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

JUN 18 1979

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, 1977, through September 30, 1978. The program continues to balance the multiple objectives of the legislation with particular emphasis on promoting economic and community development within poor countries. The first Food for Development programs were signed during the year--one with Bolivia and the other with Bangladesh.

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


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, 1977 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1978**

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SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

U.S. farm exports in fiscal year 1978—both commercial and those under government programs—totaled \$27.3 billion. Public Law 480 exports during the period were valued at \$1,062.5 million compared to \$1,124.1 million in fiscal year 1977—a decrease of 6 percent. Public Law 480 tonnage shipped during fiscal year 1978 was 5.9 million metric tons compared with fiscal year 1977 tonnage of 6.1 million metric tons. The title I tonnage shipped in 1978 decreased by 500,000 tons from the 1977 level while title II tonnage increased by 300,000 for a net overall decrease of 200,000 metric tons.

During the year an amendment to Public Law 480 was signed which required a study on food aid and how U.S. food assistance can be improved to better meet food needs of the poor in developing countries. The amendment also added a new subsection to Public Law 480 which authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to pay freight charges on title III shipments to relatively least developed countries (RLDCs). The subsection also liberalizes further title III grant provisions for RLDCs to allow application of eligible offset disbursements under title I/III agreements to other Public Law 480 repayment obligations falling due in the same fiscal year when the amount of disbursements exceeds the amount required for repayment obligations under the title III agreement.

During fiscal year 1978, the title I programing process again met the 75/25 ratio food allocation provision set forth in section III of the Act.

TITLE I—SALES PROGRAMS

Title I sales agreements and amendments signed during fiscal year 1978 totaled \$811.9 million compared to \$765.1 million in 1977, reflecting higher unit prices of commodities programed.

Convertible local currency agreements totaled 91 percent of the total value of agreements signed, while dollar credit arrangements made up the remaining 9 percent. In terms of dollar value, the largest amounts of commodities were programed to six countries—Egypt, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Korea, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Included in the 1978 signings were two title III food for development programs—Bolivia for \$10.80 million and Bangladesh for \$26.00 million.

Wheat and wheat products were the major commodities programed in terms of value—59 percent; rice made up 19 percent of the total value of commodities. Other commodities programed were soybean oil, corn, cotton, tobacco, and a small quantity of blended and fortified foods.

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 purposes.

The Secretary of Treasury has determined that in five 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.

The Treasury Department determined that U.S. holdings of the currencies of Burma, Egypt, Guinea, India, and Pakistan were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal year 1978 and 1979.

Included in the uses 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

Since the inception of the program, the export market development program has significantly contributed to the increase in U.S. farm exports from the \$3.1 billion in fiscal year 1955 to the \$27 billion in fiscal year 1978.

Foreign currencies totaling \$204 million have been spent to develop dollar markets for U.S. farm commodities since 1954. 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 1978, expenditures for market development totaled an estimated \$48 million of which the Government's share was less than a third, or \$15 million. The remaining \$33 million was provided by U.S. and third-party cooperators. Cooperator contributions have exceeded Government outlays by successively larger percentages over the past 12 years.

Marketing and Utilization Research

During fiscal year 1978, the U.S. Department of Agriculture issued two grants totaling \$294,446 equivalent. Such grants are made for commodity research and to expand markets for U.S. farm crops. Both grants were issued to India. One grant involves post harvest technology of horticultural crops; the other is for studies on the metabolism of organic acids and their relationship to quality in citrus fruits.

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 1978, the Department of Agriculture made 36 grants totaling \$6,020,265 equivalent for research projects in three countries—Egypt, Pakistan, and India.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supports research and demonstration activities in several countries. During fiscal year 1978, several projects in Poland which were initiated about three years ago, were completed and the results distributed. Such data are useful to environmental decisionmakers in both the public and private sectors.

The Department of the Interior's ongoing research and development programs with Poland and Yugoslavia reached about \$2,000,000 equivalent through 1978. These programs are in the field of mine health and safety, mineral exploration, and water use. Also, programs to promote conservation which were initiated with India, Egypt, and Pakistan last year were increased monetarily in 1978.

During the year, the U.S. Department of Labor obligated \$110,000 to fund an international labor conference in New Delhi and other international labor-related activities.

Four of the agency components of the U.S. 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 abroad under provisions of sections 104(b)(2) and 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. In fiscal year 1978, approximately \$14.35 million equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for 187 current and new projects.

The National Science Foundation awarded \$4,350,000 in foreign currency grants to U.S. and foreign scientific institutions—mainly universities—for the support of mutually beneficial cooperative research projects. These grants supported work in chemistry, engineering, physics, the life sciences, and the social sciences in Egypt, India, and Pakistan. In addition, in the same period the Foundation coordinated the administration of science information activities in the same three excess foreign currency countries on behalf of 30 Federal departments and agencies. The scope of these activities included mainly full-text translations of foreign-language scientific books and articles into English and the compilation of specialized bibliographies and abstracts. In fiscal year 1978, the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$2,086,500 for use in science information activities. Of this amount, \$950,000 represented the Foundation's contribution; \$1,136,500 was transferred from other agencies.

The Smithsonian Institution received an appropriation of \$4,000,000 equivalent in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1978. Obligations for the year totaled \$4,109,225 equivalent to support over 50 projects in the natural sciences, cultural history, museum professional fields, and related educational activities.

The Library of Congress uses Public Law 480 currencies to acquire, collect, index, and distribute foreign publications. In fiscal year 1978, only programs for Egypt and Pakistan were funded under Public Law 480. The foreign currency funds obligated in fiscal year 1978 totaled \$949,957 equivalent.

Building and Military Housing

During fiscal year 1978, the Department of State obligated \$8.9 million to construct, maintain, and operate buildings and other facilities used in conducting diplomatic and consular affairs. The Department also uses funds appropriated under this authority to maintain and operate these facilities.

TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS

During fiscal year 1978, 1.67 million metric tons of title II commodities were shipped to about 59 million needy persons in 79 countries. The CCC value of those commodities, including ocean transportation, totaled \$458 million: \$328 million commodities and \$130 million in freight costs.

Food distributed through the voluntary agencies represented 62 percent of the total title II volume shipped, the World Food Program accounted for 25 percent, and government-to-government programs 13 percent.

Wheat and wheat products, including flour, continued to be the major commodities donated in fiscal year 1978, 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.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

The World Food Program (WFP), a joint activity of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, with headquarters in Rome, continues to expand. The United States noted reservations with the 1979-1980 pledge target of \$950 million and for the first time ever, the U.S. pledge will not meet 25 percent of the WFP target. The United States has pledged \$220 million towards the new target, including \$182 million of

commodities, an estimated \$34 million for ocean transportation, and \$4 million cash for administrative expenses. This is a substantive increase from the previous U.S. pledge.

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 has been extended four times. It is presently due to expire June 30, 1979. During fiscal year 1978 discussions on the extension of the Food Aid Convention were underway in association with discussions on the International Wheat Agreement.

Of the 1.9 million ton July/June 1978 U.S. obligation, 35 percent was met through shipments under title I and 65 percent under title II.

TITLE I—SALES PROGRAMS

TITLE I—SALES PROGRAMS

Title I of Public Law 480 provides for the concessional sale of agricultural commodities to friendly countries. Agreements under title I may be signed either for dollar credit with up to 20 years repayment period or convertible local currency credit with up to 40 years repayment period. Grace periods for dollar credit agreements range from 0 to 2 years and those for convertible local currency agreements may be as long as 10 years. Specific down payments in dollars may be required under both types of agreements. 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 agreement with the importing country.

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 1978

During fiscal year 1978, 48 title I sales agreements and amendments were signed for a total export market value of \$811.9 million, a \$46.8 million increase over the 1977 fiscal year in which 47 agreements and amendments were signed. While the programing level remained about the same, the higher dollar value of agreements signed in 1978 reflects a net increase in average unit prices of about 5 percent—with wheat and wheat products recording the sharpest increase of all commodities. Specifically, unit prices rose 53 percent for wheat and wheat flour over the 1977 programing period.

These agreement actions were concluded with 29 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 25 countries in the 1977 fiscal year for an export market value of \$765.1 million, and with 23 countries in the 15-month 1976/transitional quarter programing period for a total export market value of \$1,032.8 million.

In fiscal year 1978, convertible local currency agreements comprised 91 percent of the total value of agreements signed; dollar credit agreements comprised the remaining 9 percent. In terms of dollar value, the six countries to which the largest amounts of commodities were programed during the year were Egypt, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Korea, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Programing to Egypt represented about 23 percent (\$189.1 million) of the total; that to Indonesia, about 17 percent (\$135.7 million); Bangladesh, 10 percent (\$77.6 million); Korea, 7 percent (\$59.5 million); Pakistan, 7 percent (\$59.4 million); and Sri Lanka, 4 percent (\$35.4 million). Included in the 1978 signings were two title III Food for Development programs. These agreements were with Bolivia—\$10.80 million and Bangladesh—\$26.00 million.

Wheat and wheat products were the major commodities programed in terms of value at 59 percent; rice constituted 19 percent of the total value of commodities programed. Other commodities programed were corn, cotton, tobacco, soybean oil, and blended fortified foods. No private trade agreements were signed during the fiscal year.

An unusual situation developed in the beginning of the fiscal year with the introduction of human rights considerations into the programing process. Devising procedures to implement this new legislation delayed agreement signings for 2 months, compressed remaining programs within a shorter time span, and resulted in a larger than normal carry-in to fiscal year 1979. (Carry-in refers to those commodities committed but not shipped in a fiscal year which slip over into the subsequent fiscal year.) The dollar value of carry-in in a fiscal year is usually about \$60 million to \$65 million; for fiscal year 1978 the carry-in was about \$130 million of commodities to be shipped in fiscal year 1979.

SHIPMENTS

Shipments under title I in fiscal year 1978 amounted to \$734.7 million; the value of shipments since the beginning of the program in 1954 is approximately \$20.2 billion. Shipment values in fiscal year 1978 were slightly less than in 1977, reflecting the lower volume of commodities shipped. The tonnage shipped in fiscal 1978 was about 10 percent below that shipped in 1977, and about two-thirds of that shipped in 1972. About 4.3 million metric tons of commodities were shipped during fiscal 1978 for a cumulative total of about 198.8 million tons.

In terms of both value and quantity, wheat continued to hold its customary position as the leading commodity shipped under title I during fiscal year 1978. At \$324.5 million and 2.7 million tons, wheat accounted for 44 percent of the total value and 62 percent of the total quantity shipped. Rice, at about \$147.1 million and 457,123 tons, accounted for 20 percent of the total value and 11 percent of the total quantity.

Other commodities shipped under the program in fiscal year 1978 were wheat flour (585,413 metric tons valued at \$104.8 million); corn (411,660 tons valued at \$39.1 million); soybean oil (166,752 tons valued at \$104.2 million); tobacco (281 tons valued at \$1.1 million); cotton (1,674 bales valued at \$9.9 million); and bulgur (15,200 tons valued at \$2.8 million).

LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Amendment to Public Law 480

On October 6, 1978, the President signed the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-424). Provisions of that Act affect Public Law 480 by:

- Requiring a study (under section 201 of the Foreign Assistance Act) on food aid and how U.S. food assistance can be improved to better meet food needs of the poor in developing countries.
- Adding a new subsection 304(d) which authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay freight charges on title III shipments to relatively least developed countries (RLDCs).
- Liberalizing further title III grant provisions for RLDC's to allow application of eligible offset disbursements under title III agreements to other Public Law 480 repayment obligations falling due in the same fiscal year when the amount of disbursements exceeds the amount required for repayment obligations under the title III agreement.

Task Force Report

In response to the Sense of Congress Resolution included in the 1977 farm bill, the Secretary of Agriculture transmitted the report of the task force on the administration of Public Law 480.

Allocation Requirements

The title I programing process during fiscal year 1978 met the 75/25 ratio food allocation provision as set forth in section 111 of the Act. The initial and final commodity allocations for 1978 follow this section. (Note: Allocation data may differ from other data showing agreements signed in a given period.)

Initial P.L. 480 Concessional Sales Allocations FY 1978
(Commodities: 1,000 metric tons/bales)

Country	\$Million Total	Wheat	Rice	Corn Barley/ Sor- ghum	Vegoil	Total Food	Cotton	To- bacco
<u>\$550 or Less GNP</u>								
Afghanistan	5.2	50	—	—	—	50	—	—
Bangladesh	55.9	150	50	—	30	230	35	—
Egypt	155.5	1,500 ^a	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Guinea	5.5	13 ^b	9	—	3	25	—	—
Haiti	9.9	40	10	—	5	55	—	—
Honduras	1.5	15	—	—	—	15	—	—
India	27.8	—	—	—	60	60	—	—
Indonesia	99.3	182	300	—	—	482	—	—
Morocco	10.3	100	—	—	—	100	—	—
Pakistan	57.6	200	—	—	80	280	—	—
Philippines	13.3	35	—	20	—	55	25	—
Senegal	6.7	—	25	—	—	25	—	—
Sierra Leone	1.4	5	—	—	—	5	—	.2
Somalia	2.0	7	5	—	—	12	—	—
Sri Lanka	14.0	133 ^b	—	—	—	133	—	—
Sudan	10.3	100	—	—	—	100	—	—
Tanzania	2.7	—	10	—	—	10	—	—
Zaire	17.9	20	10	10	—	40	10	2.0
Zambia	4.6	20	—	—	4	24	—	—
Subtotal	501.4	2,570	419	30	182	3,201 (75.3%)	70	2.2
<u>Over \$550 GNP</u>								
Israel	7.2	70	—	—	—	70	—	—
Jamaica	10.0	29	—	60	—	89	—	—
Jordan	5.2	50	—	—	—	50	—	—
Korea	57.8	200	—	150 ^c	—	350	75	—
Lebanon	7.7	40	5	—	—	45	—	0.5
Peru	5.0	48	—	—	—	48	—	—
Portugal	40.0	200	18	54	—	272	30	—
Syria	14.0	53 ^b	20	—	5	78	—	—
Tunisia	5.2	50	—	—	—	50	—	—
Subtotal	152.1	740	43	264	5	1,052 (24.7%)	105	0.5
Unallocated	146.5	1,065	138	—	—	1,203	—	—
Total	800.0	4,375	600	294	187	5,456	175	2.7

^a Including 375,000 MT flour in wheat equivalent ^bWheat equivalent of flour ^c Barley

P.L. 480 Concessional Sales Final Allocations
Fiscal Year 1978
(Commodities: 1,000 metric tons/bales)

Country	\$Million Total	Wheat	Rice	Corn/ Sor- ghum	Vegoil	Total Food	Cotton	To- bacco
<u>\$550 or Less GNP</u>								
Afghanistan	5.4	50	—	—	—	50.0	—	—
Bangladesh	77.6	400	—	—	30.0 ^a	430.0	35	—
Bolivia	10.8	85	—	—	—	85.0	—	—
Egypt	189.1	1,500 ^b	—	—	—	1,500.0	—	—
Guinea	5.5	13 ^c	7	—	3.0 ^d	23.0	—	—
Guyana	2.1	3 ^e	—	—	1.5 ^d	4.5	—	0.1
Haiti	11.0	30	10	—	5.0 ^d	45.0	—	—
India	27.8	—	—	—	60.0	60.0	—	—
Indonesia	135.7	182 ^f	350	—	—	532.0	—	—
Morocco	11.0	100	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Pakistan	59.4	200	—	—	80.0	280.0	—	—
Philippines	13.3	65	—	—	—	65.0	14	—
Sierra Leone	1.3	3	—	1	—	4.0	—	0.2
Somalia	7.0	25	5	—	2.8 ^d	32.8	—	—
Sri Lanka	35.4	266 ^c	—	—	—	266.0	—	—
Sudan	10.3	100 ^h	—	—	—	100.0	—	—
Tanzania	6.5	—	18	—	—	18.0	—	—
Zaire	18.0	50	13	—	—	63.0	10	1.0
Zambia	8.5	31	3	—	4.0 ^d	38.0	—	—
Subtotal	635.7	3,103	406	1	186.3	3,696.3 (75%)	59	1.3
<u>Over \$550 GNP</u>								
Israel	7.2	70	—	—	—	70.0	—	—
Jamaica	10.0	4 ⁱ	—	74 ⁱ	0.5	78.5	—	—
Jordan	6.3	52	—	—	—	52.0	—	—
Korea	59.5	200	—	275	—	475.0	—	—
Lebanon	8.0	50	—	—	—	50.0	—	0.5
Peru	20.0	52	—	—	24.0	76.0	—	—
Portugal	40.0	200	9 ^g	103	—	312.0	—	—
Syria	14.0	10 ^c	35	—	—	45.0	—	—
Tunisia	11.2	80	—	25	—	105.0	—	—
Subtotal	176.2	718	44	477	24.5	1,263.5 (25%)	—	0.5
Total	811.9	3,821	450	478	210.8	4,959.8	59	1.8

^a ½ bulk; ½ drums. ^b Including 375,000 MT flour in W/E. (500,000 MT) ^c Wheat equivalent of flour. ^d Refined in drums. ^e 2,400 MT flour in W/E. ^f Includes 20,000 MT bulgur in W/E. (22,000 MT) ^g Milled equivalent of brown rice. ^h Including 25,000 MT flour in W/E. (33,000) ⁱ Includes blended/fortified food in W/E.

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, 1978, totaled \$8,120 million—\$7,497 million commodity and other costs, \$619 million ocean transportation costs (including \$510 million ocean freight differential), and \$4 million interest costs. Through September 30, 1978, CCC had been reimbursed for all costs by dollar payments under government-to-government and private trade entity agreements in the amount of \$1,676 million, by \$992 million foreign currency funds used to finance long-term credit sales, and by appropriations in the amount of \$5,452 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.

LATIN AMERICA

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The new administration which took office in early 1978 has stated its concern for the poor majority and has indicated several proposed actions to stimulate development aimed at increasing substantially the number, pace, and quality of its self-help efforts. These self-help measures are supportive of A.I.D. projects in the health and agricultural sectors, including basic health and family planning services, potable water and environmental sanitation in small rural communities, supervised agricultural credit, and better planning and implementation of developmental programs in the rural sector. Title I generated funds help support the Government of the Dominican Republic's family planning activity. Under an agreement signed September 26, 1978, the equivalent of \$136,855 was made available to cover six months' operating costs for this program, including salaries of 212 technical and supervisory personnel. After the six-month period, the program will continue under the ordinary budget of the Government of the Dominican Republic. The program currently has more than 100,000 active acceptors.

Progress in fiscal year 1978 in other self-help activities included the following: (1) land was distributed to about 1,500 families in the agrarian reform program; (2) the price support institute was able to handle purchase and storage of record rice crops, as well as larger than normal production of other crops such as beans and plantains; and (3) the Agricultural Bank credit operations provided 40,000 production loans of the equivalent of \$2,000 or less to small producers and support of approximately the equivalent of \$2.5 million group lending to small farmer organizations. Also, the government's response to the outbreak of African swine fever was prompt and thorough. Efforts to contain the disease within the country and to prevent its spread to other countries have been priority.

GUYANA

The Government of Guyana undertook several self-help measures contributing directly to development progress in poor rural areas which enabled the poor to participate actively in increasing agricultural production through small farm agriculture. These measures include expansion of agricultural extension services with the appointment of seven more agricultural field assistants to various districts. The Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Guyana National Trading Corporation, instituted in mid-1978 a special fund to ensure the supply of fertilizers and pesticides to farmers throughout the country, including the most remote areas. This service was recently expanded to include hand tools which are in short supply.

Through the Guyana Rice Board, the government has continued research aimed at developing high yielding varieties of rice best suited for local climate and soil conditions and with greater resistance to pests and disease. The locally generated breeding material is bolstered by introductions from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), and from the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). During the 1978 main crop season about 3,000 acres of the two newest rice seed lines were planted by farmers in monitored field conditions with encouraging results. The testing under field conditions continues.

During 1978 there was continued emphasis on testing, multiplication, and distribution of promising cultivars of cassava and also on the training of extension agents and farmers in the technology of cassava production in nontraditional pure stands. In the Essequibo district alone over 90 farmers were provided with seed stock of improved lines and in other districts a further 46 acres of cassava were established. Another 14 cultivars were introduced and are undergoing screening tests under supervision of the agronomist of the Ministry of Agriculture working in collaboration with the Guyana Sugar Corporation's Other Crops Division.

Sea defense works to protect coastal farm lands (works not already tied to the World Bank project) which were affected during 1978 included 7,356 feet of earth dams and 11,610 feet of protective facade at five locations.

Local currency from the title I program will be used in part to help finance in-country costs of a program for the construction of rural access roads, for which the Government of Guyana and A.I.D. in late December 1978 signed a \$7.9 million loan/grant package.

NEAR EAST

LEBANON

The food aid provided under title I in fiscal year 1978 was the second year of a larger 2-year relief and rehabilitation program to help Lebanon recover from damage caused by in-country hostilities. The self-help measures focused on rebuilding port storage capacity and handling facilities as well as increasing agricultural production in the rural areas. In spite of continuing combat, some specific accomplishments were made such as:

(1) *Beirut Port Elevator Expansion Project*: The Beirut Port Elevator, owned by the Lebanese Government, handles practically all imports of grain which in normal years range between 550,000 and 600,000 metric tons.

In 1977, the government contracted a \$6 million project for the expansion of this elevator to: (a) increase bulk storage capacity by 15,000 tons; (b) construct an independent vessel loading unit of 300 tons an hour capacity to permit simultaneous loading and unloading of vessels; (c) increase truckloading capacity by 400 tons an hour to 700 tons; and (d) build a bagged grain storage facility adjacent to the elevator with a capacity of 4,000 tons of bagged grain.

In 1978, the construction of the new bins was completed at a cost of \$3.0 million. Most of the outside grain unloading facilities were repaired and the elevator was able to receive grain vessels whenever security conditions permitted.

(2) *The Green Plan Activities:* The Green Plan is an autonomous office organized under the Ministry of Agriculture. It is responsible for such agricultural development activities as land reclamation, terracing, building farm-to-market roads and irrigation water reservoirs, reforestation, and other related activities.

In 1978 the Green Plan reclaimed 594 hectares of land benefiting 513 small farmers and built 16 water reservoirs with a total capacity of about 12,000 cubic meters at a cost of approximately \$1 million equivalent. In addition, eight farm-to-market roads with a total length of 32 kilometers were built at a cost of \$580,000 equivalent. Because of the resumption of hostilities in 1978, the activities were less than anticipated.

For calendar year 1979, the Ministry of Agriculture requested an appropriation equivalent \$6.1 million for Green Plan activities. The above sum covers such items as: \$1.3 million for land reclamation in areas irrigated by the Litani River project; \$2.0 million for land reclamation in other areas; and \$0.8 million to cover wages, salaries, and administrative expenses.

(3) *Expanding Ministry of Agriculture Budget in 1979:* The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for a wide variety of tasks related to agriculture such as animal and plant health control; agricultural research and extension; agricultural economics and statistics; and regulation of trade in food and agricultural products in addition to the various development activities conducted by its autonomous agencies.

In its 1979 budget submission, the government requested an appropriation equivalent \$12.9 million to cover salaries, wages, maintenance, and short-term projects including research. This compares with the equivalent of \$9.9 million requested in calendar year 1978—an increase of about 30 percent.

For long-term development programs conducted mainly by Green Plan, the government requested the equivalent of \$6.1 million for 1979, compared to \$5.3 million equivalent appropriated in 1978—an increase of 15 percent.

ASIA

BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh divides responsibilities in reaching agricultural self-sufficiency between two departments. Stabilization, problems of procurement, distribution, storage, and use of food resources in helping the needy fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Food and Production. Credit, agricultural inputs, plant production, research, and extension are the domain of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Ministry of Food and Production

The Government of Bangladesh in fiscal year 1978 increased the ration of wheat. Its government intends to: (a) limit the modified ration shop distributions to the highest priority cardholders, except in emergencies; (b) increase the issue price of both wheat and rice; (c) actively consider the exclusion of all families having a monthly income of taka 1600 (equivalent about \$107); and (d) limit the number of ration cardholders per family to six.

The government exceeded the procurement goals in official purchases of rice by 100,000 tons, procuring 600,000 tons in fiscal 1978.

Approximately 100 additional procurement centers were opened bringing the total to 250 centers. Arrangements were made so that procurement can be organizationally separate from distribution activities in fiscal year 1978. Appointments for new procurement staff were made and procurement prices were increased by about 14 percent.

Payments to producers were disbursed more quickly by virtue of temporary pay booths and payments made through bank branches. Both of these methods of payment were initiated in fiscal year 1978.

Storage

The Ministry of Food and Production currently has about 900,000 tons (on a net basis) of storage in 306 thanas (administrative districts). Plans include increasing storage capability to 1,200,000 tons with at least one local supply depot in each of the 425 thanas.

This is part of a longer range program whereby Bangladesh hopes to have up to 1,500,000 tons of storage capability by 1986. In addition to construction of new storage warehouses, the government's aggressive program to rehabilitate existing storage facilities resulted—as of June 1978—in the upgrading and improvement of 430 warehouses. In this campaign, scales, humidity measuring devices and driers, and improved pest control measures were added to these facilities.

The public distribution system is being reoriented to meet the basic nutrition requirements of the needy by relating ration to income level. This is particularly important during the lean season when the major portion of income is used for food.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

The Government of Bangladesh emphasized its Special Crop Production Program particularly where the potential increases in agricultural production are high. They also attach great importance to the increased and improved extension efforts particularly regarding the use of credit, irrigation, and the availability of other production inputs.

During fiscal year 1978, credit facilities were increased with an emphasis on extending production credit to small landholders and sharecroppers. The value of credit extended was about 1.7 billion taka or a 55 percent increase over 1977.

The amount of fertilizer distributed increased from 513,000 tons in 1977 to 714,000 tons in 1978. This increase coupled with the larger land area under irrigation, stimulated greater use of high yielding varieties. The Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, with liberal international assistance, took the lead in searching for adaptable high yielding varieties. Prices to producers were increased for rice, wheat, tobacco, jute, cotton, and sugar cane. A special oilseed program was launched in 1978 in an effort to lessen dependence on imports.

The area placed under aerial plant protection for 1978 was set at 970,000 acres compared to the actual 404,000 acres under aerial protection in 1977. The target for ground plant protection and the quantity of treated seeds for distribution during fiscal 1978 were similarly raised. As a result of some of the factors cited above, the production of foodgrains (mainly rice) was 13.1 million tons in 1978, a 10.9 percent increase over 1977.

PAKISTAN

The overall growth in the agriculture sector was 4.3 percent compared to 2.1 percent in fiscal 1977. This growth was achieved despite a disappointing wheat crop of slightly over 8 million tons. The higher overall growth rate was due largely to a record rice crop as well as increases in the production of cotton and sugar cane.

The increase in fertilizer offtake to 717,000 tons was an important contributing factor to increased agricultural production, as were increased availability of irrigation water and an expanded insecticide spraying program.

The Government of Pakistan, in order to stimulate fertilizer consumption, reduced the maximum allowable retail sales price by about 7 percent. The fiscal year 1979 target for fertilizer distribution is up 14 percent from the fiscal year 1978 level. Current supplies of both phosphatic and nitrogenous fertilizer were procured by the government well in advance of the planting season so as to assure availability during the heavy application period.

The Government of Pakistan continues to support increases in the use of high yielding varieties (HYV). They plan to import 15,800 tons of HYV

seed for the forthcoming rabi season (Main crop). In addition, seed development projects currently in effect in Pakistan will begin yielding high quality seed for major crops beginning with the 1979-80 crop and are expected to continue to increase thereafter.

Other factors positively affecting agricultural production were an increase in aerial and ground plant protection and an increase in water availability by 5 percent in 1977-78. Further increases in these factors are planned in 1978-79, thereby enabling and encouraging increased foodgrain production. In attempting to increase agricultural credit the government almost reached its ambitious target of 1.5 billion rupees in 1977-78 and established a target of 2.2 billion rupees in 1978-79. Also, support prices for major crops (wheat, rice, sugar cane, cotton, corn, potatoes, onions, pulses, and oilseeds) were set at levels to encourage increased production.

During 1977-78 the Agricultural Research Center continued evaluating high yield, salt tolerant, fertilizer responsive, early maturing and insect resistant varieties of different crops in its effort to contribute towards increased agricultural production.

INDIA

Agricultural Production

India has made great strides in increasing its agricultural production towards its goal of agricultural self-sufficiency. Foodgrain production of 125.6 million tons in 1977-78 is a record level for India and exceeds the previous peak by 4.6 million tons and is also higher by 7.6 million tons than the target of 118.0 million tons fixed for the period.

Further progress in foodgrains production during 1978-79 will be achieved through expansion of gross cropped area, extension of irrigation facilities, and improvement in crop yields. Crop yields are to be increased by a number of measures, such as (a) expanding the program of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds, (b) increasing the consumption of chemical fertilizers and improving the efficiency of fertilizer use, (c) strengthening of agricultural extension and administration, and (d) intensifying problem-oriented research.

Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the Indian economy where 7 out of 10 persons derive their livelihood from agriculture. India's rural working population consists predominantly of small farmers and agricultural landless laborers. The problems faced by the small farmers differ from area to area. Fragmentation of holdings, inadequate and untimely supply of inputs and water, lack of sufficient credit facilities, and inadequate arrangements for marketing and storage are the frequently encountered difficulties that stand in the way of small farmers benefiting from improved technology. With a view towards raising agricultural productivity to enable the weaker sections of the rural population to participate in the benefits of economic growth, a number of development programs are being implemented. Several examples are described below.

(1) Expansion and improvement of storage facilities.

The necessity of adopting improved methods of storage of foodgrains in India has already been recognized and various measures have been taken in that direction. Storage facilities are constructed by such public sector organizations as the Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations, and others, which build warehousing using the latest technology. Consequently, foodgrains are now being stored under more controlled conditions and overall losses have been reduced.

Owing to unprecedented stocks of foodgrains held by government agencies, considerable pressure has been placed on the available storage capacity during the last few years. Additional storage capacity is being built. A proposal for increasing storage capacity by 3.6 million tons has been undertaken with the assistance of the World Bank and is expected to be completed by 1982. The government is encouraging the construction of godowns (storage

facilities) by private parties according to the FCI's specifications under a program which guarantees occupancy for a fixed number of years. This ensures the availability of safer and better controlled storage capacity.

A "Save Grain Campaign" has been launched by the government on a nationwide scale to improve on-farm storage techniques through training, demonstrations, and publicity. Farmers are taught scientific methods of storage and preservation.

(2) *Continued development of crop research programs.*

Under the all-India Coordinated Research Project on Rice Improvement, intensive work has commenced on breeding varieties resistant to pests and diseases under different situations—upland, lowland, and hilly region, together with management practices including nutrient management, pests and disease control. An intensive research program has been initiated on rainfed rice, especially for soils with low phosphate.

Coordinated trials under the research program for oilseeds have shown satisfactory results. A spreading variety of peanuts has been released for cultivation in all major peanut production areas. Research on management and cultural practices and agro-chemical inputs for oilseeds is being continued.

(3) *Insect and disease control programs.*

The change in agricultural strategy has influenced the use of plant protection measures. Pesticides have become an essential ingredient in sustaining the yield potential of crops. With the intensification of agriculture and cultivation of high-yielding varieties, the problems of pests and disease have increased. The major thrust of various plant protection programs is on the use of pesticides. In order to maintain a constant supply of pesticides the government has begun to assess the yearly demand of pesticides. The estimated demand for 1978-79 is approximately 66,000 tons (technical Grade Material) as against the actual consumption of 59,000 tons in 1977-78.

Pesticides are procured predominantly through domestic production, though some more sophisticated pesticides (for control of specific pests/diseases) are imported. A good deal of work is being done in the National Laboratories to develop technology for increased local production of pesticides.

The distribution system of pesticides has also undergone change. The single channel distribution by the state government has been supplemented by the multichannel system conducted by various agencies. The Indian Standards Institution is drawing up specifications for pesticides to ensure availability of standard materials as well as quality control. The packaging of all pesticides is approved by the Registration Committee to safeguard against pilferage, adulteration, and injury to the users.

Other self-help programs which the Government of India is pursuing include expansion of soil conservation and land reclamation projects; improvement in the management of water resources; and development of techniques to increase the productivity of dryland farming.

AFRICA

SIERRA LEONE

The Public Law 480 title I agreement provides for the Government of Sierra Leone to undertake self-help agricultural improvements in the areas of extension training, seed multiplication, adaptive research and extension, land tenure, improved policy, feeder roads, and improved agricultural trade data. More Sierra Leoneans are employed in agriculture than in any other sector of the economy. Continuing progress in agriculture will allow Sierra Leone to achieve its goal of agricultural self-sufficiency.

The spirit of self-help is well demonstrated by those farmers receiving aid. A consistent record of voluntary local contributions of labor, local materials, and some local funds has justified U.S. assistance to these projects.

During 1978 the Government of Sierra Leone achieved progress in a number of areas:

- (1) The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry improved the quality of the training for extension employees, reorganized the salary structure for field extension employees, and improved the ratio of extension agents to farmers, partly by training and assignment of U.S. Peace Corps volunteers.
- (2) With German assistance under a seed multiplication project, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry established and staffed the infrastructure for providing seed to small farmers. About 750 tons of improved rice seed were procured under the program.
- (3) Last year, in collaboration with AID, Sierra Leone completed the design for an Adaptive Crop Research and Extension project. In 1978 a project agreement between AID and the Government of Sierra Leone was signed and Sierra Leone allocated approximately \$800,000 for the project in its budget.
- (4) Sierra Leone allocated funds from its budget for a study of the land tenure system which was conducted by Njala University College. The study is being printed.
- (5) In the area of policy reform, the Government of Sierra Leone increased the producer floor price for paddy rice and cocoa, subsidized chemical fertilizer by 50 percent, increased credit to farmers, and completed the design for a rice milling, storage and marketing project.
- (6) Under the Government of Sierra Leone and CARE Feeder Road Project, 63 miles of farm to market roads were completed.
- (7) Sierra Leone has requested technical assistance from the United States in improving and upgrading the quality of agricultural trade data needed to help determine domestic food needs and imports.

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 countries which regularly negotiated title I local currency sales agreements, accumulations of currencies built up over time which were larger than needed to support U.S. Government activities in the affected countries. Since most of these currencies were "soft," they could not be exchanged into other currencies for use either in the United States or third countries.

Revision of Public Law 480 in 1966 required that a 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 use 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, and Pakistan were in excess of foreseeable U.S. requirements for fiscal years 1978 and 1979.

Agencies desiring to use currencies for special foreign currency programs include estimates in their budget submissions to the Office of Management and Budget. Budget recommendations are presented to the Congress for appropriation. On completion of congressional action, each agency informs the Treasury Department of the foreign currencies it plans to use under these appropriations. The Treasury Department provides the available foreign currencies when needed; the agency's appropriation is charged with the dollar value; and the dollar proceeds of the transaction are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation. In all cases, agencies must await the reservation of currencies for their accounts by the Treasury Department before incurring actual obligations. Table 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 1978 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 use 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

In 1954 the Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) was authorized to begin using foreign currencies generated by the Public Law 480 programs to finance overseas market promotion activities for U.S. farm commodities. Since that time, FAS has spent about \$204 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 \$27 billion in fiscal year 1978. 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 contributed an estimated \$301 million to match the \$204 million contributed by FAS. In the last 12 years, cooperator contributions to the program have actually exceeded Government outlays by successively larger percentages. In fiscal year 1978, market development expenditures totaled an estimated \$48 million, of which the Government's share was less than a third (\$15 million); the remaining \$33 million having been provided by U.S. and third-party cooperators.

Currently, FAS participates with 45 cooperators and 3 state organizations (covering 37 states) in sponsoring continuous and long-term projects and with 17 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 41 permanently staffed offices overseas which conduct promotion activities in more than 80 foreign markets.

During fiscal year 1978, FAS used funds authorized under the Country Project Statements to sponsor 83 market development activities in 37 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 departments 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.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND UTILIZATION RESEARCH

Under section 104(b)(1), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) made two grants during fiscal year 1978 totaling \$294,446 equivalent. This research will be conducted in India and covers the following fields of research.

Marketing

During fiscal year 1978, the Department of Agriculture issued one grant totaling \$270,890 equivalent. This grant in India deals with post harvest technology of horticultural crops. Between May 1960, when the first grant was issued, and through fiscal year 1978, 104 grants, for a total of \$6,541,129 equivalent, have been made in this field.

The following is an example of progress in this research area.

Increased Utilization of Soybeans. Three Special Foreign Currency projects, two in Poland and one in Yugoslavia, have provided a basis for increasing the utilization of soybeans and developing additional markets for soy proteins. Results of the studies provided needed information on the functional and nutritional properties of soybean proteins when blended with meat, a better understanding of the hydrogenation process by which over 60 percent of domestic soybean oil products are produced, and new information on the chemistry of fat autoxidation which can affect the flavor deterioration of unsaturated vegetable oils. The data obtained is fundamental to USDA research in developing new ways to improve the stability, safety, and food nutrient value of soybean oil during storage, processing, and cooling. The research confirmed and extended earlier work on addition of soy proteins to meat products and improvement of stability of soybean oils. It will encourage additional markets for soy proteins and soybean oil.

Utilization

Grants are made for commodity research aimed at expanding markets for U.S. farm crops. During fiscal year 1978, the Department issued one new grant in the amount of \$23,556 equivalent to an institution in India for

studies on the metabolism of organic acids and their relationship to quality in citrus fruits. Since June 1958, 358 grants, totaling \$20,970,630 equivalent, have been made in this field.

The following is an example of accomplishment in utilization research.

Cotton Textile Improvement. Better understanding of the cotton fiber as a raw material for appropriate utilization in textiles is needed and studies by Indian scientists have resulted in findings of considerable benefit to the U.S. textile community. Results indicated that the extent of cotton fiber swelling is directly related to the area of the lumen in an untreated fiber; therefore cotton varieties having larger lumens tend to swell more extensively, producing a more uniform fiber with more evenly distributed stress within the fiber. The following discoveries also were made: (1) flexural fatigue was shown to be a function of fiber cell wall thickness, (2) there is a threshold value for cell wall thickness below which fibers exhibit no fatigue strength, and (3) mercerization increases fatigue life with respect to flexural bending as well as tensile strength uniformity. Knowledge gained from the data will help explain the response of different cotton varieties to chemical modifications, effect of specific fiber structural parameters upon performance characteristics in yarns and fabrics, add greatly to the understanding of the cotton fiber as a textile raw material, and provide useful information on the wearing properties of cotton fibers.

Agricultural Research

Under section 104(b)(3), the Department of Agriculture made 36 grants during fiscal year 1978 totaling \$6,020,265 equivalent. These funds were used for research projects in three countries (Egypt, Pakistan, and India). Grants were made for research in the following fields:

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

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

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

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

Since the first grant was made in June 1958, 1,320 grants totaling \$96,740,564 equivalent, have been made in these fields. Some examples of research accomplishments are as follows:

Winter Lentils. The lentil is a grain legume which produces a high protein food for humans and is an important spring-sown crop in the Pacific Northwest. As indicated in the examples which we cited in 1976, a project in Turkey produced several new selections of winter lentils. Winter varieties discovered under this project were evaluated and the best eight forwarded to Pullman, Washington, for further testing for resistance to cold and root rot. We can now report the release of a winter hardy breeding line (WH 2040) as a source of superior germplasm for lentil breeders. WH 2040 has been planted in Eastern Washington in October and November and seedlings were exposed to wind and temperatures of -23°C , without snow cover protection. Although seedling plants were frozen, there was no appreciable permanent damage to vital plant tissues and a good stand of plants was obtained. WH 2040 showed a strong resistance to soilborne pathogens in field plots where 97 percent of the other test plants were seriously damaged by root rot diseases. Seed stocks are maintained by the USDA at Washington State University and supplied upon written request to lentil breeders and research institutions. This is a significant forward step toward new lentil varieties which will greatly increase the area suitable for this crop and will increase yields per acre. The crop is consumed domestically and is an increasingly important food export from the United States.

Better Walnuts. *Juglans regia* better known as Persian walnut or English walnut is commonly grown in the United States for its nut production. In

Europe it is grown for its fine wood as well as its nuts. There are still opportunities to improve its nut production, growth rate, and wood quality through tree breeding. A recent project in Yugoslavia developed and tested new procedures for improving both *Juglans regia* and *Juglans nigra*, the black walnut, the most valuable timber tree of the United States. A number of superior native walnuts were identified and reproduced forming breeding orchards. New breeding methods including improved ways of collecting and storing pollen were developed. More efficient methods of artificial pollination were tested which work equally well with the U.S. species. Using these new techniques, superior strains of walnuts were produced and are now being field tested. In addition, several new hybrids were produced which have potential value to the United States for their wood and nuts.

Poplar Tree Resistance to Fungal Infection. Loss of poplar tree planting stock due to fungal infections is a big problem in plantation development, and the infections can devastate plantations of poplars in sites where drought, frost injury, or other diseases place the trees under stress. A suitable screening technique could identify poplar clones that could be planted in sites where stress conditions are likely to occur, and would be a practical alternative to time-consuming and expensive field testing for fungal resistance. Scientists in Poland have identified four interrelated factors mediating resistance to fungal infection in poplar hybrids. Resistant poplars had more resident micro-organisms in the bark which were antagonistic to the fungal infection, higher levels of phenolic glucosides and endogenous oxidative enzymes which convert the phenolic glucosides to toxic substances, high levels of soluble sugars in the bark which would repress formation of fungal enzymes necessary to degrade host cell walls, and high levels of endogenous growth regulators which could decrease the pathogenicity of inoculated fungi which degrade the cell walls of the bark of susceptible poplars. Results suggested that clones of hybrid poplars could be screened for resistance to fungal infection by measuring the endogenous levels of glucosides in the bark. Clones with high levels of the phenolic glucosides are more likely to have resistance to fungal infection than clones with low levels. Such a screening technique would be especially applicable to hybrid poplar research now underway in the United States.

High Protein Foods from Grass. Greater use of vegetable protein is one way to meet the nutritional requirements of increasing populations at a reasonable cost. Although all leaves contain potentially nutritional proteins, information concerning methods of extraction, acceptability, and use of byproducts is badly needed. Pakistani scientists have recently extracted high protein foods from grass, called leaf protein concentrate (LPC). Twenty species of grasses of common interest to the United States and Pakistan were studied for their yield, content, and extractability of protein. The LPC obtained, which in addition to protein contained fats, carbohydrates, minerals, and vitamins, was used for both feed and food. The filtrates, or liquid, left after the coagulation of the LPC was nutritionally rich enough for the propagation of microbial foods such as yeast and mushrooms. The LPC was used in fortifying bread, potato sandwiches, and chutney and proved that LPC incorporated into native dishes did not affect taste, texture, or flavor. This Pakistani work supplements earlier USDA work with alfalfa juices, with southern forages in developing high protein poultry feeds, and provides USDA researchers with additional information on the preparation, composition, and use of leaf protein concentrates from grasses as an important new source of protein for human food fortification and ruminant feed.

Improved Rice Germplasm. Our Cooperative Federal-State rice improvement program badly needs new germplasm sources to facilitate the development of varieties that will produce under less than ideal conditions and be resistant to disease and insects. Under a project in Pakistan collections and evaluations of rice have provided new germplasm for the U.S. germplasm bank which may provide the needed genes for the U.S. rice variety improvement program. A total of 1,404 entries of rich germplasm has been assembled and seed is being maintained by the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council. Most of these have been added to the USDA Rice

Germplasm World Collection and seed has been increased under quarantine for the majority of them. Additional entries are being requested. Examples of improved characteristics exhibited in some of the accessions are: cold, heat, and salt tolerance; resistance to the fungus causing blast disease; and resistance to the stem borer. Much, if not most, of the information about resistance of the accessions to blast disease, stem borer damage, and to salt tolerance is new. One of the entries was rated moderately resistant to stem rot and resistant to blast disease in field tests. This double resistance could be of considerable importance to U.S. rice breeders and the information and germplasm are being made available to them.

Herbicide Effects on Vegetable Quality and Yields. It is of vital importance to know what detrimental effects of a cumulative nature may be produced by the use of herbicides on vegetable crops. Polish scientists have conducted tests on the long-term effect of herbicides on yield and quality of vegetable crops, weed population, and some soil properties. The studies were conducted over a period of 7 years, one of the longest periods known of in studying vegetable crops. Herbicides used were Prometryne, linuron, monolinuron, and lenacil. Results showed that at recommended doses, or double the recommended doses, none of the herbicides used in carrot, spinach, leek, and dry bean test crops (under continuous cultures or rotations) resulted in any decreases in crop yield or quality. The herbicides used effectively controlled weeds but under crop monoculture, resistant weed species were not significantly affected. No long-term effects on nitrification and cellulose decomposing organisms in the soil were found. According to bioassay results, no herbicide residue accumulation could be shown even in the high-dose and continuous-use plots.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supports research and demonstration activities in Egypt, Pakistan, and India under the provision of section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. Cooperative activities of mutual interest to EPA and to the participating countries are intended to (1) augment EPA's multimedia data base; (2) assist in the solution of environmental problems by merging the expertise of U.S. and foreign investigators; (3) extend new technology into a broader world community; (4) assist EPA in meeting its international agreements; and (5) develop and demonstrate new technologies including sampling, modeling, and environmental control strategies.

A major accomplishment achieved during fiscal year 1978 was the completion and distribution of final reports of several projects in Poland which were initiated approximately 3 years ago. These reports were published by EPA and by U.S. scientific journals. Data from the projects are useful to environmental decisionmakers in both the public and private sectors.

In February 1978 EPA participated in the U.S./India Bi-national workshop on Environmental Protection, which was sponsored by the Indian Department of Science and Technology. This workshop produced a program designed to deal with problems associated with air pollution, water pollution, and health and ecological effects.

Currently there are 18 cooperative research projects being carried out in Egypt and Pakistan. A multitask program is pending approval by the Government of India. These projects encompass practically all environmental concerns; for example, air pollution and water pollution control, solid waste management, radiation, toxic substances control, and pesticides usage. Examples of cooperative research projects being conducted are: determination of potential hazards to human health of certain toxic substances; studies of the management and disposal of hazardous industrial and municipal waste discharges; determination of the fate and effect of fresh water, coastal and ocean disposal of waste materials; analysis, assessment and control methodology for toxic discharges of fertilizer and basic organic chemical industries; environmental effects of persistence and degradation of pesticides in toxic residues; and investigations of the fate and ecological effect of oil and derived hydrocarbons.

In addition to the scientific and technological benefits obtained from interrelationships of U.S. and foreign scientists and engineers, this program stimulates environmental protection activities in the participating countries. Without exception, these countries have significantly increased their mechanism to deal with environmental problems. Furthermore, this program is recognized both in the United States and the participating countries as visible evidence of U.S. efforts to engage in peaceful endeavors directed toward the development of knowledge and technological advancement specific to our global environment.

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 field 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 with Poland and Yugoslavia approximate \$2,000,000 through 1978. In addition, a new three-year energy research program in Poland was begun during fiscal 1977 totaling \$1,450,000 in U.S.-owned Polish zlotys.

Interior has also initiated Special Foreign Currency Programs for fiscal year 1977 in dollar equivalents of \$486,500 in India, \$231,500 in Egypt, and \$125,000 in Pakistan. For fiscal year 1978 these amounts increased to \$551,700 in India, \$243,500 in Egypt, and \$192,000 in Pakistan. Work in these programs will involve water resources, dam design and construction, earthquake effects, materials research, water and minerals exploration, research on endangered fauna and flora, training, ecosystems research and management, and translation of technical literature.

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOR

Under the authority of section 104(a), during fiscal year 1978, the Department of Labor, together with the Department of State, sponsored a regional labor attache conference using surplus foreign currencies. From March 13-17, 1978, labor attaches and labor reporting officers from the Near East, South Asia, East Asia, and the Pacific met in New Delhi with officials of the Departments of State, Labor, International Communications Agency (ICA), and the AFL-CIO to discuss international and domestic labor, economic, and social issues.

For fiscal year 1978, obligations under this section totaled \$110,000, which includes carryover funds from prior years' appropriations. Since 1966, actual obligations in the international labor field total \$786,000.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Four component agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—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 abroad under provisions of sections 104(b)(2) and 104(b)(3) of Public Law 480. In fiscal year 1978, approximately \$14.35 million equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for 187 current and new projects. These activities are designed to 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 U.S. teachers in foreign languages and their knowledge of other areas of the world. Since the inception of Public Law 480 funded cooperative programs, HEW component agencies have obligated a total of approximately \$233 million equivalent in different countries.

Social Security Research

The Social Security Administration (SSA) conducts research abroad to increase its knowledge of social insurance and social welfare programs in other nations. The SSA-sponsored projects analyze the experience of foreign societies in dealing with problems comparable to domestic concerns. The results of this research provide SSA with information useful in evaluating the effectiveness of its domestic programs and planning for future change.

The SSA program was initiated in 1972 with an appropriation of \$1.5 million. During fiscal year 1978, \$50,000 (Egyptian pounds 17,482 and Pakistan rupees 2,475,000) were expended to continue funding of an interagency agreement with the National Science Foundation to abstract and translate into English foreign materials on social security and related topics used in SSA's International Comparative Studies division.

Cumulative program expenditures through September 30, 1978, were \$1,313,864 (Egyptian pounds 749,961 and Pakistan rupees 2,475,000) leaving a currently available balance of \$186,136.

Health Research and Related Activities

Activities funded by the six agencies of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS)—National Institutes of Health; Health Services Administration; Health Resources Administration; Center for Disease Control; Food and Drug Administration; and Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration—and the PHS National Center for Health Statistics cover the broad spectrum of their biomedical and other health responsibilities and capabilities. The range of functional areas is nearly as broad—basic and applied research; training of Americans and foreign nationals; exchange of information and ideas through conferences, workshops and symposia; expert consultation between scientists, planners, and administrators; exchange of biological specimens and other scientific material; and translations of literature in the health sciences, critical reviews and histories of medicine. While responsibility for technical aspects of the program is vested in the PHS Agencies and National Centers, the Office of International Health, a staff office to the Assistant Secretary for Health, has overall responsibility for program policy, coordination, and management.

Awards under the PHS program are usually to research institutions, both private and governmental, in the participating foreign countries; although awards may also be to U.S. institutions and international organizations which, in turn, conduct the project in cooperation with a local counterpart in the host country. Work on projects is usually carried out by foreign scientists or other health professionals in collaboration with U.S. scientists or health professionals, who may be PHS employees or associated with a U.S. university, hospital, or other research institution. The PHS program is a truly cooperative program, resulting in benefits to both countries.

In recent years, mechanisms have been established with several of the participating countries through which priorities for cooperation and program procedures are agreed upon jointly. These mechanisms take the form of joint working groups, joint cooperation commissions, and the like. Health cooperation with Egypt is conducted under the general oversight of the U.S.-Egypt Joint Cooperation Commission. Similarly, with India there is a Health and Medical Sciences Working Group within the Subcommittee on Science and Technology of the U.S.-India Joint Cooperation Commission. In Poland and Yugoslavia, where there continue to be a number of active SFCP-financed projects, the joint planning and coordinating bodies are the U.S.-Yugoslav Joint Board for Scientific and Technological Cooperation and

the U.S.-Polish Joint Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Health, respectively.

In fiscal year 1978, the Public Health Service obligated over \$12 million equivalent for support of 23 new projects and 33 ongoing projects in Egypt, India, and Pakistan. Approximately 171 projects in 8 countries (Egypt, India, Pakistan, Morocco, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia) were active during the year. Although several of these countries are no longer excess currency countries, there continue to be many ongoing SFCP-financed projects because funds were obligated at their initiation for the anticipated duration. The total funds obligated by the PHS since the beginning of the program in 1961 amount to \$159 million equivalent.

The following are illustrative of projects which received support in 1978:

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

The projects supported by ADAMHA under the PHS Special Foreign Currency Program relate to its overall mission; namely, the determination of the causes, treatment, prevention, and control of mental and emotional illnesses, and related public health problems such as drug abuse and alcoholism. In 1978, ADAMHA had 11 active projects in India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Poland, and Egypt.

In 1978 funds were obligated for a 5-year comparative evaluation of the voluntary treatment of opium dependent people in Egypt. This project provides an unusual opportunity for the study of different treatment approaches for long-term uses. In Poland, support was continued for studies of the effectiveness of various treatments for attempted suicides. Although suicide is the second leading cause of death among 15-25 year olds in the United States, there is a dearth of clinical studies and treatment programs. This study addresses that need. An International Symposium will be held in 1979 in connection with this project to share the findings of research on suicide prevention and intervention programs.

Center for Disease Control (CDC)

Activities of the CDC under this program are directed toward prevention and control of communicable and vector-borne diseases, improvement of clinical laboratories, nutrition, and assuring safe and healthy work conditions. In 1978, CDC had 35 projects in India, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Egypt.

The Center's principal program focus in 1978 was in Egypt and Poland. New activities in 1978 included the signing of an agreement for the conduct of a series of workshops in health and laboratory management in Egypt, beginning in October 1978. The immediate objective of the workshops is to train supervisory and laboratory management personnel in order to establish a local capability for teaching and training. Additional funds were obligated for ongoing studies of rural hepatitis and schistosomiasis.

In the field of occupational health, CDC has been collaborating with Egyptian investigators in an industry-wide epidemiologic and environmental study in the mining, steel, foundry, and pottery industries of Egypt to establish the relationship between various methods of measuring airborne dust concentrations and the presence of lung disorders in workers. This study is adding considerably to our knowledge of the biologic effects of silica and will assist the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in validating present U.S. recommendations for permissible exposure levels.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The program interests of the FDA under the Special Foreign Currency Program fall into four broad areas—radiological health, drug research, medical devices, and food research and nutrition. During 1978, FDA had 18 active projects in India, Yugoslavia, Poland, Egypt, and Tunisia.

In recent years, emphasis has been primarily on health hazards posed by nitrosamines, natural food toxins, mycotoxins, disease-producing bacteria, and protozoa contamination of foods. These studies benefit the foreign country by providing a better understanding of how to deal with food contamination in the United States through the development of improved methods for detecting contamination, as well as the identification of types of food export products which are likely to be contaminated. Studies of edible fish and local foodstuffs are under way in Egypt. Also in Egypt, FDA has cooperated with health authorities in the conduct of training programs to upgrade drug and food quality control.

Another area receiving emphasis is the health effects of radiation. The results of several ongoing studies in Poland (including microwave, diagnostic and other radiation emitting devices) will be useful to both countries in establishing safe exposure guidelines.

Health Resources Administration (HRA)

The HRA provides leadership related to the requirements for and distribution of U.S. health resources, including manpower training. International cooperation through research, exchange of information and ideas, and cooperative training activities complement the Agency's domestic program effort. During 1978, HRA had 8 active projects in Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Poland, Egypt, and Tunisia.

In 1978, HRA finalized a three-way agreement with the University of North Carolina and the University of Alexandria, Egypt to establish a program of professional collaboration and faculty exchange in medical education. Similar agreements are being developed to establish programs between the University of Tennessee and the University of Tanta (Egypt), Boston University and Cairo University, and the Cleveland Clinic and Ain Shams University.

Work is progressing on a feasibility study of new approaches to field training in preventive and community medicine and primary care in Tunisia. This project, which is being carried out by the People to People Foundation (Project HOPE), exemplifies the effort of PHS to work with the U.S. private sector in international health programs.

Health Services Administration (HSA)

The HSA's activities under the program have emerged from its role in providing leadership for the delivery of health services, principally to medically underserved populations. During 1978, 19 projects concerned with clinical research and the organization and delivery of health services and health care were active in Egypt, India, Yugoslavia, Poland, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Sri Lanka.

In 1978, funds were obligated to initiate a study of the possible merit of glaucoma screening in Egypt, combined with a study of the natural history of uncomplicated ocular hypertension. These studies will provide fundamental information to guide diagnostic and therapeutic policy for glaucoma, in addition to immediately benefitting the people who are served. If the study does succeed in determining the natural history of ocular hypertension, that success will benefit the world ophthalmic community.

Other ongoing projects over such problems as Hansen's disease (leprosy), epilepsy, hearing deficiency, inborn errors of metabolism, and lactose intolerance. These studies complement domestic program efforts such as the leprosy research program at the PHS Hospital in Carville, Louisiana and the health care programs of the Indian Health Service.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

The Special Foreign Currency Program is an integral part of the NIH's international and domestic effort to advance biomedical science knowledge. The biomedical research program includes reproductive physiology, cardiovascular disease, cancer, neurological and communicative disorders, nutritional and metabolic mechanisms, and communicable and parasitic diseases.

An important component of the NIH effort is the health science communications program, encompassing translations, critical reviews, and histories of medicine. During 1978, 71 projects were active under NIH auspices in India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Poland, Egypt, and Tunisia.

New projects initiated in 1978 in Egypt included studies of immunologic mechanisms in acute rheumatic fever, human CS₂ toxicity and trace metal nutrition, a program for cytologic detection of cancer of uterine cervix, and preparation of a manuscript on historical roots of Egyptian medical traditions.

Illustrative of the many important ongoing projects is a study of oral cancer and smoking in India. This study has resulted in a text, which has been described as the first comprehensive documentation of oral cancer and precancerous conditions, particularly with regard to the part that oral habits play in their formation. The study has involved 10,000 individuals who underwent 8 annual examinations over a 10-year period. The study demonstrated that tobacco habits do play an important role in the development of oral and precancerous lesions.

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

The NCHS collects, analyzes, and disseminates health statistics to reflect the health status of the American people, their health needs and resources. The Center also stimulates and conducts basic research in health data systems and statistical methodologies, both domestically and internationally. The considerable technical expertise of the Center's staff is shared with participating foreign countries through the opportunities for collaboration provided by the Special Foreign Currency Program. During 1978, nine projects were active in India, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Poland, Egypt, and Tunisia.

Two similar ongoing projects in Pakistan and Tunisia have the objective of developing model health statistics information systems. Both projects are being carried out by the World Health Organization in cooperation with national health authorities in the two countries.

Educational Research and Training

The international education program of the U.S. Office of Education supports 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 1978, an amount equivalent to nearly \$2 million supported 22 group projects (including 411 participants), 16 doctoral dissertation research awards, and 11 faculty research awards. The cumulative amount of funds obligated since the beginning of the program is approximately \$24 million equivalent.

Group Projects. Faculty participants and students of foreign language and area studies acquire improved language skills and deeper knowledge of other cultures. What they acquire is then applied, for the benefit of further thousands of American students, in grades kindergarten through 12 and institutions of higher education throughout the United States. The \$1.4 million invested in this program in 1978 supported the development of educational materials, summer seminars for elementary and secondary school teachers and faculty from institutions of higher education, 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 knowledge of non-Western countries and cultures and to explore global problems through multidisciplinary and comparative approaches. Nearly \$400,000 equivalent was made available in this category in 1978. Dissertations covered such topics as mass media transmission of public policy in India and a history of agrarian change in India. Faculty research projects included a study of the Islamic tradition of fundamentalist reform and research on local level participatory projects for economic development in India.

Rehabilitation and Social Welfare Research

The cooperative international rehabilitation and social welfare research and demonstration projects conducted abroad by the Office of Human Development Services (HDS) are designed to complement the domestic research program. In 1978, as in earlier years, rehabilitation research subject areas include: rehabilitation engineering, mental retardation, cancer, neurological and cardiovascular disorders, speech, hearing, and visual defects. Social welfare projects focused on public welfare policy and planning, organization of community services, and problems of special groups such as the aging, the family, youth, and children.

HEW has financed more than 300 rehabilitation and social welfare projects at a cost of over \$49 million equivalent since this foreign research program began. In fiscal year 1978, the Office of Human Development Services obligated approximately \$300,000 equivalent in support of nearly 80 projects in 10 different countries (Egypt, Guinea, India, Israel, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia).

In the field of rehabilitation, past research and demonstration projects overseas have produced results which include: the early return to work for many heart attack victims, stressing controlled activity programs and exercise following their attacks; improved services to the mentally ill by using the halfway-house concept that has been under study at the Fountain House in New York City and the Fountain House in Lahore, Pakistan; the myo-electric stimulation of stroke victims to give the appearance of normal gait in early ambulation; and the rehabilitation of the rural blind in India and Egypt that has served as a model in other countries. During 1978, a new rehabilitation engineering (prosthetic and orthotic evaluation) project was approved in Lahore, Pakistan; the final report of a project in Konstantin, Warsaw, Poland, "The Early Therapeutic, Social and Vocational Problems in the Rehabilitation of Persons with Spinal Cord Injuries" was published and immediately gained international recognition; and a grant for an extension with dollar support was made to the Institute of the Social and Rehabilitation Services for the rehabilitation of the disabled in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, entitled, "To Establish a Comprehensive Rehabilitation Engineering Center with a Core Area of Research in Functional Electrical Stimulation to Improve Locomotion and Manipulation in Hemiplegics and Paraplegics."

The international social welfare projects have produced significant findings. Among the most important are those which have provided new insights into social service delivery systems of other countries. A social welfare manpower training study, the first of its kind, has been completed in Poland. The project provides an analysis of social work tasks and the effectiveness of training in relation to needs; the project has been replicated in another recently completed SFCP project in Cairo, Egypt.

The Interchange of Experts Program is an integral part of the research and demonstration program. During 17 years of operation, more than 1,200 experts have traveled to and from the United States with foreign experts accounting for just over half of the consultation trips.

The biennial sessions of three major social welfare organizations took place in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, Israel in August 1978. The lead organization, the International Council on Social Welfare, attracted delegations from more than 80 countries to discuss "Human Well-Being/Challenges for the 80s—Social, Economic, and Political Action." Present and former researchers supported by HDS through Public Law 480 grants attended from India and Israel including the present Israeli Minister of Social Affairs and the Dean of the School of Social Work, Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Discussions held during the meetings between these and other Israeli and HDS officials concerned plans for strengthened cooperation in the fields of human development and social services based upon many years of cooperative activities in these areas. Two other conferences which were held concurrently were sponsored by the International Association of Schools of Social Work and the International Federation of Social Workers. Faculty members, active in HDS cooperative research, chaired sessions and presented major papers at both of these meetings.

The report of the cross-national project entitled, "International Working Party on Family Policy," was published in 1978. The study involved contributions from 14 countries in Eastern and Western Europe and North America and was coordinated by Columbia University School of Social Work. Designed as a modest first step in research and discussion in the field of family policy, the study examines the role of government vis-a-vis the family. The 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, were presented and national statements and issues that surfaced at the workshop offer significant material for research in the United States concerned with the impact of policy on families. The proceedings will be useful for the 1980 White House Conference on the Family. The workshop was an outgrowth of the completed Cross-National Study of Social Services Systems which was partially funded by Public Law 480 funds.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Since 1971 the National Science Foundation (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 attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives.

The Foundation awarded grants in foreign currencies during fiscal year 1978 to U.S. scientists and to U.S. and foreign institutions for work in Egypt, India, and Pakistan. 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 to both the United States and participating foreign countries. In fiscal year 1978, a total of \$4,350,000 equivalent in foreign currencies was obligated for research and related activities (see Table I).

Significant recent achievements include the following:

— The Remote Sensing Project in Egypt continues to advance the application and adaptation of remote sensing technology from satellite (LANDSAT) and aircraft to the investigation of natural resources, large irrigation, power generation and agricultural projects, and environmental studies. The application of this technology has led to discovery of tremendous variations in the genesis of desert soils, a fact important to our understanding of arid and semiarid regions such as those in the southwestern United States. The conduct of the International Workshop on Applications of Science and Technology for Desert Development in Cairo, September 1978, contributed further to our understanding of this problem.

— The current use by several Egyptian institutions of ultrasound technology as an aid to medical diagnosis represents a successful experiment in the transfer of a specific state-of-the-art technology to a developing country. The project produced useful insights into the transfer process itself and created new markets for U.S. technology.

— In Pakistan, digital computer techniques were used to process multispectral scanner data of the Chagai Hills. The data were obtained by earth satellite (LANDSAT). The processing technique, when fully verified by field testing, will make possible larger and faster scanning of natural resources, especially mineral deposits in Pakistan and elsewhere.

Science Information Activities

Since 1959 the Foundation has used special foreign currencies in eight excess foreign currency countries to obtain in the English language the published results of foreign research and development for use by U.S. scientists and engineers.

The authority for these activities derives from the Foundation's enabling legislation, from section 104(b)(3) of Public Law 83-480, and from Executive Order 10900 of January 1961. The latter assigns to the Foundation government-wide responsibility for coordinating and administering science information activities conducted under section 104(b)(3). Thus the Foundation, on behalf of itself and other major departments and agencies (over 30 separate Federal agency components), has administered contracts with 10 foreign organizations in 8 excess foreign currency countries: Burma, Egypt, India, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Tunisia, and Yugoslavia. Currently, five contracts are active in three countries (Egypt, India, and Pakistan). With the exception of Burma where the contractor recently died, the remaining countries are no longer excess currency countries and contracts there have been or are being phased out.

The scope of activities consists mainly of full-text translations, and science information products such as simultaneous English editions of foreign primary scientific journals, abstracts, digests, critical review papers, annotated bibliographies on special topics, and guides to foreign scientific institutions and information services. The nature, extent, and benefits of the science information activities sponsored by the various Federal departments and agencies are described more specifically in other sections of this report.

During the past 19 years the cumulative effort of these activities has resulted in the translation and publication (completed or in process) of over one million original language pages of foreign scientific literature, including 2,337 books, 14,520 individual articles, 2,254 scientific journal issues, 67,691 abstracts and digests, 32,550 patents, and 292 issues of annotated bibliographies.

During fiscal year 1978 over 42,000 pages of original language material were ordered for processing. Almost half of this amount was in Russian from U.S.S.R. scientific and technical information sources. The remaining material was in a dozen languages significant among which are German, French, Polish, Spanish, Japanese, and Italian. The Life and Engineering Sciences accounted for almost 80 percent of the material translated.

In fiscal 1978 the Foundation obligated the foreign currency equivalent of \$2,086,500 for use in science information programs in three countries. Of this amount \$950,000 represented the NSF contribution; \$1,136,500 was transferred from other agencies. Table I shows foreign currency appropriations and obligations for fiscal year 1978. Table II shows amounts obligated by NSF (including transfer from other agencies) by country for fiscal year 1978. Table III shows the amount of special foreign currency obligations by country since the beginning of the science information activities in 1959.

Foundation support of information activities overseas with excess foreign currencies supplements translating activities conducted by commercial organizations and professional societies in the United States.

Initial distribution of the translations is made by the requesting Federal agency. Copies are available to the general scientific community and the public through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the U.S. Department of Commerce. NTIS compiles annually a *List of Translations In Process*, announces biweekly the availability of completed translations in its *Government Reports Announcements & Index*, and publishes periodically an annotated bibliography of *Translations from the Scientific Literature* produced under the Special Foreign Currency Science Information Program of the National Science Foundation. The latest annotated bibliography covers translations produced in 1976-1977 (available as PB-278 430-T).

Scientists who use these translations have acclaimed their usefulness in helping to avoid unnecessary and costly duplication of research, to stimulate new lines of scientific investigation, and to corroborate their own research results. Typical translations, produced in a wide variety of subject fields, include works on problems of the Arctic and Antarctic for the National Science Foundation's Division of Polar Programs, standardization and critically evaluated data for the National Bureau of Standards, arteriosclerosis in various diseases for the National Library of Medicine, air pollution control for the Environmental Protection Agency, and plant and animal diseases for the USDA (Science and Education Administration). An example

of the practical utility of some translated works is a Soviet handbook on quarantinable pests, diseases, and weeds. Availability of the handbook at shipping ports is expected to facilitate U.S. agricultural trade with the U.S.S.R. by helping U.S. agricultural inspectors identify unwanted plant and animal pests. Also, availability of the handbook in English will enable the United States to fulfill some of its obligations as a signatory to the International Plant Protection Convention.

Table I. Special Foreign Currency Appropriations and Obligations (in Dollar Equivalent) in Fiscal Year 1978

Programs	NSF Appropriations	Obligations
1. National Science Foundation		
Research and Related Activities	\$3,800,000	\$4,350,000
Science Information Activities	1,100,000	950,000
2. Other Agencies (Transfers)		
Science Information Activities	—	1,136,500
Totals	\$4,900,000	\$6,436,500

Table II. National Science Foundation, Science Information Activities Section 104(b)(3), Public Law 83-480
FY 1978 Obligations, Including Agency Transfers, by Country, in Dollar Equivalent

	NSF	Agency Transfers
Egypt	\$350,000	\$ 490,500
India	350,000	259,500
Pakistan	250,000	386,500
Totals	\$950,000	\$1,136,500

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

Country	Research and Related Activities (July 1971-Sept. 30, 1978)	Science Information Activities (April 1959-Sept. 30, 1978)
Burma	\$ 304	\$ 32,691
Egypt	7,949,799	2,466,892
Guinea	900	- 0 -
India	3,118,971	4,079,000
Israel	- 0 -	10,011,409
Morocco	525,165	- 0 -
Pakistan	3,276,862	1,842,000
Poland	6,444,445	9,097,529
Tunisia	957,214	1,711,000
Yugoslavia	3,913,055	3,907,845
Totals	\$26,186,715	\$33,148,366

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 appropriation of \$4,000,000 equivalent in excess foreign currencies for fiscal year 1978.

Obligations for the year totaled \$4,109,225 equivalent to support over 50 projects in these fields. Total obligations employed carryover as well as recoveries of appropriated funds from prior years.

Of total obligations, \$3,551,000 equivalent went for archeology, anthropology, and related disciplines of which \$1,000,000 equivalent was contributed as the last of four equal payments making up the U.S. contributions to the International Campaign to save the monuments at Philae in Egypt: \$319,000 equivalent went for systematic and environmental biology; \$105,000 equivalent went for astrophysics and earth sciences; and \$69,000 equivalent went for museum programs. In addition, funds were 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 \$34,654,000 equivalent in appropriated

funds in support of over 540 projects. Not included in this project count are more than 250 research fellowships supported since program inception.

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 some 200 U.S. institutions in 32 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 experiences 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 1978, contributed to natural resources management and disease control through the study of desertification in Egypt and Tunisia, study of plants that can thrive in saline soils in Egypt, and study of schistosomiasis-carrying snails in Egypt. Paleontological and paleoanthropological studies in Pakistan and Egypt are contributing fascinating new data on the evolution of humankind.

Smithsonian grants in cultural history contribute to the understanding of man in the present and past. Included in fiscal year 1978 were projects for the translation of Arabic literature, the excavation of the ancient city of Carthage; epigraphic recording of the tombs of the Nile, and an historic survey of 19th and 20th century photographs in India.

Smithsonian support for astrophysics and earth sciences including satellite tracking in Egypt and India, contributing to global studies of the earth's motion and magnetism; study of desert erosion and sand movement, and examination of naturally-occurring desert glass.

Smithsonian support for museum programs in 1978 included exchange of curators of U.S. and Indian natural history museums and exploration of folk puppet traditions in Egypt, Guinea, India, and Pakistan.

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 1978 totaled \$8.9 million.

Appropriations for the buildings program, which are used to purchase from the U.S. Treasury foreign currencies accruing under title I, total \$128.0 million for fiscal years 1961 through 1978. 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.

Funds from this source have paid the operation and maintenance costs and the major portion of the costs of sites and buildings. Total expenditure for the building program since its inception is \$97.1 million. This includes construction of office and warehouse buildings in Athens, Brasilia, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, and Warsaw. Major housing projects have been completed in Brasilia, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, New Delhi, Tel Aviv, Warsaw; office building annex and warehouse in Rabat; office building in Casablanca; and a new office building/information center in Calcutta. Projects currently include construction of 108 staff apartments and an Embassy residence in Cairo; rehabilitation of Cairo compound; construction of 12 staff apartments in New Delhi; acquisition of three staff houses and Marine Guard house in Karachi; construction of office building in Lahore; and Embassy residence in Islamabad. Funds were also employed in

the rehabilitation of office buildings in Alexandria, Bombay, and Port Said. In addition to these construction projects, a large number of sites, residences, and buildings have been purchased in Belgrade, Cairo, Calcutta, Colombo, Dacca, Hyderabad, Islamabad, Jerusalem, Kathmandu, Karachi, Kinshasa, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, New Delhi, Rabat, Tunis, Warsaw, and Zagreb.

ACQUISITION, INDEXING AND DISSEMINATION OF FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

Section 104(b)(5) authorized the Library of Congress to acquire comprehensive sets of newly published foreign publications of research value for its own collections and those of other important research libraries in the United States. Beginning in 1962, regional offices were established to collect, index, and distribute publications from India, Pakistan, and Egypt. Subsequently the Library established offices in Indonesia, Israel, and Yugoslavia. In 1966-1967 Nepal and Sri Lanka were added to the responsibility of the New Delhi office. In 1972 a program for Polish publications was initiated, administered directly from Washington, rather than through a regional office. A program limited to small sets of important English language books and serials published in Pakistan serves about 300 public and academic libraries located in the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia.

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

In fiscal year 1978 only the programs for Egypt and Pakistan were funded under Public Law 480. Publications from Poland were orders initiated in fiscal year 1977 but completed in fiscal year 1978. The Library acquired publications from India, Indonesia, Israel, Nepal, Poland, Sri Lanka, and Yugoslavia where excess Public Law 480 currencies no longer exist, by the use of other funds. In fiscal 1978 the Library acquired a total of 650,598 pieces for all participating libraries, bringing the total of pieces acquired since 1962 to 21,554,425.

Library of Congress
Public Law 480 Activities, 1978
Statistical Summary

	<i>U.S. Dollar Equivalent</i>
I. Foreign currency funds spent or firmly obligated in fiscal year 1978	\$ 949,956.59
II. Total amount used or obligated, fiscal year 1962-1978 ...	\$23,510,540.93
III. Total amount authorized, fiscal year 1962-1978	\$25,046,900.00

TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS

TITLE II—FOREIGN DONATIONS

Title II of Public Law 480 authorizes donations of food on behalf of the people of the United States to meet famine or other urgent relief requirements, to combat malnutrition (especially in children), and to promote economic and community development. Title II programs are designed to supplement and reinforce other developmental and nutritional activities, and are conducted within a framework of increasing local management and funding. The title II program is administered by the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.). The Department of Agriculture finances the cost of food including processing, fortifying, packaging and shipping, and delivery to points of entry of landlocked countries.

A major priority of title II is to help meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups. Generally, program emphasis is given to maternal child health programs but also includes pre-school feeding, food for work activities, and primary school feeding. Consistent with the emphasis on nutrition in the 1966 Act, substantial amounts of blended and fortified foods are used in nutrition programs.

One of the best opportunities to combine title II food distribution with other developmental programs is through the activities of the U.S. voluntary agencies. In fiscal year 1978 title II programs were approved for CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service, Church World Service, Lutheran World Relief, American Joint Distribution Committee, and the Cooperative League of the United States of America. They received over 60 percent of the title II donations.

Other title II donations are made through the World Food Program (WFP) and directly to recipient governments, mostly for large emergency feeding programs. The World Food Program is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization. The United States and other donors make commitments on a biennial basis to this multilateral organization.

The U.S. missions abroad are vitally concerned with title II program development and operations. This includes advisory assistance to the cooperating sponsors and the host country and monitoring of all title II programs.

Title II programs are approved by the working group of the Food Aid Subcommittee of the Development Coordination Group, and the implementation of approved programs is authorized by A.I.D.

TITLE II—SHIPMENTS—FY 1978

In fiscal year 1978, 79 countries received assistance under title II. A total of 1.67 million metric tons of food reached approximately 59 million needy persons at a cost of \$458 million (\$328 million for commodities and \$130 million in freight costs). Emergency relief programs constituted 22 percent of the total volume. Food distributed through the voluntary agencies represented 62 percent, the World Food Program 25 percent, and government to government 13 percent. (See Table 18).

In December 1975, the Congress established a requirement that a minimum of 1.3 million metric tons of food be allocated for the title II program. Of this amount no less than the grain equivalent of one million tons must be distributed through non-profit voluntary agencies and the World Food Program, unless the President determines that this amount cannot effectively be used to carry out the purposes of title II. Legislation enacted during 1977 raised the minimum tonnage to 1.6 million tons with a subminimum of 1.3 million tons for voluntary agencies and the World Food Program.

For fiscal year 1981 the minimum will rise to 1,650,000 tons, and for fiscal year 1982 and thereafter 1.7 million tons. All of the increase must be allocated to the voluntary agencies and the World Food Program.

TITLE II—OUTREACH SUPPORT GRANTS

In addition to increasing the minimum tonnage for title II, the Congress directed that, insofar as possible, assistance be directed toward community and other self-help activities designed to alleviate the need for such assistance; to employ indigenous workers; to provide information on nutrition; and conduct food distribution programs in the most remote villages and give priority to those who are suffering from malnutrition by using means such as assigning priority within food programs to pre-school children, to malnourished children, and to the poorest regions of countries. Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act stipulates that "Food and nutrition assistance shall be used for activities to increase the productivity and income of the rural poor through such means as creation and strengthening of local institutions . . . stimulation of small, labor-intensive enterprises . . . expansion of local or small-scale infrastructure . . . and creation and strengthening of systems to provide other services and supplies."

For a number of years, highlighted by the Food for Development seminars held in Africa in June-July 1976, the voluntary agencies have sought assistance in the form of program support funds to ensure that title II is used effectively in the achievement of agency and country development goals. With the congressionally expressed intent that feeding programs should be targeted to the malnourished in the poorest and most remote areas, the need for funds in support of title II programs has become even more acute.

Title II programing in many of the least developed countries has been limited because of the need to base the size of the program on whatever diverse support resources could be found.

The scarcity of funds to pay internal administrative and logistical costs in many countries has led to restricting title II programs to those areas in or near to points of commodity entry or major population centers.

Voluntary agencies and recipient governments frequently lack the resources to meet full support costs necessary for expanded or retargeted title II programs. Sharp increases in energy and other costs have stretched financial resources to the limits and, in fact, threaten the continuation of well-designed, effective ongoing programs. These financial constraints threaten to restrict the scope of nutritional and rural developmental programs and the ability of these programs to serve the very populations which need them most. The poor majority is the most difficult, the most costly, and the least accessible segment of the population to reach. Developing new methods to reach these people with meaningful programs must be a high priority.

To meet this need and enable Public Law 480 to respond to the congressional intent, A.I.D. has allocated a relatively modest amount of funds for Project Outreach to be used in support of feeding programs.

To be considered for an Outreach Support Grant, a program must (a) be incapable of implementation without the grant; (b) not merely substitute for other funding; (c) be targeted to recipients who, because of their economic or nutritional condition, have the greatest need; and (d) be planned in accordance with Public Law 480 and Foreign Assistance Act (particularly section 103) priorities. Where possible, grant applications and related programs should be on a multiyear basis and multiyear proposals should indicate levels of support expected to be required for each year. The extent to which the proposed programs support the achievement of specific country development objectives is a significant factor in considering program approval.

Title II Outreach offers an excellent opportunity to expand and broaden title II feeding programs to reach humanitarian and developmental goals. The joint use of Public Law 480 commodities and development assistance funds is an important new concept in food aid.

TITLE II—COUNTRY PROGRAM EVALUATION

Section 408(c) of Public Law 480 requires that beginning October 1, 1978, and at each 5-year interval thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a comparative cross-country evaluation of programs conducted under titles II and III. To provide a method of uniform evaluation, a scope of work has been developed that can be used for the evaluation of title II programs.

The purpose of the evaluations is to provide a reasonably comprehensive and uniform assessment of the programs which will be useful for improved program operations, policy planning, and research purposes. The information gained through the evaluation process should help A.I.D. to determine the progress of the title II program, including not only its current status but the direction and extent to which it may need to be modified. The evaluation is designed to identify achievements as well as problems, to direct attention to program strengths as well as to areas which need improvement. The evaluation will also provide assistance to mission management at various levels, and to voluntary agencies and host government agencies as well. The evaluation approach used provides for the review and assessment of a broad range of program factors without resort to measurement practices for which there is usually no data base.

The title II evaluation process uses a systems approach as a basis for determining and assessing relevant issues. This approach recognizes title II as one element within a system that includes varying policies, operations, and impacts of the host governments and of the participating voluntary agencies. The scope of work provides a means for examining these elements and how they interact to produce the title II country program as it exists. It is obvious that many participants have somewhat different long-term goals and purposes. The systems approach permits the assessment of these possibly divergent purposes in relation to the resulting program, not simply to A.I.D.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The concern of the people of the United States for those less fortunate is historical. In the developing countries food assistance provided through title II of Public Law 480 in many instances has been the difference between death or mere existence and improved nutrition and health.

However, feeding programs alone are insufficient as needy peoples must also be helped, through integrated aid efforts, to become self-sustaining through increased food production and nutritional knowledge necessary to put the food to its best uses. Title II of Public Law 480 is dedicated to alleviating the problem of chronic hunger of needy peoples and friendly countries through supplementary feeding programs while providing nutritional education and the means for development through food for work activities. The following are examples of some of the diverse title II programs which operated during fiscal 1978.

Morocco

Some 1.2 million indigent mothers and their pre-school age children have benefited from a Food for Peace nutrition intervention in Morocco through a program sponsored by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). With a grant of \$480,000 from A.I.D. and the provision of title II commodities, CRS has been able to implement a maternal child health program in 300 centers established by the Moroccan Government. These centers are located in all provinces, but emphasis is placed on those provinces and localities with the highest incidence of malnutrition and the lowest per capita income.

Each of the 300 centers is staffed by three Moroccan monitrices. Every month, 500 mothers come with their babies to the centers for nutrition education, anthropometric testing for signs of malnutrition and title II commodities. The monitrices have received two months of intensive training in nutrition and hygiene at the Marrakech School of Applied Nutrition. The provincial supervisors have received three months of nutrition training at the Tunisian Institute of Nutrition. The Moroccan teaching staff at the

Marrakech School has received three years of university training in nutrition. All of these inputs were included in the project design.

This 3-year project of CRS was completed in August 1978. Besides the benefits to the mothers and children served, CRS has left behind a solid infrastructure for the continuation of the nutrition education project in those areas and among those families most vulnerable to malnutrition. Perhaps most important of all, the project has created awareness among Moroccan officials of the seriousness of the nutrition factor in planning for economic and social development. The government has now established a nutrition study unit in the Ministry of Plan to develop a national nutrition strategy along interministerial lines. With the imaginative use of title II commodities, CRS has also assisted the Moroccan Government in the reclamation of 600 hectares of land in the remote province of Figuig bordering the Sahara desert. Four retaining walls are being constructed at the critical junctures of four streams in order to divert the water for more efficient use by the small farmers and herders in this arid region. With better management of limited water resources, the people of Figuig will not only be in a better position to satisfy their personal needs for water, but will be able to increase production of barley (the staple) to grow more vegetables; to improve groves of date, fig, and palm trees; to expand grazing land; and to make some progress in reforestation.

This is a modest, but efficacious, tripartite effort at rural development. The government is providing the materials, equipment, and engineering skills. A.I.D. is providing title II commodities and a grant of \$100,000; CRS is managing the program. The people of Figuig are providing the volunteer manpower. These community volunteers will receive title II food on a self-help basis during construction, and will share in the use of the reclaimed land that will be divided among the farmers and herders living in the project area. Some 13,000 people inhabiting these marginal areas on a subsistence economy will directly benefit from the project.

Peru/Jamaica

In two Latin American countries, Peru and Jamaica, title II has responded with ad hoc short-term assistance to alleviate severe undernourishment resulting from internal economic/financial crises.

While conditions in both countries differ, common factors are noted: slumping prices of traditional export goods; overspending by the government; the burdens of a large public debt; and cycles of high unemployment coupled with gross inflation. These factors have placed severe hardships on low income metropolitan families, many of whom find themselves with no regular income.

The projects noted below are essentially relief distribution in response to urgent human need. They are emergency type palliatives; but in contrast to other emergency (disaster) feeding, their success is closely tied in large part to economic programs by the host governments aided by the international financial community. In each program, moreover, host government support and cooperation has been exceptionally high. Furthermore, significant efforts are under way to alleviate the needs for such assistance. The organization of the projects, which involves a high level of participation at the urban community/neighborhood level, has lasting institutional benefits.

Peru

Peru's economic/financial crisis is seen as the worst in decades with long term implications. Budget cuts have involved massive layoffs of public sector employees. The government has been forced to withdraw subsidies from basic foods with resulting dramatic food price increase (a 47 percent increase in the price of bread in 5 months). The poor of metropolitan shanty towns have been especially affected and starvation for many has been close at hand.

SAWS (The Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service), one of three voluntary agencies operating in Peru, has initiated a stop-gap one year food for work program to provide neighborhood employment and vital

nourishment for up to 20,000 selected families. Four hundred projects employing up to 50 unemployed people each, will undertake varied self-help public works such as installing potable water systems, cleaning and leveling streets, installing garbage depots, and constructing school lunch kitchens. The Government of Peru will participate actively, contributing logistic and storage facilities, expertise, and certain implements to maintain surveillance and adequate administration.

The Mission has approved a \$228,000 operational program grant (OPG) for SAWS/OFASA to be applied for in-country expenses for project administration and supervision over the distribution period. SAWS/OFASA will increase its staff with approximately 10-15 employees to accomplish the conditions of the food grant.

The overall 12-month distribution period will entail 11,333 tons of food including soy-fortified wheat flour, cornmeal, rolled oats, as well as vegetable oil and wheat soy blend.

Continuation of the project beyond the approved 12-month period will be considered on the basis of: (a) economic circumstances; (b) project performance; and (c) the ability and effort of the Government of Peru to alleviate the conditions under which the need exists.

Jamaica

In recent years various parts of Jamaica, particularly the Western (metropolitan) Kingston area, have been troubled by political violence. Exacerbating the situation in Western Kingston are a high unemployment rate and a corresponding breakdown in community morale. In January 1978, following violence in several neighborhoods, a truce was declared. In an effort to stabilize the peace effort a delegation from the truce committee asked the U.S. Ambassador for food assistance for children, mothers and elderly in the affected area. In response to this emergency request, a title II grant of 1,404 tons of food was approved for distribution over a 6-month period to about 60,000 recipients. Distributions are being handled by local volunteers under the supervision of Christian Action for Development in the Caribbean, the Jamaican Council of Churches, and CRS, which in previous years gained experience in Jamaica with a regular title II program.

Tunisia

The Public Law 480 title II pre-school feeding program in Tunisia is designed to improve nutrition of 3 to 6 year old children from needy families. CARE/Medico and CRS, which operate the pre-school program, proposed that it be revised to serve as a means of transmitting information on health and nutrition education to provide longer term benefit to a larger target group. The program operates through some 454 centers.

Operational Program Grant agreements were signed in late fiscal year 1977. In fiscal year 1978, both agencies executed host country operational agreements; recruited professional staff and supplied 120 Person/Hour (P/H) professional nutrition consultant services; conducted a food storage and management seminar for Government of Tunisia and staff personnel; developed baseline standards to be applied in management data collection; purchased support and project equipment; designed a baseline data survey and initiated design of an improved food resource system.

Direct beneficiaries annually are approximately 160,000 poor children below six years of age and their mothers. The project cost per child benefited is less than \$2.50 annually. The educational component of the project will also indirectly benefit other family members.

India

The Public Law 480 title II program in India is designed to provide support for nutrition and socioeconomic development activities undertaken by state governments and private voluntary organizations. Within the context of India's massive poverty and widespread efforts to alleviate it, the title II program provides food supplements to a significant number within

the most vulnerable groups, and is an important resource to support projects which improve the lives of the poor. According to the Sixth Five Year Plan which uses calorie consumption as the norm, the percentage of population below the poverty line in 1977-78 is 48 percent in rural areas and 41 percent in urban areas. The total number of the poor so defined would be about 290 million.

Title II commodities are imported into India under the terms of the Indo-U.S. Agreement signed on July 9, 1951. Under this Agreement the Government of India provides duty free entry, free storage, and free transportation from dockside to the consignees' warehouses. All title II programs are designed and implemented by U.S. voluntary agencies who maintain 26 regional and State Offices and 15 port offices in India.

With close consultation and agreement with USAID, voluntary agencies negotiate and implement projects using title II as a resource in the areas of food for work, school lunch, maternal child health, and other child feeding such as orphanages and day care centers. All of the voluntary agencies implement their programs through numerous local counterparts.

CARE deals exclusively with the state governments which provide funds to meet the voluntary agency local administrative costs. CARE operates the largest title II program in India and has offices in 14 states with New Delhi as headquarters. They have 10 expatriate staff members and an Indian professional staff of approximately 525. CARE's counterparts are the local, state, and central government agencies, and the Food Corporation of India. As CARE works only through government structures, all CARE projects are in support of needs determined by the central government and the various state governments.

CRS operates through the Indian Catholic Church hierarchy and various private and quasi-government agencies. CRS administers its programs through six zonal offices with New Delhi as headquarters. The CRS staff total 11 expatriate and 120 Indian professionals. Prominent counterparts are CARITAS/India and local Catholic organizations which CRS estimates have approximately 500 volunteers working on title II programs.

Programs are implemented through diocesan organizations and other agencies registered in the country. CRS also has some agreements with State Governments for specific school feeding programs which are carried out in conjunction with the State Municipal Corporations (City Governments).

Title II food is dispatched from the ports to CRS consignees which in turn release stocks to CRS distributors on the basis of monthly requirements. At the district and block levels, cooperation and technical assistance is often made available by local government officials and departments. In some cases, the local government provides funds for administration and supervision.

CWS/LWR jointly administer their title II operations through four regional offices including their New Delhi headquarters. Both voluntary agencies collaborate with Church's Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA) as their Indian counterpart agency and all work closely together. CWS/LWR have two expatriate staff (their respective Country Directors) while CASA has four regional offices with 30 full-time professional employees.

CASA's projects are implemented with local private voluntary organizations and maintains close contact with local government at district and block levels. Frequently local government officials provide expertise in the technical planning of projects such as bunds, percolation and irrigation tanks, irrigation canals, etc. Such projects are checked at the local level for consistency with overall block development plans.

CLUSA's Public Law 480 title II program was approved in fiscal 1978 and is to be implemented in cooperation with its counterpart agency, the Oilseed and Vegetable Oil Wing of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB). The NDDDB has eight years of successful experience implementing Operation Flood I, a cooperative dairy program, and thus has a proven administrative and logistical infrastructure to undertake activities which concentrate on cooperative formation and improving inputs for oilseeds producers.

The chronic shortfall in the production of vegetable oil, an important staple in the Indian diet, has meant that the country has had to meet its

internal demand with imports which reached nearly 1.3 million metric tons in 1977-78. This program will incorporate the goals of national self-sufficiency and improve farmers' livelihood by creating employment and stabilizing edible oil supplies for the poorest consumers. CLUSA and the National Dairy Development Board have devised a vertically integrated multiyear approach to the problems of oilseed and edible oil production and marketing.

Bangladesh

The problem that this food for work program sponsored by CARE addresses is that of unemployment for landless and near landless people in Bangladesh. The program's response to this problem is the completion of labor-intensive rural earthwork projects using title II wheat to pay workers for constructing irrigation canals, flood control and land reclamation embankments, roads, tanks, and the like. The overall objective is to create approximately 35 million person-days of work. Approximately 1,000,000 persons receive part-time employment for a period of 30 workdays. Implementing this program, with CARE, is the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation.

The following benchmark indicators are used:

- (1) the number of projects developed and implemented,
- (2) the amount of cubic feet of earthwork performed,
- (3) the number of person-days of work performed,
- (4) the number of people receiving wheat, and
- (5) the amount of wheat distributed to the laborer.

This program is nationwide in scope; however, the project activities vary geographically according to the need and capabilities of local infrastructure to complete the work.

This program was begun originally more as a relief activity. After about two years of operation, it became clear that the food-for-work concept was valid and that the project could make a favorable contribution to development as well. As a result, CARE and the Bangladesh Government have reoriented the project's objectives toward these goals. The project began in 1976 and is projected for five years of operation.

The Sahel Drought Emergency

In fiscal year 1978 the possibility of a major famine occurring in West Africa appeared again, this time resulting from poor rainfall during the 1977 growing season. While severe drought was more localized than during the catastrophic shortages of 1973 and 1974, the western Sahelian region of Senegal, Mauritania, Cape Verde, and parts of Mali suffered serious shortages. Public Law 480 title II emergency assistance was provided to all of the Sahelian countries and to neighboring Guinea-Bissau, Gambia, and Guinea.

In the fall of 1977 there were a series of early indicators that showed upcoming crop failure even before the harvest was in. These included rainfall data provided both by satellite and conventional means, river water levels, and ground observation by experienced staff. Based on the information available, the United States made significant initial bilateral title II emergency authorizations to begin the pipeline if grain was needed. Along with the bilateral effort, title II resources were provided through the World Food Program to open another spigot on the pipeline. FAO mounted a series of multidonor missions in West Africa to further define requirements as the harvests came in and other donors began to follow with commitments.

Senegal

Catholic Relief Services is the only voluntary agency operating a title II program in Senegal. This program is countrywide. Intensified operations in the highest population density areas and the use of existing infrastructure (i.e., transportation, storage and administrative capacity) allows a program of maximum impact on the total population.

Major emphasis is placed on reaching beneficiaries in maternal child health and pre-school categories. Eighty-eight percent of the total beneficiaries fall into these two categories. A new element introduced to these programs is health instruction and nutrition education sponsored by the CRS nutrition staff through local level dispensaries.

Steady progress has been also made toward integrating food for work and development projects. These activities are generally oriented to assist the population in increasing local food production. Projects include communal gardening, village alignment, and school and road construction. They are associated with projects in which local government community development workers and, in many cases, agricultural extension workers are encouraging new or expanded planting techniques or village hygiene improvements.

By operating primarily in association with local government departments, the CRS program offers material and administrative support to projects that benefit the community concerned in the immediate future and the department itself on a long-term basis. In all programs local government personnel participate in the planning of the programs, training of personnel and the evaluation of results.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

The World Food Program (WFP) is jointly sponsored by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization (UN/FAO) with headquarters in Rome. WFP continues to expand its operations and for the eighth time since its initiation in 1963, has increased its pledge target. The United States contributes commodities and ocean freight under title II of Public Law 480, and cash under A.I.D.'s budget for international organizations. WFP's pledge target for the calendar years 1977-78 was set at \$750 million. The United States pledged \$188 million toward this target, including \$155 million for commodities, \$30 million for ocean transportation, and \$3 million in cash for administrative expenses.

With the continued increased need for worldwide food aid, WFP proposed a pledge target of \$950 million for the 1979/1980 biennium—an increase of 27 percent above the previous goal. The United States disagreed with the increase to expand to \$950 million and for the first time ever the U.S. pledge will not meet 25 percent of the WFP target. The United States has pledged \$220 million towards the new target, including \$182 million of commodities, an estimated \$34 million for ocean transportation, and \$4 million cash for administrative expenses.

In addition to its previous activities, WFP is responsible for administering the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) established in 1977. This reserve target is a 500,000-ton emergency food reserve called for in a 1974 United Nations resolution, pending the establishment of a large worldwide grain reserve system. The United States pledged 125,000 tons for 1979; the estimated value is approximately \$27 million, including ocean transportation costs. This reserve is available for both WFP and bilateral U.S. emergency assistance. U.S. pledges to the IEFR are not additional to overall U.S. food aid levels, but indicate simply our willingness to designate some of our emergency title II food assistance as part of the reserve.

India—"Operation Flood"

The purpose of this WFP project was to assist in the development of the dairy industry in Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, and Madras, and in the rural areas which supply milk to these areas. This would be done through:

- (a) Major increases in the capacity and output of dairy processing facilities;
- (b) Competitive transfer of the bulk of the urban markets from traditional supplies of raw milk to the modern dairies;
- (c) Development of the basic transportation and storage network to facilitate regional and seasonal balancing of milk supply and demand;
- (d) Development of the milk procurement system in appropriate rural areas; and

- (e) Improvement in standards of dairy farming by programs of animal breeding, veterinary services, feedstuff supplies and management, thereby increasing milk yield per animal.

The backbone of "Operation Flood" is formed by more than 1.2 million farm families who produce a flood of milk that is marketed.

One of the keys to the success of "Operation Flood" has been the contribution through WFP of massive supplies of nonfat dry milk and butter oil from the United States and the EEC. The United States contributed 25,847 tons of nonfat dry milk at a cost of \$11.9 million. To date the cost of WFP's contribution is estimated at \$177 million, making this the largest of WFP's 900 projects approved by its governing body since 1963. With this assistance, the organizers of the operation could stretch out the domestic milk supply and, thus capture and stabilize a large share of the big city market.

Aside from increasing the income of farm families in India, "Operation Flood" has brought about profound social change in the countryside.

The evaluation mission which reviewed the full impact of the project stated that "Operation Flood" is the best nutrition program that has ever been introduced in India, and that the project's biggest achievement is that it has created knowledge and awareness of the small and poor farmers and shown that unity and cooperation are strength. WFP has given help to India's farmers to help themselves.

EMERGENCIES

Human misery and suffering affect countless numbers of persons around the world every year. Many of these persons are victims of floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, droughts, cyclones, and civil strife. Approximately 22 percent of the total Public Law 480 title II commodities shipped during fiscal year 1978 were provided to victims of these disasters under the Food for Peace program.

An estimated 8.6 million persons in 25 countries benefited from the distribution of 328,000 tons of food to relieve hunger resulting from natural and man-made calamities. The estimated cost of this food was nearly \$58 million.

Although emergency food aid is channeled through all title II cooperating sponsors, about 56 percent was donated directly to host governments during fiscal year 1978.

More than half of all persons receiving title II emergency food aid in 1978 were residents of the Sahel Region in West Africa where severe drought conditions prevailed.

About 145,000 tons of corn, commmeal, sorghum, sorghum grits, rice, nonfat dry milk, and vegetable oil were provided for the relief of hunger in this drought-stricken area where crops were seriously damaged by lack of rainfall.

In some cases, the provision of food served a twofold purpose, i.e., it was targeted to relieve food shortages for both disaster victims and also aid in the resettlement of refugees through host government programs. For instance, in Somalia about 19,000 tons of various commodities were distributed to 200,000 displaced persons who had crossed Somali borders into the Borama-Hargeisa areas in the north, the Mudugh region in the Central Area and Dolo-Lugh-Ganane up to Belet Uen in the southern part of the country. At the same time, harsh and prolonged drought conditions forced a resettlement program for nomadic herdsmen whose range land was virtually destroyed. Title II assistance, consisting of over 4,500 tons of food, was required for 85,000 of these people in resettlement centers.

Similarly, in Mozambique, major food deficits resulting from devastating and widespread flooding in Gaza Province, and drought in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, and Tete Provinces, generated a need for emergency food relief for more than 660,000 disaster victims. In addition, commodities were required for 35,000 Zimbabwean refugees who had fled into Mozambique from their neighboring country.

The delivery and distribution of U.S. food is carried out in many remote areas of the world in spite of difficult topographic problems and civil strife. Thorough planning and careful attention to all aspects of a program, particularly logistics, are necessary to assure that food is delivered where it is needed.

INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCY FOOD RESERVE

At the third Committee on Food Aid (CFA) meeting in May 1977, the United States pledged 125,000 tons of food to the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR) whose goal was 500,000 metric tons. Most of this quantity was made available for worldwide emergency aid through the World Food Program for the period ending December 31, 1978. During fiscal year 1978, commitments against the IEFR and channeled through WFP as a cooperating sponsor amounted to 62 percent of the total pledge of 125,000 tons and were in addition to the regular U.S. pledge. Countries benefiting were Lebanon, Tunisia, Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Chad.

Direct bilateral aid was requested and committed against the IEFR for 38 percent of the total with emergency food aid supplied to the Governments of Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal.

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. A new Convention was negotiated in 1971 and has been extended four times. It is presently due to expire June 30, 1979.

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	<u>4,226,000</u>

Of the 1.9 million ton July/June 1978 U.S. obligation, 35 percent was met through shipments under title I and 65 percent under title II.

Since the inception of the Food Aid Convention in 1968, over 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 1978.

Table 3. Total value by country of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1978.

Table 4. Quantity by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1978.

Table 5. Value by commodity of agricultural exports under and outside of Public Law 480, fiscal year 1978.

Table 6. Gross cost of financing Public Law 480 programs, by fiscal year through September 30, 1978.

Table 7. Cumulative quantities of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1978.

Table 8. Cumulative value of commodities shipped under Public Law 480, by commodity, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1978.

Table 9. Title I: Cumulative quantities of commodities programed by country and commodity groups, July 1, 1954-September 30, 1978.

Table 10. Title I: Cumulative value of commodities programmed, by country and commodity group, July 1, 1954-September 30, 1978.

Table 11. Title I: Commodity quantities programed under agreements signed in fiscal year 1978, by country and commodity group.

Table 12. Commodity values programed under agreements signed in fiscal year 1978, by country and commodity group.

Table 13. Status of foreign currencies under title I local currency sales agreements, by country, as of September 30, 1978.

Table 14. Status of foreign currencies under title I local currency sales agreements, by specified uses, as of September 30, 1978.

Table 15. Title II: Commodity value of shipments, by type of program, fiscal year 1978.

Table 16. Title II: Commodity quantities of shipments, by type of program, fiscal year 1978.

Table 17. Title II: Recipients, by program type and sponsor, fiscal year 1978.

Table 18. Title II: Commodity quantities shipped, by country, sponsor, and commodity, fiscal year 1978.

Table 19: Title II: Cumulative amounts shipped, by country and type of program, July 1, 1954-September 30, 1978.

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, 1978¹

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal years	Public Law 480							Total agricultural exports			
	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through Government and World Food Programs	Donations through voluntary relief agencies	Barter ²	Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) ³	Total Government programs	Commercial sales ⁴	Total agricultural exports	Public Law 480 as percent of total
1955.....	73		52	135	125	385	450	835	2,309	3,144	12
1956.....	439		63	184	298	984	355	1,339	2,157	3,496	28
1957.....	908		51	165	401	1,525	394	1,919	2,809	4,728	33
1958.....	657		51	173	100	981	227	1,208	2,795	4,003	24
1959.....	724		30	131	132	1,017	210	1,227	2,492	3,719	27
1960.....	824		38	105	149	1,116	167	1,283	3,236	4,519	24
1961.....	951		75	146	144	1,316	186	1,502	3,444	4,946	26
1962.....	1,030	19	88	160	198	1,495	74	1,569	3,573	5,142	29
1963.....	1,088	57	89	174	48	1,456	14	1,470	3,608	5,078	29
1964.....	1,056	48	81	189	43	1,417	24	1,441	4,627	6,068	23
1965.....	1,142	158	55	183	32	1,570	26	1,596	4,501	6,097	26
1966.....	866	181	87	180	32	1,346	42	1,388	5,359	6,747	20
1967.....	803	178	110	157	23	1,271	37	1,308	5,513	6,821	19
1968.....	723	300	100	150	6	1,279	18	1,297	5,086	6,383	20
1969.....	346	427	111	154	1	1,039	11	1,050	4,776	5,826	18
1970.....	309	506	113	128		1,056	12	1,068	5,650	6,718	16
1971.....	204	539	138	142		1,023	56	1,079	6,674	7,753	13
1972.....	143	535	228	152		1,058	66	1,124	6,922	8,046	13
1973.....	6	661	159	128		954	84	1,038	11,864	12,902	7
1974.....	(5)	575	147	145		867	76	943	20,350	21,293	4
1975.....		762	148	191		1,101	123	1,224	20,354	21,578	5
1976.....		650	65	192		907	216	1,123	21,024	22,147	4
July-September 1976.....		316	18	51		385	138	523	4,832	5,355	7
1977 (October-September).....		760	92	250		1,102	419	1,521	22,453	23,974	4
1978 (October-September).....		732	111	223		1,066	475	1,541	25,755	27,298	4
1955 thru Oct.-Sept. 1978.....	12,292	7,404	4,400	3,988	1,732	27,716	3,900	31,616	202,165	233,781	12

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.

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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, 1978

(by country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480 1/						Mutual Security (AID) programs 3/	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 4/	All
World	12,291.1	7,405.7	2,296.3	3,997.9	1,732.1	27,723.1	3,899.9	31,623.3	181,742.3	213,365.6
Greenland.....					(5)	(5)		(5)	.1	.1
Canada.....					3.3	3.3		3.3	16,359.6	17,927.2
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	17.1	128.7	7.7	162.3	10.4	172.7	1,935.6	2,108.3
Guatemala.....		1.0	2.3	45.3	4.4	53.0	8.8	61.8	373.2	435.0
Belize.....			.2	2.3	.1	2.6		2.6	57.7	60.3
El Salvador.....		.6	4.0	23.1	.8	28.5	.7	29.2	312.7	341.9
Honduras.....		7.2	3.4	18.8	.3	29.7	.4	30.1	203.3	233.4
Nicaragua.....			3.5	11.2	.7	15.4	.1	15.5	192.6	208.1
Costa Rica.....			3.7	12.1	1.0	16.8	.4	17.2	266.0	283.2
Panama.....				15.9	.2	16.1		16.1	500.8	516.9
Canal Zone.....					.2	.2		.2	29.3	29.5
Caribbean.....		102.4	21.1	155.1	15.5	294.1	39.2	333.3	4,278.7	4,612.0
Bermuda.....					.1	.1		.1	196.2	196.3
Bahamas.....				.2	(5)	.2		.2	462.6	462.8
Cuba.....				5.1	5.5	10.6		10.6	839.0	849.6
Jamaica.....		17.0	8.0	14.0	2.0	41.0	.1	41.1	743.0	784.1
Turks and Caicos Islands.....									.8	.8
Cayman Islands.....									7.7	7.7
Haiti.....		24.7	8.0	39.6	6.4	78.7	.1	78.8	266.3	345.1
Dominican Republic.....		60.7	4.5	89.6	1.3	156.1	33.1	189.2	768.7	957.9
Leeward-Windward Islands.....			(5)	4.5	.1	4.6		4.6	96.0	100.6
Barbados.....					(4)	.5		.5	97.7	98.2
Trinidad-Tobago.....			.1	1.0	.1	1.2	5.9	7.1	402.8	409.9
Netherlands Antilles.....					(5)	(5)		(5)	354.8	354.8
French West Indies.....				1.1		1.1		1.1	43.1	44.2
South America.....	778.6	464.3	191.1	551.1	127.7	2,112.8	52.3	2,165.1	8,891.2	11,056.3
Colombia.....	60.2	49.9	22.4	130.7	15.4	278.6	7.3	285.9	960.9	1,246.8
Venezuela.....			1.3	18.6	1.8	21.7		21.7	2,840.9	2,862.6
Guyana.....		2.8	1.8	1.2	(5)	5.8	(5)	5.8	146.8	152.6
Surinam.....			.4	.7	(5)	1.1		1.1	110.8	111.9
French Guiana.....				.1		.1		.1	3.1	3.2

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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, 1978

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480 1/							Mutual Security (AID) programs 3/	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 4/	All	
Ecuador.....	10.8	19.8	3.5	31.4	.4	65.9	.1	66.0	467.5	533.5	
Peru.....	38.3	12.9	40.6	48.7	33.0	173.5	.1	173.6	1,189.2	1,362.8	
Bolivia.....	34.0	47.9	16.1	40.7	7.9	146.6	28.3	174.9	106.1	281.0	
Chile.....	81.8	157.3	11.0	125.7	4.4	380.2	11.8	392.0	760.7	1,152.7	
Brazil.....	474.7	132.4	89.2	137.1	63.4	896.3	2.6	898.9	2,019.2	2,918.1	
Paraguay.....	14.8	10.5	3.8	10.3	(5)	39.4	.1	39.5	4.5	44.0	
Uruguay.....	34.6	30.8	1.0	6.9	1.4	73.7		73.7	70.6	144.3	
Argentina.....	29.9				(5)	29.9	2.0	31.9	210.9	242.8	
Other South America.....								(5)	(5)	(5)	
Europe.....	1,984.0	459.8	131.5	693.7	1,067.9	4,336.9	1,056.4	5,393.3	81,764.1	87,157.4	
Iceland ⁶	15.9	9.4			(4)	25.3	1.5	26.8	50.7	77.5	
Sweden.....					14.5	14.5		14.5	1,296.9	1,311.4	
Norway.....					29.0	29.0	1.8	30.8	1,173.4	1,204.2	
Finland ⁶	41.2			1.4	7.8	59.4	1.8	62.2	360.1	412.3	
Denmark.....				.1	10.7	10.8	3.5	14.3	1,885.0	1,899.3	
United Kingdom ⁶	48.1			.1	305.2	353.4	177.5	530.9	10,641.8	11,172.7	
Ireland.....					43.3	43.3		43.3	317.2	560.5	
Netherlands ⁶.....	.2				143.3	143.5	11.6	155.1	15,169.0	15,324.1
Belgium-Luxembourg ⁶.....				.1	120.3	120.4	1.8	122.2	4,184.4	4,306.6
France.....	35.6			5.3	63.4	104.3	244.1	348.4	4,154.9	4,503.3	
Federal Republic of Germany ⁶	1.2		2.4		63.7	147.6	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.....					3.3	3.3		3.3	2,012.8	2,016.1	
Estonia.....											
Latvia.....											
Lithuania.....									15.5	15.5	
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	5,559.0	6,371.3	
Portugal.....	6.3	142.2		39.2	9.2	196.9	2.4	199.3	1,758.9	1,958.2	
Gibraltar.....											
Malta-Gozo ⁷.....			.8	2.6		3.4		3.4	1.6	1.6
Malta-Gozo-Cyprus ⁷			5.2	2.5	2.4	10.1		10.1	7.7	17.8	
Italy ⁶	150.0		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 ⁶	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	

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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, 1978 --Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480 1/						Total Public Law 480	Mutual Security (AID) programs 3/	Total agricultural exports		All
	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/	Under specified Government programs			Outside specified Government programs 4/		
Asia.....	8,418.8	5,249.1	987.1	1,768.1	413.8	16,836.9	2,259.1	19,096.0	53,494.7	72,590.0	
Turkey.....	465.4	84.7	27.4	78.4	17.6	673.5	52.3	725.8	262.6	988.4	
Cyprus ⁷	1.9		5.5	.4		7.8		7.8	77.6	85.4	
Syria.....	32.6	55.4	20.8	2.4	7.3	118.5		118.5	109.8	228.3	
Lebanon ⁵		24.7	19.4	5.3	4.5	53.9		53.9	393.3	447.2	
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	325.7	.5	24.0	47.1	710.7	1,042.8	1,753.5	1,102.4	2,855.9	
Jordan.....	5.9	50.8	42.1	21.4	1.7	121.9		121.9	53.4	275.3	
Gaza Strip.....				18.2		18.2		18.2	9-17.1	1.1	
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	(5)	6.4		6.4	15.1	21.5	
United Arab Emirates ¹⁰									42.0	42.0	
Yemen (Sana) ¹⁰			2.8	7.5		10.3		10.3	25.5	35.8	
Yemen (Aden).....			.1	.5	.1	.7		.7	28.6	29.3	
Oman.....									5.6	5.6	
Bahrain.....					(5)	(5)		(5)	38.0	38.0	
Afghanistan.....	1.0	28.2	56.0	1.7		86.9	.5	87.4	9-16.5	70.9	
India.....	3,870.5	653.1	161.1	907.1	74.6	5,666.4	122.2	5,788.6	2,452.6	8,241.2	
Pakistan ⁶	1,237.3	574.0	93.9	42.4	.1	1,947.4	68.6	2,016.3	676.8	2,693.1	
Nepal.....			9.4	(5)		9.4		9.4	9-2.3	7.1	
Bangladesh ¹¹		528.7	66.0	21.8		616.5	47.0	663.5	351.4	1,014.9	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	29.6	183.8	11.3	55.7	1.3	281.7	2.3	284.0	44.2	328.2	
Burma ⁶	46.0			6.2		52.2		52.2	9-14.4	37.8	
Thailand.....	4.1	12.6	(5)	5.3	4.5	26.5	.4	26.9	766.5	793.4	
North Vietnam.....											
South Vietnam ¹²	889.4	419.4	116.8	38.9	(5)	1,464.5	100.9	1,565.4	112.8	1,678.2	
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia ¹²			2.6	25.6		28.2	36.9	65.1	19.0	84.1	
Laos ¹²			10.2	3.8	.1	14.1	6.5	20.6	9-1.1	19.5	
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 ¹³.....			.2	1.9	.1	2.2		2.2	363.6	365.8
Indonesia ⁶	274.3	994.1	52.4	45.6	1.7	1,368.1	26.1	1,394.2	635.8	2,030.0	
Brunei.....									.4	.4	
Philippines.....	50.5	97.4	29.1	158.8	15.8	351.6	106.2	457.8	1,824.3	2,282.1	
Macao.....				3.9		3.9		3.9	(5)	3.9	
Southern Asia, n.e.c.....			.3	.2		.5		.5	.7	1.2	
Portuguese Asia.....				.4	.1	.5		.5	.7	1.2	
Mainland China.....									1,369.7	1,369.7	
Mongolia.....											
North Korea.....											
Korea, Republic of.....	750.3	803.5	181.7	127.9	6.2	1,869.6	339.9	2,209.5	5,165.8	7,375.3	
Hong Kong ⁶			1.6	29.6	14.8	46.0		46.0	1,692.1	1,738.1	

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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, 1978 --Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480 1/						Mutual Security (AID) programs 3/	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 4/
Taiwan ⁶	249.3	44.0	21.1	64.4	16.1	394.9	267.4	662.3	3,321.2	3,983.5
Japan	135.0		22.1	15.9	193.7	366.7	26.1	392.8	28,752.3	29,145.1
Nansei Islands, n.e.c. ¹⁴		8.4	6.1	20.5	.8	35.8		35.8	210.5	246.3
Australia and Oceania			.4	1.4	8.7	10.5		10.5	1,422.7	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	1,121.3	679.7	667.5	67.7	3,621.6	480.7	4,102.3	6,607.9	10,710.2
Morocco	66.5	120.1	89.5	172.7	4.0	452.8	72.5	525.3	586.6	1,111.9
Algeria		11.3	59.7	59.0	1.8	131.8	(5)	131.8	1,028.9	1,160.7
Tunisia	88.8	99.5	117.0	37.3	1.4	344.0	9.3	353.3	176.3	529.6
Libya			13.2	5.3	(5)	18.5	.3	18.8	105.5	124.3
Egypt	757.7	654.1	23.4	146.5	12.3	1,594.0	375.8	1,969.8	1,675.9	3,645.7
Sudan	24.0	20.0	13.4	4.1	.2	61.7	(5)	61.7	139.9	201.6
Canary Islands				(5)	14.0	15.3		15.3	181.1	196.4
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.									6.7	6.7
Equatorial Guinea ¹⁵									(5)	(4)
Mauritania ¹⁶			16.8	.8		17.6		17.6	-8.1	9.5
Cameroon			2.9	5.9	.1	8.9	(5)	8.9	36.7	45.6
French Equatorial Africa			(4)	.1		.1		.1	.6	.7
Senegal			17.8	19.3		37.1	(5)	37.1	76.9	114.0
Mali ¹⁷			23.8	.2		24.0		24.0	-1.7	22.3
Guinea ¹⁶		13.3	49.0	11.0	.1	73.4	.9	74.3	11.0	85.3
Sierra Leone ¹⁸			3.8	1.0	15.1	19.9		19.9	44.8	64.7
Ivory Coast ¹⁶		1.6	5.1	4.4	.2	11.3	(5)	11.3	45.5	56.8
Ghana		34.2	29.8	6.8	25.3	4.7	100.8	3.6	104.4	331.3
The Gambia ¹⁸			3.9	2.2		6.1		6.1	1.4	7.5
Niger ¹⁷			27.5			27.5		27.5	12.3	39.8
Togo ¹⁶			5.3	5.9		11.2	(5)	11.2	14.8	26.0
Nigeria			26.6	13.7	3.0	43.3	.2	43.5	733.1	776.6
Central African Empire ²⁰			1.5	.1		1.6		1.6	.2	1.4
Gabon ²⁰			.4	(5)		.4		.4	1.9	2.3
Chad ²¹			13.1	1.6		14.7		14.7	9/-3.8	10.9
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

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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, 1978 --Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480 ^{1/}						Mutual Security (AID) programs ^{3/}	Total agricultural exports		
	Sales for local currency	Long-term credit sales	Donations through 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 ^{4/}	All
Madeira Islands.....					.2	.2		.2	11.4	11.6
Upper Volta ¹⁷			13.0	19.3		32.3		32.3	1.6	33.9
Benin ¹⁷ (Dahomey).....			2.0	.8		2.8		2.8	23.5	26.3
Angola.....			.5		(5)	.5		.5	79.5	80.0
Congo (Brazzaville) ²¹			4.2			4.2		4.2	2.0	6.2
Western Africa, n.e.c.....			7.3		.1	7.4	.5	7.9	18.9	26.8
Liberia.....		4.3	1.8	4.1	.3	10.5	(5)	10.5	200.6	211.1
Zaire.....	78.5	60.0	10.4	19.6	3.2	171.7	2.2	173.9	168.4	342.3
Burundi ²²			2.4	3.0		5.4		5.4	1.7	7.1
Burundi and Rwanda ²²			1.9	2.6		4.5		4.5	9.5	4.0
Rwanda ²²			1.2	5.4		6.6		6.6	9.2	6.4
Somalia.....		5.0	14.4	.7		20.1		20.1	15.2	35.3
Ethiopia.....	.8	9.5	28.4	10.2	.4	49.3	2.4	51.7	12.9	64.6
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	19.5		34.0		34.0	42.1	76.1
Seychelles.....				.9		.9		.9		.9
British Indian Ocean Territory.....										
Tanzania.....		26.5	26.4	29.1		82.0		82.0	72.7	154.7
Mauritius.....			9.2	.4	(5)	9.6		9.6	18.9	28.5
British East Africa ²³			9.2	2.6		11.8	3.7	15.5	8.0	23.5
Mozambique.....			10.7		4.6	15.3		15.3	21.5	36.8
Malagasy Republic.....			.5	7.1		7.6		7.6	22.2	29.8
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).....									(5)	(5)
Botswana ²⁵			11.9			11.9		11.9	-3.1	8.8
Zambia ²⁶		7.9	.7			8.6		8.6	18.9	27.5
Swaziland ²⁵			1.9			1.9		1.9	-1.0	.9
Rhodesia ²⁶									1.9	1.9
Malawi ²⁶			1.5	.5		2.0		2.0	3.1	5.1
Southern Africa, n.e.c. ²⁵			7.1	3.1		10.2		10.2	9-2.6	7.6
Lesotho ²⁵			10.2	11.2		21.4		21.4	-1.2	20.2
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....				(5)	.5	.5		.5	6.3	6.8
French West Africa.....			.9	.8	.9	2.6	(5)	2.6	16.6	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

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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, 1978 --Continued

(By country of destination. In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480 <u>1/</u>						Mutual Security (AID) programs <u>3/</u>	Total agricultural exports		All
	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 <u>2/</u>	Public Law 480		Under Government programs	Outside Government programs	

*Prior fiscal years 1955-76 ends 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."
³Represents disbursements which may vary from period when commodities were shipped.
⁴The difference between total exports as reported by Bureau of Census in Government programs
⁵Less than \$50,000.
⁶Under 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.
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.

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Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1978

(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
World ⁵	731,988	111,425	222,851	1,066,264	475,343	1,541,607	25,362,803	26,904,410
Greenland.....								
Canada.....							1,564,345	1,564,345
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....							35	35
Mexico.....							735,026	735,026
Central America.....		1,120	9,120	10,240		10,240	225,401	235,641
Guatemala.....		93	4,214	4,307		4,307	42,434	46,741
Belize.....							6,384	6,384
El Salvador.....		427	1,136	1,563		1,563	50,275	51,842
Honduras.....		337	2,004	2,341		2,341	30,138	32,479
Nicaragua.....		41		41		41	23,872	23,913
Costa Rica.....		222	465	687		687	30,781	31,468
Panama.....			1,301	1,301		1,301	41,513	42,814
Canal Zone.....								
Caribbean.....	19,497	1,610	9,715	30,822		30,822	425,488	456,310
Bermuda.....							25,270	25,270
Bahamas.....							53,206	53,206
Cuba.....								
Jamaica.....	11,511	4	493	12,008		12,008	65,613	77,621
Turks and Caicos Island.....							553	553
Cayman Islands.....							5,247	5,247
Haiti.....	6,486	1,542	5,609	13,637		13,637	19,686	33,323
Dominican Republic.....	1,500		3,613	5,113		5,113	116,707	121,820
Leeward-Windward Islands.....							19,313	19,313
Barbados.....		64		64		64	14,950	14,914
Trinidad-Tobago.....							48,670	48,670
Netherlands Antilles.....							49,100	49,100
French West Indies.....							7,273	7,273
South America.....	21,959	5,863	16,355	44,157		44,157	1,284,679	1,328,836
Colombia.....		421	1,961	2,382		2,382	127,309	129,682
Venezuela ⁶							354,858	354,858
Guyana.....	1,996			1,996		1,996	12,499	14,495
Surinam.....							17,324	17,324
French Guiana.....							277	277
Ecuador.....		1,068	970	2,038		2,038	76,239	78,277
Peru.....	11,100	3,794	2,527	17,421		17,421	104,808	122,229
Bolivia.....	3,863	284	5,393	14,530		14,530	9,835	24,365
Chile.....			5,494	5,494		5,494	139,516	145,010
Brazil.....		47		47		47	412,300	412,347
Paraguay.....		249		249		249	913	1,162
Uruguay.....							17,308	17,308
Argentina.....							11,502	11,502
Other South America.....								
Europe.....	6,771			6,771		6,771	11,221,923	11,228,694
Iceland.....							5,274	5,274
Sweden.....							100,283	100,283
Norway.....							121,459	121,459
Finland.....							32,336	32,336
Denmark.....							186,431	186,431
United Kingdom.....							937,714	937,714

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1978--Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Area and country	Public Law 480				Mutua 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.....								
Netherlands.....							2,150,377	2,150,370
Belgium-Luxembourg.....							437,890	437,890
France.....							503,775	503,775
Federal Rep. of Germany.....							1,459,722	1,459,722
German Democratic Republic.....							103,654	103,654
Austria.....							20,289	20,289
Czechoslovakia.....							65,466	65,466
Hungary.....							50,785	50,786
Switzerland.....							242,407	242,407
Estonia.....								
Latvia.....								
Lithuania.....								
Poland.....							522,915	522,916
USSR.....							1,796,554	1,796,554
Azores.....							1,329	1,329
Spain.....							754,746	754,746
Portugal.....	6,771			6,771		6,771	372,821	379,592
Gibraltar.....							148	148
Malta-Gozo.....							15,844	15,846
Italy.....							928,825	928,825
Yugoslavia.....							89,511	89,511
Albania.....							217	217
Greece.....							161,430	161,430
Romania.....							133,973	133,973
Bulgaria.....							25,751	25,751
Asia.....	450,320	32,964	130,703	6,3,987	242,886	856,873	8,168,235	9,025,108
Turkey.....		86		86		86	3,729	3,815
Cyprus.....		760		760		760	12,178	13,138
Syria.....	6,398	1,464		8,362		8,362	5,167	13,529
Lebanon.....	5,885	3,467		9,352		9,352	21,158	32,510
Iraq.....							124,882	124,882
Iran.....							451,979	451,979
Israel.....	7,200			7,200	242,886	250,086	20,627	270,713
Jordan.....	6,335	1,483	2,413	10,232		10,232	16,728	26,960
Gaza Strip.....			1,003	1,003		1,003	-197	606
Kuwait.....							17,595	17,595
Saudi Arabia.....							283,442	283,442
Qatar.....							5,025	5,025
United Arab Emirates.....							21,995	21,995
Yemen (Sana).....		171	8	179		179	3,600	3,869
Yemen (Aden).....							16,178	16,178
Oman.....							3,639	3,639
Bahrain.....							4,983	4,983
Afghanistan.....	5,371	554		5,925		5,925	-1,204	4,721
India.....	27,793	11,010	92,724	131,527		131,527	139,149	270,676
Pakistan.....	59,252	923		60,175		60,175	158,203	218,378
Nepal.....		962		962		962	202	1,164
Bangladesh.....	84,981	6,952	11,965	103,898		103,898	15,712	119,610
Sri Lanka (Ceylon).....	34,307	164	3,216	37,687		37,687	2,612	40,299
Burma.....							11	11
Thailand.....							118,800	118,800
Vietnam.....							1,500	1,500
Laos.....		1,258		1,258		1,258	90	1,348
Cambodia.....								
Malaysia.....							57,963	57,963
Singapore.....							76,945	76,945
Indonesia.....	149,491	3,013	4,318	156,822		156,822	177,555	334,377
Brunei.....							280	280
Philippines.....		32	15,056	15,088		15,088	181,413	196,501
Macao.....							30	30
Southern Asia, n.e.c.....		165		165		165	-21	144
Mongolia.....								
North Korea.....								
Korea, Republic of.....	63,306			63,306		63,306	992,033	1,055,339
Hong Kong.....							343,974	343,974
Taiwan.....							729,112	729,112
Japan.....							4,159,078	4,159,078

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1978 --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
Australia and Oceania.....							149,484	149,484
Australia.....								
Papua New Guinea.....							91,959	91,959
New Zealand.....							503	503
Western Samoa.....							27,447	27,447
British Pacific Islands.....							894	894
French Pacific Islands.....							86	86
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.....							12,779	12,779
Other Pacific Is., n.e.c.....							13,705	13,705
							2,111	2,111
Africa.....	233,441	69,868	56,978	360,287	232,457	592,744	971,221	1,563,965
Morocco.....	12,163		15,740	27,908		27,908	116,559	144,467
Algeria.....		4,132		4,132		4,132	148,180	152,312
Tunisia.....	10,732	2,016	6,115	18,863		18,863	21,148	40,011
Libya.....							22,239	22,239
Egypt.....	175,586	3,303	9,125	187,914	232,457	420,371	131,781	552,152
Sudan.....	10,278	1,959	549	12,786		12,786	33,025	35,811
Canary Islands.....							39,992	39,992
Equatorial Guinea.....	5,466			5,466		5,466		5,466
Mauritania.....		2,068	91	2,159		2,159	3,683	5,842
Cameroon.....		857	421	1,278		1,278	6,410	7,688
Senegal.....		5,100	4,056	9,156		9,156	17,726	26,882
Mali.....		2,922		2,922		2,922	-1,629	1,293
Guinea.....		6,602		6,602		6,602	6,913	13,515
Sierra Leone.....		75	779	854		854	3,316	4,170
Ivory Coast.....		189		189		189	14,579	14,768
Ghana.....		538	2,190	3,028		3,028	20,835	23,863
Gambia.....		613	266	879		879	36	915
Niger.....		2,023		2,023		2,023	1,941	3,064
Togo.....		979	424	1,403		1,403	3,184	4,587
Nigeria.....							250,795	250,795
Central African Empire.....		323		323		323	-250	73
Gabon.....							846	846
Chad.....		4,097	690	4,697		4,697	-1,775	2,922
St. Helena.....								
Madeira Islands.....							943	943
Upper Volta.....		883	7,382	8,265		8,265	4,314	12,579
Benin (Dahomey).....		639	198	837		837	4,540	5,377
Angola.....		503		503		503	6,638	7,141
Western Africa, n.e.c.....		3,849		3,849		3,849	2,202	6,051
Congo (Brazzaville).....		613		613		613	859	1,472
Liberia.....		111		111		111	17,137	17,248
Zaire.....	5,065	365		5,370		5,370	20,267	25,557
Burundi.....		810	1,149	1,959		1,959	105	2,164
Rwanda.....		97	1,467	1,564		1,564	81	1,645
Somalia.....	4,519	6,369		10,888		10,888	3,419	14,307
Ethiopia.....		3,419	411	3,830		3,830	-1,032	2,798
Djibouti.....							2,789	2,789
Uganda.....								
Kenya.....			899	899		899	12,945	13,844
Seychelles.....			90	90		90	-9	81
British Indian Ocean Terr.....								
Tanzania.....	6,499		1,789	8,288		8,288	5,212	13,500
Mauritius.....		421		421		421	2,924	3,345
Mozambique.....		6,297		6,297		6,297	2,478	8,775
Malagasy Republic.....			1,404	1,404		1,404	2,450	3,854
French Indian Ocean Areas.....							20	20
Republic of South Africa.....							50,882	50,882
Namibia.....							29	29
Botswana.....		2,984		2,984		2,984	-1,153	1,831
Zambia.....	3,288	16		3,304		3,304	2,936	6,240
Swaziland.....		372		372		372	-133	239
Rhodesia.....							2	2
Malawi.....		181		181		181	254	425
Lesotho.....		1,942	1,743	3,685		3,685	478	4,163
Destination Unknown.....							626,966	616,966

Table 3 --Value of U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside Government-financed programs and total agricultural exports, fiscal year 1978 --Continued

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.

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Table 5 -- U.S. agricultural exports under and outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports:
Value by commodity, year ending September 30, 1978

Commodity	Public Law 480		AID <u>4/</u>	Total Government programs	Commercial <u>5/</u>	Total
	Title I	Title II				
	long-term credit sales <u>2/</u>	Donations <u>3/</u>				
			--\$1,000--			
Baby chicks.....	---	---	154	154	4,672	4,826
Cattle hides.....	---	---	717	717	548,124	548,841
Variety meats.....	---	---	1,349	1,349	187,900	189,000
Fresh or frozen chicken.....	---	---	8,997	8,997	188,900	197,000
Milk, nonfat dry.....	---	33,984	---	33,984	43,665	77,649
Eggs dried.....	---	---	181	181	11,746	11,927
Wheat.....	324,526	39,410	41,522	405,458	3,471,032	3,876,490
Wheat flour.....	103,753	28,907	---	132,660	328,043	195,383
Bulgur wheat.....	2,878	63,067	---	65,945	---	65,945
Rice.....	147,057	21,371	---	168,428	664,950	833,378
Corn.....	39,065	5,081	150,997	195,143	4,874,231	5,069,374
Grain sorghum.....	---	12,095	---	12,095	507,951	520,046
Cornmeal.....	---	10,475	---	10,475	9,293	19,768
Rolled oats.....	---	5,506	---	5,506	800	6,306
Cornstarch.....	---	---	181	181	12,951	13,132
Sorghum grits.....	---	6,969	---	6,969	NA	NA
Corn-soya-milk.....	---	38,150	---	38,950	33	47,139
Wheat-flour-soya.....	---	13,582	---	13,582	236	13,818
Nuts.....	---	---	1,072	1,072	286,635	287,707
Beans, peas dried.....	---	---	228	228	113,831	114,059
Feeds and fodder.....	---	---	106	106	574,733	574,839
Soya flour, defatted.....	---	3,117	---	3,117	9,893	13,000
Soybeans.....	---	---	87,653	87,653	4,661,396	4,749,049
Soybean oil.....	103,726	33,967	3,576	141,269	399,486	540,755
Cottonseed oil.....	---	---	72,404	72,404	133,227	205,631
Cotton.....	9,954	---	---	9,954	1,696,981	1,706,935
Peanut oil.....	---	18,499	---	18,499	23,906	42,405
Fats and oil hydrogenated.....	---	---	82	82	8,156	8,238
Tobacco.....	1,120	---	28,866	29,986	1,101,808	1,131,794
Inedible tallow.....	---	---	57,913	57,913	428,160	486,073
Seeds.....	---	---	6,555	6,555	203,749	210,304
Dextrose excl. pharmaceutical.....	---	---	17	17	1,680	1,697
Whey soy beverage.....	---	892	---	892	308	1,200
Oilcake and meal.....	---	---	12,716	12,716	1,163,309	1,176,025
Sugar by-products.....	---	---	56	56	10,376	10,432
Rice-soy blend.....	---	224	---	224	NA	NA
Total.....	731,988	334,276	474,343	1,540,607	25,757,416	27,298,023

NA = Not available.

--- = Not applicable.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Export market value of shipments for dollars and convertible foreign currency sales.

3/ Export market value of shipments through voluntary relief agencies, the World Food Program, and Government-to-Government donations.

4/ Disbursements which may vary from period of shipments.

5/ Represents the difference between total exports as reported by the Census Bureau and Government programs. Includes some shipments with credit provided under the Commodity Credit Corporation and Export-Import Bank loans and medium-term guarantees.

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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, 1978

(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 f/	---	332.5	155.8	---	---	488.3
1977	---	798.6	459.5	---	---	1,258.1
1978	---	733.7	458.8	---	---	1,192.5
TOTAL	a/ 17,997.7	b/ 8,120.0	c/ 6,832.8	d/ 2,582.1	e/ 1,466.3	36,998.9

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, bringing change of fiscal year ending to September 30 each year thereafter.

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Table 7 -- Public Law 480, exports--quantities of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1978

(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	1,334,286	329,611	76,747	368,471	5,907,675
Wheat flour.....	Hundredweight.....	120,745	79,533	81,277	140,053		421,608
Bulgur wheat.....	Pound.....	13,020	711,859	1,684,697	5,680,539		8,290,115
Rollod wheat.....	do.....			126,554	488,495		615,049
Corn.....	Bushel.....	258,481	174,690	78,638	9,985	239,451	761,245
Barley.....	do.....	153,290	5,084	19,507		93,012	270,893
Grain sorghums.....	do.....	235,652	119,530	56,429	3,269	126,092	540,972
Oats.....	do.....	6,807		2,032		41,961	50,800
Rollod oats.....	Pound.....			159,839	463,484		623,323
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	10,340	46,381		56,758
Rice.....	do.....	158,737	162,985	17,557	8,867	4,444	348,590
Sorghum grits.....	Pound.....			281,085	205,978		487,063
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.....	6,845,699	3,302,419	943,039	1,255,590		12,346,717
Cottonseed oil.....	do.....	1,603,707	39,349	87,921	45,872	34,731	1,811,508
Peanut oil.....	do.....			41,548	143,586		185,134
Linseed oil.....	do.....	7,491				8,083	15,574
Vegetable oils, other.....	do.....				599,005		599,055
Oilseeds and meal:							
Peanuts.....	do.....					9,169	9,169
Soybeans.....	Bushel.....		3,316			5,932	9,248
Soya flour.....	Pound.....			11,323	1,081		12,404
Flaxseed.....	Bushel.....					897	897
Oilseed meal.....	Short ton.....		27			1	28
Dairy products:							
Milk (evaporated and condensed).....	Pound.....	570,721	4,705				575,421
Milk (nonfat dry).....	do.....	358,465	14,147	1,298,205	6,930,851	129,351	8,731,009
Milk (whole dry).....	do.....	22,857	28				22,905
Cheese.....	do.....	20,679		66,688	616,725	9,836	713,928
Butter.....	do.....	34,923		36,620	343,824	23,181	487,648
Butter oil, anhydrous milk fat, and ghee.....	do.....	16,951	3,862	11,270	148,392		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	5,659
Dry peas.....	do.....	149			357		506
Dry lentils.....	do.....	24					24
Potatoes.....	Pound.....	50,822	25,886				76,708
Other:							
Corn-soya-mill.....	do.....		12,025	845,555	2,775,696		3,633,276
Wheat-soya-blend.....	do.....		1,746	290,000	724,009		934,755
Cotton (including linters).....	Bale.....	12,522	3,779	97		2,516	18,914
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	2,715		2,739
Total, thousand metric tons.....		140,586	57,830	20,362	20,217	23,462	262,457

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.

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Table 8--Public Law 480, exports--Value of commodities shipped, July 1, 1954, through September 30, 1978¹

(In thousands of dollars)

Commodity	Title I		Title II donations		Title III Barter ^{3/}	Total Public Law 480
	Sales for local currency	Long-term credits ^{2/} sales	Government-to- government and World Food Programs	Voluntary relief agencies		
Grains and products:						
Wheat	6,362,374	3,115,741	636,233	190,512	632,960	10,337,820
Wheat flour	433,518	448,155	370,519	693,280		1,945,472
Bulgur wheat	435	34,329	110,230	352,772		497,766
Roller wheat			5,680	22,628		28,308
Corn	354,282	298,213	134,963	15,765	313,503	1,116,726
Barley	166,703	6,373	22,452		91,534	287,062
Grain sorghums	287,447	166,090	120,967	5,335	138,825	718,664
Oats	5,315		1,656		25,284	32,255
Roller oats			11,073	42,895		53,968
Rye	5,878				15,530	21,408
Mixed feed grains		212				212
Rye flour			93			93
Cornmeal	99	183	51,876	192,498		244,656
Rice	1,018,689	1,860,942	106,674	64,868	15,155	3,066,328
Sorghum grits			28,634	21,527		50,161
Fats and oils:						
Lard	29,970	234				30,264
Tallow	138,736	25,924				164,660
Shortening			1,563	46,616		48,179
Soybean oil	839,114	557,736	159,033	264,137		1,820,020
Cottonseed oil	229,511	4,997	17,617	10,000	3,966	266,091
Peanut oil			19,879	65,261	910	85,140
Linseed oil	1,112					2,022
Vegetable oils, other				99,925		99,925
Oilseeds and meal:						
Peanuts					898	898
Soybeans		8,661			12,974	21,635
Soya flour			2,320	4,239		6,559
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	304,628	1,030,022	9,087	1,385,872
Milk (whole)	10,909	27				10,936
Cheese	5,718		19,401	159,989	2,813	198,121
Butter	13,575		16,278	163,331	8,233	231,417
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	101,483	317,832		423,935
Wheat-soya-blend		216	20,394	85,918		107,128
Cotton (including linters)	1,695,331	592,959	16,269		321,980	2,615,585
Cotton products (fabric, yarn)	14,885	55,361	487			73,733
Wool					7,029	7,029
Tobacco	414,672	217,237			126,220	757,009
Seeds	394					394
Cattle hides	79	65				144
Whey soya beverage powder			61	7,728		7,789
Total	12,291,120	7,405,782	2,299,763	3,982,477	1,732,200	27,711,342

¹ Prior fiscal years 1954-76 ends June 30, new fiscal year ends September 30.

² Includes dollar and convertible foreign currency sales.

³ Excludes exports after Dec. 31, 1962, made under barter contracts which result in balance-of-payments benefits and rely primarily on authority other than Public Law 480.

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Table 9 - Title I, Public Law 480 - Cumulative Quantities Programmed under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1978 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)	544,447	166,366	3,804	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.	26,235	-	-	18,739
France	-	-	-	163.1	19,621	-	-	-
Germany	3,079	3,940	33	5.5	6,067	5,732	-	4,630
Iceland	897	3,705	-	508.8	26,015	253,532	-	13,007
Italy	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	29
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	151,601	59,984	465	890.2	8,376	428,579	40,785	-
Portugal	28,763	28,286	3,306	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)	183,865	27,869	14,078	487.6	43,016	1,252,103	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	8,716	441	4,651	33.5	-	87,083	7,350	220
Ivory Coast	-	-	1,316	-	-	5,291	-	-
Kenya	-	8,354	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	25	67	163	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	73,850	-	-	86.1	441	325,843	-	-
Senegal	-	-	522	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	820	52	161	1.7	1,256	154	-	-
Somali Republic	919	-	110	-	-	10,913	-	-
Sudan	21,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	2,756	1,294	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	44,205	12,822	-	32.5	1,102	698,865	-	1,102
Zaire (Congo)	15,226	3,031	4,970	123.0	34,393	-	33,313	26,896
Zambia	1,727	-	66	-	-	26,455	-	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	3,684,235	606,805	78,759	3,555.0	163,608	7,778,794	328,752	108,277
Afghanistan	8,148	-	-	-	-	45,093	-	-
Bangladesh	70,174	-	13,767	35.0	-	235,894	-	-
Cyprus	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	454,645	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	1,708,361	83,070	882
Iran	53,337	1,866	-	-	-	156,087	1,543	-
Iraq	6,397	-	-	-	1,764	-	-	220
Israel	115,166	226,699	785	33.0	4,213	494,453	128,309	48,502
Jordan	19,771	1,977	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	8,598	3,457	110	-	1,102	-	-	-
Pakistan	633,032	18,810	14,193	280.1	25,133	3,060,680	61,597	88
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	53,270	-	378	-	2,425	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	19,132	4,180	3,383	-	5,953	11,023	-	-
Turkey	222,479	19,019	560	-	-	1,155,883	8,598	21,385
Far East-Pacific (total)	561,054	137,519	215,732	8,456.5	293,465	637,136	578,921	272,258
Burma	-	-	-	288.8	2,740	110	11,023	882
Indonesia	76,768	-	81,855	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	315,142	92,629	41,721	3,034.5	8,598	282,964	1,102	14,991
Philippines	2,370	10,185	5,329	496.7	30,424	4,630	15,433	220
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)	563,144	55,216	4,446	275.2	39,919	1,002,153	39,569	86,644
Argentina	-	-	60	-	-	208,778	-	-
Bolivia	30,997	-	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	307	-	-	-	483	4,409	-	-
Haiti	3,659	394	440	-	-	28,660	-	-
Honduras	919	-	220	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,323	6,259	-	-	-	3,637	2,645	42,991
Mexico	-	18,995	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	14,308	6	-	-	-	3,527	862	-
Peru	16,498	-	1,695	-	-	97,885	966	-
Uruguay	19,143	11,900	-	51.4	9,039	18,739	3,086	25,795
GRAND TOTAL	5,536,745	993,775	316,819	16,438.6	719,797	c/14,163,852	d/ 1,035,067	e/ 898,081

(See footnotes on next page.)

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Table 9 - Public Law 480 - Cumulative Quantities Programmed under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1978 ^{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.

^{g/} See table below:

^{b/} See table below:

	<u>Thousands Bushels</u>
Corn.....	473,548
Barley.....	162,345
Grain Sorghums.....	346,265
Oats.....	6,814
Rye.....	4,736
Mixed livestock feeds...	67
TOTAL.....	<u>993,775</u>

^{e/} See table below:

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Soybean oil.....	9,895,305
Cottonseed oil.....	1,953,051
Tallow.....	2,091,240
Lard.....	216,761
Linseed oil.....	7,495
TOTAL.....	<u>14,163,852</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.....	1,984
TOTAL.....	<u>1,035,067</u>

	<u>Thousands Pounds</u>
Poultry.....	34,010
Pork.....	29,062
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>42,991</u>
TOTAL.....	<u>898,081</u>

Table 10 - Title I, Public Law 480 - Cumulative Value of Commodities Programmed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1978*

(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)	2,341.3	3,251.3	931.6	206.5	45.2	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	190.3	222.9	68.4	62.9	42.0	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)	822.0	969.1	368.0	43.6	120.3	82.1	44.3	145.9	13.6	4.2
Algeria	11.2	15.1	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EACSU	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	78.3	95.8	18.4	1.5	37.5	4.7	-	14.3	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	-	3.9	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	0.6	0.8	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	184.5	214.2	140.6	-	-	9.7	.2	34.0	-	-
Senegal	3.1	5.1	-	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	4.9	6.0	2.0	.1	0.9	0.2	1.7	-	-	-
Somali Republic	7.5	8.2	3.2	-	1.7	-	-	2.6	-	-
Sudan	43.8	59.0	43.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	26.6	28.5	-	7.9	18.7	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	184.0	213.2	82.7	16.8	-	3.9	0.7	79.8	-	0.1
Zaire (Congo)	159.3	189.9	40.9	4.9	39.3	20.9	37.6	-	11.6	4.1
Zambia	15.5	17.0	6.2	-	1.1	-	-	8.2	-	-
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	10,218.0	13,589.1	6,991.1	790.0	636.7	510.5	183.0	1,023.6	49.7	33.4
Afghanistan	28.0	31.8	21.3	-	-	-	-	6.7	-	-
Bangladesh	566.5	606.4	275.0	-	216.9	10.0	-	64.6	-	-
Cyprus	1.9	2.9	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,478.1	1,685.4	1,208.6	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	4,543.2	6,487.9	3,332.2	274.5	260.6	439.9	43.0	184.8	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	626.1	798.1	216.8	297.7	4.4	5.5	3.9	61.8	20.5	15.5
Jordan	60.3	70.4	56.5	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	27.1	30.2	18.9	4.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,801.6	2,363.0	1,168.5	30.4	83.0	55.1	25.1	428.5	11.0	b/
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	173.1	222.8	155.5	0.6	17.0	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	99.4	125.0	37.1	4.6	44.3	-	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)	5,115.4	6,119.6	1,160.0	197.4	2,045.0	1,204.6	257.3	66.0	140.0	8.1
Burma	46.2	64.3	-	-	-	41.4	2.7	-	2.0	0.1
Indonesia	1,299.5	1,620.7	213.2	-	707.9	358.0	20.4	-	-	-
Japan	135.0	201.5	47.8	11.4	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	1,547.8	1,865.0	607.0	130.0	393.2	382.8	6.6	19.9	0.3	8.0
Philippines	161.3	195.9	8.8	14.4	33.1	69.5	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)	1,416.7	1,944.6	1,067.0	79.7	31.7	42.3	41.8	139.2	7.2	7.8
Argentina	29.9	35.8	-	-	0.3	-	-	29.6	-	-
Bolivia	82.8	107.5	75.7	-	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	2.9	2.9	0.8	-	-	-	0.7	1.4	-	-
Haiti	29.8	31.3	14.2	1.1	6.1	-	-	8.4	-	-
Honduras	7.1	7.8	3.5	-	3.6	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	27.2	28.7	4.0	16.1	-	-	-	1.3	-	5.8
Mexico	24.6	41.2	-	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	25.0	37.4	24.1	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	-
Peru	60.2	85.3	31.6	-	9.9	-	-	18.5	0.2	-
Uruguay	65.0	87.4	31.1	14.7	-	7.2	8.9	2.1	0.4	0.6
GRAND TOTAL	19,913.4	25,873.7	10,517.7	d/ 1,317.2	e/ 2,915.9	f/ 2,377.1	658.5	g/ 1,819.0	h/ 214.2	93.8

TABLE 10 - Title I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programmed Under Agreements Signed in Fiscal Year 1955 through September 30, 1978

(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	699.7
Barley	169.4
Grain Sorghums	436.5
Oats	5.4
Rye	6.0
Mixed feed .....	.2
Total	<u>1,317.2</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	1,620.5
Tallow	147.5
Lard	39.0
Linseed oil	1.1
Soybeans	8.8
Soybean meal	2.1
Total	<u>1,819.0</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/ghee	24.2
Cheese	3.0
Whey .....	.1
Total	<u>214.2</u>

b/ 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>5.8</u>
Total	93.8

* 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, 1977 through September 30, 1978

(In thousands, by Country of Destination)

Area and Country	Wheat and Flour	Feedgrains	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fats and Oils	Other
	(bushels)	(bushels)	(hundred weight)	(bales)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(pounds)
Europe (total)	7,349	4,055	220	-	-	-	-
Portugal	7,349	4,055	220	-	-	-	-
Africa (total)	14,764	1,024	1,014	10.0	2,646	21,495	-
Guinea	490	-	154	-	-	6,614	-
Morocco	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	92	40	-	-	441	-	-
Somali Republic	919	-	110	-	-	6,063	-
Sudan	3,674	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	397	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	2,939	984	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire (Congo)	1,837	-	287	10.0	2,205	-	-
Zambia	1,139	-	66	-	-	8,818	-
Near East-South Asia (total)	55,495	-	772	35.0	1,102	374,786	-
Afghanistan	1,837	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	14,698	-	-	35.0	-	66,139	-
Egypt	15,116	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	132,277	-
Israel	2,572	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,837	-	-	-	1,102	-	-
Pakistan	7,349	-	-	-	-	176,370	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	9,798	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	363	-	772	-	-	-	-
Far East-Pacific (total)	16,406	10,826	7,716	14.0	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,687	-	7,716	-	-	-	-
Korea	7,349	10,826	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,370	-	-	14.0	-	-	-
Latin America (total)	6,254	2,834	220	-	220	68,233	11,244
Bolivia	3,123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	118	-	-	-	220	3,307	-
Haiti	1,102	-	220	-	-	11,023	-
Jamaica	-	2,834	-	-	-	992	11,244
Peru	1,911	-	-	-	-	52,911	-
Grand Total	100,268	18,739 ^{1/}	9,942	59.0	3,968	464,514 ^{2/}	11,244 ^{3/}

1/ All Corn
2/ All Soybean Oil
3/ Blended/Fortified Foods

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Table 12-Title I, Public Law 480 - Value of Commodities Programed Under Agreements Signed October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978 (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 Transportation ^{1/}							
EUROPE (total)	40.0	45.2	26.0	10.2	3.8	-	-	-	-
Portugal	40.0	45.2	26.0	10.2	3.8	-	-	-	-
AFRICA (total)	79.3	86.9	45.2	2.5	15.8	3.0	4.8	7.3	-
Guinea	5.5	5.8	1.7	-	1.9	-	-	1.9	-
Morocco	11.0	12.9	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1.3	1.4	.4	.1	-	-	.8	-	-
Somali Republic	7.0	7.6	3.2	-	1.7	-	-	2.1	-
Sudan	10.3	11.6	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	6.5	6.8	-	-	6.5	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	11.2	12.5	8.8	2.4	-	-	-	-	-
Zaire (Congo)	18.0	19.0	6.4	-	4.6	3.0	4.0	-	-
Zambia	8.5	9.3	4.1	-	1.1	-	-	3.3	-
NEAR EAST-SOUTH ASIA (total)	450.2	474.5	326.4	-	12.7	10.0	2.0	79.1	-
Afghanistan	5.4	6.4	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	77.6	86.2	51.5	-	-	10.0	-	16.1	-
Egypt	189.1	208.6	189.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	27.8	29.1	-	-	-	-	-	27.8	-
Israel	7.2	8.1	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	6.3	7.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	8.0	8.6	6.0	-	-	-	2.0	-	-
Pakistan	59.4	65.2	24.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	35.4	40.2	35.4	-	-	-	-	35.2	-
Syrian Arab Republic	14.0	14.8	1.3	-	12.7	-	-	-	-
FAR EAST-PACIFIC (total)	208.5	231.8	56.7	32.2	115.1	4.5	-	-	-
Indonesia	135.7	148.5	20.6	-	115.1	-	-	-	-
Korea	59.5	68.8	27.3	32.2	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	13.3	14.5	8.8	-	-	4.5	-	-	-
LATIN AMERICA (total)	53.9	57.5	21.5	8.0	3.6	-	.5	18.7	1.6
Bolivia	10.8	12.2	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	2.1	2.1	.4	-	-	-	.5	1.2	-
Haiti	11.0	11.4	4.1	-	3.6	-	-	3.3	-
Jamaica	10.0	10.7	-	8.0	-	-	-	.4	1.6
Peru	20.0	21.1	6.2	-	-	-	-	13.8	-
GRAND TOTAL	811.9	895.9	476.5	52.2 ^{2/}	151.0	17.5	7.3	105.13 ^{3/}	1.64 ^{4/}

1/ Estimated CCC Cost Includes Commodity Market Value and Estimated Value of Ocean Freight Differential to be Paid by CCC.
2/ All Corn
3/ All Soybean Oil
4/ Blended/Fortified Foods

TABLE 13 -- Status of Foreign Currencies Under Title 1, Public Law 480 by Country

As of September 30, 1978

(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	3.8	5.0	---
Algeria.....	---	---	---	.3	---
Argentina.....	64.1	30.5	.6	20.8	---
Australia.....	---	---	---	1.0	---
Austria.....	40.9	40.1	---	42.4	---
Bangladesh.....	---	---	3.0	3.0	(*)
Belgium.....	---	---	---	11.3	---
Bolivia.....	42.6	36.9	16.1	53.3	---
Brazil.....	573.9	503.5	23.0	328.2	(*)
Burma.....	50.2	47.8	12.8	53.1	4.9
Burundi.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Cameroon.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Canada.....	---	---	---	1.4	---
Chad.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Chile.....	91.6	85.2	19.2	81.5	---
China (Taiwan).....	270.5	257.1	36.1	287.9	.1
Colombia.....	93.7	66.2	22.6	72.3	---
Costa Rica.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Cyprus.....	2.2	2.1	.4	3.0	---
Denmark.....	---	---	---	1.5	---
Dominican Republic.....	---	---	.9	1.0	---
Ecuador.....	13.2	11.5	3.3	14.5	---
Egypt.....	865.8	798.7	244.3	719.1	168.5
El Salvador.....	---	---	---	.1	---
Ethiopia.....	.9	.8	.5	1.9	---
Fiji.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Finland.....	47.1	43.0	10.3	46.5	---
France.....	35.5	35.7	5.8	48.5	---
Germany.....	1.2	1.2	---	30.0	---
Ghana.....	38.8	36.5	11.9	45.4	---
Greece.....	132.0	127.8	58.1	184.4	---
Guatemala.....	---	---	---	.4	---
Guinea.....	35.3	30.7	5.6	29.3	10.9
Guyana.....	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Haiti.....	---	---	.1	.1	---
Honduras.....	---	---	.3	.3	---
Hong Kong.....	---	---	---	5.4	---
Iceland.....	17.6	16.3	5.7	21.6	---
India.....	4,354.8	4,077.4	e/ 2,487.1	f/ 6,038.3	29.1
Indonesia.....	329.4	291.9	37.3	102.3	3.1
Iran.....	68.7	61.1	24.4	85.7	---
Ireland.....	---	---	---	.2	---
Israel.....	345.8	334.2	214.2	499.5	---
Italy.....	152.9	144.2	4.6	150.4	---
Ivory Coast.....	3.8	3.1	.5	3.6	---
Jamaica.....	---	---	---	.1	---
Japan.....	150.8	146.3	---	169.0	---
Jordan.....	5.9	5.9	4.5	10.4	---
Kenya.....	---	---	---	.3	---
Khmer Republic.....	9.2	9.0	79.3	85.6	.1
Korea.....	811.9	778.0	159.7	918.8	(*)
Lebanon.....	---	---	1.8	4.6	---
Liberia.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Luxembourg.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Malagasy.....	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Malaysia.....	---	---	---	1.8	---
Mali.....	.6	.6	.1	.4	---
Mauritius.....	---	---	(*)	(*)	---
Mexico.....	28.2	25.2	5.8	31.7	---
Morocco.....	75.9	65.4	31.8	92.8	5.5
Nepal.....	---	---	2.1	17.4	12.4
Netherlands.....	.3	.3	---	10.0	---
Nicaragua.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Niger.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Nigeria.....	---	---	---	1.1	---
Norway.....	---	---	---	1.0	---
Pakistan.....	1,450.5	1,302.6	196.4	1,330.4	82.2
Panama.....	---	---	---	.2	---
Paraguay.....	17.9	16.0	4.3	19.8	(*)
Peru.....	46.0	39.9	9.0	46.1	---
Philippines.....	60.1	53.2	27.2	79.0	(*)
Poland.....	538.2	519.5	---	267.7	1.6
Portugal.....	7.1	7.1	7.0	15.1	---
Rwanda.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Senegal.....	4.0	3.3	.4	3.3	.5

See footnotes at end of table

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

As of September 30, 1978

(In million dollar equivalents)

Country	Agreements Amounts	Collections a/		Disbursements by Agencies c/ d/	Balances
		Sales Proceeds	Other Proceeds b/		
Sierra Leone.....	---	---	(*)	.4	---
Singapore.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Somali.....	---	---	.1	.1	---
South Africa.....	---	---	---	.7	---
Spain.....	507.8	488.0	73.8	497.3	---
Sri Lanka.....	35.3	31.5	8.8	37.5	.2
Sudan.....	39.4	26.5	2.8	27.4	.9
Sweden.....	---	---	---	3.2	---
Switzerland.....	---	---	---	23.9	---
Syrian Arab Republic.....	37.2	34.9	9.1	34.3	5.8
Tanzania.....	---	---	.6	.6	---
Thailand.....	4.6	4.3	1.5	7.9	---
Tunisia.....	95.7	90.1	45.6	116.1	15.0
Togo.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
Turkey.....	569.8	501.4	165.4	596.7	---
United Kingdom.....	48.4	48.5	---	68.2	---
Upper Volta.....	---	---	---	(*)	---
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	129.0	581.2	.8
Zaire.....	91.4	85.0	9.1	70.7	.6
TOTAL.....	13,936.0	12,917.9	4,616.9	15,605.9	362.1

(*) 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 Sections 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 Indian 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.

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

As of September 30, 1978

(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.....	1,964.9	1,813.4	35.3
104(f) Loans to foreign governments.....	5,745.1	5,154.6	4.0
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	2,202.0	3.5
U.S. user (Total).....	4,737.5	3,769.3	299.3
TOTAL.....	17,492.3	15,605.9	342.0
U.S. Uses:			
Agency for International development:			
104(b)(4) Acquisitions of sites and building and grounds.....	2.7	2.6	---
104(d) Emergency relief grants.....	11.7	11.6	.1
104(g) Purchase goods or services for other friendly countries.....	201.1	170.9	13.8
Agriculture:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	537.2	288.3	147.1
Commerce:			
104(a) Trade fairs; 104(b)(1) Agricultural market development; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	21.1	18.9	1.2
Defense:			
104(a) Military family housing.....	98.0	92.3	---
104(a) Other programs.....	43.7	35.7	5.2
Energy:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	.7	.2	.4
Environmental Protection Agency:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	29.5	22.2	7.0
Health, Education, and Welfare:			
104(b)(2) International educational and cultural exchange activities; and 104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	237.8	177.1	48.6
Interior:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	5.3	4.8	.4
International Communication Agency:			
104(a) Translation of books and periodicals, American sponsored schools and centers, trade fairs, and audiovisual material.....	194.0	181.2	4.6
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	2.3
Labor:			
104(a) International labor meetings.....	.2	.2	(*)
Library of Congress:			
104(b)(5) Evaluating foreign publications.....	32.3	30.8	1.4
National Science Foundation:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	62.8	40.6	29.5
Smithsonian Institution:			
104(b)(3) Scientific activities.....	37.9	32.9	4.2
State:			
104(l)(4) Acquisition and maintenance of buildings for U.S. Government purposes abroad.....	133.4	95.9	31.5
Treasury:			
104(a) Payment of U.S. obligations.....	2,795.8	2,301.7	2.0
104(j) Sales for dollar to U.S. citizens and non-profit organizations..	44.4	44.4	---
Transportation:			
104(l)(3) Scientific activities.....	.5	.7	(*)
TOTAL U.S. Use.....	4,737.5	3,769.3	299.3

(*) Less than \$50,000.

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FY 1978
Table 15 - 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
Food for Development:					
Maternal Child Feeding	665,122	146,723	.....	811,845	25.0
School Feeding	450,760	57,802	14,328	522,890	16.1
Other Child Feeding	68,115	.....	.....	68,115	2.1
Food for Work	679,146	380,417	.....	1,059,563	32.7
Emergency Assistance:					
Refugee	1,444	24,844	61,615	87,903	2.7
Disaster	120,088	33,163	219,982	373,233	11.5
IEFR ^{a/} .....	.....	171,165	105,821	276,986	8.6
Welfare:					
General Relief	18,705	.....	22,076	40,781	1.3
TOTAL	2,003,380	814,114	423,822	3,241,316	100.0
Percent by type of Sponsor	61.8	25.1	13.1	100.0	.....

^{a/} International Emergency Food Reserve

FY 1978
Table 16 - PL 480 Title II - Value of Commodities Shipped
 By Program Sponsor
 Million Dollar

Program Category	Voluntary Agencies	World Food Program	Government to Government	Total	Percent of Total
Food for Development:					
Maternal Child Feeding	103.5	16.9	.....	120.4	36.7
School Feeding	49.5	6.9	2.0	58.4	17.8
Other Child Feeding	8.1	.....	.....	8.1	2.5
Food for Work	48.2	32.4	.....	80.6	24.6
Emergency Assistance:					
Refugee .....	.1	3.6	6.2	9.9	3.0
Disaster	8.3	2.5	16.4	27.2	8.3
IEFR ^{a/} .....	.....	9.2	10.7	19.9	6.1
Welfare:					
General Relief	2.2	.....	1.1	3.3	1.0
TOTAL	219.9	71.5	36.4	327.8	100.0
Percent by Type of Sponsor	67.1	21.8	11.1	100.0	.....

^{a/} International Emergency Food Reserve

Table 17 - TITLE II PUBLIC LAW 480 NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

Country and Program Sponsor	Total	Food for Development				Emergency Assistance		
		Maternal Child Feeding	School Feeding	Other Child Feeding	Food for Work	Refugee	Disaster	General Relief
NEAR EAST (TOTAL)	5,860,400	1,295,300	2,523,800	77,100	1,084,900	5,000	800,000	74,300
Afghanistan - WFP	53,600	53,600						
Algeria - WFP	850,000		850,000					
Bhutan - WFP	10,900	4,900	6,000					
Cyprus - WFP	100,000				100,000			
Egypt	2,075,700	574,000	1,380,000	40,000	81,700			
CARE	60,000	60,000						
CRS	1,654,000	514,000	1,100,000	40,000				
WFP	361,700		280,000		81,700			
Gaza - CARE	58,000	4,000	1,200	5,500				47,300
Jordan	122,700	69,100		14,600	45,000			
CARE	26,700	12,100		14,600				
UNICEF	16,000	16,000						
WFP	86,000	41,000			45,000			
Jordan, West Bank	89,300	16,300	3,700	16,000	33,800			19,500
CARE	36,800				33,800			3,000
CRS	31,000	14,000	2,500	9,500				5,000
LWR	21,500	2,300	1,200	6,500				11,500
Lebanon - WFP	478,300				278,300		200,000	
Morocco	578,000	375,200	27,300		175,000			500
A.I.D.C.	3,000	200	2,300					500
CRS	575,000	375,000	25,000		175,000			
Syria - WFP	114,000				114,000			
Tunisia	1,087,100	177,500	254,500	1,000	54,100		600,000	
CARE	453,000	107,400	156,600				189,000	
CRS	330,000	70,100	97,900	1,000			161,000	
WFP	304,100				54,100		250,000	
Turkey - WFP	86,000				86,000			
Yemen (Y.A.R.)	150,800	20,700	1,100		117,000	5,000		7,000
CRS	40,500	2,500	1,000		25,000	5,000		7,000
WFP	110,300	18,200	100		92,000			
LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL)	6,410,600	2,735,500	2,329,900	189,900	932,000		210,000	13,300
Barbados - WFP	25,000		25,000					
Bolivia	398,300	157,800	160,000	17,400	57,100			6,000
CARE	55,200	37,800		5,400	10,000			2,000
CRS	320,000	120,000	160,000	12,000	24,000			4,000
WFP	23,100				23,100			
Brazil - WFP	209,000	209,000						
Chile	972,100	160,000	600,000	92,100	120,000			
CARE	580,000		500,000	60,000	20,000			
CRS	267,100	50,000	100,000	17,100	100,000			
SAWS	125,000	110,000		15,000				
Colombia	1,057,000	912,000	130,000	15,000				
CARE	595,000	450,000	130,000	15,000				
WFP	462,000	462,000						
Costa Rica	8,100	8,000	100					
CARE	100		100					
WFP	8,000	8,000						
Dominican Republic	534,700	223,300	214,600		96,800			
CARE	396,900	179,200	214,600		3,100			
CRS	130,000	40,000			90,000			
CWS	7,800	4,100			3,700			
Ecuador	314,200	165,000	15,000	10,000	70,700		50,000	3,500
CARE	115,000	115,000						
CRS	78,500	50,000	15,000	10,000				3,500
WFP	120,700				70,700		50,000	
El Salvador	133,000	115,000			18,000			
CRS	115,000	115,000						
WFP	18,000				18,000			
Guatemala	476,300	212,000	215,200	1,100	47,000			1,000
CARE	343,300	126,000	215,200	100	2,000			
CRS	113,000	86,000		1,000	25,000			1,000
WFP	20,000				20,000			
Haiti	406,600	78,100	200,000	3,300	123,200			2,000
CARE	183,800	19,500	110,000	3,300	50,000			1,000
CRS	84,200	14,000	48,000		21,200			1,000
CWS	74,600	12,600	42,000		20,000			
WFP	64,000	32,000			32,000			
Honduras	331,000	110,000	150,000	4,500	66,500			
CARE	252,000	80,000	150,000	1,500	17,500			
CRS	55,000	30,000			25,000			
WFP	24,000				24,000			
Jamaica	61,800				1,800		60,000	
CRS	60,000						60,000	
WFP	1,800				1,800			
Nicaragua - WFP	5,000				5,000			
Parana	193,900	63,700	120,000	7,600	1,800			800
CARE	184,600	57,000	120,000	7,000	600			
CRS	9,300	6,700		600	1,200			800

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Table 17 - TITLE II PUBLIC LAW 480 NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

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
Paraguay - WFP	94,900	88,900	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Peru	1,189,700	232,700	500,000	38,900	318,100	.....	100,000	.....
CRS	413,100	96,700	.....	36,900	279,500	.....	.....	.....
CWS	11,000	3,000	.....	2,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....
SAWS	33,000	8,000	.....	.....	25,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	232,600	125,000	.....	.....	7,600	.....	100,000	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	500,000	.....	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
AFRICA (TOTAL)	11,637,010	1,717,400	1,207,600	82,500	907,500	593,685	7,114,225	14,100
Angola - Govt.-to-Govt.	256,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,000	.....
Benin	162,120	30,000	1,500	1,000	18,000	.....	111,120	500
CRS	146,120	30,000	1,500	1,000	2,000	.....	111,120	500
WFP	16,000	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	.....	.....
Botswana WFP.....	89,000	89,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burundi	99,200	30,000	36,200	5,000	28,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	55,000	30,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	44,200	.....	31,200	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....
Cameroon	53,000	29,000	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	29,000	29,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	24,000	.....	.....	.....	24,000	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde	306,500	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....
WFP	6,500	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....
Central African Emp.-WFP	36,000	12,000	13,000	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....
Chad	385,100	30,000	.....	3,000	19,000	.....	333,100	.....
CARE	42,100	9,000	.....	3,000	19,000	.....	11,100	.....
WFP	148,000	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,000	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	195,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,000	.....
Comoro Is. - WFP	a/	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo - WFP	25,500	15,000	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Djibouti - Govt.-to-Govt.	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Ethiopia	284,800	150,000	.....	.....	64,800	.....	70,000	.....
CRS	154,800	150,000	.....	.....	4,800	.....	.....	.....
WFP	60,000	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	.....
Gambia	376,800	26,000	16,100	1,500	1,000	.....	332,000	200
CRS	28,700	26,000	.....	1,500	1,000	.....	.....	200
WFP	116,100	.....	16,100	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	232,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232,000	.....
Ghana	295,000	130,000	62,000	10,000	93,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	220,000	130,000	62,000	10,000	18,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	75,000	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Guinea	474,920	.....	.....	.....	34,000	.....	440,920	.....
WFP	34,000	.....	.....	.....	34,000	.....	.....	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	440,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440,920	.....
Guinea Bissau	207,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	200,000	.....
WFP	107,000	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	100,000	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....
Ivory Coast - WFP	100,400	.....	.....	.....	100,400	.....	.....	.....
Kenya - CRS	86,000	75,000	.....	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesotho	394,000	287,000	.....	.....	107,000	.....	.....	.....
CRS	155,000	120,000	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....
WFP	239,000	167,000	.....	.....	72,000	.....	.....	.....
Liberia - WFP	8,600	.....	.....	.....	8,600	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar - CRS	51,000	30,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Malawi - WFP.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....
Mali	328,355	.....	.....	.....	19,300	.....	309,055	.....
WFP	83,400	.....	.....	.....	19,300	.....	64,100	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	244,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244,955	.....
Mauritania	908,000	25,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....	870,000	.....
CRS	25,000	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WFP	383,000	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	370,000	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000	.....
Mauritius - WFP	124,000	124,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mozambique	696,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,300	661,380	.....
WFP	212,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	212,300	.....	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	696,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	661,380	.....
Niger	304,800	.....	33,000	.....	9,300	.....	262,500	.....
WFP	182,300	.....	33,000	.....	9,300	.....	140,000	.....
Govt.-to-Govt.	122,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,500	.....
Rwanda	69,500	47,000	13,500	1,300	5,000	.....	.....	2,700
CRS	56,500	34,000	13,500	1,300	5,000	.....	.....	2,700
WFP	13,000	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table 17 - TITLE II PUBLIC LAW 480 NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

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
Sao Tome & Principe								
WFP	12,500		12,500					
Senegal	2,345,350	252,400	19,400		51,700		2,015,150	6,700
CRS	281,800	252,400	5,000		17,700			6,700
WFP	548,400		14,400		34,000		500,000	
Govt.-to-Govt.	1,515,150						1,515,150	
Seychelles - CRS	8,200	5,500	2,500	200				
Sierra Leone	71,000	65,000			4,500			1,500
CRS	69,000	65,000			2,500			1,500
WFP	2,000				2,000			
Somalia	318,000				33,000	200,000	85,000	
WFP	33,000				33,000			
Govt.-to-Govt.	285,000					200,000	85,000	
Sudan	727,000	30,000	560,000		98,000	39,000		
CRS	30,000	30,000						
WFP	697,000		560,000		98,000	39,000		
Swaziland - WFP	180,000		180,000					
Tanzania - CRS	224,000	155,000	60,000	2,500	5,000			1,500
Togo	554,100		40,000	47,000	41,100		426,000	
CRS	104,100		40,000	47,000	17,100			
WFP	450,000				24,000		426,000	
Upper Volta	685,200	80,000	118,400		44,800		442,000	
CRS	644,500	80,000	110,000		12,500		442,000	
WFP	40,700		8,400		32,300			
Zaire - Govt.-to-Govt.	73,385					73,385		
Zambia - WFP	14,000					14,000		
ASIA (TOTAL)	35,074,300	11,038,600	13,233,300	159,000	9,894,400	320,000	125,000	304,000
Bangladesh	8,692,000	780,000			7,528,000	200,000		184,000
CARE	7,350,000				7,350,000			
WFP	1,158,000	780,000			178,000	200,000		
Govt.-to-Govt.	184,000							184,000
India	21,386,800	8,363,300	11,004,300	99,800	1,749,400		72,000	98,000
CARE	17,803,500	6,312,500	10,592,400		838,600		60,000	
CRS	1,625,500	415,800	411,900	99,800	600,000			98,000
CWS	132,000	30,000			90,000		12,000	
LWR	60,000	20,000			40,000			
WFP	1,765,800	1,585,000			180,800			
Indonesia	740,300	325,800	4,000		350,500		53,000	7,000
CRS	177,000	72,000			70,000		28,000	7,000
CWS	48,000	9,000	4,000		35,000			
WFP	515,300	244,800			245,500		25,000	
Laos - WFP	120,000					120,000		
Nepal - WFP	95,300	60,000			35,300			
Pakistan - WFP	89,000				89,000			
Philippines	2,608,900	1,169,500	1,275,000	49,200	100,200			15,000
CARE	1,407,400	362,000	1,000,000	14,200	31,200			
CRS	1,191,800	807,500	275,000	35,000	59,300			15,000
WFP	9,700				9,700			
Sri Lanka	1,342,000	340,000	950,000	10,000	42,000			
CARE	1,300,000	340,000	950,000	10,000				
WFP	42,000				42,000			
GRAND TOTAL	58,982,310	16,786,800	19,294,600	508,500	12,818,800	918,685	8,249,220	405,700
Subtotals Voluntary Agencies/International Organization	41,414,020	12,632,900	16,745,400	508,500	10,226,300	5,000	1,074,220	221,700
AJDC	3,000	200	2,300					500
CARE	31,243,400	8,271,500	14,140,100	142,600	8,375,900		260,100	53,300
CRS	9,638,720	4,146,200	2,555,800	342,400	1,630,800	5,000	802,120	156,400
CWS	273,400	58,700	46,000	2,000	154,700		12,000	
LWR	81,500	22,300	1,200	6,500	40,000			11,500
SAWS	158,000	118,000		15,000	25,000			
UNICEF	16,000	16,000						

Table 17 - TITLE II PUBLIC LAW 480 NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM TYPE AND SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

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
<u>World Food Program</u>	12,083,000	4,153,900	2,049,200	.....	2,592,500	585,300	2,702,100	.....
<u>Government-to-Government</u> :	5,485,290	.....	500,000	.....	.....	328,385	4,472,905	184,000

- a/ Number of beneficiaries not applicable; small quantities of commodities shipped for acceptability testing only.
- b/ Includes 4,646,750 persons receiving assistance under the International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR).

Table 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

Definitions: Blended Food products - CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat-dry milk); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (soy fortified)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC/ (thou- sand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)											
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ^{b/} Flour	Bulgur ^{c/}	S.F. Corn- meal	Grain sor- ghum	S.F. Sor- ghum Grits	CSM ^{d/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil ^{e/}	Rice ^{f/}	Other^{g/}
NEAR EAST (TOTAL)	50,170	468,957	149,905	175,873	14,040		125	5,773	30,373	44,620	25,351	14,714	8,183
Afghanistan - WFP	541	4,485	2,832						1,256		397		
Algeria - WFP	1,958	14,250		8,635					3,859		1,756		
Bhutan - WFP	169	1,413			592				150	627	44		
Cyprus - WFP	772	7,263		6,601							662		
Egypt (Total)	12,632	110,028		50,790	12,205			1,700	5,330	34,419	5,584		
CARE	256	1,700						1,700					
CRS	9,139	79,209		28,560	12,205					34,419			
WFP	3,237	29,119		22,230					5,330		1,559		
Gaza - CARE	1,005	9,836		6,707			560			2,300	269		
Jordan (Total)	1,504	13,178		9,047	305		340	1,914			780	792	
CARE	382	2,787		1,032	305		160	374			174	773	
UNICEF	24	180					180						
WFP	1,098	10,211		8,015				1,590			606		
Jordan, West Bank (Total)	1,757	14,665		8,636	418		863	764	1,744		822	1,418	
CARE	950	8,339		5,192			445		1,674		437	506	
CRS	588	4,240		2,051	278		360		70		344	612	
LWR	219	2,086		1,393	140		58		239		46	210	
Lebanon - WFP	3,670	46,593	40,333	1,300					2,502		2,458		
Morocco (Total)	15,920	111,411		64,835			1,485	11,207	5,530		8,808	11,462	8,084
AJDC	60	469		303				65			23	78	
CRS	15,860	110,942		64,532			1,485	11,142	5,530		8,785	11,384	8,084 ^{1/}
Syria - WFP	1,600	19,980	16,958					1,611			1,411		
Tunisia (Total)	8,372	113,505	89,782	17,990			825	1,470			2,272	1,042	
CARE	3,017	37,485	22,365	11,733		25	499	1,210			984	695	94 ^{1/}
CRS	3,297	46,747	40,236	5,157		25	326	260			366	347	64 ^{1/}
WFP	2,058	29,273	27,181	1,100							992		
Turkey (Total)	87	830			520				310				
Yemen (Y.A.R.) (Total)	183	1,520		1,332							88		
CRS	9	100							100				
WFP	174	1,420		1,332							88		
LATIN AMERICA (TOTAL)	42,100	299,172	3,939	66,079	48,459	19,845	455	37,361	25,732	33,523	24,436	3,174	36,169
Barbados - WFP	65	744		630					114				
Bolivia (Total)	5,698	35,439	188	12,078	2,800		190	4,130	5,575	1,773	3,599		5,106 ^{1/1/}
CARE	1,250	7,818		2,318	890			646	900	675	537		1,862 ^{1/1/}
CRS	4,165	25,407	188	8,367	1,920		190	3,484	3,986	1,098	2,930		3,244 ^{1/1/}
WFP	283	2,214		1,393					689		132		
Brazil - WFP	45	370		188					138				
Chile (Total)	5,634	43,352		22,578	2,934	3,506		467		6,687	3,636	894	2,435 ^{1/1/}
CARE	1,262	10,785		5,817		999				2,077	551	794	547 ^{1/1/}
CRS	3,390	26,350		14,717	2,823	2,507					2,635	3,001	567 ^{1/1/}
SAWS	982	6,217		2,044	111		115	467		1,609	450	100	1,321 ^{1/1/}
Columbia (Total)	2,433	17,751		5,152	1,518	962					1,412		8,707 ^{1/1/}
CARE	2,003	14,353		3,755	1,518						1,170		7,910 ^{1/1/}
WFP	430	3,398		1,397		962					242		797 ^{1/1/}
Costa Rica (Total)	699	3,637		692				1,946	195		804		
CARE	479	2,135						1,496			639		
WFP	220	1,502		692				450	195		165		
Dominican Republic (Total)	3,971	26,361		875	3,940	879		7,723		6,951	1,586		4,407 ^{1/1/}
CARE	2,666	17,844		47	2,759			5,170		5,776	875		3,167 ^{1/1/}
CRS	1,189	7,751		704	1,064	879		2,399		1,092	535		1,078 ^{1/1/}
CWS	116	766		124	117			154		133	76		162 ^{1/1/}

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Table 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

Definitions: Blended Food products - CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat-dry milk); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (soy fortified)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	wheat	wheat ^{b/} Flour	Bulgur ^{c/}	S.F. Corn-meal	Grain sor-gum	S.F. Sor-gum Grits	CSM ^{d/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil ^{e/}	Rice ^{f/}	Other ^{g/}
Ecuador (Total)	2,068	15,261		5,011	825				1,325	454	2,399	907		4,341
CARE	176	1,194												1,194
CRS	825	5,366		434				486	454	595	313			3,024
WFP	1,067	8,701		4,517	825			839		1,804	594			122
El Salvador (Total) ...	1,584	11,213		2,694	905			579	1,445	3,497	714	1,379		
CRS	1,149	7,599			905				1,445	3,497	373	1,379		
WFP	435	3,614		2,694				579			341			
Guatemala (Total)	3,645	23,433		2,797	4,834			6,399	1,911	715	2,301			2,426
CARE	2,123	14,866		2,101	4,499			4,794	2,049		1,043			390
CRS	1,428	7,802		30	335			1,605	1,862	715	1,159			2,046
WFP	94	765		666							99			
Haiti (Total)	6,549	52,229		2,961	21,638	9,199		4,916	4,559	5,004	3,460	100		392
CARE	2,871	22,243			14,076			1,448	2,261	2,299	1,677	100		381
CRS	1,129	8,302		451	1,931	1,104		700	1,745	1,922	439			102
CWS	925	7,184			3,373			2,054	553	783	421			
WFP	1,624	14,500		2,510	2,258	8,095		714			923			
Honduras (Total)	2,038	14,766		514	1,437			1,211	1,943	4,968	1,328	100		3,265
CARE	1,213	8,162		514	679				1,234	4,968	667	100		
CRS	477	2,911			758			1,211	398		361			181
WFP	348	3,693							311		298			3,084
Jamaica (Total)	507	3,269		634		11		1,196	598		229	601		
CRS	503	3,224		600				1,196	598		229	601		
WFP	4	45		34		11								
Nicaragua - WFP	29	274		140										
Panama (Total)	1,017	6,109		61		105		1,740	1,926		462	100		1,715
CARE	958	5,708						1,647	1,890		422	100		1,654
CRS	59	401		61		105		93	46		40			56
Paraguay - WFP	102	723		146				321	256					
Peru (Total)	6,016	44,241	3,751	8,928	7,628	5,183		5,408	4,594	1,529	3,998			3,222
CRS	1,766	13,179		2,884	3,735	1,547		1,318			1,421			2,274
CWS	34	260			150					40	20			50
SAWS	781	5,963		910	1,245	944		120		1,489	357			899
WFP	1,055	10,511	3,751	164		2,692		792	1,818		1,294			
Govt.-to-Govt	2,030	14,328		4,970	2,498			3,178	2,776		906			
AFRICA (TOTAL)	85,411	892,551	89,939	20,421	25,123	103,549	242,899	63,938	56,911	44,373	13,882	30,569	98,544	90,025
Angola - Govt-to-Govt ..	521	4,402							2,196					
Benin (Total)	769	7,342		1,318		2,397	2,313	698	109					507
CRS	184	2,586		1,318		30	1,099	120	19					
WFP	585	4,756				2,367	1,214	578	90					507
Botswana - WFP	2,806	16,661				430		14,577						1,654
Burundi (Total)	1,822	14,735		3,554	3,443	2,335	683	2,506	1,056					1,159
CRS	1,063	7,969			2,588	1,850		2,506	428					597
WFP	759	6,767		3,554	855	485	683		628					562
Cameroon (Total)	1,278	9,106			600	5,485		1,150	250	278	1,303			
CRS	402	2,598			600	280		1,150	250		278			
WFP	876	6,508				5,205				278	1,025			
Cape Verde Is. (Total) ..	2,150	35,956							631		203	265		34,857
WFP	313	2,851							631		203	265		1,754
Govt-to-Govt	1,837	33,105												33,105
Central African Rep. -WFP	311	2,921		1,768		878			110		165			
Chad (Total)	4,446	44,466			1,999	13,078	1,102	21,002						5,689
CARE	732	5,802			1,999	1,928			1,089		507			5,689
WFP	1,284	13,320				11,150		1,300			309			2,149
Govt-to-Govt	2,430	25,344							672		198			4,540

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Table 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

Definitions: Blended Food products - CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat-dry milk); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (soy fortified)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC ^a / (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	wheat	wheat ^b / Flour	Bulgur ^c	S.F. Corn-meal	Grain sorghum	S.F. Sorghum Grits	CSM ^d	NFDM	WSB	Veget ^e	Rice ^f	Other ^g
Congo Islands - WFP						1			2					
Congo - WFP	625	5,304		2,648		839					2			h'
Djibouti - Govt-to-Govt.														
Djibouti	770	6,194										441		
Ethiopia (Total)												306	2,310	
CRS	3,832	31,765	46,067											
WFP	371	3,307										331		
Govt-to-Govt.	2,201	35,097	35,097									331		
	1,260	14,361	10,470											
Gambia (Total)														
CRS	839	12,043		273	1,415		8,161	990						
WFP	273	2,066			100		990		115	822		267		
Govt-to-Govt.	452	7,768		273	1,315		5,952			822		154		
	114	2,209					2,209					113		
Ghana (Total)														
CRS	3,153	25,751			7,220			9,889						
WFP	2,307	17,273						9,889		299	6,443	1,900		
Govt-to-Govt.	89	8,478			7,220					299	5,914	1,470		
											529	430		
Guinea (Total)														
CRS	6,603	40,755		330										
WFP	38	363		330										
Govt-to-Govt.	6,565	40,392												
Guinea Bissau (Total)														
CRS	3,483	29,510			97		155		45			33	40,392	
WFP	679	11,367			97		155		45			33	18,143	1,037
Govt-to-Govt.	2,804	18,143										33	18,143	11,037
													18,143	
Ivory Coast - WFP														
Ivory Coast	196	988		90					44		392	231	231	
Kenya - CRS														
Kenya	774	5,549			2,017			396	2,440			696		
Lesotho (Total)														
CRS	3,658	29,649		2,299	1,626	17,373			1,802	2,081	1,566	2,902		
WFP	1,715	11,739		2,299	1,626	2,804			1,272	2,081		1,657		
Govt-to-Govt.	1,943	17,910				14,569			530		1,566	1,245		
Liberia - WFP														
Liberia	115	876		179		439			128		42	98		
Madagascar - CRS														
Madagascar	1,107	6,175							2,416	901		607	2,251	
Malawi - WFP														
Malawi	182	1,343		240					571	532				
Mali (Total)														
CRS	2,980	51,579		272		8,885	28,670					79		
WFP	1,871	29,529		272		8,885	15,442					79		13,673
Govt-to-Govt.	1,109	22,050					13,228							4,851
														8,822
Mauritania (Total)														
CRS	2,258	45,541		660			44,092	199	100	65		208	217	
WFP	89	419						199	100	65		120		
Govt-to-Govt.	1,123	23,076		660			22,046			65		88	217	
	1,046	22,046					22,046							
Mauritius - WFP														
Mauritius	159	992								992				
Mozambique (Total)														
CRS	6,075	71,142	43,872			3,497			3,240	6,662		603	13,268	
WFP	1,042	8,085				3,497			3,240	1,097		251		
Govt-to-Govt.	5,033	63,057	43,872							5,565		352	13,268	
Niger (Total)														
CRS	2,039	37,364				1,209	35,617		63		100	375		
WFP	967	15,303				1,209	13,556		63		100	375		
Govt-to-Govt.	1,072	22,061					22,061							
Rwanda (Total)														
CRS	1,596	11,377		2,693	102	1,173				1,121	2,946	966	537	1,839
WFP	1,495	10,611		2,393		1,173				1,121	2,648	900	537	1,839
Govt-to-Govt.	101	766		300	102						298	66		
Sao Tome & Principe - WFP														
Sao Tome & Principe	132	1,134		221		699				115		99		
Senegal (Total)														
CRS	9,419	145,078			290	12,810	100,434	19,418	11,422	44		660		
WFP	4,155	36,220				4,720		19,418	11,422			660		
Govt-to-Govt.	2,794	54,120			290	8,090	45,696			44				
	2,470	54,738					54,738							
Seychellen - CRS														
Seychellen	92	519			190				228			101		

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Table 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

Definitions: Blended Food products - CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFDM (nonfat-dry milk); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (soy fortified)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total/1000 ² (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ^{b/} Flour	Bulgar ^{c/}	S.F. Corn-meal	Grain sor-gum	S.F. Sor-gum Grits	CSM ^{d/}	NFDM	WSB	Vegoil ^{e/}	Rice ^{f/}	Other ^{g/}
Sierra Leone (Total)	864	5,085			2,140	180		120	1,384					
CRS	788	4,219			1,640				1,384				1,261	
WFP	76	866			500	180		120					1,195	
Somalia (Total)	6,334	54,073											66	
WFP	423	2,027							1,652				4,944	26,788
Govt-to-Govt	5,911	52,046							1,652				175	26,788
Sudan (Total)	1,924	13,293		4,798		375				5,448			4,569	15,241
CRS	341	1,430		4,798		375				7,409			711	
WFP	1,583	11,863				375				953			477	
Swaziland - WFP	377	2,240								6,456			234	
Tanzania - CRS	1,750	8,283			1,766	214			1,220	822			198	
Togo (Total)	1,438	17,648			900	2,737	6,614	3,299	4,184				2,119	
CRS	433	3,343			900	809				342	1,291		635	1,830
WFP	1,005	14,305				1,928	6,614	3,299		342	1,291		343	
Upper Volta (Total)	8,144	68,346		396		28,515	8,173	13,459					292	1,830
CRS	7,318	58,190				28,225	8,173	13,389	113	13,413			4,277	
WFP	826	10,156		396		290		70	113	12,917			3,546	
Zaire - Govt-to-Govt.	372	7,270								496			731	
Zambia - WFP	12	89					7,040			230				
ASIA (TOTAL)	150,097	1,580,636	512,016	68,120	674,893				89					
Bangladesh (Total)	19,267	352,009	318,886		2,205		22,076	5,940	142,329	49,823	14,766		55,767	25,663
CARE	12,205	219,068	219,068				22,076	5,790		462			275	2,315
WFP	5,997	110,865	99,818		2,205									
Govt-to-Govt.	1,065	22,076						5,790		462			275	2,315
India (Total)	104,379	995,148	177,987	13,796	613,114									
CARE	62,030	547,428	14,950	13,796	412,738				78,827	36,395	11,409		54,261	9,359
CRS	29,176	318,669	149,567		111,239				57,870	4,237			36,021	7,816
CMS	1,291	15,204	9,084		3,874				20,957	10,012	11,409		15,485	
DMR	704	8,571	4,386		3,782								703	1,543
WFP	11,178	105,276			81,481								493	
Indonesia (Total)	7,129	71,466			54,665					22,146			1,648	
CRS	3,757	35,958			25,997				5,294	6,750				90
CMS	435	4,819			4,600				5,294					4,667
WFP	2,937	30,689			24,068					129				90
Laos - WFP	1,258	9,322								6,621				
Nepal - WFP	1,038	10,999	5,096	2,086										9,322
Pakistan - WFP	687	10,648	10,047							240	3,357		220	
Philippine Is. (Total)	12,886	105,827		39,430	4,909					601				
CARE	6,613	59,521		36,690	4,400				46,810	5,375				9,153
CRS	6,241	46,029		2,659	489				5,179	5,354				7,898
WFP	32	277		81	20				41,531					1,200
Sri Lanka (Total)	3,453	25,217		12,808					100	21				55
CARE	3,285	22,905		10,496					11,398				1,011	
WFP	168	2,312		2,312					11,398				1,011	

Table 18 - TITLE II, PUBLIC LAW 480 - TOTAL COMMODITIES SHIPPED BY PROGRAM SPONSOR - FISCAL YEAR 1978

Definitions: Blended Food Products - CSM (corn soya mix); WSB (wheat soya blend); NFM (nonfat-dry milk); WFP (World Food Program); S.F. (soy fortified)

Country and Program Sponsor	Total CCC ^{a/} (thousand dollars)	COMMODITIES (THOUSAND POUNDS)												
		Total	Wheat	Wheat ^{b/} Flour	Bulgur ^{c/}	S.F. Corn-meal	Peanut Oil ^{d/}	S.F. Sorghum Grits	CSM ^{e/}	NFM	WSB	Vegoll ^{f/}	Rice ^{g/}	Other ^{h/}
Subtotals, Voluntary														
Agencies	219,848	2,003,380	459,844	240,931	637,669	50,118	1,099	45,777	207,075	71,995	97,796	104,003	35,851	51,222
AJDC	60	469		303							65	23	78	
CARE	105,476	1,014,625	256,383	100,198	443,853	2,927			93,012	14,512	19,719	46,781	12,142	25,098
CRS	108,801	937,036	189,991	135,959	176,424	46,247	1,099	45,662	111,030	56,497	74,023	54,723	21,778	23,603
CWS	2,801	28,243	9,084	124	12,114				2,208	682	956	1,220	1,543	302
LWR	923	10,657	4,386	1,393	3,922				58	239		449	210	
SAWS	1,763	12,180		2,954	1,356	944		115	587		3,098	607	100	2,219
UNICEF	24	180							180					
WFP	71,515	814,114	241,113	84,592	122,348	73,276	119,376	11,573	26,534	64,287	8,995	25,987	12,350	23,683
Govt-to-Govt.	36,415	423,822	54,842	4,970	2,498		14,500	25,486	8,765	14,019		6,133	93,894	68,715
GRAND TOTAL	327,778	3,241,316	755,799	330,493	762,515	123,394	264,975	82,836	242,374	150,301	106,791	136,123	142,095	143,620

a/ CCC - Commodity Credit Corporation.

b/ Soy-Fortified and Regular Flour.

c/ Soy-Fortified and Regular Bulgur.

d/ Instant and Regular CSM.

e/ Includes 42,098 thousand pounds Peanut Oil and 94,025 thousand pounds Soybean Oil.

f/ Includes Soy-Fortified and Regular Rice.

g/ Includes 91,280 thousand pounds Corn; 2,731 thousand pounds Whey Soy Drink Mix; 42,524 thousand pounds Soy-Fortified Rolled Oats; 6,886 thousand pounds Soy Flour and 199 thousand pounds Wheat Protein Concentrate.

h/ Corn.

i/ Whey Soy Drink Mix.

j/ Soy-Fortified Rolled Oats.

k/ Soy Flour.

l/ Wheat Protein Concentrate

m/ Test shipment.

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Table 19
 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1, 1954 through September 30, 1978
 (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	405,389	87,334	27,004	3,365		
Hungary.....	148,583	13,573			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					
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)	26,050,824	1,885,376	12,423,215	1,058,330	11,515,326	682,882	2,112,283	144,164
Aden.....	997	169	997	169				
Afghanistan.....	1,698,237	101,830	16,285	2,456	1,566,835	88,744	115,117	10,630
Algeria.....	2,338,233	173,183	1,213,096	77,496	971,399	73,605	153,738	22,082
Bhutan.....	2,721	360					2,721	360
Cyprus.....	300,863	19,223	5,918	706	198,288	13,259	96,657	5,258
Egypt.....	2,484,374	226,392	1,931,271	191,509	409,864	20,748	143,239	14,135
Gaza.....	225,172	21,872	225,172	21,872				
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.....	1,417,009	91,620	282,455	25,149	888,042	50,154	246,512	16,317
Jordan (West Bank).....	184,455	14,496	184,455	14,496				
Lebanon.....	445,172	33,387	38,769	6,537	233,508	15,513	172,895	11,337
Libya.....	555,074	32,900	78,358	7,779	476,716	25,121		
Morocco.....	5,155,568	342,630	2,329,397	200,447	2,669,573	132,485	156,598	9,698
Syria.....	574,597	32,996	20,595	3,214	438,715	22,691	115,297	7,091
Tunisia.....	3,630,268	240,261	491,902	41,017	2,667,223	173,679	471,143	25,565
UNICEF.....	1,318,842	130,344	652,329	89,466	283,043	23,527	383,470	17,351
UNRWA.....	175,229	17,380	175,229	17,380				
Yemen (F.D.R.Y.).....	3,137,110	174,976	3,115,159	173,233	21,951	1,743		
Yemen (Y.A.R.).....	2,446	457	1,154	378			1,292	79
Latin America (Total)	11,322,661	1,118,981	8,523,173	1,049,855	2,122,862	195,683	676,626	73,443
Antigua.....	4,138	820	4,138	820				
Bahama Islands.....	921	294	921	294				
Barbados.....	4,439	543					4,439	543
Belize (British Honduras).....	26,757	3,141	24,755	2,866	2,002	275		
Bolivia.....	556,311	71,253	286,399	48,970	231,937	18,777	37,975	3,506
Brazil.....	2,453,647	273,268	1,460,012	169,211	920,244	95,188	73,391	8,869
Chile.....	1,347,357	168,092	1,270,161	155,952	53,638	10,290	23,558	1,850
Colombia.....	1,478,707	183,267	1,230,928	158,751	68,607	2,320	179,172	22,196
Costa Rica.....	127,305	18,132	81,385	13,215	35,113	3,379	10,807	1,538
Cuba.....	42,674	6,753	42,674	6,753				
Dominica.....	11,056	1,482	10,995	1,473				
Dominican Republic.....	861,584	103,690	782,081	98,858	60,125	3,916	19,378	916
Ecuador.....	361,643	40,915	317,269	37,187	9,267	570	35,107	3,208
El Salvador.....	239,466	31,597	201,289	27,249	13,117	1,109	25,060	3,239
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.....	405,507	53,630	331,011	50,025	71,680	3,238	2,816	367
Guyana (British Guiana).....	28,142	3,630	13,312	1,735	10,008	1,176	4,822	719
Haiti.....	457,909	53,341	372,460	43,762	34,914	3,409	50,535	6,170
Honduras.....	172,557	24,591	137,633	20,750	4,754	368	30,670	3,473
Jamaica.....	219,936	27,001	150,500	18,239	5,750	7,584	11,886	1,178

A/ Less than \$500.

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Table 19
 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1, 1954 through September 30, 1978

(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.....	153,200	16,857	110,337	13,247	12,256	667	.....	.....
Panama.....	101,832	19,663	101,832	19,663	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraguay.....	122,471	14,287	112,877	12,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru.....	1,082,305	108,286	510,515	59,334	480,292	40,605	9,594	1,471
St. Kitts.....	4,300	839	4,300	839	.....	.....	91,498	8,347
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	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa (Total).....	8,200,862	680,154	2,505,200	280,853	3,623,976	225,989	2,071,686	173,312
Angola.....	8,258	717	.....	.....	4,402	521	3,856	196
Belgium Congo.....	890	165	890	165	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benin (Dahomey).....	100,495	7,243	47,384	3,499	17,391	1,047	35,720	2,697
Botswana.....	195,160	19,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,100	19,896
Burundi.....	77,440	8,601	32,449	4,809	2,589	162	42,202	3,630
Cameroon.....	42,624	5,806	15,619	2,627	6,511	301	20,494	2,878
Canary Island.....	480	18	480	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Verde Islands.....	75,419	6,370	.....	.....	58,402	3,526	17,017	2,844
Central African Empire.....	20,744	1,862	432	65	2,403	155	17,909	1,642
Chad.....	211,645	16,385	11,542	1,911	125,162	9,334	74,941	5,140
Comoro Islands.....	6	B/	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	B/
Congo - Brazza.....	41,874	4,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,874	4,723
Djibouti.....	6,194	776	.....	.....	5,194	776	.....	.....
Equatorial Guinea.....	3,261	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,261	252
Ethiopia.....	589,731	38,750	69,047	9,971	385,909	21,583	134,775	7,196
French Equatorial Africa.....	80	6	80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
French West Africa.....	1,180	239	1,180	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gabon.....	6,933	554	564	97	.....	.....	6,369	457
Gambia.....	82,364	6,702	20,451	2,838	16,256	1,080	45,657	2,784
Ghana.....	332,662	36,324	210,628	28,165	33,086	1,671	88,948	6,488
Guinea.....	114,306	12,582	226	47	89,312	10,233	24,768	2,302
Guinea-Bissau.....	40,278	4,773	.....	.....	27,887	3,974	12,391	799
Ivory Coast.....	51,794	4,780	1,415	259	.....	.....	50,379	4,521
Kenya.....	261,274	24,211	94,073	13,404	165,537	10,516	1,664	314
Lesotho.....	288,738	30,042	146,482	15,882	.....	.....	142,256	14,160
Liberia.....	60,676	6,788	44,050	4,764	.....	.....	16,626	2,024
Madagascar (Malagasy).....	65,744	8,434	58,723	7,789	200	26	6,821	619
Malawi.....	11,351	2,186	3,132	542	.....	.....	8,219	1,644
Mali.....	635,326	30,987	1,605	261	513,217	24,490	120,504	6,236
Mauritania.....	307,197	19,401	10,116	1,654	159,189	11,348	137,892	6,399
Mauritius.....	94,297	10,057	3,329	556	.....	.....	37,924	4,994
Mozambique.....	128,082	10,610	.....	.....	113,291	4,507	53,044	2,601
Niger.....	562,712	30,632	26	5	471,483	25,124	91,203	5,503
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.....	98,562	10,530	66,743	8,256	29,556	1,923	2,263	351
St. Helena.....	544	107	544	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sao Tome & Principe.....	2,285	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senegal.....	744,645	40,008	318,030	21,545	298,019	11,770	2,285	258
Seychelles.....	6,319	995	6,319	995	.....	.....	128,596	6,693
Sierra Leone.....	151,183	19,072	143,732	18,059	.....	.....	7,451	1,013
Somalia Republic.....	224,420	17,465	8,633	693	201,215	15,182	14,572	1,590
Somaliland, French.....	6,167	586	6,167	586	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudan.....	114,576	18,428	35,205	4,297	55	9	79,316	14,122
Swaziland.....	17,213	2,757	875	156	.....	.....	16,338	2,601
Tanzania.....	725,734	72,656	241,056	33,709	378,213	29,902	106,465	9,045
Togo.....	159,506	14,434	74,168	7,956	30,387	1,650	54,951	4,828
Uganda.....	25,891	2,694	6,029	954	6,048	304	13,814	1,436
Zaire.....	442,990	35,837	265,544	21,149	171,610	14,242	5,836	446
Zambia.....	10,184	722	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,184	722
Zanzibar.....	156	26	156	26
Regional - Sahel.....	39,181	6,663	39,181	6,663

B/ Test shipment.

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Table 19
 Title II, Public Law 480 - Total Commodities Shipped by Program Sponsor Cumulative from July 1, 1954 through September 30, 1978
 (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
Asia (Total).....	35,761,351	2,988,284	21,176,826	2,080,401	11,677,980	690,833	2,906,545	217,050
Bangladesh.....	3,303,991	181,224	1,701,167	111,728	1,301,032	51,723	301,792	17,773
British Solomon Islands.....	10,158	957	8,847	735	.....	.....	1,311	222
Burma.....	35,431	7,760	35,431	7,760	.....	.....	.....	.....
China (Taiwan).....	1,463,916	119,756	950,449	87,253	379,063	26,417	134,404	6,086
Fiji.....	2,767	252	506	91	2,257	161	4	5/
Goa.....	1,349	601	1,349	601	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong.....	479,535	43,169	425,706	40,313	53,829	2,856	.....	.....
India.....	12,604,093	1,196,318	10,575,105	1,025,274	943,971	73,485	1,085,017	97,559
Indonesia.....	1,365,563	109,826	500,899	53,404	594,196	30,013	270,468	26,409
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.....	178,090	16,565	43,869	5,038	124,528	10,251	9,693	1,276
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.....	185,915	11,745	63	11	134,960	6,616	50,892	5,118
New Guinea.....	1,544	267	1,544	267	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Borneo.....	3,111	478	3,111	478	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan.....	2,375,699	182,242	403,160	59,221	1,528,544	99,615	443,995	23,406
Philippines.....	1,662,684	271,478	1,446,652	240,910	128,893	23,746	7,139	6,822
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).....	950,861	83,417	757,681	69,197	107,381	9,113	85,799	5,107
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
C/ Less than \$500.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	190,938,243	7,997,466	51,464,320	5,380,447	31,634,473	2,005,174	7,839,450	611,845

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