economics and statistics.

—*Continuation of efforts in the field of extension, loans, marketing and cooperative services.* The Fifth Plan calls for implementing and fur-

thering the actions already undertaken for developing new projects. In the extension field, for instance, the purpose is first to expand mass-education actions to make farmers aware of existing problems, themes and innovative technologies.

Another Government of Tunisia self-help measure is the introduction of nutritional concepts in national food production policies and programs.

In the preparation of the Fifth Plan, the Government of Tunisia set up a special commission whose task was to work out a nutritional policy. The concepts developed were the strengthening of the nutritional planning division of the National Nutritional Institute, the enactment of food legislation suited to Tunisia, and the conduct of studies and research to set nutritional standards specific to Tunisia and reinforce intervention programs aimed at improving nutrition among the priority groups, especially infants, preschool children, pregnant and nursing mothers.

MOROCCO

The principal U.S. development interest in Morocco is to support Moroccan efforts to improve the quality of life of its poorer citizens through improved agricultural production, family planning, and human resources development. The Government of Morocco continues to show an increasing commitment to its development goals. The 1973-77 Five-Year Plan was re-directed to increase emphasis on social and economic investment targets. A major portion of this increase was focused on greater regional development and new investments in agriculture. The government has formulated a new Five-Year Plan (1978-82) and preliminary indications are that this emphasis will continue for the next 5 years.

As part of its program to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture, the Government of Morocco supported projects and programs reflected in the 1977 self-help provisions.

—*Agronomic research.* The Government of Morocco continued supporting programs designed to control multiplication of improved seed varieties. In 1977 the Ministry of Agriculture's Research Division identified 18 improved varieties of Morocco's major feed grains for multiplication and distribution to farmers.

—*Animal research.* A new breed of goat is being investigated which has production advantages over indigenous breeds.

—*Education.* During the period 1973-77, 1,519 agricultural technical assistants and 1,229 technical agents were graduated from the Moroccan school system.

—*Extension and credit to small farmers.* Special programs were instituted to encourage farmers to use improved seed varieties. A program to assist small farmers increase overall productivity provided subsidized inputs and credit to farmers whose land area is not sufficient to permit crop rotation. Some 165,000 hectares were affected by this program. Work centers have been established throughout the country which provide machinery services to small farmers.

—*Livestock extension.* The National Livestock Service has eradicated two widespread diseases, aphteuse fever and brucellosis. Efforts to increase the supervised range area continued to be successful in 1977. Total increase in the Plan period 1973-77 was 70,000 hectares.

ZAMBIA

The Zambian economy continues to suffer the ill effects of a deterioration of its balance of payments position. This deterioration is caused primarily by depressed world market prices for copper over the last few years. The results have been large balance of payments deficits and lack of necessary foreign exchange for essential imports.

Although there is room for improvement, the Government of Zambia has taken some corrective measures which include:

- The announcement of increased producer prices just prior to the 1977–1978 growing season as an incentive to producers of agricultural goods.
- Reduction of 33 percent in the level of subsidies for corn and fertilizer.
- Imposition of wage freeze in the public sector and limitations on increases in the private sector.
- Import controls, especially on items that can easily be produced and on nonessential items.

The Zambian Government has also requested the assistance of international organizations to implement studies of its agricultural policies, especially of its marketing system, in order to improve efficiency and to achieve optimum levels of production. One study involves a pilot project which experiments with various methods and techniques of commercial and small-scale wheat production.

Considerable research is under way in food crops, especially rice and corn, to determine fertilizer requirements to discover higher yielding varieties and to disseminate better information for crop and soil management practices.

TANZANIA

The P.L. 480 title I agreement with Tanzania states that proceeds from the sale of commodities will be invested in agricultural projects which will have a direct impact on small farmers and at the same time assist in reducing the need for food inputs. Projects supported with the funds generated by P.L. 480 sales fell into four general areas:

1. *Improving the Distribution System.* Activities included seed multiplication programs, construction of storage facilities, and improving the efficiency of fertilizer distribution.
2. *Agricultural Education.* Construction of classrooms and dormitories at training centers and acquisition of equipment.
3. *Agricultural Research.* Research on fertilizer application rates, farm level storage, pest control, farming systems, and development of new crops.
4. *Farm to Market Roads.* Maintenance of farm to market roads under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture.

GUINEA

The Government of Guinea took a number of steps during 1977 to improve its food production capability and, at the same time, improve its storage and distribution facilities. Grain storage silos were constructed for each agricultural production unit—generally at the village level. Several of these silos are already operating. In addition, work has begun in the port of Conakry on the development of a large food storage warehouse to improve the movement of food commodities from port to the Government food distribution agency.

As for production, heavy emphasis has gone into increasing the production of rice—Guinea's staple food. Paddy rice production is being developed in Lower Guinea at Koba and Kaback. There will be another project (800,000 hectares) in Upper Guinea. The Government of Guinea has taken many steps to improve production techniques at the village level. With the aid of FAO, extension services personnel have been given additional training and responsibility. Along with this effort, the Government has distributed chemical fertilizer and encouraged the use of organic and green fertilizer. The extension services have been teaching new techniques to villagers. Simultaneously, new varieties of seeds for rice, corn, manioc, and other crops are being tested at three centers for use in Guinea's varied

climatic and topographic zones. In addition, mechanization is proceeding at the village level. The Government is importing rice hullers, tractors, plows, and stump extractors for use by local production units.

The Government of Guinea is also cooperating with other aid donors such as the European Economic Community, the World Bank, the Food and Agricultural Organization and, the U.N. Development Program to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. Bilateral donors, including the United States, Japan, and the People's Republic of China are also involved in Guinean agricultural projects.

It should be noted that these measures have been undertaken by the Government of Guinea, in the face of drought in many areas of Guinea, which makes their effectiveness hard to judge. Since Guinea is close to agricultural self-sufficiency in normal years, even relatively small improvements can lead to larger percentage improvements in food imports.

SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN

With the signing of the 1977 Public Law 480 title I agreement the Government of Pakistan agreed to undertake a number of self-help measures aimed at contributing directly to development progress and enabling the poor to participate actively in increasing agricultural production. The Pakistan Government's efforts to date in this regard have had mixed success. Discussion of the specific self-help provisions in the agreement follows:

1. *Identify Needs for Increased Or Improved Storage Facilities And Develop Plans To Meet Such Needs.* The government has begun efforts to establish specific storage quantity targets for port areas, inland terminal locations, market towns and farm storage. It has also arranged for assistance from the Canadian Government in developing a master plan for food and feed grain storage for the country.

2. *Enhance The Protection Of Crops Against Disease And Insects Through Applied Research, Field Trials Of Alternate Treatments And Implementation Of Measures Identified.* Research on various crops is being conducted under the direction of a National-Level Agricultural Research Council. New varieties of wheat, maize, and rice were approved and released for general distribution. Major efforts during 1977 were directed toward evolving high-yielding, fertilizer responsive, pest- and disease-resistant varieties of major food crop seeds with short maturation and suitability to different ecological zones.

3. *Increase The Availability Of Rural Credit For the Private Sector To Purchase Fertilizer, Improved Seeds, Land Levelling, And Other Land Improvements, Especially For Small Farmers.* The government has introduced a passbook system which has simplified and facilitated borrowing by small farmers. While this appears to be a step in the right direction, land is the security required to obtain a passbook and hence the system does not address the problem of credit to landless farmers. Considerably more work will have to be done to simplify and extend the passbook system before a significant increase in small farmer credit can be achieved. Because the recovery problem for unsupervised agricultural credit is a severe one in Pakistan, even when loans are secured by land mortgages, other more innovative approaches may be required to significantly increase the supply of credit to small and landless farmers.

4. *Follow Procurement Policies That Will Serve As Adequate Incentives To Farmers To Maximize Wheat Production Efforts And To Establish Minimum Procurement Prices To Encourage Increased Oilseed And Wheat Production.* The government maintained wheat support prices at the same level as during the previous year and continued its policy (set the previous year) of permitting interdistrict movement of wheat, which helps producers sell at the highest possible price. The government in 1977 developed and began implementing a comprehensive oilseeds strategy designed to increase domestic production. Successful implementation of this self-help

strategy will not be easy. It will require a sustained, multiyear effort including administrative mechanisms which will ensure collaboration of the various interested governmental entities.

5. *Strengthen Programs And Systems For The Collection, Computation, Analysis, and Dissemination of Agricultural Statistics, Including Imports, Exports, And Other Related Trade Data For Use In Determining Production, Pricing, And Marketing Policies.* The government has indicated an awareness of the importance of increased effort in this area and has expressed interest in developing activities which will improve its data base. However, we are not aware of any significant progress to date in this area of self help.

EAST ASIA

INDONESIA

The Government of Indonesia has addressed the specific areas of self-help activities in many ways, such as:

- An agricultural research program in which four new high-yielding rice varieties were developed;
- A cross breeding program for dairy cows in which milk production increased an average of 70 percent;
- Indonesia's increased commitment to increasing budgetary resources in the Agricultural Extension Service, along with the expansion of agricultural education; and,
- Improved use of water resources and irrigated land.

Details of two projects follow:

1. *Improving the Marketing System.* The Government of Indonesia aims at increasing production while maintaining stable, affordable prices for the consumer and offering adequate incentives for the producer. The program contains two basic elements: (a) a minimum (or floor), and maximum (or ceiling) price for rice; and (b) use of the national rice stock to maintain adequate grain reserves while also injecting rice into the market during lean months or in deficit areas.

BULOG, the National Logistics Agency, administers the program. Each year it sets both the maximum and minimum rice prices using mathematical and regionally specific criteria. For example, use of the minimum level formula resulted in substantial increases in the floor price from 1973-74 through 1976-77 thus providing greater incentives to farmers. The effectiveness of the BULOG measures is evidenced by a 28 percent increase in rice output and 23 percent increase in productivity between 1969-76. This compares with a 12-percent increase in output and more or less stagnant productivity between 1961-68.

The national rice stocks now total 900,000 tons, a 579,000 ton increase during the reporting period. The food reserve target set by the Government of Indonesia is one million tons of rice. A comprehensive plan to store this reserve includes constructing storage facilities at strategic locations across the nation with work expected to be completed by mid-1978. This strengthening of storage facilities is expected to reduce storage losses by 50 percent. Also during the reporting period, research was conducted in Sumatra, Java, and Sulawesi in an effort to reduce post-harvest losses.

The success of the Rice Stabilization Program is seen by the Government of Indonesia as making a great contribution to economic stability.

2. *Supply and Distribution of Agriculture Inputs.* Since 1975, the distribution of fertilizer at subsidized prices has gradually been increased. Distribution now covers all sectors of agricultural production—rice, secondary crops, agriculture estates, cash crops, animal husbandry, forestry, and fisheries. In mid-1976, subsidized fertilizer sales were further liberalized.

Expansion was possible because of an increase in both domestic production and fertilizer imports. Total urea production capacity in Indonesia now stands at 1,680,000 tons a year, with the last manufacturing plant in-

augurated on November 26, 1977. Additional urea and phosphate potash processing capacity will be added in the next few years. As of December 1977, Indonesia has contracted to export over 500,000 tons of urea to other countries. Fertilizer imports declined from \$402 million in 1975 to \$24 million in 1976. Phosphate and potash raw material imports will still be required while construction of local processing plants for these items continues.

One area in which problems still remain is the achievement of an optimum level of fertilizer application. For example, even though phosphate and potash application rose 300 percent in 1976, urea application rose only 1.5 percent. In part, fertilizer use has been set back by widespread failure of farmers to repay credits extended to them under the Rice Intensification Program. Under the terms of that program, those in arrears are ineligible for further credits. Recently, however, the Government of Indonesia began extending fertilizer credits through village cooperatives or village private shops.

PHILIPPINES

The Government of the Philippines continued its campaign for new measures to increase production in agricultural crops, fisheries, livestock, and related agricultural activities.

Agricultural Production. The Philippine Government gave high priority to the agricultural sector, especially on food production and distribution to stabilize prices and incomes, generate employment opportunities, and increase income levels. Ongoing rice and corn production programs are being carried out which include such features as providing cash inputs, supervised credits, fertilizer subsidies, and extension services. These activities in the agricultural sector will contribute to sufficiency in food for domestic consumption, export growth, and development of agro-based industries.

Other areas of development include:

- Improvement and expansion of the existing irrigation system for farmers;
- Construction and improvement of provincial waterworks along with wells and springs;
- Launching of a massive rural electrification program, including the search for alternative power sources;
- Ongoing construction of power-generating projects, including a geothermal project;
- Consolidation of various national agencies to integrate family population planning programs with comprehensive rural development programs; and,
- Implementation of an agrarian reform program to convert sharecroppers into owner/cultivators.

A program of resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced farmers, landless families and qualified urban and agricultural workers has been instituted to relocate families in the settlement projects and to allow them to administer and manage these areas with Government support.

BANGLADESH

In 1977 the Bangladesh Government continued to pursue its goal of achieving foodgrain self-sufficiency by 1985. Its efforts focused particularly on increasing agricultural production through increased use of high yielding varieties of foodgrains, and on expanding employment opportunities in the rural areas.

To achieve its objective of increasing foodgrain production by increasing yield per acre, the Government of Bangladesh has devised the strategy of encouraging small farmers to adopt improved seeds of high-yielding varieties and has provided the necessary inputs by producing and distribut-

ing the improved seeds. The government has also taken steps to improve procurement and marketing of fertilizer to increase the number of fertilizer and foodgrain storage facilities, to expand credit to farmers, and to improve procurement, distribution, and monitoring of pesticides and equipment. The use of fertilizer nearly doubled in the period 1973-1977. The Bangladesh Government is also working with foreign donors to reorganize and revitalize agricultural research institutions for rice, jute, wheat, tea, and other crops.

Projects in agricultural extension and training are being conducted to assist Bangladesh to reach its agricultural production goal. A new project to train extension agents to work at the village level is now underway. Currently about 500 village extension agents are being trained; and the Government plans to expand existing training facilities for this program.

The Bangladesh Government's program to procure domestic production of foodgrains is particularly important in providing price incentives to farmers to increase their production. Significant progress was made in 1976-77 to make procurement more effective and flexible. Among the steps the Government has taken are, for example, announcement of procurement prices for each crop prior to the sowing season; increased procurement prices for paddy and rice; and continuation of the transport bonus. The number of thana (county) procurement centers has increased, and advisory committees at various levels have been formed to motivate direct sales to government warehouses and to coordinate agency procurement activities. The price discount for moisture content in paddy and rice has been revised and payments to farmers have been prompt.

The Bangladesh Government has attempted to refocus the food ration system on the more vulnerable groups in the society by increasing the proportion of wheat—the food of the poor—that goes through most categories of the system, gradually limiting the system to the most needy recipients. The subsidy on food sold through the system has been reduced in an effort to increase the demand for food sold in the open market and thus to increase incentives for small farmers to produce more food.

The Bangladesh Government has continued programs to strengthen rural infrastructure. In 1976-77 the main programs of the rural institutions sector included rural works programs designed to build physical facilities in rural areas as well as to provide employment to the rural workers during lean periods. Rural development and other cooperative programs have been integrated to organize small farmers and other low income groups and to provide them with the necessary ingredients for production.

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

With Government of Egypt support fiscal year 1977 self-help activities continued to be directed toward poor rural areas and active participation of the rural poor in increasing agricultural production through small farm agriculture as provided in the title I agreement. Ongoing activities were directed toward increased food production, better marketing and distribution, applied research and agricultural statistics. The government is implementing changes by reorganizing the functions of its agricultural cooperatives system and the agricultural credit program. These changes are designed to encourage increased participation of farmers in the allocation of credit and the operation and management of agricultural cooperatives. Through these revisions, cooperatives are now emphasizing improved production. The intermediate cooperatives, under the new cooperative constitution, have been encouraged to serve smaller local cooperatives and to continue as the focus for small agroindustrial activities. To further enhance agricultural development, the Government of Egypt has established programs to provide individual farmers and cooperatives with agricultural tools and equipment, animal vaccines, livestock, and seeds of high-yielding varieties.

Other Government of Egypt self-help measures include:

—A plan to expand the water and land management program, including tile drainage, water usage, and water control. The Ministry of Irrigation and Land Reclamation participated in the planning of the A.I.D. Water Use and Management Project, and is providing agreed upon budgetary and staff support. The Government of Egypt is installing tile at a rapid rate to provide better drainage and to minimize waterlogging. Water control activities undertaken during fiscal year 1977 included actions toward setting up manufacturing plants to produce perforated tile pipe.

Presently the Ministry of Irrigation and Land Reclamation, Egyptian public and private manufacturing companies, produce 1.2 million meters of drainage pipes per year. Plans for 1977 were to install sufficient tile drainage for 250,000 acres at 80 meters of pipe per acre. Of this production, the public sector produced sufficient piping for 150,000 acres, and the private sector for 100,000 acres.

—A preliminary study by the University of California Horticultural Study Team on the general horticultural situation in Egypt, which analyzes certain specific needs. Discussions with the Egyptian Government officials center around a project which will result in a national agricultural development program based on new patterns in (1) research and extension with deciduous fruits and (2) research and extension in market technology and post handling of fruits and vegetables.

—A contract with a U.S. engineering consulting firm, with A.I.D. funding of foreign exchange costs, to study and identify the need for increased or improved storage facilities for edible oils and foodgrains. This study includes the planning for specific quantity targets for port areas and some inland and terminal locations.

—The assistance of an A.I.D.-supported University of California team to help the Egyptian Government strengthen its systems for the collection, computation, and analysis of agricultural data and information.

LATIN AMERICA

HAITI

The Haiti self-help report discusses progress made by the Government of Haiti on self-help actions specified in the title I agreement.

1. *Increased Food Production for Domestic Consumption.*

The Government of Haiti self-help activities have been strongly influenced by the early 1977 drought and the Government actions have been directed to production programs designed to offset the effects of this devastating famine. In this regard, two major self-help projects implemented by the Government of Haiti have stressed increased food production.

- (a) A small activity, directed at increased production principally in the plains adjacent to Port au Prince (in the areas of Leogane, Archahaie, Fonds Parisien, Thomazeau, and Cul de Sac), involved a total of approximately 2,373 hectares. The total cost was \$130,000 with the farmers involved in the program receiving commodities at 50 percent of cost.
- (b) A second program of much broader scale had two major objectives. The first involved providing seed and other essential inputs on a grant basis to farmers who were seriously affected by the drought. This effort was financed by A.I.D. disaster relief. The Government of Haiti report lists the U.S. contribution as \$725,000. The program covered 27,500 hectares.

Another objective of this second broad-scale program was to provide inputs at 50 percent of cost to farmers who were in a position to increase their production and help to overcome the food shortages in Port au Prince

and the other major towns. This program covered 42,500 hectares. The Government of Haiti spent \$1,079,084 on this effort, with title I generated funds being used for a major portion of the expenditures.

The principal commodities distributed under each of these programs were seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides.

2. Increased Coffee and Sugar Production.

Although the drought affected progress in this area, two Government of Haiti agencies, IHPCADE and BCA, have launched a coffee production project with AID support. Progress has been made in establishing an effective program. In regard to sugar, the Government of Haiti has extended production in the northern plains area under an IBRD-financed project. In addition, the Government of Haiti has attempted to persuade investors to establish new sugar mills in the central plateau as a means of encouraging increased sugar production.

3. Revitalization of the National Irrigation System.

The Government of Haiti is implementing an extensive program involving rehabilitation and construction of new irrigation systems. This \$2.3 million program is being financed from Public Law 480 title I proceeds. As of the end of August 1977, expenditures totaled \$1.3 million.

4. Improvement of the Rural Marketing System.

The Government of Haiti has established an agricultural marketing service, SENACA, which is currently publishing information on agricultural prices. In addition, SENACA has sent a staff member to Colombia for training; and a survey of rice production and marketing in Haiti is underway.

Over the next 2 years SENACA's program includes the following tasks:

- (a) Improving rural marketing;
- (b) Controlling agriculture imports and encouraging nontraditional agricultural exports;
- (c) Improving rural, regional, and urban market places;
- (d) Establishing a nutrition program; and,
- (e) Administering the overall marketing plan, training personnel, and improving marketing of agricultural inputs.

Although the Government of Haiti has discussed with the A.I.D. various actions to establish a larger and better organized storage program for grains and other agricultural products, there is a priority need for additional SENACA action to improve the handling and storing of agricultural products.

5. Repair and Revitalization of the Existing Road Network.

The Government of Haiti road maintenance organization, SEPRN, has been significantly upgraded and is currently taking care of approximately 600 kilometers of roads. The Ministry of Public Works has begun work with A.I.D. support to upgrade 940 kilometers of agricultural feeder roads.

6. Improve Agricultural Statistics.

The Government of Haiti has plans to upgrade its capacity to collect statistics. This will involve a central staff of eight employees, an agricultural statistical agent in each district, and a staff of "Chefs de Section" for actually collecting statistics. Support for this increased effort will come from a new A.I.D. project, Agricultural Development Support II.

USE AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Many sales agreements signed before 1972 allowed 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 coun-

tries 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 phaseout 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 still remain the largest single source of currencies available to the U.S. Government without being purchased commercially for dollars. The loss in currency deposits from new local currency sales agreements has been partially offset by receipts from the second source of P.L. 480 local currencies: principal and interest 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 sales 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.

The 1968 and 1977 amendments to Public Law 480 provided that, except where the President determines that it would be inconsistent with the objectives of the Act, he shall determine the amount of local currencies needed for uses specified in sections 104(a), (b), (c), (e), and (h), and in title III. 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, Tunisia, and Poland were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1977 and 1978. The excess determination for Poland terminated on December 31, 1976, and that for Tunisia expired 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 appropriation. On completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the available foreign currencies when needed; the agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value; and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In all cases, agencies must await the reservation of currencies for their accounts by the Treasury Depart-

ment 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 1977 are described below.

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 Secretary of State, as delegated by the President, waives this requirement. A lower percentage, however, may be set aside for such uses without waiver in the case of excess currency countries.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Foreign Market Development

Since 1954, the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) has spent \$189 million to finance the foreign market development program which has significantly contributed to the increase in U.S. farm exports from \$3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to \$24 billion in fiscal year 1977. The program is jointly sponsored with nonprofit private trade and producer associations in this country (U.S. cooperators) and private organizations in foreign countries (third-party cooperators) who have more than matched this sum with their own funds (\$271 million). In the last 12 years, cooperator contributions to the program have actually exceeded Government outlays by successively larger percentages. In fiscal year 1977, market development expenditures totaled an estimated \$40 million of which the Government's share was less than one-third (\$12 million), the remaining \$28 million having been provided by U.S. and third-party cooperators.

Currently, FAS participates with 43 cooperators in sponsoring continuous and long-term projects, with 19 cooperators on periodic and short-term projects, and with 13 private industry firms on a contractual basis to promote brand name food items under the Export Incentive Program. FAS also assists in the support of 33 permanently staffed offices overseas which conduct promotion activities in more than 80 foreign markets.

During fiscal year 1977, FAS utilized funds authorized under the Country Project Statements to sponsor 35 market development activities in 18 countries overseas. These ranged from participation in international agriculture exhibits to menu promotion featuring U.S. food products in major restaurants. In addition, the responses to the ongoing Trade Opportunity Referral System (TORS) and CONTACTS, two programs designed to help U.S. food firms locate overseas buyers, continued to expand at an impressive rate. FAS also assisted the state department of agriculture in promoting two successful "trade shows in reverse" in Puerto Rico and New Orleans which attracted a large number of foreign buyers.

FAS will continue to depend heavily on participating agricultural trade and producer groups to develop new commercial markets for U.S. farm products and to maintain and expand existing markets. In the meantime, the program itself is being modified to emphasize trade servicing activities in already developed markets while concentrating vigorous promotion efforts in the promising new markets of the Middle East, North Africa, and in those with centrally planned economies.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND UTILIZATION RESEARCH

Under section 104(b)(1), the Department of Agriculture made four grants during fiscal year 1977 totaling \$396,829 equivalent. These were distributed among three excess-currency countries in the following fields of research:

Marketing

During fiscal year 1977, the Department of Agriculture issued three grants totaling \$297,225 equivalent. These grants—one in Poland and two in Pakistan—deal with protection and improvement of stored grains. Between May 1960, when the first grant was issued, and through fiscal year 1977, 103 grants for a total of \$6,270,239 equivalent have been made in this field.

An example of progress in this research area is:

Controlling Postharvest Decay in Fruits. Studies in Poland have demonstrated that certain fungicides and their breakdown products can control postharvest fungal rot of fruits when used as preharvest sprays, and that controlled atmospheric conditions during storage increased the persistence of the compounds in the fruits. Effective levels of the compounds were found on the skin and in the flesh of apples after 150 days of storage. The information obtained is important to researchers working on methods of controlling postharvest diseases, since the persistence of fungicides in fruits under storage conditions is necessary for decay control over long periods. As a result, such preharvest sprays are being used in the United States for prolonged storage of strawberries and peaches with resulting residue levels well within the standards imposed for human consumption.

Utilization

Grants are made for commodity research aimed at expanding markets for U.S. farm crops. During fiscal year 1977, the Department issued one new grant in the amount of \$99,604 equivalent, to an institution in Egypt for research on cotton fiber yarns and fabrics. Since June 1958, 357 grants, totaling \$20,947,074 equivalent have been made in this field.

An example of accomplishment in utilization research is:

Improved Processing of Soybean Products. The use of soybeans in foods is increasing. Therefore, we need to know more about soybean composition, especially about the minor constituents which have biological activities. Such constituents include the isoflavones which have anti-fungal properties and can act as anti-oxidants. Until recently we knew that soybeans contained isoflavones but not in what quantities. Research in Israel has shown that the content is 0.25 percent, has isolated a previously unknown isoflavone, and has indicated that one percent of the total isoflavone content exists in a state which can inhibit certain enzymes. The results provide basic information which can be of benefit in developing greater use of soybeans in foods and avoiding any possible hazards due to the isoflavone content.

Agricultural Research

Under section 104(b)(3), the Department of Agriculture made 36 grants during fiscal year 1977 totaling \$4,719,261 equivalent. These funds were used for research projects in four countries (Egypt, Pakistan, India, and Poland). Grants were made for research in the following fields:

Farm. Including crop research, plant science, entomology, animal husbandry, animal disease 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 grants were made in June 1958, 1,283 grants totaling

\$90,720,299 equivalent have been made in these fields. Some examples of research accomplishments are:

Control of Animal Growth Rate. Results of Polish research in the most extensive experiments ever likely to be conducted, demonstrated the influence of population size on responses to long-term selection for post-weaning growth. The response increase in postweaning gain from 15 generations of selection in mice was reduced in populations of 10 and 20 parents to one-half of that in populations of 50 to 200 parents per generation. This demonstration, that use of small populations sharply reduces the progress possible through selection, has broad application in livestock breeding plans. There has been, and continues to be, a strong tendency to use small populations in breed development. The results of the Polish research cautions all animal breeders that chances of making long-term improvements are lessened if inbreeding in small populations is practiced along with selection. The results show U.S. breeders that their chances of making genetic progress through selection will be maximized by working with the largest possible population.

Environmental Pollution Effects on Forests. Scientists in Poland have studied the effects of industrial pollution on the ecology of insect pests of important tree species. An important finding was that forest stands polluted by atmospheric industrial sulfur dioxide and particulate fall-out show an increase in several groups of plant-eating insects. In fact, seven aphid species showed dramatic correlations with increased pollution by sulfur compounds. In addition, certain beneficial insects were found to be resistant to pollutants, which provides important information to U.S. researchers contemplating beneficial insect introductions into the United States. Guidelines relating to plant-eating insect species and their parasites and predators were presented and are useful in predicting pest situations in relation to pollution, the utility of specific species for biological control in a pest management program, and in anticipating the need for chemical controls for insect outbreaks promulgated by pollution conditions where natural controls will no longer be effective. The current emphasis in the United States on pollution effects upon forest and shade trees vegetation, as well as associated organisms, makes this work timely.

Aids to Biological Control of Insects. Scientists have surveyed the chalcids of India and conducted extensive studies on the taxonomy of these parasitic insects. Chalcids occur in all parts of the world and parasitize nearly every group of insects, some of which are injurious to agriculture and forestry. Potential benefits to U.S. agriculture are great since in designing biological control methods a basic need is to know the fauna of a particular area and to understand fully the biology of parasitic species. This project resulted in increasing our knowledge of the chalcids to the extent that considerable time will be saved in searching for biological control agents in this insect group. In addition, collections of these parasites are of great help to U.S. Department of Agriculture taxonomists in chalcid identification.

Calcium and Degenerative Bone Disease. Studies in Yugoslavia dealt with the question of whether calcium intake affords protection against degenerative bone disease in middle-age and elderly people. The results clearly indicated that a relatively low calcium intake is associated with decreased bone mass and a higher incidence of spontaneous fractures. Conversely, a high calcium intake is associated with increased bone mass and fewer fractures. Those differences were present at age 30 and persisted into old age, indicating the importance of a sufficient calcium intake in young adults. The benefits to the United States are substantial; they have been taken into account in the revision of the Recommended Dietary Allowances as evidence for maintaining the presently recommended high intakes. The project demonstrated the advantage of our Special Foreign Currency Research Program; the study would have been nearly impossible to conduct in the United States where stationary population groups with very different dietary habits cannot be identified, and direct experiments would take several decades to provide conclusive results.

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 communications 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 (a). Educational and cultural programs substantially financed with these U.S.-owned foreign currencies include:

- (1) Exchange involving students, teachers, and professors and 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 1977 is \$5.9 million. The estimated cumulative expenditure of title I, Public Law 480 currencies for these activities since first authorized in 1954 is \$192.5 million.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supports research and demonstration activities in the excess currency countries under the provision of section 104(b) (3) of Public Law 480.

These activities combine the expertise of EPA scientists and engineers with those of outstanding foreign scientists in many leading environmental research centers in India, Pakistan, Egypt, Poland, and Yugoslavia. A broad spectrum of projects have been initiated in air and water pollution, solid waste management, toxic substances, radiation, and water supply. In addition to the direct benefits to EPA, these activities stimulate the development of mechanisms within the participating countries to deal more effectively with environmental problems.

In fiscal year 1977, approximately \$4.7 million in foreign currencies was obligated for 11 new projects. Six of the projects were initiated in Poland and five in Egypt. Examples of the projects and related activities follow:

EPA and the Polish Ministry for Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection have initiated 38 cooperative projects since 1972. Five of the new fiscal year 1977 projects negotiated through the Ministry and financed from EPA's domestic deposits into the Marie Sklodowska Curie Fund focus on energy related environmental problems including trace element analysis of emissions from the Lurgi Coal Gasification Process, development of coal cleaning technology, assessment of a unique sulfur consuming coal bacteria, and evaluation of pollution control technology for fossil fuel power plants. Pursuant to the EPA/Polish Environmental Agreement, a project review was held in Poland to assess the overall management and scientific achievements of the P.L. 480 projects.

Egyptian projects were negotiated mainly with the High Institute of Public Health, University of Alexandria and the Egyptian Academy of Science and Technology in Cairo. A new multi-disciplinary study of pollution in the Red Sea, Mediterranean, and in saline lakes promises to provide valuable insights on the effects of pollutants on marine ecosystems. Other Egyptian projects are designed to evaluate the health, technological, and economic aspects of multiple water reuse in food processing industries and to assess the ecological impact and health effects of sewage disposal into marine recreational waters.

Project related activities included the EPA-supported Second International Marine Pollution Symposium held in Yugoslavia and participation in U.S./Foreign Science and Technology Subcommittee meetings in Egypt, India, and Poland.

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 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 was begun during fiscal year 1977 totalling \$1,450,000 in the U.S.-owned Polish zlotys.

Interior has also initiated Special Foreign Currency Programs (SFPC) for fiscal year 1977 in dollar equivalents of: \$499,500 in India, \$231,500 in Egypt, and \$125,000 in Pakistan.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) is authorized by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205) to use U.S.-owned foreign currencies in carrying out programs necessary or useful for the conservation of threatened or endangered species.

Benefits are expected to develop in accordance with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 which generally calls for promotion of a conservation ethic which will benefit the status of threatened and endangered species of wildlife in SFPC countries. Other benefits expected include an increased public awareness of endangered and threatened species problems and needs, greater training of personnel to research and manage these species, protection of habitat important to their survival, and an enhanced capability of these countries to respond to their own domestic conservation needs as well as their international responsibilities under the Convention on Trade in Threatened and Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna. The FWS also will gain research data on certain species which are of particular importance to U.S. domestic wildlife management because of their relationship to other species or environments similar to those existing within the United States.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Under the authority of section 104(a), the Labor Department has used surplus foreign currencies to fund international labor activities. These activities include overseas regional conferences which enable the labor attaches, Foreign Service labor reporting officers, and appropriate State and Labor Department officials to discuss strategies and programs to achieve U.S. goals in the international labor fields.

For fiscal year 1977, obligations under this section totalled \$106,000, which includes carryover funds from prior years' appropriations. Since 1966, actual obligations in the international labor field total \$702,000.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Four agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW)—the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, the Office of Human Development Services, and the Social Security Administration—conduct a variety of cooperative programs with other countries under provisions of sections 104(b)(2) and 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480.

HEW agencies obligated approximately \$14.6 million equivalent in foreign currencies for such activities in fiscal year 1977. Involving nearly 350 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. Since inception of these HEW foreign activities, the Department has obligated a total of approximately \$218 million equivalent in 14 different countries.

Health Research and Related Activities

Projects funded by the six agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) cover a variety of biomedical and other health related fields. They also provide for manpower training, cosponsoring of international seminars, and the financing of scientific exchange programs. These activities are designed to benefit the health of the people of the country in which they are conducted, as well as that of the people of the United States. Benefits accrue through increased knowledge of life sciences and the disease process, development of new and improved mechanisms to prevent or control disease, development of better ways to deliver health services, and increased information to help assure the safety and efficacy of drugs and medical devices, as well as the safety and nutritional value of foods.

PHS projects are conducted under bilateral agreements between the PHS agency having technical responsibility and a corresponding government agency (university, hospital, or other research institution) in the host country. The work is done by foreign scientists in collaboration with U.S. scientists, who may be PHS employees or scientists associated with a U.S. university, hospital, or other research institution.

In fiscal year 1977 the PHS obligated \$8.5 million equivalent in support of new and continuing projects. Nearly 240 projects in nine countries (Egypt, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia) were active in 1977. Total PHS funds committed since the beginning of the excess foreign currency program in 1961 amount to \$147 million equivalent.

The synopses below provide representative examples of projects which received support in 1977:

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

ADAMHA's foreign projects are linked to that agency's efforts in the United States to prevent, control, and treat alcohol abuse and alcoholism, drug abuse, and mental and emotional illness. It awards grants and contracts for research, training projects, and delivery of treatment services to people through community-based centers and programs. ADAMHA funds supported 12 active projects (in India, Poland, and Yugoslavia) during 1977.

Arrangements concluded in 1977 for a project in Egypt involve the comparative evaluation of voluntary treatment of opium dependents. This research will provide an opportunity to evaluate several different treatment approaches and combinations of approaches with long-term opiate users. It would be difficult to accomplish this project in the United States, yet it addresses a public health problem of increasing importance both here and abroad.

Center for Disease Control (CDC). CDC's foreign research objectives focus on problems of nutrition, disease prevention and control, the organization and delivery of health services, and environmental and occupational health. Nearly 50 projects in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Yugoslavia received support in 1977.

A project in Egypt, part of an international effort to develop acceptable specifications for testing the safety of food shipped in international commerce, concentrated on methods for detecting the growth of disease-causing organisms and contamination. Project results will be used as laboratory guides in the United States and elsewhere. They will be employed by food industries to determine where contamination, survival, and multiplication of microorganisms occur in foods, causing disease outbreaks or spoilage. Development of testing standards will enable food processors to

take effective preventive measures, thereby providing consumers with safer (and cheaper) food products.

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. FDA supported nearly 30 projects in these fields in Egypt, India, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia during 1977.

FDA is concerned about the health threat of bacteria and parasites in fish and shellfish, especially since more people than ever are eating these foods undercooked or even raw. In the United States the agency has been surveying fish and shellfish for pathogens, especially for parasites and bacteria that can cause severe diarrhea. In 1977 FDA began a similar survey in Egypt, a country that is interested in expanding its fisheries for both domestic consumption and export to other nations, including the United States. Early results from the Egyptian survey show that Nile and lake fish do contain infection-causing organisms. Some could cause harm when the fish is eaten raw or semiraw, others could contaminate food or eating utensils just by contact. The survey in Egypt will include fish from fresh, brackish, and salty waters. It will be followed up by a study of methods for inactivating the disease organisms found and identified, such as salting, freezing, drying, and incomplete cooking.

Health Resources Administration (HRA). The Health Resources Administration provides leadership in the identification, deployment, and use of resources—personnel, educational, physical, financial, and organizational—to better the health services available to the people of the United States. Some two dozen research projects in Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia helped HRA further these objectives in 1977.

The most important among projects initiated this year was a health profile of Egypt. Despite their many differences, a developing country (such as Egypt) and an industrialized one (the United States) share certain health problems in common. Systems for health care in both countries are changing rapidly, as are the public perceptions of the proper role for government in providing it. Costs are on the rise. A trend common to both countries sees increasing numbers of medical personnel concentrating in big cities, while wide regions in the countryside suffer from a lack of trained talent. The objective of the health profile project is to develop a model management tool to be used in planning in both countries for the effective and efficient distribution of available health resources.

Health Services Administration (HSA). The HSA research activities aim at improving the quantity and quality of the delivery of health services. In 1977 HSA supported nearly 40 collaborative projects in Egypt, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. Research fields covered included maternal and child health, communicable and degenerative disease control, genetics, and family planning.

The problem of sensitization of Rh negative women, as a result of induced or spontaneous abortion, has high priority in HSA. A cooperative project in Poland will produce information that will help us deal better with this problem. For example, determining what constitutes an adequate dosage of anti-Rh serum—a fact not yet known in the United States—is one of this project's objectives. The large number of abortions in Poland, combined with an ability to follow outcomes there, will facilitate rapid accumulation of necessary data.

National Institutes of Health (NIH). NIH supports biomedical research falling within its program responsibilities, as well as the translation and dissemination of scientific literature which contributes to the advancement of biomedical research and the health sciences in the United States. In 1977 NIH supported nearly 90 such projects in Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia.

Although tremendous advances have been made in recent years in the treatment and cure of tuberculosis, the disease still continues to be a major health problem in many countries. The use of available anti-tubercular drugs has been offset to a considerable degree by the rapid emergence of

drug-resistant tubercle bacilli. This means that, even in regard to the United States, it is necessary that medical researchers work to discover new drugs for use in treatment of tuberculosis victims. Two Indian researchers are presently working on such a project, which aims at disrupting the genetic coding properties of the tubercle bacillus.

Educational Research and Training

The international education program of the U.S. Office of Education supports the study of foreign lands through training, research, and curriculum development. Grants are made for these purposes to American advanced language students, groups of curriculum specialists, faculty, and scholars. In fiscal year 1977 an amount equivalent to nearly \$2 million supported 28 group projects (including 442 participants), 23 doctoral dissertation research awards, and 6 faculty research awards. The cumulative amount of funds obligated since the beginning of the program is approximately \$22 million equivalent.

Group Projects. Faculty participants and students of foreign languages and area studies acquire improved language skills and deepened knowledge of other cultures. The \$1.6 million equivalent invested in this program in 1977 supported the development of educational materials, summer seminars for elementary and secondary school teachers and university college faculty, internships, research and study for graduate students, and training for upper-level undergraduate students planning to teach foreign language and area studies courses.

Individual research projects. These projects serve to increase our knowledge of non-Western countries and to explore worldwide problems through multidisciplinary and comparative approaches. Nearly \$300,000 equivalent was made available in this category in 1977. Dissertations covered such topics as the impact of political development, social change, and industrialization on the public sector of the Egyptian economy and the native uses of sacred plants, including medical application, in a traditional society (southern India)

Rehabilitation and Social Welfare Research

Internal reorganization within the Department has placed the rehabilitation and social welfare functions, administratively separate during 1976, in the Office of Human Development Services. As in earlier years, HEW in 1977 conducted cooperative research and demonstration projects abroad in fields of priority interest domestically. These fields include, in the rehabilitation area, disfigurement caused by burns and leprosy, cardiovascular disorders, mental retardation, neurological and neuromuscular disorders, and speech, hearing, and visual defects. Social welfare topics of interest focused on policy and planning, the organization of community services, the problems of special groups such as the aging, and family, youth, and child development.

HEW has financed more than 300 rehabilitation and social welfare projects, at a cost of over \$45 million equivalent, since this foreign research program began. In fiscal year 1977 the Office of Human Development Services obligated \$3.9 million equivalent in support of nearly 90 projects in 10 different countries (Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia).

An evaluation and utilization study conducted by an outside expert in January 1977 selected 12 of the completed international social welfare projects to review. The expert cited: The results of a model day center in Madras, India, which has given the United States valuable new information in training parents to care for their mentally retarded youngsters at home; and findings of cross-national studies in India, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Israel on maintaining family unity and support. These studies have been used by the Senate Special Committee on Aging and have resulted in national voluntary groups recommending new policy for the United States.

Also cited was an Israeli project which experimented in the separation of services and assistance in public welfare, currently a major public welfare policy issue in the United States.

The *Interchange of Experts Program* is an integral part of the research and development program. During 16 years of operation, more than 1,100 experts have traveled to and from the United States, with foreign experts accounting for just over half of the consultation trips.

During fiscal year 1977, an international seminar was held in Cairo concerning exercise following heart attacks, with representatives from 12 countries participating. A cross-national project entitled *International Working Party on Family Policy* culminated in a workshop during April 1977 in Harriman, New York. The study, which involved contributions from 14 countries in Eastern and Western Europe and North America, was coordinated by Columbia University's School of Social Work. The study was designed as a modest first step in research and discussion in the field of family policy and the role of government vis-a-vis the family, for example, experiences in each country regarding employment, social security, maternal and child health and welfare provisions, leave policies, day care for children of working parent(s), income supplements, among others. The national statements and issues that surfaced at the workshop offer significant material for U.S. research concerned with the impact of policy on families. The proceedings will be useful for the 1979 White House Conference on the Family. The workshop was an outgrowth of the completed Cross National Study of Social Services Systems, partially funded by P.L. 480 funds. The report was published in September 1977.

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 year 1976. A total of \$1.2 million equivalent was obligated in 1976-1977 for three projects, all in Egypt. They involve original field research to be conducted by staff members at the American University in Cairo and Cairo University. A fourth project, 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), on behalf of some 30 Federal departments and agencies, coordinates the administration of science information activities in six excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. The scope of these activities includes not only full-text translations but also more diversified science information tools. In fiscal year 1977, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,740,000 for use in science information activities. Of this amount \$675,000 represented the Foundation's contribution; \$1,065,000 was transferred from other agencies. In addition, the Foundation awarded in the same period \$3,849,736 in foreign currency grants to U.S. and foreign scientific institutions—mainly universities—for the support of mutually beneficial cooperative research projects in the sciences.

Science Information Activities

During fiscal year 1977 over 51,000 pages of original language material was ordered for processing. Approximately 43 percent of this amount was in Russian from USSR scientific and technical information sources.

The remaining material was in 13 languages significant among which are German, French, Polish, Spanish, Japanese, and Italian.

In fiscal year 1977 the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$1,740,000 for use in science information programs in four countries. Of this amount \$675,000 represented the NSF contribution; \$1,065,000 was transferred from other agencies. Table I shows foreign currency appropriations and obligations for fiscal year 1977. Table II shows amounts obligated by NSF (including transfers from other agencies) by country for fiscal year 1977. Table III shows the amount of special foreign currency obligations by country since the beginning of the science information activities.

Research and Related Activities

Since 1971 the NSF has used Special Foreign Currencies to support research and related activities 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 U.S. and foreign scientific institutions and to strengthen science and science education in the United States.

The Foundation awarded grants in foreign currencies during fiscal year 1977 to U.S. scientists and to U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Egypt, India, Pakistan, Poland, and Tunisia. These grants supported collaborative scientific activities in chemistry, engineering, physics, the life sciences, and the social sciences. In Egypt and India, awards 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 significant interest of both the United States and participating foreign countries. In fiscal year 1977, a total of \$3,849,736 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for research and related activities (see table I).

TABLE I. Special Foreign Currency Appropriations and Obligations (In Dollar Equivalent) in Fiscal Year 1977

Programs	Appropriations	Obligations
1. NSF		
Research and Related Activities -----	\$3,800,000	\$3,849,736
Science Information Activities -----	1,100,000	675,000
2. Other Agencies (Transfers)		
Science Information Program -----	—	1,065,000
Totals -----	\$4,900,000	\$5,589,736

TABLE II. National Science Foundation, Science Information Activities, Section 104(b) (3), Public Law 83-480
FY 1977 Obligations, Including Agency Transfers, by Country, in Dollar Equivalent.

Country	NSF	Agency Transfers
Egypt -----	\$345,000	\$ 430,000
India -----	—0—	306,500
Pakistan -----	130,000	318,500
Tunisia -----	200,000	10,000
Totals -----	\$675,000	\$1,065,000

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 (July 1971-September 30, 1977)	Science Information Activities (April 1959-Sept. 30, 1977)
Burma -----	\$ 304	\$ 32,691
Egypt -----	6,009,799	2,116,892
Guinea -----	900	—0—
India -----	1,848,971	3,729,000
Israel -----	—0—	10,011,409
Morocco -----	525,165	—0—
Pakistan -----	2,136,862	1,592,000
Poland -----	6,444,445	9,097,529
Tunisia -----	957,214	1,711,000
Yugoslavia -----	3,913,055	3,907,845
Totals -----	\$21,836,715	\$32,198,366

MUSEUM PROGRAMS AND RELATED RESEARCH

The Smithsonian Institution's Special Foreign Currency Program which began under the authority of section 104(b) (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 \$3,481,000 equivalent in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1977.

Obligations for the year totalled \$3,967,000 equivalent to support over 123 projects in these fields. Total obligations employed carryover as well as recoveries of appropriated funds from prior years.

Of total obligations, \$2,588,000 equivalent went for archeology and related disciplines of which \$1,000,000 equivalent was contributed as the third of four equal payments making up the U.S. contribution to the International Campaign to save the monuments at Philae in Egypt: \$603,000 equivalent went for systematic and environmental biology; \$299,000 equivalent went for astrophysics and earth sciences; and, \$226,000 equivalent went for museum programs. In addition, \$181,000 equivalent was transferred to the National Science Foundation to support translations of foreign research in these fields.

Since the inception of the program in fiscal year 1966, the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program has used \$30,545,000 equivalent in appropriated funds in support of over 484 projects. Not included in this project count are 199 research fellowships supported since program inception, 59 of which were supported in fiscal year 1977.

The Smithsonian Special Foreign Currency Program occupies an unusual position among similar U.S. Government programs. It is a national grants program supporting research and related projects initiated, supervised, and published by American scholars. It has thus strengthened the programs of 191 U.S. institutions in 31 states and the District of Columbia.

Though the Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program awards grants to U.S. 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 host countries, most of which are developing nations.

Smithsonian grants in support of systematic and environmental biology research during fiscal year 1977, contributed to natural resources management and disease control through the study of forces that change arable land into desert in southern Tunisia, study of plants that can thrive in saline soils in Egypt, and study of schistosomiasis-carrying snails in Egypt.

Smithsonian grants in cultural history contribute to the understanding of man in the present and the past, and included during fiscal year 1977 projects for the translation of contemporary Arabic literature; study of the effects of resettlement and economic development in an Egyptian Nile Delta village; and, the excavation and examination of the ancient city of Carthage in Tunisia.

Smithsonian support for astrophysics and earth sciences includes three interesting new projects in Egypt for fiscal year 1977: the opening of a satellite tracking station at Helwan Observatory, adding a link to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory's global studies of the earth's motion and magnetism; the study of Nile Delta sediments and the changes brought about by the Aswan Dam; and, a study of desert erosion and sand movement, correlating satellite observations and surface surveys.

Smithsonian support for museum programs in fiscal year 1977 included two projects sponsored by the Museum Committee of the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture: a project to prepare and circulate in India an exhibition on the history of industrial technology in the United States; and, an exchange of curators of U.S. and Indian natural history museums.

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 1977 totalled \$14.9 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$120.5 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1977. 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, and Pakistan.

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 (CCC) is to be reimbursed from Department of Defense appropriations to the extent the housing is occupied.

Public Law 88-174, approved November 7, 1963, provided that until the amount due for foreign currencies used for military housing under title I of Public Law 480 and the French housing (barter) program had been liquidated, the Department of Defense should use its appropriations to reimburse CCC an amount not to exceed \$6 million a year. As of September 30, 1977, CCC had received approximately \$110.7 million of such reimbursements, and an amount of \$29.2 million remained outstanding.

From the beginning of the program through September 30, 1977, 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

The Library of Congress uses Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, precatalog and index current foreign books and periodicals. In fiscal year 1977, a total of over 667,892 pieces was acquired from Egypt, Pakistan,

and Poland for the Library's collections and those of almost 40 other important research U.S. libraries.

Only programs for Egypt, Pakistan, and Poland were funded in fiscal year 1977 under Public Law 480. The Library acquired publications from India, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia, where excess P.L. 480 currencies no longer exist, by the use of other funds. In fiscal year 1977 the Library acquired a total of 667,892 pieces for all participating libraries, bringing the total of pieces acquired since 1962 to 20,903,827.

Library of Congress
Public Law 480 Activities, 1977
Statistical Summary

U.S. Dollar Equivalent

I. Foreign currency funds spent or firmly obligated in fiscal year 1977 -----	\$889,291.40
II. Total amount used or obligated, fiscal year 1962-1977 --	\$22,560,584.34
III. Total amount authorized, fiscal year 1962-1977 -----	\$24,099,300.00

EMERGENCY OR EXTRAORDINARY RELIEF

Some \$50,505 equivalent was donated to Pakistani flood victims for nonfood purposes under section 104(d).

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 1977, \$13.4 million was made available for such purposes.

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 \$5.5 million were made available to support development activities under this authority in fiscal year 1977.

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.

A total of the equivalent of \$27,000 in fiscal year 1977 was allocated under section 104(h) to assist population activities.

Section 104(k) is no longer operational.

TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS

TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS PROGRAM SPONSORS

Program activities allied with title II efforts were implemented by several cooperating sponsors. In 1977 these were U.S. nonprofit voluntary agencies, intergovernmental organizations such as UNICEF and the World Food Program, and recipient governments.

Voluntary agencies with ongoing programs in fiscal year 1977 were Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Services, Inc. (CRS), Church World Service (CWS), Lutheran World Relief (LWR), American Joint Distribution Committee (AJDC), and the Seventh Day Adventist Welfare Service (SAWS).

The voluntary agencies distribute the largest portion of title II commodities. Approximately 70 percent of the title II program is initiated and managed by the voluntary agencies. This food assistance is distributed through child centers, school feeding programs, maternal child health centers, and food for work projects. Voluntary agencies are also involved in response to country emergencies when requested by the host government.

The World Food Program (WFP), another program sponsor, was established in 1963 by the United Nations and Food and Agriculture Organization with strong U.S. encouragement. During its 14 years of operation, 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 perpetual world food crisis.

WFP began with an annual target of \$33 million for its first 3-year trial period. The present target is \$750 million for the 1977-1978 biennium. The program provides food to developing countries for economic and social development projects and for emergencies. Special emphasis is given to projects related to maternal health, pre-school child feeding, and labor intensive and rural development projects, preferably in the least developed countries and countries most severely affected by rising raw material prices.

The United States contributes commodities under title II of Public Law 480, and cash under A.I.D.'s budget for international organizations. For the 1977-1978 biennium, the United States pledged a total of \$188 million—\$155 million for commodities, \$30 million for ocean transportation, and \$3 million in cash for administrative expenses to WFP.

TITLE II—SHIPMENTS—FY 1977

In fiscal year 1977 there were 77 recipient countries of title II donations. Food commodities totaling 2,943,649,000 pounds, reached approximately 55.5 million needy persons at a cost of \$459 million (\$362 million in commodities and \$97 million in freight costs). Emergency relief programs constituted 13 percent of the total volume. Food distributed through the voluntary agencies represented 70 percent, the World Food Program 21 percent, and government-to-government 9 percent. (See Table 18 Title II—Public Law 480—Total commodities shipped by program sponsor, Fiscal Year 1977.)

In December 1975, the Congress established a minimum tonnage requirement of 1.3 million metric tons of food for the title II program. The law also provided that one million tons out of the total of 1.3 million tons must be distributed through the nonprofit voluntary agencies and the World Food Program, unless the President determines that this

amount cannot effectively be used to carry out the purpose of title II. In fiscal year 1977 the minimum tonnage requirement was met. A total of 1.3 million tons of food was shipped, of which 1.2 million tons were distributed through the voluntary agencies and the World Food Program. Legislation enacted during 1977 raised the minimum tonnage from 1.3 to 1.6 million tons, with an increased minimum of 1.3 million tons for voluntary agencies and the World Food Program.

MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES

To provide a tool for management decisions the Food for Peace Management Information System (FFP/MIS), an automated system, has been designed and implemented. This computer oriented system tracks the use of resources from budgeting through distribution and it assists in evaluating the logistical and nutritional components of title II programs. It also provides timely information to A.I.D. officials, the private voluntary organizations, field staffs, Congressional offices, and international organizations such as the World Food Program.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In the developing countries hundreds of millions of people do not get enough food, and even more do not receive nutritionally balanced diets, the results of which are deficiencies which cause severe health problems. Among those who suffer the most from these deficiencies are infants and young children, who are the most valuable resource and investment for the future in a country. These children and their pregnant and nursing mothers constitute the most vulnerable group to debilitating disease, including lack of mental development and early child mortality. Though underdevelopment of a country's natural resources is a primary cause of insufficient nutritious food, a lack of nutritional knowledge, and methods to implement that knowledge once gained, is another important factor. Alleviating chronic hunger with supplemental feeding, nutrition education, and development through food for work projects are goals of title II programs. Some examples of these programs follow.

Honduras

Honduras is one of the poorest countries in Latin America. According to the World Health Organization, more than 70 percent of all children under five suffer from malnutrition. The World Food Council has designated Honduras as a "food priority country" and droughts have exacerbated the food situation.

However, recent developments give cause for hope. The Government of Honduras has established a nutritional planning and analysis unit (SAPLAN) which is mandated to formulate a national nutrition strategy. SAPLAN will initially be involved in the evaluation of current and proposed nutrition intervention, including feeding programs. This includes two ongoing title II voluntary agency programs directed by CARE and CRS. For some time these two programs have had a significant role in working toward host country goals and U.S. Government aid objectives which include expanding public facilities in health, nutrition and education, and focusing these institutions on providing fundamental services for the rural poor.

With the increased involvement by the Government of Honduras through SAPLAN, the title II program will become an integral part of an even more useful and beneficial overall Honduran nutrition plan. Through the collaborative efforts of voluntary agencies, the Government of Honduras, and the U.S. Government, a common bond of purposes and coincidence of objectives will be found that can lead to a successful assistance program for the rural poor.

India

Since the country is so large and the food programs so diverse, one State of India has been selected to illustrate the title II bilateral program. All States have projects similar to the one described below which reflects only about 10 percent of the program.

The Sundarban area of southeastern West Bengal State, although sparsely populated in comparison to the rest of India, remains one of the country's poorest regions. More than 54 percent of the families living in the region are landless, with 85 percent of the remainder owning less than two acres of arable land.

In an effort to increase crop yields and create new opportunities for employment for the people of the area, the Sundarban Development Board (SDB) was established in 1973, and a 10-year development plan was formulated to: (a) use available land more intensely involving as many people as possible; (b) create nonagricultural employment opportunities; and, (c) use natural resources in cottage industries.

Since the State's financial resources are limited, the SDB has been annually implementing abbreviated versions of the Development Plan. In 1974, at the request of the Government of West Bengal, CARE joined in partnership with the SDB and food for work projects in the Sundarban began.

By 1977, CARE, in conjunction with the SDB and the State government, completed over 300 projects utilizing approximately 12,500 tons of wheat supplied through CARE by the Public Law 480 title II program to India. The wheat, valued at Rs. 13,403,000 (\$1.575 million), has been supplied to landless laborers and marginal farmers, who during the 21½-year period, contributed nearly 370,000 workdays in refurbishing embankments, dams, canals, ponds, and building farm to market roads. At the same time, the flow of title II wheat through CARE'S food for work projects in the Sundarban helped stabilize the local grain supply during times of scarcity.

Another example of food aid programs in India is a reforestation project sponsored by the World Food Program. The Government of India has adopted a dynamic program for forestry production to help meet the increased demand for forest products (that is, newsprint, paper packaging material, fuel and firewood). This program, sponsored by the World Food Program, in Maharashtra, involved extensive felling of poor stocks of trees and replacing them with new plantings of higher yielding species. The results of this project are budgetary savings, the creation of new jobs in forestry operations in areas where there was limited wage employment, and expansion of the local wood processing industry thereby also creating new jobs in this sector.

Due to the success of this project the Government of India has requested WFP assistance in the expansion of the project for social and economic development through forestry.

Senegal

The CRS title II program in Senegal is countrywide and operates in the highest population density areas. The greatest project emphasis is placed on maternal child health and pre-school feeding. Eighty-two percent of total program beneficiaries fall into these high priority categories.

Due to the pockets of drought which greatly reduced cereal production in fiscal 1976, Senegal requested an emergency program for distribution by CRS to pre-school children and their mothers in the Fleuve Region. Therefore, through the use of existing storage, transport and administrative capacity, CRS is able to have the maximum impact on the overall population and assure realization of the goals anticipated in the program planning.

There is also a successful limited program of adult feeding which includes small food for work projects with lepers, the blind, and other handicapped adults.

Bolivia

To meet the growing necessity for providing supplementary feeding to pre-school children in the expanding, impoverished urban areas of Bolivia, in fiscal year 1977 CARE initiated a new title II program through its counterpart agency, the National Social Action Council (NSAC). The program will complement NSAC's ongoing welfare program and serve 24,000 children in nine urban areas, the one in La Paz with 13,300 beneficiaries being the largest.

Commodity supplements of U.S. fortified wheat flour, soy-fortified rolled oats, vegetable oil, and high protein blended foods such as corn soy milk and wheat soy blend, will assure each child a wholesome lunch of a fresh bakery bun and a nutritious bowl of soup. The food will be distributed through established mothers' centers on a twice-monthly basis. However, medical services will be available and nutrition controls will be continually maintained through anthropometric measurement. The pre-schoolers will also attend classes in elementary nutrition education at the center while the mothers will attend classes on "mothercraft" and responsible parenthood. Followup will be accomplished through a system of home visits by NSAC staff. All selected children will be from marginal population groups, located in urban and surrounding area centers, whose low income prohibits acquisition of a minimum daily diet. The Bolivian Ministry of Health has determined through a consumer survey that for a family of five, an adequate diet for all members requires 1,656 Bolivian Pesos (B.P.) monthly. Beneficiaries selected will come from families earning less than 900 B.P. monthly.

In keeping with a progressive phaseover plan, increased local participation will be scheduled so that each year the community benefiting will assume a greater share of the food costs and eventually be able to continue the program without CARE assistance.

Egypt

The Government of Egypt has determined that supplemental food assistance should be concentrated in those programs which can be incorporated into the Government's long range development priorities. As an example, the Government has developed and funded a program to provide feeding for over one million rural primary school children annually. Accordingly, title II foods are now being programed through CRS to be used in conjunction with foods made available by the Government of Egypt. In order to develop the long range programing plan, the Egyptian Government, the U.S. voluntary agency, and the U.S.A.I.D. Mission in Egypt have cooperated to develop a 5-year program under which the Government will assume each year a larger share of the responsibility for providing the commodities. Thus, in 1982, it is projected that the program will be carried out entirely with Egyptian resources and foods.

Under the provisions of Public Law 480, title II, section 204, CRS has been granted U.S.-owned Egyptian currency (LE 218,975 having a dollar equivalent of approximately \$311,542) to assist the Government of Egypt to improve the effectiveness of health services and title II food distributions by developing a nonformal nutrition/health education program in health centers. The program was initiated to demonstrate the appropriate preparation and utilization of title II foods in conjunction with local foods, and to promote improved nutrition and health practices in poor families who use the Egyptian Health Service.

This educational program is being developed in 150 governmental health centers, mainly in rural areas and includes the development of teaching materials and training Egyptian personnel needed to expand the program into approximately 2,400 health centers throughout Egypt.

Chad

The food supply in Chad is often insufficient, particularly during the period of "soudure" (the hungry season before harvest time). To alleviate hunger, malnutrition and disease among the affected population groups, and improve the living standards of the rural majority, the Government of Chad has asked CARE to organize a series of food for work projects. Whenever possible, these food for work projects are directly related to the achievement of self-sufficiency in food through greater agricultural production.

Following the recent Sahelian drought, CARE initiated an unusual and quite successful food for work project planting *Acacia Albida* trees in the affected areas. This is a nitrogen-fixing tree that survives well in arid areas. Animals gather under it and thus fertilize the soil, and during the rainy season the leaves fall off and produce more fertilizer. With this deep rooted tree, which also serves as a windbreak, the near sterile soil is being revitalized by the nutrients deposited in the soil.

The farmers planting these trees in the CARE food for work project receive title II commodities as payment for planting and maintaining the trees at a time of year when the farmer would ordinarily be conserving his energy for the harvest season because of lack of food.

Over 60,000 trees have been planted with about an 85 percent survival rate. As a result of these plantings a 30 percent increase in crops grown under these trees is anticipated.

CARE also has initiated additional projects related to increases in food production such as seed multiplication, pilot gardens, construction of irrigation canals, provision of basic farm tools, and insect removal by hand.

Other small food for work projects include those that are indirectly related to food production such as the construction or improvement of farm-to-market roads, the improvement of village market areas, the construction of food storage and drying areas, and the planting of windbreaks.

Some projects are aimed toward enhancing the environment in which the farmer must work. Among these are health improvement, the establishment of adult education classes, the construction of schools, home improvement, latrine construction, and the removal of stagnant waters.

EMERGENCY FEEDING

Every year, thousands of lives are lost in earthquakes, droughts, floods, civil strife, and other natural or manmade disasters throughout the world. Since these emergencies occur with little or no forewarning, the resultant food shortages are often severe. Title II foods provided nourishment for approximately 5.5 million recipients who were affected by these disasters in 21 countries during fiscal year 1977. More than 157,000 metric tons of emergency food aid were distributed to these needy victims at an estimated cost of \$33.4 million, which represents 12 percent of the total donation program.

Emergency programs are administered by all of the cooperating sponsors (that is, host governments, voluntary agencies, and World Food Program). When the voluntary agencies are on the scene, they can and many times do, begin immediate distribution of food from stocks on hand to relieve victims of disaster. Such was the case in Haiti, where severe drought devastated crops bringing about a critical need for food supplies. CARE, CRS, and CWS afforded some relief with supplies of commodities already on hand, as well as direct deliveries. Nearly 300,000 persons benefited through the combined efforts of these voluntary agencies.

Extreme drought conditions in the south and central areas of Tunisia during 1976 and 1977 resulted in serious cereal crop losses including virtually all of the area's 1977 crop. These conditions seriously affected more than 56,000 small farmers who cultivated an average of 27 acres

under semiarid conditions. To provide supplemental foods needed for subsistence CARE and CRS collaborated with the Tunisian Government and the U.S.A.I.D. Mission in Tunisia to provide 15,000 tons of title II wheat as emergency food aid. Initial distributions were made in the form of relief grants directly to the affected families who, in turn, used the wheat to make indigenous food products.

The World Food Program has also responded to global disasters by supplying various title II commodities. In Ecuador, for example, 20,000 earthquake victims were assisted with 1.5 million pounds of U.S. donated commodities. Further, one-half million persons forced to flee their homes as a result of civil strife were assisted through WFP projects operating in Angola and Mozambique.

By far the greatest amount of disaster assistance was provided to several African countries to alleviate human suffering brought on by severe drought conditions in the Sahel region. The majority of this aid was channeled directly to the governments of the affected countries.

There has been a general food shortage throughout Togo and famine conditions exist in the areas of Dapango, Mongo, Kante, and Tabligbo. These regions suffered from two consecutive bad harvests resulting from insufficient rainfall. There were virtually no remaining on-farm stocks of grain and the price of grain had tripled compared to the previous year's price. Approximately 90 percent of the population of these areas required immediate food assistance for three months. Title II commodities were made immediately available to the Government of Togo for drought emergency relief.

In December 1976, the Government of Rwanda issued an appeal for international assistance to meet an emergency food shortage affecting approximately one-half million people. Without outside assistance, the areas affected by the severe drought would probably have consumed the seed stock reserve for the planting season thus causing a larger crisis because of diminished harvest. In addition to the 2,500 metric tons of sorghum provided under title II, A.I.D. Washington allotted \$48,000 to provide assistance with logistics, transportation, and food storage.

SECTION 206

In December 1975, the Congress amended Public Law 480 to authorize section 206 programs. Under the revised legislation, section 206 permitted the sale of title II food by recipient governments for special development purposes other than to meet famine or other urgent or extraordinary relief requirements. The authority to authorize sales of donated food was used in selected cases to generate foreign currencies for agricultural, rural development, and nutrition programs. However, in fiscal year 1977, the law was again amended to limit the utilization of funds generated by section 206 sales in support of P.L. 480 feeding activities.

Section 206 does not apply to Voluntary Agency or World Food Program activities.

In fiscal year 1977 there were two section 206 programs.

Cape Verde

Corn (10,000 metric tons) and rice (1,500 metric tons) were contributed by the United States Government to the Republic of Cape Verde to assist in alleviating the shortage of food caused by prolonged drought and, through sales of the commodities, to generate local currency to be used for agreed development purposes in agriculture, rural development, and nutrition. Beneficiaries were 80 percent of the population of Cape Verde who are both poor and dependent on agriculture for a living. Priority was given to water exploration and irrigation activities benefiting the poorest rural groups.

Philippines

To help the Government of the Philippines continue to expand some of its basic activities in nutrition, rural development, and agriculture, which directly improve the lives of the lowest income Filipinos, the U.S. Government, through title II made 10,000 tons of nonfat dry milk available to the Government of the Philippines. This milk was sold and the peso proceeds were deposited in a special account for financing basic social and economic development activities. Another objective of the program was to stimulate local milk consumption and make it widely available to low income persons as a nutritional supplement.

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 1 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:

	<i>Metric tons</i>
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

Of the 1.9 million ton July/June 1977 U.S. obligation, 49 percent was met through shipments under title I and 51 percent under title II.

Since the inception of the Food Aid Convention in 1968, about 40 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

APPENDIX
STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Table 2. Cumulative total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside Public Law 480, fiscal year 1977.

Table 3. Total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1977.

Table 4. Quantity by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1977.

Table 5. Value by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1977.

Table 6. Gross cost of financing Public Law 480 programs, by fiscal year through September 30, 1977.

Table 7. Cumulative quantities of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1977.

Table 8. Cumulative value of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1977.

Table 9. Title I: Cumulative quantities of commodities programed by country and commodity groups, July 1, 1954—September 30, 1977.

Table 10. Title I: Cumulative value of commodities programed, by country and commodity group, July 1, 1954—September 30, 1977.

Table 11. Title I: Commodity quantities programed under agreements signed in fiscal year 1977, by country and commodity group.

Table 12. Commodity values programed under agreements signed in fiscal year 1977, by country and commodity group.

Table 13. Status of foreign currencies under title I local currency sales agreements, by country, as of September 30, 1977.

Table 14. Status of foreign currencies under title I local currency sales agreements, by specified uses, as of September 30, 1977.

Table 15. Title II: Commodity value of shipments, by type of program, fiscal year 1977.

Table 16. Title II: Commodity quantities of shipments, by type of program, fiscal year 1977.

Table 17. Title II: Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1977.

Table 18. Title II: Commodity quantities shipped, by country, sponsor, and commodity, fiscal year 1977.

Table 19: Title II: Cumulative amounts shipped, by country and type of program, July 1, 1954—September 30, 1977.

Table 1--Value of U.S. farm products shipped under Public Law 480 compared with total exports of U.S. farm products, July 1954 through September 30, 1977¹

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal years	Public Law 480						Total agricultural exports				Public Law 480 as percent of total
	Sales for currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Government and World Food Programs	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) ³	Total Government programs	Commercial sales ⁴	Total agricultural exports	
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	5
1976.....		650	65	192		907	216	1,123	21,024	22,147	4
1977 (October-September).....		760	92	250		1,102	419	1,521	22,492	24,013	5
July-September 1976.....		316	18	51		385	138	523	4,832	5,355	7
1955 through July-Sept.											
1977.....	12,292	6,672	2,189	3,765	1,732	26,650	3,425	30,075	176,447	206,522	13

¹Export market value. Prior fiscal years 1955-76 ends June 30, new fiscal year ends September 30.

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

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

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

⁵Less 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, July 1954 through September 30, 1977^{1*}

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual Security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Gov't to Gov't and World Food Programs	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	6,673.8	2,188.3	3,759.6	1,732.1	26,644.9	3,425.0	30,069.9	176,190.5	206,260.4
Greenland.....					(4)	(4)		(4)	.1	.1
Canada.....					3.3	3.3		3.3	16,359.6	16,362.9
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....					.1	.1		.1	1.0	1.1
Mexico.....	24.6		1.6	32.3	19.7	78.2		78.2	4,219.9	4,298.1
Central America.....		8.8	16.1	119.6	7.7	152.2	10.4	162.6	1,716.5	1,879.1
Guatemala.....		1.0	2.2	41.1	4.4	48.7	8.8	57.5	330.8	388.3
Belize.....			.2	2.3	.1	2.6		2.6	57.7	60.3
El Salvador.....		.6	3.6	22.0	.8	27.0	.7	27.7	262.4	290.1
Honduras.....		7.2	3.1	16.8	.3	27.4	.4	27.8	173.1	200.9
Nicaragua.....		3.5	3.5	11.2	.7	15.4	.1	15.5	168.7	184.2
Costa Rica.....			3.5	11.6	1.0	16.1	.4	16.5	235.2	251.7
Panama.....				14.6	.2	14.8		14.8	459.3	474.1
Canal Zone.....					.2	.2		.2	29.3	29.5
Caribbean.....		82.9	19.5	145.4	15.5	263.3	39.2	302.5	4,061.9	4,364.4
Bermuda.....					.1	.1		.1	196.2	196.3
Bahamas.....				.2	(4)	.2		.2	462.6	462.8
Cuba.....				5.1	5.5	10.6		10.6	839.0	849.6
Jamaica.....		5.5	8.0	13.5	2.0	29.0	.1	29.1	677.4	706.5
Turks and Caicos Islands.....									.8	.8
Cayman Islands.....									7.7	7.7
Haiti.....		18.2	6.5	34.0	6.4	65.1	.1	65.2	246.6	311.8
Dominican Republic.....		59.2	4.5	86.0	1.3	151.0	33.1	184.1	652.0	836.1
Leeward-Windward Islands.....			(4)	4.5	.1	4.6		4.6	96.0	100.6
Barbados.....			.4		(4)	.4		.4	82.9	83.3
Trinidad-Tobago.....			.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	402.8	409.9
Netherlands Antilles.....					(4)	(4)		(4)	354.8	354.8
French West Indies.....				1.1		1.1		1.1	43.1	44.2
South America.....	778.6	442.3	183.0	534.7	127.7	2,066.3	52.3	2,118.6	8,010.1	10,128.7
Colombia.....	60.2	49.9	22.0	128.7	15.4	276.2	7.3	283.5	833.6	1,117.1
Venezuela.....			1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7		21.7	2,840.9	2,862.6
Guyana.....		.8	1.8	1.2	(4)	3.8	(4)	3.8	134.3	138.1
Surinam.....			.4	.7	(4)	1.1		1.1	110.8	111.9
French Guiana.....				.1		.1		.1	3.1	3.2

Table 2 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, July 1954 through September 30, 1977^{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 local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Gov't to gov't and World Food Programs	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Ecuador.....	10.8	19.8	2.4	30.4	.4	63.8	.1	63.9	391.3	455.2
Peru.....	38.3	1.8	36.8	46.2	33.0	156.1	.1	156.2	1,084.4	1,240.6
Bolivia.....	34.0	39.0	15.8	35.3	7.9	132.0	28.3	160.3	96.3	256.6
Chile.....	81.8	157.3	11.0	120.2	4.4	374.7	11.8	386.5	621.2	1,007.7
Brazil.....	474.2	132.4	89.2	137.1	63.4	896.3	2.6	898.9	1,606.9	2,505.8
Paraguay.....	14.8	10.5	1.3	10.3	(4)	36.9	.1	37.0	5.8	42.8
Uruguay.....	34.6	30.8	1.0	5.9	1.4	73.7	.....	73.7	70.6	144.3
Argentina.....	29.9	.....	.....	.....	(4)	29.9	2.0	31.9	210.9	242.8
Other South America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(4)	(4)
Europe.....	1,984.0	453.0	131.5	693.7	1,067.9	4,330.1	1,056.4	5,386.5	80,636.6	86,023.1
Iceland ⁵	15.9	9.4	.....	.....	(4)	25.3	1.5	26.8	50.7	77.5
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.5	.....	14.5	1,296.9	1,311.4
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.0	1.8	30.8	1,173.4	1,204.2
Finland ⁵	41.2	.....	.....	1.4	7.8	50.4	1.8	52.2	360.1	412.3
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	10.7	10.8	3.5	14.3	1,885.0	1,899.3
United Kingdom ⁵	48.1	.....	.....	.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	10,641.8	11,172.7
Ireland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.3	.....	43.3	517.2	560.5
Netherlands ⁵.....	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	143.3	11.6	155.1	15,169.0	15,324.1
Belgium-Luxembourg ⁵.....	.....	.....	.....	.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	4,184.4	4,306.6
France ⁵	35.6	.....	.....	5.3	63.4	104.3	244.1	348.4	4,154.9	4,503.3
Federal Republic of Germany ⁵	1.2	.....	2.4	63.7	147.6	214.9	136.0	350.9	14,638.8	14,989.7
German Democratic Republic.....	.....	.....	.5	.....	.....	.5	.....	.5	308.4	308.9
Austria.....	39.5	.....	12.6	15.8	59.0	126.9	14.0	140.9	255.4	396.3
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....	1.3	.....	1.3	473.4	474.7
Hungary.....	.....	.....	8.5	.....	.....	8.5	.....	8.5	255.9	264.4
Switzerland ^{5 6}.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.3	.....	3.3	2,012.8	2,016.1
Estonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Latvia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.5	15.5
Lithuania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland.....	498.2	.....	.....	60.3	9.1	567.6	.....	567.6	2,193.5	2,761.1
USSR.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,367.5	5,367.5
Azores.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.3	.....	.3	11.4	11.7
Spain ⁶	467.0	7.1	3.2	113.3	31.6	622.2	189.5	811.7	4,804.9	5,616.6
Portugal.....	6.3	135.4	.....	39.2	9.2	190.1	2.4	192.5	1,386.1	1,578.6
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.6	1.6
Malta-Gozo ⁷.....	.....	.....	.8	2.6	.....	3.4	.....	3.4	34.3	37.7
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	6,977.8	7,493.2
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	775.6	1,875.6
Albania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.1	2.1
Greece.....	118.8	25.2	1.4	86.9	12.7	245.0	82.3	327.3	870.1	1,197.4
Romania.....	.....	.....	8.3	.....	.....	8.3	.....	8.3	700.0	708.3
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96.5	96.5

Table 2 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, July 1954 through September 30, 1977¹--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Mutual Security (AID) programs	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Gov't to gov't and World Food Programs	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Asia.....	8,418.8	4,798.8	953.8	1,637.4	413.8	16,222.6	2,016.2	18,238.8	51,744.3	69,983.1
Turkey.....	465.4	84.7	27.3	78.4	17.6	673.4	52.3	725.7	258.9	984.6
Cyprus ⁷	1.9		4.7	.4		7.0		7.0	65.3	72.3
Syria.....	32.6	49.0	18.8	2.4	7.3	110.1		110.1	104.7	214.8
Lebanon ⁵		18.8	15.9	5.3	4.5	44.5		44.5	370.2	414.7
Iraq.....		12.5	2.2	4.1	2.8	21.6		21.6	384.0	405.6
Iran.....	53.3	62.1	13.9	16.6	.7	146.6	2.2	148.8	1,920.0	2,068.8
Israel.....	313.4	318.5	.5	24.0	47.1	703.5	799.9	1,503.4	1,081.8	2,585.2
Jordan.....	5.9	44.5	40.6	19.0	1.7	111.7		111.7	136.6	248.3
Gaza Strip.....				17.2		17.2		17.2	9-16.7	.5
Kuwait.....					.1	.1		.1	131.2	131.3
Saudi Arabia.....					.8	.8		.8	868.5	869.3
Qatar ¹⁰									4.8	4.8
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.....			6.2	.2	(4)	6.4		6.4	15.1	21.5
United Arab Emirates ¹⁰									42.0	42.0
Yemen (Sana) ¹⁰			2.6	7.5		10.1		10.1	21.8	31.9
Yemen (Aden).....			.1	.5	.1	.7		.7	28.6	29.3
Oman.....									5.6	5.6
Bahrain.....					(4)	(4)		(4)	38.0	38.0
Afghanistan.....	1.0	22.8	55.4	1.7		80.9	.5	81.4	9-15.2	66.2
India.....	3,870.5	625.3	150.1	814.4	74.6	5,534.9	122.2	5,657.1	2,313.4	7,970.5
Pakistan ⁵	1,237.3	514.8	93.0	42.4	.1	1,887.6	68.6	1,956.2	518.5	2,474.7
Nepal.....			8.4	(4)		8.4		8.4	9-2.5	5.9
Bangladesh ¹¹		443.7	59.0	9.8		512.5	47.0	559.5	335.8	895.3
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	29.6	149.5	11.1	52.5	1.3	244.0	2.3	246.3	41.6	287.9
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	766.5	793.4
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
Federation 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	104.5	106.1
Singapore ^{5, 13}.....			.2	1.9	.1	2.2		2.2	363.6	365.8
Indonesia ⁵	274.3	844.6	49.4	41.3	1.7	1,211.3	26.1	1,237.4	458.2	1,695.6
Brunei.....									.4	.4
Philippines.....	50.5	97.4	29.1	143.7	15.8	336.5	106.2	442.7	1,642.9	2,085.6
Macao.....				3.9		3.9		3.9	(4)	3.9
Southern Asia, n.e.c.....			.1	.2		.3		.3	.8	1.1
Portuguese Asia.....				.4	.1	.5		.5	.7	1.2
Peoples Republic of China.....									1,369.7	1,369.7
Mongolia.....										
North Korea.....										
Korea, Republic of.....	750.3	740.2	181.7	127.9	6.2	1,806.3	339.9	2,146.2	4,173.8	6,320.0
Hong Kong ²			1.6	29.6	14.8	46.0		46.0	1,692.1	1,738.1

Table 2 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, July 1954 through September 30, 1977^{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 local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Gov't to gov't and World Food Programs	Donations voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Republic of China ⁵	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.4	16.1	394.9	267.4	662.3	3,321.2	3,983.5
Japan ⁵	135.0		22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	28,752.3	29,145.1
Nasei 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	1,422.7	1,433.2
Australia					8.4	8.4		8.4	1,004.9	1,013.3
Papua New Guinea								5.6		5.6
New Zealand					.3	.3		.3	253.0	253.3
Western Samoa									2.4	2.4
British Pacific Islands			.2	1.4		1.6		1.6	9.7	11.3
French Pacific Islands									70.1	70.1
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands									70.9	70.9
Other Pacific Islands, n.e.c.			.2			.2		.2	6.1	6.3
Africa	1,085.4	887.8	609.9	595.4	67.7	3,246.2	248.2	3,494.4	6,028.5	9,522.9
Morocco	66.5	107.9	89.5	157.0	4.0	424.9	72.5	497.4	470.0	967.4
Algeria		11.3	55.6	59.0	1.8	127.7	(4)	127.7	880.7	1,008.4
Tunisia	88.8	88.8	115.0	31.2	1.4	325.2	9.3	334.5	152.4	486.9
Libya			13.2	5.3	(4)	18.5	.3	18.8	105.5	124.3
Egypt	757.7	478.6	20.1	137.4	12.3	1,406.1	143.3	1,549.4	1,544.1	3,093.5
Sudan	24.0	9.7	11.4	3.6	.2	48.9	(4)	48.9	116.9	165.8
Canary Islands		1.3		(4)	14.0	15.3		15.3	181.1	196.4
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.									6.7	6.7
Equatorial Guinea ¹⁵									(4)	(4)
Mauritania ¹⁶			14.7	.7		15.4		15.4	9-5.9	9.5
Cameroon		2.0		1.9	.1	4.0	(4)	4.0	33.9	37.9
French Equatorial Africa			(4)	.1		.1		.1	.6	.7
Senegal			12.7	15.2		27.9	(4)	27.9	59.2	87.1
Mali ¹⁷			20.9	.2		21.1		21.1	9-.1	21.0
Guinea ¹⁶		13.3	43.5	4.4	.1	61.3	.9	62.2	9.6	71.8
Sierra Leone ¹⁸			3.8	.9	14.4	19.1		19.1	41.4	60.5
Ivory Coast ¹⁶		1.6	5.1	4.2	.2	11.1	(4)	11.1	30.9	42.0
Ghana		34.2	29.8	6.0	23.1	4.7	97.8	3.6	101.4	307.4
The Gambia ¹⁸			3.3	1.9		5.2		5.2	1.4	6.6
Niger ¹⁷			25.5			25.5		25.5	11.2	36.7
Togo ¹⁶			4.3	5.5		9.8	(4)	9.8	11.6	21.4
Nigeria			26.6	13.7	3.0	43.3	.2	43.5	733.1	776.6
Central African Empire ²⁰			1.2	.1		1.3		1.3		1.3
Gabon ²⁰			.4	(4)		.4		.4	1.9	2.3
Chad ²¹			9.1	.9		10.0		10.0	9-2.5	7.5
St. Helena ¹⁷ (Western Africa)		20.0	15.0	8.3	2.4	45.7	7.0	52.7	9.8	62.5
British West Africa				1.6	.1	1.7		1.7	5.1	6.8

Table 2 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, July 1954 through September 30, 1977^{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 local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Gov't to gov't and World Food Programs	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All
Madeira Islands.....					.2	.2		.2	11.4	11.6
Upper Volta ¹⁷			12.1	11.9		24.0		24.0	9-2.7	21.3
Benin ¹⁷ (Dahomey).....			1.4	.6		2.0		2.0	18.9	20.9
Angola.....					(4)	(4)		(4)	72.9	72.9
Congo (Brazzaville) ²¹			3.6			3.6		3.6	1.1	4.7
Western Africa, n.e.c.....			1.5		.1	1.6	.5	2.1	16.7	18.8
Liberia.....		4.3	1.7	4.1	.3	10.4	(4)	10.4	183.5	193.9
Zaire.....	78.5	55.0	10.0	19.6	3.2	166.3	2.2	168.5	148.1	316.6
Burundi ²²			1.6	1.9		3.5		3.5	1.5	5.0
Burundi and Rwanda ²²			1.9	2.6		4.5		4.5	9-.5	4.0
Rwanda ²²			1.1	3.9		5.0		5.0	9-.2	4.8
Somalia.....		.5	8.0	.7		9.2		9.2	11.8	21.0
Ethiopia.....	.8	9.5	25.0	6.2	.4	41.9	2.4	44.3	17.5	61.8
Afars-Issas.....				.4	.2	.6		.6	9.1	9.7
Uganda ²³			1.4	.2		1.6	.2	1.8	8.6	10.4
Kenya ²³		11.8	2.7	10.5		25.0		25.0	37.3	62.3
Seychelles.....				.8		.8		.8		.8
British Indian Ocean Territory.....										
Tanzania.....		20.0	26.4	27.3		73.7		73.7	67.5	141.2
Mauritius.....			8.8	.4	(4)	9.2		9.2	15.0	24.2
British East Africa ²³			9.2	2.6		11.8	3.7	15.5	8.0	23.5
Mozambique.....			4.4		4.6	9.0		9.0	19.0	28.0
Malagasy Republic.....			.5	5.7		6.2		6.2	19.8	26.0
French Indian Ocean Areas ²⁴									6.2	6.2
Republic of South Africa.....			3.9	.7	13.3	17.9		17.9	721.2	739.1
Southwest Africa (Namibia).....									(4)	(4)
Botswana ²⁵			8.9			8.9		8.9	9-1.9	7.0
Zambia ²⁶		4.6	.7			5.3		5.3	16.0	21.3
Swaziland ²⁵			1.5			1.5		1.5	9-.8	.7
Rhodesia ²⁶									1.9	1.9
Malawi ²⁶			1.3	.5		1.8		1.8	2.9	4.7
Southern Africa, n.e.c. ²⁵			7.1	3.1		10.2		10.2	9-2.6	7.6
Lesotho ²⁵			8.3	9.5		17.8		17.8	9-1.8	16.0
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....				(4)	.5	.5		.5	16.3	6.8
French West Africa.....			.9	.8	.9	2.6	(4)	2.6	6.6	19.2
Unidentified Africa.....		2.3				2.3	2.1	4.4	9-4.4	
Destination Unknown.....			266.7			266.7	1.8	268.5	2,766.8	3,035.3

Table 2 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports, July 1954 through September 30, 1977^{1*}--Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480						Total	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	through Gov't to-gov't and World Food Programs	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²		(AID) programs	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs	All

*Prior fiscal years 1955-76 end June 30, new fiscal year ends September 30.

¹Estimated export market value.

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

³Nonagricultural commodities added not distributed by country.

⁴Less than \$50,000.

⁵Under foreign 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.

⁶Wheat 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 foreign currency exports to Switzerland and is not included in the value shown for Spain.

⁷Malta, Gozo, Cyprus through 1955-62.

⁸Included in Italy 1966-74.

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

¹⁰Included in Arabia Pen. States, n.e.c., 1955-72.

¹¹Included in Pakistan, 1955-72.

¹²Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 1955-58, separately classified 1959-74.

¹³British Malaya 1955-58, Federation of Malaya 1964-66.

¹⁴Included in Japan beginning 1973.

¹⁵Spanish Africa, n.e.c. 1955-71.

¹⁶French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-64.

¹⁷French West Africa 1955-60, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1961-71.

¹⁸British West Africa 1955-64.

¹⁹British West Africa 1955-66.

²⁰Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64.

²¹Western Equatorial Africa 1955-64, Western Africa, n.e.c. 1965-71.

²²Zaire 1955-64, Burundi-Rwanda 1965-71.

²³British East Africa 1955-64.

²⁴Included in Malagasy Republic 1955-71.

²⁵Republic of South Africa 1955-67, Southern Africa, n.e.c. 1968-71.

²⁶Rhodesia-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 1977*

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) programs ³	Total agricultural exports		All
	Long-term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government-to-Government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²	Under specified Government programs			Outside specified Government programs ⁴		
World ⁵	759,766	92,141	249,987	1,101,894	419,259	1,521,153	22,492,240	24,013,393	
Greenland.....									
Canada.....							1,586,300	1,586,300	
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....							91	91	
Mexico.....							608,397	608,397	
Central America.....		2,353	13,208	15,561		15,561	193,814	209,375	
Guatemala.....		101	4,389	4,490		4,490	37,088	41,578	
Belize.....							5,985	5,985	
El Salvador.....		1,037	1,369	2,406		2,406	39,642	42,048	
Honduras.....		611	2,105	2,716		2,716	21,138	23,854	
Nicaragua.....		289		289		289	22,133	22,422	
Costa Rica.....		315	3,461	3,776		3,776	23,869	27,645	
Panama.....			1,884	1,884		1,884	43,959	45,843	
Canal Zone.....									
Caribbean.....	13,934	1,062	16,757	31,753		31,753	398,923	430,676	
Bermuda.....							23,427	23,427	
Bahamas.....							46,199	46,199	
Cuba.....									
Jamaica.....	2,867	4		2,871		2,871	77,667	80,538	
Turks and Caicos Islands.....							500	500	
Cayman Islands.....							4,704	4,704	
Haiti.....	11,067	909	7,517	19,493		19,493	30,018	49,511	
Dominican Republic.....			9,240	9,240		9,240	92,668	101,908	
Leeward-Windward Islands.....							17,375	17,375	

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1977*--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) programs ³	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government to Government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²	Under specified Government programs			Outside specified Government programs ⁴	All	
Barbados.....		149			149		149	11,877	12,026
Trinidad-Tobago.....								42,122	42,122
Netherlands Antilles.....								45,729	45,729
French West Indies.....								6,637	6,637
South America.....		5,591	29,650		35,241		35,241	846,191	881,432
Colombia.....		1,037	3,764		4,801		4,801	119,846	124,647
Venezuela.....								305,206	305,206
Guyana.....		7			7		7	13,860	13,867
Surinam.....								15,700	15,700
French Guiana.....								244	244
Ecuador.....		406	664		1,070		1,070	72,135	73,205
Peru.....		1,954	2,744		4,698		4,698	121,709	126,407
Bolivia.....		987	5,365		6,352		6,352	13,398	19,750
Chile.....			17,113		17,113		17,113	77,797	94,910
Brazil.....		1,017			1,017		1,017	86,177	87,194
Paraguay.....		183			183		183	564	747
Uruguay.....								9,349	9,349
Argentina.....								10,206	10,206
Other South America.....									
Europe.....	61,354	413			61,767		61,767	10,396,419	10,458,186
Iceland.....								5,299	5,299
Sweden.....								101,041	101,041
Norway.....								120,004	120,004
Finland.....								33,762	33,762
Denmark.....								192,155	192,155
United Kingdom.....								913,066	913,066

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1977*--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs ³	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government to Government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²	Total Public Law 480		Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁴	All
Ireland.....							36,020	36,020
Netherlands.....							2,178,807	2,178,807
Belgium-Luxembourg.....							535,715	535,715
France.....							473,779	473,779
Federal Rep. of Germany.....							1,933,032	1,933,032
German Democratic Republic.....							35,154	35,154
Austria.....							17,768	17,768
Czechoslovakia.....							88,136	88,136
Hungary.....							26,019	26,019
Switzerland.....							241,110	241,110
Estonia.....								
Latvia.....								
Lithuania.....								
Poland.....							311,770	311,770
USSR.....							1,063,418	1,063,418
Azores.....							2,009	2,009
Spain.....							594,962	594,962
Portugal.....	61,354			61,354		61,354	312,397	373,751
Gibraltar.....							98	98
Malta-Goza.....							9,977	9,977
Italy.....							836,184	836,184
Yugoslavia.....							52,896	52,896
Albania.....							270	270
Greece.....							160,064	160,064
Romania.....		413		413		413	117,545	117,958
Bulgaria.....							3,962	3,962
Asia.....	432,576	39,937	136,245	608,758	329,369	938,127	7,084,479	8,022,606
Turkey.....		188		188		188	3,478	3,666
Cyprus.....							12,977	12,977
Syria.....	15,989	3,728		19,717		19,717	3,185	22,902

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1977*--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) programs ³	Total agricultural exports		
	Long- term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government- to- Government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²				Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁴	All
Lebanon.....	6,311	265	3,156	9,732		9,732	10,225	19,957	
Iraq.....							61,648	61,648	
Iran.....							452,929	452,929	
Israel.....	11,192		1,386	12,578	329,369	341,947	6-28,753	313,194	
Jordan.....	9,489	1,364	275	11,128		11,128	13,646	24,774	
Gaza Strip.....			1,516	1,516		1,516	6-1,424	92	
Kuwait.....							13,908	13,908	
Saudi Arabia.....							145,732	145,732	
Qatar.....							1,684	1,684	
United Arab Emirates.....							12,413	12,413	
Yemen (Sana).....		170	358	528		528	3,891	4,419	
Yemen (Aden).....							147	147	
Oman.....							1,986	1,986	
Bahrain.....							4,689	4,689	
Afghanistan.....		656		656		656	162	818	
India.....	41,789	6,523	92,538	140,850		140,850	274,285	415,135	
Pakistan.....	51,359		256	51,615		51,615	64,522	116,137	
Nepal.....		847		847		847	463	1,310	
Bangladesh.....	49,488	7,185	9,824	66,497		66,497	41,742	108,239	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	36,281	251	3,403	39,935		39,935	1,595	41,530	
Burma.....							27	27	
Thailand.....							123,398	123,398	
North Vietnam.....									
South Vietnam.....									
Laos.....							9	9	
Cambodia.....									
Malaysia.....							49,494	49,494	
Singapore.....		42		42		42	65,064	65,106	
Indonesia.....	125,411	3,736	2,687	131,834		131,834	107,111	238,945	
Brunei.....							189	189	
Philippines.....	13,171	14,851	20,846	48,868		48,868	131,392	180,260	
Macao.....							12	12	
Southern Asia, n.e.c.....		131		131		131	85	216	
Peoples Republic of China.....							1,152	1,152	

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1977*--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutual Security (AID) programs ³	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government to- and World Food Programs 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.....	72,096			72,096		72,096	846,926	919,022
Hong Kong.....							278,734	278,734
Republic of China.....							612,290	612,290
Japan.....							3,773,466	3,773,466
Australia and Oceania.....							145,764	145,764
Australia.....							93,520	93,520
Papua New Guinea.....							321	321
New Zealand.....							28,891	28,891
Western Samoa.....							633	633
British Pacific Islands.....							38	38
French Pacific Islands.....							10,176	10,176
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.....							10,300	10,300
Other Pacific Is., n.e.c.....							1,885	1,885
Africa.....	251,902	42,786	54,127	348,815	89,890	438,705	908,638	1,347,343
Morocco.....	9,593		15,116	24,709		24,709	45,422	70,131
Algeria.....		5,295		5,295		5,295	100,528	105,823
Tunisia.....	8,652	508	4,319	13,479		13,479	16,286	29,765
Libya.....							12,736	12,736
Egypt.....	198,925	4,807	6,642	210,374	89,890	300,264	263,200	563,464
Sudan.....	4,764	1,499	289	6,552		6,552	7,996	14,548
Canary Islands.....							30,739	30,739
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.....								
Equatorial Guinea.....								
Mauritania.....		1,015	357	1,372		1,372	398	1,770

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1977*--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) programs ³	Total agricultural exports		
	Long- term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government- to- Government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²				Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁴	All
Cameroon.....		4	633	637		637	7,297	7,934	
Senegal.....		245	2,598	2,843		2,843	9,437	12,280	
Mali.....		34		34		34	6-6	28	
Guinea.....	3,041	141		3,182		3,182	2,254	5,436	
Sierra Leone.....	1,294	90	974	2,358		2,358	3,391	5,749	
Ivory Coast.....		60		60		60	13,456	13,516	
Ghana.....		1,607	3,840	5,447		5,447	30,810	36,257	
Gambia.....		421	165	586		586	1,295	1,881	
Niger.....		191		191		191	1,058	1,249	
Togo.....		1,399	797	2,196		2,196	5,504	7,700	
Nigeria.....							221,673	221,673	
Central African Empire.....		47		47		47	6	53	
Gabon.....							242	242	
Chad.....		3,535	602	4,137		4,137	6-849	3,288	
St. Helena.....									
Madeira Islands.....							1,864	1,864	
Upper Volta.....		1,895	5,628	7,523		7,523	6-1,990	5,533	
Benin (Dahomey).....		359	200	559		559	4,549	5,108	
Angola.....							15,457	15,457	
Western Africa, n.e.c.....		2,965		2,965		2,965	794	3,759	
Congo (Brazzaville).....		715		715		715	113	828	
Liberia.....		32		32		32	21,281	21,313	
Zaire.....	13,457			13,457		13,457	17,622	31,079	
Burundi.....		348	639	987		987	1,160	2,147	
Rwanda.....		401	783	1,184		1,184	142	1,326	
Somalia.....		564		564		564	38	602	
Ethiopia.....		2,082	2,291	4,373		4,373	299	4,672	
Afars-Issas.....							1,528	1,528	
Uganda.....							1,927	1,927	
Kenya.....			1,385	1,385		1,385	4,842	6,227	
Seychelles.....			115	115		115	6-11	104	
British Indian Ocean Terr.....									
Tanzania.....	7,594	4,791	3,202	15,587		15,587	2,075	17,662	
Mauritius.....		123		123		123	1,755	1,878	

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1977*--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Total Public Law 480	Total agricultural exports		
	Long-term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government to Government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²	Total Public Law 480		Mutual Security (AID) programs ³	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁴	All
Mozambique.....		3,558		3,558		3,558	2,826	6,384
Malagasy Republic.....		32	843	875		875	1,493	2,368
French Indian Ocean Areas.....							12	12
Republic of South Africa.....							58,560	58,560
Southwest Africa (Namibia).....							20	20
Botswana.....		2,092		2,092		2,092	6-410	1,682
Zambia.....	4,582	131		4,713		4,713	701	5,414
Swaziland.....		104		104		104	6-81	23
Rhodesia.....							5	5
Malawi.....		388		388		388	13	401
Lesotho.....		1,308	2,709	4,017		4,017	6-819	3,198
Destination Unknown.....							7323,225	7323,225

*Based on new fiscal year, October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977.

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

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

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

⁴"Total agricultural exports outside 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 and private donations.

⁵Totals may not add due to rounding.

⁶The 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 country through which transshipment was made.

⁷Transshipments 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 September 30, 1977

(Thousand units)

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480				Total agricultural exports			All
		Long-term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government to government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²	Mutual Security (AID) ³	Under specified Government programs	Outside Government programs ⁴		
Poultry meats.....	Pound.....				12,100	12,100	417,017	429,117	
Variety meats.....	do.....				5,360	5,360	398,504	403,864	
Milk, nonfat dry.....	do.....		40,487	81,171		121,658	2,698	124,356	
Eggs, dried.....	do.....				32	32	2,416	2,448	
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	110,032	4,639	12,869	17,376	144,916	728,337	873,253	
Rice.....	Pound.....	1,457,462	19,153	35,669	811	1,513,095	3,401,843	4,914,938	
Corn.....	Bushel.....	18,139	771	72	81,637	100,619	1,570,791	1,671,410	
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	741	1,028	33		1,802	243,278	245,080	
Wheat flour.....	Hundredweight.....	10,294	1,857	2,224		14,375	6,718	21,093	
Cornmeal.....	do.....	12	296	375		683	1,123	1,806	
Sorghum grits.....	Pound.....		86,784	30,993		117,777	31,703	149,480	
Bulgur wheat.....	do.....	122,303	86,955	407,635		616,893	5-31,833	585,060	
Oats, rolled.....	do.....		2,171	50,460		52,631	6,821	59,452	
Corn-soya-milk.....	do.....	4,336	26,471	196,913		227,720	5-26,071	201,649	
Wheat-soya-blend.....	do.....	820	5,862	101,340		108,022	29,597	137,619	
Almonds, shelled.....	do.....				1,150	1,150	131,647	132,797	
Beans, dried.....	do.....	4,059				4,059	403,977	408,036	
Peas, dried.....	do.....			21,363		21,363	132,184	153,547	
Spices.....	do.....				16	16	98,518	98,534	
Feeds and fodders.....	do.....				(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
Soya flour defatted.....	Short ton.....		1	7		8	22	30	
Edible fats, n.e.c.....	Pound.....				4	4	6,072	6,076	
Whey soya beverage powder.....	Gallon.....		24	448		472	64	536	
Tobacco.....	Pound.....	29,767			15,248	45,015	606,687	651,702	
Hides, cattle.....	Number.....				14	14	25,793	25,807	
Soybeans.....	Bushel.....				11,377	11,377	545,499	556,876	
Cotton, excluding linters.....	Bale.....	47				47	4,283	4,330	
Seeds.....	do.....				(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
Tallow, inedible.....	Pound.....				215,035	215,035	2,465,058	2,680,093	
Oil, soybean.....	do.....	277,723	12,314	56,483	24,686	371,206	1,176,256	1,547,462	
Oil, cottonseed.....	do.....				72,339	72,339	617,914	690,253	
Oil, peanut.....	do.....		3,999	12,939		16,938	55,981	72,919	
Essential oils.....	do.....				82	82	16,288	16,370	
Cornstarch.....	do.....				115	115	82,225	82,340	

¹Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808 and Public Law 90-436. ²Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-803. ³Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 and Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. ⁴Total 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 and private donations. ⁵The excess of Government program shipments over total exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures. ⁶Reported in value only.

Table 5 --U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, fiscal year 1977 (October-September)

(Million dollars)

Commodity	Public Law 480				Total agricultural exports			All
	Long-term credit sales ¹	Donations through Government-to- Government and World Food Programs ²	Donations through voluntary relief agencies ²	Mutual Security (AID) ³	Under specified Government programs	Outside specified Government programs ⁴		
Poultry meats.....				5.9	5.9	183.1	189.0	
Variety meats.....				3.7	3.7	161.0	164.7	
Milk, nonfat dry.....		27.3	54.2		81.5	.2	81.7	
Eggs, dried.....				.1	.1	5.7	5.8	
Wheat.....	313.6	13.1	36.1	56.7	419.5	2,405.9	2,825.4	
Rice.....	168.4	2.5	4.9	.1	175.9	512.8	688.7	
Corn.....	43.3	2.4	.2	158.9	204.8	4,295.7	4,500.5	
Grain sorghums.....	1.5	2.7	.1		4.3	626.0	630.3	
Wheat flour.....	73.4	13.0	20.1		106.5	71.2	177.7	
Cornmeal.....	.1	2.6	3.3		6.0	9.0	15.0	
Sorghum grits.....		8.8	3.1		11.9	4.0	15.9	
Bulgur wheat.....	8.3	6.7	32.7		47.7	.1	47.8	
Oats, rolled.....		.3	6.8		7.1	4.0	11.1	
Corn-soya-milk.....	.6	5.4	42.4		48.4	5-7.3	41.1	
Wheat-soya-blend.....	.1	.8	13.3		14.2	3.1	17.3	
Almonds, shelled.....				1.4	1.4	122.0	123.4	
Beans, dried.....	.8				.8	69.3	70.1	
Peas, dried.....			3.4		3.4	22.3	25.7	
Spices.....				(6)	(6)	144.2	144.2	
Feeds and fodders.....				4.8	4.8	615.6	620.4	
Soya flour defatted.....		.2	2.6		2.8	9.7	12.5	
Edible fats, n.e.c.....				(6)	(6)	4.4	4.4	
Whey soya beverage powder.....		.1	1.2		1.3	.5	1.8	
Tobacco.....	55.6			18.8	74.4	1,010.3	1,084.7	
Hides, cattle.....				.3	.3	530.9	531.2	
Soybeans.....				91.5	91.5	4,215.1	4,306.6	
Cotton, excluding linters.....	18.0				18.0	1,510.8	1,528.8	
Seeds.....				3.7	3.7	163.9	167.6	
Tallow, inedible.....				42.3	42.3	450.1	492.4	
Oil, soybean.....	76.1	4.4	19.5	12.0	112.0	301.1	413.1	
Oil, cottonseed.....				18.5	18.5	160.7	179.2	
Oil, peanut.....		1.8	6.1		7.9	18.4	26.3	
Essential oils.....				.6	.6	86.6	87.2	
Cornstarch.....				(6)	(6)	15.8	15.8	
Other.....						4,766.0	4,766.0	
Total ⁷	759.8	92.1	250.0	419.3	1,521.2	22,492.2	24,013.4	

¹Shipments under dollar credit sales agreements signed through Dec. 31, 1966, authorized by title IV, Public Law 480. Shipments under dollar and convertible foreign currency credit sales agreements signed from Jan. 1, 1967, authorized by title I, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. ²Authorized by title II, Public Law 480, as amended by Public Law 89-808. ³Shipments under programs authorized by Public Law 87-195 and Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. ⁴Total 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 and private donations. ⁵The 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 trans-shipment was made. ⁶Less than \$50,000. ⁷Totals may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 6 -- Gross cost financing programs carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 480, 83rd Congress as amended, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1977

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Title I		Title II, donations abroad			Title III	Total
	Sales for foreign currency	Long-term dollar and convertible foreign cur- rency credit sales	Famine and other emer- gency relief	Voluntary agency programs	Bartered material for supplemental stockpile		
1955	129.5	---	86.9	214.5	---	430.9	
1956	624.2	---	93.6	271.2	---	989.0	
1957	1,396.4	---	124.9	234.1	217.3	1,972.7	
1958	1,144.7	---	121.4	254.3	83.9	1,604.3	
1959	1,113.3	---	97.9	178.7	314.7	1,704.6	
1960	1,308.0	---	95.5	130.8	192.4	1,726.7	
1961	1,557.3	---	198.6	169.3	200.5	2,125.7	
1962	1,606.1	29.0	241.9	191.7	193.3	2,262.0	
1963	1,739.4	80.3	215.6	238.8	99.7	2,373.8	
1964	1,636.2	65.1	228.2	341.6	37.7	2,308.8	
1965	1,505.8	211.0	147.2	174.6	40.6	2,079.2	
1966	1,287.8	274.6	222.5	148.3	25.8	1,959.0	
1967	1,067.8	221.7	335.9	34.2	32.5	1,692.1	
1968	784.8	350.0	344.6	---	25.9	1,505.3	
1969	373.0	495.4	364.2	---	1.7	1,234.3	
1970	335.3	560.0	351.0	---	.2	1,246.5	
1971	225.2	625.9	395.7	---	.1	1,246.9	
1972	155.0	614.9	524.4	---	---	1,294.3	
1973	8.2	736.3	396.1	---	---	1,140.6	
1974	.3	577.8	384.8	---	---	962.9	
1975	.6	767.9	460.4	---	---	1,227.7	
1976	---	645.3	327.4	---	---	972.7	
TQ <u>f/</u>	---	332.5	155.8	---	---	488.3	
1977	---	798.6	459.5	---	---	1,258.1	
TOTAL	a/ 17,997.7	b/ 7,386.3	c/ 6,374.0	d/ 2,582.1	e/ 1,466.3	35,806.4	

a/ 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.

b/ Gross cost to CCC of financing long-term dollar credit sales of U.S. agricultural commodities. Includes commodity and other costs, ocean transportation costs, and interest costs. The export value of commodities financed and ocean transportation costs (except ocean freight differential) are repayable by the importing country or private trade entity.

c/ 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 January 1, 1967.

d/ 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 Section 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 January 1, 1967.

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

f/ 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.

Table 7--Public Law 480, exports--quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1977¹

(In thousands of units)

Commodity	Unit	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Government-to-Government and World Food Programs	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:							
Wheat.....	Bushel.....	3,798,560	1,236,585	324,678	69,083	368,471	5,797,377
Wheat flour.....	Hundredweight.....	120,745	66,769	80,387	137,647		405,548
Bulgur wheat.....	Pound.....	13,020	678,790	1,759,953	5,042,870		7,494,633
Rolled wheat.....	do.....			126,554	488,495		615,049
Corn.....	Bushel.....	258,481	158,470	77,009	9,985	239,451	743,396
Barley.....	do.....	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,012	270,893
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	235,652	119,530	51,717	3,249	126,092	536,240
Oats.....	do.....	6,807		2,032		41,961	50,800
Rolled oats.....	Pound.....			159,508	421,289		580,797
Rye.....	Bushel.....	4,737				14,266	19,003
Mixed feed grains.....	Pound.....		3,940				3,940
Rye flour.....	Hundredweight.....			11			11
Cornmeal.....	do.....	26	21	9,597	45,880		55,524
Rice.....	do.....	158,737	152,910	11,265	8,086	4,444	335,442
Sorghum grits.....	Pound.....			247,598	161,655		409,253
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	2,936,452	919,825	1,185,062		11,887,008
Cottonseed oil.....	do.....	1,603,707	39,349	87,921	45,872	34,731	1,811,580
Peanut oil.....	do.....			32,947	110,392		143,339
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.....			11,323	1,078		12,401
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	1,220,030	6,859,255	129,341	8,581,238
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	333	1,017	3,119	566	5,689
Dry peas.....	do.....	149			357		506
Dry lentils.....	do.....	24					24
Potatoes.....	Pound.....	50,822	25,886				76,708
Other:							
Corn-soya-milk.....	do.....		12,025	810,383	2,572,428		3,394,836
Wheat-soya-blend.....	do.....		1,746	200,007	626,216		827,969
Cotton (including linters).....	Bale.....	12,522	3,742	97		2,516	18,877
Cotton products (fabric, yarn).....	Pound.....	18,069	61,676	411			80,156
Wool.....	do.....					11,976	11,976
Tobacco.....	do.....	552,068	178,397			196,677	927,142
Seeds.....	Hundredweight.....	10					10
Cattle hides.....	Number.....	9	9				18
Whey soya beverage powder.....	Gallon.....			24	2,405		2,429
Total, thousand metric tons.....		140,586	53,684	19,802	19,951	23,462	257,485

¹Prior fiscal years 1954-76 ends June 30, new fiscal year ends September 30.²Excludes 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 30, 1977¹

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Govern- ment-to-govern- ment and World Food Programs	Donations through volun- tary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480
Grains and products:						
Wheat.....	6,362,374	2,791,215	621,335	165,999	632,960	10,573,883
Wheat flour.....	433,518	344,402	363,343	670,994		1,812,257
Bulgur wheat.....	435	31,542	99,974	299,961		431,912
Rolled wheat.....			5,680	22,628		28,308
Corn.....	354,282	259,148	129,882	15,765	313,503	1,072,580
Barley.....	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums.....	287,447	166,090	108,929	5,278	138,825	706,569
Oats.....	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Rolled oats.....			11,029	37,433		48,462
Rye.....	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains.....		212				212
Rye flour.....			93			93
Cornmeal.....	99	183	44,700	188,297		233,279
Rice.....	1,018,689	1,713,885	90,757	59,413	15,155	2,897,899
Sorghum grits.....			25,720	17,472		43,192
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	454,010	158,681	238,311		1,690,116
Cottonseed oil.....	229,511	4,997	17,617	10,000	3,966	266,091
Peanut oil.....			16,042	51,599		67,641
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.....			2,203	3,393		5,596
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	286,402	1,014,264	9,087	1,351,888
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 milk 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	2,966	7,040	22,301	2,526	40,450
Dry peas.....	776			5,429		6,205
Dry lentils.....	209					209
Potatoes.....	1,392	631	17	13		2,053
Other:						
Corn-soya-milk.....		1,620	96,117	284,248		381,985
Wheat-soya-blend.....		216	19,854	73,475		93,545
Cotton (including linters).....	1,695,331	583,005	15,269		321,980	2,615,585
Cotton products (fabric, yarn).....	14,885	55,361	487			70,733
Wool.....					7,029	7,029
Tobacco.....	414,672	216,117			126,220	757,009
Seeds.....	394					394
Cattle hides.....	79	65				144
Whey soya beverage powder.....			61	6,836		6,897
Total.....	12,291,120	6,673,794	2,188,338	3,759,627	1,732,200	26,645,079

¹Prior fiscal years 1954-76 ends June 30, new fiscal year ends September 30.²Excludes 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 Programmed under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1977 a/
(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)	537,098	162,311	3,584	3,664.3	179,789	3,493,666	46,297	380,813
Austria	4,057	11,606	-	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	3,079	3,940	33	5.5	6,067	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	21,414	24,231	3,086	36.0	2,425	-	-	-
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)	169,101	26,845	13,064	477.6	40,370	1,230,608	41,528	50,089
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	8,226	441	4,497	33.5	-	80,469	7,350	220
Ivory Coast	-	-	1,316	-	-	5,291	-	-
Kenya	-	8,354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	25	67	163	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	70,176	-	-	86.1	441	325,843	-	-
Senegal	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	728	12	161	1.7	815	154	-	-
Somali Republic	-	-	-	-	-	4,850	-	-
Sudan	17,993	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	2,756	897	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	41,266	11,838	-	32.5	1,102	698,865	-	1,102
Zaire (Congo)	13,389	3,031	4,683	113.0	32,188	-	33,313	26,896
Zambia	588	-	-	-	-	17,637	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	3,628,740	606,805	77,987	3,520.0	162,506	7,404,008	328,752	108,277
Afghanistan	6,311	-	-	-	-	45,093	-	-
Bangladesh	55,476	-	13,767	-	-	169,755	-	-
Cyprus	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	439,529	49,235	904	-	110,011	726,423	8,818	37,200
Greece	22,586	58,546	-	-	-	179,897	36,817	-
India	1,996,415	222,638	42,632	3,206.9	15,432	1,576,084	83,070	882
Iran	53,337	1,866	-	-	-	156,087	1,543	-
Iraq	6,397	-	-	-	1,764	-	-	220
Israel	112,594	226,699	785	33.0	4,213	499,453	128,309	48,502
Jordan	17,846	1,977	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,761	3,457	110	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	625,683	18,810	14,193	280.1	25,133	2,884,310	61,597	88
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	43,472	378	2,425	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	18,769	4,180	2,611	-	5,953	11,023	-	-
Turkey	222,479	19,019	560	-	-	1,155,883	8,598	21,385
Far East-Pacific (total)	544,648	126,693	208,016	8,442.5	293,465	637,136	578,921	272,258
Burma	-	-	-	288.8	2,740	110	11,023	832
Indonesia	70,081	-	74,139	2,230.5	31,526	-	-	49,812
Japan	30,979	10,066	2,143	319.4	9,700	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	3,193	173	12,441	35.4	6,614	6,834	-	7,275
Korea	307,793	81,803	41,721	3,034.5	8,598	282,964	1,102	14,991
Philippines	-	10,185	5,329	482.7	30,424	4,630	15,433	229
Ryukyu Islands	790	260	1,016	4.9	816	1,102	-	8,818
Taiwan (China)	66,341	2,621	-	1,009.2	28,661	263,893	4,491	190,260
Thailand	86	-	-	-	14,771	-	838	-
Vietnam	65,385	21,585	71,227	1,037.1	159,615	77,603	546,034	-
Latin America (total)	556,890	52,382	4,226	275.2	39,699	933,920	39,569	75,400
Argentina	-	-	60	-	-	208,778	-	-
Bolivia	27,874	-	60	32.4	88	6,217	8,841	-
Brazil	346,725	370	-	-	249	86,862	5,732	16,976
Chile	67,752	12,736	64	112.8	7,657	193,125	14,992	882
Colombia	39,419	2,166	-	71.5	10,895	123,679	2,425	-
Dominican Republic	15,506	2,390	1,907	-	3,739	110,231	-	-
Ecuador	6,221	-	-	7.1	7,769	96,783	-	-
El Salvador	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	19,621	-	-
Guyana	189	-	-	-	263	1,102	-	-
Haiti	2,557	394	220	-	-	17,637	-	-
Honduras	919	-	220	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,323	3,425	-	-	-	2,645	2,645	31,747
Mexico	-	18,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	14,308	6	-	-	-	3,527	882	-
Peru	14,587	-	1,695	-	-	44,974	966	-
Uruguay	19,143	11,900	-	51.4	9,039	18,739	3,086	25,795
GRAND TOTAL	5,436,477	975,036	306,877	16,379.6	715,829	13,699,338	1,035,067	886,837

(See footnotes on next page.)

Table 9 - Public Law 480 - Cumulative Quantities Programmed under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1977 a/
(By Country of Destination, in Thousands)

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

b/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Bushels</u>
Corn	454,809
Barley	162,345
Grain Sorghums	346,265
Oats	6,814
Rye	4,736
Mixed livestock feeds ..	<u>67</u>
TOTAL	<u>975,036</u>

c/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Soybean oil	9,430,791
Cottonseed oil	1,953,051
Tallow	2,091,240
Lard	216,761
Linseed oil	<u>7,495</u>
TOTAL	<u>13,699,338</u>

d/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Nonfat dry milk	369,931
Condensed milk	480,098
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	<u>1,984</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,035,067</u>

e/ See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Poultry	34,010
Pork	20,062
Beef	120,593
Dried peas and beans, lentil	126,120
Dried fruit	44,157
Fresh fruit	69,540
Canned fruit	35,199
Potatoes	70,731
Hayseeds	882
Cattle hides	1,102
Cotton textiles (grey cloth)	17,055
Cotton yarn	61,887
Soybeans	199,077
Soybean meal	54,675
Blended food products .	<u>31,747</u>
TOTAL	<u>886,837</u>

Table 10 - Title I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programmed under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1977

(By Country of Destination in Millions of Dollars)

Area and Country	Total		Wheat and Wheat Products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton Textiles and Yarn	Tobacco	Fats and Oils	Dairy Products	Other
	Market Value	Estimated CCC Cost including ocean transportation a/								
EUROPE (total)	2,301.3	3,206.1	905.6	196.3	41.4	537.6	132.1	444.3	3.7	40.3
Austria	39.5	60.1	6.9	15.7	-	9.5	3.8	3.4	-	0.2
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	29.2	8.1	6.3	0.3	0.8	7.0	0.8	-	1.4
Italy	140.1	184.3	1.5	4.9	-	76.9	20.4	36.4	-	b/
Netherlands	.2	.3	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-
Poland	498.2	749.1	250.5	67.0	2.9	123.5	6.7	44.4	3.2	-
Portugal	150.3	177.7	42.4	52.7	38.2	12.6	4.4	-	-	-
Spain	475.3	561.4	18.3	47.4	-	118.8	24.8	246.8	-	19.2
United Kingdom	48.1	48.5	-	-	-	-	38.0	-	-	10.1
Yugoslavia	846.9	1,290.5	567.4	-	-	160.9	-	112.5	0.5	5.6
AFRICA (total)	742.6	882.2	322.0	41.1	104.5	79.1	39.5	138.6	13.6	4.2
Algeria	11.2	15.1	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EACSO	2.5	3.2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	10.0	11.8	4.2	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-
Ghana	66.2	69.8	11.6	0.5	6.4	36.9	4.1	6.6	.1	-
Guinea	72.8	90.0	16.7	1.5	35.6	4.7	-	12.4	1.9	b/
Ivory Coast	8.1	12.3	-	-	7.7	-	-	0.4	-	-
Kenya	11.8	13.9	-	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	4.1	5.3	0.1	.1	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	0.6	0.8	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	173.5	201.3	129.5	-	-	9.7	.2	34.0	-	-
Senegal	3.1	5.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3.6	4.6	1.6	-	0.9	0.2	0.9	-	-	-
Somali Republic	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
Sudan	33.5	47.4	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	20.1	21.7	-	7.9	12.2	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	172.7	200.7	73.9	14.4	-	3.9	0.7	79.8	-	0.1
Zaire (Congo)	141.3	170.9	34.5	4.9	34.7	17.9	33.6	-	11.6	4.1
Zambia	7.0	7.7	2.1	-	-	-	-	4.9	-	-
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	9,787.8	13,114.6	6,664.7	790.0	624.0	500.5	181.0	944.5	49.7	33.4
Afghanistan	22.6	25.4	15.9	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	-
Bangladesh	488.9	520.2	223.5	-	216.9	-	-	48.5	-	-
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,289.0	1,476.8	1,019.5	74.9	5.3	-	97.2	78.4	2.6	11.1
Greece	144.0	195.6	37.2	73.8	-	-	-	28.5	4.5	-
India	4,515.4	6,458.8	3,332.2	274.5	260.6	439.9	43.0	157.0	8.1	.1
Iran	114.2	170.2	92.7	2.8	-	-	-	17.9	0.8	-
Iraq	12.5	19.8	11.3	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	.1
Israel	618.9	790.0	209.6	297.7	4.4	5.5	3.9	61.8	20.5	15.5
Jordan	54.0	63.1	50.2	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	19.1	21.6	12.9	4.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,742.2	2,297.8	1,144.3	30.4	83.0	55.1	25.1	393.3	11.0	b/
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	137.7	182.6	120.1	0.6	17.0	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	85.4	110.2	35.8	4.6	31.6	-	10.7	2.7	-	-
Turkey	542.0	779.6	357.6	22.4	3.5	-	-	149.7	2.2	6.6
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	4,906.9	5,887.8	1,103.3	165.2	1,966.9	1,200.1	257.3	66.0	140.0	8.1
Burma	46.2	64.3	-	-	-	41.4	2.7	-	2.0	0.1
Indonesia	1,163.8	1,472.2	192.6	-	592.8	358.0	20.4	-	-	-
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	13.4	13.8	52.4	7.6	-	-	-
Khmer Rep. (Cambodia)	292.7	300.8	9.2	0.6	259.9	15.1	6.5	1.4	-	-
Korea	1,488.3	1,796.2	579.7	97.8	393.2	382.8	6.6	19.9	0.3	8.0
Philippines	148.0	181.4	-	14.4	33.1	65.0	33.4	0.4	1.7	b/
Ryukyu Islands	8.5	12.2	1.2	0.3	5.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	-	-
Taiwan (China)	288.9	382.4	112.2	3.6	-	116.0	26.1	29.4	1.6	-
Thailand	16.7	17.2	0.5	-	-	-	16.0	-	0.2	-
Vietnam	1,318.8	1,459.6	160.1	35.1	668.3	168.9	137.8	14.4	134.2	-
LATIN AMERICA (total)	1,362.8	1,887.1	1,045.5	71.7	28.1	42.3	41.3	120.5	7.2	6.2
Argentina	29.9	35.8	-	-	0.3	-	-	29.6	-	-
Bolivia	72.0	95.3	64.9	-	0.3	5.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	-
Brazil	603.5	912.5	587.4	0.6	-	-	0.7	11.6	2.2	1.0
Chile	254.3	312.0	182.9	15.8	0.4	17.0	9.8	25.2	2.8	0.4
Colombia	111.8	143.6	71.2	2.6	-	11.9	10.7	15.1	0.3	-
Dominican Republic	60.1	73.1	27.8	4.2	11.1	-	5.2	11.8	-	-
Ecuador	30.9	36.1	12.1	-	-	1.1	5.7	12.0	-	-
El Salvador	0.6	1.0	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-
Guyana	0.8	0.8	0.4	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-
Haiti	18.8	19.9	10.1	1.1	2.5	-	-	5.1	-	-
Honduras	7.1	7.8	3.5	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	17.2	18.0	4.0	8.1	-	-	-	0.9	-	4.2
Mexico	24.6	41.2	-	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	25.0	37.4	24.1	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	-
Peru	40.2	64.2	25.4	-	9.9	-	-	4.7	0.2	-
Uruguay	65.0	87.4	31.1	14.7	-	7.2	8.9	2.1	0.4	0.6
GRAND TOTAL	19,101.4	24,977.8	10,041.1	1,264.3	2,764.9	2,359.6	651.2	1,713.9	214.2	92.2

TABLE 10 - Title I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programmed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1977

(By Country of Destination in Millions of Dollars)

a/ Estimated CCC cost includes commodity market value and estimated value of ocean freight differential to be paid by CCC.

b/ \$50,000 or less.

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

d/ See table below:

	Millions of Dollars
Corn	646.8
Barley	169.4
Grain Sorghums	436.5
Oats	5.4
Rye	6.0
Mixed feed .....	.2
Total	<u>1,264.3</u>

e/ 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.

f/ See table below:

	Millions of Dollars
CSO/SBO	1,515.4
Tallow	147.5
Lard	39.0
Linseed oil	1.1
Soybeans	8.8
Soybean meal	2.1
Total	<u>1,713.9</u>

g/ 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	42.7
Evaporated milk	8.4
Butter oil/ghree	24.2
Cheese	3.0
Whey .....	.1
Total	<u>214.2</u>

h/ See table below:

	Millions of Dollars
<u>Fruit:</u>	
Austria, Burma, Zaire (Congo), Finland, Iceland, India, Israel, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia . . .	17.3
<u>Seeds:</u>	
Chile .....	.4
<u>Potatoes:</u>	
Spain	1.4
Uruguay .....	.6
<u>Poultry:</u>	
Germany, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Egypt, Zaire (Congo), Iraq	10.3
<u>Beef:</u>	
Spain, Israel, Turkey, Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR)	38.7
<u>Pork:</u>	
Korea, Spain	10.0
<u>Beans and peas, lentils:</u>	
Israel, Spain, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Zaire (Congo), Arab Rep. of Egypt (UAR), Brazil	8.7
<u>Eggs:</u>	
Pakistan .....	.5
Cattle hides .....	.1
Blended foods.....	<u>4.2</u>
Total	92.2

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

Table 11 - Title I, Public Law 480 - Quantities of Commodities Programed Under Agreements
Signed October 1, 1976, through September 30, 1977

(In thousands, by Country of Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and flour	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and Oils	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(hundredweight)	(bales)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Europe (total)	4,960	9,842	1,543	20.0	2,425	-	-
Portugal	4,960	9,842	1,543	20.0	2,425	-	-
Africa (total)	8,855	1,378	860	-	7,055	11,023	-
Guinea	-	-	- 3/	-	-	-	-
Morocco	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	184	-	-	-	441	-	-
Sudan	1,470	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	1,181	441	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,939	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire (Congo)	-	197	419	-	6,614	-	-
Zambia	588	-	-	-	-	11,023	-
Near East - South Asia (total)	79,734	7,874	2,976	-	13,669	308,647	8,818
Bangladesh	10,105	-	1,653	-	-	44,092	-
Egypt	54,197	7,874	-	-	11,023	-	8,818
India	-	-	-	-	-	110,231	-
Israel	2,572	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,837	-	110	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	154,324	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	7,349	-	441	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	772	-	2,646	-	-
Far East - Pacific (total)	29,689	-	5,511	30.0	6,614	-	-
Indonesia	10,839	-	4,409	-	-	-	-
Korea	18,850	-	1,102	30.0	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	6,614	-	-
Latin America (total)	6,210	4,449	220	-	-	12,566	-
Chile	2/ 3,785	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	1,181	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,102	394	220	-	-	11,023	-
Jamaica	1,323	2,874	-	-	-	1,543	-
Grand Total	129,448	23,543 1/	11,110	50.0	29,763	332,236 4/	8,818 5/

1/ All Corn

2/ Chile Agreement Signed But Not Implemented.

3/ Increased Market Value to Provide Sufficient Funds for 10,000 MT Under Agreement of September 22, 1976.

4/ All Soybean Oil

5/ Dry Beans

Table 12-Title I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977 (By Country of Destination In Millions of Dollars)

Area and Country	TOTAL		Wheat and Wheat Products	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and Oils	Other
	Market Value	Estimated CCC Cost including Ocean Trans- portation ^{1/}							
EUROPE (total)	70.0	76.6	14.6	25.2	18.2	7.6	4.4	-	-
Portugal	70.0	76.6	14.6	25.2	18.2	7.6	4.4	-	-
AFRICA (total)	57.7	62.6	26.1	4.0	10.2	-	14.1	3.3	-
Guinea	.7	.7	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-
Morocco	10.0	11.3	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1.3	1.4	.5	-	-	-	.8	-	-
Sudan	4.8	5.6	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	8.0	8.7	-	3.4	4.6	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	8.7	9.6	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire (Congo)	18.8	19.3	-	.6	4.9	-	13.3	-	-
Zambia	5.4	6.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	3.3	-
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	403.9	440.3	243.0	19.9	37.7	-	25.6	76.3	1.4
Bangladesh	63.8	68.9	29.6	-	21.0	-	-	13.2	-
Egypt	197.2	216.8	155.6	19.9	-	-	20.3	-	1.4
India	26.0	26.9	-	-	-	-	-	26.0	-
Israel	7.4	8.0	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	10.3	11.9	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	7.2	7.8	5.5	-	1.7	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	37.1	38.2	-	-	-	-	-	37.1	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	39.9	45.8	34.6	-	5.3	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	15.0	16.0	-	-	9.7	-	5.3	-	-
FAR EAST-Pacific (total)	192.6	210.2	94.7	-	74.1	10.6	13.2	-	-
Indonesia	100.3	111.5	38.1	-	62.2	-	-	-	-
Korea	79.1	85.5	56.6	-	11.9	10.6	-	-	-
Philippines	13.2	13.2	-	-	-	-	13.2	-	-
LATIN AMERICA (total)	40.9	44.2	23.2	11.1	2.5	-	-	4.1	-
Chile	2/ 15.0	16.7	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2.6	2.8	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	11.3	12.0	4.2	1.1	2.5	-	-	3.5	-
Jamaica	12.0	12.7	4.0	7.4	-	-	-	.6	-
GRAND TOTAL	765.1	833.9	401.6	60.2 ^{3/}	142.7	18.2	57.3	83.7 ^{4/}	1.4 ^{5/}

1/ Estimated CCC Cost Includes Commodity Market Value and Estimated Value of Ocean Freight Differential to be Paid by CCC.

2/ Chile Agreement Signed But Not Implemented.

3/ All Corn

4/ All Soybean Oil

5/ Dry Beans

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

As of September 30, 1977

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreement Amounts	Collections ^{a/}		Disbursements by Agencies c/ d/	Balances
		Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds b/		
Afghanistan	1.0	1.0	2.9	3.9	---
Algeria	---	---	---	.3	---
Argentina	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	---
Australia	---	---	---	1.0	---
Austria	40.9	40.1	---	42.4	---
Bangladesh	---	---	2.0	2.0	---
Belgium	---	---	---	11.3	---
Bolivia	42.6	36.9	14.8	52.1	---
Brazil	573.9	503.5	22.5	327.9	---
Burma	50.2	47.8	12.1	51.7	5.0
Cameroun	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Canada	---	---	---	1.4	---
Chile	91.6	85.2	19.2	81.5	---
China (Taiwan)	270.5	257.1	34.4	286.3	---
Colombia	93.7	66.2	22.1	71.8	---
Cyprus	2.2	2.1	.4	2.9	---
Denmark	---	---	---	1.5	---
Dominican Republic	---	---	.8	.8	---
Ecuador	13.2	11.5	3.2	14.4	---
Egypt	865.8	798.7	227.9	677.7	192.9
El Salvador	---	---	---	.2	---
Ethiopia	.9	.8	.3	1.7	---
Fiji	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Finland	47.1	43.0	10.0	46.1	---
France	35.8	35.7	5.8	48.5	---
Germany	1.2	1.2	---	30.0	(*)
Ghana	38.8	36.5	10.4	44.0	---
Greece	132.0	127.8	54.7	181.0	---
Guatemala	---	---	---	.4	---
Guinea	35.3	30.7	2.8	28.7	7.8
Guyana	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Haiti	---	---	.1	.1	---
Honduras	---	---	.3	.3	---
Hong Kong	---	---	---	5.4	---
Iceland	17.6	16.3	5.4	21.3	---
India	4,354.8	4,077.4	e/ 2,466.8	f/ 6,031.1	14.9
Indonesia	329.4	291.9	28.6	95.3	1.4
Iran	68.7	61.1	22.7	83.9	---
Ireland	---	---	---	.2	---
Israel	345.8	334.2	212.6	497.3	1.0
Italy	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	---
Ivory Coast	3.8	3.1	.5	3.5	---
Jamaica	---	---	---	.1	---
Japan	150.8	146.3	---	168.9	(*)
Jordan	5.9	5.9	3.7	9.6	---
Kenya	---	---	---	.3	---
Khmer Republic	9.2	9.0	79.3	85.6	.1
Korea	811.9	778.0	143.9	903.2	---
Lebanon	---	---	1.2	4.0	---
Liberia	---	---	---	(*)	---
Luxembourg	---	---	---	(*)	---
Malaysia	---	---	---	1.8	---
Mali	.6	.6	.1	.4	---
Mauritius	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Mexico	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	---
Morocco	75.9	65.4	28.6	86.3	7.8
Nepal	---	---	2.0	13.0	14.8
Netherlands	.3	.3	---	10.0	---
Nicaragua	---	---	---	(*)	---
Niger	---	---	---	(*)	---
Nigeria	---	---	---	1.1	---
Norway	---	---	---	1.0	---
Pakistan	1,450.5	1,302.6	178.9	1,322.6	76.4
Panama	---	---	---	.2	---
Paraguay	17.9	16.0	4.0	19.5	(*)
Peru	46.0	39.9	8.9	45.9	---
Philippines	60.1	53.2	23.9	75.7	(*)
Poland	538.2	519.5	---	244.8	2.4
Portugal	7.1	7.1	2.9	10.9	---
Rwanda	---	---	---	(*)	---
Senegal	4.0	3.3	.3	3.2	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

(continued)

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

As of September 30, 1977

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreements Amounts	Collections <u>a/</u>		Disbursements by Agencies c/ d/	Balances
		Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds b/		
Sierra Leone	---	---	(*)	.3	---
Singapore	---	---	---	(*)	---
Somalia	---	---	.1	.1	---
South Africa	---	---	---	.7	---
Spain	507.8	488.0	68.6	474.0	---
Sri Lanka	35.3	31.5	8.1	36.8	.2
Sudan	39.4	26.5	2.5	26.1	2.3
Sweden	---	---	---	3.2	---
Switzerland	---	---	---	23.9	---
Syrian Arab Republic	37.2	34.9	6.8	31.0	6.8
Tanzania	---	---	.6	.6	---
Thailand	4.6	4.3	1.5	7.9	---
Tunisia	95.7	90.1	40.7	107.8	17.8
Togo	---	---	---	(*)	---
Turkey	569.8	501.4	160.3	592.0	.2
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	121.7	567.6	7.3
Zaire	91.4	85.0	7.1	69.2	---
TOTAL	13,936.0	12,917.9	4,479.2	15,424.5	320.9

(*) Less than \$50,000.

a/ Calculated at the collection rates of exchange.

b/ 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.

c/ 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 section 104(a) through (k) are calculated at either the current Treasury selling rates or the end of the quarter reporting rates.

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

e/ 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.

f/ 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 among the various agency accounts.

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

As of September 30, 1977

(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	502.3	413.5	---
104(f) Grants for economic development	1,948.9	1,801.4	31.4
104(f) Loans to foreign governments	5,745.1	5,154.6	3.9
104(h) Finance programs related to population growth problems	65.0	64.2	(*)
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	2,201.8	3.5
U.S. uses (Total)	4,532.3	3,600.2	320.9
TOTAL	17,271.2	15,424.5	359.7
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	.2
104(g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries	199.6	167.0	15.6
Agriculture:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	530.1	258.1	146.4
Commerce:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	21.1	18.6	1.3
Defense:			
104(a) Military family housing	98.0	92.3	---
104(a) Other programs	43.0	33.8	9.7
Environmental Protection Agency:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	25.5	20.1	4.5
Health, Education, and Welfare:			
104(b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities	226.8	166.1	47.4
Interior:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	5.3	4.4	.7
Labor:			
104(a) International labor meetings	.2	.1	(*)
Library of Congress:			
104(b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications	29.1	27.8	.1
National Science Foundation:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	51.9	36.5	11.3
Smithsonian Institution:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	33.7	29.3	3.7
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	2.4
104(b)(4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad	106.9	82.1	18.7
Treasury:			
104(a) Payment of U.S. obligations	2,668.2	2,210.7	49.2
104(j) Sales for dollar to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations	40.1	40.1	---
Transportation:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities	.8	.6	.5
U.S. Information Agency:			
104(a) Translation of books and periodicals, American sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual materials	190.1	171.9	9.2
TOTAL U.S. Use	4,532.3	3,600.2	320.9

FY 1977

Table 15 -- PL 480 Title II - Value of Commodities Shipped
By Program Sponsor
Million Dollars

Program Category	Voluntary Agencies	World Food Program	Government to Government	Total	Percent of Total
Maternal Child Feeding	143.0	14.6	-	157.6	43.5
School Feeding	39.3	10.4	1.9	51.6	14.3
Other Child Feeding	9.0	-	-	9.0	2.5
Food for Work	54.2	33.5	.4	88.1	24.3
Refugee	1.4	2.1	.8	4.3	1.2
Disaster	11.5	1.9	15.7	29.1	8.0
General Relief	5.9	.6	-	6.5	1.8
Self-Help	-	-	15.8	15.8	4.4
TOTAL	264.3	63.1	34.6	362.0	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	73.0	17.4	9.6	100.0	

FY 1977

Table 16 -- PL 480 Title II - Quantity of Commodities Shipped
By Program Sponsor
Thousand Pounds

Program Category	Voluntary Agencies	World Food Program	Government to Government	Total	Percent of Total
Maternal Child Feeding	663,978	100,318	-	764,296	26.0
School Feeding	337,546	66,293	14,558	418,397	14.2
Other Child Feeding	70,597	-	-	70,597	2.4
Food for Work	834,810	410,940	2,551	1,248,301	42.4
Refugee	11,938	21,847	2,989	36,774	1.2
Disaster	92,413	26,053	191,626	310,092	10.5
General Relief	46,927	2,323	-	49,250	1.7
Self-Help	-	-	45,942	45,942	1.6
TOTAL	2,058,209	627,774	257,666	2,943,649	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	69.9	21.3	8.8	100.0	

TABLE 17 - Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1977

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	Self-Help
NEAR EAST (TOTAL)	5,537,100	1,577,800	1,966,300	297,800	919,400	340,200	350,000	85,600	
Afghanistan - WFP	104,600	53,600			51,000				
Algeria - WFP	850,000		850,000						
Bhutan - WFP	6,000		6,000						
Egypt	1,566,700	618,000	832,000	25,000	91,700				
CARE	200,000	200,000							
CRS	1,115,000	418,000	672,000	25,000					
WFP	251,700		160,000		91,700				
Gaza - CARE	57,300	9,500		23,200				24,600	
Jordan	90,000	31,500		13,500	45,000				
CARE	29,000	15,500		13,500					
UNICEF	16,000	16,000							
WFP	45,000				45,000				
Jordan West Bank	61,800	8,000	4,000	9,500	21,300			19,000	
CARE	22,300				19,300			3,000	
CRS	21,000	5,000	2,000	4,500				9,500	
IWR	18,500	3,000	2,000	5,000	2,000			6,500	
Lebanon	660,000	285,000		40,000	60,000	235,000		40,000	
CRS	600,000	285,000		40,000		235,000		40,000	
WFP	60,000				60,000				
Morocco	577,500	375,200	2,300	25,000	175,000				
AJDC	2,500	200	2,300						
CRS	575,000	375,000		25,000	175,000				
Nepal - WFP	72,000	60,000			12,000				
Syria - WFP	345,100				244,900	100,200			
Tunisia	911,100	117,000	267,000	161,600	15,500		350,000		
CARE	468,000	15,000	165,000	99,000			189,000		
CRS	427,600	102,000	102,000	62,600			161,000		
WFP	15,500				15,500				
Turkey - WFP	86,000				86,000				
Yemen	149,000	20,000	5,000		117,000	5,000		2,000	
CRS	57,000	20,000	5,000		25,000	5,000		2,000	
WFP	92,000				92,000				
LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL)	8,654,600	2,910,700	3,232,600	437,200	750,600		976,000	347,500	
Barbados - WFP	25,000		25,000						
Bolivia	743,000	124,000	159,000	21,000	27,000		412,000		
CARE	35,000	24,000		6,000	5,000				
CRS	673,000	100,000	134,000	15,000	12,000		412,000		
WFP	25,000		25,000						
Gov't to Gov't	10,000				10,000				
Brazil - WFP	472,000		472,000						
Chile	1,595,700	358,000	775,000	232,700	30,000			200,000	
CARE	1,010,000	200,000	675,000	135,000					
CRS	404,000	8,000	100,000	66,000	30,000			200,000	
SAWS	181,700	150,000		31,700					
Colombia	1,489,000	1,079,000	280,000	130,000					
CARE	595,000	380,000	130,000	85,000					
CRS	432,000	237,000	150,000	45,000					
WFP	462,000	462,000							
Costa Rica	62,200	49,000			13,200				
CARE	41,000	41,000							
WFP	21,200	8,000			13,200				
Dominican Republic	853,100	352,900	288,100	3,500	64,600			144,000	
CARE	495,400	203,800	288,100	3,500					
CRS	348,000	144,000			60,000			144,000	
CWS	9,700	5,100			4,600				
Ecuador	189,500	125,000			44,500		20,000		
CARE	90,000	90,000							
CRS	35,000	35,000							
WFP	64,500				44,500		20,000		
El Salvador	163,000	110,000			53,000				
CRS	110,000	110,000							
WFP	53,000				53,000				
Guatemala	496,500	205,000	231,500	1,000	55,500			3,500	
CARE	360,000	128,000	231,500		500				
CRS	116,500	77,000		1,000	35,000			3,500	
WFP	20,000				20,000				

TABLE 17- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1977

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	Self-Help
Guyana - WFP	5,000				5,000				
Haiti	910,600	70,200	192,000	6,000	98,400		544,000		
CARE	227,200	12,200	104,000	6,000	45,000		60,000		
CRS	308,300	14,000	48,000		21,300		225,000		
CWS	76,500	12,000	40,000		17,500		7,000		
WFP	298,600	32,000			14,600		252,000		
Honduras	390,100	90,000	180,000	4,500	115,600				
CARE	262,000	60,000	180,000	4,500	17,500				
CRS	55,000	30,000			25,000				
WFP	73,100				73,100				
Jamaica - WFP	17,000				17,000				
Nicaragua - WFP	5,000				5,000				
Panama	210,200	63,200	130,000	7,000	10,000				
CARE	194,000	57,000	130,000	7,000					
CRS	16,200	6,200			10,000				
Paraguay - WFP	91,600	88,900			2,700				
Peru	936,100	195,500	500,000	31,500	209,100				
CRS	240,000	60,000		30,000	150,000				
CWS	9,000	2,500		1,500	5,000				
SAWS	33,000	8,000			25,000				
WFP	154,100	125,000			29,100				
Gov't to Gov't	500,000		500,000						
EUROPE (TOTAL)	330,000						330,000		
Romania - Gov't to Gov't	330,000						330,000		
AFRICA (TOTAL)	7,314,700	1,431,500	1,194,700	47,700	764,100	633,000	2,880,700	63,000	300,000
Angola - WFP	175,000					175,000			
Benin	40,500	20,000	1,500	1,000	18,000				
CRS	24,500	20,000	1,500	1,000	2,000				
WFP	16,000				16,000				
Botswana - WFP	89,000	89,000							
Burundi	108,500	30,000	31,200	5,000	42,300				
CRS	47,500	30,000		5,000	12,500				
WFP	61,000		31,200		29,800				
Cameroon	42,000	18,000			24,000				
CRS	18,000	18,000							
WFP	24,000				24,000				
Cape Verde	403,500				51,500			52,000	300,000
WFP	103,500				51,500			52,000	
Gov't to Gov't	300,000								300,000 a/
Central African Republic - WFP	13,000		13,000						
Chad	405,000				10,000		395,000		
CARE	10,000				10,000				
WFP	75,000						75,000		
Gov't to Gov't	320,000						320,000		
Congo - WFP	41,500	15,500			26,000				
Ethiopia	249,600	107,000			72,600		70,000		
CRS	107,000	107,000							
WFP	72,600				72,600				
Gov't to Gov't	70,000						70,000		
Gambia	275,100	22,000	16,100		5,000		232,000		
CRS	27,000	22,000			5,000				
WFP	16,100		16,100						
Gov't to Gov't	232,000						232,000		
Ghana	466,800	115,000	62,000	10,000	61,000		218,800		
CRS	264,000	115,000	62,000	10,000	12,000		65,000		
WFP	49,000				49,000				
Gov't to Gov't	153,800						153,800		
Guinea - WFP	10,000				10,000				
Guinea Bissau - Gov't to Gov't	93,000						93,000		
Ivory Coast - WFP	25,400				25,400				
Kenya - CRS	90,000	75,000	4,000	11,000					

TABLE 17- Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1977

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	Self-Help
Lesotho	348,500	287,000			61,500				
CRS	154,500	120,000			34,500				
WFP	194,000	167,000			27,000				
Liberia - WFP	8,600				8,600				
Madagascar	46,800	30,000	12,000		4,800				
CRS	42,000	30,000	12,000						
WFP	4,800				4,800				
Malawi - WFP	60,000				60,000				
Mali - WFP	2,300				2,300				
Mauritania	206,000	20,000			16,000		170,000		
CRS	23,000	20,000			3,000				
WFP	73,000				13,000		60,000		
Gov't to Gov't	110,000						110,000		
Mauritius - WFP	7,900				7,900				
Mozambique	570,000					390,000	180,000		
WFP	355,000					355,000			
Gov't to Gov't	215,000					35,000	180,000		
Niger - WFP	39,800		35,500		4,300				
Rwanda	168,500	47,000	13,000	1,000	3,500		104,000		
CRS	51,500	34,000	13,000	1,000	3,500				
WFP	13,000	13,000							
Gov't to Gov't	104,000						104,000		
Sao Tome & Principe - WFP	12,500				12,500				
Senegal	347,100	210,000	38,000		51,200		47,900		
CRS	120,100	50,000	5,000		17,200		47,900		
WFP	227,000	160,000	33,000		34,000				
Seychelles - CRS	8,200	8,000		200					
Sierra Leone	193,800	63,000	120,000		9,800			1,000	
CARE	94,000	13,000	80,000		1,000				
CRS	93,500	50,000	40,000		2,500			1,000	
WFP	6,300				6,300				
Somalia - WFP	66,000				66,000				
Sudan	575,000	15,000	560,000						
CRS	15,000	15,000							
WFP	560,000		560,000						
Swaziland - WFP	90,000		90,000						
Tanzania	910,500	135,000	70,000	17,500	10,000	68,000	600,000	10,000	
CRS	242,500	135,000	70,000	17,500	10,000			10,000	
WFP	68,000					68,000			
Gov't to Gov't	600,000						600,000		
Togo	503,100	45,000	40,000	2,000	41,100		375,000		
CRS	104,100	45,000	40,000	2,000	17,100				
WFP	24,000				24,000				
Gov't to Gov't	375,000						375,000		
Upper Volta	608,200	80,000	88,400		44,800		395,000		
CRS	322,500	80,000	80,000		12,500		150,000		
WFP	40,700		8,400		32,300				
Gov't to Gov't	245,000						245,000		
Zambia - WFP	14,000				14,000				
ASIA (TOTAL)	33,636,300	9,459,700	8,538,600	142,100	14,515,900		60,000	920,000	
Bangladesh	8,323,000	780,000			7,543,000				
CARE	7,350,000				7,350,000				
WFP	973,000	780,000			193,000				
India	20,845,300	7,098,400	6,931,100	80,000	6,675,800		60,000		
CARE	17,595,000	5,111,000	6,584,000		5,900,000				
CRS	1,450,300	363,200	347,100	80,000	600,000		60,000		
CWS	89,900	23,500			66,400				
LWR	60,000	15,700			44,300				
WFP	1,650,100	1,585,000			65,100				
Indonesia	589,800	348,700		6,100	235,000				
CARE	25,000	15,000			10,000				
CRS	122,000	72,000			50,000				
CWS	48,000	16,900		6,100	25,000				
WFP	394,800	244,800			150,000				
Nepal - WFP	72,000	60,000			12,000				

TABLE 17 - Title II Public Law 480 Number of Recipients by Program Type and Sponsor - Fiscal Year 1977

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	Self-Help
Pakistan	40,000	40,000							
CARE	40,000	40,000							
Gov't to Gov't	b/								
Philippine Islands	2,423,600	700,000	707,500	56,000	40,100				920,000
CARE	631,000	40,000	550,000	36,000	5,000				
CRS	863,500	660,000	157,500	20,000	26,000				
WFP	9,100				9,100				
Gov't to Gov't	920,000								920,000 a/
Singapore - WFP	37,600	37,600							
Sri Lanka	1,305,000	395,000	900,000		10,000				
CARE	1,295,000	395,000	900,000						
WFP	10,000				10,000				
GRAND TOTAL	55,472,700	15,379,700	14,932,200	924,800	16,950,000	973,200	4,536,700	556,100	1,220,000
Subtotals, Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations	41,395,300	11,398,300	12,107,000	924,800	14,904,200	240,000	1,316,900	504,100	
AJDC	2,500	200	2,300						
CARE	31,126,200	7,050,000	10,017,600	418,700	13,363,300		249,000	27,600	
CRS	9,724,300	4,095,400	2,045,100	461,800	1,351,100	240,000	1,060,900	470,000	
CWS	233,100	60,000	40,000	7,600	118,500		7,000		
LWR	78,500	18,700	2,000	5,000	46,300			6,500	
SAWS	214,700	158,000		31,700	25,000				
UNICEF	16,000	16,000							
World Food Program	9,499,600	3,981,400	2,325,200		2,035,800	698,200	407,000	52,000	
Government to Government	4,577,800		500,000		10,000	35,000	2,812,800		1,220,000

a/ Number of recipients for Section 206 Programs is estimated based on a standard ration (see PL 480 Title II Commodities Reference Guide, and amendments thereto). Since this is not a direct feeding program, benefits are derived from proceeds generated by the sale of the donated commodity.

b/ No shipments - commodity table reflects an accounting adjustment. Consequently no recipients are shown for FY 1977.

TABLE 18- TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1977

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 ^{2/} Flour	Bulgur ^{3/}	S.F. Corn-meal	Grain sor-gum	S.F. Sor-gum Grits	CSM ^{4/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil ^{5/}	Rice	Other ^{6/}
<u>NEAR EAST (TOTAL)</u>	<u>53,693</u>	<u>446,937</u>	<u>91,595</u>	<u>234,917</u>	<u>19,560</u>	.....	.....	<u>160</u>	<u>6,784</u>	<u>14,511</u>	<u>35,924</u>	<u>20,357</u>	<u>14,216</u>	<u>8,913</u>
Afghanistan - WFP.....	669	1,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,531	.....	.....
Algeria - WFP.....	6,129	26,289	.....	19,272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,138	.....	2,879	.....	.....
Bhutan - WFP.....	155	1,114	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459	55	.....	.....
<u>Egypt (Total)</u>	<u>11,958</u>	<u>118,320</u>	.....	<u>81,628</u>	<u>9,146</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>1,294</u>	<u>1,961</u>	<u>21,274</u>	<u>3,017</u>	.....	.....
CARE.....	299	1,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CRS.....	6,508	50,150	.....	15,974	9,146	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,268	21,274	2,488	.....	.....
WFP.....	5,151	66,876	.....	65,654	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	.....	529	.....	.....
Gaza - CARE.....	1,654	13,716	.....	7,441	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	.....	2,445	293	2,939	.....
<u>Jordan (Total)</u>	<u>1,685</u>	<u>17,062</u>	<u>752</u>	<u>14,637</u>	<u>281</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>267</u>	<u>205</u>	.....	<u>920</u>	.....	.....
CARE.....	270	1,253	.....	725	135	.....	.....	.....	117	205	.....	71	.....	.....
UNICEF.....	26	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP.....	1,389	15,659	752	13,912	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	849	.....	.....
<u>Jordan West Bank (Total)</u>	<u>1,511</u>	<u>12,222</u>	.....	<u>7,056</u>	<u>410</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>603</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,043</u>	<u>408</u>	<u>2,602</u>	.....
CARE.....	996	7,607	.....	3,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	285	.....	1,007	245	2,392	.....
CRS.....	316	2,683	.....	1,893	306	.....	.....	.....	220	100	.....	59	105	.....
LWR.....	199	1,932	.....	1,485	104	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	36	104	105	.....
<u>Lebanon (Total)</u>	<u>4,016</u>	<u>27,543</u>	.....	<u>12,359</u>	<u>9,002</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>1,969</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,594</u>	<u>1,619</u>	.....
CRS.....	3,287	24,647	.....	11,659	9,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,392	1,000	1,594	.....	.....
WFP.....	729	2,896	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	577	.....	.....	1,619	.....
<u>Morocco (Total)</u>	<u>15,955</u>	<u>98,537</u>	.....	<u>61,931</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>1,823</u>	<u>4,060</u>	<u>9,393</u>	<u>7,505</u>	<u>5,262</u>	<u>8,563</u>
AJDC.....	52	287	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	11	50	.....
CRS.....	15,903	98,250	.....	61,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,823	4,030	9,393	7,494	5,212	8,563 ^{2/}
Syria - WFP.....	3,846	70,308	58,095	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,213	.....
<u>Tunisia (Total)</u>	<u>5,338</u>	<u>53,517</u>	<u>27,230</u>	<u>19,593</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>2,199</u>	<u>1,707</u>	.....	<u>1,857</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>350</u>
CARE.....	2,957	33,841	19,091	11,506	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,399	897	.....	251	347	350 ^{1/}
CRS.....	1,862	17,431	7,239	8,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	810	.....	261	234	.....
WFP.....	519	2,245	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,345	.....	.....
Turkey - WFP.....	196	367	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....
<u>Yemen (Total)</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>6,411</u>	<u>5,518</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>160</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>298</u>	.....	.....
CRS.....	389	4,075	3,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	310	122	.....	.....
WFP.....	192	2,336	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....
<u>LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL)</u>	<u>72,994</u>	<u>382,585</u>	<u>1,755</u>	<u>86,384</u>	<u>51,054</u>	<u>19,142</u>	<u>6,614</u>	<u>4,060</u>	<u>37,046</u>	<u>35,989</u>	<u>47,259</u>	<u>18,953</u>	<u>10,956</u>	<u>63,373</u>
Barbados - WFP.....	152	605	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
<u>Bolivia (Total)</u>	<u>6,885</u>	<u>35,853</u>	.....	<u>14,424</u>	<u>1,109</u>	.....	.....	<u>1,553</u>	<u>7,271</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,080</u>	<u>2,129</u>	.....	<u>3,287</u>
CARE.....	393	1,962	.....	645	.....	.....	.....	.....	379	.....	400	250	.....	288 ^{2/}
CRS.....	5,474	26,027	.....	8,852	899	.....	.....	.....	1,343	3,000	2,475	1,207	.....	1,984 ^{7/8/}
WFP.....	643	5,208	.....	3,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	.....	.....	452	.....	563 ^{7/}
Govt.-to-Govt.....	375	2,656	.....	1,149	210	.....	.....	.....	210	.....	205	220	.....	452 ^{7/8/}
Brazil - WFP.....	1,046	4,199	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,099	900	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1977

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 cccL/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ^{2/} Flour	Bulgur ^{3/}	S.F. Corn-meal	Grain sor-gum	S.F. Sor-gum Grits	CSM ^{4/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoi ^{5/}	Rice	Other ^{6/}
Chile (Total)	<u>17,952</u>	<u>72,408</u>	.....	<u>21,052</u>	<u>2,227</u>	<u>2,658</u>	.....	<u>299</u>	<u>2,655</u>	<u>13,668</u>	<u>15,402</u>	<u>3,799</u>	<u>1,750</u>	<u>8,898</u>
CARE	10,340	29,791	.....	5,958	.....	959	.....	.....	.....	10,897	8,878	1,481	1,000	618 ^{7/10/}
CRS	5,195	29,018	.....	13,590	2,209	1,699	.....	269	498	2,171	4,466	2,016	750	1,350 ^{7/8/}
SAWS	2,417	13,599	.....	1,504	18	.....	.....	30	2,157	600	2,058	302	.....	6,930 ^{7/8/}
Colombia (Total)	<u>5,156</u>	<u>41,114</u>	.....	<u>16,476</u>	<u>9,238</u>	<u>2,748</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>2,431</u>	.....	<u>10,221</u>
CARE	3,049	23,561	.....	8,852	6,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,290	.....	6,537 ^{7/10/}
CRS	1,053	8,197	.....	2,828	2,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524	.....	2,489 ^{7/10/}
WFP	1,054	9,356	.....	4,796	.....	2,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617	.....	1,195 ^{10/}
Costa Rica (Total)	<u>3,902</u>	<u>10,913</u>	.....	<u>2,118</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>380</u>	<u>4,172</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>332</u>	.....	<u>2,951</u>
CARE	3,579	8,732	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,104	960	167	.....	2,951 ^{11/}
WFP	323	2,181	.....	1,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	68	.....	165	.....	.....
Dominican Republic (Total)	<u>9,850</u>	<u>53,204</u>	.....	<u>2,365</u>	<u>5,629</u>	<u>2,748</u>	.....	.....	<u>10,880</u>	<u>1,657</u>	<u>11,216</u>	<u>2,243</u>	<u>2,800</u>	<u>13,666</u>
CARE	5,767	34,577	.....	27	3,049	.....	.....	.....	8,255	.....	8,538	549	1,800	12,359 ^{7/11/}
CRS	3,918	17,788	.....	2,285	2,420	2,748	.....	.....	2,498	1,591	2,536	1,689	1,000	1,021 ^{7/11/}
CWS	165	839	.....	53	160	.....	.....	.....	127	66	142	5	.....	286 ^{7/11/}
Ecuador (Total)	<u>1,095</u>	<u>7,838</u>	.....	<u>3,588</u>	<u>400</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>1,298</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>520</u>	<u>79</u>	.....	<u>1,711</u>
CARE	203	1,264	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	.....	.....	877 ^{7/10/}
CRS	476	2,546	.....	711	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	242	275	.....	.....	754 ^{7/}
WFP	416	4,028	.....	2,705	400	.....	.....	.....	519	.....	245	79	.....	80 ^{7/}
El Salvador (Total)	<u>2,479</u>	<u>14,137</u>	.....	<u>2,934</u>	<u>1,048</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>337</u>	<u>1,434</u>	<u>4,742</u>	<u>842</u>	.....	<u>2,800</u>
CRS	1,417	6,964	.....	.....	1,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	883	4,742	291	.....	.....
WFP	1,062	7,173	.....	2,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	551	.....	551	.....	2,800 ^{2/}
Guatemala (Total)	<u>4,655</u>	<u>23,128</u>	.....	<u>9,248</u>	<u>2,745</u>	.....	.....	<u>2,208</u>	<u>1,959</u>	<u>2,802</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>445</u>	.....	<u>3,121</u>
CARE	3,366	16,674	.....	7,492	2,425	.....	.....	1,968	610	2,277	.....	.....	.....	1,902 ^{8/}
CRS	1,186	5,547	.....	959	320	.....	.....	240	1,349	525	600	335	.....	1,219 ^{7/}
WFP	103	907	.....	797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
Guyana - WFP	7	105	.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haiti (Total)	<u>8,999</u>	<u>54,509</u>	.....	<u>1,546</u>	<u>21,031</u>	<u>6,951</u>	.....	.....	<u>4,128</u>	<u>3,632</u>	<u>5,219</u>	<u>2,312</u>	<u>5,406</u>	<u>4,284</u>
CARE	4,055	22,488	.....	.....	14,639	.....	.....	.....	1,595	2,228	1,892	904	1,000	236 ^{8/}
CRS	2,775	18,173	.....	653	3,016	1,498	.....	.....	1,143	606	2,644	616	4,406	3,591 ^{9/}
CWS	1,236	5,457	.....	.....	2,119	.....	.....	.....	1,173	639	593	470	.....	463 ^{9/}
WFP	933	8,391	.....	893	1,257	5,453	.....	.....	217	159	90	322	.....	.....
Honduras (Total)	<u>2,866</u>	<u>17,459</u>	.....	<u>1,135</u>	<u>2,224</u>	.....	.....	.....	<u>1,116</u>	<u>1,087</u>	<u>4,410</u>	<u>1,189</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>5,548</u>
CARE	1,383	7,235	.....	516	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	719	4,410	350	.....	.....
CRS	844	3,471	.....	.....	984	.....	.....	.....	661	368	.....	433	750	275 ^{7/}
WFP	639	6,753	.....	619	.....	.....	.....	.....	455	.....	.....	406	.....	5,273 ^{8/}
Jamaica (Total)	4	31	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 ^{7/}
Nicaragua - WFP	296	2,155	.....	1,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	1,030 ^{7/}
Panama (Total)	<u>2,355</u>	<u>7,100</u>	.....	.....	<u>55</u>	<u>70</u>	.....	.....	<u>2,418</u>	<u>1,768</u>	.....	<u>418</u>	.....	<u>3,371</u>
CARE	2,255	6,732	2,348	1,693	380	2,311 ^{7/}
CRS	100	368	55	70	70	75	38	60 ^{7/}
Paraguay - WFP	196	357	107	219	31

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TABLE 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1977

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 CCC1/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ^{2/} Flour	Bulgur ^{3/}	S. F. Corn- meal	Grain sor- ghum	S.F. Sor- ghum Grits	CSM ^{4/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoi ^{5/}	Rice	Other ^{6/}
Peru (Total)	5,099	37,470	1,755	7,611	5,348	3,945	6,614	3,505	1,153	1,110	2,703	250	3,476	
CRS	2,274	13,955		2,739	3,100	1,935		1,292	622		1,314	250	2,703 ^{7/}	
CWS	172	1,249		260	328			34			74		234 ^{7/11/}	
SAMS	656	3,708		604	520	643		100	251	800	260		530 ^{7/}	
WFP	1,074	11,070	1,755	210		1,367	6,614	250	280		594			
Govt.-to-Govt.....	923	7,488		3,798	1,400			1,829			461			
AFRICA (TOTAL)	64,844	530,034	91,692	45,577	29,390	48,622	52,777	107,820	48,968	17,832	12,988	12,674	20,570	41,124
Angola - WFP	196	3,856											3,856^{9/}	
Benin (Total)	581	4,290		451	1,887	641	519	148	510	134				
CRS	213	1,215		451	106			148	510					
WFP	368	3,075			1,781	641	519			134				
Botswana - WFP	2,268	10,800						10,741	59					
Burundi (Total)	1,061	7,730		1,229	3,457	482	596	1,189⁴	145	632				
CRS	706	4,049			2,470			1,044	145	390				
WFP	355	3,681		1,229	987	482	596	145		242				
Cameroon (Total)	702	1,645			275			518	599	22	224		7	
CRS	698	1,616			275			518	599		224			
WFP	4	29								22			7 ^{7/}	
Care Verde Is. (Total)	2,391	28,160							515		533	3,300	23,812	
WFP	702	2,863							515		533		1,815 ^{9/}	
Govt.-to-Govt.....	1,689	25,297										3,300	21,997 ^{9/}	
Central African Emp. - WFP	60	304				264					40			
Chad (Total)	4,223	43,216		11,858	6,950			22,816		500	92	1,000		
CARE	643	2,792			1,200				500		92	1,000		
WFP	907	11,858		11,858										
Govt.-to-Govt.....	2,673	28,566			5,750			22,816						
Congo - WFP	859	6,064		2,551		290		1,514		178	421	1,110		
Ethiopia (Total)	4,686	46,598	32,904				1,831	2,231	7,975	399	1,258			
CRS	2,592	11,494					1,831	2,231	5,775	399	1,258			
WFP	1,705	32,904	32,904											
Govt.-to-Govt.....	389	2,200						2,200						
Gambia (Total)	672	4,704		377	1,400			100		102	455	66	2,204	
CRS	169	748			25			100		102	455	66		
WFP	128	1,752		377	1,375									
Govt.-to-Govt.....	375	2,204											2,204	
Ghana (Total)	5,995	54,675			4,875		22,054	17,742		1,879	6,698	1,427		
CRS	4,164	26,892					22,054	17,742		1,599	6,476	1,075		
WFP	765	5,729			4,875				280	222	352			
Govt.-to-Govt.....	1,066	22,054												
Guinea - WFP	143	1,138		929							209			
Guinea Bissau-Govt.-to-Govt:	1,170	9,744										5,335	4,409^{9/}	
Ivory Coast - WFP	61	292								160	132			
Kenya - CRS	1,540	6,558			1,892			3,528	505		633			

TABLE 18-TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1977

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 CCL/ (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ^{2/} Flour	Bulgur ^{3/}	S. F. Corn-meal	Grain sor-glum	S.F. Sor-glum Grits	CSM ^{4/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil ^{5/}	Rice	Other ^{6/}
Lesotho (Total)	<u>4,273</u>	<u>27,302</u>		<u>430</u>	<u>1,763</u>	<u>17,760</u>			<u>2,743</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>690</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>498</u>
CRS	2,940	14,250		430	1,763	5,992			2,303	1,868		646	750	498 ^{11/}
WFP	1,333	13,052				11,768		440		690		154		
Liberia - WFP	34	288				200		33					55	
Madagascar (Total)	<u>978</u>	<u>2,567</u>						<u>1,663</u>	<u>455</u>			<u>449</u>		
CRS	926	2,501						1,663	455			383		
WFP	52	66										66		
Malawi - WFP	400	1,768						1,768						
Mali - WFP	38	340		197				4					139	
Mauritania (Total)	<u>1,664</u>	<u>16,297</u>	<u>10,968</u>	<u>639</u>				<u>2,908</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>776</u>		<u>121</u>	<u>496</u>	
CRS	596	1,673						609	389	609		66		
WFP	813	12,325	10,968	639					167			55	496	
Govt.-to-Govt.	255	2,299						2,299						
Mauritius - WFP	126	595							110			44		441 ^{9/}
Mozambique (Total)	<u>3,723</u>	<u>53,552</u>	<u>47,820</u>					<u>3,318</u>					<u>2,414</u>	
WFP	747	3,318						3,318						
Govt.-to-Govt.	2,976	50,234	47,820										2,414	
Niger - WFP	225	996				593		65	49	111		178		
Rwanda (Total)	<u>1,250</u>	<u>11,226</u>		<u>1,897</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>5,512</u>			<u>347</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>480</u>		<u>665</u>
CRS	798	4,623		1,449		340			280	1,499		392		665 ^{2/}
WFP	181	1,089		398	136				67	400		88		
Govt.-to-Govt.	271	5,512					5,512							
Sao Tome & Principe - WFP ..	61	595		143		419						33		
Senegal (Total)	<u>2,948</u>	<u>21,075</u>			<u>190</u>	<u>7,596</u>	<u>2,579</u>	<u>4,959</u>	<u>3,537</u>	<u>714</u>			<u>1,000</u>	<u>500</u>
CRS	2,698	17,608				6,953		4,959	3,537	659			1,000	500 ^{11/}
WFP	250	3,467			190	643	2,579			55				
Seychelles - CRS	129	394			88				166	100		40		
Sierra Leone (Total)	<u>1,092</u>	<u>8,225</u>			<u>5,264</u>	<u>105</u>		<u>70</u>	<u>1,208</u>			<u>915</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>498</u>
CARE	437	2,762			1,390				1,208			164		
CRS	559	4,626			3,443							685		498 ^{11/}
WFP	96	837			431	105		70				66	165	
Somalia - WFP	575	4,261		2,896					800	58		507		
Sudan (Total)	<u>1,836</u>	<u>22,482</u>		<u>21,972</u>						<u>350</u>		<u>160</u>		
CRS	307	510								350		160		
WFP	1,529	21,972		21,972										
Swaziland - WFP	107	425							370			55		
Tanzania (Total)	<u>8,354</u>	<u>57,968</u>			<u>668</u>	<u>826</u>		<u>44,070</u>	<u>5,798</u>	<u>2,217</u>		<u>762</u>		<u>3,627</u>
CRS	3,466	10,271			668	826		44,070	5,798	2,217		762		3,627 ^{9/}
WFP	218	3,627												
Govt.-to-Govt.	4,670	44,070												

TABLE 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1977

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 / (thou- sand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ² / Flour	Bulgur ³ / Flour	S. F. Corn- meal	Grain sor- ghum	S.F. Sor- ghum Grits	CSM ⁴ / Flour	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil ⁵ / Flour	Rice	Other ⁶ / Flour
<u>Togo (Total)</u>	<u>2,349</u>	<u>22,691</u>			<u>2,256</u>	<u>4,576</u>	<u>8,541</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>249</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>2,443</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>1,929</u>
CRS	825	6,193			1,526	1,654				99	1,914	500	500	
WFP	776	4,699				1,923			249	360		238		1,929 ⁹ / ₁₀
Govt.-to-Govt.....	748	11,799			730	999	8,541	1,000			529			
<u>Upper Volta (Total)</u>	<u>7,940</u>	<u>46,032</u>		<u>509</u>		<u>13,009</u>	<u>11,023</u>	<u>10,410</u>	<u>2,198</u>	<u>5,300</u>		<u>1,481</u>	<u>2,102</u>	
CRS	5,916	22,177				12,494			2,198	5,259		1,226	1,000	
WFP	420	2,422		509		515				41		255	1,102	
Govt.-to-Govt.....	1,604	21,433					11,023	10,410						
<u>Zambia - WFP</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>1,181</u>							<u>189</u>			<u>110</u>		<u>882⁹/₁₀</u>
<u>ASIA (TOTAL)</u>	<u>170,015</u>	<u>1,583,476</u>	<u>864,920</u>	<u>42,400</u>	<u>394,591</u>			<u>5,737</u>	<u>132,141</u>	<u>57,701</u>	<u>11,419</u>	<u>33,726</u>	<u>9,079</u>	<u>31,762</u>
<u>Bangladesh (Total)</u>	<u>17,336</u>	<u>349,351</u>	<u>342,786</u>					<u>4,395</u>		<u>2,170</u>				
CARE	10,034	219,772	219,772											
WFP	7,302	129,579	123,014					4,395		2,170				
<u>India (Total)</u>	<u>103,930</u>	<u>1,042,820</u>	<u>522,685</u>	<u>5,895</u>	<u>365,955</u>				<u>65,572</u>	<u>20,260</u>	<u>8,302</u>	<u>31,987</u>	<u>6,079</u>	<u>16,175</u>
CARE	64,193	682,525	349,373	5,895	240,064				51,183	7,046		19,573		9,391 ¹⁰ / ₁₀
CRS	30,522	266,470	151,983		57,695				14,389	11,025	8,302	10,213	6,079	6,784 ¹¹ / ₁₀
CWS	1,291	18,687	11,531		6,425							731		
LWR	888	13,847	9,798		3,637							412		
WFP	7,036	61,291			58,134					2,189		968		
<u>Indonesia (Total)</u>	<u>6,644</u>	<u>35,423</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>23,997</u>				<u>249</u>	<u>2,229</u>	<u>5,213</u>	<u>388</u>		<u>3,000</u>	<u>317</u>
CARE	28	212						54			158			
CRS	2,412	17,198		11,049					2,229	690	230		3,000	
CWS	387	3,424	30	2,749				195		133				317 ² / ₁₀
WFP	3,817	14,589		10,199						4,390				
<u>Nepal - WFP</u>	<u>894</u>	<u>3,176</u>								<u>715</u>	<u>2,404</u>	<u>57</u>		
<u>Pakistan (Total)</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>-551</u>									<u>252</u>		<u>592</u>
CARE	262	844										252		592 ⁸ / ₁₀
Govt.-to-Govt.....	-35	-551	-551											
<u>Philippine Is. (Total)</u>	<u>37,212</u>	<u>126,976</u>		<u>24,303</u>	<u>4,639</u>			<u>1,093</u>	<u>52,920</u>	<u>29,343</u>				<u>14,678</u>
CARE	7,249	32,449		18,254	1,095			135	1,497	5,565				5,903 ⁷ / ₁₁ / ₁₀
CRS	14,749	70,777		4,927	3,529			958	51,093	1,734				8,536 ² / ₁₀
WFP	187	1,706		1,122	15				330					239 ² / ₁₀
Govt.-to-Govt.....	15,027	22,044								22,044				
<u>Singapore - WFP</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>325</u>									<u>325</u>			
<u>Sri Lanka (Total)</u>	<u>3,729</u>	<u>25,112</u>		<u>12,172</u>					<u>11,420</u>			<u>1,520</u>		
CARE	3,473	21,812		8,872					11,420			1,520		
WFP	256	3,300		3,300										
<u>EUROPE (TOTAL)</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>617</u>								<u>617</u>				
<u>Romania - Govt.-to-Govt.</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>617</u>								<u>617</u>				

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TABLE 18- TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1977

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 CCCI/ (thou- sand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ^{2/} Flour	Bulgur ^{3/}	S. F. Corn- meal	Grain sor- ghum	S.F. Sor- ghum Grits	CSMA ^{4/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil ^{5/}	Rice	Other ^{6/}
Subtotals, Voluntary														
Agencies	264,276	2,058,209	772,145	223,486	407,639	38,192	1,831	30,993	198,057	84,500	101,728	69,401	35,669	94,568
AJDC	52	287	.....	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	11	50	.....
CARE	126,885	1,173,895	588,236	80,583	272,119	959	.....	2,157	82,403	36,131	28,688	27,832	10,478	44,309
CRS	129,902	821,135	162,580	138,771	119,460	36,590	1,831	28,611	111,815	46,650	69,101	39,200	25,036	41,490
CWS	3,251	29,656	11,531	343	11,781	.....	.....	195	1,334	838	1,045	1,280	.....	1,309
LWR	1,087	15,779	9,798	1,485	3,741	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	36	516	105	.....
SAWS	3,073	17,307	.....	2,108	538	643	.....	30	2,257	851	2,858	562	.....	7,460
UNICEF	26	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	63,094	627,774	230,548	180,845	78,866	28,573	10,430	5,979	22,643	19,489	5,128	15,628	5,899	23,746
Govt.-to-Govt.	34,610	257,666	47,269	4,947	8,090	999	47,130	80,805	4,239	22,661	734	681	13,253	26,858
GRAND TOTAL	361,980	2,943,649	1,049,962	409,378	494,595	67,764	59,391	117,777	224,939	126,650	107,590	85,710	54,821	145,172

1/ CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation.

2/ Soy-Fortified and Regular.

3/ Soy-Fortified and Regular.

4/ Instant and Regular.

5/ Includes 16,924 Thousand Pounds Peanut Oil and 68,786 Thousand Pounds Soybean Oil.

6/ Includes 52,628 Thousand Pounds Soy-Fortified Rolled Oats; 4,156 Thousand Pounds Whey Soy Drink Mix; 51,083 Thousand Pounds Corn; 15,950 Thousand Pounds Defatted Soy Flour and 21,355 Thousand Pounds Peas.

7/ Soy-Fortified Rolled Oats.

8/ Whey Soy Drink Mix.

9/ Corn.

10/ Defatted Soy Flour.

11/ Peas.

NOTE: Negative figures are due to carry-over/adjustment from FY 1976/TQ.

TABLE 19 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1, 1954 through September 30, 1977

(Thousand Pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar Value)

Country and Area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Europe (Total).....	9,458,983	1,098,429	6,776,842	901,454	2,609,831	193,099	72,310	3,876
Austria	595,015	48,761	86,403	22,670	508,612	26,091	.....	.....
Belgium	586	194	586	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	44,072	1,995	.....	.....	44,072	1,995	.....	.....
England	293	123	293	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	3,200	2,160	3,200	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	25,921	10,576	25,921	10,576	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany (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	263,034	9,351	.....	.....	237,542	7,519	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)	25,581,867	1,835,206	12,119,095	1,023,524	11,515,326	682,882	1,947,446	128,800
Aden	997	169	997	169	.....	.....	.....	.....
Afghanistan	1,693,752	101,289	16,285	2,456	1,566,835	88,744	110,632	10,089
Algeria	2,323,983	171,225	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	139,488	20,124
Bhutan	1,308	191	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,308	191
Cyprus	293,600	18,451	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	89,394	4,486
Egypt	2,374,346	213,760	1,850,362	182,114	409,864	20,748	114,120	10,898
Gaza	215,336	20,867	215,336	20,867	.....	.....	.....	.....
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	1,403,831	90,116	279,488	24,743	888,042	50,154	236,301	15,219
Jordan (West Bank)	169,790	12,739	169,790	12,739	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	398,579	29,717	38,769	6,537	233,508	15,513	126,302	7,667
Libya	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121	.....	.....
Morocco	5,044,157	326,710	2,217,986	184,527	2,669,573	132,485	156,598	9,698
Syria	554,617	31,396	20,595	3,214	438,715	22,691	95,307	5,491
Tunisia	3,516,763	231,889	407,670	34,703	2,667,223	173,679	441,870	23,507
Turkey	1,318,012	130,257	652,329	89,466	283,043	23,527	382,640	17,264
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.)	301,484	20,944	112,226	8,163	152,297	10,081	36,961	2,700
Latin America (Total) ..	11,023,489	1,276,881	8,289,383	1,015,936	2,108,534	193,653	625,572	67,292
Antigua	4,138	820	4,138	820	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bahama Islands	921	294	921	294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbados	3,695	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,695	478
Belize (British Honduras)	26,757	3,141	24,755	2,866	2,002	275	.....	.....
Bolivia	520,872	65,555	253,174	43,555	231,937	18,777	35,761	3,223
Brazil	2,453,277	273,223	1,460,012	169,211	920,244	95,188	73,021	8,824
Chile	1,304,005	162,458	1,226,809	150,318	53,638	10,290	23,558	1,850
Colombia	1,460,956	180,834	1,216,575	156,748	68,607	2,320	175,774	21,766
Costa Rica	123,668	17,433	79,250	12,736	35,113	3,379	9,305	1,318
Cuba	42,674	6,753	42,674	6,753	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominica	11,056	1,482	10,995	1,476	.....	.....	61	9
Dominican Republic	835,223	99,719	755,720	94,887	60,125	3,916	19,378	916
Ecuador	346,382	38,847	310,709	36,186	9,267	520	26,406	2,141
El Salvador	228,253	30,013	193,690	26,100	13,117	1,109	21,446	2,804
French Guiana	482	93	482	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Indies	514	74	514	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenada	7,583	957	7,583	957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guadeloupe	5,817	592	5,817	592	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guatemala	382,074	49,985	308,343	46,474	71,680	3,238	2,051	273
Guyana (British Guiana)	26,142	3,630	13,312	1,735	10,008	1,176	4,822	719
Haiti	405,680	46,792	334,731	38,837	34,914	3,409	36,035	4,546
Honduras	157,791	22,553	126,560	19,060	4,254	368	26,977	3,125
Jamaica	216,667	26,494	147,276	17,736	57,550	7,584	11,841	1,174

1/ Less than \$500.

TABLE 19 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1, 1954 through September 30, 1977

(Thousand Pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar Value)

Country and Area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
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	152,926	16,828	110,337	13,247	12,256	667	30,333	2,914
Panama	95,723	18,646	95,723	18,646	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay	121,748	14,185	112,877	12,816	.....	.....	8,871	1,369
Peru	1,038,064	102,270	491,113	56,753	465,964	38,575	80,987	6,942
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	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asia (Total)	34,180,715	2,838,187	19,898,654	1,954,664	11,655,904	689,768	2,626,157	193,755
Bangladesh	2,951,982	161,957	1,482,099	99,523	1,278,956	50,658	190,927	11,776
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	506	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	11,680,945	1,091,939	9,685,233	932,073	943,971	73,485	979,741	86,381
Indonesia	1,294,097	102,697	460,122	49,212	594,196	30,013	239,779	23,472
Japan	845,348	62,264	194,879	25,308	650,469	36,956	.....	.....
Java	60	11	60	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khmer 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	174,916	10,707	63	11	134,960	6,616	39,893	4,080
New Guinea	1,544	267	1,544	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Borneo	3,111	478	3,111	478	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	2,365,051	181,555	403,160	59,221	1,528,544	99,615	433,347	22,719
Philippines	1,556,857	258,592	1,341,102	228,056	128,893	23,746	86,862	6,790
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	21,414	2,726	19,933	2,525	.....	.....	1,481	201
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	925,644	79,964	734,776	65,912	107,381	9,113	83,487	4,939
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
Africa (Total)	7,308,311	594,743	2,317,902	255,467	3,236,558	192,669	1,753,851	146,607
Angola	3,856	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,856	196
Belgium Congo	890	165	890	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benin (Dahomey)	93,153	6,474	44,798	3,315	17,391	1,047	30,964	2,112
Botswana	178,439	17,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,439	17,090
Burundi	62,504	6,779	24,480	3,746	2,589	162	35,435	2,871
Cameroon	33,518	4,528	13,021	2,225	6,511	301	13,986	2,002
Canary Islands	480	18	480	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde Islands	39,463	4,220	.....	.....	25,297	1,689	14,166	2,531
Central African Empire	17,823	1,551	432	65	2,403	155	14,988	1,331
Chad	167,179	11,939	5,740	1,179	99,818	6,904	61,621	3,856
Congo - Brazza	36,570	4,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,570	4,098
Equatorial Guinea	3,261	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,261	252
Ethiopia	537,966	34,918	66,740	9,600	371,548	20,323	99,678	4,995
French Equatorial Africa	80	6	80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Africa	1,180	239	1,180	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon	6,933	554	554	97	.....	.....	6,369	457
Gambia	70,321	5,863	18,385	2,565	14,047	966	37,889	2,332
Ghana	306,911	33,171	193,355	25,861	33,086	1,671	80,470	5,639
Guinea	73,551	5,979	226	47	48,220	3,668	24,407	2,264
Guinea - Bissau	10,768	1,290	.....	.....	9,744	1,170	1,024	120
Ivory Coast	50,806	4,584	1,415	259	.....	.....	49,391	4,325
Kenya	255,725	23,460	88,524	12,630	165,537	10,516	1,664	314
Lesotho	259,089	26,384	134,743	14,167	.....	.....	124,346	12,217
Liberia	59,800	6,673	44,050	4,764	.....	.....	15,750	1,909
Madaqascar (Malagasy)	59,569	7,327	52,548	6,682	200	26	6,821	619
Malawi	10,008	2,004	3,132	542	.....	.....	6,876	1,462
Mali	583,747	28,007	1,605	261	491,167	23,381	90,975	4,365
Mauritania	261,656	17,143	9,697	1,565	137,143	10,302	114,816	5,276

1/ Less than \$500

TABLE 19 - Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1, 1954 through September 30, 1977

(Thousand Pounds and Commodity Credit Corporation Dollar Value)

Country and Area	Total		Voluntary Agencies/International Organizations		Government-to-Government		World Food Program	
	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars	Thousand pounds	Thousand dollars
Mauritius	93,305	9,898	3,329	556	37,924	4,507	52,052	4,835
Mozambique	56,940	4,535			50,234	2,976	6,706	1,559
Niger	525,348	28,593	26	5	449,422	24,052	75,900	4,536
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	87,185	8,934	56,132	6,761	29,556	1,923	1,497	250
St. Helena	544	107	544	107				
Sao Tome and Principe	1,151	126					1,151	126
Senegal	599,567	30,589	281,810	17,390	243,281	9,300	74,476	3,899
Seychelles	5,800	903	5,800	903				
Sierra Leone	146,098	18,208	139,513	17,271			6,585	937
Somalia Republic	170,347	11,131	8,633	693	149,169	9,271	12,545	1,167
Somaliland, French	6,167	586	6,167	586				
Sudan	101,283	16,504	33,775	3,956	55	9	67,453	12,539
Swaziland	14,973	2,380	875	156			14,098	2,224
Tanzania	717,451	70,906	232,773	31,959	378,213	29,902	106,465	9,045
Togo	141,858	12,996	70,825	7,523	30,387	1,650	40,646	3,823
Uganda	25,891	2,694	6,029	954	6,048	304	13,814	1,436
Upper Volta	436,921	32,081	130,625	16,786	252,688	11,280	53,608	4,015
Zaire	435,720	35,465	265,544	21,149	164,340	13,870	5,836	446
Zambia	10,095	710					10,095	710
Zanzibar	156	26	156	26				
Regional - Sahel	39,181	6,663	39,181	6,663				
Christmas Holiday	84,498	16,688			84,498	16,688		
American voluntary relief agencies and international organizations	59,064	9,554	59,064	9,554				
Grand Total	87,696,927	7,669,688	49,460,940	5,160,599	31,210,651	1,968,759	7,025,336	540,330